

النور في اللغة الانجليزية

(2025 - 2024)

Grade 11



Unit 9

الاول الثانوي الاكاديمي



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UNIT NINE

Highs and Lows

الارتفاعات والانخفاضات / الاشياء الجيدة و السيئة

1. What makes a good tourist attraction?

ما الذي يجعل الموقع السياحي جيدا ؟

2. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

(SB 3 P 38)

Then listen again and check. More than one answer is possible.

أكمل الجمل باستخدام الكلمات الموجودة في الصندوق. ثم استمع مرة أخرى وتحقق. من الممكن أن يكون هناك أكثر من إجابة صحيحة

affluent	غني / ميسور الحال	lucrative	مربح / ذو عائد مالي جيد
costly	مكلف / باهظ الثمن / غالي	splash out	ينفق بسخاء / يبذر في الكماليات
extravagant	مسررف / مبالغ في الانفاق	well-off	ميسور الحال / ثري

1. People are always looking for new and ----- ideas for new attractions.

يبحث الناس دائماً عن أفكار جديدة ومربحة لمعالم سياحية جديدة.

2. The Marble Arch Mound was a-----idea to build a small hill in the centre of London.

كانت فكرة بناء تلة ماربل آرتش الصغيرة في وسط لندن فكرةً باهظة.

3. The £6 million was a lot more ----- than the organisers thought it would be.

كانت تكلفة الـ 6 ملايين جنيه إسترليني أعلى بكثير مما توقعه المنظمون.

4. Perhaps more people would have wanted to climb it if they hadn't had to -----on an entrance fee.

ربما كان عدد أكبر من الناس سيرغبون في تسلقها لو لم يضطروا إلى دفع رسوم دخول باهظة.

5. They wanted to get tourists to visit an area that was not very ----- .

أرادوا جذب السياح لزيارة منطقة ليست غنية جداً.

6. The hotels, restaurant and shop owners have become more----- because of the route.

أصبح أصحاب الفنادق والمطاعم والمتاجر أكثر ثراءً بفضل هذا الطريق

Answers : 1. lucrative 2. extravagant 3. costly 4. splash out 5. affluent 6. well-off

1. **SPEAKING** In pairs, look at the photos and discuss the questions. (SB 1 P 40)



1. What is the problem in each photo?

ما المشكلة في كل صورة ؟

In A, the shop is going to close / go out of business.

In B, she has burnt the pies.

2. Could failure be a step towards success? Say why.

4. Complete the table with the words from the box.

(SB 4 P 40)

Success النجاح	flourish	يزدهر
	masterstroke	خطوة عبقرية
	pay off	يُشمر
Failure الفشل	blunder	خطأ فادح
	flop	فشل ذريع
	get nowhere	لا يحرز تقدماً
	mess up	يرتكب خطأ
	setback	نكسة

5. Now complete the extracts from the recording with the correct form of the words from Exercise 4.

(SB 5 P 40)

- I was embarrassed and felt like I'd really ----- .
شعرت بالحرج وشعرت أنني أفسدت الأمر حقاً.
- It was a huge ----- and I didn't get the marks I needed to go to that university.
كانت غلطة فادحة، ولم أحصل على الدرجات التي أحتاجها للالتحاق بتلك الجامعة.
- In the end, I ----- there and got a great degree.
في النهاية، ازدهرت هناك وحصلت على شهادة ممتازة.
- I had what I thought was a really good idea – a ----- .
كانت لدي فكرة اعتقدت أنها جيدة حقاً - ضربة عبقرية.
- I really tried, but just ----- , and in the end I gave up.
حاولت بجد، لكنني لم أصل إلى شيء، وفي النهاية استسلمت.
- If I'd invested a few weeks in finding out about my business idea, it would have really ----- .
لو كنت قد استثمرت بضعة أسابيع في البحث عن فكرة مشروع، لكانت قد أثمرت بالفعل.
- But I did learn something from the ----- do your market research first.
لكنني تعلمت شيئاً من النكسة: قم بأبحاث السوق أولاً.
- The idea did not succeed and was a complete ----- .
لم تنجح الفكرة، وكانت فاشلة تماماً.

Answers: 1. messed up 2. blunder 3. flourished 4. masterstroke 5. got nowhere 6. paid off 7. setback 8. flop

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

(WB 1 P 30)

acknowledge	يعترف / يقر	admitting	يعترف
make amends	يجري تعديلات	take the blame	يتحمل اللوم
offer an apology	يقدم عذر		

- It's not easy to *acknowledge* your mistakes and say sorry.
ليس من السهل الاعتراف بأخطائك والاعتذار.
- In most situations she is incapable of ----- that she's wrong.
في معظم الحالات، لا تستطيع الاعتراف بخطئها.
- Her 'shortcut' actually took twice as long, but did she ----- the blame or ----- an apology?
في الواقع، استغرقت "طريقتها المختصرة" ضعف الوقت، ولكن هل تحملت اللوم أو اعتذرت؟
- So when I saw him, I decided to try and ----- amends.
لذلك عندما رأيته، قررت محاولة إصلاح الأمور.

Answers: 2. admitting 3. take, offer 4. make

2. Write a note to a friend apologising for something you said or did that upset them.

(WB 2 P 30)

اكتب ملاحظة لصديق تعذر فيها عن شيء قلته أو فعلته ازعجتهم 2

ACTIVE PRONUNCIATION

النطق الفعال

Intonation in adverbial phrases

التنغيم في العبارات الظرفية

English intonation has a pattern which falls and rises again within one phrase.

We can use this fall-rise tone in adverbial phrases.

للتنغيم الإنجليزي نمطٌ يتذبذب بين الانخفاض والارتفاع في الجملة الواحدة. يمكننا استخدام هذا النمط اللغوي الهابط – الصاعد في العبارات الظرفية

- *in my opinion* (in maɪ ə'pɪn jən)
- *to be honest* (tə bi 'ɒn ɪst)
- *to tell you the truth* (tu: tɜl ju: ðə tru:θ)

Practise reading the dialogue.

(WB 3 P 30)

Abbas : Have you got any interesting plans for summer?

عباس: هل لديكم أي خطط مميزة للصيف؟

Fadi : **Actually**, we aren't doing anything special this year. Travelling is so expensive.

فادي: في الحقيقة، ليس لدينا أي خطط مميزة هذا العام. السفر مكلف للغاية.

Abbas : **If you ask me**, it's OK to splash out from time to time.

عباس: برأيي، لا بأس بالإسراف من حين لآخر.

Fadi : **To tell you the truth**, that's what I told my family, but I couldn't change their minds.

فادي: بصراحة، هذا ما قلته لعائلتي، لكنني لم أستطع تغيير رأيهم.

Abbas : **In my opinion**, it's worth going away even if it's just for a couple of days.

عباس: برأيي، السفر يستحق العناء حتى لو ليومين فقط

VOCABULARY : **Chance and risk**

1. Are you a risk taker? Do the quiz and find out. Check your score on page 77. (SB 1 P 41)

Risk-taking QUIZ

اختبار المخاطرة

1. Would you ever do a bungee jump?

- a. No, it wouldn't be worth the risk.
- b. I'd love to have the opportunity.
- c. I've already done one.

هل ستقوم بالقفز بالحبل المطاطي؟

لا . هذا لا يستحق المخاطرة

اود ان احصل على هذه الفرصة

لقد قمت بذلك بالفعل

2. Your friend is cooking some food you've never tried before. Do you

صديقك يطبخ طعاما لم تجربته من قبل . هل

- a. grab the chance to try something new?
- b. wait and see what it looks like before you decide?
- c. explain politely that it doesn't look like something you'd like?

تعتزم الفرصة لتجرب شيء جديد

تنتظر لترى كيف يبدو قبل ان تقرر

تشرح بادب انه لا يبدو كشيء يعجبك

3. You're parking your car when someone leaving the car park gives you their ticket.

What do you do?

- a. Consider it a lucky break – now you don't have to pay for a ticket.

أنت توقف سيارتك عندما يعطيك شخص يغادر مواقف السيارات تذكرته. ماذا تفعل؟

تعتبرها فرصة محظوظة – الآن لا يتعين عليك دفع ثمن التذكرة

- b. Tell them it's wrong and that you refuse to run the risk of getting caught by the car park attendant.

تخبره أن ذلك غير صحيح وأنت ترفض المخاطرة بالحصول على مخالفة من موظف المواقف

- c. Thank them, but still buy your own ticket, just to be on the safe side.

تشكره، لكن تشتري تذكرتك الخاصة، فقط لتكون في الجانب الامن

1. a. 1 point b. 2 points c. 3 points
 2. a. 3 points b. 2 points c. 1 point
 3. a. 3 points b. 1 point c. 2 points

3-4 points:

You are extremely risk averse.

If you never try anything new, how do you know you won't like it?

أنت متجنب بشدة للمخاطر. إذا لم تجرب أي شيء جديد، كيف تعرف أنك لن تحبه؟

5-7 points:

You have a balanced attitude towards risk, and weigh up your decisions carefully.

لديك موقف متوازن تجاه المخاطر، وتقوم بتقييم قراراتك بعناية

8-9 points:

You are more than willing to take risks.

You might want to slow down a bit.

Your attitude could get you into trouble one of these days!

أنت مستعد تمامًا لتحمل المخاطر. قد ترغب في التروي قليلاً. قد يؤدي موقفك هذا إلى تعرضك للمشاكل في يوم من الأيام

2. Study Active Vocabulary and complete the **binomials** with the words from the box using the correct conjunctions. (SB 2 P 41)

ACTIVE VOCABULARY : Binomials

التركيب الثنائية

Binomials are phrases where two words are joined with a conjunction, usually *and* or *or*.

العبارات الثنائية هي عبارات يتم فيها ربط كلمتين باستخدام أداة عطف، عادةً *و* أو *أو*

- The two words often begin with the same letter (*slowly but surely*).
الكلمتان عادة ما تبدأن بنفس الحرف (ببطء ولكن بثبات)
- Sometimes they have a similar or opposite meaning (*peace and quiet, highs and lows*).
في بعض الأحيان يكون لها معنى مماثل أو معاكس (السلام والهدوء، الارتفاعات والانخفاضات)

give more pick safe sooner take it there touch ups

pick and choose = select	اختر بعناية	safe and sound = with no problems	امن وسليم
ups and downs = good and bad times	تقلبات الحياة / نجاح وفشل	give and take	خذ واعط
sooner or later = at some point	عاجلاً ام اجلاً	there and then = immediately	فوراً / في الحال
take it or leave it = accept it or don't	اقبل او ارفض	touch and go = uncertain	غير مؤكد
more or less = about = almost	تقريباً / الى حد ما	slowly but surely	ببطء ولكن بثبات
peace and quiet	الهدوء والسكينة	highs and lows = good and bad times	نجاحات واحفاقات

3. Replace the underlined words with some of the binomials in Exercise 2. (SB 3 P 41)

1. At some point, you will have to make a decision.

في مرحلة ما، عليك اتخاذ قرار

2. The best universities can select which students to accept.

أفضل الجامعات هي من تختار الطلاب الذين تقبلهم.

3. They wanted me to sign up for the course immediately, with no time at all to consider.

أرادوا مني التسجيل في الدورة فورًا، دون أي وقت للتفكير.

4. Although she was ten years older, she looked about the same age as me.

مع أنها كانت أكبر مني بعشر سنوات، إلا أنها بدت في نفس عمري تقريبًا.

5. After a hazardous journey, they were relieved to get home with no problems.

بعد رحلة محفوفة بالمخاطر، شعروا بالارتياح لعودتهم إلى المنزل دون أي مشاكل

Answers:

1. Sooner or later 2. pick and choose 3. there and then 4. more or less 5. safe and sound

Complete the puzzle with the missing parts of the binomials.

(WB 1 P 31)

What is the mystery binomial?

		3							8
			4						
¹ U	2				5	6	7		
P			and						
S									

1. ups and downs

2.----- and take

3.----- and go

4.----- it or leave it

5.-----and then

6. safe and -----

7.----- or less

8. sooner or -----

The mystery binomial is -----

- Answers: 2. give 3. Touch 4. take 5. there 6. sound 7. more 8. later

The mystery binomial is 'pick and choose'.

Replace the underlined parts with some of the binominals from Exercise 1. (WB 2 P 31)

1. Wherever my cat has disappeared to, I just hope he'll come home **with no problems**.

أينما اختفت قطتي، أتمنى فقط أن تعود إلى المنزل دون أي مشاكل

safe and sound

2. Visitors to the museum can **select** from over 100 arcade games from the 1980s and 1990s.

يمكن لزوار المتحف الاختيار من بين أكثر من 100 لعبة أركيد من ثمانينيات وتسعينيات القرن العشرين

3. Don't be too hard on yourself. After all, most people fail at something **at some point**.

لا تكن قاسياً على نفسك، فمعظم الناس يفشلون في شيء ما في مرحلة ما

4. Like every business we have our **good and bad times** but generally we are successful.

كما هو الحال في أي عمل تجاري، لدينا أوقات جيدة وأوقات سيئة، ولكننا بشكل عام ناجحون

5. I can't sell it for less than 100 JOD. That's my lowest price – **accept it or don't**.

لا أستطيع بيعه بأقل من 100 دينار. هذا أقل سعر لي، إما أن تقبله أو لا

6. We are **almost** finished here so I can meet you in about half an hour.

لقد اقتربنا من الانتهاء هنا لذا يمكنني مقابلتك بعد نصف ساعة تقريباً

7. It was **uncertain** whether the rescue team would be able to save the man in the cave.

لم يكن من المؤكد ما إذا كان فريق الإنقاذ سيتمكن من إنقاذ الرجل الموجود في الكهف

Answers:

2. pick and choose 3. sooner or later 4. ups and downs 5. take it or leave it 6. more or less 7. touch and go

Complete the mini-conversations with suitable binominals. (WB 4 P 31)

Habib: I was worried about you Amer! I'm so glad you are home **1 safe and sound**.

كنت قلقان عليك يا عامر! أنا سعيد جداً بعودتك سالمًا معافى

Amer: I said I'd be back by 9 o'clock and it's ... ten past so I'm **2 -----** on time.

قد قلت أنني سأعود بحلول الساعة التاسعة والآن الساعة العاشرة وخمس دقائق لذا أنا في الموعد المحدد بفارق ساعتين تقريباً

Nadia: I'm making omelettes if you want one.

سأقوم بإعداد عجة إذا كنت تريد واحدة

Samia: Omelettes, huh? Not very exciting. How about something else?

عجة، هاه؟ ليست مثيرة للاهتمام. ماذا عن شيء آخر؟

Nadia: It's omelettes or nothing! **3 -----**.

إنها عجة أو لا شيء غيرها! خذها أو اتركها

Samia: Hmm. Omelettes would be lovely, thanks.

هممم. الأومليت سيكون لذيذًا، شكرًا

Jaber: You really need to wear a helmet when you're on your bike, Nader.

4 ----- you're going to injure yourself. It's only a matter of time!

أنت بحاجة ماسة لارتداء خوذة عند ركوب دراجتك يا نادر. عاجلاً أم آجلاً، ستصاب. إنها مسألة وقت فقط

Nader: I have a helmet. I'm going to put it on now!

عندي خوذة. سوف ألبسها الآن!

Answers: 2. more or less

3. Take it or leave it

4. Sooner or later

WATCH OUT!

The words **risk, chance, opportunity and luck** are easily confused.

- I'd love to **have the chance (opportunity)** to bungee jump. أتمنى لو أتيتحت لي فرصة القفز بالحبل.
- There's **a slim chance (possibility)** that we might succeed, but we'd need a lucky break. احتمال نجاحنا ضئيل، لكننا نحتاج إلى فرصة محظوظة.
- If you do sports, there's always **a chance (risk)** of injury. إذا مارست الرياضة، فهناك دائمًا خطر الإصابة.
- It was **pure chance (luck)** that we met. كان لقاءنا محض صدفة

have the chance / opportunity	لديك الفرصة
give the chance / opportunity	يعطي لك الفرصة
last chance / opportunity	آخر فرصة
grab the chance / opportunity	يغتنم الفرصة
a slim chance (possibility)	فرصة ضعيفة
a very little chance	فرصة ضئيلة جدًا
take the chance / opportunity to do something	يستفيد من الفرصة لعمل شيء / ينتهز الفرصة
worth the risk	يستحق المخاطرة
run the risk	يتحمل المخاطرة
What luck !	ياله من حظ!
a lucky break	ضربة حظ

4. Study Watch Out! Then find five expressions with these words in the quiz in Exercise 1.

(SB 4 P 41)

- Answers:** 1. be worth the risk 2. have the opportunity 3. grab the chance
4. lucky break 5. run the risk

5. Complete the sentences with **risk, chance, opportunity or luck**.

(SB 5 P 41)

Sometimes more than one correct answer is possible.

1. **Given the** ----- , where would you most like to travel?
2. I'd like to **take this** ----- to thank you for all your help.
3. As soon as I heard about the trip, **I grabbed the** ----- to go on it.
4. This is your **last** ----- ; I won't make the offer again.
5. I'm sure parachuting would be exciting, but it wouldn't be **worth the** ----- .

- Answers:** 1. chance/opportunity 2. opportunity 3. chance/opportunity 4. chance/opportunity 5. Risk

Complete the sentences with **chance, risk, luck or opportunity**. (WB 3 P 31)
Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- The **risk** of injury or even death is very high for base-jumping wing-suit flyers.
خطر الإصابة أو حتى الموت مرتفع جدًا بالنسبة للاعبين القفز بالمظلات المجنحة
- You've won three games in a row now – what -----!
لقد فزت بثلاث مباريات متتالية الآن - يا له من حظ
- It's already 10 p.m. so there is very little ----- of me staying awake for a whole film.
الساعة الآن العاشرة مساءً، لذا احتمال بقائي مستيقظًا طوال الفيلم ضئيل جدًا
- Given the-----, I'd love to take a sports car out for a drive.
لو أتاحت لي الفرصة، لأحببت قيادة سيارة رياضية

Answers: 2. luck 3. chance 4. chance / opportunity

READING AND VOCABULARY

INSPIRATIONAL STORIES OF RESILIENCE

(SB P 43)

قصة ملهمة عن الصمود / المرونة



A 1 Indonesian teenager, Aldi Adilang, is only 19, but he has already **gone through the ordeal** of being lost at sea an incredible three times! The first two times he **got off relatively lightly**; he was drifting for a week, and the second time for two days. Those experiences sound terrifying enough, but on the third occasion he was alone in the ocean for 49 long days.

49 يومًا وحيدًا في المحيط

F. From when he was 16 years old, Aldi had spent weeks at a time working on a fishing trap, known as a rompong, a kind of hut which floats in the middle of the sea, but is attached to the sea bed with a rope. Every night he would light lamps to attract the fish to his nets. It was a lonely kind of life.

الأسماك إلى شبابه. كانت حياةً منعزلةً

E. This day had started just like any other, until the rope attaching his rompong to the bottom of the sea broke and, already far from the coast, he started to drift even further away. At first, he wasn't too worried. He **took it for granted** that sooner or later his boss would come and rescue him, as he had done before. Aldi had a week's supply of food. He was sure it would all be fine.

بدأ هذا اليوم كأى يوم آخر، حتى انقطع الحبل الذي يربط رومبونج بقاع البحر، فبدأ يبتعد أكثر فأكثر وهو بعيد عن الساحل. في البداية، لم يكن قلقاً للغاية. كان مطمئناً أنه عاجلاً أم آجلاً، سيأتي رئيسه لإنقاذه كما فعل سابقاً. كان لدى ألدّي مؤن تكفيّه أسبوعاً كاملاً. كان واثقاً أن كل شيء سيكون على ما يرام

B. But after a week his supplies ran out. He caught fish and used parts of his wooden hut to make a fire and cook the fish. Not having any more fresh drinking water, he **had no choice but to** drink sea water. However, he filtered the sea water through his clothes to reduce the amount of salt. This must have **done the trick** because he survived for four days until it rained and he was able to collect some rainwater.

لكن بعد أسبوع، نفذت مؤنّه. اصطاد السمك واستخدم أجزاء من كوخه الخشبي لإشعال النار وطهي السمك. ولأنه لم يعد لديه ماء شرب عذب، لا بد أن هذا نجح، ملابسه لتقليل كمية الملح. ولا بد أن هذا نجح، إذ نجا أربعة أيام حتى هطلت الأمطار، فتمكن من جمع بعض ماء المطر

G. His survival skills were keeping him alive, but he was starting to wonder if he would ever be rescued. He saw more than ten ships sail past him, but none of them seemed to **have a clue** that he was there. After a few weeks, he thought he had at last got his lucky break when he managed to talk to the captain of an Indonesian ship by walkie-talkie. The captain promised he would pick him up once they had finished work for the day. Heartbreakingly, Aldi never saw the ship again.

كانت مهاراته في البقاء تُبقيّه على قيد الحياة، لكنه بدأ يتساءل إن كان سيُنقذ يوماً ما. رأى أكثر من عشر سفن تُبحر بجانبه، لكن أي منها لم يكن لدى أدنى فكرة عن وجوده. بعد بضعة أسابيع، ظن أنه قد نال أخيراً حظه السعيد عندما تمكن من التحدث إلى قبطان سفينة إندونيسية عبر جهاز اتصال لاسلكي. وعده القبطان بأنه سيأخذه فور انتهاء عملهما. لكن للأسف، لم ير ألدّي السفينة مرة أخرى

C. After this setback, he really started to worry. To try and **take his mind off** his situation he sang and read. However, the isolation **took its toll** on him. He admitted that he almost gave up hope, but the thought of seeing his parents again **kept him going**.

بعد هذه النكسة، بدأ يشعر بقلق شديد. ليُنسي نفسه ما حدث، غنى وقرأ. إلا أن العزلة أثرت عليه بشدة. اعترف بأنه كاد يفقد الأمل، لكن فكرة رؤية والديه مجدداً أبقتّه على قيد الحياة

H. In the end, after 49 days, he saw a ship, *The Arpeggio*. Desperate to make himself understood he used the few words of English he knew over the radio: 'Help! Help!' في النهاية، وبعد 49 يومًا، رأى سفينة تُدعى "أربيجيو". في محاولة يائسة لإيصال صوته، استخدم الكلمات الإنجليزية القليلة التي يعرفها عبر الراديو: "النجدة! النجدة!".

The ship turned around to pick him up. The boat was heading for Japan, so they took him with them. Finally, the Indonesian embassy collected him and flew him home, almost two months after his ordeal had begun. استدارت السفينة لتقله. كان القارب متجهًا إلى اليابان، فأخذوه معهم. أخيرًا، استعادته السفارة الإندونيسية وأعادته إلى وطنه، بعد شهرين تقريبًا من بدء محنته.

بعد شهرين تقريبًا من بدء محنته

D. Safely back home with his family, Aldi considered his options. His family lived in some hardship and his job was, from his perspective, relatively lucrative at \$134 a month. However, having found himself drifting three times since he started the job 134 dollars a month. وظروفًا صعبة، وكانت وظيفته، من وجهة نظره، مربحة نسبيًا براتب 134 دولارًا شهريًا. ومع ذلك، بعد أن وجد نفسه ينجرف ثلاث مرات منذ أن بدأ العمل في aged 16, he and his family decided it simply wasn't worth the risk. From now on, he'll be staying firmly on dry land. سن السادسة عشرة، قرر هو وعائلته أن الأمر لا يستحق المخاطرة. من الآن فصاعدًا، سيبقى ثابتًا على اليابس.

سيبقى ثابتًا على اليابس

3. Study Active Reading.

(SB 3 P 42)

Then underline the parts of the text which helped you to decide on the order of the paragraphs.

ACTIVE READING :

(SB P 42)

Following events in a narrative

متابعة الأحداث في السرد

When reading a narrative, look out for the typical structure of this kind of text:

عند قراءة قصة ما، ابحث عن البنية النموذجية لهذا النوع من النص

- a summary of what happened ملخص لما حدث
- background to the events خلفية الأحداث
- main events - notice linkers such as *at first, after, then, finally* or *in the end* الأحداث الرئيسية - انتبه إلى أدوات الربط مثل: في البداية، في النهاية بعد ذلك، ثم، أخيرًا، أو في النهاية الخالصة
- conclusion الخاتمة، حيث يقدم الكاتب تعليقًا أو يحدث القصة
- coda, where the writer makes a comment or brings the story up to date.

You can also follow a narrative by looking for ways in which the ideas are connected.

يمكنك أيضًا متابعة السرد من خلال البحث عن الطرق التي ترتبط بها الأفكار ببعضها

- Words and phrases may be repeated: قد تتكرر الكلمات والعبارات

Aldi had a week's supply of food ... But after a week his supplies ran out.

- The first time something is mentioned, the writer may use an indefinite article, and then the definite article:

في المرة الأولى التي يذكر فيها شيء ما - قد يستخدم الكاتب أداة التنكير - ثم يستخدم أداة التعريف

... but is attached to the sea bed with a rope

... the rope attaching him to the bottom of the sea broke ...

- Reference words, such as **pronouns**, can also show connections between different parts of the text:

كلمات الإشارة مثل الضمائر يمكن ان تبين الروابط بين اجزاء النص المختلفة :

He filtered the sea water through **his** clothes to reduce the amount of salt.

This must have done the trick.

ordeal	محنة	a terrible or painful experience that continues for a period of time تجربة رهيبه أو مؤلمة تستمر لفترة من الوقت
sea bed	قاع البحر	the land at the bottom of the sea الارض في قاع البحر
supplies	مؤونة	food and other ordinary goods needed by people every day الطعام والسلع الأخرى العادية التي يحتاجها الناس يوميا

5. Match the highlighted collocations from the text with their definitions below. (SB 5 P 42)

considered your option	thought carefully about what to do.	فكر بعناية بما ستفعله
did the trick	had the necessary result he wanted.	يحقق النتيجة المطلوبة يحصل على ما يريد
got off relatively lightly	experienced less harm than might be expected.	ينجو من الموقف بأقل ضرر متوقع
went through the ordeal	had a very difficult or painful experience.	يمر بتجربة مؤلمة أو صعبة / محنة
had no choice but to do something	was forced to do something.	ليس لديك خيار / مجبر على فعل الشيء
kept (somebody) going	helped him to continue, despite the difficult situation.	يساعد الشخص على الاستمرار في المواقف الصعبة
make oneself understood	communicate effectively.	يتواصل بشكل فعال / يجعل الشخص يفهم ما تعنيه
take its toll on somebody	caused harm or suffering.	يتسبب باذى او معاناة
took something for granted	believed something without even thinking about it.	يسلم بالشيء بدون حتى ان يفكر
take somebody's mind off something	stop somebody from worrying about something.	تبعد تفكير الشخص عن القلق بموضوع ما
(Not) have a clue	be unable to guess something.	ليس لديك فكرة / غير قادر ان تخمن شيء ما

6. How do you think you would cope in a similar situation?

(SB 6 P 42)

4. Read the news story and choose the correct answers.

(SB 4 P 42)

1. Why is the word *heartbreakingly* used in Paragraph G?

- a. To explain how Aldi must have felt when he saw the ship.
- b. To justify why Aldi felt that his troubles were now over.
- c. To express the writer's own feelings about the captain's actions.

١. لماذا استخدمت كلمة "بشكلٍ مُفجع" في الفقرة () ؟
أ. لشرح شعور ألدّي عندما رأى السفينة.
ب. لتبرير شعور ألدّي بأن مشاكله قد انتهت.
ج. للتعبير عن مشاعر الكاتب تجاه تصرفات القبطان.

2. What is suggested about Aldi's job in Paragraph D?

- a. The job was well-paid and relatively easy work.
- b. He risked his life by taking the job because he was poor.
- c. His parents were relieved when he gave up the job.

٢. ما المقترح بشأن وظيفة ألدّي في الفقرة د؟
أ. كانت الوظيفة براتب جيد وعملاً سهلاً نسبياً.
ب. خاطر بحياته بقبول الوظيفة لأنه كان فقيراً.
ج. شعر والداه بالارتياح عندما ترك الوظيفة.

3. How can we describe Aldi's personality?

- a. He is resourceful and determined.
- b. He is always optimistic about the future.
- c. He has a tendency towards depression.

٣. كيف نصف شخصية ألدّي؟
أ. يتمتع بالذكاء والتصميم.
ب. متفائل دائماً بالمستقبل.
ج. يميل للاكتئاب.

Answers: 1. c 2. b 3. a

Conditional Sentences : الجمل الشرطية

1. تتكون الجملة من جملة الشرط التي ترتبط مع أداة شرط وجملة جواب الشرط بدون أداة شرط

1. The (Zero) type :

تستخدم لوصف شيء يحدث دائما ونتيجته حتمية ولا يوجد له احتمالات بعد اجراء او حدث معين وتستخدم مع الحقائق العلمية والحقائق الثابتة وقد يتقدم جواب الشرط على جملة الشرط مع حذف الفاصلة .

(A situation that the speaker considers is generally true.) (حقيقة) موقف يعتبره المتكلم صحيح بشكل عام

If we heat water , it boils

If Clause	Main Clause (a fact)
If + S + Simple Present (V1)	If + S + Simple Present (V1)
-(V- inf. / Vs-es (s,ss,x,o,z,ch,sh)	-(V- inf. / Vs-es (s,ss,x,o,z,ch,sh) –
- (don't + V-inf. – doesn't + V-inf.)	(don't + V-inf. – doesn't + V-inf.)
be = am , is , are	be = am , is , are (he , she , it + V-s / es)
not be = am not , isn't , aren't	(not be) = am not , isn't , aren't (I , we , you , they + V1)

2. The first conditional (Type 1)

تستخدم لوصف نتيجة مستقبلية لاجراء او حدث مستقبلي معين

(A situation that the speaker considers is likely to happen.) موقف يعتبره المتكلم ممكن حدوثه

If Clause	Main Clause الجمل الشرطية الاولى - الاحتمال
If + S + Simple Present (V1)	Subject + will ('ll) / will not (won't) + V-inf.
Unless	
-(V- inf. / Vs-es (s,ss,x,o,z,ch,sh) –	If he has a car, he will be happy.
(don't + V-inf. – doesn't + V-inf.)	
be = am , is , are	
not be = am not , isn't , aren't	

3. The second conditional (Type 2) :

(A hypothetical situation in the present or future.)

- موقف افتراضي في الحاضر أو المستقبل

- talk about an unlikely or imaginary situation in the present or future

للتحدث عن موقف غير ممكن او متخيل في المضارع /المستقبل

If + past, + would/might/could + infinitive to talk about an unlikely or imaginary situation in the present or future:

If Clause	Main Clause
- If + S + Past Simple = V2	Subject + would (wouldn't) + V-inf.
- S + didn't + V-inf.	'd could might
be = was / were / (not be) = wasn't / weren't	
If I were , I would	If I <u>were</u> a professional sportsman, I'd <u>probably be</u> much richer now.

4. The Third conditional (Type 3) :

(A hypothetical situation in the past.)

to talk about an imaginary situation in the past:

موقف افتراضي (غير حقيقي) في الماضي
للتحدث عن موقف غير ممكن او خيالي في الماضي

If I hadn't done all those things, I wouldn't have done so well at university

If I didn't speak Spanish, I'd never have met my Spanish friend.

(I speak Spanish. ¬I met my friend.)

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + had + (V3) hadn't + v3	Subject + would + have + (V3) (Perfect infinitive) wouldn't

5. Mixed conditional :

Mixed conditionals combine clauses from both second and third conditionals:

تجمع الجمل الشرطية المختلطة بين جمل من الشرط الثاني والشرط الثالث

If Clause	Main Clause
1. If + S + had + (V3) hadn't + v3	1. Subject + would + V-infinitive wouldn't
2. If + S + V2 (Past simple)	2. Subject + would + have + (V3) wouldn't

Mixed conditionals combine clauses from the second and third conditional types.

تجمع الجمل الشرطية المختلطة بين جمل من الشرط الثاني والشرط الثالث

• **If + Past Perfect, would(n't) + infinitive**

If + (had + V3) , would(n't) + Inf.

- We use this to talk about the present consequences of a hypothetical past situation:

نستخدم هذا للحديث عن العواقب الحالية لموقف افتراضي او لحالة خيالية في الماضي

If I'd gone to university, I would have a better job.

- We also use this to talk about the consequences in the present of an imaginary past situation:

نستخدم هذا أيضاً للحديث عن العواقب في الوقت الحاضر لموقف خيالي في الماضي

If I'd won that competition, I'd be richer than I am now.

(I didn't win. I'm not rich.)

• **If + Past Simple, would(n't) + have + V3 (perfect infinitive)**

If + V2 , would(n't) + have + V3

-We use this to talk about the effects of a hypothetical present situation in the past:

نستخدم هذا للحديث عن تأثيرات موقف افتراضي في الحاضر على الماضي

If she wasn't clever, she wouldn't have had such a good job.

-We use this to talk about the effects of an imaginary present situation on the past:

نستخدم هذا للحديث عن تأثيرات موقف حالي خيالي على الماضي

If I didn't speak Spanish, I'd never have met my Spanish friend.

(I speak Spanish. I met my friend.)

Match the conditional sentences 1–4 with their types a–d.

(SB 4 P 38)

1. If you **read** the travel pages, you'll probably hear about a new tourist attraction somewhere in the world.
b. first conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is likely to happen.)
2. If a tourist attraction **is** popular, it **can be** very good news for the organisers.
a. zero conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is generally true.)
3. Perhaps more people **would have wanted** to climb it if they **hadn't had** to splash out on an entrance fee.
d. third conditional (A hypothetical situation in the past.) (imagination) حالة افتراضية
4. If you **drove** the route, you **would** see castles, beaches and amazing mountains.
c. second conditional (A hypothetical situation in the present or future.)

Answers : 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c

5. Study sentences a–b which have the same meaning.

(SB 5 P 39)

Why are sentences **a** known as mixed conditionals? Check your answers in the Grammar box.

1. **a.** If they **hadn't made** the North Coast 500, people **would be** poorer.
b. They made the North Coast 500, so people are not poorer.
2. **a.** If the organisers **realised** this, they **would have done** things differently, perhaps.
b. The organisers do not realise this, so they didn't do things differently.

Answers:

Sentences **a** are known as mixed conditionals as they combine clauses from both second and third conditionals.

6. Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

(SB 6 P 39)

1. If Issa **isn't / wasn't** afraid of snakes, he would have picked it up.
2. If he **learnt/ had learnt** to swim, he might be in the sea now.
3. I **will / would** be famous if I had taken that job.
4. If he **fell / had fallen**, he would be dead now.
5. If he **looked / had looked** at the map, he wouldn't be lost.

Answer: 1. wasn't 2. had learnt 3. would 4. had fallen 5. had looked

7. Read the article about refugees and use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences with correct conditional structures. (SB 7 P 39)

REFUGEES' LONG JUMP TO SUCCESS

قفزة اللاجئين الطويلة نحو النجاح

Being a refugee can be very difficult. Some people have to leave their homes, family and jobs because of problems in their own country. But the Olympic Refugee Foundation is using sport to give opportunities to these people, helping young people to learn new skills, meet other people and to potentially find success.

قد يكون اللجوء صعبًا للغاية. يضطر بعض الناس إلى ترك منازلهم وعائلاتهم ووظائفهم بسبب مشاكل في بلادهم. لكن مؤسسة اللاجئين الأولمبية تستخدم الرياضة لإتاحة الفرص لهؤلاء الأشخاص، ومساعدة الشباب على تعلم مهارات جديدة، والتعرف على أشخاص آخرين، وربما تحقيق النجاح.

The African country of Uganda gives a home to more than 1.6 million refugees, more than any other country in Africa. In 2020, the Olympic Refugee Foundation started a project in Uganda to help many of the refugees through teaching them sports. They found that sport helped their mental health by not only helping them physically, but by helping them meet new friends as well.

تؤوي دولة أوغندا الأفريقية أكثر من 1.6 مليون لاجئ، وهو عدد يفوق أي دولة أخرى في أفريقيا. في عام 2020، أطلقت مؤسسة اللاجئين الأولمبية مشروعًا في أوغندا لمساعدة العديد من اللاجئين من خلال تعليمهم الرياضة. وقد وجدوا أن الرياضة تحسّن صحتهم النفسية، ليس فقط من الناحية البدنية، بل تُساعدهم أيضًا على التعرف على أصدقاء جدد.

There are around 100 million refugees around the world. Some of the refugees were top athletes already when they left their countries, and many are good enough at their particular sport to be chosen for the Refugee Olympic Team. In the Paris Olympics of 2024, there were 37 athletes in the team who had come from 15 different countries. They were able to compete in 12 different sports, including swimming, cycling, canoeing and athletics. One of the athletes, Amelio Castro Grueso, competed in the wheelchair fencing, but narrowly lost to another fencer.

يوجد حوالي 100 مليون لاجئ حول العالم. كان بعض اللاجئين رياضيين متفوقين بالفعل عند مغادرتهم بلدانهم، وكثيرون منهم بارعون في رياضاتهم الخاصة بما يكفي لاختيارهم ضمن فريق اللاجئين الأولمبي. في أولمبياد باريس 2024، ضم الفريق 37 رياضيًا قدموا من 15 دولة مختلفة. وتمكنوا من المنافسة في 12 رياضة مختلفة، بما في ذلك السباحة وركوب الدراجات والتجديف وألعاب القوى. تنافس أحد الرياضيين، أميليو كاسترو غرويسو، في مبارزة الكراسي المتحركة، لكنه خسر بفارق ضئيل أمام مبارز آخر.

Some of the Olympic refugees now want to become sports coaches so that they can help young athletes to become successful, whatever their backgrounds.

يرغب بعض اللاجئين الأولمبيين الآن في أن يصبحوا مدربين رياضيين حتى يتمكنوا من مساعدة الرياضيين الشباب على تحقيق النجاح، مهما كانت خلفياتهم.

- a. if she didn't splash out every time she went shopping.
- b. you'll need to borrow money to buy a house.
- c. if I'd gone to a costly private school.
- d. I wouldn't have had to work so hard to pass my exams.
- e. if you manage your finances carefully.

Answers: 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. d 5. c

2. Match types of conditionals a–e with sentences 1–5 from Exercise 1. (WB 2 P 28)

- a. **Zero conditional** : a situation that the speaker considers always true.
- b. **First conditional** : a situation that is likely to happen in the future.
- c. **Second conditional**: a hypothetical or improbable situation in the present or future.
- d. **Mixed conditional** : the present consequences of a hypothetical past situation.
- e. **Mixed conditional** : the effects of a hypothetical present situation on the past.

Answers: a. 3 b. 1 c. 2 d. 5 e. 4

3. Read the sentences. Then choose the correct words to complete explanations a and b. (WB 3 P 28)

1. If video games weren't so costly, I'd buy a new one every month.

- a. Video games **are / aren't** costly.
- b. I **buy / don't buy** a new one every month.

2. If you don't buy the car today, it will be more expensive tomorrow.

- a. You are **recommended / not recommended** to buy the car today.
- b. The car costs **more / less** today than it will tomorrow.

3. If we were affluent, we would've bought a big flat.

- a. We **are / aren't** affluent.
- b. We **bought / didn't buy** a big flat.

Answers: a. **are**, b. **don't buy** 2. a. **recommended**, b. **less** 3. a. **aren't**, b. **didn't buy**

4. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

(WB 4 P 28)

There is one extra phrase.

cancel / 'll pick you up / weren't struggling / would have to
wouldn't be feeling / wouldn't need

1. If we spent more on society, fewer people *would have to* live in hardship.
لو أنفقنا أكثر على المجتمع، لقل عدد الناس الذين يعيشون في ضائقة.
2. If we'd eaten breakfast, we ----- so hungry now.
لو تناولنا الفطور، لما شعرنا بهذا الجوع الآن.
3. If our house hadn't been burgled, I ----- a replacement passport.
لو لم يُسرق منزلنا، لما احتججتُ إلى جواز سفر بديل.
4. I ----- at 6 p.m. outside the shopping centre unless I hear differently.
سأقفل الساعة السادسة مساءً من أمام مركز التسوق إلا إذا سمعتُ غير ذلك.
5. ----- your bank cards immediately if you lose your wallet.
ألغ بطاقاتك المصرفية فوراً إذا فقدت محفظتك

Answers: 2. wouldn't be feeling 3. wouldn't need 4. 'll pick you up 5. Cancel

8. Write a paragraph explaining how your life would have been different if you'd grown up in a different country.

(WB 8 P 29)

5. Complete the mini-conversations with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Use short forms where possible.

(WB 5 P 29)

- Eman:** If I 1----- (pass) my exams, I would be at university now.
- Dalia :** True, but at least you are earning money rather than getting into debt.
- Fadi :** Don't you know what to do?
- Ali :** Fadi, if I knew what to do, I 2----- (not ask) you.
- Alma :** I thought you were one of those unusual people who don't like chocolate.
- Heba :** If I 3----- (not like) chocolate, I wouldn't have made chocolate cake, would I?
- Nawal:** If I was richer, I 4----- (donate) some money to help poor people.
- Sana :** You could donate some food instead.
- Nour :** If you 5----- (not be) so extravagant during your last shopping trip, you'd have enough money left to go out this weekend.
- Muna :** I know, I know!

Answers: 1. 'd passed 2. wouldn't have asked / wouldn't be asking 3. didn't like
4. would donate/would have donated 5. hadn't been

LAMP-SHOP

The **Adjusta-Lamp Pro** is the best smart desk lamp on the market. Believe us, if they 1----- so great, we wouldn't have installed them as standard in our own offices! Adjusta-Lamp Pro is available now at a bargain price. If you miss this special offer, you 2----- regret it. Why? Because 3----- we say bargain, we mean BARGAIN! If you 4----- this lamp at any other shop, it would cost at least 99 JOD, but we're proud to offer it for just 59 JOD! Place your order now as stocks are running out fast! In fact, if we'd known how popular this lamp was going to be, we 5----- have offered it at such a low price! 24-hour delivery guaranteed – if you'd ordered last night, it 6----- sitting on your desk right now! Don't wait another day. Order right away!

متجر المصابيح Adjusta-Lamp Pro

هو أفضل مصباح مكتب ذكي في السوق. صدقنا، لو لم يكن بهذه الروعة، لما قمنا بتركيبه في مكاتبنا. المصباح متوفر الآن بسعر مميز. إذا فاتك هذا العرض الخاص، ستندم. لماذا؟ لأننا عندما نقول "صفقة مميزة"، فإننا نعني "صفقة رابحة"! لو اشتريت هذا المصباح من أي متجر آخر، لكان سعره 99 ديناراً أردنياً على الأقل، لكننا نفخر بتقديمه بسعر 59 ديناراً أردنياً فقط! اطلب الآن، فالكمية آخذة في النفاذ! في الواقع، لو كنا نعلم مدى شعبية هذا المصباح، لما عرضناه بهذا السعر المنخفض! التوصيل مضمون خلال 24 ساعة - لو طلبته الليلة الماضية، لكان على مكتبك الآن! لا تنتظر يوماً آخر. اطلب الآن.

Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text below.

(WB 6 P 29)

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. a. aren't | b. weren't | c. wouldn't be |
| 2. a. 're | b. 'd | c. 'll |
| 3. a. unless | b. as | c. when |
| 4. a. buy | b. bought | c. 'd buy |
| 5. a. mightn't | b. might | c. will |
| 6. a. would be | b. is | c. will be |

Answers: 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. a

7. Complete the sentences with **unless**, **if** or, where possible, **when**.

(WB 7 P 29)

1. **Unless** you run, you're going to be late for the lesson.
2. You'll laugh----- I tell you what happened to me yesterday.
3. ----- you don't feel like going, then don't go!
4. Don't bother making coffee for me ----- you're making one yourself.
5. ----- I told you a secret, would you be able to keep it?
6. ----- the clock strikes midday, the race will begin.

Answers: 2. If / when 3. If 4. unless 5. If 6. When

Past modals

Wish = If only

1. Unreal past forms for past regrets : (S + wish or If only + Past Perfect - had + V3)
express regrets about the past

الماضي غير الحقيقي للتعبير عن الندم (التحسر - الاسى) في الماضي

2. Unreal past forms for present wishes : (S + wish or If only + Past Simple - V2)
express wishes about the present

الماضي غير الحقيقي للتعبير عن اشياء (امنيات في الحاضر) ولكن مستحيل حصولها

NOTE: We usually say (I wish / If only + were.)

Rule	Wish – If only : (express <u>regrets</u> about the past)
V2 ----- hadn't + V3	I slept too long. I wish I hadn't slept so long.
didn't + V-inf. ----- had + V3	I didn't do If only I had done
wasn't – weren't ----- had been	I wasn't successful. I wish I had been successful.
wasn – were ----- hadn't been	I was late . I wish I hadn't been late.
Rule	Wish – If only : (express wishes about the present)
V1 / V-s ----- didn't + V-inf.	We live in a small flat I wish we didn't live
don't / doesn't + V-inf. ----- V2	I don't know the answer. I wish I knew the answer.
am / is / are ----- weren't	He is far from here. He wishes he weren't far
am not / isn't / aren't ----- were	He is not tall enough. He wishes he were taller.
regret + V-ing ----- hadn't + V3	I regret being angry ----- I wish I hadn't been angry.
regret + not + V-ing ----- had + V3	I regret not being happy. ---- I wish I had been happy.
should have + V3 ----- had + V3	He should have been careful. – He wishes he had been
shouldn't have + V3 ----- hadn't + V3	He shouldn't have been careless. He wishes he hadn't been ..
could have + V3 ----- hadn't + V3	

تحويل الأفعال

can	couldn't	can't	could
will	wouldn't	won't	would
have + V3 / has + V3	hadn't + V3	must	hadn't to
have to / has to = V1	didn't have to	mustn't	had to
have / has = V1	didn't have	old , tall	older , taller
too , very	so	good , well	better

إذا بدأت الجملة بأحد العبارات التالية تحذف ولا نأخذ بزمنها ولا توضع في الإجابة :

I am sorry It's a pity It's a shame that
 What a pity I regret I sometimes.....
 I think..... I believe

القاعدة تؤكد على ما يلي :

- (1) التمني عكس الواقع أو انتقاد له
- (2) للتمني عن المضارع نستخدم الماضي
- (3) للتمني عن الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام
- (4) إذا كان الواقع مثبت فيجب نفي التمني أو عكس معناه وإذا منفي فيجب اثباته أو عكس معناه

Expressing dissatisfaction and regret *I wish / If only*

• We use **I wish / If only + past** to talk about **present regrets**:

- I wish I had a car. (I don't have a car.)
- If only I was/were taller. (I'm not tall.)

• We use **I wish / If only + Past Perfect** to talk about **past regrets**:

- I wish you'd told me what sort of house it was. (You didn't tell me.)
- If only I'd left my car at home today. (I didn't leave my car.)

Past modals for criticising

الإفعال الشكلية في الماضي

• We use **should (not) have + past participle** when we **criticise a past action**:

You shouldn't have read that letter.

• We use **could have + past participle** when **something was possible, but didn't happen, so we are unhappy about the result**:

You could have told me you were coming today!

What would you change in your life either now or in the past?

When I asked this question on social media, here are some of the answers I got:

- 1. I wish I had gone to university.

I have a job but **a. I think I could have got** a better job if I had a degree.

- 2. If only I had followed my dream to be a photographer! I was too scared of failure.

I might not have been good enough, but **b. I should at least have tried.**

c. I shouldn't have listened to my friend who told me I would never go to university because I couldn't spell. I'm dyslexic, not stupid, and guess what? Now I have two degrees!

3. If only I was better at finishing what I ... ;)

When I was younger, I spent too much time worrying about what other people thought of me. I know now that **d. I needn't have worried** because most people aren't judging anyone else, and if they are, it doesn't really matter.

4. I wish I could travel round the world.

e. I thought I didn't think exercise was important. How wrong I was! I regret that now.

5. I wish my best friend would stop telling everyone my secrets. It's not how a friend should behave

wish / if only, past modals

3. Look at the underlined examples in the text (1–5) and complete rules 1–3 below.

(SB 3 P 44)

1. We use *wish/if only* + **Past Simple** tense to talk about present regrets, or things we would like to change.
2. We use *wish/if only* + **would** to talk about how we want someone else's behaviour to change.
3. We use *wish/if only* + **Past Perfect** tense to talk about past regrets.

4. Match the examples of past modals in bold in the text (a–e) with the meanings 1–5. (SB 4 P 44)

1. I did something, but it wasn't necessary.

d. I needn't have worried because most people aren't judging anyone else, and if they are, it doesn't really matter.

2. I didn't do something because it wasn't necessary (or I thought it wasn't).

e. I thought I didn't think exercise was important. How wrong I was! I regret that now.

3. It was a good idea for me to do something, but I didn't do it.

b. I should at least have tried.

4. It wasn't a good idea for me to do something, but I did it.

c. I shouldn't have listened to my friend who told me I would never go to university because I couldn't spell. I'm dyslexic, not stupid, and guess what? Now I have two degrees!

5. Something was a possibility, but I didn't do it.

a. I think I could have got a better job if I had a degree.

Answers 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a

5. Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences. Sometimes both answers are correct.

(SB 5 P 44)

1. Your room is a mess! I wish you **would pick up / picked up** your clothes from the floor!

غرفتك في حالة من الفوضى! أتمنى أنك رفعت / رفعت ملابسك من الأرض!

2. I **didn't need to wait / needn't have waited** long for him because he arrived a couple of minutes later.

لم أكن بحاجة إلى الانتظار / لم يكن علي أن أنتظره طويلاً لأنه وصل بعد دقيقتين

3. You **should have had / needn't have had** breakfast; then you wouldn't be hungry.

كان ينبغي عليك أن تتناول / لا تحتاج إلى تناول وجبة الإفطار؛ حينها لن تشعر بالجوع

4. If only he **knew / would know** the truth!

لو كان يعرف / ليعرف الحقيقة!

5. I wish I **had bought / bought** her a nicer present – she looked a bit disappointed when I gave it to her.

أتمنى لو اشتريت لها / اشتريت لها هدية أجمل – بدت محبطة بعض الشيء عندما أعطيتها لها

Answers 1. would pick up 2. didn't need to wait 3. should have had 4. knew 5. had bought

1. Choose the correct options to explain the meaning of the sentences in bold.

(WB 1 P 32)

1. I wish I could stop eating crisps.

The speaker *can / can't* stop eating crisps.

2. If only Alia knew how I felt about it.

Alia *does / doesn't* know how the speaker feels about it.

3. They shouldn't have bought it.

The speaker is talking about someone who *did / didn't* buy something.

4. It was sunny so we didn't need to wear our raincoats.

The speakers *did / didn't* wear their raincoats.

5. I should have asked if the boy needed any help.

It was a good idea to ask if the boy needed any help, so *the speaker did / but the speaker didn't*.

6. Ali could have given Fadi a lift into town.

Fadi *did / didn't* get a lift into town from Ali.

Answers

1. can't 2. doesn't 3. did 4. didn't 5. but the speaker didn't 6. didn't

2. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

(WB 2 P 32)

1. I wish I *knew* (**know**) what questions they plan to ask during the English oral exam.

2. If only I ----- (**walk**) to school yesterday instead of going by bike.

3. You didn't need to ----- (**buy**) that new charging cable but I guess it's good we've got a spare one.

4. We didn't need ----- (**bring**) our waterproof jackets after all.

5. I wish I ----- (**can be**) at the World Cup finals last month and seen my country play.

6. Looking back, perhaps I ----- (**should not say**) anything, but I did, so it's too late now.

Answers 2. had walked 3. buy 4. to bring 5. could have been 6. shouldn't have said

3. Complete the second sentence using the correct forms of the underlined verbs. (WB 3 P 32)

1. I wish I *were* luckier.

I wish I *had been* luckier the last time I bought a lottery ticket.

2. If only I *could afford* to buy a new scooter.

If only I ----- to buy a new scooter for my sister's last birthday.

3. I wish you *'d been* here to watch me perform yesterday.

I wish you ----- here to watch me perform now.

4. If only we *'d known* where you were, we'd have come to get you.

If only we ----- where you are, we would come and get you.

Answers : 2. could have afforded 3. were 4. knew

4. Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

(WB 4 P 32)

Use short forms where possible.

Ramzi : Did you read about that guy who unlocked that safe in Amman?

Hani : Er ... what? Is this a joke?

Ramzi : No! I read it online. He was visiting The Jordan Museum and there was this safe there that nobody had ever been able to unlock. Anyway, he tried a random combination and opened it first time!

Hani : Wow. Pure chance. If only he **1'd visited** (visit) earlier!

Ramzi : Ha! I wish I **2** ----- (be) there to see that.

Hani : So what was inside?

Ramzi : Well, he probably **3**----- (need not bother) because there were just a couple of old documents.

Answers 2. 'd been 3. needn't have bothered

5. Write a paragraph mentioning two things you regret doing and two things you regret not doing.

(WB 5 P 32)

Suggested Answer **تبدیل النص**

SPEAKING

(SB P 45)

1 In pairs, read the information about visiting Britain and discuss the questions.

(SB 1 P 45)

اقرأ المعلومات حول زيارة بريطانيا وناقش الأسئلة

1. Which of the places would you want to visit and why?

أي من هذه الأماكن ترغب بزيارته ولماذا؟

2. Which form of transport would you want to take to visit these places? Why?

أي وسيلة نقل ترغب في استخدامها لزيارة هذه الأماكن ولماذا؟

Visit Britain in this summer

قم بزيارة بريطانيا هذا الصيف

Would you like to visit Britain's famous cities like London, Manchester and Glasgow?

Or its ancient university towns of Oxford and Cambridge?

هل ترغب في زيارة المدن الشهيرة في بريطانيا مثل لندن ومانشستر وجلاسكو؟ أم تفضل زيارة مدنها الجامعية العريقة مثل أكسفورد وكامبريدج؟

You can also visit Stratford-Upon-Avon where Shakespeare lived, or the amazing National Parks such as the Lake District and Dartmoor.

يمكنك أيضًا زيارة ستراتفورد أبون أفون حيث عاش شكسبير، أو المتنزهات الوطنية المذهلة مثل منطقة البحيرة ودارتمور

To get to these places, why not take Britain network of fast coaches? They are cheap and convenient, taking you to all the popular destinations. Or take the train. One of the world's first rail networks covers more than 16,000 kilometres and there are stations all over the country.

للاوصول إلى هذه الأماكن، لم لا تستقل شبكة الحافلات السريعة البريطانية؟ إنها رخيصة ومريحة، وتنقلك إلى جميع الوجهات الشهيرة. أو استقل القطار. تغطي إحدى أوائل شبكات السكك الحديدية في العالم أكثر من 16,000 كيلومتر، وتنتشر محطات في كل أنحاء العالم.

3. Complete the Speaking box with the prepositions.

(SB 3 P 45)

Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

About / against / at / for / of / on / to

Speaking – discussing the advantages and disadvantages

مناقشة المزايا والعيوب

A ...	major رئيسي	advantage <u>of</u> ميزة او فائدة من	... is
One ...	minor ثانوي	Argument <u>for / against</u> 1 حجة مع / ضد	that ...
Another ...	obvious واضح	benefit <u>of</u> فائدة من	
The first ...	possible ممكن	good point <u>about</u> 2 نقطة جيدة حول	
	potential محتمل	positive aspect <u>of</u> الجانب الايجابي من	
	significant مهم	argument <u>for</u> 3 حجة لصالح	
		disadvantage <u>of / to</u> عيب من / على	
		downside <u>of / to</u> 4 الجانب السلبي من	
		drawback <u>of / to</u> 5 عيب من / على	
		negative aspect <u>of</u> الجانب السلبي من	
		minus point <u>of</u> النقطة السلبية من	

Summing up your argument / Giving your opinion

تلخيص حجتك / ابداء رأيك

On first consideration, this seems ...

للولهة الأولى، يبدو هذا...

Ultimately, there are arguments ----- 6 both sides.

في النهاية، هناك حجج من كلا الجانبين.

Having looked ----- 7 both sides of the argument,

بعد دراسة كلا الجانبين،

I think / believe ...

أعتقد/أؤمن...

Although some people might disagree, I can't help feeling that ...

مع أن البعض قد يختلف معي، إلا أنني لا أستطيع منع نفسي من الشعور بأن

Answers: 1. For/against 2. About 3. For 4. Of / to 5. Of / to 6. On 7. At

4. In pairs, look at the statement below and make a list of at least two advantages and two disadvantages to each way of travelling.

(SB 4 P 45)

You want to travel from the south to the north of your country to visit your cousins in Amman. Your parents do not know whether to drive, take the coach or fly.

5. In pairs, follow the instructions.

(SB 5 P 45)

1. Spend a few minutes individually preparing to talk about the advantages and disadvantages of one of the ways of travelling in Exercise 4.
2. Talk for one to two minutes each using phrases from the Speaking box. Your partner should listen and make notes.

Writing – A competition entry / A letter of application

المشاركة في المسابقة / خطاب (رسالة) تقديم الطلب

Opening paragraph : Say why you are writing.

- 1. **I am writing to** enter the competition to ...
- With reference to your competition to win ... ,
- I would like to apply ...

الفقرة الافتتاحية : اذكر سبب الكتابة
اكتب اليكم للمشاركة في المسابقة
بالاشارة لمسابقتكم بالفوز
اود التقدم بطلب

Main body :

الموضوع الرئيسي

1. Give details of any relevant experience you have; say why it is relevant:

- I was **responsible** 2 for ...
- My duties included ...
- I am passionate about ...
- I was in charge of ...
- As part of my role, I ...

اعط تفاصيل لاي خبرة ذات علاقة وبرر السبب
كنت مسؤول عن
واجباتي تتضمن
انا شغوف ب
كنت مسؤول عن
كجزء من دوري . انا

2. Mention any relevant qualifications:

- I gained a qualification in ...
- I am a fully qualified ...

اذكر اي مؤهلات ذات صلة
حصلت على مؤهلات في
انا مؤهل تماما

3. Use emphatic structures to make your points:

- Not only do I ... ,3 **but** I also ...
- Furthermore, I 4 **do** have some experience of

استخدم قوالب تأكيد لايصال افكارك

4. Use formal linking phrases to add ideas:

- 5 **In addition** , I believe that teaching would ...
- Furthermore, ... - Moreover,

ليس فقط انني ولكن ايضا
علاوة على ذلك لدي بعض الخبرة في
استخدم روابط رسمية لاضافة افكار
بالاضافة الى ذلك ... اعتقد ان التدريس يمكن ...
علاوة على ذلك

Closing paragraph

الفقرة الختامية

- Please find my CV attached/ **enclosed** 6 .
- I **look forward** 7 to hearing from you.
- If you require any further information, please ,do not hesitate to contact me.

يرجى الاطلاع على سيرتي الذاتية المرفقة
اتطلع الى الرد / انتظر الرد منكم

اذا طلبتم اي معلومات اخرى .. رجاء لا تترددوا في التواصل معي

Style and register

الاسلوب والتسجيل الكتابي

The style of the letter should be quite formal:

- If I **won** 8 this competition, I would ...
- I would/should very much like to ...

يجب ان يكون اسلوب الكتابة رسميا تماما
اذا فزت بهذه المسابقة ... فسوف ...
اود بشدة ان ...

Greeting and signing off

التحية والتوقيع

1. If you know the name of the person you're writing to, you should begin and end:

- Dear Mr/Mrs ...
- Yours sincerely,

اذا كنت تعرف اسم الشخص المرسل له .. يجب ان تبدأ وتنتهي كمايلي

2. If you don't know their name, begin and end like this:

- Dear **Sir / Madam** 9
- Yours faithfully

اذا كنت لا تعرف اسم الشخص المرسل له يجب ان تبدأ وتنتهي كمايلي

3 Complete the Writing box with examples from Maha's letter. (SB 3 P 46)

Answers:1. I am writing 2. responsible 3. but 4. do 5. In addition 6. enclosed 7. look forward 8. won 9. Sir/Madam

Writing – A competition entry / A letter of application

المشاركة في المسابقة / خطاب (رسالة) تقديم الطلب

1. **SPEAKING** In pairs, read the advert for a competition.

(SB 1 P 46)

Discuss which of these opportunities would appeal to you the most.

WIN a dream job competition and travel the world!

اربح ... مسابقة وظيفة الحلم وسافر حول العالم

Does your dream job involve travelling? Maybe you're really into photography or you enjoy blogging about your trips? Maybe you'd like to do something to help people or wildlife, or maybe you'd like to be a digital nomad?

(SB P 46)

هل وظيفة أحلامك تشمل السفر؟ ربما أنت مهتم حقًا بالتصوير الفوتوغرافي أو تستمتع بالتدوين عن رحلاتك؟ ربما ترغب في القيام بشيء لمساعدة الناس أو الحياة البرية، أو ربما ترغب في أن تصبح بدويًا رقميًا؟

Increasingly, companies are offering the chance to win a dream job like this.

Just take a look at some of the competitions currently open:

على نحو متزايد، تقدم الشركات الفرصة للفوز بوظيفة أحلام مثل هذه. ما عليك سوى إلقاء نظرة على بعض المسابقات المفتوحة حاليًا

1. Travel researcher for the New York Times, researching the best places to visit around the world.

باحث سفر لصحيفة نيويورك تايمز، يبحث عن أفضل الأماكن التي يمكن زيارتها حول العالم

2. Videographer to travel with a cycling tour of Jordan over a four-month period, making a documentary about the trip.

مصور فيديو يسافر بجولة بالدراجة في الأردن على مدى أربعة أشهر، ويقوم بعمل فيلم وثائقي عن الرحلة

3. Work as a digital nomad in four cities of your choice and report back on your experience for Modern Travel Magazine.

اعمل كبدوي رقمي في أربع مدن من اختيارك وقدم تقريرًا عن تجربتك لمجلة " السفر الحديث "

4. Teach English as a volunteer for six months in Cambodia. Flights and all expenses paid.

تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية كمتطوع لمدة ستة أشهر في كمبوديا. الرحلات الجوية وجميع النفقات المدفوعة.

Maha Aldabbagh

To: Dream Job Competition

Re: Competition entry

الى: مسابقة وظيفة الحلم
رد: المشاركة في المسابقة

Dear Sir/Madam,

عزيزي السيد / السيدة

I am writing to enter the competition to win the opportunity to teach English in Cambodia for six months.

أكتب إليكم للمشاركة في المسابقة للفوز بفرصة تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية في كمبوديا لمدة ستة أشهر

It has also been my lifelong dream to visit the Koh Rong Island. If I won this competition, I would take every opportunity to travel and explore the history and culture of Cambodia.

قد كان أيضًا حلم حياتي زيارة جزيرة كوه رونغ. إذا فزت بهذه المسابقة، فسوف أعتنم كل فرصة للسفر واستكشاف تاريخ وثقافة كمبوديا

Working as a teacher would appeal to me enormously for several reasons. I would very much value the opportunity to give something back to the people of Cambodia, rather than simply visiting as a tourist. In addition, I believe that teaching would allow me to really get to know local people.

إن العمل كمدرس قد يجذبني بشدة لعدة أسباب. وأود بشدة أن تتاح لي الفرصة لرد الجميل لشعب كمبوديا، بدلا من مجرد زيارته كسائح. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، أعتقد أن التدريس سيسمح لي بالتعرف حقًا على السكان المحليين

I have studied English to a high level and believe that my skills in this language would enable me to teach it successfully. Furthermore, I do have some experience of teaching English already on a children's summer camp in my home city. I was responsible for running sessions in English for nine to 12-year-olds. I would welcome the chance to further develop my teaching skills and learn about this country.

لقد درست اللغة الإنجليزية على مستوى عالٍ وأعتقد أن مهاراتي في هذه اللغة ستمكنني من تدريسها بنجاح. علاوة على ذلك، لدي بعض الخبرة في تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية بالفعل في معسكر صيفي للأطفال في مدينتي. كنت مسؤولاً عن إدارة جلسات باللغة الإنجليزية للأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 9 إلى 12 عامًا. سأرحب بفرصة مواصلة تطوير مهاراتي التعليمية والتعرف على هذا البلد

I feel that I would be a good candidate because not only do I have the relevant skills and experience, but I am also passionate about Cambodia and its people. I hope you will give my entry serious consideration.

أشعر أنني سأكون مرشحًا جيدًا ليس فقط لأنني أمتلك المهارات والخبرة ذات الصلة، ولكنني أيضًا شغوف بكمبوديا وشعبها. أمل أن تأخذوا مشاركتي بعين الاعتبار بشكل جدي

Please find my CV enclosed, for further details of my qualifications and experience.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

تجدون سيرتي الذاتية مرفقة، لمزيد من التفاصيل حول مؤهلاتي وخبراتي
وإنني أتطلع إلى الاستماع منكم (لرؤيتكم)
المخلص

2. Read an application for one of the competitions and answer the questions. (SB 2 P 46)

1. Which opportunity does Maha want to be considered for?

Teaching English as a volunteer in Cambodia for six months.

2. Do you think she has a good chance of winning? Say why.

Yes, she's well-qualified and she provides lots of reasons why she should win, listing her experience, ambitions and skills.

4. Combine the sentences using the words in brackets. (SB 4 P 46)

1. I am interested in teaching. I also have experience in this area. (as well as)
As well as being interested in teaching, I also have some experience ...
أنا مهتم بالتدريس، ولدي خبرة في هذا المجال
2. I am fluent in English. I also speak some Spanish and Portuguese. (not only)
Not only am I fluent in English, but I also speak some ...
أتقن اللغة الإنجليزية. كما أتحدث الإسبانية والبرتغالية
3. I believe I would be an asset to the team.
I would be willing to commit for at least a year abroad. (furthermore)
I believe I would be an asset to the team. Furthermore, I would be willing to ...
أعتقد أنني سأكون إضافة قيمة للفريق. وأرغب في الالتزام بالسفر إلى الخارج لمدة عام على الأقل
4. I have experience. I also have relevant qualifications. (in addition to)
In addition to having experience, I also have ...
لدي خبرة، ولدي أيضًا مؤهلات مناسبة
5. I am physically fit. I enjoy cycling. (besides)
Besides being physically fit, I also enjoy cycling.
أنا لائق بدنيًا. أستمتع بركوب الدراجات
6. I am hard-working. I am dedicated. (not only)
Not only am I hard-working, but I am also dedicated.
أنا مجتهد. أنا مخلص

Revision WB P34

1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. (WB 1 P 34)

1. There were some minor *setbacks / flops* at the beginning of the project, but in the end it went well.
كانت هناك بعض النكسات/الإخفاقات البسيطة في بداية المشروع، لكن في النهاية سارت الأمور على ما يرام.
2. His hard work paid *up / off* and he did really well in the final exams.
أثمرت جهوده، وتفوق في الامتحانات النهائية.
3. He took a digital presentation to the interview and they loved it. What a *masterstroke / blunder*!
أحضر عرضًا تقديميًا رقميًا إلى المقابلة، وقد أعجبهم. يا لها من ضربة قاضية / خطأ فادح!
4. This is not worth the *chance / risk*. I always prefer to be safe.
هذا لا يستحق الفرصة / المخاطرة. أفضل دائمًا أن أكون آمنًا

Answers: 1. setbacks 2. off 3. masterstroke 4. risk

2. Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

(WB 2 P 34)

choice clue consider do messed up off take

A: Oh no! I've really 1----- . I've lost the house key. What shall we do?

يا إلهي! لقد أفسدت الأمر حقًا. لقد فقدت مفتاح المنزل. ماذا نفعل؟

B: Well, let's 2----- our options; we could try to open that window or break it.

حسنًا، لنفكر في خيار اتنا؛ يمكننا محاولة فتح تلك النافذة أو كسرها.

A: It won't open. What now?

لن تُفتح. ماذا الآن؟

B: I haven't a 3-----

ليس لدي أدنى فكرة.

A: It's cold out here. Now I realise how much I 4 ----- my house for granted.

الجو بارد هنا. الآن أدركت كم أعتبر منزلي أمرًا مسلمًا به.

B: Have a chocolate. It should take your mind 5 ----- the cold.

تناول قطعة شوكولاتة. ستُتسيك البرد.

A: Thanks! That should 6 ----- the trick.

شكرًا! هذا سيحل المشكلة.

B: Well, I think we have no 7 ----- but to break the window.

حسنًا، أعتقد أنه ليس لدينا خيار سوى كسر النافذة.

Answers: 1. messed up 2. consider 3. clue 4. take 5. off 6. do 7. choice

3. Complete the binomial phrases in the sentences with one word. (WB 3 P 34)

1. You must try to be flexible. There should be some give and ----- in any friendship.

حاول أن تكون مرئيًا. يجب أن يكون هناك بعض الأخذ والعطاء في أي صداقة.

2. I think it's more or ----- certain you'll get the job.

أعتقد أنه من شبه المؤكد أنك ستحصل على الوظيفة.

3. I had to decide if I wanted the job ----- and then. They said they couldn't wait.

كان علي أن أقرر ما إذا كنت أريد الوظيفة في تلك اللحظة. قالوا إنهم لا يستطيعون الانتظار.

4. The team has had its ----- and downs but they're doing very well now.

مرَّ الفريق بفترات صعود وهبوط، لكنهم الآن في حالة جيدة جدًا.

5. We got lost in the desert but in the end got home safe and -----

ضللنا الطريق في الصحراء، لكننا في النهاية عدنا سالمين

Answers: 1. take 2. less 3. there 4. ups 5. sound

4. Complete the sentences with a conditional form, using the verbs in brackets.

(WB 4 P 34)

1. If she ----- (not / be) an interesting person,
the journalists ----- (not / interview) her.
لو لم تكن شخصية مثيرة للاهتمام، لما أجرى الصحفيون معها مقابلة.
2. People ----- (not / be) successful unless
they ----- (know) what they want.
لن ينجح الناس إلا إذا كانوا يعرفون ما يريدون.
3. If he ----- (accept) the job with the travel agency last year,
he ----- (be) in Australia now.
لو قبل الوظيفة في وكالة السفر العام الماضي، لكان الآن في أستراليا.
4. If you ----- (not / give up) languages at school,
you ----- (be able) work abroad now.
لو لم تتخلَّ عن اللغات في المدرسة، لكنك قادرًا على العمل في الخارج الآن

Answers:

1. wasn't / weren't , wouldn't have interviewed
2. won't be/aren't , know
3. had accepted , would be
4. hadn't given up , would be able to

5. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

(WB 5 P 34)

More than one answer is possible.

1. I wish everything these days isn't / wasn't / weren't so expensive.
أتمنى لو لم يكن كل شيء هذه الأيام باهظ الثمن.
2. If only my sister would stop / stopped / had stopped borrowing my clothes!
لو أن أختي توقفت عن استعارة ملابسي!
3. I wish I studied / would study / had studied sciences at school, but it's too late now.
أتمنى لو درست العلوم في المدرسة، لكن الوقت قد فات الآن.
4. He needn't have worried / shouldn't have worried / didn't need to worry about
the test. He came top!
لم يكن عليه القلق بشأن الاختبار. لقد كان متفوقًا

- Answers: 1. wasn't/weren't 2. would stop 3. had studied
4. needn't have worried / shouldn't have worried

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Complete the text with one word in each gap.

(WB 6 P 34)

FOLLOW YOUR HEART

Working in the travel business appeals to many young people who want to work as a flight attendant. Some of them 1----- to different airlines when they leave school. One of the benefits of this job is having access to discount airfares. Nevertheless, there are some downsides 2----- the job too: air crew can work long hours, and passengers aren't always easy to deal with. There are far more candidates than vacancies, so companies can 3----- and choose. Amal, a flight attendant with a major airline, says, 'There's a 4----- chance that you might succeed so be prepared for rejection. If I 5----- not followed my heart, I could be very unhappy now. But this is the life for me!

Answers: 1. apply 2. to 3. pick 4. slight/slim 5. had

اتبع قلبك

يجذب العمل في مجال السفر العديد من الشباب الراغبين في العمل كمضيف طيران. يتقدم بعضهم بطلبات للعمل في شركات طيران مختلفة بعد تخرجهم. من مزايا هذه الوظيفة الحصول على أسعار تذاكر طيران مخفضة. مع ذلك، هناك بعض العيوب أيضًا: قد يعمل طاقم الطيران لساعات طويلة، وليس من السهل دائمًا التعامل مع الركاب. عدد المرشحين يفوق بكثير عدد الوظائف الشاغرة، لذا يمكن للشركات الاختيار بحرية. تقول أمل، مضيقة طيران في إحدى شركات الطيران الكبرى: "هناك احتمال ضئيل للنجاح، لذا كن مستعدًا للرفض. لو لم أتبع قلبي، لكنت تعيسة للغاية الآن. لكن هذه هي حياتي

READING

7. Read the article about sports.

(WB 7 P 34)

Match sentences A–E with gaps 1–4 in the text. There is one extra sentence.

STRATEGY : Missing sentences

Read the sentences before and after the gap carefully.

Look for reference words, e.g. personal pronouns.

Discourse markers such as *in addition*, *however*, will also help you.

A. Although some people might disagree, I can't help feeling that all the examples mentioned reflect the basic goodness of the human being.

مع أن البعض قد يختلف معي، إلا أنني أشعر أن جميع الأمثلة المذكورة تعكس جوهر الإنسان.

B. One interesting example is about two runners who train together.

أحد الأمثلة المثيرة للاهتمام هو قصة عدائين يتدربان معًا.

C. *Survival of the fittest* is the name of the game, and can turn perfectly normal people into unpleasant individuals.

البقاء للأصلح هو جوهر اللعبة، وقد يحول أشخاصًا عاديين تمامًا إلى أشخاص سيئين.

D. Although on the other hand, he might not be so well known today.

مع أنه، من ناحية أخرى، قد لا يكون مشهورًا اليوم. 33

E. One of the best known of such sporting moments happened in 2016 in the Triathlon World Series in Mexico.

إحدى أشهر هذه اللحظات الرياضية حدثت عام ٢٠١٦ في بطولة العالم للترايثلون في المكسيك.

FAIRPLAY

Anyone who takes part in a competitive sport knows how the natural human desire to win can bring out the worst in people. **1 C. Survival of the fittest is the name of the game, and can turn perfectly normal people into unpleasant individuals.**

اللعبة النظيف

يعلم كل من يشارك في رياضة تنافسية كيف أن الرغبة البشرية الفطرية في الفوز قد تُخرج أسوأ ما في الإنسان. بقاء الأصلح هو جوهر اللعبة، وقد يُحوّل أشخاصًا عاديين تمامًا إلى أشخاص غير مرغوب فيهم

Think of the professional footballers who forget all about fair play in an attempt to win their side a penalty. Fortunately, stories demonstrating the better side of human nature sometimes hit the headlines. **2 E. One of the best known of such sporting moments happened in 2016 in the Triathlon World Series in Mexico.**

تخيّل لاعبي كرة القدم المحترفين الذين ينسون اللعب النظيف في محاولةٍ منهم لكسب ركلة جزاء لفريقهم. لحسن الحظ، تنصدر أحيانًا قصصٌ تُظهر الجانب الإيجابي من الطبيعة البشرية عناوين الصحف. 2 هـ. إحدى أشهر هذه اللحظات الرياضية حدثت عام 2016 في بطولة العالم للترايثلون في المكسيك

British runner Jonny Brownlee was about to finish first when the heat made him ill and he was about to fall over. Jonny's brother Alistair was in third place when he saw his brother and helped to carry him over the finish line. If his brother hadn't helped Jonny, he probably wouldn't have finished the race.

كان العداء البريطاني جوني براونلي على وشك إنهاء السباق في المركز الأول عندما أصابته الحرارة بالغثيان وكاد أن يسقط. كان شقيقه أليستير في المركز الثالث عندما رأى شقيقه وساعده على الوصول إلى خط النهاية. لو لم يساعده شقيقه، لما أنهى السباق على الأرجح

3. D. Although on the other hand, he might not be so well known today. In fact, if we really want to find them, there are lots of stories of sporting heroism.

مع أنه قد لا يكون مشهورًا اليوم. في الواقع، إذا أردنا حقًا العثور عليهم، فهناك العديد من قصص البطولة الرياضية

We can read about rugby players who stop playing to help an injured fellow player, of golfers who admit to doing something wrong even if no one saw, and of Formula One racing drivers stopping to help others who have had a serious accident. **4 A. Although some people might disagree, I can't help feeling that all the examples mentioned reflect the basic goodness of the human being.**

يمكننا أن نقرأ عن لاعبي الرجبي الذين توقفوا عن اللعب لمساعدة زميل مصاب، وعن لاعبي الجولف الذين اعترفوا بارتكاب خطأ حتى لو لم يلاحظه أحد، وعن سائقي سباقات الفورمولا 1 الذين توقفوا لمساعدة آخرين تعرضوا لحادث خطير. 4 أ. على الرغم من أن البعض قد يختلف معي، إلا أنني أشعر بأن جميع الأمثلة المذكورة تعكس الخير الأساسي للإنسان

Al-Noor in English

(2025 - 2024)

Grade 11



Unit 9

الاول الثانوي الاكاديمي



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