

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

النور في اللغة الانجليزية

(2026 - 2025)

Grade 11



Unit 4

الاول الثانوي الاكاديمي



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UNIT FOUR

Inside Story

القصة من الداخل أو القصة الحقيقية وراء الحدث

Discuss the question :

1. What is fake news ?

News that is not true .

SB 1 P 42

ما هي الأخبار الزائفة أو غير الحقيقية؟

2. When do you think fake news started ?

Fake news starts when the situation is not clear .

متى تعتقد أن الأخبار الكاذبة بدأت؟

VOCABULARY

مترادفات (معنى مشابه) Synonyms

Find two synonyms for each word :

SB 3 P 36

Bizzare - claim - clues - decrease - dependable - enigma - expose - fraud - go down - hints - hoax - maimtain - puzzle - reveal - trustworthy - weird

word		Synonyms	
drop (v)	يقُل - ينقص	decrease - go down	ينخفض - ينزل - يسقط
fake (n)	مزيف	fraud - hoax	خدعة - احتيال
reliable (adj)	موثوق به	dependable - trustworthy	يستحق الثقة - يعتمد عليه
mystery (n)	غامض	enigma - puzzle	أحجية - لغز
signs (n)	إشارات	clues - hints	مفاتيح حل - تلميحات
state (v)	يصرِّح	claim - maintain	يُدَّعي - يؤكد
strange (adj)	غريب	bizarre - weird	غريب - غريب
uncover (v)	يكشف	expose - reveal	يكشف - يفصح عن

4. Complete the questions from the words above. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. SB 4 P 36

أكمل الجمل من الجدول (من العمود الأول). أحيانا أكثر من إجابة واحدة ممكن ان تكون صحيحة (استماع)

1. Why did a news report ----- that social media account would close if users made a spelling mistakes.?

It was published as a joke.

1. لماذا ذكر تقرير إخباري أن حساب وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي ستغلق إذا ارتكب المستخدمون أخطاء إملائية؟

2. Why do you think a newspaper reported ----- animals living on the moon?

Probably to increase sales of the newspaper.

2. لماذا تعتقد أن إحدى الصحف كتبت تقرير عن حيوانات حية غريبة تعيش على القمر؟

3. Why did egg companies want newspapers to say egg prices had -----?

So that people would start buying eggs again.

3. لماذا أرادت شركات البيض أن تقول الصحف إن أسعار البيض قد انخفضت؟

4. How did the city newspaper ----- the truth that the other city newspaper was copying its stories?

The city newspaper published fake news, when the same fake news appeared in the other city newspaper it proved that it was copying the stories.

4. كيف كشفت صحيفة المدينة حقيقة أن صحيفة المدينة الأخرى كانت تنسخ قصصها؟

5. Which of the ----- news stories in the podcast do you think is the best one?

I think it is the one that was the most believable and tricked many people

5. أي من القصص الإخبارية المزيفة / الموثوقة / الغريبة في البودكاست (المحتوى الصوتي) تعتقد أنها الأفضل؟

Answers : 1. state / claim 2. strange 3. decreased / dropped 4. uncover / reveal 5. fake / reliable / strange

Collocations – News Reporting

A collocation is a combination of two or more words :

المتلازمة هي مزيج من كلمتين أو أكثر، على سبيل المثال،

The most common structures for collocations are:

التركيب الأكثر شيوعاً للمتلازمات هو

• **adjective + noun** : e.g. a bizarre theory

صفة + اسم، على سبيل المثال نظرية غريبة

• **verb + noun** : e.g. reveal the truth

الفعل + اسم، على سبيل المثال يكشف الحقيقة

• **adverb + adjective** : e.g. potentially embarrassing

الظرف + صفة، على سبيل المثال يحتمل أن تكون محرجة

• **verb + adverb** : e.g. discuss calmly

الفعل + الظرف، على سبيل المثال يناقش بهدوء

disprove a theory

دحض النظرية

Collocation المتلازمة	Meaning المعنى
clickbait headlines	عناوين رئيسية
hit the headlines	تصدر العناوين
generate revenue	يدر عائد مالي
attention span	مدى الانتباه / مدة التركيز
shed light	يسلط الضوء / يوضح
go viral	ينتشر بسرعة
in the public interest	من أجل المصلحة العامة
expose corruption	يفضح الفساد
verify sources	يتحقق من مصادر
present both sides of the story	يعرض جانبي (رأبي) القصة / الخبر
fake news	اخبار مزيفة
disprove a theory	يدحض (ينكر) نظرية / يثبت انها غير صحيحة
refute the allegation	يدحض (ينكر) الإدعاء / ينفي الاتهام
bizarre theory	نظرية غريبة / شاذة
reveal the truth	يكشف الحقيقة
reveal an operation	يكشف عن عملية
potentially embarrassing	محتمل ان يكون محرجا
discuss calmly	يناقش بهدوء
raise awareness	يرفع الوعي
sensational story	قصة(خبر) مثيرة / صادمة
come up with a solution	يخرج/ يأتي بحل
put in a request	يقدم طلب / يستفسر عن
release a statement	يدلي بتصريح
seize the opportunity	ينتهز الفرصة
report the incident to the police	يبلغ الشرطة عن الحادث

Complete the sentences with the words from the box to make collocations. SB 4 P 44

attention - clickbait - corruption - generates - go - hit - light - present - public - verify

- I'm responsible for creating all those ----- **headlines** that attract attention.
أنا مسؤول عن ابتكار كل تلك العناوين الجذابة التي تجذب الانتباه.
- If the posts I write ----- **viral**, that could mean hundreds of thousands of page views, which ----- more advertising **revenue** for the news site.
إذا انتشرت المنشورات التي أكتبها بشكل واسع ، فقد يعني ذلك مئات الآلاف من المشاهدات، مما يحقق المزيد من إيرادات الإعلانات لموقع الأخبار.
- Articles published online need to be very brief because everyone has such a short -----**span** these days.
المقالات المنشورة على الإنترنت يجب أن تكون موجزة جدًا لأن الجميع لديهم مدى انتباه قصير جدًا هذه الأيام.
- Articles I write rarely **shed** much ----- on key issues that have ----- **the headlines**.
المقالات التي أكتبها نادرًا ما توضح كثيرًا من القضايا الرئيسية التي تصدرت العناوين.
- I'd love to discover traditional news stories which are **in the** ----- **interest**, where I could **expose** ----- .
أود أن أكتشف قصص أخبار تقليدية تهم الجمهور، حيث يمكنني كشف الفساد.
- I'd also prefer to have the time to----- **my sources** or the space to ----- **both sides of the story**.
كما أفضل أن أملك الوقت للتحقق من مصادري أو المساحة لعرض جانبي القصة

Answers : 1. clickbait 2. go, generates 3. attention 4. light, hit 5. public, corruption 6. verify, present

News reporting تقارير اخبارية

WB -1- P 38

Match the two parts of the sentences.

1	I never click on clickbait لا أنقر أبدا على عناوين ملفتة للنظر	c	headlines , though sometimes I'm tempted. بالرغم من انني أحاول أحيانا
2	The band's amazing video had gone فيديو الفرقة المذهل انتشر	h	viral before the song had even become a hit. بسرعة قبل حتى أن تصبح الأغنية الخبر الأبرز
3	Their app is great, but it will never generate التطبيق عظيم لكنه لن يدر	d	enough revenue to keep their business alive. عائد مالي كافي لاستمرار تجارتهم
4	Scientists have suggested that humans have shorter قال العلماء أن البشر لهم اقصر	a	attention spans than goldfish. مدى انتباه (أقصر) من السمكة الذهبية
5	A new experiment could finally shed تجربة جديدة ستلقي اخيرا	j	light on the mysteries of dark matter. الضوء على غموض المسألة المظلمة
6	A Singaporean couple have hit الزوجين السنغافوري يتصدران	g	the headlines after giving birth to quintuplets. العناوين بعد إنجابهم 5 توائم
7	A judge has ruled it is not in the حكم القاضي بانها ليست من	b	public interest to reveal the details of the recent crime مصلحة عامة الناس للكشف عن تفاصيل الجريمة الحالية.
8	As a serious newspaper we always attempt to present كمجلة جادة نحاول دائما أن نقدم	e	both sides of a story and give the full picture. جانبي القصة / الخبر ونعطي الصورة كاملة
9	I rarely trust a sensational report unless I can verify its نادرا ما أثق بتقرير عما يجري حاليا إلا إذا تحققت	i	sources multiple times on the Internet. من أكثر من مصدر في الانترنت
10	The journalist had tried to expose حاول الصحفي أن يفصح عن (يكشف)	f	corruption in a large international business. فساد في شركة أعمال عالمية كبيرة

Answers : 1. c 2. h 3. d 4. a 5. j 6. g 7. b 8. e 9. i 10. f

Adjective	Meaning	Arabic
1. hard-hitting	includes strong criticism	ناقد بشدة / قوي وصريح
2. quickly	unusual in an interesting way	غير عادي بطريقة ممتعة
3. heartbreaking	very sad	محزن جدا
4. newsworthy	interesting enough to be reported	يستحق النشر / مهم اعلاميا
5. balanced	considering all sides equally	متوازن / يعرض وجهتي النظر
6. topical	related to things that are happening	متعلق بموضوع حديث / موضوع الساعة
7. off the records	not meant to be publicly reported	غير رسمي (خبر) / ليس للنشر
8. sensational	shocking and exciting, not serious	مثير - غير جدي
9. exclusive	(a news story) published only in one place	حصري
10. heartwarming	causing feelings of happiness (2025)	مفرح و مؤثر

Choose the correct adjectives to complete the extract from a radio show. اختر الصفة الصحيحة. WB 2 P 38

AND IN TODAY'S PAPERS ...

وفي جرائد اليوم ...

The Courier leads with a 1. **balanced / off-the-record** article about climate change.

تصدر جريدة (كوريير) عدد القراء بمقالاتها المتوازنة عن التغير المناخي.

Leading scientists from around the world give detailed facts about what is happening to the planet,

علماء بارزون حول العالم قدموا حقائق مفصلة عما يحدث للكوكب

and though it reports the dramatic weather events that might happen, the report never tries to be

وبالرغم من انها نشرت تقارير درامية عن أحداث تتعلق بالطقس ممكن ان تحدث، والتقارير لم يكن يحاول ان يكون

2. **sensational / topical**. The Gazette has a 3. **heartwarming / heartbreaking** report on the

مثير . جريدة (الغازيت) كتبت تقرير محزن عن

thousands of victims of Hurricane Ivona and The Record leads with the same. The Record also has

آلاف الضحايا لإعصار أيونا و جريدة (الريكورد) تتصدر بنفس العنوان . (الريكورد) أيضا كان لها

4. **a topical / an exclusive** interview with United manager, Cyriac Jones, about his decision to leave

مقابلة **حصرية** مع مدرب فريق (اليونانيتد) سيراك جونز عن قراره بترك

the club after 22 years. And in The Star it's the usual 5. **sensational / viral** celebrity nonsense.

النادي بعد 22 سنة. وفي جريدة (ستار) الكلام الفارغ العادي عن شخصيات مشهورة حاليا.

Salwa, back to you ...

اعود اليك سلوى ...

Answers : 1. balanced 2. sensational 3. heartbreaking 4. an exclusive 5. Sensational

وعي awareness عامة public	متوازن balanced عائد مالي revenue	الفساد corruption مثير sensational	الضوء light جوانب sides	اخبار تستحق النشر newsworthy يتحقق verify
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THE DAILY TARGET: OUR CORE VALUES

الهدف اليومي: قيمنا الأساسية

We believe it is the media's role to act in the **1** ----- **interest** and to report a range of
 نؤمن ان دور الإعلام ان يعمل للمصلحة العامة وأن يكتب تقارير

2 ----- **stories** and relevant opinions which inform readers and allow them to make up their own
 تستحق النشر وآراء ذات علاقة والتي تخبر القراء وتسمح لهم ان يعملوا

minds about current events. *The Daily Target* will never produce **3** -----, one-sided **stories**, but
 عقولهم بالأحداث الحالية. جريدة (الديلي تارغت) أبدا لن تعرض أخبار عن قصص مثيرة / اخبار من جانب واحد

instead will seek to **raise 4**----- of important issues and only report information from sources
 وبدلا من ذلك ستسعى لرفع الوعي بالقضايا المهمة فقط تقارير من مصادر

we have been able to **5**----- We believe in **6** ----- **news** articles that present all
 نتمكن من قدرتنا على التحقق منها. نؤمن بالمقالات عن الأخبار المتوازنة التي تقدم كل

7 ----- **of a story**. In our reporting, we aim to **shed 8** ----- on the way in which our
 الجوانب لأي قصة/ خبر. في تقاريرنا، نهدف إلى تسليط الضوء على الطريقة التي

country is run and to **expose 9** -----wherever we find it. We **generate 10**-----
 تدار فيها دولتنا ونكشف عن الفساد أينما وجدناه. نحصل على الدخل المالي

through advertising, but also through the kind contributions of our readers.
 من الإعلانات ولكن أيضا من المساهمات الكريمة من القراء.

Answers 1. public 2. newsworthy 3. sensational 4. awareness 5. verify 6. balanced 7. sides 8. light 9. corruption 10. revenue

Camera and photo vocabulary

كلمات تتعلق بالتصوير

Complete the sentences with these words

اكمل الجمل بهذه الكلمات

cropped تم اقتصاصها **capture** يلتقط **posing** يتصنع (ياخذ وضعية للتصوير)
poignant مؤثر / 'poin(y)ənt/ **composed** ملتقط

- The shot looks like he is moving forward, but is not ----- very well because the background is actually a photo.
 تبدو اللقطة وكأنه يتقدم للأمام، ولكن لم يتم اقتصاصها بشكل جيد لأن الخلفية هي في الواقع صورة
- The image really ----- the close relationship she developed with all the animals she worked with over her long career. It also shows a likeness between people and chimpanzees.
ملتقط الصورة حقًا العلاقة الوثيقة التي طورتها مع جميع الحيوانات التي عملت معها خلال حياتها المهنية الطويلة. كما يظهر التشابه بين الناس والشمبانزي
- The men are shown having their lunch break; they look very natural, not as if they were ----- .
 يظهر الرجال وهم يأكلون في استراحة الغداء؛ إنهم يبدو طبيعيين للغاية، وليس كما لو كانوا يتصنعون للكاميرا.
- This ----- photo is carefully -----; it looks like he is standing alone.
 هذه الصورة المؤثرة مؤلفة (ملتقط / منسقة) بعناية؛ يبدو أنه يقف بمفرده

Answers : 1. cropped 2. capture 3. posing 4. poignant / composed

Complete the sentences with these words اكمل الجمل بهذه الكلمات

iconic (ايقونة هي رمز له اهمية) ايقوني designs تصاميم propaganda دعاية subject موضوع

a. The photographer knew immediately that the photo would become -----.

عرف المصور على الفور أن الصورة ستصبح أيقونية

b. The photo shows how much ----- have changed.

توضح الصورة مقدار التغييرات التي تغيرت في التصاميم

c. The photo was taken as a kind of positive -----.

تم التقاط الصورة كنوع من الدعاية الإيجابية

d. The ----- of this photo only became well-known after it was taken.

لم يصبح موضوع هذه الصورة معروفا إلا بعد التقاطها

Answers : a. iconic b. designs c. propaganda d. subject

word	Meaning	Arabic
peer	to look at something closely and carefully	يحدق (ينظر بدقة) عن قرب (المجهر)
glance	to take a quick look at something	يلقي نظرة سريعة بدون تدقيق (مدة قصيرة)
spot	to notice something or someone	يرصد (يلاحظ شيء أو شخص) فجأة / غير متعمد
gaze		يحدق النظر بشيء بعيد وجميل (النجوم)
stare		يحدق في الناس طويلا بوقاحة / بطريقة مزعجة
mutter	to speak so quietly that you cannot be heard easily	يتمتم (يتكلم بهدوء ولا يمكن سماعه - غاضب)
mumble		يتمتم (بكلام) - من الخجل أو التعب أو عدم التركيز
bellow	to shout angrily in a low deep voice	يصرخ بغضب لكن بصوت منخفض
yell	to shout loudly, because you are excited or angry	يصرخ بصوت عالي من الغضب
shriek		يصرخ بذعر من الخوف أو المفاجأة
whisper		يهمس
shuffle		يجر قدميه / يمشي ببطء من التعب أو الكسل
race	to go somewhere as quickly as possible	يتسابق
wander	to walk in a casual way, often in no particular direction	يتجول بدون هدف محدد
tiptoe		يمشي على رؤوس أصابعه

3. Circle the odd one out.

WB - p 34 ضع دائرة حول الكلمة الشاذة

1. glance / race / spot / peer

يلقي نظرة سريعة / يتسابق / يرصد ويحدد / يحدق النظر
"peer", "spot", "glance" كلها أفعال تتعلق بالنظر أو الرؤية
أما "race" فتعني الركض أو التسابق، وهي لا تتعلق بالنظر

2. shuffle / snap / wander / tiptoe

يخلط / يفرق / يتجول / يمشي على رؤوس أصابعه
"shuffle", "wander", "tiptoe" كلها تتعلق بطرق مختلفة للمشي أو الحركة الهادئة
"snap" تعني فرقة أو صوت مفاجئ، وليست أسلوباً في المشي

3. bellow / yell / shriek / whisper

يصرخ بغضب / يصرخ بصوت عالي / يصرخ بذعر / يهمس

"bellow", "yell", "shriek" كلها تعني الصراخ أو الصوت العالي.
"whisper" تعني الهمس، أي صوت منخفض جداً، وهو عكس الباقي

Answers :

1. race (the others relate to looking) 2. snap (the others relate to moving) 3. whisper (the others are loud)

6. Complete the text with the correct words formed from the verbs in bold.

أكمل الجمل بالكلمات الصحيحة المشتقة من الأفعال بالخط الغامق

THE DEATH OF THE PRINT MEDIA?

موت وسائل الإعلام المطبوعة؟

By the year 2000, online news sites had begun to spread, although the vast

وبحلول عام 2000، بدأت المواقع الإخبارية على الإنترنت في الانتشار، على الرغم من

1 ----- **(major)** of people still read their news in a traditional print newspaper.

اتساعها لا يزال غالبية الناس يقرؤون أخبارهم في الصحف المطبوعة التقليدية.

Soon after, many people switched to online news sites because of rapid

وبعد فترة وجيزة، تحول العديد من الأشخاص إلى المواقع الإخبارية على الإنترنت بسبب سرعة

2----- **(improve)** in mobile Internet technology and the digital media itself.

تطور تكنولوجيا الإنترنت عبر الهاتف المحمول والوسائط الرقمية نفسها.

Many employees of print media 3----- **(organise)** lost their jobs due to the

فقد العديد من موظفي المؤسسات الإعلامية المطبوعة وظائفهم بسبب

widespread closures of local and regional press offices. In order to survive, the national daily print

الإغلاق الواسع النطاق للمكاتب الصحفية المحلية والإقليمية. ومن أجل البقاء، اغتتمت الصحف المطبوعة اليومية الوطنية

newspapers took the opportunity to develop digital media alternatives.

الفرصة لتطوير بدائل الوسائط الرقمية.

4----- **(clear)**, this strategy worked as it pleased both readers who preferred

من الواضح أن هذه الإستراتيجية نجحت لأنها أسعدت القراء الذين فضلوا

print and the new online readership. However, and perhaps 5----- **(believe)**,

المطبوعات والقراءة الجديدة عبر الإنترنت. ومع ذلك، وربما بشكل لا يصدق،

not only are the big printed dailies still here, but they are still the preferred form for people to get

فإن الصحف اليومية المطبوعة الكبيرة على الرغم أنها لا تزال موجودة، بل إنها لا تزال الشكل المفضل للناس للحصول على

news. In the UK, 74% of adults still read a printed newspaper. So, we can perhaps conclude that

الأخبار. في المملكة المتحدة، لا يزال 74% من البالغين يقرأون الصحف المطبوعة. لذا، ربما يمكننا أن نستنتج أن

digital media isn't simply a 6----- **(replace)** for old-fashioned print media,

الوسائط الرقمية ليست مجرد بديل لوسائل الإعلام المطبوعة القديمة،

but rather a compliment. Anyway, surely it is the 7----- **(free)** of the press

بل هي مجرد مكملة. على أية حال، من المؤكد أن حرية الصحافة

that matters, rather than the way information is presented to us?

هي التي تهتم، وليس الطريقة التي يتم بها تقديم المعلومات إلينا؟

Answers : 1. majority 2. improvement(s) 3. organisations 4. Clearly 5. unbelievably 6. replacement 7. freedom

Narrative tenses

الازمنة السردية

Past Perfect Simple and Continuous

أزمنة السرد القصصي / الماضي التام والماضي التام المستمر

When we are telling a story about the past, we usually use

the Past Simple for the main events and the **Past Perfect Simple** and **Past Perfect Continuous** to provide background information to those events.

عندما نروي قصة / حكاية عن الماضي فإننا عادة نستخدم **الماضي البسيط** لرواية الأحداث الرئيسية في القصة ونستخدم **الماضي التام البسيط** و**الماضي التام المستمر** لإعطاء معلومات خلفية عن تلك الأحداث

- We use the **Past Perfect Simple** and the **Past Perfect Continuous** to make clear that a past action happened earlier than another past action. SB 7 P43

By the age of 15, he **had completed** his system.

عندما بلغ 15 من عمره كان قد أنهى نظامه

He missed that event because he **had been** in hospital for two weeks.

فاته ذلك الحدث لأنه كان في المستشفى مدة أسبوعين

We use the **Past Perfect Continuous** when we want to focus on **the duration** of an activity or when we are explaining a past result:

نستخدم **الماضي التام المستمر** عندما نريد ان نركز على مدة حصول الفعل او عندما نفسر نتيجة الفعل (تفسير الماضي)

She was tired because she **had been flying** for hours.

كانت متعبة لأنها كانت مسافرة بالطائرة لعدة ساعات

The Past Perfect Simple

الماضي التام البسيط

Subject + had + V3

- S + had + V3 - S + hadn't + V3 - Had + S + V3.... ?

Before	Before + S + V2 , S + had V3
After	After + S + had V3 , S + V2
By the time	By the time + S + V2 , S + had V3
By + time (past)	By + time (past) , S + had V3

Linking words : when - after - because - as - before - by - by the time

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about:

1. the duration of states before a specific point in the past

للتكلم عن مدة حدوث فعل ثبات قبل وقت / فعل معين في الماضي

- She **had been blind for 12 years** when she **started** her journey.

لقد كانت عمياء لمدة 12 سنة عندما بدأت رحلتها

- **By the age of fifteen**, he had completed his system.

بحلول سن الخامسة عشرة، كان قد أكمل نظامه

- He missed that event **because** he had been in hospital for 2 weeks.

فاته ذلك الحدث لأنه كان في المستشفى لمدة أسبوعين

2. - completed earlier actions with a relevance to the time of the story

للتكلم عن احداث اكتملت مسبقا مرتبطة مع سياق وقت القصة او مع وقت حدوث القصة

- for completed actions before another one

لاحداث اكتملت وتمت قبل حدوث فعل آخر

- We use the **Past Perfect Simple** to talk about an earlier completed action. **SB 7 P43**

نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للحديث عن فعل مكتمل حدث في وقت أسبق

امثلة

- He **wrote** about a spot that he **had discovered** on the surface of Venus.

كتب عن بقعة كان قد اكتشفها على سطح كوكب الزهرة

- After he had eaten, he washed his hands.

بعد أن تناول طعامه، غسل يديه

- They reported a fake news story about a man who was in hospital after he **had been shot** at a mine. **SB 6 P43**

نشروا خبرًا كاذبًا عن رجل كان في المستشفى بعد أن أطلق عليه النار في منجم

3. experiences that happened before a specific point in the past

تجارب معينة مر بها الشخص وحدثت قبل وقت / فعل معين في الماضي

By the time he **died**, he **had written** a lot of letters.

بحلول الوقت الذي تُوفي فيه، كان قد كتب الكثير من الرسائل

The Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

Subject + had been + V-ing

Before	Before + S + V2 , S + had been + V-ing (for , since , all + time)
After	After + S + had been + V-ing , S + V2 (for , since , all + time)
By the time	By the time + S + V2 , S + had been + V-ing (for , since , all + time)
By + time (past)	By + time (past) , S + had been + V-ing (for , since , all + time)
When	When + S + V2 , S + had been + V-ing (for , since , all + time)

We use the **Past Perfect Continuous** to talk about:

1. the duration of actions that began earlier in the past and continued to the time of the story

- to focus on the **length** of an activity
- an action in progress in the past.

للتكلم عن مدة حصول أحداث سبقت في الماضي واستمرت حتى وقت القصة
للتركيز على مدة حصول الفعل
فعل كان مستمرًا في الماضي

He **had been studying** bird migration for years

كان يدرس عن هجرة الطيور لعدة سنوات

They later had to admit that they **had been copying** the other newspaper for years.

SB 6 P37

اضطروا لاحقًا إلى الاعتراف بأنهم كانوا ينسخون من الجريدة الأخرى لسنوات

2. earlier past processes with a relevance to the main events in the story

- to explain a past result.

أحداث وعمليات حدثت مسبقًا مرتبطة مع سياق الأحداث الرئيسية في القصة

لتفسير سبب حصول فعل في الماضي حدث قبل فعل آخر

- We use the **Past Perfect Continuous** to talk about a situation or action which continued up to a certain time in the past.

SB 7 P43

- He had an accident with a pair of scissors that he **had been playing** with.

حصل له حادث بسبب المقص الذي كان يلعب به

- He was tired as he **had been flying** for hours.

كان متعبًا لأنه كان يلعب لعدة ساعات

4. We do not use the Past Perfect Continuous with repeated actions when we say how many times something happened

لا نستخدمه مع الأحداث عندما نذكر كم مرة حدثت

She had been visiting him **three times**.

(خطأ استخدام) كانت تزوره 3 مرات

كيف تميز بين الزمنين؟

SB 8 P 37

Past perfect: had +pp

Past perfect cont.: had +been + ving

1. for **completed** actions before another one
لأحداث إكتملت وتمت قبل حدوث فعل آخر

1. to focus on the **length** of an activity
2. to explain a past result
للتركيز على مدة حصول الفعل
لتفسير سبب حصول فعل في الماضي حدث قبل فعل آخر

After he **had eaten**, he **washed** his hands.

She **was** tired **because** she **had been flying** for hours.

They **reported** a fake news story about a man who was in hospital after someone **had shot** him at a mine.

SB 6 P 37

3. We do not use the **Past Perfect Continuous** with repeated actions when we say **how many times / how frequently** something happened

لا نستخدمه مع الأحداث عندما نذكر كم مرة حدثت او مع التكرار

She had been visiting him **three times**.
She had been visiting him **regularly**.

خطأ استخدام

Which past tense is used in each of the underlined parts?

SB 5 - P. 37

A few years later, in 1835, a newspaper in New York **1 published** a series of amazing stories about the findings of the famous British astronomer, John Herschel. The newspaper said that while he **2 was studying** the moon, he **3 found** lots of strange animals living there.

They later admitted that the reports were not true, but by that time, sales of the newspaper **4 had increased** dramatically.

1. Past Simple, it happened once in the past

2. Past Continuous, an action that continued for a time in the past

3. Past Simple, it happened once in the past

4. Past Perfect, the earlier of two events in the past (they later admitted it was not true is the other event)

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

WB 4 P 34

1. They were delighted as they ----- (just / solve) the puzzle.
كانوا في غاية السعادة لأنهم قد كانوا قد حلوا اللغز من قبل .
2. Mustafa ----- (break) his leg last week.
Before he ----- (fall), he ----- (try) to climb to the top of the mountain.
كسر مصطفى ساقه الأسبوع الماضي وقبل أن يسقط، كان يحاول تسلق قمة الجبل
3. The concert was great, but when the band ----- (play) their second song, the lights ----- (go) out. It was a shame because it is my favourite song!
كان الحفل رائعاً، ولكن عندما كانت الفرقة تعزف أغنيها الثانية، انطفأت الأضواء. كان ذلك مؤسفاً لأنها أغنيتي المفضلة
4. The protesters ----- (stand) outside the mine for two hours when the reporters ----- (arrive).
كان المتظاهرون يقفون خارج المنجم لمدة ساعتين عندما وصل الصحفيون
5. The airport ----- (close) two days ago because someone ----- (phone) to say there ----- (be) a bad storm coming.
Luckily, it ----- (be) only a hoax.
أغلق المطار قبل يومين لأن شخصاً ما اتصل وقال إن عاصفة قوية قادمة . ولحسن الحظ، كانت مجرد خدعة

Answers :

- 1) had just solved
- 2) broke, fell, had been trying
- 3) was / were playing , went
- 4) had been standing, arrived
- 5) closed, had phoned , was , was

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER ANCIENT WALLS

علماء الآثار يكتشفون جدراناً قديمة

Before the Eastern Badia Archaeological Project (EBAP) visited the Black Desert of Jordan, nobody **1**----- (**explore**) the archaeology of this large area. When the archaeologists started work, stones from ancient houses **2**----- (**lie**) under the ground for more than 8,000 years. The people who built these houses also **3**----- (**build**) amazing long walls called 'kites' to catch animals with. The walls were many kilometres long and they met at a point. Animals that **4**----- (**run**) away from the people could not escape from this point in the walls. Archaeologists think that the walls at Jibal al-Khashabiyeh might be the oldest in the world: nobody **5**----- (**make**) anything like this before. The kites show that the people who lived in the Black Desert **6**----- (**work**) together in large teams to find food much earlier than they expected.

الطعام مبكراً أكثر مما كانوا يعتقدون (علماء الآثار).

Answers :1. had explored 2. had been lying 3. had built 4. had been running 5. had made 6. had been working

1. Put the sentences in order to make a story.

WB -1- Page 34

- I stopped my car, got out and stood in the road to see what it was.
- Last night, I was driving back home.
- I felt tired as I had been driving all day.
- By the time I got to the field, the object had disappeared.
- Suddenly, I saw an object in the sky.
- While I was watching the object, it fell into a field.

Last night, I was driving back home. I felt tired as I had been driving all day. Suddenly, I saw an object in the sky. I stopped my car, got out and stood in the road to see what it was. While I was watching the object, it fell into a field. By the time I got to the field, the object had disappeared.

في الليلة الماضية، كنت أفود عائداً إلى المنزل. شعرت بالتعب لأنني كنت أفود طوال اليوم. فجأة، رأيت جسماً في السماء. أوقفت سيارتي، ونزلت منها، ووقفت في الطريق لأرى ما هو. وبينما كنت أشاهد الجسم، سقط في حقل. وعندما وصلت إلى الحقل، كان الجسم قد اختفى

Answers

WB 2 P 34

- Last night, I was driving back home.** (c an action in progress at a specific time)
- I felt tired as I had been driving all day.** (f a situation or an action which continued)
- Suddenly, I saw an object in the sky.** (a an action started / finished in the past)
- I stopped my car, got out and stood in the road to see what it was.** (b actions which follow each other in a story)
- While I was watching the object, it fell into a field.** (d an interrupted past action)
- By the time I got to the field, the object had disappeared.** (e an action which took place before another)

3. Use the prompts to write sentences in the Past Perfect Continuous.

WB 3 P 34

1. Reem got into trouble at school for using her phone. **She / text / during lessons**
She'd been texting during lessons.

2. Nader had ink all round his mouth. **He / chew / his pen / during the exam**
.....

3. The central square was underwater. **It / rain / for five days**
.....

4. The gang was convicted of fraud. **They / print / fake money**
.....

5. The man became ill while giving a speech. **He / speak / at a business meeting**
.....

Answers:

2. He had /'d been chewing his pen during the exam.

3. It had /'d been raining for five days.

4. They had /'d been printing fake money.

5. He had /'d been speaking at a business meeting.

4. Complete the text with the forms from the box.

WB 4 P 34

had been - **had he forgotten** - **had fallen** - **had he been revising** -
had been studying - **had been worrying** - **had never failed**

Ali was very tired because he 1----- for his English exam all night.

كان علي متعبا جدا لأنه استمر يدرس لاختبار الانجليزي طول الليل.

It 2----- dark for ten hours and now it was getting light. He took the bus to

الجو كان ظلام لعشر ساعات والآن اصبحت نور. ركب الباص

school. For many weeks, he 3----- about this exam.

للمدرسة. لعدة اسابيع، كان قلق من امتحانه.

He 4----- an English exam before, but this one was special: if he passed

لم يرسب في امتحان انجليزي قبل ذلك ولكن هذا الامتحان كان متميزا فانه إذا نجح

it, he could go to a good college. He opened the paper and looked at the questions.

سيذهب لكلية جيدة. فتح الورقة ونظر لجميع الاسئلة.

He was shocked. He could not understand any of it! 5----- the wrong things?

انصدم. لم يفهم أي منها. هل كان يراجع الاشياء الخاطئة ؟

Or 6----- everything he looked at the night before? Then he felt

او انه نسي كل شيء اطلع عليه في الليل؟ ثم شعر

something touch his shoulder. He jumped and suddenly he was back in his chair. His mother

بشيء يلمس كتفه. قفز وفجأة رجع إلى كرسيه. امه

was shaking his shoulder. He 7----- a sleep at his desk!

كانت تهز كتفه. كان يغط / مستغرقا في النوم على مكتبه.

Answers

1. had been studying

2. had been

3. had been worrying

4. had never failed

5. Had he been revising

6. had he forgotten

7. had fallen

5. Complete the sentences with the correct **Past Perfect Simple** or **Past Perfect Continuous** forms of the verbs in bold.

WB 5 P 34

1. PLAY

- a. Hanan's music player *had been playing* for 19 hours when the battery ran out.
b. Hanan's music player ----- nearly 200 songs when the battery ran out.

كان مشغّل الموسيقى الخاص بحنان كان قد عمل لمدة 19 ساعة عندما نفذت البطارية
مشغّل الموسيقى الخاص بحنان كان قد شغّل ما يقارب 200 أغنية عندما نفذت البطارية

2. ELIMINATE **يستبعد**

- a. The police officer ----- all the other suspects when he arrested the criminal.
b. The police officer ----- suspects at an impressive rate.

كان الضابط قد استبعد جميع المشتبه بهم الآخرين عندما ألقى القبض على المجرم
كان الضابط يستبعد المشتبه بهم بمعدل مثير للإعجاب

Answers : 1. A / had been playing 1. B / had played 2. A / had eliminated 2. B / had been eliminating

Tick the correct sentences. Then rewrite the remaining sentences to make them correct. WB 6 P 35

1. ✓ Until that night, Raed had never seen snow.
حتى تلك الليلة، لم يكن رائد قد رأى الثلج من قبل
2. By the time we opened the door, the noises **already stopped**.
By the time we opened the door, the noises had already stopped.
بحلول الوقت الذي فتحنا فيه الباب، كانت الأصوات قد توقفت بالفعل
3. ✓ The other day, I was talking to a man who said he **had seen** a famous footballer in our street.
في أحد الأيام، كنت أتحدث إلى رجل قال إنه كان قد رأى لاعب كرة قدم مشهورًا في شارعنا
4. Suddenly, I **was hearing** a noise, so I **was going** upstairs and **opening** the door to the attic.
Suddenly, I heard a noise, so I went upstairs and opened the door to the attic.
فجأة، سمعت صوتًا، لذا صعدت إلى الطابق العلوي وفتحت باب العلية
5. ✓ The hikers had been walking in the mountains for six hours when they saw something strange.
كان المتنزهون قد ساروا في الجبال لمدة ست ساعات عندما رأوا شيئًا غريبًا
6. While he was performing, the actor **had forgotten** what to say.
While he was performing, the actor forgot what to say.
بينما كان يؤدي، نسي الممثل ما كان عليه قوله
7. While I **rowed** a boat across the sea, a large dolphin suddenly appeared in the water next to me!
While I was rowing a boat across the sea, a large dolphin suddenly appeared in the water next to me!
بينما كنت أجدف بقارب عبر البحر، ظهر فجأة دولفين كبير في الماء بجانبني

7. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. WB 7 P 35

1. When Nasser arrived at the party, the other boys *had already eaten* the food. (**already/eat**)
عندما وصل ناصر إلى الحفلة، كان الأولاد الآخرون قد أكلوا الطعام بالفعل
2. There was a strong smell because someone ----- fish. (**cook**)
كان هناك رائحة قوية لأن شخصًا ما كان يطبخ السمك
3. Loud music ----- and the guests were dancing or chatting to each other. (**play**)
كانت الموسيقى الصاخبة تعزف، وكان الضيوف يرقصون أو يتحدثون مع بعضهم البعض
4. Rakan ----- all week for the chance to play football with his friends. (**wait**)
كان رakan ينتظر طوال الأسبوع فرصة للعب كرة القدم مع أصدقائه
5. While they -----, there was a power cut and the music stopped. (**dance**)
بينما كانوا يرقصون، انقطعت الكهرباء وتوقفت الموسيقى
6. They lit some candles and then everyone ----- in a circle and told stories. (**sit**)
أشعلوا بعض الشموع، ثم جلس الجميع في دائرة وبدأوا في سرد القصص

Answers : 2. had been cooking / was cooking 3. was playing 4. had been waiting 5. were dancing 6. sat

8. Complete the story with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

WB 8 P 35

come - disappear - do - find – leave – organise - switch - take - wait - work

The mystery of Abbas Akel:

قصة عباس عقل الغامضة

I was reading a newspaper the other day when I 1 *came* across a fascinating story. It was
كنت أقرأ جريدة في ذلك اليوم عندما صادفت قصة مذهلة. كانت
about a cleaner who 2----- in mysterious circumstances. Abbas Akel
عن منظم اختفى في ظروف غامضة. عباس عقل
3----- at the East Hotel for exactly 25 years on the day he vanished.
كان يعمل في فندق ايبست لمدة 25 سنة في اليوم الذي اختفى فيه.
He was a popular with everyone and he always 4----- his job well.
كان محبوبا من الجميع ودائما يقوم بعمله جيدا.
The staff 5 ----- a surprise party to celebrate Abbas's work anniversary.
الموظفين كانوا قد نظموا حفلة مفاجئة له ليحتفلوا بذكرى التحاقه بالعمل.
Everyone 6----- for him in the dining room when the hotel manager stood up,
الكل كان ينتظر في غرفة الطعام عندما وقف مدير الفندق،
7----- on the microphone and announced that Abbas couldn't be found anywhere.
شغل الميكروفون و أعلن ان عباس لم يجده في أي مكان.
While everyone 8----- the dining room, the rumours began. Some said he
بينما كانوا كلهم يغادرون غرفة الطعام. بدأت الإشاعات. بعضهم قال
9----- a lot of money in a hotel room and gone to the Caribbean. Someone
أنه كان قد وجد الكثير من المال في غرفة في الفندق و ذهب الى جزر الكاريبي. أحدهم
said he 10 -----a job at a bigger hotel. Abbas was never seen again.
قال انه كان قد حصل على عمل في فندق أكبر. عباس لم يرى مرة أخرى.

Answers : 2. disappeared 3. had been working 4. did 5. had organised 6. was waiting
7. switched 8. was leaving 9. had found 10. had taken

9. Use the prompts to write questions about the story in Exercise 8.

WB 9 P 35

Use the **Past Perfect Simple** or **Past Perfect Continuous**.

1. How long / Abbas / work / at the hotel / when / disappear?

How long had Abbas been working at the hotel when he disappeared?

2. How / the staff / plan / to celebrate?

3. What / happen / Abbas?

4. go / the Caribbean?

5. get job / a bigger hotel?

Suggested answers :

2. How had the staff been planning to celebrate?

3. What had happened to Abbas?

4. Had he gone to the Caribbean?

5. Had he got a job at a bigger hotel?

التقديم والتأخير في الجمل Negative inversion

الاقلاب المنفي او الشرط المعكوس

Function : We use negative inversion to **add emphasis** (special meaning) to a sentence:

الاستخدام: نستخدم القاعدة لإضافة تأكيد (معنى مميز) للجمل

Negative inversion can sound quite **formal**, but it is also used in **more informal** contexts for dramatic effect.

الاقلاب المنفي قد يبدو رسميا ولكنه كذلك سياق غير رسمي وعام للتأثير الدرامي

هذه القاعدة تشبه تكوين السؤال بحيث نقلب ترتيب الجملة (فعل + فاعل) إلى (فاعل + فعل)

He can Can he

He can speak English. → **Can he** speak English ?

negative adverbial + auxiliary verb + subject + clause:

الشكل : ظرف يدل على النفي + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل رئيسي (جملة / شبه جملة)

I had never felt so afraid. → **Never had I** felt so afraid.

اذا لم يكن الفعل المساعد موجود نضع do – does – did او حسب الزمن

Some common adverbs and adverbial phrases are:

بعض الظروف / شبه الجملة الظرفية المألوفة

adverbial phrases	Arabic
[Negative expression] + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb seldom / rarely / Never / at no time / In no way Rarely do I go to the cinema these days	نادرا – ابدا – ولا مرة – ولا في اي وقت بأي شكل من الاشكال
Not once + H.V Not once did they apologize	ولا مرة
no sooner + had + S + V3 than + V2 had غالبا الفعل المساعد هو	ما ان حتى
hardly / barely / scarcely when ... Barely had she finished speaking when the phone rang	بالكاد (يا دوب) حتى ما ان حتى
under no circumstances model غالبا الفعل المساعد هو	ولا تحت أي ظرف / ولا ممكن
not only but also ... = In addition to = as well as = beside Not only was the food delicious, but the service was also excellent	ليس هذا فقط ولكن
little - (did + S (I, they) know / imagine / realise) Little did he know what was waiting for him	لم اعرف – اتخيل – ادرك
استبدال كلمة never بالظرف ever عند التحويل وكذلك didn't ب did	

1. هذه الظروف تفيد النفي فإذا كانت الجملة منفية فلا داعي لوضع نفي للفعل

You can't come late, that is against the regulations.

At no way can you come late, that is against the regulations.

2. إذا كان في الجملة اسم مصدر v-ing فنقوم بتحويل اسم المصدر إلى فعل حسب زمن الجملة في الشطر الثاني ثم وضع الفاعل

Beside **spoiling** the party, he has also injured himself.

Not only has he **spoiled** the party, he has **also** injured himself.

3. مع الظرف **Not only** نستخدم الظرف **but also** في الجملة الثانية ويكون التغيير فقط على الجملة الأولى :

- The film was awful, but it became more terrified.

Not only was the film awful, **but it also** became more terrified.

4. دائما مع الكلمات **barely / scarcely / hardly** نستخدم الظرف **when** وغالبا يكون الفعل المساعد **had**

- I checked on the emails **and** I found it was a fraud.

Hardly had I checked the emails **when** I found it was a fraud.

5. استبدال عبارة **never** بالظرف **ever** عند التحويل وكذلك **didn't** ب **did** :

- He can **never** guess what comes next.

Under no circumstances can he **ever** guess what comes next.

لاحظ الجمل التالية

- I'm not as tall as my father. →

In no way **am I** as tall as my father.

- We didn't know about him when we hired him →

Little **did we** know about him when we hired him.

- We shouldn't allow this to happen. →

Under no circumstances **should we** allow this to happen.

غالبا يأتي بعدها **model**

- They didn't speak to each other →

Rarely **did they** speak to each other.

- She didn't look at me at the party →

Not once **did she** look at me at the party.

- The shop went bankrupt when it opened its doors. →

No sooner **had the shop** opened its doors when it went bankrupt.

غالبا الفعل المساعد هو **had**

-The film had only just begun when people started to walk out. →

Scarcely / Hardly / Barely / No sooner **had the film** begun when people started to walk out.

-I have seldom seen anything more shocking. →

Rarely / Seldom **have I** seen anything more shocking.

- He definitely didn't intend to offend anyone. →

In no way **had he** intended / **did he** intend to offend anyone.

- He is tall as well as attractive. →

Not only **is he** tall, **but he is** also attractive.

- He had absolutely no intention of doing it again. →

Under no circumstances **would he** do it again.

- They had no idea who he really was. →

Little **did they** know who he really was.

3. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

SB 3 P 39

1. They had only just left when the house exploded.

Scarcely

2. You should not approach the animal, which is dangerous.

Under

3. She won the race and she broke a world record.

Not only

4. He didn't imagine that his friend was a spy!

Little

Answers:

1. Scarcely had they left when the house exploded.

2. Under no circumstances should you approach the animal, which is dangerous.

3. Not only did she win the race, but she also broke a world record.

4. Little did he imagine that his friend was a spy!

1. Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

WB 1 P 37

1. At no time **is / it is** the use of such language acceptable.

في أي وقت من الأوقات لا يكون استخدام مثل هذه اللغة مقبولاً

2. Not only did **I feel / felt I** relaxed, but also happy and safe.

لم أشعر فقط بالاسترخاء، بل أيضاً بالسعادة والأمان

3. Under no circumstances **I will ever / will I ever** do that again.

تحت أي ظرف من الظروف، لن أفعل ذلك مرة أخرى أبداً

4. Seldom **I had seen / had I seen** such a lucky escape.

نادراً ما رأيت هروباً محظوظاً كهذا

5. Little **did they know / they did know** that I had more money in my back pocket.

لم يكونوا يعلمون أنني كنت أملك المزيد من المال في الجيب الخلفي

6. Scarcely **the tickets had gone / had the tickets gone** on sale when they were sold out.

ما إن بدأت التذاكر تُباع حتى نفذت بالكامل

Answers : 1. is 2. did I feel 3. will I ever 4. had I seen 5. did they know 6. had the tickets gone

3. Correct the sentences.

WB 3 P 37

1. No sooner Ibrahim arrives at work than people start knocking on his office door.

No sooner does Ibrahim arrive at work **than** people start knocking on his office door.

2. At no circumstances students are allowed to take exam papers out of the room.

.....

3. In no way this article represents my views.

.....

4. Scarcely the film had started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.

.....

Answers

2. Under no circumstances are students allowed to take exam papers out of the room.

3. In no way does this article represent my views.

4. Scarcely had the film started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.

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

AB 5 P 34

Little did - Never have I heard - No sooner had - Not only did - Scarcely had - Under no circumstances

1. ----- such a weird story!
2. ----- should you leave the building.
3. ----- he run a marathon, but he did it alone!
4. ----- she made the statement than she realised she had made a big mistake.
5. ----- he know what a lucky escape he had had.
6. ----- she started reading when she realised it was a hoax.

Answers :

1. Never have I heard 2. Under no circumstances 3. Not only did 4. No sooner had 5. Little did 6. Scarcely had

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

WB 2 P 37

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a. he arrived | b. did he arrive | c. had he arrived |
| 2. a. would he | b. he would | c. were he |
| 3. a. Little they did know | b. Little did they know | c. Little they were known |
| 4. a. they'd begun | b. had they begun | c. they began |
| 5. a. Not only my father is | b. My father is not only | c. Not only is my father |

A LUCKY ESCAPE

هروب محظوظ

While travelling in Thailand in 2001, my dad and his friends had a very lucky escape. He was at a station hoping to catch a train to Bangkok. He joined the queue for tickets, بينما كانوا يسافرون في تايلند في 2001، أبي وأصدقائه هربوا (من خطر) بالخط.

but no sooner 1 ----- at the ticket window than he was told that the train was full. كان في المحطة ويأمل ان يلحق بالقطار لمدينة بانكوك. صف على طابور التذاكر وما إن وصل لشباك التذاكر حتى تم إخباره ان القطار كامل العدد.

According to the clerk, under no circumstances 2 ----- and his travelling بحسب موظف التذاكر فتحت أي ظرف هو ورفقاء السفر معه

companions be able to travel to Bangkok that day as planned, as the next available seats were not يمكنهم السفر لبانكوك في ذلك اليوم كما هو مخطط له لأن المقاعد التالية لن تكون

available until the following day. 3 ----- how lucky they were. Disappointed, the group متوفرة إلا في اليوم التالي. لم يعرفوا كم كانوا محظوظين. وبخيبة أمل غادرت المجموعة

left the station, went for some food and then later found a cheap hotel for the night. Once in their المحطة وذهبوا لتناول بعض الطعام ثم لاحقاً وجدوا فندق رخيص ليبيتوا فيه تلك الليلة. في ذات مرة

hotel room, they switched on the TV news, and hardly 4----- to watch when وهم في الغرفة فتحوا التلفاز لمشاهدة الأخبار وما إن بدأوا المشاهدة

they realised what a lucky escape they had had. That afternoon, there had been a terrible storm and حتى أدركوا كم كانوا محظوظين عندما هربوا (من الخطر). في ذلك المساء كان هناك عاصفة فظيعة

some rocks had fallen onto the railway line. The train hit the rocks and crashed. وبعض الصخور سقطت في خطر رحلة القطار. اصطدم القطار بالصخور وتحطم.

5 ----- lucky to be alive, but, as I wouldn't be living today without him, so am I. لم يكن والدي فقط محظوظ ليكون على قيد الحياة ولكن أنا لم لكن لأعيش أيضا بدونه.

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

4. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and an appropriate auxiliary verb.

WB 4 P 37

1. Barely had we arrived when dinner was served. (we / arrived / barely)

2. (left / no / they / sooner) the hostel than it started to rain.

3. (only / it / not) the worst holiday we'd ever had, but also the most expensive!

4. (in / way / saying / I / no) it is your fault, but we do need to find a solution.

5. (rarely / felt / I) so unwelcome at someone's house.

انتبه !!!

6. (imagine / Tareq / little) that Samer was actually working for the police.

Answers :

2. No sooner had they left

3. Not only was it

4. In no way am I saying

5. Rarely have I felt

6. Little did Tareq imagine

Grammar

Meet two readers who have had experiences with extreme weather - SB 1 P 39

تعرف على إثنين من القراء اللذان مرا بتجارب مع الطقس القاسي

إعصار كبير كان عرفوا أن الناس في قريتها في جزيرة فانواتا. خذ شيلي التي عاشت
Take Shelley, who lived on the island of Vanuatu. The people in her village knew a large cyclone was
تخيل كم ولكن لا احد ان يلتجأوا في منزل واحد سكان القرية قرروا يتجه نحوهم
heading their way. The villagers decided to take shelter in one house, but in no way could they imagine how
تحت الأسرة أن يختبأوا اخبروا أطفالهم عندما اشتدت الرياح كان الإعصار قوي
strong the cyclone would be. When the wind got stronger, they told the children to hide under the beds and
إقتلعت تمر فوق المنزل لكن عندما كلنت العاصفة ولا يخرجوا تحت أي ظرف
under no circumstances should they come out. But as the storm was passing over their house, it took the
في التسوية تجمعوا معا ما إن مليئة بالأشياء المنطابرة وحالا الغرفة كانت والسقف
roof off and soon their room was full of flying objects. No sooner had they huddled together in the basement
حتى مرت العاصفة تمكنوا من النجاة لحسن الحظ في التسوية هبت الريح محدثة ثقباً
than the wind blew a hole into the basement. Luckily, they were able to survive until the storm passed.
أساليب تقليدية تعلموا في وادي رم حيث أن يربحوا عطلة عائلة نورا كانت محظوظة
Noura's family were lucky to win a holiday in Wadi Rum, where they were taught traditional techniques to
باستخدام كيف تجد طريقها المرشد عرض لنورا من مرشد بدوي للنجاة في الصحراء
survive in the desert from a local Bedouin guide. The guide showed Noura how to find her way using the
في الحرارة الشديدة يحافظوا على البرودة يساعد الناس أن الملابس السوداء الطويلة اكتشفت أن ليس الشمس والنجوم
sun or the stars. She found out that wearing long black clothes can help people stay cool in extreme heat.
كم كمية الزراعة لم يتخيلوا كثيراً في الصحراء تجد المياه اكتشفت أين العائلة
The family found out about where to find water in the desert. Little did they imagine how much was growing
حقا في الصحراء كم كانت النباتات ممتلئة أدركوا هناك
there. They realised how full of plants the desert really was.

1. Read the newspaper article. What type of text is it? How do you know?

It is a human interest story (and also a news item).

اقرأ مقالة الجريدة. ما نوع النص؟ كيف تعرف؟ لاحظ الانواع التالية :

book / film review

رأي ناقد لكتاب / فيلم

celebrity profile

ملف لشخصية مشهورة

gossip column

عامود ثرثرة

human interest story

قصة ذات شان انساني

news item

بند اخبار

opinion piece

نصيحة

2. Look at sentences a–b from the article and answer questions 1–2.

Find more examples of negative adverbials in the text.

اقرأ الجملتين من المقالة. جد امثلة أخرى من المقالة عن قاعدة التقديم والتأخير

a. No sooner had they huddled together in the basement than the wind blew a hole in the basement.

ما إن تجمعوا معًا في القبو حتى هبت الرياح وفتحت فجوة في القبو

b. Little did they imagine how much was growing there.

لم يتخيلوا أبدًا كم كان ينمو هناك

More examples:

- **In no way** could they imagine how strong the cyclone would be.

- **Under no circumstances** should they come out

3. What do you notice about the word order after the negative adverbials?

The subject and the verb are inverted, so more like a question.

ماذا تلاحظ عن ترتيب الكلمات بعد ظروف التقديم والتأخير؟

4. What effect does using negative adverbial phrases like these have on the reader?

It makes the phrase stronger.

ما التأثير الذي تركته ظروف التقديم والتأخير على القارئ؟

5. When the cyclone headed their village, the people decided to -----

a. ran away to escape it

b. take shelter in one house

c. gather in different houses

d. go out to their fields

عندما اتجه الإعصار نحو قريتهم، قرر الناس أن-----

6. The benefit of the black clothes in the desert is to -----

a. keep you cold

b. keep you hot

c. keep you freezing

d. keep you cool

فائدة الملابس السوداء في الصحراء هي أن-----

7. One of the consequences of the cyclone is -----

a. taking the roof off

b. injuring some children

c. killing three villagers

d. completely damaging the basement

إحدى نتائج الإعصار هي-----

8. Unlike Noura's family thoughts, -----

a. there weren't any plants in the desert

b. the white clothes keep you hot

c. there were plenty of plants in the desert

d. you can't survive in the desert

على عكس أفكار عائلة نورة-----

9. The underlined word "there" refers to -----

a. the water

b. the family

c. the desert

d. the extreme heat

Answers: 5. b 6. d 7. a 8. c 9. C

Reading and Vocabulary

SB 2 / 3 P 46

NEW HOTEL IS JUST WHAT THE AREA NEEDS – (2025)

فندق جديد هو فقط ما تحتاجه المنطقة

على الشاطئ المحلي فندق جديد فخم انهم سيبنون أصدروا تصريح عندما المطورون
When developers released a statement that they were going to build a luxury new hotel at the local beach,
عن فرص أحاديث لعدة سنوات كان هناك كان متحمسا الكل في المدينة
everyone in the town was very excited. (C) **There have been talks for years about opportunities for new
developments, but they never seem to happen.**
ولكن يبدو انها لن تحدث ولكن يبدو انها لن تحدث

ولكنه يقدم فرص عمل الفندق لايعطينا فقط وتذكر ان يجب علينا ان ننتهز الفرصة
We all have to seize the opportunity and realise that the hotel will not only give us work, but offer
بطريق جديد وعد المطورون حول الشاطئ تحسينات لكل المنطقة
improvements to the whole area around the beach. The developers have promised a new road with
التي كانت المطاعم القديمة البائسة على الشاطئ وتبديل من وإلى الشاطئ بأرصفة واسعة
wide pavements to and from the beach and a replacement of the sad old beach restaurants which have been
there for years. هناك منذ سنوات

خرجوا بـ ان المطورين انا سعيد جدا منذ سنين يمثل هذا التطوير طالبا
We have asked for such development for years and I'm so happy that the developers have come up with a
وجود وظائف أخرى في ولكن من المؤكد العمال المحليين الفندق سيحتاج ليس فقط لمساعدة الناس المحليين حل
solution to help local people. (F) **Not only will the hotel need local workers but there are sure to be other jobs in
tourism when the hotel guests start to arrive.**
بيداون بالوصول عندما ضيوف الفندق السياحة

الأسبوع الماضي بعض ضد الخطة ان هناك محتجين بأن اسمع تفاجأت جدا
I was very surprised to hear that there are protesters who are against the plan. Just last week, some
بلغت عن الحادث للبدء بأعمال البناء من دخول الشاطئ إيقاف الشاحنات النشطاء حاولوا
activists tried to stop lorries from entering the beach to start building work, and I reported the incident to the
ليس قانونية ولكن مثل هذه الإعاقة للاحتجاج الحق الكل له للشرطة
police. (B) **Everyone has the right to protest, but such obstruction is illegal.**

ولكن هذا ليس صحيحا للترويج لشركة الفنادق أنني أعمل إتهام كان هناك
There has even been an accusation that I'm working to promote the hotel company, but this is not true.
وأدعمه 100% المشاكل في منطقتنا سيحل العديد من ان الفندق يجب أن نتذكر
We must remember that the hotel will solve many of the problems in our area, and I support it one 100%.

1. Building a luxury new hotel will bring two opportunities to the area around the beach. (4 points)

Write down these two opportunities.

- It will give local people work.
- It will offer improvements to the whole area around the beach.

2. The developers of the project have promised to make two changes in the area. (2 points)

Write them down.

- A new road with wide pavements to and from the beach.
- A replacement of the old beach restaurants.

3. What did activists who are against the plan do the previous week? (2 points)

They tried to stop lorries from entering the beach to start building work

4. What has the writer of the report been accused of? (2 points)

The writer has been accused of working to promote the hotel company

5. Write down the sentence which states that the writer is entirely with building a new hotel and remind us of the solution it will present to the problems in the area. (2 points)

"We must remember that the hotel will solve many of the problems in our area, and I support it one 100%."

6. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to? (2 points)

opportunities for new developments

7. Find a word in the report that means "causing feelings of happiness"? (2 points)

Heartwarming

8. It is important to recognize bias to determine how much the writer's presentation of the the subject is affected. Suggest two tips for recognizing bias in the news . (4 ponts)

من المهم التعرف على التحيز لتحديد مدى تأثيره على طريقة عرض الكاتب للموضوع. اقترح نصيحتين للتعرف على التحيز في الأخبار

- facts are missed or exaggerated الحقائق مفقودة او مبالغ فيها
- there are stereotypes and overgeneralisation هناك أفكار نمطية وتعميمات كثيرة
- there is little respect to different opinions هناك قلة احترام للأراء المختلفة
- language is dramatic or emotive اللغة فيها إثارة وعاطفية
- there are quotation marks to indicate that the writer does not agree with different opinions هناك علامات اقتباس تشير ان الكاتب لا يتفق مع الآراء المختلفة

Reading - NEW HOTEL, BUT NO NEW HOPE FOR LOCALS

فندق جديد ولكن بدون امل جديد للسكان المحليين

SB 2 / 3 P 46

كانوا مبسوطين الكثير من الناس المحليين على شاطئنا المحلي عن فندق جديد تلقينا فيها معلومات عند اول مرة
لإعرف طلب ولكن عندما وضعت أمان وظيفي يمكن ان يعطينا ان التطوير واعتقدوا
أن الفندق هو من الواضح جدا غيرت رأبي بسرعة في الانترنت المطورين أكثر عن
more about the developers on the internet, I quickly changed my mind. It is very clear that the hotel is an
international company and in all its branches, it employs an international staff. It also uses the same
building contractors for all its hotels, and none of them are from our area.

التي كانت على الشاطيء المطاعم التقليدية لاستبدال المطورون يخططون بالإضافة لذلك
ستكون غالبية جدا هذه المطاعم وأيضا بموظفهم الخاصين بمطاعم جديدة مترفة (مكلفة) لمدة سنين
في المطاعم القديمة الذين يعملون ان المحليين انا ايضا متأكد في الجوار (المنطقة) لإغلب الناس
ربما يفقدون وظائفهم
probably lose their jobs.

ستؤثر على الطيور و للشاطيء شوارع جديدة متعددة عن خطة لبناء كشفت أيضا تحقيقاتي
أنني حاولت إعاقة وأدحض الإدعاءات انا لست ناشطا في منطقة طبيعية حساسة وحياة الحيوانات
على الأشياء للاحتجاج الحرية يجب ان يكون لدى الناس ومع ذلك الاسبوع الماضي أعمال البناء
إيقاف يريدون لمحتجين آخرين اخطط للانضم التي لا يتفقون معها
do not agree with. I plan to join the other protesters who want a suspension of the
building work until we know exactly how many jobs will go to local people. Tension will also continue until
المنطق الطبيعية الحساسة تراج بعيدا عن للشوارع الجديدة الخطط
the plans for new roads are moved away from the sensitive nature areas.

Read the news reports and answer the questions :

SB 2 P 46

1. What opportunities does the development bring according to the first report?

A new luxury hotel will bring work and other improvements to the area around the beach.

ما هي الفرص التي سيجلبها التطوير بحسب التقرير الأول؟

2. What other things will be built as well as the hotel?

A new road and new restaurants.

ما هي الأشياء الأخرى التي ستبنى بالإضافة للفندق؟

3. Why does the second report think the development won't be good?

Jobs won't go to local people. The new road will affect bird and animal life.

لماذا يعتقد الشخص الثاني أن التطوير لن يكون جيدا؟

4. What do the protesters want to happen?

They want a suspension of the building work until they know how many jobs will go to local people.

ماذا يريد المحتجون ان يحدث؟

5. **Quote the sentence which shows how people was very excited about the new hotel.**
When developers released a statement that they were going to build a luxury new hotel at the local beach, everyone in the town was very excited.
6. **Quote the sentence which show the benefits that the hotel is expected to bring to the area.**
Not only will the hotel need local workers but there are sure to be other jobs in tourism when the hotel guests start to arrive.
7. **Mention two benefits that the hotel is expected to bring to the local economy.**
a. Jobs for local workers b. Jobs in tourism.
8. **Mention three improvements that the developers have promised to make to the beach area.**
- New road with wide pavements - replacement of old beach restaurants
- unspecified other improvements.
9. **Mention two reasons why the writer supports the hotel development.**
It will solve many of the problems in the area and it will bring benefits to the local economy.
10. **Write down the sentence that describes the writer's opinion about the protesters.**
I was very surprised to hear that there are protesters who are against the plan.
11. **Mention two benefits that the hotel is not expected to bring to the local community.**
Jobs and economic development.
12. **Mention three negative impacts that the hotel development is likely to have on the local community.**
Loss of jobs, loss of income for local businesses and environmental damage.
13. **Mention two reasons why the writer opposes the hotel development.**
It will not benefit the local community - it will damage the environment.
14. **Why is the writer concerned about the environmental impact of the hotel development?**
Because it will affect bird and animal life in a sensitive nature area.

ACTIVE READING / Recognising bias

قراءة نشطة / التعرف على التحيز

Very few texts are completely balanced or objective, but there are some key indicators that the text is more strongly **biased**:

القليل جدا من النصوص متوازنة او موضوعية بالكامل، ولكن هناك مؤشرات رئيسية تدل على ان النص متحيز بقوة أكثر منها

- facts are missed or exaggerated
الحقائق مفقودة او مبالغ فيها
- there are stereotypes and overgeneralisation
هناك أفكار نمطية وتعميمات كثيرة
- there is little respect to different opinions
هناك قلة احترام للأراء المختلفة
- language is dramatic or emotive
اللغة فيها إثارة وعاطفية
- there are quotation marks to indicate that the writer does not agree with different opinions
هناك علامات اقتباس تشير ان الكاتب لا يتفق مع الأراء المختلفة

5. CRITICAL THINKING : التفكير الناقد

Read the news reports again and find examples which demonstrate bias.

Why is it important to recognise bias?

تفكير ناقد. أدرس القراءة النشطة. ثم اقرأ تقرير الأخبار وجد أمثلة توضح التحيز. لماذا مهم ان تعرف التحيز؟

• facts are exaggerated:

الحقائق مبالغ فيها

there are sure to be other jobs in tourism

الجملة تُظهر تحيزًا إيجابيًا، لأنها تفترض أو تؤكد أن المشروع سيؤدي بالتأكيد إلى توفير وظائف سياحية، دون تقديم دليل على ذلك أو مناقشة احتمالات أخرى

• stereotypes and overgeneralisations:

الصور النمطية والتعميمات المفرطة

everyone in the town was very excited, we have asked for such development for years

الجملة تُظهر تحيزًا إيجابيًا جماعيًا، وتعمم رأيًا واحدًا على جميع سكان البلدة، وكأن لا أحد يعارض المشروع

• little or no respect for different opinions:

احترام قليل او معدوم للآراء المختلفة

I was very surprised to hear that there are some protesters who are against the plan.

التحيز يظهر في التعبير عن المفاجأة تجاه وجود معارضة، وكان المعارض غير مبررة أو غير متوقعة

I am not an activist and I refute the allegation that I tried to obstruct building work last week.

استخدام كلمة (أنفي الادعاء) يعطي انطباعًا بأن الاتهام كاذب تمامًا دون تقديم أدلة، مما يخلق تحيزًا دفاعيًا

• language is dramatic or emotive:

اللغة درامية او عاطفية

the sad old beach restaurants, These restaurants will be too expensive for most local people,

وصف المطاعم بـ (الجزينة) يحمل طابعًا عاطفيًا سلبيًا، ما يُقنع القارئ بأنها غير صالحة أو غير مرغوبة دون تقديم حقائق أو رأي موضوعي

الجملة تفترض أن الأسعار ستكون مرتفعة دون أدلة أو مقارنة فعلية، وهذا يُعبر عن تحيز سلبي ضد المشروع

tension will also continue until the plans for new roads are moved away from the sensitive nature areas.

الجملة تفترض أن الحل الوحيد لإنهاء التوتر هو تغيير خطة الطرق. لا تعترف بإمكانية وجود حلول وسط

• quotation marks to indicate the writer does not agree:

استخدام علامات الاقتباس للإشارة الى عدم موافقة الكاتب

There has even been an accusation that I 'am working to promote the hotel company,' but this is not true.

وضع العبارة بين علامات اقتباس يُظهر أن الكاتب لا يوافق على هذا الاتهام بل يشكك فيه أو يسخر منه

6. One of the following is **TRUE** according to the first person:

واحدة من التالي صحيح حسب الشخص الأول

- The new hotel will employ local people
- the hotel company has other hotels in other areas
- The restaurants will be cheap
- at first, local people were not ecstatic

الفندق الجديد سيوظف ناس محليين
شركة الفنادق لها فنادق أخرى في مناطق أخرى
المطاعم ستكون رخيصة
في البداية الناس لم يكونوا سعداء

7. One of the following is **FALSE** according to the second person:

واحدة من التالي خطأ حسب الشخص الثاني

- The hotel will affect bird life
- many new roads will be built
- The hotel will provide jobs for local people
- the writer is not an activist

الفندق سيؤثر على حياة الطيور
طرق كثيرة جديدة ستبنى
الفندق سيوفر وظائف للناش المحليين
الكاتب هو ناشط

6. A 7. C

Complete the collocations from the articles with the correct verbs from the box.

SB 7 P 47

Then check your answers in the text.

أكمل الجمل من المقالة بالزمن الصحيح للأفعال من الصندوق

يبلغ عن report يدلي بـ release يدحض refute يخرج بـ come up with

- The accident was bad enough for them to ----- the incident to the police. حادث
- Locals living on the street ----- the allegation that they did anything illegal. الإدعاء
- Perhaps they can try to ----- a solution. حل
- The developers ----- a statement about their 'improvement' scheme. بيان / تصريح

Answers 1 report 2 refuted 3 come up with 4 released

Find examples of nouns in the news reports with the suffixes in the table.

SB 5 P 47

جد امثلة في النصوص السابقة عن مقاطع تأتي في نهاية الاسماء (نهايات) واكتبها في الجدول

suffix	Nouns
ment	statement – improvement - pavement – replacement - development
tion	information – solution - accusation - addition - investigation - allegation - obstruction
sion/ cion	tension - suspension
ist	activist
er / or	worker - developer – protester - contractor
ity	opportunity - security
hood	neighbourhood
dom	freedom

Complete the sentences with the correct noun forms of the words from the box.

SB 5 P 47

أكمل الجمل بالاسم الصحيح من الصندوق

allege يدعي / يزعم **improve** يحسن **replace** يستبدل **solve** يحل

- The two sides need to sit down and find a -----
- It will be difficult to find a suitable ----- for Laila when she leaves her post.
- The ----- against him are shocking, but he denies all of them.
- There has been a ----- in the standard of living in my country.

Answers : 1. solution 2. replacement 3. allegations 4. Improvement

SPEAKING : Telling an anecdote

المحادثة / رواية حكاية

SAYING THAT AN ANECDOTE IS ABOUT TO START

القول بأن الحكاية على وشك البدء

- You'll never believe what happened to me the other day
- That reminds me of the pop star I met in my local supermarket.
- Have I ever told you about the time we went to England?
- A friend of a friend told me this story.

لن تصدق أبداً ما حدث لي في ذلك اليوم
هذا يذكرني بنجم البوب الذي التقيت به في السوبر ماركت المحلي
هل أخبرتك من قبل عن الوقت الذي ذهبنا فيه إلى إنجلترا؟
صديق صديقي اخبرني هذه القصة

GIVING BACKGROUND INFORMATION

إعطاء معلومات أساسية

- I was travelling down to Amman on the bus.
- Well, I'm not sure if you know my colleague, Sameer, but he's actually related to a famous actor!
- There was this guy who had been working there

كنت مسافراً إلى عمان في الباص
حسنًا، لست متأكدًا مما إذا كنت تعرف زميلي سمير، لكنه في الواقع مرتبط بممثل مشهور

INTRODUCING A TURNING POINT

تقديم نقطة تحول

- Suddenly, I heard a loud noise.
- No sooner had I got on the bus than I noticed it was going in the wrong direction.
- It turned out that the bus was the express service to Aqaba.

فجأة سمعت ضجة عالية
ما إن ركبت الحافلة حتى لاحظت أنها تسير في الاتجاه الخاطئ
تبين أن الحافلة كانت باص الخدمة السريعة إلى العقبة

4. Before we knew what was happening, the train pulled out of the station.

قبل أن نعرف ما كان يحدث، غادر القطار المحطة

5. Guess what?

خمن (إحزر) ماذا؟

6. Anyway, to cut a long story short,

7. Hardly had we when

SHOWING THE SPEAKER'S ATTITUDE

إظهار موقف المتحدث

1. I couldn't believe what was happening.

لم أستطيع تصديق ما كان يحدث

2. Obviously, he was trying to travel without a ticket.

من الواضح انه كان يحاول ان يسافر بدون تذكرة

3. Presumably, he had left his wallet in the taxi.

من المفترض أنه ترك محفظته في التاكسي

4. Unbelievably, he had spent the whole journey sleeping.

وبشكل لا يصدق، فقد أمضى الرحلة بأكملها نائماً

5. Apparently, another passenger had bought a ticket for him.

من الواضح أن راكبا آخر اشترى له تذكرة

6. And then, to top it all, I had lost my wallet!

وبعد ذلك، وفوق كل ذلك، فقدت محفظتي

7. I mean – I've done it, haven't you?

أعني – لقد فعلت ذلك، أليس كذلك؟

8. Would you believe it?

لن تصدق ذلك؟

9. No word of a lie !

ROUNDING OFF THE ANECDOTE

إنهاء الحكاية

It was probably the most embarrassing moment of my life!

ربما كانت اللحظة الأكثر إحراجاً في حياتي

I'll never do that again.

لن أفعل ذلك مرة أخرى

Study the Speaking box and complete it with the following.

SB 3 P 49

Guess what?

I was travelling on the bus, when ...

It was probably the most embarrassing moment of my life!

Obviously, I was a bit taken aback.

You'll never believe what happened to me ...

Choose the most suitable comment adverb to complete the sentences.

SB 5 P 49

اختر ظرف التعليق المناسب لإكمال الجمل :

1. Obviously, / Theoretically, you don't need any help with this – you're doing brilliantly!

من الواضح، / من الناحية النظرية، أنك لا تحتاج إلى أي مساعدة في هذا – الذي تفعله ببراعة (لا نتحدث عن فرضية، بل عن ملاحظة واضحة)

2. Disappointingly, / Foolishly, I forgot to take an umbrella. I should have known it would rain.

بشكل مخيب للآمال، / بحماقة، نسيت أن أخذ مظلة. كان يجب أن أعرف أنه سوف تمطر (المتحدث يلوم نفسه على نسيان المظلة)

3. Presumably, / Apparently, attention spans are getting shorter – I read that somewhere.

من المفترض، / على ما يبدو، أصبحت فترات الانتباه أقصر – قرأت ذلك في مكان ما

4. Surely, / Fortunately, you don't expect me to believe that.

بالتأكيد، / لحسن الحظ، أنت لا تتوقع مني أن أصدق ذلك

5. Presumably, / Unbelievably, he doesn't like vegetables; I've never seen him eating any.

من المفترض، / بشكل لا يصدق، أنه لا يحب الخضار؛ لم أراه يأكل أي شيء من قبل

6. Personally, / Surely, I like him, but a lot of people can't stand him.

شخصياً، / بالتأكيد، أنا أحبه، لكن الكثير من الناس لا يستطيعون تحمله (المتحدث يوضح رأيه الشخصي)

7. Theoretically, / Clearly, your job is not important to you, or you wouldn't keep turning up late.

من الناحية النظرية، / من الواضح أن وظيفتك ليست مهمة بالنسبة لك، وإلا فلن تستمر في الحضور متأخراً

8. Unbelievably, / Surely, she was rude to a customer not just once, but four times!

بشكل لا يصدق / بالتأكيد انها كانت وقحة مع العميل ليست مرة واحدة وانما لعدة مرات

Answers : 1. Obviously 2. Foolishly 3. Apparently 4. Surely 5. Presumably 6. Personally 7. Clearly 8. Unbelievab

'Hey, stop!' he yelled. **A I turned round and saw the man** in black. I could see that he was "مهلا، توقف!" صرخ. استدرت ورأيت الرجل ذو الرداء الأسود. أستطيع أن أرى أنه كان running towards an old lady. She was probably about 75, walking slowly with a leather handbag. يركض نحو سيدة عجوز. ربما كانت تبلغ من العمر 75 عامًا تقريبًا، وكانت تمشي ببطء ومعها حقيبة يد جلدية. He probably thought it would be very easy to take something from a person like that. **B My heart** ربما كان يعتقد أنه سيكون من السهل جدًا أخذ شيء ما من شخص مثل هذا. كان قلبي **was pounding furiously in my chest as the man raced towards her.** I thought I knew what he ينبض بشدة في صدري بينما كان الرجل يندفع نحوها. اعتقدت انني أعرف ما كان planned to do. **C The day had started so well. D I had been wandering aimlessly around the city,** taking يعتزم القيام به. لقد بدأ اليوم بشكل جيد. كنت أتجول بلا هدف في أنحاء المدينة، وألتقط photographs, stopping occasionally for an ice cream or a coffee, without a care in the world. I first الصور الفوتوغرافية، والتوقف أحيانًا لتناول الآيس كريم أو القهوة، دون أي اهتمام بالعالم. **Spotted** him walking along the beach. He looked out of place among the families and young لقد رأيته لأول مرة وهو يمشي على طول الشاطئ. بدا في غير مكانه بين العائلات والأزواج الشباب. **Couples. E He was wearing a black suit and tie with dark glasses,** and looked typical of a bad guy in كان يرتدي بدلة سوداء وربطة عنق بنظارات داكنة، وظهر انه نموذجًا للرجل السيئ في الأفلام. **Films.** He was **muttering** into a phone. كان يتمتم في الهاتف. I watched him as he sat down on a bench. He **peered** curiously at me as I walked past him, but his شاهدهته وهو جالس على مقعد. نظر إلي بفضول عندما مررت بجانبه، ولكن attention was soon distracted by another call on his phone. **F The old woman glanced at the man and** سرعان ما تشتت انتباهه بسبب مكالمة أخرى. نظرت المرأة العجوز إلى الرجل **stopped as she was walking past.** 'Stop!' He **bellowed** again. Then, he grabbed her by the arm. وتوقفت وهي تمشي بجانبه. توقف .. صاح مرة أخرى ثم أمسك بذراعها. At that moment, I saw something falling from the sky. A crane from a building site across the road في تلك اللحظة رأيت شيئًا يسقط من السماء. كان هناك رافعة من موقع بناء في الطريق was toppling over some bricks. No sooner had the man pulled the woman away that crane crashed تسقط على بعض الطوب. ما إن قام الرجل بسحب المرأة بعيدًا تحطمت الرافعة to the ground where she had been standing! Shame flooded through me. I had thought he was a على الأرض حيث كانت العجوز واقفة! احسست بالعار يغمرني. كنت أعتقد أنه criminal, but in fact he was a hero who had saved her! مجرم، لكنه في الواقع كان البطل الذي أنقذها.

Title

Give your story a catchy / interesting title.

العنوان

امنح قصتك عنوانًا جذابًا / مثيرًا للاهتمام

Structure

You could try starting the story in the middle of the action for dramatic effect

هيكل / تركيب القصة

يمكنك محاولة بدء القصة في منتصف الحدث للحصول على تأثير درامي.

Language

• Use a variety of language / tenses.

اللغة

استخدم مجموعة متنوعة من اللغة / الأزمنة

• Use time expressions to sequence events,

e.g. before, after, first.

استخدم تعبيرات الوقت لتسلسل الأحداث، على سبيل المثال، قبل، بعد، أولاً

• Use direct speech to make your story more interesting, e.g. 'Hey! Stop!' he yelled.

استخدم الكلام المباشر لجعل قصتك أكثر إثارة للاهتمام، على سبيل المثال. 'مهلا! توقف!' صرخ

• Use negative inversion to add emphasis,

e.g. No sooner had ...

استخدم التقديم والتأخير لإضافة التركيز، على سبيل المثال. لم يكده....

Read underlined sentences a–f in the story. Which past tenses are used in each example? SB 4 P 51

اقرأ الجمل التي تحتها خط . ما هو الزمن المستخدم في كل جملة

- Answers a. Past Simple b. Past Continuous and Past Simple c. Past Perfect
d. Past Perfect Continuous e. Past Continuous f. Past Simple and Past Continuous

Now match sentences a–f in the story with functions 1–5 below.

SB 5 P 51

صل الجمل في القصة مع الوظائف اللغوية 1-5 مع a-f

1. Describing an ongoing action that forms the background to a story.

- I had been wandering aimlessly around the city, taking photographs .
- He was wearing a black suit and tie with dark glasses, and looked typical of a bad guy in films.

2. Contrasting an event in progress with a single action that interrupts it.

- The old woman glanced at the man and stopped as she was walking past.

3. Describing an action which was completed before a time in the past.

- The day had started so well.

4. Describing a single completed action in the past.

- I turned round and saw the man in black.

5. Describing a situation or action which was in progress at or up to a time in the past.

My heart was pounding furiously in my chest as the man raced towards her.

Answers 1. D, e 2. F 3. C 4. A 5. B

Match the highlighted words in the story with their definitions.

SB 6 P 51

صل الكلمات باللون الاسود الغامق مع تعريفها :

word	Meaning	Arabic
peer	to look at something closely and carefully	يحدّق (ينظر بدقة)
glance	to take a quick look at something	يلقي نظرة سريعة
spot	to notice something or someone	يرصد (يلاحظ شيء أو شخص)
bellow	to shout angrily in a low deep voice	يصرخ بغضب لكن بصوت منخفض
yell	to shout loudly, because you are excited or angry	يصرخ بصوت عالي
mutter	to speak so quietly that you cannot be heard easily	يتمتم (يتكلم بهدوء ولا يمكن سماعه بسهولة)
race	to go somewhere as quickly as possible	يتسابق
wander	to walk in a casual way, often in no particular direction	يتجول

Kinds of Adverbs :

Adverb of manner : (how the verb is / was done)

Dad drives his car **carefully**. Dad **carefully** drives his car.

انتبه ! : هناك عدة انواع للظروف وهي:

ظرف الحال وتشير إلى كيفية حدوث الفعل

Adverb of place : (where the verb is / was done)

Dad drives his car **to the market**.

ظرف مكان وتشير إلى أين حدث الفعل

Adverb of time : (when the verb is / was done)

Dad drove his car **at night**.

ظرف زمان وتشير إلى متى حدث الفعل

Adverb of frequency : (how many times the verb is / was done)

Dad **always** drives his car carefully.

ظرف تكرار وتشير إلى كم مرة حدث الفعل

WATCH OUT!

SB 7 P 51

Positions for adverbs within a clause: موقع الظروف في الجملة / شبه الجملة

1. At the end of a clause (for adverbs of manner, place and time),

e.g. I ran away **quickly**. / I'm sitting **here**. / I've been waiting **for ages**.

في نهاية الجملة لظرف الحال والمكان والزمان

2. Before the main verb (adverbs of manner can go in this position),

e.g. I **quickly** ran away.

قبل الفعل الرئيسي لظرف الحال

3. At the beginning of a clause to add emphasis (adverbs of place and time can go in this position),

e.g. **With my back to the wall**, I waited.

ظرف الزمان والمكان يمكن أن يأتي في البداية لكن بقصد التأكيد عليه

• If all three types of adverb are used in the same clause, the order is: **manner** → **place** → **time**

I drove **aimlessly around the city for hours**.

عند استخدام أكثر من ظرف يكون الترتيب: حال / مكان / زمان

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة SB 7 P 51

1. he / in my ear / yelled loudly

He yelled loudly in my ear.

2. she / blankly / at him / for several seconds / stared

- She stared at him blankly for several seconds.

- For several seconds, she stared blankly at him.

3. they / worked / all day / very hard / in the factory

- They worked very hard in the factory all day.

- They worked very hard all day in the factory.

4. I / on the bench / sat / for over two hours / patiently

- I sat patiently on the bench for over two hours.

- I patiently sat on the bench for over two hours.

LIFE SKILLS

مهارات حياتية

SB P 54

How to be good at debating

كيف تكون جيدا في المناظرة

1. How is a debate different from a conversation?

كيف تختلف المناظرة عن المحادثة؟

The debate can vary, but it is much more formal than a conversation, with each 'side' in the debate having a set opportunity to put forward their arguments, or to argue against the other 'side's' arguments.

يمكن أن تتنوع المناظرة، ولكنها أكثر رسمية بكثير من المحادثة، حيث يتمتع كل طرف في المناظرة بفرصة محددة لطرح حججه، أو للمجادلة ضد حجج الأطراف الأخرى. (في النهاية يعلن مقدم المناظرة الشخص أو الطرف الفائز)

a debate structure هيكل / تركيب المناظرة

1. Teams hear the statement for the debate and in their groups come up with arguments.

2. The speakers for the proposition and opposition present the main arguments.

3. Speakers from both teams present their rebuttals.

4. The debate is summed up and winner announced.

1 تستمع الفرق إلى بيان / موضوع المناقشة وتتوصل في مجموعاتها إلى الجدل الذي ستعرضه عن البيان / الموضوع

2 يقدم المتحدثون حجج الموافقة والمعارضة لبيان / موضوع المناقشة

3 متحدثين من كلا الفريقين يقدمون تغنيدهم (سبب المعارضة)

4 يتم تلخيص المناقشة وإعلان الفائز

2. Put the points of a debate structure in the correct order.

رتب اجزاء المناظرة بالشكل الصحيح

Read some advice on a student Debating Club website on how to be good at debating. Choose the piece of advice you find most useful. Compare your ideas with a partner.

اقرأ بعض النصائح في موقع نادي المناظرة الطلابي عن كيفية ان تصبح جيدا في المناظرة. اختر النصيحة التي تجدها مفيدة. قارن افكارك مع زميلك.

A - Issa عيسى

If you want to be good at debating, you have to learn to put your personal views to one side. It doesn't really matter what you personally believe, you have to stay objective. It's fine to be passionate and try to get people on your side, but that isn't the same thing as being aggressive or bursting into tears.

ان كنت تريد أن تكون جيدا في المناقشة، عليك أن تتعلم كيفية وضع آرائك الشخصية جانبا. لا يهم حقًا ما تؤمن به شخصيًا، عليك أن تظل موضوعيًا. من الجيد أن تكون شغوفًا وتحاول أن تجعل الناس إلى جانبك، لكن هذا ليس مثل العدوانية أو البكاء.

Make your arguments persuasive, but avoid being too overly emotional. اجعل حججك مقنعة، ولكن تجنب أن تكون عاطفيًا بشكل مفرط.

B - Noura نورا

You have to be flexible, because you might have to argue for something you don't even agree with. It's a good idea just to try and come up with lots of different arguments to begin with. Then you can start to analyse them and see if they really are strong arguments or not. A good tip is to avoid any statements that are too extreme. As soon as you find yourself using language such as 'always' or 'never', it's a clue that your argument might not actually be that strong.

عليك أن تكون مرئيًا، لأنه قد تضطر حتى إلى الدفاع عن شيء لا توافق عليه. إنها فكرة جيدة أن تحاول التوصل إلى الكثير من الحجج المختلفة في البداية. ثم يمكنك البدء في تحليلها ومعرفة ما إذا كانت حججًا قوية أم لا. النصيحة الجيدة هي تجنب أي تصريحات متطرفة للغاية. بمجرد أن تجد نفسك تستخدم لغة مثل "دائمًا" و "أبدًا"، فهذا دليل على أن حججك قد لا تكون بهذه القوة في الواقع.

Think of lots of possible arguments to support your statement

فكر في الكثير من الحجج الممكنة لدعم بيانك.

Analyse the arguments to see how strong they are, and adapt them as needed.

قم بتحليل الحجج لمعرفة مدى قوتها وتكييفها حسب الحاجة.

Don't exaggerate or make wild claims.

لا تتبالغ أو تقدم ادعاءات جامحة.

C - Muneer منير

Preparation is really important. Take some time to think through all your arguments really well. Do you have any evidence to support what you're saying? Think of some good examples you can give; it can be hard to think of these on the spot. Are you sure that the point you want to make is really relevant or logical? Be sure that your opponent can't easily find flaws in what you're saying.

التحضير مهم حقًا. خذ بعض الوقت للتفكير في جميع حججك بشكل جيد حقًا. هل لديك أي دليل يدعم ما تقوله؟ فكر في بعض الأمثلة الجيدة التي يمكنك تقديمها؛ قد يكون من الصعب التفكير في هذه على الفور. هل أنت متأكد من أن النقطة التي تريد توضيحها ذات صلة أو منطقية حقًا؟ تأكد من أن خصمك لا يمكنه العثور بسهولة على العيوب في ما تقوله.

Back up your arguments with good reasons and examples or research.

ادعم حججك بأسباب وأمثلة أو بحث

Keep your points relevant.

حافظ على ان تكون نقاطك ذات صلة بالموضوع

SB 3 P 55

Study the Life Skills box and match tips 1-6 with texts A-C. ادرس مهارات الحياة وصل النصائح مع النصوص الثلاث

LIFE SKILLS : How to be good at debating

مهارات حياتية / كيف تكون جيدا في المناظرة

1. Think of lots of possible arguments to support your statement

فكر في الكثير من الحجج الممكنة لدعم بيانك.

2. Analyse the arguments to see how strong they are, and adapt them as needed.

قم بتحليل الحجج لمعرفة مدى قوتها وتكييفها حسب الحاجة.

3. Back up your arguments with good reasons and examples or research.

ادعم حججك بأسباب وأمثلة أو بحث

4. Make your arguments persuasive, but avoid being too overly emotional.

اجعل حججك مقنعة، ولكن تجنب أن تكون عاطفيًا بشكل مفرط

5. Keep your points relevant.

حافظ على ان تكون نقاطك ذات صلة بالموضوع

6. Don't exaggerate or make wild claims.

لا تتبالغ أو تقدم ادعاءات جامحة

Answers : 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. B

Read the statement below and the counterargument to it.

SB 4 P 55

Which do you agree with most? Say why.

اقرأ البيان أدناه والحجة المضادة له. ما الذي تتفق معه أكثر؟ ولماذا؟

Statement:

There is too much violence, crime and war shown on television news.

البيان : هناك الكثير من أعمال العنف والجريمة والحرب التي تظهر في الأخبار التلفزيونية

Counterargument:

The use of such footage is justified. People need to see exactly what is going on in the world.

الحجة المضادة : استخدام مثل هذه اللقطات له ما يبرره. يحتاج الناس إلى رؤية ما يحدث في العالم بالضبط.

إذا لم تستطع الإجابة فاستمع إلى النصين التاليين

1. Today I hope to persuade you that there is indeed too much footage of violence shown on television news and that this has a negative impact on both our own well-being, and on the population in general. **To begin with**, it is vital to realise that we have only recently been exposed to such detailed media coverage of violence around the world.

أمل اليوم أن أقنعكم بأن هناك بالفعل الكثير من لقطات العنف المعروضة في الأخبار التلفزيونية وأن هذا يحتوي على التأثير السلبي على رفاهيتنا وعلى السكان بشكل عام. بادئ ذي بدء، من الأهمية بمكان أن ندرك أننا لم نتعرض لمثل هذه التغطية الإعلامية التفصيلية للعنف في جميع أنحاء العالم إلا مؤخراً.

A few decades ago, people didn't watch anything like the amount of graphic footage we do today, simply because filming and broadcasting technology didn't allow for it. The change is clearly having a negative impact on our society. In support of this, I could point to some research carried out at a local university.

قبل بضعة عقود، لم يشاهد الناس أي شيء مثل كمية اللقطات المصورة التي نقوم بها اليوم، وذلك ببساطة لأنه لم تسمح تكنولوجيا البث والإذاعة بذلك. ومن الواضح أن التغيير له تأثير سلبي على مجتمعنا. ودعماً لذلك، يمكنني أن أشير إلى بعض الأبحاث تم تنفيذها في إحدى الجامعات المحلية.

Their study found that people who watched an entirely negative news bulletin reported feeling more anxious than those who watched a more positive or mixed bulletin. They also worried more about the future.

وجدت دراستهم أن الأشخاص الذين شاهدوا نشرة إخبارية سلبية تماماً أفادوا أنهم يشعرون بقلق أكثر من أولئك الذين شاهدوا نشرة أكثر إيجابية أو خليطة من السلبي والإيجابي. كما أنهم قلقون أكثر من المستقبل.

Secondly, I think there is an argument that watching violence on TV creates more violence. There have been several cases where this has happened, for instance, when troubled young people have copied violence that they saw on the news.

ثانياً، أعتقد أن هناك حجة وهي أن مشاهدة العنف على شاشة التلفزيون يخلق المزيد من العنف. كانت هناك عدة حالات حدث فيها هذا، على سبيل المثال، عندما قام الشباب المضطربون بتقليد العنف الذي رأوه في الأخبار.

Thirdly, I personally find violence on the news very disturbing. I like to know what's going on in the world, but I do not feel that it is necessary to see everything in detail. So, as we have seen, there are several strong arguments against showing footage of violence, and therefore we must conclude that this is both unnecessary and harmful.

ثالثاً، أنا شخصياً أجد العنف في الأخبار مزعجاً للغاية. أحب أن أعرف ما الذي يحدث في العالم، لكنني لا أشعر أنه من الضروري رؤية كل شيء بالتفصيل. لذا، كما رأينا، هناك العديد من الحجج القوية ضد عرض لقطات من العنف، وبالتالي يجب أن نستنتج أن هذا غير ضروري وضار في نفس الوقت.

2. I am going to speak against the statement that there is too much footage of violence on television news. Firstly, let us think about the belief that watching violence on TV makes people act more violently. It is clearly the case that many people believe this, but the crucial point is that there is actually very little research evidence to back this up. It is almost certainly something of a myth, if a very popular one.

سأتحدث ضد البيان القائل بوجود الكثير من لقطات العنف في الأخبار التلفزيونية. أولاً، دعونا نفكر في الاعتقاد بأن مشاهدة العنف على شاشة التلفزيون يجعل الناس يتصرفون بعنف أكبر. من الواضح ان الحالة هي أن الكثير من الناس يعتقدون ذلك، لكن النقطة الحاسمة هي أن هناك في الواقع القليل جداً من الأدلة البحثية التي تدعم ذلك. يكاد يكون من المؤكد أنها مجرد أسطورة، إذا كانت شائعة جداً.

In fact, to make my second point, there is some evidence that watching upsetting news items can actually make people care more about what is happening to others. A notable example of this is the way that donations to relevant charities have been shown to often rise as a result of such news bulletins.

في الواقع، لتوضيح نقطتي الثانية، هناك بعض الأدلة على أن مشاهدة الأخبار المزعجة يمكن أن تجعل الناس يهتمون أكثر بما يحدث للآخرين. ومن الأمثلة البارزة على ذلك الطريقة التي ثبت بها أن التبرعات للجمعيات الخيرية ذات الصلة ترتفع في كثير من الأحيان نتيجة لمثل هذه النشرات من الأخبار

Finally, we should take into consideration the fact that people have always been interested in hearing or seeing stories about violence. To give an example, the plays of William Shakespeare are full of crime, war and violence, and yet few people would say that they should not be watched. This clearly reinforces everything I have said up until this point. Watching violence is in no way actually harmful.

وأخيراً، ينبغي لنا أن نأخذ في الاعتبار حقيقة أن الناس كانوا دائماً مهتمين بسماع أو رؤية قصص عن العنف. على سبيل المثال، مسرحيات ويليام شكسبير مليئة بالجريمة والحرب والعنف، ومع ذلك فإن القليل من الناس يقولون إنه لا ينبغي مشاهدتها. وهذا يعزز بوضوح كل ما قلته حتى هذه اللحظة. إن مشاهدة العنف ليست ضارة بأي حال من الأحوال.

SB 5 P 55

Match arguments a–f below to each speaker, in the order they are mentioned.

صل بين الحجج للمتكلمين 1 و 2 حسب ترتيب ذكرها في النصين السابقين.

Speaker 1:

c. Watching war, crime and violence on TV news has a negative impact on our emotions.

مشاهدة الحرب والجريمة والعنف في الأخبار التلفزيونية لها تأثير سلبي على عواطفنا

a. Watching violence on TV creates more violence.

مشاهدة العنف على شاشة التلفزيون يخلق المزيد من العنف

e. The speaker doesn't enjoy watching violence.

المتحدث لا يستمتع بمشاهدة العنف

Speaker 2:

b. There is little evidence to back up: watching violence makes you aggressive.

هناك القليل من الأدلة التي تدعم ذلك : مشاهدة العنف تجعلك عدوانياً

f. Watching upsetting news items can make people care more, not less.

إن مشاهدة الأخبار المزعجة يمكن أن تجعل الناس يهتمون أكثر، وليس أقل

d. People have always been interested in violence, e.g Shakespeare's plays.

لقد كان الناس دائماً مهتمين بالعنف، على سبيل المثال مسرحيات شكسبير

Answers: Speaker 1: 1. c 2. a 3. e Speaker 2: 1. b 2. f 3. d

SPEAKING : Supporting your arguments in a debate

التكلم / دعم حججك في المناظرة

Explaining why your argument is valid

شرح سبب صحة حججك

It is **1 vital** to realise that -----
The crucial **2 point** is that -----
It is clearly the **3 case** that -----
I would argue that -----

ومن المهم أن ندرك أن
النقطة الحاسمة هي أن...
من الواضح أن ...
أود أن أزعج أن

Referring to research/statistics

الإشارة إلى البحوث / الإحصائيات

In **4 support** of this, I could point to -----
There's some **5 evidence** that -----
According to -----

ودعماً لذلك، يمكنني أن أشير إلى
هناك بعض الأدلة على أن
حسب ...

Giving examples to back up your argument

إعطاء أمثلة لدعم حججك

It is easy to think of many instances in this daily life. For instance -----
من السهل التفكير في العديد من الحالات في هذه الحياة اليومية. على سبيل المثال.....
There have been **6 several** cases where this has happened -----
كانت هناك عدة حالات حدث فيها هذا

Summarising / Linking your argument to what already has been said

تلخيص / ربط حججك بما سبق أن قيل

So, there have been ... therefore, we must **7 conclude** that -----
لذلك، كان هناك... لذلك، يجب أن نستنتج أن...
This clearly **8 reinforces** everything I have said up until this point.
وهذا يعزز بوضوح كل ما قلته حتى هذه اللحظة

Answers: 1. vital 2. point 3. case 4. support 5. evidence 6. several 7. conclude 8. reinforces

Make a list of arguments for and against the statement.

SB 7 P 55

إكتب قائمة بحجج مع و ضد هذا البيان

Teenagers should share the responsibility for running the household with their parents.

يجب على المراهقين تقاسم مسؤولية إدارة أعمال الأسرة مع والديهم

Arguments FOR (مع):

1. It is vital to realise that sharing household responsibilities teaches teenagers important life skills such as independence and teamwork.
من المهم أن ندرك أن مشاركة المراهقين في مسؤوليات المنزل تُعلمهم مهارات حياتية مهمة مثل الاستقلالية والعمل الجماعي
2. The crucial point is that when teenagers help at home, they become more responsible and appreciative of their parents' efforts.
النقطة الحاسمة هي أن المراهقين عندما يساعدون في المنزل يصبحون أكثر مسؤولية وتقديراً لجهود والديهم
3. There's some evidence that teenagers who do chores tend to perform better in school and in future jobs.
هناك بعض الأدلة على أن المراهقين الذين يؤدون الأعمال المنزلية يميلون إلى التفوق في المدرسة وفي وظائفهم المستقبلية
4. It is easy to think of many instances in daily life. For instance, when teenagers cook or clean, they learn time management and organization.
من السهل التفكير في العديد من الحالات في هذه الحياة اليومية. على سبيل المثال، عندما يطبخ المراهقون أو يظفون، يتعلمون إدارة الوقت والتنظيم

5. So, there have been many benefits observed; therefore, we must conclude that teenagers should indeed share these responsibilities.

لذلك، كان هناك العديد من الفوائد الملحوظة؛ لذلك، يجب أن نستنتج أن المراهقين يجب أن يشاركوا بالفعل في هذه المسؤوليات

Arguments AGAINST (ضد):

1. It is clearly the case that teenagers already have a lot of pressure from schoolwork and exams.

من الواضح أن المراهقين لديهم بالفعل الكثير من الضغط من الدراسة والامتحانات

2. I would argue that adding household responsibilities might cause them stress and reduce their free time.

أود أن أزعج أن إضافة مسؤوليات منزلية قد تسبب لهم التوتر وتقلل من وقت فراغهم

3. In support of this, I could point to studies showing that teenagers need rest and leisure to maintain mental health.

ودعماً لذلك، يمكنني أن أشير إلى دراسات تُظهر أن المراهقين يحتاجون إلى الراحة والترفيه للحفاظ على صحتهم النفسية

4. There have been several cases where too many responsibilities led teenagers to feel overwhelmed or frustrated.

كانت هناك عدة حالات شعر فيها المراهقون بالإرهاق أو الإحباط بسبب كثرة المسؤوليات

5. This clearly reinforces everything I have said up until this point: parents should not expect teenagers to share equal responsibility.

وهذا يعزز بوضوح كل ما قلته حتى هذه اللحظة: لا ينبغي للآباء أن يتوقعوا من المراهقين أن يتحملوا نفس القدر من المسؤولية

Vocabulary extension

1. Match the words with the definitions.

WB 1 P 32

يلتقط يقتص يستحضر أو يثير منظر طبيعي مؤثر - يثير مشاعر يتخذ وضعية للتصوير الموضوع مادة أو محتوى
capture crop evoke landscape poignant pose subject matter

word	meaning	Arabic
capture	succeed in showing something using pictures	يلتقط لحظة أو شعورًا بدقة
crop	remove parts of a picture, leaving the most important parts	يقتص الصورة
evoke	make someone remember or feel an emotion	يستحضر ذكرى أو يثير شعورًا معينًا لدى الشخص
landscape	a view of the land or countryside	منظر طبيعي
poignant	causing a feeling of sadness	سبب شعورًا بالحزن أو التأثر العميق
pose	stay in a particular position for a photo or painting	يتخذ وضعية محددة لالتقاط صورة
subject	what people are talking or writing about in art, pictures, etc.	(المضمون أو المحتوى)
matter	what people are talking or writing about in art, pictures, etc.	(المضمون أو المحتوى)

2. Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 1.

WB 2 P 32

- Fadi's grandparents died last year, so this photo of them is very *poignant*.
- The photographer asked the children to ----- in front of the beach.
- The ----- of today's lesson is photographers.
- The photographer wanted to ----- the light on the lake, and does it well.
- The pictures ----- a feeling of relaxation and calm.
- You'll need to ----- the passport photo so you can only see your head and shoulders.
- We took a ----- photo so that you can see how large the desert is.

Answers: 1. poignant 2. pose 3. subject 4. capture 5. evoke 6. crop 7. landscape

1. Choose the correct words. (Revision)

AB - P

- The journalist **exposed / claimed** his story was true, although it is difficult to believe him.
1. فضح الصحفي / ادعى أن قصته حقيقية رغم صعوبة تصديقه.
- Tourists love **posing / peering** for photos in front of famous buildings.
2. يحب السياح التقاط / النظر الصور أمام المباني الشهيرة.
- She spent four years in prison for **hoax / fraud**.
3. أمضت أربع سنوات في السجن بتهمة الخدعة / الاحتيال.
- No one will ever know what really happened. It remains **a clue / an enigma**.
4. لن يعرف أحد أبدًا ما حدث بالفعل. ويبقى دليلًا / لغزًا.
- The men refuted the **expression / allegation** that they had committed the crime.
5. دحض الرجال القول / الادعاء بارتكابهم الجريمة.
- I love taking **landscape / composed** photos of the countryside.
6. أحب التقاط صور المناظر الطبيعية / المكونة للريف.
- This photo **captures / evokes** a feeling of nostalgia.
7. هذه الصورة تلتقط / تثير الشعور بالحنين إلى الماضي.

Answers : 1. claimed 2. posing 3. fraud 4. an enigma 5. allegation 6. landscape 7. evokes

Complete the dialogue. أكمل الحوار.

Rev. AB P

A: I'd like to work in journalism. I think it would be very rewarding to help **1. expose** corruption.

أ : أرغب في العمل في الصحافة. أعتقد أنه سيكون من المفيد جدًا المساعدة في كشف الفساد.

B: I agree, although it depends what type of a journalist you are! Some don't work in the **2 public** interest. They love exaggerating and write **3 sensational** stories about things that aren't really very important at all, just to get people to read their reports. People seem to love clicking on their **4 clickbait headlines**, whatever the story.

ب : أوافق، على الرغم من أن ذلك يعتمد على أي نوع من الصحفيين أنت ! البعض لا يعمل في القطاع العام باهتمام. إنهم يحبون المبالغة ويكتبون قصص مثيرة عن أشياء ليست مهم على الإطلاق، فقط لجعل الناس يقرأون تقاريرهم. يبدو أن الناس يحبون النقر على العناوين الخاصة بهم مهما كانت القصة.

A: True. What makes a story worth publishing depends on the newspaper or site. Some of them seem to think that stories about absolute rubbish are **5 newsworthy**. I'd like to write **6 balanced** articles presenting both **7 sides** of a story. I'd really like to shed **8 light** on issues of real importance that people should know about.

أ : صحيح. إن ما يجعل القصة تستحق النشر يعتمد على الصحيفة أو الموقع. ويبدو أن البعض منهم يعتقد أن القصص عن القمامة تستحق النشر. أرغب في كتابة مقالات متوازنة عارضا كلا الجانبين من القصة. أود حقاً أن ألقى الضوء على قضايا ذات أهمية حقيقية يجب أن يعرفها الناس.

B: What if you had to write a really sad, **9 heartbreaking** story? Could you do it?

ب : ماذا لو كان عليك أن تكتب قصة حزينة ومفجعة حقاً؟ هل يمكنك فعل ذلك؟

A: I guess so, but I'd like to work on happy, **10 heartwarming** ones too which help readers feel good.

ج : أعتقد ذلك، ولكنني أرغب في العمل على كتابات سعيدة ومبهجة تساعد القراء على الشعور بالرضا.

Complete the sentences with the words from the box to make collocations.

SB 4 P 38

Listen and check.

News Reporting

attention - clickbait - corruption - generates - go - hit - light - present - public - verify

1. I'm responsible for creating all those -----headlines that attract attention.

أنا مسؤول عن إنشاء كل تلك العناوين التي تجذب الانتباه

2. If the posts I write -----viral, that could mean hundreds of thousands of page views, which ----- more advertising revenue for the news site.

إذا انتشرت منشوراتي على نطاق واسع، فقد يعني ذلك مئات الآلاف من المشاهدات، مما يولد المزيد من عائدات الإعلانات للموقع

3. Articles published online need to be very brief because everyone has such a short -----span these days.

تحتاج المقالات المنشورة على الإنترنت إلى أن تكون قصيرة جداً لأن الجميع لديهم مدى انتباه قصير هذه الأيام

4. The articles I write rarely shed much ----- on the key issues that have -----the headlines.

نادراً ما تُسلط مقالاتي الضوء على القضايا الأساسية التي تصدرت العناوين

5. I'd love to cover traditional news stories which are in the -----interest, where I could expose .

أود أن أعطي القصص الإخبارية التقليدية التي تخدم المصلحة العامة، حيث يمكنني كشف الفساد

6. I'd also prefer to have the time to -----my sources or the space to -----both sides of the story.

أفضل أيضاً أن أملك الوقت للتحقق من مصادر معلوماتي أو المساحة الكافية لعرض كلا جانبي القصة

Answers : 1. clickbait 2. go / generate 3. attention 4. shed / hit 5. public 6. verify / present

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UNIT FOUR

1. Why did a news report -----that social media account would close if users made a spelling mistake.? It was published as a joke.
a. state b. strange c. dropped d. fake
2. Why do you think a newspaper reported ----- animals living on the moon? Probably to increase sales of the newspaper.
a. state b. strange c. reliable d. decreased
3. Why did egg companies want newspapers to say egg prices had -----?
a. strange b. claim c. uncover d. dropped
4. How did the city newspaper ----- the truth that the other city newspaper was copying its stories?
a. reveal b. decreased c. reliable d. state
5. Which of the----- news stories in the podcast do you think is the best one?
a. fake b. uncover c. claim d. dropped
6. The journalist ----- the reason why the factory was so polluting.
a. exposed b. clues c. claimed d. fraud
7. Attempting to pay for something with fake bank notes is ----- .
a. clues b. claimed c. fraud d. bizarre
8. Investigators found several important ----- at the crime scene.
a. bizarre b. clues c. exposed d. claimed
9. This is one of the most ----- stories we've ever reported.
a. claimed b. bizarre c. fraud d. exposed
10. The accused ----- that he was abroad at the time the crime was committed.
a. bizarre b. clues c. fraud d. claimed
11. I'm responsible for creating all those ----- headlines that attract attention.
a. attention b. clickbait c. generates d. attention
12. If the posts I write ----- viral, that could mean hundreds of thousands of page views, which ----- more advertising revenue for the news site.
a. light, hit b. clickbait, public c. verify, present d. go, generates
13. Articles published online need to be very brief because everyone has such a short ----- span these days.
a. generates b. corruption c. attention d. clickbait
14. Articles I write rarely shed much ----- on key issues that have ----- the headlines.
a. light, hit b. public, corruption c. verify, present d. go, generates
15. I'd love to discover traditional news stories which are in the ----- interest, where I could expose -----.
a. go / generates b. public / corruption c. light / hit d. verify / present
16. I'd also prefer to have the time to----- my sources or the space to ----- both sides of the story.
a. verify / present b. light / hit c. go / generates d. public / corruption

17. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting : “ I never click on clickbait ----- “

- a. light on the mysteries of dark matter. c. headlines, though sometimes I’m tempted.
b. the headlines after giving birth to quintuplets. d. viral before the song had even become a hit.

18. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting: “The band’s amazing video had gone ---“

- a. viral before the song had even become a hit. c. corruption in a large international business.
b. both sides of a story and give the full picture. d. sources multiple times on the Internet.

19. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting:

“ Their app is great, but it will never generate ----- ‘

- a. public interest to reveal the details of the recent crime c. attention spans than goldfish
b. both sides of a story and give the full picture. d. enough revenue to keep their business alive.

20. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting:

“ Scientists have suggested that humans have shorter -----“

- a. attention spans than goldfish. c. corruption in a large international business.
b. sources multiple times on the Internet. d. viral before the song had even become a hit.

21. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting :

“ A new experiment could finally shed ----- “

- a. the headlines after giving birth to quintuplets. c. both sides of a story and give the full picture.
b. light on the mysteries of dark matter. d. viral before the song had even become a hit.

22. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting:

“ A Singaporean couple have hit -----“

- a. both sides of a story and give the full picture. c. the headlines after giving birth to quintuplets.
b. headlines, though sometimes I’m tempted. d. enough revenue to keep their business alive.

23. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting:

“ A judge has ruled it is not in the -----“

- a. corruption in a large international business. c. sources multiple times on the Internet.
b. public interest to reveal the details of the recent crime d. attention spans than goldfish.

24. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting:

“As a serious newspaper we always attempt to present -----“

- a. both sides of a story and give the full picture. c. the headlines after giving birth to quintuplets.
b. corruption in a large international business. d. viral before the song had even become a hit.

25. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting:

“ I rarely trust a sensational report unless I can verify its ----- “

- a. corruption in a large international business. c. sources multiple times on the Internet.
b. light on the mysteries of dark matter. d. attention spans than goldfish.

26. Complete the following phrase from the news reporting:

“ The journalist had tried to expose -----“

- a. viral before the song had even become a hit. c. light on the mysteries of dark matter.
b. enough revenue to keep their business alive. d. corruption in a large international business.

27. Wanted an investigative journalist to join our team and help ----- awareness of important local issues, ----- light on the facts behind the headlines and ----- corruption in local business and politics.

- a. raise, expose, shed b. shed, raise, expose c. raise, shed, expose d. expose, raise, shed

28. If you dream of reporting in the public -----, visit our website for more details.

- a. viral b. interest c. expose d. span

29. Got what it takes to write successful ----- headlines?

- a. clickbait b. shed c. expose d. raise

- 30. Know what's required to appeal to short attention ----- and make a story go -----? If so, you could be the one to help us.**
 a. expose, shed b. span, viral c. viral, span d. viral, raise
- 31. The Courier (a newspaper) leads with a ----- article about climate change.**
 a. sensational b. topical c. heartbreaking d. balanced
- 32. Leading scientists from around the world give detailed facts about what is happening to the planet, and though it reports the dramatic weather events that might happen, the report never tries to be -----.**
 a. topical b. heartbreaking c. sensational d. off-the-record
- 33. The Gazette (a newspaper) has a -----report on the thousands of victims of Hurricane Ivona and The Record leads with the same.**
 a. heartbreaking b. an exclusive c. sensational d. heartwarming
- 34. The Record also has ----- interview with United manager, Cyriac Jones, about his decision to leave the club after 22 years.**
 a. a balanced b. an exclusive c. a topical d. a sensational
- 35. The Star (a newspaper) , it's the usual ----- celebrity nonsense.**
 a. a balanced b. an exclusive c. a topical d. a sensational
- 36. We believe it is the media's role to act in the ----- interest and to report a range of ----- stories and relevant opinions which inform readers and allow them to make up their own minds about current events.**
 a. corruption, revenue b. public, newsworthy c. verify, balanced d. sides, light
- 37. The Daily Target (a newspaper) will never produce -----, one-sided stories, but instead will seek to raise ----- of important issues and only report information from sources.**
 a. sensational, awareness b. public, newsworthy c. verify, balanced d. sides, light
- 38. We have been able to ----- . We believe in ----- news articles that present all ----- of a story.**
 a. sensational, awareness, verify c. verify, balanced, sides
 b. public, newsworthy, newsworthy d. sides, light, public
- 39. In our reporting, we aim to shed ----- on the way in which our country is run and to expose -----wherever we find it.**
 a. light, corruption b. public, newsworthy c. verify, balanced d. sides, light
- 40. We generate ----- through advertising, but also through the kind contributions of our readers.**
 a. corruption b. revenue c. balanced d. light
- 41. The journalist ----- his story was true, although it is difficult to believe him.**
 a. evokes b. allegation c. claimed d. light
- 42. Tourists love ----- for photos in front of famous buildings.**
 a. posing b. hoax c. fraud d. peering
- 43. She spent four years in prison for -----.**
 a. posing b. hoax c. fraud d. peering
- 44. No one will ever know what really happened. It remains -----.**
 a. captures b. evokes c. a clue d. an enigma
- 45. The men refuted the ----- that they had committed the crime.**
 a. landscape b. expression c. allegation d. hoax
- 46. I love taking ----- photos of the countryside.**
 a. landscape b. hoax c. composed d. peering

47. This photo ----- a feeling of nostalgia.
 a. captures b. hoax c. composed d. evokes
48. The shot looks like he is moving forward, but is not ----- very well because the background is actually a photo.
 a. cropped b. capture c. posing d. poignant
49. The image really ----- the close relationship she developed with all the animals she worked with over her long career. It also shows a likeness between people and chimpanzees.
 a. cropped b. capture c. posing d. poignant
50. The men are shown having their lunch break; they look very natural, not as if they were -----.
 a. cropped b. capture c. posing d. poignant
51. This ----- photo is carefully -----; it looks like he is standing alone.
 a. cropped b. capture c. posing d. poignant
52. The photographer knew immediately that the photo would become -----.
 a. iconic b. designs c. propaganda d. subject
53. The photo shows how much ----- have changed.
 a. iconic b. designs c. propaganda d. subject
54. The photo was taken as a kind of positive -----.
 a. iconic b. designs c. propaganda d. subject
55. The ----- of this photo only became well-known after it was taken.
 a. iconic b. designs c. propaganda d. subject
56. The speaker kept on ----- quietly under his breath, but I could understand what it was he was saying.
 a. yelling b. peer c. glanced d. mumbling
57. We were late so we had to ----- to the station.
 a. race b. peer c. glanced d. mumbling
58. Ziad ----- past his father's office desperate not to be heard.
 a. wandered b. peer c. glanced d. tiptoed
59. At last, she ----- a figure on the horizon and began running towards it.
 a. gazed b. peer c. glanced d. mumbling
60. He had only ----- at the photograph so couldn't remember any details about it.
 a. muttered b. peer c. glanced d. mumbling
61. Laila, stop it! It's rude to ----- at people.
 a. muttered b. peer c. glanced d. mumbling
62. He ----- something about teenagers, but I couldn't hear exactly what he said.
 a. muttered b. peer c. glanced d. mumbling
63. The accident was bad enough for them to ----- the incident to the police.
 a. come up with b. refute c. release d. report
64. Locals living on the street ----- the allegation that they did anything illegal.
 a. come up with b. refuted c. released d. report

65. Perhaps they can try to ----- a solution.
 a. come up with b. refuted c. released d. report
66. The developers ----- a statement about their 'improvement' scheme.
 a. come up with b. refute c. released d. report
67. The two sides need to sit down and find a -----.
 a. improvement b. allegations c. solution d. report
68. It will be difficult to find a suitable ----- for Laila when she leaves her post.
 a. replacement b. allegations c. solution d. report
69. The ----- against him are shocking, but he denies all of them.
 a. replacement b. allegations c. solution d. report
70. There has been a ----- in the standard of living in my country.
 a. improvement b. allegations c. solution d. report
71. -----, you don't need any help with this – you're doing brilliantly!
 a. Theoretically b. Obviously c. Foolishly d. Disappointingly
72. -----, I forgot to take an umbrella. I should have known it would rain.
 a. Foolishly b. Obviously c. Theoretically d. Disappointingly
73. -----, attention spans are getting shorter – I read that somewhere.
 a. Foolishly b. Obviously c. Theoretically d. Apparently
74. -----, you don't expect me to believe that.
 a. Surely b. Obviously c. Fortunately d. Apparently
75. -----, he doesn't like vegetables; I've never seen him eating any.
 a. Foolishly b. Presumably c. Theoretically d. Apparently
76. -----, I like him, but a lot of people can't stand him.
 a. Personally b. Presumably c. Theoretically d. Apparently
77. -----, your job is not important to you, or you wouldn't keep turning up late.
 a. Personally b. Presumably c. Clearly d. Apparently
78. -----, she was rude to a customer not just once, but four times!
 a. Surely b. Presumably c. Clearly d. Unbelievably
79. By the year 2000, online news sites had begun to spread, although the vast----- of people still read their news in a traditional print newspaper.
 a. major b. majority c. majorly
80. Soon after, many people switched to online news sites because of rapid -----in mobile Internet technology and the digital media itself.
 a. improve b. improvements c. improved d. improving
81. Many employees of print media -----lost their jobs due to the widespread closures of local and regional press offices.
 a. organize b. organized c. organizations d. organizing

82. In order to survive, the national daily print newspapers took the opportunity to develop digital media alternatives. -----, this strategy worked as it pleased both readers who preferred print and the new online readership.

- a. clearly b. clear c. clarity d. clearance

83. However, and perhaps -----, not only are the big printed dailies still here, but they are still the preferred form for people to get news.

- a. believe b. believable c. unbelievably d. believed

84. In the UK, 74% of adults still read a printed newspaper. So, we can perhaps conclude that digital media isn't simply a ----- for old-fashioned print media, but rather a compliment.

- a. replaceable b. replaced c. replacement d. replace

85. Anyway, surely it is the -----of the press that matters, rather than the way information is presented to us?

- a. free b. freely c. freedom

1	A	10	D	19	D	28	B	37	A	46	A	55	D	64	B	73	D	82	A
2	B	11	B	20	A	29	A	38	C	47	D	56	D	65	A	74	A	83	C
3	D	12	D	21	B	30	b	39	A	48	A	57	C	66	C	75	B	84	C
4	A	13	C	22	C	31	d	40	B	49	B	58	D	67	C	76	A	85	C
5	A	14	A	23	B	32	C	41	C	50	C	59	A	68	A	77	C		
6	A	15	B	24	A	33	A	42	A	51	D	60	C	69	B	78	D		
7	D	16	A	25	C	34	B	43	C	52	A	61	B	70	A	79	B		
8	B	17	C	26	D	35	D	44	D	53	B	62	A	71	B	80	B		
9	A	18	A	27	C	36	B	45	C	54	C	63	D	72	A	81	C		

UNIT FOUR – Grammar

86. They had only just left when the house exploded.

- a. Scarcely had they left when the house exploded. C. Scarcely had only they left when the house exploded.
b. Scarcely they had left when the house exploded. D. Scarcely hadn't they left when the house exploded.

87. You should not approach the animal, which is dangerous.

- a. At no circumstances should you approach the animal, which is dangerous.
b. Under no circumstances you should approach the animal, which is dangerous.
c. Under no circumstances should you approach the animal, which is dangerous.
d. Under no circumstances shouldn't you approach the animal, which is dangerous.

88. As well as winning the race, she also broke a world record.

- a. Not only did she won the race, but she also broke a world record.
b. Not only didn't she win the race, but she also broke a world record.
c. Not only she did win the race, but she also broke a world record.
d. Not only did she win the race, but she also broke a world record.

89. He didn't imagine that his friend was a spy!

- a. Little he did imagine that his friend was a spy! C. Little didn't he imagine that his friend was a spy!
b. Little did he imagine that his friend was a spy! D. Little did he imagined that his friend was a spy!

90. At no time ----- the use of such language acceptable.

- a. is it b. it is c. isn't it d. it isn't

91. Not only ----- relaxed, but also happy and safe.

- a. did I feel b. I did feel c. didn't I feel d. I didn't feel

92. Under no circumstances ----- do that again.

- a. I will ever b. I won't ever c. won't I ever d. will I ever

93. Seldom ----- such a lucky escape.

- a. hadn't I seen b. I had seen c. had I seen d. I hadn't seen

94. Little ----- that I had more money in my back pocket.

- a. they did know b. didn't they know c. did they know d. they didn't know

95. Scarcely ----- on sale when they were sold out.

- a. the tickets had gone b. the tickets hadn't gone c. had the tickets gone d. hadn't the tickets gone

96. no sooner ----- at the ticket window than he was told that the train was full.

- a. Ali arrived b. did Ali arrive c. had Ali arrived

97. Under no circumstances ----- and his travelling companions be able to travel to England.

- a. would Omar b. Omar would c. were Omar

98. ----- how lucky they were.

- a. Little they did know b. Little did they know c. Little they were known

99. Hardly ----- to watch when they realized what a lucky escape they had had.

- a. they'd begun b. had they begun c. they began

100. ----- lucky to be alive, but, as I wouldn't be living today without him, so am I.

- a. Not only my father is b. My father is not only c. Not only is my father

101. The correct sentence is:

- a. At no circumstances are students allowed to take exam papers out of the room.
b. Under no circumstances are students allowed to take exam papers out of the room.
c. Under no circumstances students are allowed to take exam papers out of the room.
d. Under no circumstances aren't students allowed to take exam papers out of the room.

102. The correct sentence is:

- a. No sooner Ibrahim arrives at work than people start knocking on his office door.
- b. No sooner does Ibrahim arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.
- c. No sooner Ibrahim does arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.
- d. No sooner doesn't Ibrahim arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.

103. The correct sentence is:

- a. In no way does this article represent my views.
- b. In no way this article does represents my views.
- c. In no way doesn't this article represents my views.
- d. In no way this article doesn't represents my views.

104. The correct sentence is:

- a. Scarcely hadn't the film started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.
- b. Scarcely the film had started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.
- c. Scarcely the film hadn't started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.
- d. Scarcely had the film started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema

105. ----- arrived when dinner was served.

- a. Had we barely
- b. We barely had
- c. Barely we had
- d. Barely had we

106. ----- the hostel than it started to rain.

- a. No sooner had they left
- b. No sooner they had left
- c. No sooner hadn't they left
- d. No sooner had left they

107. -----the worst holiday we'd ever had, but also the most expensive!

- a. Not only it was
- b. Not only was it
- c. Not only wasn't it
- d. Not only it wasn't

108. ----- it is your fault, but we do need to find a solution.

- a. In no way I am saying
- b. In no way am not I saying
- c. In no way saying am I
- d. In no way am I saying

109. ----- so unwelcome at someone's house.

- a. Rarely I have felt
- b. Rarely have I felt
- c. Rarely haven't I felt
- d. Rarely I haven't felt

110. ----- that Samer was actually working for the police.

- a. Little did Tareq imagine
- b. Little Tareq did imagine
- c. Little didn't Tareq imagine
- d. Little did imagine Tareq

111. ----- he would actually turn up on our doorstep.

- a. At no time did I believe
- b. At no time I did believe
- c. At no time didn't I believe
- d. At no time I didn't believe

112. ----- she won't take part in the debate.

- a. In no way she is saying
- b. In no way is she saying
- c. In no way isn't she saying
- d. In no way she isn't saying

113. ----- someone was recording everything.

- a. Little they did think
- b. Little didn't they think
- c. Little they didn't think
- d. Little did they think

114. ----- such beautiful animals up close.

- a. Seldom do you see
- b. Seldom does you see
- c. Seldom don't you see
- d. Seldom doesn't you see

115. ----- turned up at the meeting.

- a. Never so many have people
- b. Never have so many people
- c. Never haven't so many people
- d. Never hasn't so many people

116. No sooner ----- dinner than he got up and left.

- a. had we eaten
- b. hadn't we eaten
- c. had we eat
- d. had we ate

117. Scarcely ----- the newspaper when I saw a sensational story.

- a. had I open
- b. had I opened
- c. hadn't I opened
- d. hadn't I open

118. At no time ----- we were right.

- a. did we claimed b. didn't we claim c. did we claim d. didn't we claimed

119. Never had ----- seen such a weird story.

- a. she see b. she seen c. she saw d. not she seen

120. Rarely----- so much attention.

- a. did get he b. didn't he get c. did he got d. did he get

121. In no way ----- to give an interview.

- a. didn't he agrees b. didn't he agree c. did he agrees d. did he agree

122. The correct sentence is :

- a. Not only was the story false, but it also went viral. c. Not only the story was false, but it also went viral.
b. Not only wasn't the story false, but it also went viral. d. Not only the story wasn't false, but it also went viral.

123. The correct sentence is:

- a. Seldom haven't I heard such a heart – warming story. c. Seldom I have heard such a heart – warming story.
b. Seldom have I heard such a heart – warming story. d. Seldom I haven't heard such a heart – warming story.

124. The correct sentence is:

- a. Hardly I had clicked on the headline when I knew it was fake.
b. Hardly hadn't I clicked on the headline when I knew it was fake.
c. Hardly had I clicked on the headline when I knew it was fake.
d. Hardly I hadn't clicked on the headline when I knew it was fake.

125. The correct sentence is:

- a. Little he did realize the problems he'd caused. c. Little didn't he realize the problems he'd caused.
b. Little did he realized the problems he'd caused. d. Little did he realize the problems he'd caused.

126. The correct sentence is:

- a. No sooner we had revealed the truth than we uncovered more lies.
b. No sooner hadn't we revealed the truth than we uncovered more lies.
c. No sooner had we reveal the truth than we uncovered more lies.
d. No sooner had we revealed the truth than we uncovered more lies.

127. The correct sentence is:

- a. Under no circumstances can't you (ever) expose the truth.
b. Under no circumstances you can (ever) expose the truth.
c. Under no circumstances can you (ever) expose the truth.
d. Under no circumstances you can't (ever) expose the truth.

128. -----such a weird story!

- a. Never have I heard b. Never have I hear c. Never I have heard d. Never haven't I heard

129. ----- leave the building.

- a. Under no circumstances should you b. At no circumstances you should
c. Under circumstances shouldn't you d. At no circumstances should you

130. ----- run a marathon, but he did it alone!

- a. Not only did he b. Not only didn't he c. Not only he did d. Not only he didn't

131. ----- made the statement than she realized she had made a big mistake.

- a. No sooner had she b. No sooner hadn't she c. No sooner she had d. No sooner she hadn't

132. ----- know what a lucky escape he had had.

- a. Little didn't he b. Little did he c. Little he didn't d. Little he did

133. ----- started reading when she realized it was a hoax.

- a. Scarcely she had b. Scarcely hadn't she c. Scarcely she hadn't d. Scarcely had she

146-He missed that event because he ----- in hospital for two weeks.

- a) has been b) was c) had been d) will be

147- She was tired because she ----- for hours.

- a) has flown b) had been flying c) was flown d) is flying

148- She had been blind for 12 years when she ----- her journey.

- a) started b) has been started c) starts d) has started

149- He ----- that event because he had been in hospital for 2 weeks.

- a) missed b) misses c) was missing d) will miss

150- He wrote about a spot that he ----- on the surface of Venus.

- a) has discovered b) discover c) had discovered d) was discovering

151- After he -----, he washed his hands.

- a) had eaten b) has eaten c) ate d) eats

152- They reported a fake news story about a man who was in hospital after he ----- at a mine.

- a) had been shot b) shoot c) hadn't been shot d) shot

153- By the time he -----, he had written a lot of letters.

- a) died b) was dying c) was died d) will die

154- He had been studying bird migration for years before he ----- university.

- a) attends b) had attended c) attended d) attend

155- They later had to admit that they ----- the other newspaper for years

- a) had copied b) has copied c) copy d) had been copying

156- He ----- an accident with a pair of scissors that he had been playing with.

- a) has b) had been c) will have d) had

157- He was tired as he ----- for hours.

- a) had flown b) had been flying c) flow d) has flown

120

158- She ----- him regularly.

- a) had been visiting b) visited c) will visit d) is visiting

159- She ----- him three times because he needed a lot of attention.

- a) has visited b) had visited c) has been visiting d) visit

160- Before the Eastern Badia Archaeological Project (EBAP) visited the Black Desert of Jordan, nobody ----- the archaeology of this large area.

- a) explores b) had explored c) has explored d) has been exploring

161- When the archaeologists started work, stones from ancient houses ----- under the ground for more than 8,000 years.

- a) had been lying b) has been laying c) has lied d) will lie

162- The people who built these houses also ----- amazing long walls called 'kites' to catch animals with.

- a) builds b) was building c) has built d) had built

163- Animals that ----- away from the people could not escape from this point in the walls.

- a) has been running b) has run c) had been running d) run

164 - Archaeologists think that the walls at Jibal al-Khashabiyeh might be the oldest in the world: nobody ----- anything like this before.

- a) has made b) had made c) makes d) was making

165- The kites show that the people who lived in the Black Desert ----- together in large teams to find food much earlier than they expected.

- a) had been working b) has been working c) has worked d) worked

166- Reem got into trouble at school for using her phone because she ----- during lessons.

- a) texted b) had been texting c) texts d) has texted

167- Nader ----- ink all round his mouth after he had been chewing his pen during the exam.

- a) has b) had been c) will have d) had

168- The central square was underwater. It ----- for five days.

- a) rained b) has been raining c) had been raining d) has rained

169- The gang was convicted of fraud. They ----- fake money

- a) had been printing b) has been printing c) printed d) was printing

170- The man ----- ill while giving a speech. He had been speaking at a business meeting.

- a) has become b) became c) become d) had become

171- Ali was very tired because he ----- for his English exam all night.

- a) studied b) had been studying c) has studied d) was studied

172- It ----- dark for ten hours and now it was getting light.

- a) has been b) was being c) have been d) had been

173- He took the bus to school. For many weeks, he ----- about this exam.

- a) worried b) has been worrying c) had been worrying d) will worry

174- He ----- an English exam before, but this one was special: if he passed it, he could go to a good college. He opened the paper and looked at the questions.

- a) has been failing b) had never failed c) had never been failing d) fallen

175- He jumped and suddenly he was back in his chair. His mother was shaking his shoulder. He ----- a sleep at his desk!

- a) had been falling b) has fallen c) had fallen d) falls

176- Hanan's music player ----- for 19 hours when the battery ran out.

- a) had been playing b) was playing c) played d) play

177- Hanan's music player ----- nearly 200 songs when the battery ran out.

- a) had played b) had been playing c) played d) play

178- The police officer ----- all the other suspects when he arrested the criminal.

- a) has eliminated b) eliminated c) eliminate d) had eliminated

179- The police officer ----- suspects at an impressive rate.

- a) had been eliminating b) eliminated c) had eliminated d) eliminate

180- Until that night, Raed ----- never ----- snow.

- a) see b) saw c) had / seen d) has seen

181- The other day, I was talking to a man who said he ----- a famous footballer in our street.

- a) was seeing b) see c) sees d) had seen

182- The hikers had been walking in the mountains for six hours when they ----- something strange.

- a) was seeing b) sees c) saw d) will see

183- By the time we ----- the door, the noises had already stopped.

- a) opened b) had opened c) has opened d) will open

184- Suddenly, I ----- a noise, so I went upstairs and opened the door to the attic.

- a) heard b) had heard c) hears d) has heard

185- While he -----, the actor forgot what to say.

- a) performed b) were performing c) performs d) was performing

186- While I was rowing a boat across the sea, a large dolphin suddenly ----- in the water next to me!

- a) was appearing b) appear c) appeared d) has appeared

187- When Nasser arrived at the party, the other boys ----- already ----- the food.

- a) was / eating b) eats c) had / eaten d) have / eaten

188- There was a strong smell because someone-----fish.

- a) has been cooking b) had been cooking c) cooked d) will cook

189- Loud music-----and the guests were dancing or chatting to each other.

- a) played b) was playing c) were playing d) has played

190- Rakan----- all week for the chance to play football with his friends.

- a) waited b) have been waiting c) had been waited d) had been waiting

191- While they-----, there was a power cut and the music stopped.

- a) was dancing b) danced c) were dancing d) dance

192- They lit some candles and then everyone----- in a circle and told stories.

- a) sat b) sit c) sits d) will sit

193-I was reading a newspaper the other day when I----- across a fascinating story.

- a) was coming b) came c) come d) has come

194-Abbas Akel-----at the East Hotel for exactly 25 years on the day he vanished.

- a) had been working b) has been working c) worked d) has worked

195-He was a popular with everyone and he always----- his job well.

- a) do b) does c) did d) has done

196-The staff-----a surprise party to celebrate Abbas's work anniversary.

- a) organize b) had organized c) is organizing d) had been organizing

197-Everyone was for him in the dining room when the hotel manager stood up, ----- on the microphone and announced that Abbas couldn't be found anywhere.

- a) was switching b) switch c) will switch d) switched

198-While everyone ----- the dining room, the rumors began.

- a) is leaving b) leaves c) was leaving d) were leaving

199-Some said he ----- a lot of money in a hotel room and gone to the Caribbean.

- a) has found b) had been finding c) had found d) will find

200-Someone said he -----a job at a bigger hotel. Abbas was never seen again.

- a) has taken b) had taken c) is taking d) took

201- I ----- the website twice before I went to school.

- a) had checked b) has checked c) had been checking d) will check

202- -----Amelia Earhart ----- Bangkok when she disappeared?

- a) has/ been visiting b) did/ visit c) had / been visiting d) were/ visiting

203- Elvis ----- 24 studio albums before he died.

- a) recorded b) has recorded c) had recorded d) was recording

204- Paul McCartney----- to play the trumpet before he was given a guitar.

- a) has been learning b) had been learning c) was learning d) learnt

205- She was tired because ----- the news for hours.

- a) watched b) has been watching c) had watched d) had been watching

206- By the time the bus arrived, I----- in the rain for 20 minutes.

- a) has been waiting b) had been waiting c) had waited d) waited

207- When I finally met up with Issa and got to the cinema, the film -----already.....

- a) had / started b) has/ started c) had/ been starting d) was/ starting

208- We had been watching for about 15 minutes when the screen ----- blank.

- a) had gone b) gone c) has gone d) went

209-Apparently, they -----the projector properly, and it broke down.

- a) hasn't checked b) wasn't checked c) hadn't checked d) won't checked

210-While we ----- for them to fix the projector, they offered us tickets to the other film that was showing, but Issa had already seen it.

- a) was waiting b) were waiting c) are waiting d) is waiting

211-A: Oh, dear. So what -----you-----?

B: Well, we got our money back and then caught the bus home. A total waste of an evening!

- a) did / do b) do/ do c) had/ done d) will/ do

212- They were delighted as they -----just----- the puzzle.

- a) was soloing b) were solving c) solved d) had / solved

213- Mustafa ----- his leg last week.

- a) beaks b) had broken c) is breaking d) broke

214- Before he fell, he ----- to climb to the top of the mountain.

- a) has tried b) had been trying c) has been trying d) tried

215- The concert was great, but when the band was playing their second song, the lights----- out. It was a shame because it is my favourite song!

- a) were going b) went c) goes d) go

216- The protesters ----- outside the mine for two hours when the reporters arrived.

- a) had been standing b) have been standing c) had stood d) stood

217- The airport closed two days ago because someone ----- to say there was a bad storm coming.

- a) phoned b) has phoned c) had phoned d) phones

86	A	87	C	88	D	89	B	90	A	91	A	92	D	93	C	94	C	95	C
96	C	97	A	98	B	99	B	100	C	101	B	102	B	103	A	104	D	105	D
106	A	107	B	108	D	109	B	110	A	111	A	112	B	113	D	114	A	115	B
116	A	117	B	118	C	119	B	120	D	121	D	122	A	123	B	124	C	125	D
126	D	127	C	128	A	129	A	130	A	131	A	132	B	133	D				
146	C	147	B	148	A	149	A	150	C	151	A	152	A	153	A	154	C	155	D
156	D	157	B	158	A	159	B	160	B	161	A	162	D	163	C	164	B	165	A
166	B	167	D	168	C	169	A	170	B	171	B	172	D	173	C	174	B	175	C
176	A	177	A	178	D	179	A	180	D	181	D	182	C	183	A	184	A	185	D
186	C	187	C	188	B	189	B	190	D	191	C	192	A	193	B	194	A	195	C
196	B	197	D	198	C	199	C	200	B	201	A	202	C	203	C	204	B	205	D
206	C	207	A	208	D	209	C	210	B	211	A	212	D	213	D	214	B	215	B
216	A	217	C																

AL-Noor in English

(2026 - 2025)

High Note 4



Grade 11

الاول الثانوي الاكاديمي

Unit 4



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