

General Revision

Mega Goal 2.2

Units : 7-8-9-10-11-12

Name :

..... الاسم :

..... الصف :





Achoose the correct answer:

- 1-You are walking (**too** – enough – to) slowly.
- 2-I am tall (to – **enough** – too) to play basketball.
- 3-Omar doesn't has (more – to – **enough**) money to buy this watch .
- 4-Can you (**give** – gives – giving) me your pen ?
- 5- I will run to the store before , it (start – **starts** – starting) raining .
- 6-We 'll (**call** – called – calls) you as soon as I get home.

B.Do as shown between brackets.

1- Correct

- a-Would you mind **repeat** that. **repeating**
- b- I will call you as soon as I **gets** home. **get**
- c-They speak **enough** loudly . **too**

2-Reorder

- a- We had a (delicious , Indian , big) feast for dinner last night.
We has a delicious ,big ,Indian feast for dinner last night.
- b-phone \ Can \ borrow \ I \ your \ ?
Can I borrow your phone?
- c-Ali wears a (lovely , leather , black) shoes .
Ali wears a lovely, black ,leather shoes.

قناتي على التلقرام

Asma's world

Grammar



A.Match

1	hub	4	. to improve or develop by study or training
2	asset	1	the center of a region
3	nurture	3	to care for, help, or encourage the development and growth
4	cultivate	2	a useful or valuable thing, person, or quality

B. Complete the sentences using suitable words: (worn loyalty comfort shelter atmosphere)

1. The people showed **loyalty** to the king by putting his face on the new coin.
2. When children have nightmares, mothers give **comfort** with loving words
- 3.We used the tree for **shelter** during the storm.
4. We've had this couch too long. It's starting to look **worn**

C-choose the correct answer

- 1-We've just bought some new outdoor (grand – **furniture** – megabucks).
- 2-Large houses cost (**an arm and a leg** – hold on – cool) .

D- Find the odd words.

- 1- glass wooden **red**
- 2- small big **expensive**

E-Write the correct word under each picture. (barbecue - port - canyon – pillow)



barbecue



port



pillow



canyon

vocabulary



A. Choose the correct answer:

- 1- (Swim – Swims – Swimming) is a good idea.
- 2- The hardest sport I have ever (play – played – playing) is golf.
- 3- She has been (study – studying – studies) English since 2009.
- 4- Omar is a (slow – slowly – slower) driver.
- 5- You are as (smarter – smart – smartest) as your brother.
- 6- How long has Ali been (use – using – used) this laptop?

B. Do as shown between brackets.

- 1- (correct)
 - a- The hardest test Ali has take was Math.
 - b- **Read** is a bit boring.
 - c- I have been skiing since two months.

2- (Reorder)

- a- gives \ energy \ me \ running .
-

3- (Use adverb of manner)

- a- Sara is a good writer
- b- They are quick runners.....

A. Match the words with their meanings

1	Terrain	celebrate the memory of someone.
2	Merit	amazing , astonishing.
3	Commemorate	a common bird that lives in cities.
4	Astounding	an advantage or positive feature.
5	Pigeon	a particular type of land.

B. Complete the sentences using suitable words (originated – revived- marathon)

- 1- Thousands of runner participate in the every year.
- 2- The board chess in India in the 6th century.
- 3- The new museum has tourism in our city.

C- Find the odd words.

- 1- snow pool ski
- 2- puck stick ice cream
- 3- skirt goaltender forwards

D- Write the correct word under each picture. (rink -coach – medal – skiing- torch)



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



A. Choose the correct answer:

- 1- (Swim – Swims – **Swimming**) is a good idea.
- 2- The hardest sport I have ever (play – **played** – playing) is golf.
- 3- She has been (study – **studying** – studies) English since 2009.
- 4- Omar is a (**slow** – slowly – slower) driver.
- 5- You are as (smarter – **smart** – smartest) as your brother.
- 6- How long has Ali been (use – **using** – used) this laptop?

B. Do as shown between brackets.

1-(correct)

- a- The hardest test Ali has **take** was Math. **taken**
- b- **Read** is a bit boring. **Reading**
- c- I have been skiing **since** two months. **for**

2-(Reorder)

a- gives \ energy \ me \ running .

Running give me energy.

3-(Use adverb of manner)

a- Sara is a good writer. **Sara writes well.**

b- They are a quick runners. **They run quickly.**

قناتي على التقرام

Asma's world



A. Match the words with their meanings

1	Terrain	3	celebrate the memory of someone.
2	Merit	4	amazing , astonishing.
3	Commemorate	5	a common bird that lives in cities.
4	Astounding	2	an advantage or positive feature.
5	Pigeon	1	a particular type of land.

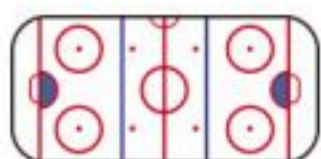
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- 1- Thousands of runner participate in the **marathon** every year.
- 2- The board chess **originated** in India in the 6th century.
- 3- The new museum has **revived** tourism in our city.

C- Find the odd words.

- 1- defending zone attacking zone **equipment**
- 2- puck stick **ice cream**
- 3- **skirt** goaltender forwards

D- Write the correct word under each picture. (rink -coach – medal – skiing- torch)



rink



medal



torch



Coach



Skiing



Choose the correct answer:

- 1-There are(some – any – do) coffee.
- 2-I don't eat (any – a – some) cookies
- 3-I am sorry , I don't have(many – few – much) time
- 4-I never tire of chocolate (separable – nonseparable)
- 5-He gave up eating meat a year ago. The object is (eating meat- give up – year ago)
- 6-I don't drink (manv – few - enough) water.

Do as shown between brackets.

- a-(reorder)**
- 1- I speak **few** French.
 - 2-How **much** bananas do you eat?
 - 3-Do you want **any** pizza?
 - 4-We **throw out it**.
 - 5-Ali runs **him into**.

- b-(Mark the nouns with C for count or N for noncount)**
- 1-..... milk 2-.....burgers 3-..... Cheese 4-eggs

- C- . Rewrite each sentence with a pronoun.**
- 1- Let's throw out these old bottles.
 - 2- Wake up Mona for breakfast.

Grammar



A-Complete the sentences with correct answer:

- 1-She has (in no time - whipped it up -a sweet tooth); she can't resist chocolate cake.
- 2-(Vendor - Doctor – Farmer) is someone who sells something.
- 3- To be able to identify one from another : (distinguish - poisoning - delicacy).

B- Match

1	aroma		poisons
2	toxins		having permission to do something
3	licensed		something that is used in place of another thing
4	substitute		Fragrant smell

C- Find the odd words.

- 1- sugar - vanilla -spoon 2- sour - wafer – bitter 3-apple - mix - add

C-choose the correct answer

- 1- The opposite of thick is ≠ (big – huge – thin)
- 2- I couldn't possibly eat more. I'm (stuffed - sleepy – angry).

D-Write the correct word under each picture. (popsicle - chocolate bar – blowfish - grill – chef)



.....

vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-There are(**some** – any – do) coffee.
- 2-I don't eat (**any** – a – some) cookies .
- 3-I am sorry , I don't have(many – few – **much**) time.
- 4-I never tire of chocolate (separable – **nonseparable**)
- 5-He gave up eating meat a year ago. The object is (**eating meat**- give up – year ago)
- 6-I don't drink (many – few - **enough**) water.



Do as shown between brackets.

a-(correct)

- 1- I speak **few** French. **little**
- 2-How **much** bananas do you eat? **many**
- 3-Do you want **any** pizza? **some**
- 4-We **throw out it**. **throw it out**
- 5-Ali runs **him into**. **into him**

b-(Mark the nouns with C for count or N for noncount)

- 1 **N** milk 2- **C** burgers 3- **N** Cheese 4- **C** eggs

c- . Rewrite each sentence with a pronoun.

- 1- Let's throw out these old bottles. **Let's throw them out.**
- 2- Wake up Mona for breakfast. **Wake her up for breakfast.**

قناتي على التلقرام

Asma's world

Grammar



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D-Write the correct word under each picture. (popsicle - chocolate bar – blowfish - grill – chef)



grill



popsicle



chef



blowfish



Chocolate bar

vocabulary



Grammar



Choose the correct answer:

- 1- It is (said- say – says) that camels live in hot weather .
- 2-The door can't be (open – opened – opens).
- 3-I can speak(both – neither – all) English and Spanish.
- 4-Neither Ali nor Ahmad (like – likes – liking) fishing.
- 5-(None – And – either) of them is doctor.
- 6-I think the most suitable pet is (all – both -either)a cat or a turtle..

Do as shown between brackets.

a-(Correct)

- 1- My favorite food is either pasta nor pizza.
- 2-Omar plays all football and basketball.....
- 3-Ostriches are say to be the largest birds in the world.
- 4-Small birds should be keep in cages.

b-(reorder)

- 1- dangerous \ Sharks \ are \ animals \ very
.....
- 2- it\ chocolate\ believed \is\ delicious\ that\ is
.....

c-(Change the sentences from active to passive voice.)

- 1-People should not feed wild animals.
.....

A-Complete the sentences with correct answer:

- 1-This restaurant is opened (24/7 – stick - hang in there!)
- 2-A sudden violent movement of the earth's surface: (lightening – storm – earthquake)
- 3- Animals are said to have a sixth (hands – sense- wings) for danger.

B- Match

1	pampered		unfriendly, hostile
2	duration		indulged
3	alert		length of time
4	aggressive		aware

C- Find the odd words.

- 1- horse – lion – gorilla 2- cow - cat - dinosaur 3- tiger – bear - bird

C-choose the correct answer

- 1- The opposite of safe is ≠ (dangerous – unhappy – intelligent)
- 2- A(zookeeper – writer – doctor) is a person who works in a zoo, taking care of the animals.

D-Write the correct word under each picture. (dolphin –horse – gorilla - groundhog - giraffe)



vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- It is (said- say – says) that camels live in hot weather .
- 2-The door can't be (open – opened – opens) .
- 3-I can speak(both – neither – all) English and Spanish.
- 4-Neither Ali nor Ahmad (like – likes – liking) fishing.
- 5-(None – And – either) of them are doctors.
- 6- I think the most suitable pet is (all – both- either)a cat or a turtle.

فنا تي على التقرام

Asma's world



Do as shown between brackets.

a-(Correct)

- 1- My favorite food **either** pasta nor pizza. **neither**
- 2- Omar plays **all** football and basketball. **both**
- 3-Ostriches are **say** to be the largest birds in the world. **said**
- 4-Small birds should be **keep** in cages. **kept**

b-(reorder)

- 1- dangerous \ Sharks \ are \ animals\ very
Sharks are very dangerous animals.
- 2- it\ chocolate\ believed \is\ delicious\ that\ is
It is believed that chocolate is delicious.

c-(Change the sentences from active to passive voice.)

- 1-People should not feed wild animals.
Wild animals should not be fed.

Grammar



A-Complete the sentences with correct answer:

- 1-This restaurant is opened (24/7 – stick - hang in there!)
- 2-A sudden violent movement of the earth's surface: (lightening – storm – **earthquake**)
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B- Match

1	pampered	4	unfriendly, hostile
2	duration	1	indulged
3	alert	2	length of time
4	aggressive	3	aware

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- 1- **horse** – lion – gorilla 2- cow - cat - **dinosaur** 3- tiger – bear - **bird**

C-choose the correct answer

- 1- The opposite of safe is ≠ (**dangerous** – unhappy – intelligent)
- 2- A(**zookeeper** – writer – doctor) is a person who works in a zoo, taking care of the animals.

D-Write the correct word under each picture. (dolphin –horse – gorilla - groundhog - giraffe)



giraffe



groundhog



horse



gorilla



dolphin

vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-If it rained ,we would (get – gets – getting) wet.
- 2-If Omar (has – had – having) gotten a gold medal , he would have been happy.
- 3-I would have answered the phone if I had(hear – hears – heard) it rings.
- 4-They will(are – been – be)cooking food at this time.
- 5-Will he have (do -done -does) it by this evening?
- 6-He swims as if he(are - were – am) a dolphin.



Do as shown between brackets.

a-(Correct)

- 1-Sami used to cheating on school tests.
- 2-I will be work on the weekend.
- 3-If Sara falling, she might hurt herself
- 4- Nora will has learnt French before she moves there
- 5 -If I be you, I would study for the exam.

B-(reorder)

1- as if \ He \ were \ a baby \ acts \ he

.....

2- It \ as if \ smelled \ in a garden \ we \ were

.....

Grammar



A-Complete the sentences with correct answer (vanish - responsible – morally)

- 1-Who isfor cleaning up this mess?
- 2-My mother's cookies alwaysmoments after she takes them out of the oven
- 3-People should feel that it'swrong to buy stolen goods.

B- Match

1	genetic		the possibility of being or doing something
2	inherited		capable of being cured
3	treatable		received from a parent or ancestor
4	potential		related to the part of a cell that contains your parents' characteristics.

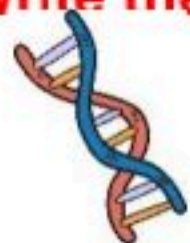
C-choose the correct answer

- 1- He firmly believes that she is (police – boring - innocent)of the crime.
- 2-It was(rotten – happy – taxi) of you to leave without saying goodbye.
- 3-(cold – headache - Alzheimer)is a disease of the brain that mainly affects old people and results in the gradual loss of memory and the ability to think clearly.

C- Write the opposite of these words.

1- moral ≠..... 2-responsible ≠..... 3 -elder≠.....

D-Write the correct word under each picture. (lifeboat – helicopter - DNA - newborn)



vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

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Do as shown between brackets.

a-(Correct)

- 1-Sami used to **cheating** on school tests. **cheat**
- 2-I will be **work** on the weekend. **working**
- 3-If Sara **falling**, she might hurt herself **fell**
- 4- Nora will **has** learnt French before she moves there. **have**
- 5 -If I **be** you, I would study for the exam. **were**

B-(reorder)

- 1- as if \ He \ were \ a baby \ acts \ he
He acts as if he were a baby
- 2- It \ as if \ smelled \ in a garden \ we \ were
It smelled as if we were in a garden

قناتي على التلغرام
Asma's world

Grammar



A-Complete the sentences with correct answer (vanish - responsible – morally)

- 1-Who is **responsible** for cleaning up this mess?
- 2-My mother's cookies always **vanish** moments after she takes them out of the oven
- 3-People should feel that it's **morally** wrong to buy stolen goods.

B- Match

1	genetic	4	the possibility of being or doing something
2	inherited	3	capable of being cured
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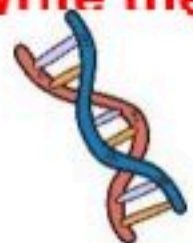
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- 3-(cold – headache - **Alzheimer**)is a disease of the brain that mainly affects old people and results in the gradual loss of memory and the ability to think clearly.

C- Write the opposite of these words.

- 1- moral ≠ **immoral** 2-responsible ≠ **irresponsible** 3-elder ≠ **Younger**

D-Write the correct word under each picture. (lifeboat – helicopter - DNA - newborn)



DNA



Helicopter



newborn



lifeboat

vocabulary



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

رؤية
VISION
2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Revision Mega Goal 2.2

مراجعة ميغا قول ٢,٢



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

Signature

Unit 7: There's No Place Like Home

Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

atmosphere	furnish	wealth	soul
comfort	loyalty	shelter	worn

- 1 .The wealth of a man in exile is home and the poverty of a man at home is exile.
- 2 .This old coat has become too worn I should buy a new one.
- 3 .Sports fans show their loyalty by wearing the colors of their favorite team.
- 4 .The library always has a quiet, still atmosphere
- 5 .When it started to rain, we used the old building as a shelter
- 6 .A person's soul is the person he or she is inside.
- 7 .It was a comfort to the woman to have her family gathered around her when she was sick.
- 8 .When you buy a house, you have to furnish it when you move in.

Write too or enough in each blank .

1. Bill is young to watch that film.
2. Richard is driving fast. It makes me nervous.
3. You have eaten You'll feel sick if you eat more.
4. Do you have money to buy a ticket?

Choose the correct sentence .

1. ____
A. The old, big, white house is beautiful.
B. The white, old, big house is beautiful.
C. The white, big, old house is beautiful.
D. The big, old, white house is beautiful.
2. ____
A. The glass, black, small box is expensive.
B. The small, black, glass box is expensive.
C. The black, glass, small box is expensive.
D. The glass, small, black box is expensive.

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Multigenerational Families

In some areas of the world, multigenerational families have always lived together in the same house. A multigenerational family is a family of different generations, for example, grandparents, parents, and children. In the United States, from 1940 through 2000, multigenerational living decreased. Americans dreamed of growing up, leaving their family home, and having a home of their own. Having one's own home was a status symbol. It showed that a person was independent and financially prosperous. Grandparents, too, seemed happy with this arrangement. They saved enough money throughout their life to be able to live independently through their retirement years and to pay for outside care if they became ill . It has only been in recent years that this trend has begun to change. A slower economy and fewer jobs have caused people to have less money than they once did. Americans are beginning to find it too expensive to live separately. The Clark family from Virginia is a good example of this phenomenon. The Clarks are a multigenerational family that were living in three different houses. The great-grandparents lived in an expensive retirement home, the grandparents lived in their large, old family home, and the parents lived with their two young children in a small apartment. All of the family members were struggling financially. They didn't have enough money to live comfortably in their separate homes. So, the Clark family sold all three of their homes and bought one, large, old, wooden farmhouse that had enough room for all of them to live in comfort together. The Clarks say they are happier now that they are all together. They are now able to share the chores around the house as well as the cost of the house. And, while they were once too busy to see each other often, now they have more time to see each other as well as spend more time on leisure activities. So, for now at least, it looks like the trend of living in multigenerational families will continue in the United States .

1. A multigenerational family might consist of. _____

- A. many brothers and sisters
- B. grandparents, parents, and children**
- C. a retired couple
- D. a young couple

2. Since _____ multigenerational living has become more common in the U.S.

- A. 1940
- B. 1980
- C. the early 2000s**
- D. the late 1990s

3. **The Clarks live in comfort in their new home. Their home is ___**

[A. happy and comfortable](#)

B. old and not very comfortable

C. very noisy

D. too crowded

4. **The Clarks bought a _____ farmhouse.**

A. wooden, old, large

[B. large, old, wooden](#)

C. old, wooden, large

D. large, wooden, old

5. **Multigenerational families begun living together because _____**

A. it is not expensive enough to live separately

B. it is not too expensive to live separately

C. it is enough expensive to live separately

[D. it is too expensive to live separately](#)

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. - **Excuse me, We're trying to find Main Street _____**

- **No. Turn back, take a left and go straight. It will be on your right.**

A. Could you say that again?

[B. Are we headed in the right direction?](#)

C. What did you say?

D. Would you mind repeating that?

2. **Maryam: Oh no! It's raining and we don't have an umbrella.**

Sally: Don't worry. _____ it stops, we'll walk back.

A: Until

B. While

C. Before

[D. As soon as](#)

Unit 8 : The Sporting Life

Match each word in Column 1 with a definition in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1- commemorate	D	A. to begin
2- marathon	E	B. a parade or march
3- originate	A	C. to bring back to life
4- practice	F	D. to celebrate the memory of someone or something
5- procession	B	E. a 26-mile running race
6- to revive	C	F. a habit or custom

Rewrite each sentence below with a gerund as the subject.

1. It is exciting to watch professional sports

Watching professional sports is exciting

2. It is fun to skateboard

Skateboarding is fun.

3. It is boring to play alone.

Playing alone is boring

4. It is good for him to exercise.

Exercising is good for him

5. It is disappointing to lose a game.

Losing a game is disappointing

Choose the correct sentence.

1. _____

A. That was the most exciting game I have ever watched.

B. That was most exciting game I have ever watched.

C. That was the most exciting game I ever watched.

D. That was the most exciting game I have ever watch.

2. _____

A. What was worst class you have ever taken?

B. What was the worst class you have ever taken?

C. What was the worse class you have ever taken?

D. What was the worst class you ever taken?

3. _____
A. He is the stranger person they have ever met.
B. He is the strangest person they have ever meet.
C. He is the strangest person they have ever met.
D. He is strangest person they have ever met.

4. _____
A. The worst grade he has ever received was in math.
B. The worse grade he has ever received was in math.
C. The worse grade he ever received was in math.
D. The worst grade he has ever receive was in math.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. Khaled: How long have you been learning how to sail?
Abdul: Since 1995, so ___. I started learning when I was a child.
A. for a long
B. for ten months
C. for ten years
D. a long

2. She's a smart student. She works very _____.
A. smartly
B. intelligently
C. difficult
D. hard

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question .

The Benefits of Exercise

Getting regular exercise is good for you. Everyone knows that. But, then why doesn't everyone exercise? Some people say they don't have enough time because they are busy with work, school, and family obligations. However, making time for some exercise should be a priority for everyone. The following are just a few of the reasons why :

- 1- Exercising makes you feel good. When you have a bad day, or you feel stressed or angry about something, a little exercise can help you relax and improve your mood. Also, getting regular exercise can help prevent depression .
- 2- Physical exercise helps prevent some diseases such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. A walk a day can help keep you healthy!
- 3- Exercising helps you maintain a healthy weight and keeps you strong.
- 4- Exercising gives you more energy. You will feel less tired during the day if you are physically stronger and more active .
- 5- Exercising helps you sleep better. If you have been active during the day you sleep better. And when you have slept better at night, you feel better during the day .
- 6- Find an activity that you enjoy. You don't have to go to the gym. You can go for a walk or a hike. Whenever you are active, you are doing something good for both your physical and mental health .

1. Which is the main idea of the reading ?

- A. If you exercise, you won't gain weight.
- B. If you exercise, you won't get cancer.
- C. Exercise helps you feel less depressed.
- D. Exercising has many benefits.

2. According to the reading, exercising makes people. _____

- A. feel less strong
- B. eat more food
- C. feel more tired during the day
- D. feel more tired at night

3. According to the reading, _____ can be a fun way to exercise.

- A. taking a walk
- B. to take a walk
- C. taken a walk
- D. take a walk

4. According to the reading, diabetes is a type of. _____

- A. game
- B. exercise
- C. disease
- D. cancer

Unit 9 : Laugh Out Loud

Match each description in Column 1 with a word in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. Someone who can speak two languages is	E	A. puzzled
2. Someone who feels annoyed is	D	B. fascinated
3. Something that is extraordinary or wonderful is	C	C. remarkable
4. Someone who feels confused is	A	D. irritated
5. Someone who feels very interested is	B	E. bilingual

Grammar

A- Write the correct form of get + the adjective or participle in parentheses.

1. You shouldn't get angry when the bus is late. (**angry**)
2. I got scared when I heard the loud noise coming from upstairs. (**scared**)
3. Our parents always get worried when we are late. (**worried**)
4. It is getting crowded in this store. Let's come back another day. (**crowded**)
5. We are getting excited about our vacation. It's only three days away! (**excited**)
6. His clothes got dirty while he was playing football in the park. (**dirty**)

B- Rearrange the words to make comparative sentences.

1. The / the / smarter / read / more / you / you / become

The more you read, the smarter you become.

2. The / the / you / you / get / get / wiser / older

The older you get, the wiser you get.

3. The / the / we / we'll / finish / work / sooner / quicker

The quicker we work, the sooner we'll finish.

C- Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. _____ he had known, he wouldn't have made the mistakes he did.

- A. He regrets B. If only C. If he wishes D. He doesn't wish

2. There wasn't anyone home when the fishbowl got smashed. It _____ the cat

- A. can't have been B can't be C. must be D. must have been

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Jokes and Laughter

Although people all over the world like to share jokes and laugh with each other, all cultures have their own style of humor. What people find funny in one culture may not be amusing in another culture. It is important to remember this when trying to tell a joke to someone from another culture. Also, when you are visiting a different culture, don't get discouraged if you do not understand the humor. Jokes often involve very advanced or slang language, and they also require a deep understanding of the culture. The deeper the understanding you have of a culture, the better you will understand the humor. However, although people from different cultures laugh at different things, they all do laugh. All cultures seem to agree that laughter really is the best medicine. Read the following quotes and proverbs about laughter that come from different cultures.

A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book. – Irish Proverb

A small cottage wherein laughter lives is worth more than a castle full of tears. – Chinese Proverb

No one was ever hurt by laughter. –Japanese Proverb

People show their character by what they laugh at. – German Proverb

A day is lost if one has not laughed. – French Proverb

1. Which is the main idea of the reading?

- A. You should never tell a joke to someone of a different culture.
B. Some cultures do not laugh as much as others.

C. People laugh at different things, but humor is enjoyed by all cultures.

D. You don't need to understand a language to understand a culture.

2. Which sentence has the same meaning as the Irish proverb?

“A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book.”

A. You can learn how to laugh and sleep from a book.

B. Doctors laugh a lot and sleep a lot.

C. The more you laugh and the longer you sleep, the better you will feel.

D. The longer you sleep the louder you will laugh.

3. Fill in with the missing words :

1. all cultures have their own style of humor

2. A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book

Writing

Write about a TV show or a movie that you like :

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Unit 10 : You Are What You Eat

Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

aroma	delicacy	licensed
delectable	distinguish	peak

1. You must be **licensed** to drive a car in most countries.
2. The most wonderful **aroma** is the smell of bread baking in the oven.
3. Snails are eaten as a **delicacy** in some cultures.
4. The **peak** of the tourist season at the beach is during the summer.
5. When you hold your nose, it is difficult to **distinguish** the flavor of foods.
6. This restaurant serves the most **delectable** desserts. I want to try all of them!

Grammar

A- Choose the correct sentence.

1.

A. Could you take care of the plants while we are away?

B. Could you take the plants care of while we are away?

C. Could you take care the plants of while we are away?

D. Could you take care the plants while we are away?

2.

A. Turn on the TV so we can catch up the news.

B. Turn on the TV so we can catch up the news on.

C. Turn on the TV so we can catch the news up on.

D. Turn on the TV so we can catch up on the news.

B- Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Could you _____ a loaf of bread at the store?

- A. pick at B. pick up C. pick out D. pick on

2. I can't _____ the answer to this math problem.

- A. figure on B. figure out C. figure up D. figure into

3. Let's _____ the problem and maybe we can solve it.

- A. talk over B. talk up C. talk out D. talk down

4. We have _____ eggs. Could you go buy some?

- A. run into B. run out C. run out of D. run over

5. Sam felt hungry so he ordered a pizza, a salad, _____ fries and a juice.

- A. a B. an C. the D. some

6. To stay healthy, you should try to eat as _____ fruit as you can.

- A. much B. many C. some D. a

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Chewing Gum

Did you know that chewing gum has been around for thousands of years? Historians have found chewing gum that is at least 5,000 years old in Finland. This ancient chewing gum was made from the bark and sap of trees. The sap of a tree is the sticky liquid that comes from it. Throughout its long history, chewing gum has been made from various trees, plants, and grasses. It was thought to help clean the mouth as well as freshen breath. Gum was chewed by the ancient Aztecs as well as the ancient Greeks.

In the 1860s, in the United States, a new recipe for chewing gum was come up with. Chicle, a sticky substance from the chicle tree, was originally intended to be a substitute for rubber. Inventors tried to use chicle in such things as tires and boots, but it was not successful. Then, one inventor, Thomas Adams, figured out that the rubbery substance could be used as a new type of chewing gum. All he had to do was add flavor. Adams opened the world's first chewing gum factory and began selling his gum in 1871.

Nowadays, there are still a few gum manufacturers who use chicle in their chewing gum; however, many companies have switched to synthetic, or man-made ingredients.

1. People have chewed gum for at least _____.

A. 5,000 years

B. 1,000 years

C. 500 years

D. 100 years

2. Thomas Adams _____ that the rubbery substance could be used as a new type of chewing gum.

A. figured into

B. figured in

C. figured on

D. figured out

3. A synonym for *synthetic* is _____.

A. rubber

B. tree

C. man-made

D. natural

4. *Sap* is _____.

A. a type of tree

B. leaves

C. a sticky liquid

D. hard material

Unit 11 : Amazing Animals

Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

aggressive	bond	abstract
adapt	duration	residence

1. Groundhog Day is a holiday on which a groundhog predicts the duration of winter.
2. Some of the rescued animals adapt well into a zoo environment, but many do not.
3. Many pet owners develop a bond with their pets.
4. The elephant's new residence will be the San Diego Zoo.
5. Lions are known to be aggressive animals.
6. Many abstract ideas can be difficult to understand

Grammar

A- Write the active or passive form of the verb in parentheses.

7. Some people think that keeping wild animals in zoos is cruel. (*think*)
2. It is said that mosquitoes are the most dangerous insects. (*say*)
3. For their health, fish should be kept in clean tanks. (*keep*)
4. It is believed that pets can help people to live happier lives. (*believe*)
5. Birds should be given fresh water every day. (*give*)

B- Read the active sentence. Choose the correct passive sentence.

1. **They will release the dolphin back into the wild once it is healthy.**

A. The dolphin would release back into the wild once it is healthy.

B. The dolphin will be released back into the wild once it is healthy.

C. The dolphin has to be released back into the wild once it is healthy.

D. The dolphin may be released back into the wild once it is healthy.

2. You must give your turtle more food each day.

A. Your turtle must be given more food each day.

B. Your turtle may be given more food each day.

C. Your turtle will be given more food each day.

D. Your turtle can be given more food each day.

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Hero

Time and time again, it has been shown that the bond between a person and his horse is incredibly strong. This has been proved by the countless stories about horses that have saved their owners' lives. This past weekend in Canada, once again a boy owes his life to his horse. Alan is a twelve-year-old boy who lives with his family, in the country. Alan was out with his horse, "Hero" when it started getting dark. The horse seemed alert and moved cautiously. When they reached home, Alan could hardly see anything. He was about to dismount and lead his horse to the stable, when the horse started stomping and neighing uncontrollably, making it impossible for Alan to get off. In a panic, Alan made out the shape of a cougar about to attack him as the horse reared on his hind legs, protecting the boy. In the fight that followed, the horse managed to get closer to the house and shake Alan off onto the patio. Alan ran into the house for help. The family called 911 and waited for help to arrive as the horse and the cougar continued to fight outside their door. Luckily the police arrived just in time to save the horse. They were able to shoot the cougar and pull it away. The horse was seriously injured in the fight but is expected to make a full recovery. Alan's parents were grateful that Hero was able to protect their son from the cougar. Hero is sure to be pampered for the rest of his life by the whole family.

1. Choose the main idea of the story.

A. A horse fought with a cougar and won.

B. A horse saved the life of its owner.

C. A boy loves his horse.

2. Alan _____.

[A. was saved from a cougar by his horse](#)

B. was saved from a horse by a cougar

C. saved his horse from a cougar

3. the underlined word. " Hero seemed alert and moved cautiously "

[A. ready and aware](#)

B. happy and playful

C. hungry

4. the underlined word. " Hero is sure to be pampered for the rest of his life "

A. kept at the hospital

B. in bandages

[C. indulged and treated well](#)

Writing

Write about a type of animal

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Unit 12 : What Would You Do?

Vocabulary

Match each word in Column 1 with a description in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. dread	E	A. being the cause of something
2. moral	G	B. to give someone a reason to do something
3. motivate	B	C. to think logically
4. reason	C	D. to make someone want to do something
5. responsible	A	E. to fear greatly
6. tempted	D	F. to disappear
7. vanish	F	G. ethical

Grammar

A- Choose the best answer to each question.

1. If you had studied for your test, you might not failed it.

- A. are B. has C. is D. have

2. If you _____ for me, I wouldn't have gotten lost.

- A. wait B. have waited C. had waited D. would wait

3. If Jon hadn't told the truth, he _____ in trouble.

- A. would have gotten B. would get C. could get D. could get

4. What _____ if you were me?

- A. would you do B. would do you C. you do D. do you

5. Michael acts _____ the boss.

- A. if he was B. if he were C. as if he were D. as if he be

6. At this time tomorrow, I _____ to a new country.

- A. 'll be flying B. will fly C. fly D. will

7. By the time the math professor retires, he will _____ for 25 years.

- A. will teach B. have been teaching C. has been teaching D. has taught

B- Which sentence is correct :

1. If I spoke English perfectly, _____.

A. I wouldn't have to take any more classes

B. I couldn't have to take any more classes

C. I wouldn't had to take any more classes

D. I couldn't have taken any more classes

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

The "Right" Thing to Do

People come across small ethical dilemmas every day. And every day we make choices about what the "right" thing to do is. These dilemmas usually aren't life-or-death situations; they are simply small questions that can come up at any time and in any place. For example, read the following everyday dilemmas:

1) Imagine that you just bought your lunch at a sandwich counter, and you are walking out to eat it in your car. On the way, you stop to get some napkins. If you took two napkins, that would be enough to clean up after your lunch. However, if you took ten napkins, then you could leave some in your car to use at another time. But how many napkins are it OK to take? If you took ten napkins, would that be considered stealing?

2) Imagine that you are driving home from work. You are in a hurry to get home to watch your favorite TV show, and you are driving too fast. A police officer pulls you over. You don't have the money to pay for a speeding ticket. Should you try to avoid getting a ticket by telling the police officer that you are speeding for a good reason, for example, a family emergency? Or should you just admit that you were speeding and accept the ticket?

1. What are dilemmas ?

Small questions that can come up at any time and any place .

2. Most people don't need more than _____ napkins to clean up after their lunch.

A. one

B. two

C. five

D. ten

3. When you pass the speeding limit , the officer will give you _____ .

A. speeding ticket

B. a prize

C. a gift

D. money



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

رؤية
VISION
2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Revision Mega Goal 2.2

مراجعة ميغا قول ٢,٢



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

Signature

Mega Goal 2
Unit 7 : There's No Place Like Home

1- Read the words , then complete the missing letters below :

*atmosphere – loyalty – mortar – comfort –
furniture – worn – lodge shelter*

1. atmosphere
2. loyalty
3. cultivate
4. sorrow
5. potential
6. worn
7. comfort
8. shelter

2- Write the words from exercise A next to the correct definitions.

1. potential possibility
2. loyalty faithfulness and devotion
3. sorrow sadness
4. shelter a house or structure that keeps you safe from outside
5. cultivate to improve or develop by study or training
6. comfort a positive feeling of peace and familiarity
7. worn old and used
8. atmosphere the tone or mood of a place

3- Put the words under the correct column :

*glass – Saudi – red – young – large – expensive – wooden – British – green –
old – round – difficult*

<i>Opinion</i>	<i>Size / shape</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Material</i>
<i>expensive</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>young</i>	<i>red</i>	<i>Saudi</i>	<i>glass</i>
<i>difficult</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>British</i>	<i>wooden</i>

4- Rewrite each sentence, putting the adjectives in the correct order.

1. There is a (**round / small**) table in the kitchen.

There is a small round table in the kitchen

2. Our new apartment is in a (**brick / small**) building.

Our new apartment is in a small brick building.

3. The apartment has a (**old / Egyptian / wonderful**) rug.

The apartment has a wonderful old Egyptian rug

5- Correct the error in each sentence.

1. He was to late to get on the airplane.

He was too late to get on the airplane

2. Do you have time enough to go to the store?

Do you have enough time to go to the store?

3. His friend bought him a new, modern, big watch.

His friend bought him a modern, big , new watch

6- Match the words with their meanings.







1- Cool!	7	a- thousand
2- Hold on!	6	b- a large amount of money
3- out of touch	5	c- a large amount of money
4- reality check	4	d- how realistic something is
5- an arm and a leg	3	e- don't have a realistic idea
6- megabucks	2	f- Stop for a moment
7- grand	1	g- Great!

7- Match the words with their meaning :

- b asset a. to care for, or help,
- f hub b. the center of a region
- a nurture c. a useful or valuable thing, person, or quality
- e cultivate d. capacity for growth and development; possibility
- d potential e. to improve or develop by study or training

8- Put the words under the correct picture .

Turn right – turn left – go straight – next to – between – across from

					
<i>across from</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>next to</i>	<i>go straight</i>	<i>turn left</i>	<i>Turn right</i>

9- Put the verbs in parentheses in either the future tense (*will*) or the present tense.

1. I will call (*call*) you as soon as I get (*get*) home.
2. He will travel (*travel*) the world before he gets (*get*) married
3. I will run (*run*) to the store before it starts (*start*) raining.
4. When you drive (*drive*) down the road, you will see (*see*) a red building.

10- Write about your house :

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Mega Goal 2
Unit 8 : The Sporting Life

1- Match the words with the definitions.

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| 1. <u>i</u> commemorate | a. a circular award |
| 2. <u>e</u> drop | b. a common bird that lives in cities |
| 3. <u>g</u> marathon | c. began; came from |
| 4. <u>a</u> medal | d. do something over and over to perfect it |
| 5. <u>c</u> originated | e. quit; stop doing |
| 6. <u>b</u> pigeon | f. brought back to life |
| 7. <u>d</u> practice | g. a 26-mile (42 km) sporting event |
| 8. <u>j</u> procession | h. a stick or handle with fire at the end |
| 9. <u>g</u> revived | i. celebrate the memory of someone |
| 10. <u>h</u> torch | j. a parade |

2- Unscramble the sentences.

1. in the ocean / is / swimming / difficult

Swimming in the ocean is difficult

2. good / is / roller skating / exercise

Roller skating is good exercise.

3. has / many benefits / team sports / playing

Playing team sports has many benefits.

4. an important part / practicing / of playing a sport / is

Practicing is an important part of playing a sport.

5. takes / a lot of courage / car racing

Car racing takes a lot of courage.

5. is / playing sports / to stay in shape / a good way

Playing sports is a good way to stay in shape.

3- Match the words with their meanings.

1- up for	6	a- excited and psychologically prepared
2- mess up	5	b- courage
3- down pat	4	c- Of course
4- You bet	3	d- at the point of perfection
5- guts	2	e- make a mistake
6- psyched	1	f- ready for

4- Match the words with their meaning :

1. g astounding a. an advantage or positive feature
2. f spectator (sport) b. skiing across fields not down slopes
3. e Alpine skiing c. an acrobatic form aerial skiing
4. d terrain d. a particular type of land
5. c freestyle skiing e. skiing downhill with fixed heel binding
6. b cross-country skiing f. a sport that people go to watch
7. a merit g. astonishing, amazing

5- Write the superlative form of the adjective and the present perfect of the verb.

1. This is the best (**good**) game I have seen (**see**) in a long time.
2. The hardest (**hard**) test I have ever taken (**take**) was in chemistry class.
3. The longest (**long**) run Binah took (**take**) was 10 kilometers.
4. What is the scariest (**scary**) film you have ever seen (**see / ever**)?

6- Rewrite the sentences. Use adverbs of manner.

1. Badr is an aggressive driver.

Badr drives aggressively.

2. Stunt pilots fly in a dangerous way.

Stunt pilots fly dangerously.

3. Ali and Majid are slow runners.

Ali and Majid run slowly.

4. Saeed is a really good player.

Saeed plays well.

7- Write about your favorite sport :

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Mega Goal 2
Unit 9 : Laugh Out Loud

Complete the sentences with one of these words:

astonished – fascinated – puzzled – bilingual – irritated – remarkable

1. Someone who can speak both Arabic and English is bilingual
2. Someone who is amazed at something is . astonished
3. Something that is incredible can also be called . remarkable
4. Someone who is confused by something is . puzzled
5. Someone who is annoyed at something is . irritated
6. Someone who is very interested in something is fascinated

Complete the sentences with the present or past participle of the verb in parentheses.

1. The news was disappointing (disappoint)
2. Calling someone by the wrong name is embarrassing (embarrass)
3. I'm never frightened by noises in the dark (frighten)

Correct the mistakes :

1. They got (get) impatient waiting for him .
2. I am getting (get) nervous.
3. You should put on sunscreen. You're getting (get) sunburned.
4. My mother gets (get) worried if I'm not home by 10:00.

Use the correct form of the comparatives :

The longer (long) the telephone call, the **bigger** the telephone bill.
The **funnier** the joke, the harder (hard) the audience laughs.
The **more** I get to know my classmates, the better (good) I like them.

Match the words with their meanings.

1- To tell you the truth	5	a- really impress me
2- getting to	4	b- great, amazing
3- cheer you up	3	c- make you feel happier
4- killer	2	d- annoying or bothering
5- blow me away	1	e- To tell you exactly how I feel

Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>i</u> cardiovascular | a. real, not false |
| 2. <u>e</u> equivalent | b. to increase energy or activity |
| 3. <u>c</u> hearty | c. strong and with feeling |
| 4. <u>g</u> antibodies | d. related to the medical care of children |
| 5. <u>d</u> pediatric | e. equal |
| 6. <u>b</u> stimulate | f. to improve |
| 7. <u>f</u> enhance | g. substance to fight germs and infection |
| 8. <u>h</u> prompt | h. to cause someone to do something |
| 9. <u>a</u> genuine | i. involving the heart and blood vessels |

Use the verb *wish* to complete the sentences.

1. I feel down. I think the weather is getting to me. It is so cold and wet.
I wish it wasn't so cold and wet

2. He is stressed and run-down. He gets sick easily.
He wishes he wasn't so run-down and stressed

3. Your parents won't let you go out tomorrow night.
I wish my parents would let me go out tomorrow night

Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I was (so / **such**) amused that I cried with laughter.
2. It was (so / **such**) long ago that I can't remember it.
3. It was (**so** / such) a difficult test that many students didn't pass.
4. I was (so / **such**) tired that I don't even remember getting into bed.

Mega Goal 2
Unit 10 : You Are What You Eat

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

**aroma – delicacy – licensed – peak –
bitter – distinguish – locks in – toxins**

- 1- Did you know that camel humps are a delicacy in China? They are usually boiled before they are served, but they are sometimes eaten raw!
2. Paint has lots of toxins in it, so you should try not to breathe in the fumes.
3. Tom wants to get licensed to fish so that he can catch some of the food his family eats.
4. It's true that I can run 5 kilometers now, but years ago, when I was at my peak I could run 10 kilometers.
5. I put a lot of sugar and milk in my coffee, because otherwise it tastes too bitter
6. Some people say that you should soak a turkey in salt water before you bake it. Apparently, this locks in all the juice, so it doesn't get dried out in the oven.
7. The aroma of fresh baked bread in the kitchen is making my mouth water.
8. My mother is such a gourmet cook that it's difficult to distinguish between her cooking and restaurant cooking.

Rewrite the sentences. Use a pronoun object in place of the noun object.

1. Bill's tired of pizza. Let's eat something else.
Bill is tired of it
2. She's trying to cut down on sugar.
She's trying to cut down on it.
3. Tom sent back his potatoes to the kitchen.
Tom sent them back to the kitchen.

Complete the three-word phrasal verbs.

1. I don't feel up to to going out to dinner tonight.
2. He ran to the supermarket because we ran out of milk.
3. These shoes are old. I think I'll get rid of them.
4. They came down with food poisoning after they ate the meat

Match the words with their meanings.

1- spread	6	a- love desserts and candy
2- whipped it up	5	b- Something has just occurred to me
3- in no time	4	c- a very good (something)
4- quite the (something)	3	d- very quickly
5- Come to think of it	2	e- made it quickly and easily
6- have a sweet tooth	1	f- an abundant meal laid out on a table

Match the words with the meanings.

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|------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>c</u> existence | a. delicious |
| 2. <u>e</u> staple | b. something that is used in place of another |
| 3. <u>d</u> vendor | c. the presence of something in reality |
| 4. <u>b</u> substitute | d. someone who sells something |
| 5. <u>a</u> delectable | e. a common or important item |

Mark the nouns with C for count or N for noncount.

1. N meat
2. C banana
3. C eggs
4. N milk
5. N sugar
6. C cookie
7. N ice cream
8. N juice
9. C Pineapple

Fill in with (a few – a little – How much – How many)

1. How many bananas do you eat?
2. How much milk do you drink?
3. You need a little cheese.
4. You need a few tomatoes.

Write a description of a famous dish in your country

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Mega Goal 2
Unit 11 : Amazing Animals

Match the words with their meanings.

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|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <u>d</u> residence | a. adjusted to something new |
| 2. <u>e</u> bond | b. length of time |
| 3. <u>b</u> duration | c. indulged |
| 4. <u>f</u> abstract | d. place where someone lives |
| 5. <u>c</u> pampered | e. connection between two living things |
| 6. <u>a</u> adapted | f. relating to ideas or feelings |

Change each sentence from active to passive.

1. People will place many unwanted animals in shelters this year.
many unwanted animals will be placed in shelters this year
2. If possible, people should adopt cats in pairs.
If possible, cats should be adopted in pairs
3. You must vaccinate cats against diseases.
Cats must be vaccinated against diseases
4. You should feed cats daily.
Cats should be fed daily

Complete the sentences with the active or passive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Cockatoos can live (*live*) to be 100 years old.
2. Cats can be left (*leave*) alone overnight.
3. Some animals shouldn't be fed (*feed*) chocolate.
4. We may get (*get*) a parrot.
5. Pets must be fed (*feed*) every day.
6. Small birds should be kept (*keep*) in cages.

Match the words with their meanings.

1- Hang in there	4	a- charge and making the decisions
2- 24/7	3	b- be direct
3- get to the point	2	c- all day and night
4- calling the shots	1	d- Don't give up!

Match the words with the meanings.

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>d</u> consciousness | a. aware |
| 2. <u>a</u> alert | b. sympathy and concern |
| 3. <u>f</u> disturbed | c. guesses about |
| 4. <u>g</u> deliberately | d. the state of being awake |
| 5. <u>c</u> speculates | e. unfriendly, hostile |
| 6. <u>h</u> domesticated | f. worried |
| 7. <u>e</u> aggressive | g. on purpose |
| 8. <u>b</u> compassion | h. tamed |

Correct the errors in the sentences.

1. I think the most suitable pet is either a cat nor a turtle.

I think the most suitable pet is either a cat or a turtle.

2. Both my sister and my mother likes big cats.

Both my sister and my mother like big cats

3. Both 'Humphrey' and 'Koko' is famous animals.

Both 'Humphrey' and 'Koko' are famous animals

4. All the cheetah and the lion are fast animals.

Both the cheetah and the lion are fast animals

Write about your favorite pet :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Mega Goal 2
Unit 12 : What Would You Do?

Unscramble the words and phrases.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. dttemep | <u>tempted</u> |
| 2. yomrlal | <u>morally</u> |
| 3. tameotvi | <u>motivate</u> |
| 4. shavin | <u>vanish</u> |
| 5. raded | <u>dread</u> |
| 6. egtyaawhitwti | <u>get away with it</u> |
| 7. spreelobnsi | <u>responsible</u> |
| 8. seanor | <u>reason</u> |

Complete each sentence with one of these words:

dread – motivate – tempted – morally – responsible – vanish

1. Who is responsible for cleaning up this mess?
2. My mother's cookies always vanish moments after she takes them out of the oven.
3. The beautiful weather helped motivate me to go outside and get some exercise.
4. People should feel that it's morally wrong to buy stolen goods.
5. I dread taking final exams next week.
6. I was tempted to watch the film on TV, but I made myself study instead

Rewrite each sentence as a conditional.

Look at the example :

My sister doesn't know what happened, so she's not mad at me.
If my sister knew what happened, she would be mad at me.

1. He had an accident because he wasn't driving carefully enough.
If he had driven more carefully, he wouldn't have had an accident
2. I took the course because I didn't know how hard it would be.
If I had known how hard this course would be, I wouldn't have taken it
3. He isn't my son, so I can't tell him what to do.
If he were my son, I could tell him what to do
4. I'd like to help the poor, but I have no extra money.
If I had extra money, I could help the poor
5. We didn't have time, so we didn't visit him in the hospital.
If we had had time, we could/would have visited him in the hospital

Match the words with their meanings.

1- rotten	4	a- decision
2- I wouldn't put it past him	3	b- reveal and put a stop to wrongdoing
3- blow the whistle on	2	c- I believe he would do that.
4- call	1	d- bad

Match the words with the meanings.

1. e treatable
 2. f diagnosis
 3. g undergo
 4. d inherited
 5. c preventative
 6. a controversial
 7. b potential
- a. causing disagreement
 - b. the possibility of being or doing something
 - c. done in order to avoid
 - d. received from a parent or ancestor
 - e. capable of being cured
 - f. identification of the cause of a problem
 - g. experience

Correct the errors in the sentences.

1. Will you be work on the weekend?
Will you be working on the weekend?

2. By this time tomorrow, we will has had the medical test results back
By this time tomorrow, we will have had the medical test results back

3. A week from today, I be working in my new job.
A week from today, I will be working in my new job

4. Tom didn't used to cheat on school tests
Tom didn't use to cheat on school tests

5. He use to be an honest person
He used to be an honest person

6. When he saw the red light, Russ weren't going to stop.
When he saw the red light, Russ wasn't going to stop

Write about a decision you have made , what happened :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



مراجعة
شاملة

اللغة
الإنجليزية

ملخص قواعد

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

للفصل الثاني ثانوي

تمارين على كل قاعدة



شرح مبسط
لكل قاعدة



أمثلة متنوعة
وواضحة



تمارين متعددة
على كل قاعدة

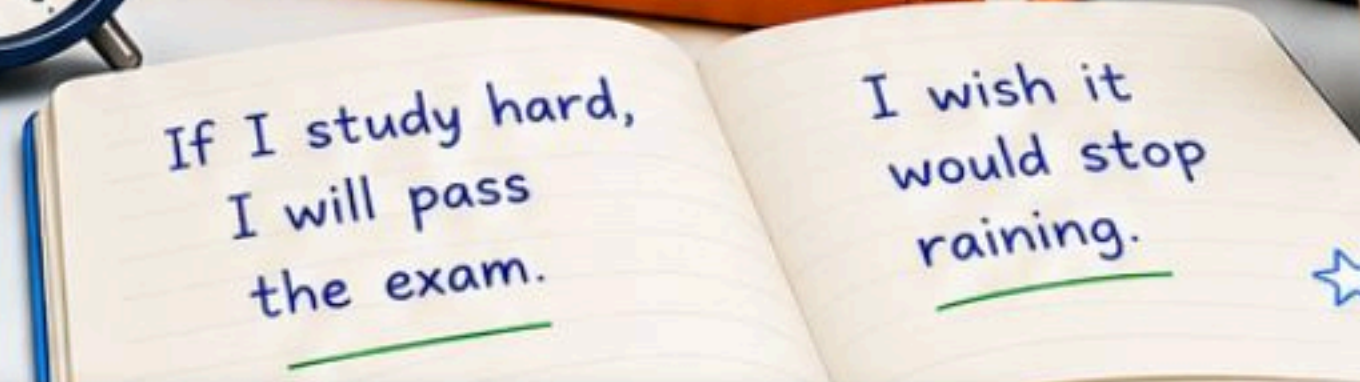
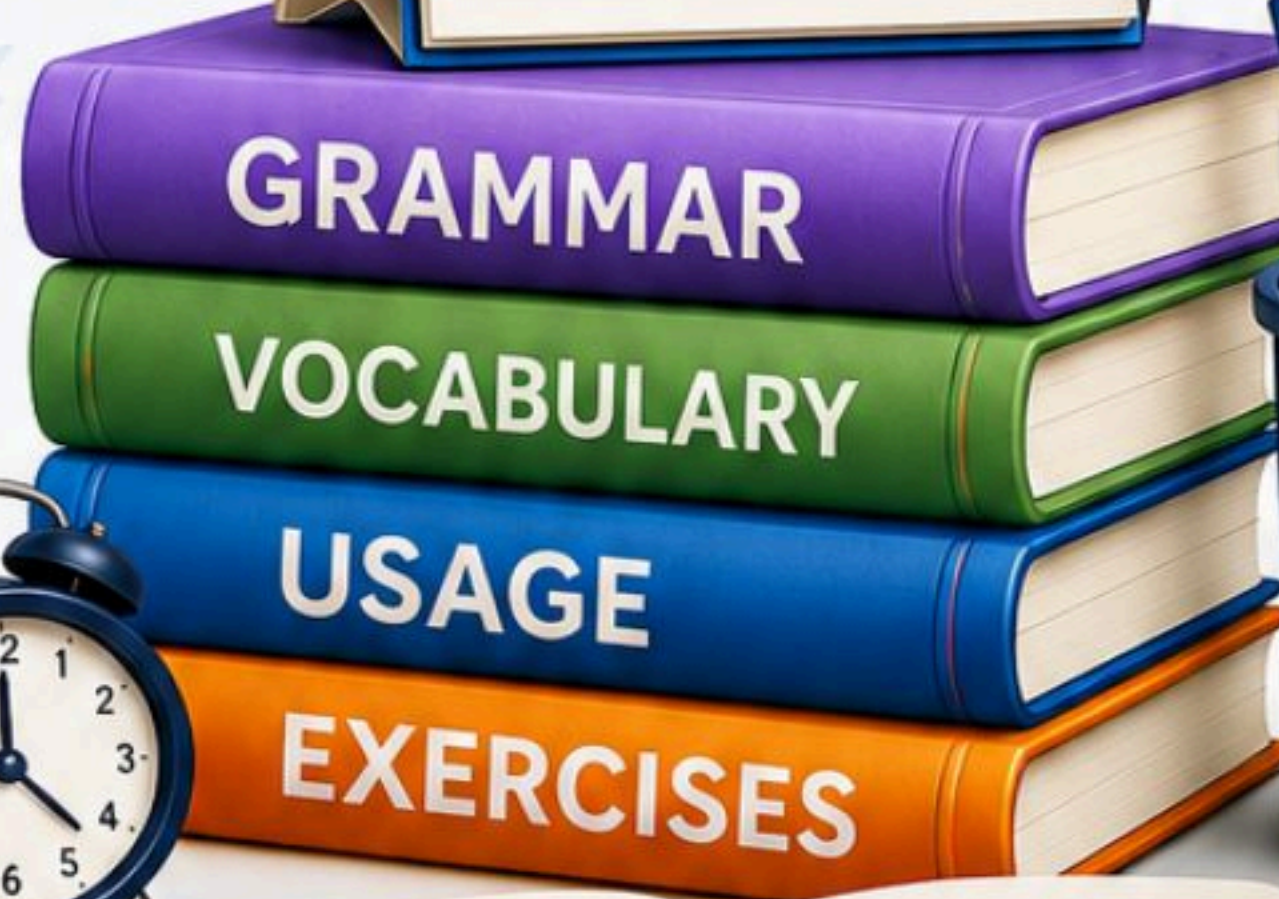


تدريبات شاملة
وأعلى مستويات الفهم



مراجعة فعّالة
قبل الاختبارات

- Prepositions
- Gerunds
- Conditionals
- Quantifiers
- Nouns
and more ...



الصف
الثاني
ثانوي



منظم ومنسق
للمراجعة السريعة



يوفر الوقت
ويسهل الفهم



مناسب لجميع
المستويات



أعد نفسك
للتفوق

ابدأ الآن .. وكن من المتفوقين



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1 Adjective Order ترتيب الصفات

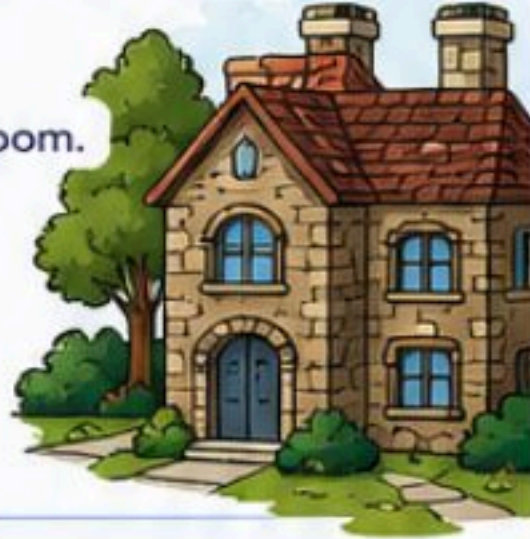
When you use more than one adjective before a noun, the adjectives go in a certain order. The order is determined by category.

عند استخدام أكثر من صفة قبل الاسم، تكون الصفات في ترتيب معين حسب الفئة.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Opinion الرأي	Size/Shape الحجم/الشكل	Age العمر	Color اللون	Nationality الجنسية	Material المادة
expensive difficult	large round	young ancient	red turquoise	Saudi Arabian British	glass wooden

أمثلة Examples

- The **beautiful, old, stone** house has been put up for sale.
تم عرض البيت الجميل، القديم، الحجري للبيع.
- I have two **large, brown** sofas in my living room.
لدي أريكتان كبيرتان، بنيتان في غرفة المعيشة.



Note: Usually, only one to three adjectives are used to modify a noun at a time.
ملاحظة: عادة نستخدم من صفة واحدة إلى ثلاث صفات فقط قبل الاسم.

2 Too and Enough كلمتا too و enough

Too قبل النات والظروف

Too can be placed before adjectives and adverbs.

- She can't reach the shelf. She's **too** short.
لا تستطيع الوصول للرف. إنها قصيرة جداً.
- You're talking **too** loudly. I can't hear the news.
أنت تتكلم بصوت عال جداً. لا أستطيع سماع الأخبار.



Enough بعد الصفات والظروف

Enough can be placed after adjectives and adverbs.

- She can reach the shelf. She's tall **enough**.
تستطيع الوصول للرف. إنها طويلة بما فيه الكفاية.
- You're talking loudly **enough**. Everyone can hear you.
أنت تتكلم بصوت عال بما فيه الكفاية. يمكن للجميع سماعك.



Enough قبل الأسماء

Enough can be placed before nouns.

- They should buy their own home. They have **enough** money.
يجب أن يشتروا منزلهم الخاص. لديهم ما يكفي من المال.



Too / Enough + Infinitive

A phrase with **too** or **enough** can be followed by an infinitive.

- You're **too** sick to leave the house today.
أنت مريض جداً بحيث لا تستطيع مغادرة المنزل اليوم.
- You're not well **enough** to go to work today.
أنت لست بصحة جيدة بما يكفي للذهاب إلى العمل اليوم.
- I have **enough** days off to go on a trip.
لدي أيام إجازة كافية للذهاب في رحلة.



Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 We visited a _____, ancient, Greek temple.

زرنا معيها، قديماً، يونانياً، قديماً.

- A) ancient, Greek
- B) Greek, ancient
- C) Greek, ancient
- D) ancient, round, Greek



2 She bought a _____, wooden, small box.

اشترت صندوقاً صغيراً، خشبياً، صغيراً.

- A) small, wooden
- B) wooden, small
- C) small, round, wooden
- D) round, small, wooden



3 The movie was _____ long for the children.

كان الفيلم طويلاً للأطفال.

- A) too
- B) enough
- C) very
- D) quite



4 He didn't study _____ to pass the exam.

لم يدرس _____ لاجتياز الامتحان.

- A) enough
- B) too
- C) very
- D) enoughly



5 They have _____ money to buy a new car.

لديهم _____ من المال لشراء سيارة جديدة.

- A) too
- B) enough
- C) very
- D) more



6 She is _____ tired to go to the party tonight.

هي _____ متعبة للذهاب إلى الحفلة الليلة.

- A) too
- B) enough
- C) very
- D) so



ANSWER KEY

1 B

2 B

3 A

4 B

5 B

6 A





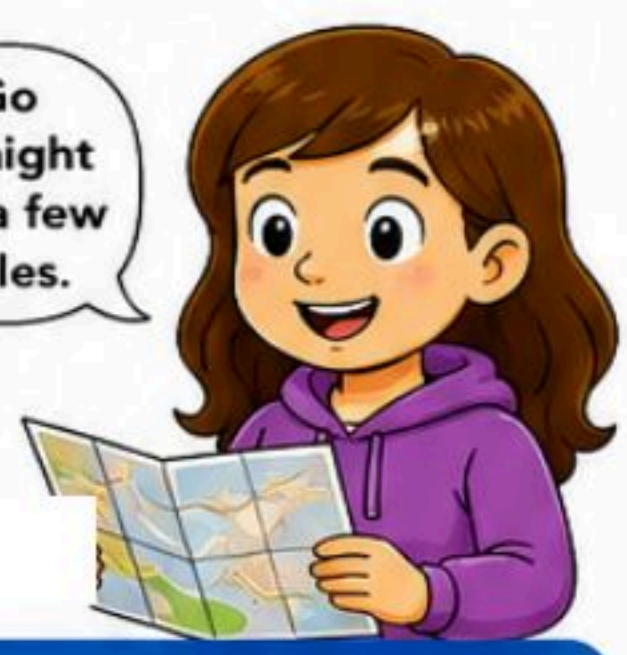
Where is the mall?

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Go straight for a few miles.



7 There's No Place Like Home لا مكان مثل البيت

1 Asking for and Giving Directions السؤال عن الاتجاهات وإعطاء الاتجاهات

Asking For Directions السؤال عن الاتجاهات

- Excuse me, I'm looking for ... عفوًا، أنا أبحث عن.
- Could you tell me where ... is? هل يمكنك أن تخبرني أين...؟
- Can you tell me how to get there? هل يمكنك أن تخبرني كيف أصل إلى هناك؟



- Am I headed in the right direction for ...? هل أنا في الاتجاه الصحيح إلى...؟



Giving Directions إعطاء الاتجاهات

- Turn left/right. انعطف يسار / يمين
- Take a left/right. خذ يسار / يمين
- Take the first/second left ... خذ أول / ثاني يسار ...
- Go straight for a few miles. امشي مباشرة ليضع أميال.
- Keep going until you see ... استمر حتى ترى ...
- When you get to ... you'll see ... عندما تصل إلى ... ستري ...
- If you see ..., you've gone too far. إذا رأيت ... فقد ذهبت بعيدًا جدًا

2 Understanding & Asking to Repeat الفهم وطلب التكرار

Asking Someone to Repeat Something طلب تكرار ما قيل

- Can/Could you repeat that, please? هل يمكنك تكرار ذلك من فضلك؟
- Could/Would you say that again? هل يمكنك أن تقول ذلك مرة أخرى؟
- What did you say about ...? ماذا قلت عن ...؟
- Excuse me, but I didn't catch the last part/the part about ... عفوًا، لكنني لم أسمع الجزء الأخير / الجزء عن ...
- I'm sorry. I didn't catch that. آسف، لم أسمع ذلك
- Would you mind repeating that? هل تمانع في تكرار ذلك؟



3 Requests, Offers, Promises & Spontaneous Decisions الطلبات، العروض، الوعود، والقرارات الفورية

Use can and will for requests. استخدم can والطلبات.



Use will for spontaneous decisions. استخدم للقرارات الفورية.



4 The Future with Dependent Time Clauses المستقبل مع الجمل الزمنية التابعة

We use a present tense (not future) in the time clause (when, before, after, while, until), and will in the main clause.

نستخدم الفعل في المضارع البسيط في جملة الزمن (when, before, after, while, until), and will في الجملة الرئيسية.

- Don't worry. I'll take care of the children until you get back. لا تقلق. سأعتني بالأطفال حتى تعود.
- When he finishes work, he'll go straight home. عندما ينهي عمله، سيذهب مباشرة إلى المنزل.
- I'll help him with his homework while you wash the dishes. سأعده في واجباته بينما تغسل الصحون.
- As soon as it stops raining, we'll leave. بمجرد أن يتوقف المطر، ستغادر.
- Dad will call mom at home before we set off on our return journey. سيتصل أبي بأمي في المنزل قبل أن نبدأ رحلة العودة.



Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 Excuse me, I'm looking for the post office. Which response is the most helpful?

- A) It's nice.
- B) Turn left, then go straight.
- C) I don't know.
- D) Maybe.



2 I didn't hear the last part. What is the best thing to say?

- A) I'm sorry.
- B) Can you repeat that, please?
- C) You said that already.
- D) Never mind.



3 She asks, "Could you tell me where the bank is?" What does she want?

- A) To pay money.
- B) To ask for directions.
- C) To make an appointment.
- D) To complain.



4 We are lost. Which request is appropriate?

- A) Will you lend me your car?
- B) Can you tell me how to get to the museum?
- C) Where is your house?
- D) Can I go now?



5 When I arrive, I will call you. This sentence means I will call you _____.

- A) after I arrive
- B) before I arrive
- C) while I arrive
- D) if I arrive



6 He couldn't find the place. So, he must have _____.

- A) arrived
- B) gone too far
- C) turned back
- D) taken the bus





Sports build a better life!

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I've never felt better!



8 The Sporting Life – الحياة الرياضية

1 Gerunds as Subjects المصدر (الاسم) كفاعل

A gerund or a gerund phrase can be the subject of a sentence.
 يمكن أن يكون المصدر أو الجملة المصدرية فاعلاً في الجملة.



Swimming uses more muscles of the body than almost any other form of exercise.
 السباحة تستخدم عضلات أكثر من أي شكل آخر من أشكال التمرين تقريباً.



Watching sports isn't nearly as fun as **playing** them.
 مشاهدة الرياضة ليست ممتعة تقريباً مثل ممارستها.

Make a gerund or gerund phrase negative by putting **not** before it.

نجعل المصدر سلبياً بوضع **not** قبله.

Not exercising is a sure way to gain weight.
 عدم ممارسة التمارين هو طريقة مؤكدة لزيادة الوزن.



Not warming up before you exercise can lead to injuries.
 عدم الإحماء قبل التمرين قد يؤدي إلى الإصابات.



Note: that a gerund subject takes a singular verb.
 ملاحظة: الفعل مع الفاعل المصدر يكون مفرداً.

Getting in shape takes time and effort.
 الوصول إلى اللياقة يتطلب وقتاً وجهداً.



2 Superlative + Present Perfect التفوق + المضارع التام

The present perfect can be used after a superlative.
 يستخدم المضارع التام بعد الصفات التفضيلية.



This is the **most exciting** sporting event I've **been to** in a long time.
 هذا هو أكثر حدث رياضي مثير حضرته منذ فترة طويلة.



Who is the **best** football player you've ever **seen**?
 من هو أفضل لاعب كرة قدم رأيته على الإطلاق؟

★ Tips نصائح

- Gerunds often act like nouns.
المصدر يتصرف مثل الأسماء.
- Use **NOT** + gerund to make negative.
استخدم **not** + المصدر للنفي.
- After superlatives (the best / the most...), use present perfect.
بعد التفوق (الأفضل / الأكثر...) نستخدم المضارع التام.



Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 _____ helps to keep your heart strong.

يساعد على تقوية قلبك.



- A) Swim B) Swimming
C) Swam D) Swims

2 Not eating healthy food can lead to _____.

عدم تناول الطعام الصحي قد يؤدي إلى _____.



- A) illness B) illnesses
C) an illness D) ill

3 This is the _____ movie I've ever watched.

هذا هو الفيلم الذي شاهدته على الإطلاق.



- A) more interesting B) most interesting
C) interesting D) the most interesting

4 _____ is more fun than sitting at home.

أكثر متعة من الجلوس في المنزل.



- A) Play basketball
B) Playing basketball
C) Played basketball
D) Plays basketball

5 Not stretching before exercise can cause _____.

عدم التمدد قبل التمرين يمكن أن يسبب _____.



- A) sore
B) soreness
C) a sore
D) sores

6 She is the _____ swimmer in our team.

هي أفضل سباحة في فريقنا.



- A) good B) better
C) best D) the best

ANSWER KEY مفتاح الإجابات

1 B

2 B

3 D

4 B

5 D

6 D





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8 The Sporting Life – الحياة الرياضية

صفحة 1 من 2

1 Gerunds as Subjects
المصدر (الاسم) كفاعل

A gerund or a gerund phrase can be the subject of a sentence.
يمكن أن يكون المصدر أو الجملة المصدرية فاعلاً في الجملة.

- ✓ **Swimming** uses more muscles of the body than almost any other form of exercise.
السباحة تستخدم عضلات أكثر من أي شكل آخر من التمرين تقريباً.



- ✓ **Watching sports** isn't nearly as fun as playing them.
مشاهدة الرياضة ليست ممتعة تقريباً مثل ممارستها.



Make a gerund negative by putting **not** before it.
نجعل المصدر سلبياً بوضع **not** قبله.

- ✗ **Not exercising** is a sure way to gain weight.
عدم ممارسة التمارين هو طريقة مؤكدة لزيادة الوزن.
- ✗ **Not warming up** before you exercise can lead to injuries.
عدم الإحماء قبل التمرين قد يؤدي إلى الإصابات.

💡 **Note:** a gerund subject takes a singular verb.
ملاحظة: الفعل مع الفاعل المصدر يكون مفرداً.

Getting in shape takes time and effort.
الوصول إلى اللياقة يتطلب وقتاً وجهداً.



2 Present Perfect Progressive vs Present Perfect Simple

المضارع التام المستمر مقابل البسيط

Present Perfect Progressive (المستمر)	Present Perfect Simple (البسيط)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Action started in the past and continues to the present. حدثت بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال مستمراًEmphasize the duration (how long). نركز على المدة (كم من الوقت)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Action may or may not continue. الحدث قد يستمر أو لا يستمرEmphasize the result or how many. نركز على النتيجة أو العدد

How long have you been learning to ski?

I have been learning how to ski for six months.

منذ كم من الوقت وأنت تتعلم التزلج؟

لقد تعلمت التزلج منذ ستة أشهر.



I have attended five cross-country skiing events.

لقد حضرت خمسة قعابات للتزلج على الباجان.

Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1 _____ isn't as easy as it looks.

ليس سهلاً كما يبدو.

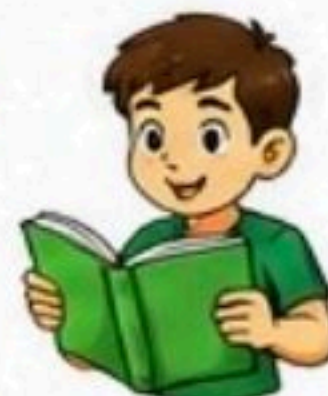
- A) Swimming
B) Swam
C) Swim
D) Swims



2 I _____ English for three years.

لقد تعلم الإنجليزية منذ ثلاث سنوات.

- A) learn
B) learned
C) have learned
D) have been learning



3 I have won many medals in swimming.

لقد فزت بالعديد من الميداليات في السباحة.

- A) (No change needed)
B) won many medals
C) have been won
D) win many medals



ANSWER KEY مفتاح الإجابات

1 C

2 D

3 A



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8 الحياة الرياضية – The Sporting Life

صفحة 2 من 2

3 Time Expressions: How long ...?

تعبيرات الزمن: منذ كم من الوقت ...؟

We use the present perfect progressive with:

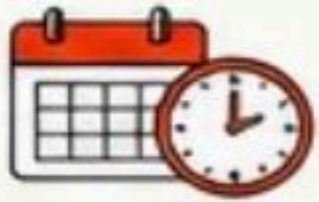
نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع:

for + period of time
(duration)

(لفترة زمنية (مدة)

for two months,
for a year,
for a long time

لمدة شهرين,
لمدة سنة,
لمدة طويلة



since + point in time
(starting point)

منذ نقطة زمنية
(بداية)

since yesterday,
since last June,
since 2010

منذ أمس,
منذ يونيو الماضي,
منذ عام 2010



all and so on
(duration, may or may
not have finished)

طوال اليوم، طوال الأسبوع،
طوال الشهر، طوال السنة،
طوال حياتي.

all day, all week,
all month, all year,
all my life



4 Adverbs of Manner

ظروف الطريقة

Adverbs of manner express
how something is done.

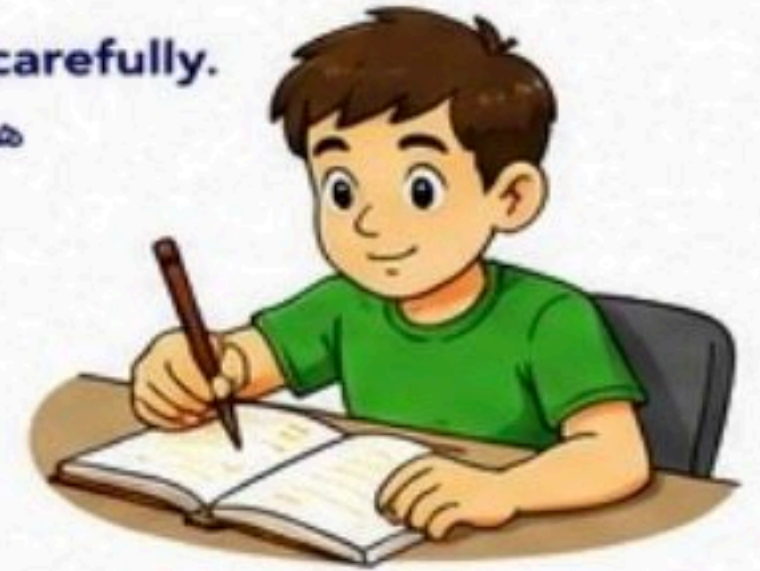
ظروف الطريقة تُبين كيفية
حدوث الفعل

Formed by adding -ly to an adjective.

تتكون بإضافة -ly إلى الصفة.

He explained carefully.

هو ضرح بعناية



5 Comparative Forms

درجات المقارنة

Comparative of most one-syllable adjectives
and adverbs: add -er.

المصفات والظروف القصيرة: نضيف -er.

slow → slower fast → faster hard → harder

Irregular: good → better bad → worse

Comparative of two or more syllables: add more.

المقارنة للمصفات والظروف الطويلة: نضيف more.

difficult → more difficult carefully → more carefully



6 Than and As ... As

than و as ... as

Use than to compare two things.

نستخدم than للمقارنة بين شيئين.

That athlete trains harder than
all the other athletes.

ذلك الرياضي يتدرب بجد أكثر من
جميع الرياضيين الآخرين.

Use as ... as to show equality.

نستخدم as ... as للمساواة.

Skiing is as dangerous
as snowboarding.

التزلج خطير مثل التزلج على الجليد



Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

4 He has been running
_____ an hour.

لقد كان يركض لمدة ساعة.

- A) since
B) for
C) already
D) yesterday



5 This road is _____ (difficult)
than that one.

هذا الطريق أكثر صعوبة
من ذلك

- A) difficult
B) more difficult
C) most difficult
D) difficulter



6 She sings _____ (beautifully)
_____ her sister.

هي تغني بشكل جميل
مثل أختها.

- A) more beautifully than
B) beautiful than
C) as beautifully as
D) most beautifully as



ANSWER KEY مفتاح الإجابات

4 B

5 B

6 C





9 Laugh Out Loud – اضحك بصوت عالٍ

1 Past and Present Participial Adjectives
صفات اسم الفاعل والمفعول

Past participles (usually end in -ed) describe how someone feels.

صفات الماضي (تنتهي غالباً بـ -ed)
تصف شعور الشخص.



The mice were **frightened** of the cat.
كانت الفئران خائفة من القط.

Present participles (end in -ing) describe what causes the feeling.

صفات المضارع (تنتهي بـ -ing)
تصف سبب الشعور.



The cat was **frightening**.
القط كان مخيفاً.

Participial adjectives can appear after be or in front of nouns.

صفات اسم الفاعل أو المفعول تأتي بعد (be) أو قبل الاسم.

- ✓ My grandfather's stories about his childhood are **amusing**.
- ✓ My grandfather tells **amusing stories** about his childhood.

قصص جدي عن طفولته مسلية.
جدي يحكي قصصاً مسلية عن طفولته.



2 Get + Adjective;
Get + Past Participle
استخدام (get) مع الصفات
أو أسماء المفعول

Get before an adjective or past participle suggests that something is changing or starting to happen.

تأتي (get) قبل الصفة أو اسم المفعول لتدل على أن شيئاً ما يتغير أو يبدأ.

Get + Adjective

The grasshopper and the snail **got impatient** waiting for the centipede.

It's almost time for me to give my presentation. I am **getting nervous**.



Get + Past Participle

Get can also be followed by a past participle which functions as an adjective.

You should put on sunscreen.

You're **getting sunburned**.

My mother **gets worried** if I'm not home by 10:00.



3 The...the Comparatives
التراكيب المقارنة (كلما...كلما)

The...the is used with two comparatives to say that the first thing has an effect on the second.

تُستخدم (كلما...كلما) مع مقارنتين للحديث عن تأثير الأول على الثاني

The longer the telephone call,
the bigger the telephone bill.

كلما كانت المكالمة الهاتفية أطول،
كلما كانت فاتورة الهاتف أكبر.



The funnier the joke,
the harder the audience laughs.

كلما كانت التكتة أضحك،
كلما ضحك الجمهور أكثر



The more I get to know
my classmates, **the better**
I like them.

كلما تعرفت على زملائي أكثر،
كلما أحببتهم أكثر.



Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 The movie was so _____ that the children closed their eyes.

كان الفيلم مخيفاً للغاية لدرجة أن الأطفال أغمضوا أعينهم.

- A) frightening
- B) frightened
- C) frighten
- D) frightens



2 She is _____ because she has a big exam tomorrow.

إنها فنقة لأنها لديها امتحان كبير غداً.

- A) getting worry
- B) get worried
- C) getting worried
- D) gets worried



3 You've been in the sun for too long. You're _____.

لقد كنت في الشمس لفترة طويلة. أنت _____.

- A) getting sunburn
- B) get sunburned
- C) getting sunburned
- D) gets sunburned



4 My little brother's jokes are _____. They make everyone laugh.

نكات أخي الصغير مضحكة. إنها تجعل الجميع يضحك.

- A) amuses
- B) amusing
- C) amused
- D) amuse



5 The _____ you practice, the _____ your skills become.

كلما مارست أكثر، كلما تحسنت مهاراتك.

- A) more - good
- B) more - better
- C) most - better
- D) more - best



6 The _____ you study, the _____ results you get.

كلما درست أكثر، كلما حصلت على نتائج أفضل.

- A) more - good
- B) more - better
- C) most - better
- D) more - best





10 You Are What You Eat – أنت ما تأكله

1 Phrasal Verbs

الأفعال المركبة (فعل + حرف / حرف جر)

A phrasal verb is made up of a verb + a particle.
 The particle gives the verb a different meaning.

الفعل المركب يتكون من فعل + حرف / حرف جر.
 الحرف يعطي معنى مختلفاً للفعل.

- Didn't you like the dinner? You only **picked at** it.
 (pick at = eat without enthusiasm)
 (يأكل بلا حماس)
- My sister **picks on** me for being a vegetarian.
 (pick on = tease)
 (يسخر من)
- We need to **pick out** a restaurant for the celebration. (pick out = choose)
 (يختار)
- Will you **pick up** a gallon of milk on your way home?
 (pick up = get, buy) (يشترى / يحصل على)



2 Separable and Nonseparable Phrasal Verbs

الأفعال المركبة القابلة للفصل
 وغير القابلة للفصل

A. Nonseparable – غير قابلة للفصل

The noun or pronoun always follows the particle.
 يأتي الاسم أو الضمير دائماً بينا بعد الحرف.

- ✓ I ran **into** Reema at the supermarket.
 I ran **into** her.
- ✗ (NOT: I ran Reema into at the supermarket.)
 (NOT: I ran her into.)

call for	come from	look into	tire of
come across	go on	run into	turn out

B. Separable – قابلة للفصل

A noun object can come after the particle.
 يمكن أن يأتي الاسم بعد الحرف

- ✓ The chef **cut up** the steak into small pieces.

A noun object can come in between the verb and the particle.
 يمكن أن يأتي الاسم بين الفعل والحرف

- ✓ The chef **cut the steak up** into small pieces.

If a pronoun object is used, it must come between the verb and the particle.
 إذا كان الضمير مفعولاً به، يجب أن يأتي بين الفعل والحرف

- ✓ The chef **cut it up** into small pieces.
- ✗ (NOT: The chef cut up it into small pieces.)

burn off	point out	talk over	turn down
cut up	put on	tell apart	turn into
figure out	send back	think over	wake up
fit in	take off	throw away	whip up
give up	take out	throw out	



3 Three-Word Phrasal Verbs

الأفعال المركبة من ثلاث كلمات
 (فعل + حرف + حرف جر)

Three-word phrasal verbs consist of a verb + a particle + a preposition.
 They are nonseparable. The noun or pronoun always comes after the phrasal verb.

تتكون الأفعال المركبة من ثلاث كلمات
 من فعل + حرف + حرف جر.
 وهي غير قابلة للفصل.
 يأتي الاسم أو الضمير دائماً بعد الفعل.

- ✓ The doctor says you must **cut down** on sugar.
- ✗ (NOT: You must cut sugar down on.)

catch up on	drop out of	get along with
come down with	feel up to	get rid of
come up with	get away with	load up on
cut down on	get down to	look down on
look forward to	make do with	run out of
take care of		

Phrasal verbs
 make your English
 more natural!



Choose the correct answer:

1 I didn't like the soup. I just _____ it.
 لم يعجبني الحساء. لقد أكلته بدون حماس.

- A) picked out
- B) picked on
- C) picked at
- D) picked up



2 My brother always _____ me about my messy room.

أخي دائماً يتنفر علي بسبب غرفتي الفوضوية.

- A) picks at
- B) picks on
- C) picks out
- D) picks up



3 The need to _____ a nice gift for Grandma.

نحتاج إلى اختيار هدية جميلة لجدتي.

- A) pick at
- B) pick on
- C) pick out
- D) pick into



4 I _____ my keys while cleaning the house.

لقد وجدت مفاتيحي أثناء تنظيف المنزل.

- A) picked at
- B) picked on
- C) picked up
- D) picked out



5 Please _____ your phone and listen to me.

من فضلك ضع هاتفك واستمع إلي.

- A) cut down on
- B) put on
- C) talk over
- D) cut up



6 The doctor advised me to _____ sweets.

نصحتني الطبيب بتقليل تناول الحلويات.

- A) cut down on
- B) cut up on
- C) take down on
- D) get up on





10 أنت ما تأكله – You Are What You Eat

1 Count / Noncount Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

Count nouns name things that you can count.
 الأسماء المعدودة لأشياء يمكن عدّها.

Singular (مفرد)

- a burger
- an egg

Plural (جمع)

- two burgers
- three eggs

Noncount nouns name things that you can't count.
 الأسماء غير المعدودة لأشياء لا يمكن عدّها.

- rice
- tea

They don't use a/an.

لا نستخدم a/an معها.

أمثلة: Examples

- ✓ Didn't you like the dinner? You only picked at it. (pick at = eat without enthusiasm)
- ✓ My sister picks on me for being a vegetarian. (pick on = tease)
- ✓ We need to pick out a restaurant for the celebration. (pick out = choose)
- ✓ Will you pick up a gallon of milk on your way home? (pick up = get, buy)



2 Some / Any

التعبيرات الكمية: some / any

Use **some** in affirmative statements.
 نستخدم **some** في الجمل المثبتة.

Use **any** in negative statements and in questions.
 نستخدم **any** في الجمل السالبة والأسئلة.

Affirmative (+) جمل مثبتة	Negative (-) جمل سالبة	Questions (?) أسئلة
There is some juice.	There isn't any juice.	Is there any juice?
There are some fries.	There aren't any fries.	Are there any fries?



Sometimes **some** is used in questions for offers.
 أحيانا نستخدم **some** في الأسئلة لتقديم عرض.



Do you want some pizza?

How about some coffee?



3 Would Like

تعبير التفضيل

Use **would like** for preferences.

نستخدم **would like** للتعبير عن التفضيلات.

Q: What would you like?

A: I'd like a steak sandwich.



Q: Would you like some mustard on it?

A: Yes, please. / No, thank you.



4 Words Connected with Recipes

كلمات مرتبطة بالوصفات

Dish (الطبق)	Quantity (الكمية)	Ingredients (المكونات)	Actions (الأفعال)	Utensils (الأدوات)	Cooking Method (طريقة الطهي)
appetizer	half, a quarter, one, two, etc	oil	measure	knife	fry
main	cup	eggs	add	bowl	bake
dessert	teaspoon	salt and pepper	pour	whisk	roast
	tablespoon	butter	cut	pan	grill
	a handful	milk	chop		
	a clove (of garlic)	cheese	mix		
		garlic	spread		
		herbs	tear		



5 Expressions of Quantity

A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, Enough

Count (معدودة)

- You need a **few** tomatoes.
- I eat **many** vegetables.
- **How many** bananas do you eat?



Noncount (غير معدودة)

- You need a **little** cheese.
- I don't eat **much** bread.
- **How much** milk do you drink?



Use a **lot of** and **enough** for both count and noncount nouns.

- I eat a **lot of** eggs, but I don't eat a **lot of** bread.
- I don't eat **enough** fruit. I don't drink **enough** water.



Pasta with Tomato Sauce

INGREDIENTS:

- 5 cloves garlic
- 3 cups chopped tomatoes
- 5 tablespoons olive oil
- salt and pepper to taste
- fresh basil to taste
- 1 package pasta

DIRECTIONS:

1. Cook pasta separately according to package directions.
2. First, chop the garlic into tiny pieces.
3. Then put the tomatoes, olive oil, and garlic in a saucepan with salt and pepper, and cook on moderate to low heat for 20 minutes.
4. After the sauce is thick, remove the pan from the heat.
5. Tear fresh basil into pieces and add it to the sauce.
6. Pour the sauce over the pasta.



6 Sequence Words: First, Then, After That, Finally

كلمات الترتيب



First, you mix the flour and the eggs.

Then, you add a little butter.

After that, you put in a teaspoon of baking powder.

Finally, you let it rise.



Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 I didn't like the soup. I just _____ it.

- A) picked out
- B) picked on
- C) picked at
- D) picked up



2 My sister _____ vegetables. She wants to be healthy.

- A) picks at
- B) picked out
- C) picks on
- D) picks up



3 Is there _____ coffee left?

- A) some
- B) any
- C) a few
- D) much



4 I'd like _____ cheese on my sandwich.

- A) some
- B) any
- C) a few
- D) much



5 The chef _____ the onions into small pieces.

- A) cut up
- B) cut on
- C) cut in
- D) cut down



6 First, we mix the ingredients. _____, we bake the cake.

- A) Then
- B) After that
- C) Finally
- D) First





Grammar makes your English strong!



11 حيوانات مذهلة – Amazing Animals

1 Passive Modals (نموذج المبني للمجهول باستخدام الأفعال الناقصة)

Passive modals follow this structure: modal + be + past participle.
 ينكبنى للمجهول مع الأفعال الناقصة من: الفعل الناقص + be + التصريف الثالث للفعل.

Active Modal (المبني للمعلوم)	Passive Modal (المبني للمجهول)
They will release the tiger into the wild.	The tiger will be released into the wild.
The vet may cancel the cat's checkup.	The cat's checkup may be canceled .
You can train a parrot to talk.	Parrots can be trained to talk.
You should clean the bird's cage weekly.	The bird's cage should be cleaned weekly.
You have to provide fresh water every day.	Fresh water has to be provided every day.
You must keep your hamster in the cage.	Your hamster must be kept in the cage.



2 The Passive with Reporting Verbs

المبني للمجهول مع أفعال التقرير

We often use the passive with reporting verbs when we want to talk about what people say or believe, but the identity of the people isn't known or isn't important.

نستخدم المبني للمجهول مع أفعال التقرير عندما نتحدث عن ما يقوله الناس أو يعتقدونه، لكن هوية المتحدث غير معروفة أو غير مهمة.

1) It + passive reporting verb + that + clause (المضارع)

- It is **said** that she is the leading expert on gorilla communication. يُقال إنها الخبيرة الرائدة في تواصل الغوريلا.
- It is **believed** that dolphins are the most intelligent of animals. يعتقد أن الدلافين هي الأكثر ذكاءً بين الحيوانات.



2) Subject + passive reporting verb + to + infinitive (or perfect infinitive)

- She is **said to be** the leading expert on gorilla communication. يُقال إنها الخبيرة الرائدة في تواصل الغوريلا.
- Dolphins are **believed to be** the most intelligent of animals. يعتقد أن الدلافين هي الأكثر ذكاءً بين الحيوانات.

With present tense sentences, the passive reporting verb is followed by a present infinitive.

في الجمل بالمضارع، يتبعه الفعل بمصدر بحذف to.

- The cat is **thought to be lost**. يعتقد أن القطة ضائعة.



With past tense sentences, the passive reporting verb is followed by the perfect infinitive.

في الجمل بالماضي، يتبعه المصدر التام.

- The cat **was thought to have been lost** sometime last week. يعتقد أن القطة كانت ضائعة في وقت ما الأسبوع الماضي.

3 Quick Reminder – Active → Passive

تذكير سريع: من المعلوم إلى المجهول

- Object (مفعول به) + modal + be + past participle**
They will release the tiger. → The tiger will be released.
- Object (مفعول به) + modal + be + past participle (or passive reporting verb)**
The vet can train the parrot. → The parrot can be trained (by the vet).
- Subject + passive reporting verb + to + infinitive**
People say that dolphins are intelligent. → Dolphins are said to be intelligent.



Reporting verbs that can be used in the passive include:

أفعال التقرير التي يمكن استخدامها في المبني للمجهول:

believe يعتقد	claim يدعي	estimate يقدّر	feel يشعر	say يقول
calculate يحسب	consider يعتبر	expect يتوقع	hope يأمل	think يعتقد / يفكر

Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 The pandas _____ to another zoo next month.

- will release
- will be released
- can be release
- be released



2 The vet says the dog _____ after the operation tomorrow.

- will be check
- will be checked
- can be checked
- is checked



3 It is believed that whales _____ very intelligent.

- is
- are
- be
- been



4 The turtles _____ to the sea soon.

- are released
- will be released
- release
- be releasing



5 She is said _____ many animal rescue missions.

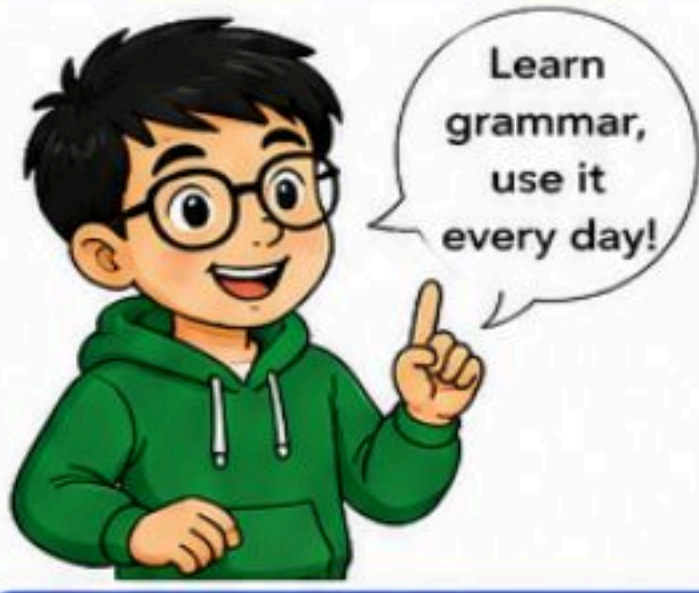
- to lead
- leads
- to be leading
- leading



6 The kittens were thought _____ when the storm started.

- to be scared
- be scared
- to have been scared
- have scared





11 Amazing Animals – حيوانات مذهلة

1 Adjectives & Position

الصفات ومكانها

Adjectives describe nouns. Place adjectives either after the verb or before a noun.

الصفات تصف الأسماء. توضع بعد الفعل (be) أو قبل الاسم.

After the verb (be) (بعد الفعل (be))	Before the noun قبل الاسم
Dolphins are intelligent .	Dolphins are intelligent animals.
Cats are very independent .	Tigers are very independent animals.
Giant pandas may become extinct in the future.	Giant pandas are an endangered species.

Note: We use *become* to describe a changing situation.

ملاحظة: تستخدم *become* لوصف حالة تتغير.



3 Adjectives from Verbs and Nouns

صفات مشتقة من الأفعال والأسماء

Many adjectives are formed by adding suffixes:

-y, -ful, -less, -able, -al, -ive, -ous, -ic, -ed, -ing

From Nouns (من الأسماء)	From Verbs (من الأفعال)
Health is very important. (healthy)	Keeping pets healthy is very important. (healthy)
You won't get much use out of that bag. (useful)	That bag is useless . (useless)
The tall buildings in Dubai made a big impression on the tourists. (impressive)	I felt impressed when I saw the very tall hotel. (impressed)
Please take care when feeding the animals. (careful)	Photos of Dubai impress many people. (impressive)
Young children have a lot of energy . (energetic)	

2 All / Both / Neither / None

كل / كلا / لا أحد منهما / لا شيء

All: refers to more than two.

لجميع أكثر من اثنين.

Both: refers to two.

للكليهما (اثنان).

Neither: not one or the other.

ليس لا واحد منهما.

None: not any.

دلا شيء على الإطلاق.

- **All** tigers, cheetahs, leopards, and lions are big cats.
- **Both** cheetahs and leopards are fast animals.
- **Neither** tigers **nor** lions can be domesticated.
- **None** of the big cats can be domesticated. They are all wild animals.



Both...and... / Neither...nor... / Either...or...

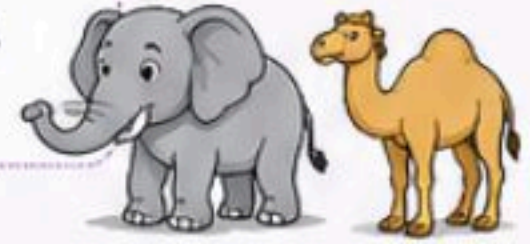
كلا...و... / لا...ولا... / إما...أو...

These are paired conjunctions used to link two words, phrases, or clauses of the same type.

تستخدم هذه الروابط لربط كلمتين أو عبارتين أو جملتين من نفس النوع.

My favorite animal is **either** an elephant **or** a camel.

Both camels **and** elephants are intelligent animals.



- ✓ Use a plural verb after **both...and...**

...both...and

Both my father **and** his boss **were** present at the meeting.

- ✓ With **either...or...** or **neither...nor...**, the verb agrees with the closer subject.

مع **either...or...** أو **neither...nor...**, يتفق الفعل مع الأقرب.

Neither my uncle **nor** my brothers **wants** to see that documentary.

Neither my brothers **nor** my uncle **wants** to see that documentary.

Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 The dolphin is a _____ animal.

الدلفين حيوان ذكي.

- A) intelligent
- B) intelligently
- C) intelligennt
- D) more intelligent



2 Both the cheetah and the leopard _____ fast.

كلا من الفهد والنمر سريعان.

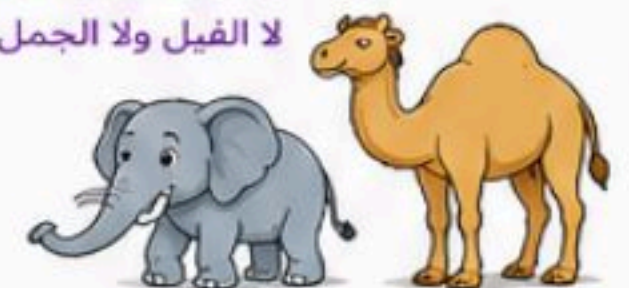
- A) is
- B) are
- C) be
- D) being



3 Neither the elephant nor the camel _____ wild animals.

لا الفيل ولا الجمل حيوانات برية.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be



4 The vet says the parrot _____ trained to talk.

يقول الطبيب البيطري إن الببغاء يمكن تدريبه على التحدث.

- A) can be
- B) can
- C) be
- D) is



5 All the pandas in the zoo _____ well cared for.

كل الباندا في حديقة الحيوان تم الاعتناء أشأ جيداً.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) be
- D) being

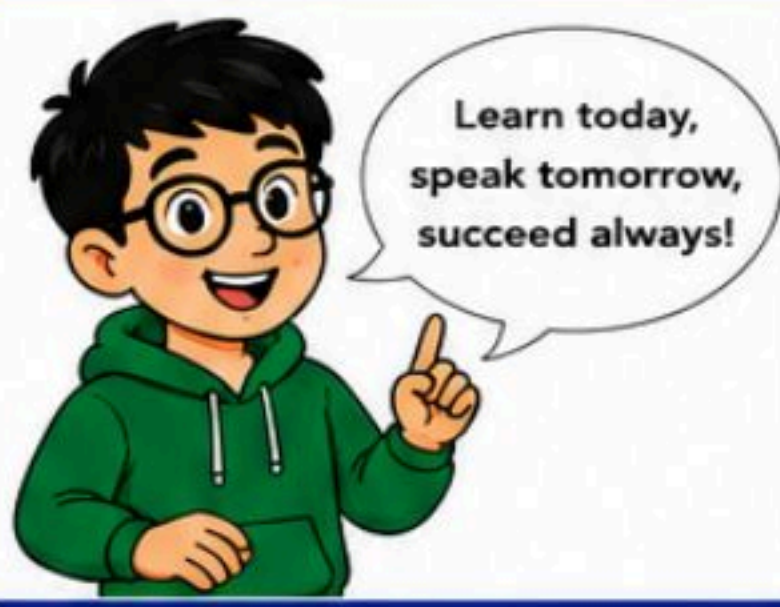


6 I felt _____ when I saw the huge whale in the sea.

شعرت بالإعجاب عندما رأيت الحوت الضخم في البحر.

- A) impress
- B) impressive
- C) impressed
- D) impressively





12 ماذا ستفعل؟ – What Would You Do?

1 Present Hypothetical Conditionals الجمل الشرطية التخيلية في الحاضر

We use present hypothetical conditionals to talk about imaginary or unlikely situations now or in the future.

نستخدم الجمل الشرطية التخيلية في الحاضر للتحدث عن مواقف غير حقيقية أو غير محتملة الآن أو في المستقبل.

If + past simple,
 would/could/might + base form
 إذا + فعل ماضٍ بسيط،
 المصدر + would / could / might + ف

- If you asked me my opinion, I **would** tell you the truth.
 إذا سألتني رأبي، فسأقول لك الحقيقة.



- If we **knew** where she lived, we **could** send her flowers.

إذا كنا نعرف أين تعيش، فيمكننا إرسال الزهور لها.



2 Past Hypothetical Conditionals الجمل الشرطية التخيلية في الماضي

We use past hypothetical conditionals to talk about things that did not happen in the past. They often express regret or criticism.

نستخدم الجمل الشرطية التخيلية في الماضي لأشياء لم تحدث في الماضي. وتستخدم غالباً للتعبير عن الندم أو النقد.

If + past perfect,
 would/could/might + have + past participle
 إذا + الماضي التام،
 ف التصريف + would / could / might + have + ف الثالث

- If I **had** tutored him, he **might** have passed the test.

إذا كنت قد درسته، لكان قد نجح في الاختبار.



- If Audra **had** been honest, she **would not** have gotten into trouble.

إذا كانت أودرا صادقة، لما وقعت في مشكلة.



3 Implied Conditionals الجمل الشرطية الضمنية

Sometimes the *if*-clause is implied rather than stated directly. أحياناً لا يتم ذكر جملة (إذا) بشكل مباشر وتكون ضمنية.

- We **would** have helped you. (if you had asked us)
 كنا سنساعدك. (إذا كنت قد طلبت منا)



- I **would** have called the police. (if I had been there).
 كنت سأستدعي الشرطة. (إذا كنت موجوداً هناك)



- What **would** I do without you? (if you **weren't** here)
 ماذا سأفعل بدونك؟ (إذا لم تكن موجوداً هنا)



4 As If / As Though for Unreal Situations استخدام As If / As Though للمواقف غير الحقيقية

We can use *as if* and *as though* + a past or past perfect verb to suggest that something is unreal or untrue. يمكننا استخدام *as if* و *as though* + فعل ماضي أو الماضي التام للإيحاء بأن شيئاً ما غير حقيقي أو غير صحيح.

As if / As though + past simple
 مع الفعل الماضي البسيط

- He talks **as if** he were an expert in the field.

يتحدث كما لو كان خبيراً في هذا المجال.



As if / As though + past perfect
 مع الماضي التام

- They act **as though** they had not cheated on the test.

يتصرفون كما لو أنهم لم يغشوا في الاختبار.



Note ملاحظة

Either *was* or *were* can be used with the subjects *I*, *he*, *she*, or *it*. However, *were* is considered more formal and generally used in writing.

نستخدم *were* أو مع الضمان *I*, *he*, *she*, or *it*. ومع ذلك، *were* أكثر رسمية ويُستخدم غالباً في الكتابة.



Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

- 1 If it _____ tomorrow, we would have a picnic.

- A) rain
 B) rains
 C) rained
 D) will rain



- 2 If I had studied harder, I _____ the exam.

- A) pass
 B) would pass
 C) might pass
 D) passed



- 3 We would have arrived on time if we _____ the traffic.

- A) avoid
 B) avoided
 C) had avoided
 D) will avoid



- 4 She acts as though she _____ everything.

- A) knows
 B) knew
 C) has known
 D) had known



- 5 If you had called me, I _____ come.

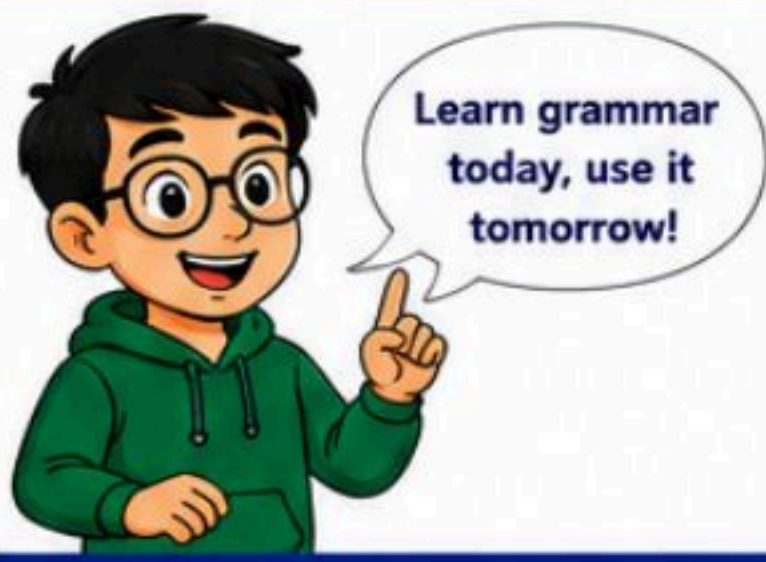
- A) will
 B) would
 C) might
 D) could



- 6 What _____ you do if you won the lottery?

- A) do
 B) did
 C) would
 D) have done





12 ماذا ستفعل؟ – What Would You Do?

1 Present Hypothetical Conditionals (الشرطية التخيلية في الحاضر)

We talk about imaginary or unlikely situations now or in the future.

تتحدث عن مواقف غير حقيقية أو غير محتملة الآن أو في المستقبل.

If + past simple, would / could / might + base form

إذا + فعل ماضي بسيط. would / could / might + المصدر

- If you asked me my opinion, I would tell you the truth. إذا سأنتني رأيي، سأقول لك الحقيقة.

- If we knew where she lived, we could send her flowers. إذا كنا نعرف أين تعيش، فيمكننا إرسال الزهور لها.



2 Past Hypothetical Conditionals (الشرطية التخيلية في الماضي)

We talk about things that did not happen in the past. Often used to express regret.

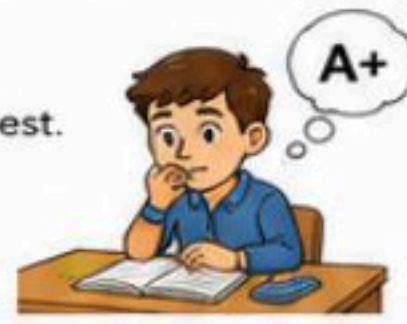
نتحدث عن أشياء لم تحدث في الماضي. نستخدم غالباً للتعبير عن الندم.

If + past perfect, would / could / might + have + past participle

إذا + الماضي التام، would / could / might + have + التصريف الثالث

- If I had tutored him, he might have passed the test. إذا كنت قد درسته، لكان قد نجح في الاختبار.

- If Audra had been honest, she would not have gotten into trouble. إذا كانت أودرا صادقة، لما وقعت في مشكلة.



3 Implied Conditionals (الجملة الشرطية الضمنية)

The if-clause is implied, not stated directly. جملة (إذا) غير مذكورة بشكل مباشر.

- We would have helped you. (if you had asked us) كنا ستساعدك. (إذا كنت قد طلبت منا)



- I would have called the police. (if I had been there) كنت سأستدعي الشرطة. (إذا كنت موجوداً هناك)



- What would I do without you? (if you weren't here) ماذا سأفعل بدونك؟ (إذا لم تكن موجوداً هنا)



4 As If / As Though for Unreal Situations (استخدام As If / As Though للمواقف غير الحقيقية)

We use as if and as though + a past or past perfect verb to say something is unreal or untrue.

نستخدم كـ"وما" و"إن" مع الفعل الماضي أو الماضي التام لنقول إن شيئاً ما غير حقيقي أو غير صحيح.

As if + past simple مع الماضي البسيط

- He talks as if he were an expert in the field. يتحدث كما لو كان خبيراً في المجال.



As though + past perfect مع الماضي التام

- They act as though they had not cheated on the test. يتصرفون كما لو أنهم لم يغشوا في الاختبار.



5 Future Progressive (المستقبل المستمر)

Use (will + be + present participle) for actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

نستخدم (الامتيازات + الفعل المضارع المنتهي بـ -ing) للافعال التي ستكون جارية في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

Affirmative (+) إثبات

Genetic testing will be peeking into our futures. ستكون الاختبارات الجينية تتعمق في مستقبلنا.

Question (?) سؤال

Will you be working on the weekend? هل ستكون تعمل في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع؟



Short Answers (+) إجابات قصيرة بالإيجاب
Yes, I will. نعم، سأفعل.

Short Answers (-) إجابات قصيرة بالنفي
No, I won't. لا، لن أفعل.

6 Future Perfect (المستقبل التام)

Used to express that an action will be completed before another future time or event.

يستخدم للتعبير عن أن فعلاً ما سيكون قد اكتمل قبل وقت أو حدث قادم.

will have + past participle التصريف الثالث + will

By this time tomorrow, we will have had the medical test results back. بحلول هذا الوقت غداً، ستكون قد استلمنا نتائج الاختبار الطبي.



Time Expressions for the Future (تعبيرات الوقت في المستقبل)

A week from today, I'll be working in my new job. بعد أسبوع من اليوم، سأكون أعمل في وظيفتي الجديدة.

By the year 2030, we will all have undergone genetic testing at birth. بحلول عام 2030، ستكون قد خضعنا جميعاً للاختبارات الجينية عند الولادة.

By the time I am elderly, smart robots will have become commonplace. بحلول الوقت الذي أكون فيه مسناً، ستكون الروبوتات الذكية قد أصبحت شائعة.



Choose the correct answer:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 If it rains tomorrow, we _____ at home.

- A) stay
- B) will stay
- C) stays
- D) would stay



2 If I had known, I _____ you.

- A) help
- B) will help
- C) would help
- D) helped



3 We would have missed the bus if we _____ early.

- A) don't leave
- B) didn't leave
- C) won't leave
- D) hadn't left



4 He talks as if he _____ the truth.

- A) knows
- B) knew
- C) know
- D) will know



5 Will you _____ the report at 5 PM tomorrow?

- A) finish
- B) will finish
- C) be finishing
- D) finishes



6 By next year, we _____ the project successfully.

- A) complete
- B) will complete
- C) will have completed
- D) will be completing



Unit 7

write about your house

My house is a cozy haven where I feel safe and loved. It's a two-story structure with a warm, inviting exterior. As you enter, you're greeted by a spacious living room where my family gathers for quality time. The kitchen is the heart of our home, where delicious meals are prepared and stories are shared. Upstairs, we have comfortable bedrooms that provide us with restful sleep. Our backyard boasts a lush garden and a patio for outdoor relaxation. My house is more than bricks and mortar; it's where I belong, a place of happiness, laughter, and endless love.

Write about famous house in your country

Bayt Nassif, is a historical structure in Al-Balad, Jeddah . It s 106 rooms and the art work some of the rooms contain is admirable. Besides works on wood, others on tiles can be seen as well as Arabic calligraphy. The design style is said to be Ottoman Turkish. This rather describes more the period during which it was built than relationship to designs popular in the Umayyad and Abbasids cultural centers at this time such as Baghdad, Cordoba and Damascus. The style is thought to be more related to stylistic elements found along the Red Sea, Egypt and maybe the Levant at that time.

Unit 8

Write about a sport or a activity that you like doing

I like football most

The reason why I like it is the clever cooperation among players. When I was a child, my father taught me to play soccer by letting me kick a ball into the goal. At the present, I usually play football with my friends at weekends. It is the fact that playing soccer is a way of exercising and relaxing efficiently. Not only do I like to play it but I also enjoy watching football shows and football matches. To sum up, soccer is the most interesting sport I extremely love.

Write about a sport event that you went to

I had the incredible opportunity to attend an international sports event that left a lasting impression on me. The event featured athletes from around the world competing in various sports, including football, basketball, swimming. I was amazed by their speed, agility, and skill as they strived for victory. The diverse crowd, representing different cultures, came together to support their teams. Witnessing the athletes' dedication and passion inspired me to pursue my athletic dreams.

Unit 9

Write a joke

One friend told his friend that there was a fight between an ant and a monkey . The ant got angry; she closed the door and throw the key under the door . The friend asks his friend , " now who can bring the key to open the door ?" . The friend said the ant . His friend replied " That's what the monkey said "

Unit 10

Write a description of a memorable meal you once had

Last month my parents invited our relatives to our house for a dinner meal to celebrate Eid Al-Fitr . My mom made several dishes . One dish was a desert . It was very good that everyone talked about it and asked mom for the recipe . It was so good that since then I always ask mom to make it for me .

Write a description of a famous dish in your country

In Saudi Arabia , one of the most popular dishes is kabsa . It is made with chicken and rice or meat and rice . People in Saudi Arabia usually eat at lunch . It's even so popular that you can find kabsa restaurant everywhere .

Unit 11

Write about your favorite animal

Horses are of much importance to mankind. They are friendly in nature with lots of strength. They are used for carrying goods, made to run with a rider (a jockey) on her back for the sake of sports, and carry people in various functions. They are highly alert animals with sharp memories.

Unit 12

Write about an important decision you or a family member has made

We must make a lot of decisions in life that could affect how things turn out. Choosing a career, friends, and school were some of the most significant decisions I ever made. First of all, it was difficult for me to decide on a career. I had to consider what I enjoy doing and what would bring me joy in the future

Write about a time you faced a dilemma

One of my friends asked me for some money . The problem was that I already lent him twice and he hasn't returned them yet . So , when he asked me again I refused to lend him . He was very disappointed because he said that he always looked up to me to be always by his side . I felt bad , but yet I need him to start planning his life correctly and never fall into the same position .

Mega Goal 2 Dictionary

قاموس منهج ميغا قول ٢



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري



الوحدة السابعة : Unit 7

There's No Place Like Home :

ليس هناك مكان مثل المنزل

المفردات : Vocabulary

الأسماء : Nouns

adobe	طين
amenity	راحة
architect	مهندس معماري
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
budget	ميزانية
canyon	وادي
cliff	جرف
comfort	الراحة
loyalty	الوفاء
plot	مؤامرة / قطعة أرض
poverty	الفقر
shelter	ملجأ / مأوى
sorrow	حزن
suburbs	الضواحي
wealth	الثروة

الأفعال : Verbs

comfort	يطمنن
cripple	يشل
drain	يصرف الماء
downsize	يقلص الحجم
furnish	يؤثث
give off	يتنازل عن
maintain	يحافظ
shelter	يأوي

الصفات : Adjectives

claustrophobic	خائق
enticing	تحريضي
minimal	أدنى حد
numerous	كثير
nurturing	مغذي
resounding	مدوي
worn	بالي

الوحدة السابعة : Unit 7	
There's No Place Like Home : ليس هناك مكان مثل المنزل	
التعبيرات : Expressions	
Describing what you are looking for : جمل لوصف ما تبحث عنه	
I'm looking for	أنا أبحث عن
What I have in mind is	ما أتصوره هو ...
I'd love to find	أحب أن أعثر على
I'm hoping to find	أتمنى أن أجد
I have my heart set on	أنا ابحث بالتحديد عن
It's essential that I find	من الضروري أن أجد
الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk	
an arm and a leg	مبلغ كبير من المال
Cool	رائع
Grand	ألف
Hold on	توقف قليلا
Megabucks	مبلغ كبير
out of touch	ليس لدي أي فكرة
reality check	تحقق من الأمر

Unit 8 : الوحدة الثامنة	
The Sporting Life : الحياة الرياضية	
Vocabulary : المفردات	
Nouns : الأسماء	
Alpine skiing	التزلج على جبال الألب
cross-country skiing	التزلج عبر الريف
freestyle skiing	التزلج الحر
goaltender hurdle	عقبة حارس المرمى
ice hockey	هوكي الجليد
marathon	مراثون
medal	ميدالية
merit	ميزة
milestone	مَعْم
penalty	ضربة جزاء
practice	تدريب / ممارسة
procession	موكب / مسيرة
puck	قرص الهوكي
rink	حلبة
ski jumping	القفز على الثلج
spectator	مشاهد / متابع
terrain	تضاريس
Verbs : الأفعال	
commemorate	إحياء ذكرى
found	يجد
intersperse	ينثر
originate	ينشئ
revive	يعيد للحياة / ينعش
Adjectives : الصفات	
astounding	مذهل
defensive	دفاعي
offensive	هجومى
stiff	قاسي / صلب
thrilling	مثير

Unit 8 : الوحدة الثامنة	
The Sporting Life : الحياة الرياضية	
Expressions : التعبيرات	
Encouraging and expressing confidence in someone تشجيع وغرس الثقة في الشخص	
(I know) You can do it	أنا متأكد من أنه يمكنك القيام بذلك
I have confidence/faith in you	أنا أثق بقدراتك
There's no question in my mind	بدون أي شك
You'll do great	ستقوم بعمل رائع
You're going to knock 'em dead / knock their socks off	سوف تبهرهم
You've got what it takes	لديك كل ما تحتاج إليه
Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني	
down pat	حتى الاتقان / مثالي
guts	شجاعة
mess up	يرتكب خطأ
Psyched	متشوق
up for	جاهز
You bet	بالطبع

Unit 9 : الوحدة التاسعة

Laugh Out Loud : الضحك بصوت عال

Vocabulary : المفردات

Nouns : الأسماء

antibody	جسم مضاد
equivalent	معادل
mood	مزاج
prop	دعم
script	نص
sitcom	مسلسل كوميدي

Verbs : أفعال

enhance	يحسن
gratify	يرضي
prompt	يحث
stimulate	يعجل / ينشط

Adjectives : الصفات

astonished	مدهش
bilingual	ثنائي اللغة
brehtaking	خلاب / أخاذ
cardiovascular	الأوعية الدموية القلبية
fake	مزور / مزيف
fascinated	منبهر
genuine	حقيقي
hearty	صادق / طيب القلب
irritated	غاضب / منفعل
pediatric	أخصائي أطفال
puzzled	متحير
remarkable	لافت للنظر
tasteful	لذيذ

Unit 9 : الوحدة التاسعة

Laugh Out Loud : الضحك بصوت عال

Expressions : التعبيرات

Telling and responding to a joke : التحدث عن نكتة وكيفية الرد

Did you hear the one about ... هل سمعت عن ...

Do you get it ? هل فهمتها

I don't get it. لم أفهم النكتة

I have a good one لدي نكتة جيدة

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

blow me away أذهلني فعلا

cheer you up أعدل من مزاجك

getting to يزعج

killer مذهل / رائع

to tell you the truth في الحقيقة

Unit 10 : الوحدة العاشرة

You Are What You Eat : أنت ما تأكل

Vocabulary : المفردات

Nouns : الأسماء

aroma	رائحة عطرية
debt	دين
delicacy	رقة
existence	الوجود
feast	وليمة
gratitude	امتنان
indulgence	دلال / تسامح
pastry	معجنات
peak	قمة
quandary	مازق
staple	أساسي / رئيسي / دبوس
taste bud	براعم التذوق
toxin	سم
vendor	بائع

Verbs : الأفعال

distinguish	يميز
maintain	يحافظ
skip (a meal)	يتخطى وجبة
substitute	يستبدل
waft	يهب

Adjectives : الصفات

appetizing	فاتح للشهية
booming	مزدهر
delectable	لذيذ
exorbitant	باهظ
extravagant	اسراف
famished	جائع
immense	هائل
licensed	مرخص
phenomenal	ظاهرة
picky	صعب الارضاء
soggy	متبلل
succulent	عصاري

الوحدة العاشرة : Unit 10

أنت ما تأكل : You Are What You Eat

المفردات : Vocabulary

أفعال لا يمكن فصلها عن بعض : Non separable phrasal verbs

call for	يدعوا إلى
come across	يقابل بالصدفة
come from	يأتي من
go on	تابع / استمر
look into	تحقق من
run into	يقابل
tire of	متعب من
turn out	يتحول

أفعال يمكن فصلها عن بعض : Separable phrasal verbs

burn off	يحرق
figure out	يستنتج
fit in	يندمج
give up	يستسلم / يتخلى عن
gobble down	يبتلع
point out	يشير إلى
put on	يرتدي
send back	يعيد الارسال
take off	يخلع
take out	يغادر
talk over	يناقش
tell apart	يفرق بين شينين أو أكثر
think over	يفكر بالموضوع
throw out	يرمي
throw away	يتخلص من
turn down	يرفض
turn into	يتحول / يذهب إلى
wake up	يستيقظ
whip up	يحسن

الوحدة العاشرة : Unit 10

أنت ما تأكل : You Are What You Eat

المفردات : Vocabulary

أفعال مكونة من 3 كلمات : Three-word phrasal verbs

catch up on	يلحق با
come down with	يعاني من مرض ما
come up with	يأتي بفكرة جديدة
cut down on	يخفض / يقلل
drop out of	ينسحب
feel up to	يشعر بالقدرة على القيام بشيء
get along with	يتماشى / يتصالح
get away with	يهرب مع
get down to	ندخل في صلب الموضوع
get rid of	يتخلص من
load up on	يقوم بتحميل كمية كبيرة
look down on	يحتقر
look forward to	يتطلع إلى
make do with	يتعايش بمقدار قليل
run out of	ينفذ
take care of	يعتني / يهتم بـ

الوحدة العاشرة : Unit 10

أنت ما تأكل : You Are What You Eat

التعبيرات : Expressions

Offering, accepting, and declining food and drink :

تقديم ، قبول ، أو رفض دعوة الطعام والشراب

Can I give you some ...	هل يمكنني تقديم المزيد من ... ؟
I'm stuffed	أنا مكتفي
No , thank you	لا ، شكرا لك
Thanks, I'd love a little	شكرا ، أرغب بالقليل من ...
Please help yourself to	تفضل
some more	المزيد من ...
Thank you, but	شكرا ، ولكن ...
Would you like to try the ... ?	هل ترغب بتجربة ... ؟
I couldn't eat another bite	لا أستطيع أن أكل شيئا آخر

Unit 10 : الوحدة العاشرة

You Are What You Eat : أنت ما تأكل

Expressions : التعبيرات

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

Come to think of it	بعد التفكير في الأمر ...
quite the (something)	جيد في ...
have a sweet tooth	يحب الحلويات
spread	وليمة
in no time	بسرعة
whipped it up	بكل يسر وسهولة

الوحدة الحادية عشر : Unit 11	
حيوانات مذهلة : Amazing Animals	
المفردات : Vocabulary	
الأسماء : Nouns	
bond	علاقة / رباط
compassion	تعاطف
consciousness	وعي / إدراك
duration	مدة زمنية
exterminator	مبيد
intake	مدخول
life expectancy	متوسط العمر
mammal	حيوان ثدي
recovery	تعافي / نقاهة
residence	إقامة
الأفعال : Verbs	
adapt	يتكيف / يتعايش / يتأقلم
canter	يركب على السرج
gallop	يعدو
honor	يكرم
speculate	يتأمل
whistle	يصفر
صفات : Adjectives	
abstract	مجرد
aggressive	عدواني
alert	متنبه
deliberate	متعمد
disturbed	منزعج
domesticated	أليف
marine	بحري
pampered	مدلل

الوحدة الحادية عشر : Unit 11	
حيوانات مذهلة : Amazing Animals	
التعبيرات : Expressions	
طلب النصيحة : Asking for advice	
Could you advise me on ... ?	هل يمكن أن تقدم لي النصيحة حول ... ؟
How should I handle it when I really need some advice on	كيف يجب علي أن أتعامل مع الوضع عندما أحتاج إلى نصيحة عن ...
What do (you suggest) I do about	ما الذي تقترح علي القيام به .. ؟
إعطاء النصيحة : Giving advice	
I (strongly) advise you to	أنا أنصحك بأن ...
If I were you	لو كنت مكانك ...
It would be (a) good (idea) to	ستكون فكرة جيدة أن ...
It's not (a) good (idea) to	ليس من الأفضل أن ...
الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk	
24/7	طوال أيام الأسبوع
back to the drawing board	أن يعود للبداية من المقدمة مرة أخرى
calling the shots	يصدر القرارات
get to the point	اختصر الموضوع
Hang in there!	لا تستسلم

الوحدة الثانية عشر : Unit 12

ما الذي كنت ستفعله ؟ What Would You Do ?

المفردات : Vocabulary

الأسماء : Nouns

condition	وضع / شرط
diagnosis	تشخيص
dilemma	معضلة
disorder	اضطراب
downside	الجانب السلبي
ethics	أخلاق
potential	محتمل

الأفعال : Verbs

consider	يأخذ بعين الاعتبار
disapprove	يرفض
dread	يخاف
inherit	يرث
motivate	يحفز
peek	يلقي نظرة خاطفة
reason	يناقش
undergo	يخضع
vanish	يتلاشى

الصفات : Adjectives

controversial	مثير للجدل
ethical	أخلاقي
genetic	وراثي
moral	أخلاقي
preventative	وقائي
reluctant	معارض
responsible	مسؤول
tempted	مغري
treatable	قابل للعلاج

Unit 12 : الوحدة الثانية عشر

What Would You Do ? ما الذي كنت ستفعله ؟

Expressions : التعبيرات

Giving an opinion : إبداء الرأي

As far as I'm concerned

على ما أعتقد

I feel / I believe

أعتقد بأن

I would think/say that

أظن / أتوقع بأن

In my opinion

من وجهة نظري

It seems to me that

بالنسبة لي يبدو بأنه

The way I see it

حسب ما أرى

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

blow the whistle on

يوقف العمل الخاطيء

call

قرار

I wouldn't put it past him

سيقوم بفعل هذا الشيء

Rotten

سيء