Unit 6

Lesson 1

LOOKING fForward

folk تراث شعبي

massive = huge ضخم

accurate دقيق

high pressure ضغط عالي

ancient قديم

mankind الانسان

financial مالي – مادي

inflation التضخم

imminent واضح – بارز – ظاهر

 rely on = depend on يعتمد على

knowledge معلومات

generation جيل

wisdom حكمة

tale = story قصة

weather forecast النشرة الجوية

prediction تنبؤ

seaweed أعشاب البحر

Catastrophe كارثة

**Audioscript track 24**

 **علماء الطقس الاستوديو**

**Presenter:** Today, in the studio, we have Andy Simmonds. Andy is a meteorologist –

 **الطقس عالي التقنية تنتج العالم يعيش متنبئ بالطقس**

a weather forecaster –who lives in a hi-tech world which produces hi-tech weather

 **تقليدية أكثر وقت ما زال يدهشك تنبؤات**

predictions. But it may surprise you that Andy still has time for more traditional methods of forecasting the weather. Isn’t that true, Andy?

 **الأجداد نقدر**

**Andy:** Yes, that’s right. I reckon that our grandparents, and their grandparents, had

 **هذه الأيام نسخر من بينهم الحكمة الشعبية مجمعة ضخمة**

a massive collected store of folk wisdom between them. We laugh at it nowadays,

 **حولهم العالم اختبروا بشكل حميم قصص الزوجات القدامى**

call it ‘old wives’ tales’. But they closely examined the world around them, and came

 **لا أحد منهم بالفعل دقيق دائما حقائق هامة تماما**

up with quite a few interesting facts … not always accurate, of course – but neither are modern weather forecasts!

**Presenter:** (chuckles) Such as …? **بمعنى آخر**

**Andy:** Well, let’s take this one. ‘Red sky at night, sailor’s delight’. In other words, if

 **الغد جيد ربما السماء الحمراء**

there is a red sky in the evening, then it will probably be fine the next day. And this

 **تراب طبقات خلال السير عندما تتحول أشعة صحيحة**

is sometimes correct – the sun’s rays turn red when coming through a layer of dust

 **الآتي الطقس الجيد الضغط العالي تعني أدوات**

particles, and these particles indicate high pressure and good weather to come.

**Presenter:** I see … **تعود الى نحل الحقول تنام الابقار**

**Andy:** Then, if you see cows lying down in the fields and bees returning to their

 **تحافظ على الناس كثيرون يعادل ذلك بعيدا ربما المطر أعشاشها**

hives, then rain is probably not too far away. Equally, many old people would keep

 **طريقه المطر عندما تظلم أعشاب البحر خارج**

seaweed outside their house. And some seaweed gets damp when rain is on its way.

 **التمييز بين الطقس حساس الطيور حقيقة مثبتة**

That’s a proven fact! Birds have to be very sensitive to the weather, differentiating

 **الطقس جيد تعويذة يوجد أعلى مستويات الضغط بين**

between pressure levels – and they fly higher when there’s a spell of fine weather …

**Presenter:** But hold on, Andy! You’ll talk yourself out of a job!

 **التنبؤ الحديث تحتاج العالم الحديث فرص**

**Andy:** Not much chance of that. The modern world needs modern prediction … but

 **المعلومات تطرد منطقة رائعة**

it’s a fascinating area, and we should never dismiss the knowledge of our forefathers. الآباء

**Presenter:** I agree with you there.

**Answers 2a :**

**The following predictions are mentioned: red sky in the evening (G), cows lying down (B), bees returning to hive (B), wet seaweed (B), birds flying high (G).**

**Answers 2a :**

**1- By closely examining the world around them. 2- Not always, but sometimes. 3- Particles of dust. 4- It goes or remains dry.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Word builder**

**Suffixes**

**هي حروف تضاف الى نهاية الكلمة لتغيرها من اسم الى فعل أو العكس و من صفة الى اسم أو العكس**

**و هناك بعض من هذه suffixes تضاف لنهاية الاسم أو الصفة لتكون منه الفعل و منها**

**Ize:**  modern modern**ize**  sympathy sympath**ize** energy energ**ize**

 Computer computerize critic criticize

**en:** wide wid**en** broad boad**en** sweet sweet**en**

 black blacken sharp sharpen

**ate:** affection affection**ate** different differenti**ate**  alien alien**ate**

 passion passion**ate**

**Answers 2a :**

**1- sharpen 2- computerize 3 – differentiate 4 - blacken**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

 **المستقبل يكمن نكتشف يبحث في البشري عبر**

**1** Throughout history mankind has sought to discover what lies in the future , and

 **روما القديمة التنبؤ أساليب غريبة جدا**

has often used extremely strange methods of prediction . In ancient Rome , for

 **أعضاء داخلية تختبر تضحي بـ الحكماء**

example " wise men " would sacrifice animals and examine their internal organs

 **تنجح تنبؤات معركة ينصح**

 before advising generals to go into battle. Did these predictions work ? Well , your

 **لديهم ربما نجاح متكرر مع أن تخمين**

guess is as good as mine… though their frequent " success" just might have had

 **بشكل معقول جيش الحقيقة**

something to do with the fact that the Romans army was normally considerably stronger than its enemies!أعداء **تحدد ممل الأحداث**

**2** Nowadays , prediction of future events is more prosaic, limiting itself to the

 **الطقس جعل العلم التطورات اتجاهات مادية**

weather and financial trends. Modern developments in science have made weather

 **تراث الدولة ما زالت يوجد بدقة على سبيل الافتراض**

forecasting supposedly much more accurately . But there are still country folk who

 **لون النظر في طقس الغد يخبر عن بدقة**

can accurately tell you tomorrow's weather by looking at the colour of the evening

 **علماء الاجتماع من ناحية أخرى**

sky , or by examining the wetness or otherwise of seaweed Sociologists and

 **تعتمد على تغيرات محبطة تجعل للأبد الاقتصاديين**

economists are forever making depressing projections into the future based on

 **يصل التضخم على سبل المثال أقصد تعلم الحاضر اتجاهات**

trends up the present . You know what I mean ? For example , "inflation may reach a

 **يهبط** جيدا أسعار الممتلكات نهاية

five-year high by the end of the year and property prices could well fall by up to 25%" **واضحة المتنبئين بالمستقبل يوجه**

**3** note the use of the verbs ***may*** and ***could*** . Futurologists are keen to steer clear

 **يلومهم بدقة**

of words like ***will , won't*** and ***definitely.*** Then no-one can blame them if their

 **كارثة مؤكدة يحدث يفشل تنبؤ**

prediction fails to take place . So , when you next read of imminent catastrophe?

Well, my advice is … cheer up ! It may never happen.

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**Answers 5a : a- 2 b - 3 c – 1**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Answers 5b :**

 **1-b The last sentence in paragraph 1 (Well, your guess …).**

**2-a But there are still country folk … 3a Last**

**sentence of paragraph 3**.

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Lesson 2

Optimism versus Pessimism

 bright side الجانب المضيء

beat = defeat يهزم

fair عادل- الخير – الحق

complain يشكو

optimistic متفائل

pessimistic متشائم

damage يدمر

expectations توقعات

 conference مؤتمر

tyranny استبداد

attitude موقف

social اجتماعي

depressed مكتئب

outcome ناتج

positive ايجابي

negative سلبي

**Answers 1 :**

**Optimistic: Look on the bright side. Don’t worry, be happy. Tomorrow is another day.**

**Pessimistic: You can’t beat the system. It never rains but it pours. Life isn’t fair.**

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**Answers 2a :**

**Text A: is the front and back cover of a book.**

**Text B : is a newspaper article.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

 **A** if you are tired of being told : " Cheer up ! Things could be worse. **يمكن أن تسوء الأمور**

" Smile – look on the bright side" **ابتسم – أنظر للجانب المضيء**

 **لنفسك ما قلته ليس سيئا الشكوى توقف عن**

" Stop complaining – it's not that bad " If you have ever said to yourself.

" What's to stop things from getting worse?" **ماذا يجب عمله كي لا تسوء الأمور**

" The bright side isn't that bright " **الجانب المضيء هو ليس بهذا الشكل**

 **يؤكد على سيئة لهذا الحد الشكوى**

Why should I stop complaining ? It is pretty bad " Then you need to assert your

 **الطريقة تبين الكتاب يشتكي حق غير قابل للتحول**

inalienable right to gripes (complain)- and this book will show you how.

 **ينظر في تدفعنا فعليا**

Self-help books abound. And virtually every one of them pushes us to look on the

 **سعيد ايجابي مبتهج متفائل أكثر الجانب المضيء**

bright side- to be ever more optimistic, cheerful , positive , happy. If this "don't

 **مساعدة النفس كثيرة نحتاج أن يعمل الحياة معالجة سعيد**

worry" be happy " approach to life worked, would we need so many of these self-

 **فقط شيء عن تعيس عندما أوقات يوجد**

help books ? Aren't there times when you feel miserable about something and just want to complain about it ?

 **أمريكي صحتك تدمر الجانب المضيء النظر في**

**B** Always looking on the bright side can damage your health, American

 **هاجموا مؤتمر سنوي الالتقاء يعتقد علماء النفس**

psychologists believe . Meeting at their annual conference , they attacked what they

 **يتنبأ به التفاؤل الشديد نوع موقف ايجابي طغيان اصطلحوا**

termed "the tyranny of positive attitude": the kind of relentless optimism preached

 **مؤتمر – ندوة مدراء الاعمال المرشد الروحي**

by American self-help gurus and business managers. A symposium at American

 **يغفل أن يوصي قرروا مؤتمر جمعية**

psychological Association conference decided to recommend " the overlooked virtues of negativity." يوضح مبتهج الضغط يعتقدون علماء النفس

 A growing band of psychologists believe that the pressure to be cheerful glosses

 **الناس بعض يجعل ربما غالبا فأل**

over a person's need for a good moan every so often and may make some people depressed.

Dr J. Norem , a social psychologist at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, has

 **بشكل سخيف يشمل تشاؤم دفاعي**

produced a study on " defensive pessimism " . This involves people setting absurdly

 **الاعداد مواقف صعبة يتعامل مع أنفسهم توقعات**

low expectations for themselves to help master difficult situations. Preparing for an

 **بينما ناتج يتخيل المتفائل على سبيل المثال**

interview , for example , the optimist imagines only the best outcome , whereas the

 **محرفة سكب القهوة السجادة تزل قدمه يفكر في متشائم دفاعي**

defensive pessimist thinks of tripping over the carpet , spilling the coffee , garbling

 **يتجنب ينوي أن وسائل المتشائم الأسوأ تخشى**

answers. If he or she fears the worst, the pessimist devices means to avoid it : by

 **قدمته عندما رفض كعوب أكثر من**

wearing low shoes rather than heels, by refusing coffee when offered , and being thoroughly prepared with answers.

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**Answers 2b :**

**1 B ‘*Always looking on the bright side can damage your health …*’ 2 A and B. Text A: the whole text talks about thepositive effects of complaining. Text B: ‘*A growing band of psychologists believes that the pressure to be cheerful glosses over a person’s need for a good moan every so often …*’ 3 A ‘… *virtually every one of them pushes us to look on the bright side …*’ 4 A ‘*If this ‘don’t worry, be happy’ approach to life worked, would we need so many of these self-help books?*’ 5 B ‘*If he or she fears the worst,***

**Grammar**

**The Conditional Clauseالجملة الشرطية**

**الحالة الأولى إذا كان فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط** **,فان جواب الشرط يتكون من المصدر will +**

**If  present simple Will + infinitive الفعل في المصدر**

**Will + infinitive If  Present simple مضارع بسيط**

If you ***study*** hard, you ***will succeed***.

**We will = We'll**

**Will not = won't**

If I ***have*** a camera , I ***will take*** some photos .

He ***will win*** the prize , if he ***does*** his best .

They ***will come*** if you ***phone*** them .

**و لكننا اذا كنا نعبر عن حقيقة علمية ثابتة أو شيء مؤكد الحدوث فاننا نستخدم الفعلين في المضارع البسيط**

**If  present simple  present simple**

**present simple ** **If  present simple**

If you ***boil*** water , it ***evaporates*** .

If you ***put*** sugar in water , it ***dissolves*** .

If you ***heat*** ice , it ***becomes*** water .

**الحالة الثانية : تستخدم للتعبير عن اشياء خيالية غير واقعية تدخل ضمن نطاق التمني او التخيل**

**If  ed- V2 would + infinitive الفعل في المصدر**

 **Would + infinitive  If  ed- V2**

**If  were ( لكل الضمائر ) would + infinitive الفعل في المصدر**

If I ***had*** a lot of money , I***’d buy*** a new car .

If you ***went*** to the club , you ***would meet*** them What ***would*** you ***do*** if he ***came*** late ?

**Choose the right answer:**

1-If we used better fertilizers, our crops ................ faster.

**a-would grow b- will grow c- can grow d- grow**

# 2-If you had to live in another country, where ……………… go?

a- **do go b- did go c- will go d-would go**

3-If I had enough time, I………………………for a walk .

**a-will go b-would go c-should go d- can go**

4-If you run fast, you ……………………. the race.

**a-will win b- would c-should d-could**

5- If you ...................... to the party , I would be angry .

**a-didn’t come b-don’t come c-hadn’t come d- wouldn’t come**

6- If I have enough money , I…………………. that car .

**a-will buy b- buys c-bought d-to buy**

7- They will take good photos if they ……………….. a good camera .

**a- has b-have c-had d- having**

8-If she ………………. time , she would visit us .

**a- has b-have c-had d-will have**

9-If I won some money , I …………………….. a new car .

**a-will buy b-would buy c- buys d-buy**

10-If she…………………….. up early, she would catch the bus .

**a-gets b-got c-getting d- get**

11- We will arrive early if we…………………… a taxi.

**a-take b-took c-takes d-taking**

12- My friends will get high marks if they …………………. hard

**a- studies b-study c-studied d-will study**

**Answers 3A :**

**a- In sentence 1, the speaker thinks making a lot of money is more likely. They have used the first conditional which is used to talk about possible or likely situations now, in the future, or generally.**

 **In sentence 2, they have used the second conditional which is used to talk about impossible, unlikely, or hypothetical situations (so they do not think they will make a lot of money). b In sentence 1, the speaker sounds like more of an optimist. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Answers 3b :**

**a The speaker in sentence 1 is talking about regular behavior because they are using the zero conditional. This is used to talk about general habits and truths**

**b The speaker in the second sentence is using the second conditional. This is used to talk about an imaginary situation which is not true at the moment. c In sentence 1, ‘if’ can be replaced by ‘whenever’ because it refers to a general truth in the present.**

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**Answers 3c :**

**didn’t study. I didn’t pass the test.**

Lesson 3- What If

 compartment حجرة

mental عقلي

assessed أكد

security الأمن

on-board على متن الطائرة

intruder متطفل

manage to ينجح في

incident حادث

 mistake خطأ

unless اذا لم

gate بوابة

document وثيقة

check-into فحص – تدقيق

deranged مشوش الذهن

passenger مسافر – راكب

cockpit قمرة القيادة

**Answers 1b : 1-C 2-B 3-A**

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**Audioscript track 27**

 **برد عندي منذ عدة أيام الطقس تحت أشعر**

Jake:I started to feel a bit under the weather a couple of days ago. I had a bad cold

 **أشعر فعليا خطأ كبير السباحة قررت**

but I decided to go swimming yesterday. Big mistake. Today I really feel bad. I’ve

 **اذا لم حمى عندي صداع مخيف اسبرين**

taken some aspirin but I have a terrible headache and I think I have a fever. Unless I

 **غدا العمل قادر على قريبا أفضل أشعر**

start feeling better soon, I won’t be able to go to work tomorrow. If I … don’t get it together soon …

 **نفس من طائرة ألحق**

2 Paul I had to catch a plane from San Diego to San Francisco, but that same

 **قبل ألغي أريد اجتماع هام الى حد ما**

afternoon I had a fairly important meeting and didn’t want to cancel it. By the time

 **حركة مرور كثيفة المطار بسرعة قدت الى**

it was over, I was late. I drove really fast to the airport but there was a lot of traffic. I

 **الاجتماع البوابة من بعيدا تجر الطاائرة**

arrived just as the plane was pulling away from the gate. I went to the meeting

 **رحلة جوية فقدت طويلا استمر فعليا**

because it was really important, but it lasted so long I missed my flight. If I … had made that flight …

 **تقرير** يحدث عندما أكره

3 Andrew I hate it when this happens. I was doing a long report on my computer

 **يفقد بشكل منتظم أحفظ انقطاع كهرباء**

and there was a power cut. Unless you save your work regularly, you can lose it all

 **وثيقة أحفظ نسيت بالفعل تنطفئ الطاقة**

when the power goes off. Well, of course I had forgotten to save the document, so

 **صفحات كل شيء فقدت انطفأ**

when the computer went dead I lost the whole thing five pages! I would have

saved …

**Answers 1b :**

**1- It means a general feeling of ill health, (being tired, getting headaches, etc.) even though you’re not actually sick.**

**2- He went swimming.**

**3- He had an important meeting which he didn’t want to miss.**

**4- There was a power cut.**

**5- He hadn’t saved the report so he lost the document.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Grammar**

**If and unless**

**ملحوظة : -**

 **unless = if … not يمكن استخدام كلمة unless بدلا من if**

**If** he **doesn't** study hard , he will fail.

**Unless** he study hard , he will fail.

**If** she **doesn't** buy meat , she won't cook Kapsah.

**Unless** she buy meat , she won't cook Kapsah.

They would lose the match **if** they **didn't** play hard.

They would lose the match **Unless** they play hard.

**If** he **didn't** run fast he wouldn't win the race.

**Unless** he run fast he wouldn't win the race.

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**Answers 2a :**

**2- *If* + past simple (second conditional) plus *wouldn’t + have* + past participle (third conditional). The action happened.**

**3- *would +* bare infinitive (second conditional) plus *if +* past perfect (third conditional). The action happened.**

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**Answers 2b :**

**1 -won’t come 2- wouldn’t have seen 3- would still be 4 - hadn’t told**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Answers 2d :**

**1- If it doesn’t rain, we’re going to the beach on Saturday. / We’re going to the beach on Saturday if it doesn’t rain.**

**2- Unless you write to me, I’ll be angry with you. / I’ll be**

**angry with you unless you write to me.**

**3- Unless Mustafa can**

**play in this week’s game, our team will probably lose. / Our team**

**Near Disaster on Jumbo Jet**

 **من تطير الخطوط الجوية طبيعي بشكل واضح**

 Everything was apparently normal on the British Airways Boeing 747 flying from

 **مشوش الذهن المحيط الأطلسي فوق تطير الطائرة كولومبيا**

London to Colombia. The plane was flying over the Atlantic ocean when a deranged

 **يستولي على قمرة القيادة انفجر فجأة مسافر**

passenger. Juan Martinez , suddenly burst into cockpit and tried to take over the controls. **العراك أثناء تشاجر الدخيل**

The intruder struggled with captain William Hagan , and during the struggle

 **انخفضت الطيار الالكتروني أطفأ نجح في**

Martinez managed to turn off the auto pilot . The plane plummeted 4,000 metres., causing panic among the 379 passengers on board.

 Hagan managed to overpower Martinez , and co-pilot Richard Webb controlled

 **أجبرا الطيارين الطريق أعادها الطائرة**

the aircraft and got it back on course. The two pilots forced Martinez , 27 , a

 **مكتوف اليدين حيث كان قمرة الجزء العلوي**

Colombian , into an upper-deck compartment , where he was handcuffed.

 **فحص لاحقا أذنه ضرب**

Fifty-three -year old Hagan, who was bitten on the ear , was later examined by

 **كان أطفال زوجة أجازه مغادرة قبل**

doctors before leaving on holiday with his wife and two children. They were also on board during the incident

 Martinez is now being assessed by a Colombian mental hospital. The pilots have

 **الطاقم الأرضي مدربين تدقيق يوقف اقترحوا**

suggested that he might have been stopped at check-in if more trained ground staff

 **بالفعل مقاييس أمنية اضافية الركاب متاحة**

had been available to talk to passengers .Extra security measures already being

 **أبواب القمرة القيادة أغلقوا شاشات تشمل**

suggested include passenger screening on all flights, locked flight deck doors and on-board security guards.**حراس أمن**

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**Answers 3b :**

**1-B 2-D 3-A 4-E 5-C (also possible: 4C 5E)**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Answers 3c :**

**jumbo jet, co-pilot, pilot, aircraft, upper-deck compartment, Boeing 747, flying, plane, cockpit, controls, check-in, ground staff, passengers, flights, flight deck, on-board, security guards, Captain, autopilot, plummet. Possible categories could be: people, on the airplane, at the airport.**

Lesson 4

Career choices

**Assess your strengths :**

 **قدرات مهارات أقوى**

Make a list of your strongest skills and abilities . Ask your family and friends for their

 **ذكاء أنواع عديدة تذكر**

input. Remember that there are many kinds of intelligence . Are you good with

 **ربما اصلاح البناء ماهر الأرقام**

words or figures? Are you skillful at building or fixing things ? May be you have a natural ability to help people.

**2-Gather career data:**

**مهارة تدريب الراتب الوظائف مختلفة معلومات تكتشف**

Try to find out information about different types of jobs , their pay , training and skill

 **فرص التقدم جداول ظروف العمل متطلبات**

requirement ,working conditions ,schedules , advancement opportunities and project growth. **نمو المشروع**

**3-Tap into your network : جداول فكر وظائف مختلفة حقائق**

Find out about the day-to-day realities of different occupations. Consider scheduling

 **ناقش الاهتمام مجال محترف لقاء المعلومات**

an " information interview with a professional in your field of interest .Discuss

 **ترقية تدريب راتب الآخرين بمفردك ظروف العمل**

working conditions ( alone / with others), the salary , training , **promotion**, and the best and worst parts of the job.

**4-Research your labour market:**

 **بالفعل مجتمعهم تكتشف درجة تحصل على**

Sometimes students will get a degree , only to discover their community is already

 **مؤسسات شركات مجالاتهم مؤهلين مشبعة**

saturated with qualified workers in their field. Check with companies or institutions

in your field to see how many people they employ in your area, possible openings and expected growth or decline.

**5-Take career tests:- جدارة اختبار الكفاءة تقدم**

Many schools , universities and companies offer career guidance testing , aptitude,

**أكثر أعمال تستكشف يختبر أسلوب الشخصية اهتمام**

interest and personality –style tests help you discover which careers would be most satisfying for you.

**6-Job shadow or volunteer:**

 **صورة الوظيفة خلال بالفعل رؤية معلومات أولية**

Get first-hand knowledge by seeing the job in action. Through job shadowing , you

 **يخصل على مهتم يعمل شخص ما مراقبة**

can spend a day observing someone working in a job you're interested in . Or get

 **جيدا يبدو التطوع العمل التطوعي خلال خبرة العمل**

actual work experience through volunteer work. Volunteering looks good on your resume and often leads to job offer .

 **Reported questions : Yes – No Question*.***

**إذا كان السؤال يبدا بفعل مساعد من :**

**verb to Be** - **verb to have** - **Defective verbs**

**نبدأ الجملة بكلمة : كلمة استفهام - He asked me if**

1. **نقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد**
2. **نحول الضمائر كما يلي** :

**You you your yourself**

 **I me my myself**

**He him his himself**

**نحول جميع الأفعال لماضيها**

**am – is  was  had been**

**are  were  had been**

**have – has had had had**

**present simple  past simple  past perfect**

**play- plays  played  had played**

**go  went  had gone**

**don't – doesn't  didn't +V1  hadn't + V3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ظروف المكان | ظروف الزمان  |
| here **there** there **over there** this  **that** these **those**  | tomorrow **the next day** next week **the following week** yesterday **the day before** last week **the week before** today **that day** now **then** ago **before**  |

 “Can you answer the question for me ?”

**He asked me if I could answer the question for him.**

 “ Have you finished your work ?"

**He asked me if I had finished my work.**

 “Has your friend gone with you to Alexandria ?”

**He asked me if my friend had gone with me to Alexandria.**

 **\*\* أما إذا كان السؤال يبداْ بكلمة DOES - Do** **نحذفها و نضع فعل الجملة الأساسي في التصريف الثاني**

 “ Do you go to school on Friday ?”

**He asked me if I went to school on Friday**

” Does your father work in Cairo ?”

 **He asked me if my father worked in Cairo**

“ Do your friends speak French ?”

**He asked me if my friend spoke French.**

 “ Does your brother phone you ?”

**He asked me if my brother phoned me.**

**أما إذا كان السؤال يبدا بكلمة Did ......... نحذفها و نضع فعل الجملة (had + p .p .) أي ماضي تام .**

 “ Did your father arrive yesterday ?”

**He asked me if my father had arrived the day before.**

“Did they paint the house last week ?”.

**He asked me if they had painted the week before.**

**أما إذا كان السؤال يبدا بكلمة استفهام**

1. **نربط بنفس كلمة الاستفهام .**
2. **نطبق كل ما سبق بخصوص الفعل المساعد**

“ When can you see me?"

**He asked me When I could see him.**

 “When did you pay back the car ?”

**He asked me When I had paid back the car.**

"What are you looking for ?”

**He asked me what I was looking for.**

“ Where does Ali phone ?”

**He asked me where Ali phoned.**

“ When did Dickens write “Great Expectations ?”

**He asked me when Dickens wrote Great Expectations.**

 “Why did the prisoner escape ?”

**He asked me why the prisoner had escaped.**

**Choose the right answer :-**

1-Ahmad's father asked him why …….. late

**a-are you come b-had he come c-he had come has he come**

2- Nabila asked Samia if ……………… to buy the red dress .

**a-was she going b-she is going c-is she going d-she was going**

3-The policeman asked the boy if he ………..anything .

**a-lose b-had lost c-have lost d-losing**

4-Ali asked Sami if he ……………the Saudi Kapsah .

**a-like b- likes c-liked d-has liked**

5-He said that he ………….. a good match .

**a- playing b- has played c- played d- plays**

6-He asked me ………… on holiday .

**a-where do I go b- where I went c-where did I go d-where will I go**

7-He said he ……… the sound of an engine .

**a-could hear b- can hear c- hears d-hearing**

8-She asked her uncle if ………….. have a drink .

**a-can she b- she can c- could she d- she could**

9-Nabil …….. Sami what he wanted to do on Friday ?

**a-asked b-told c- said d- tells**

10-She asked him if there ............ enough sugar in his tea .

**a) is b- are c-was d- were**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Answers 3b :**

**1- He asked me if I had worked as a volunteer. 2- Sultan asked me if I had done an aptitude test. 3- Laila asked me if accuracy was one of my skills.**

 **4- Basim asked me why I had applied for the job. 5- Shadi asked me what time I could arrive for work.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**1- [name] asked me what plans I had for my future.**

**2- [name] asked me what subjects I liked most.**

**3- [name] asked me what jobs I thought I would prefer.**

**4- [name] asked me how I found / find out information about the job I want.**

**5- [name] asked me if I can / could speak any foreign languages.**

**6- [name] asked me if I had any work experience and how long I had done it for.**

**7- [name] asked me if I had plans to go to university.**