

## الدرس 01

### “Providing that / Provided that / As long as “

- 1) We will eradicate corruption providing that governments punish corrupt people.
  - 2) We will eradicate corruption provided that governments punish corrupt people.
  - 3) We will eradicate corruption as long as governments punish corrupt people.
- (1) نستطيع القضاء على الفساد بشرط أن الحكومة تعاقب المفسدين.

“Providing that / Provided that / As long as “ ➡ “بشرط أن“

We use “ Providing that – Provided that – as long as” to express **the Condition**

نستعمل “ Providing that / Provided that / As long as “ للتعبير عن الشرط

- 1) We will eradicate corruption providing that governments punish corrupt people.

**Future Simple (Verb)**

**Present Simple (Verb)**

Providing (that) governments punish corrupt people , we will eradicate corruption.

ملاحظة: يكمننا الاستقاء عن الكلمة “that” بدون تغيير في معنى الجملة.

- 1) The country will prosper as long as we fight corruption.

Result Clause	Conjunction	Conditional Clause
<b>The Future Simple (Verb)</b>	<b>Provided (that) Providing (that) As long as</b>	<b>The Present Simple (Verb)</b>

- 2) As long as we fight corruption , the country will prosper.

Conjunction	Conditional Clause	Comma	Result Clause
<b>Provided (that) Providing (that) As long as</b>	<b>The Present Simple (Verb)</b>	<b>( , )</b>	<b>The Future Simple (Verb)</b>

ملاحظة: عندما نضع أدوات الشرط في بداية الجملة لابد من وضع فاصلة بين الجملتين.

**Activity One: Combine the following sentence pairs using the conjunction in brackets, making the necessary changes.**

- 1) a) I go to university. (As long as)  
b) I get my BAC Exam.
- 2) a) You can't drive the car. (Providing)  
b) You are 18 years old.
- 3) a) She fails the exam (Provided that)  
b) She does not revise her lessons.
- 4) a) I don't go out this evening. (providing that)  
b) I can watch my best movie.
- 5) a) You can't be a doctor. (as long as)  
b) You are very good at sciences.

**Activity Two: Read the sentences and decide whether they are "Correct" or "Incorrect".**

- 1) Providing that it does not rain, I will go out.  
a) Correct  
b) Incorrect
- 2) As long as you will eat junk food, you put weight on.  
a) Correct  
b) Incorrect
- 3) You can drive the car provided you drive slowly.  
a) Correct  
b) Incorrect
- 4) Providing that you will ask me, you will take my car.  
a) Correct  
b) Incorrect
- 5) As long as governments will pass severe laws, corruption will decrease.  
a) Correct  
b) Incorrect



## الدرس 02

### “ Wish ”

1) I wish you **stopped** smoking. أتمنى لو أنك توقفت التدخين.

2) I wish I were a rich man. أتمنى لو أنني انسان غني.

➤ We use “I wish” to express a **Regret** about a **Present Situation** that is **Impossible to Change**.

➤ نستعمل “I wish” للتعبير عن الندم عن وضعية في الوقت الحاضر و التي لا يمكن تغييرها. و تكون الجملة كالتالي (أهم شيء لابد من مراعاته هو زمن الفعل بعد I wish)

**I + wish + (that) Subject + Verb (Past Simple)**

➤ بالنسبة للكلمة (that) **يمكنك** وضعها في الجملة كما لا يؤثر عدم وضعها في الجملة.

1) I am very fat now. I wish I had not eaten too much.

2) I did not pass the exam. I wish I had followed the advice of my teachers.

➤ To express a **Regret** about the **past simple**, we use:

➤ في حالة التعبير عن الندم عن حدث/ وضع من الماضي، نضع الفعل بعد “I wish” في العاضى التام “The Past Perfect” و تكون الجملة كالتالي:

**Subject + wish (that) + Verb (the Past Perfect)**

1) I wish I would meet my friend tomorrow. أتمنى أن التقى بصديقي غدا

2) I wish you would **stop** talking. أتمنى أن تتوقف عن الحديث.

➤ To express a **future wish** we use:

للتعبير عن أمنية في المستقبل نستعمل بعد “I wish” الكلمة “would” و الفعل يكون غير مصرف “Stem” و تكون الجملة كالتالي:

**Subject + wish + would + Verb (Stem)**

ملاحظة: يمكننا التفريق بين نوع الأمنية (Past , Present , Future) من خلال معنى الجملة أو من خلال ظروف الزمان (The Time Markers) الموجودة في الجملة.

**Activity One: Choose 'a, b, or c' and complete the following sentences.**

- 1) I don't have a car. I wish I ..... a car.  
a) have                      b) having                      c) had
- 2) I am at work right now. I wish I ..... free.  
a) was                      b) were                      c) been
- 3) He was absent yesterday. He wishes that ..... present.  
a) had                      b) was                      c) had been
- 4) It is too cold outside. I wish it ..... warm.  
a) was                      b) being                      c) had been
- 5) She can't drive the car. She wishes that she ..... the car.  
a) would drive              b) can drive                      c) could drive
- 6) The flowers are dying. I wish that it .....  
a) rained                      b) raining                      c) will rain

**Activity Two : Complete these sentences using "would / wouldn't".**

- 1) I wish people ..... protect and feed the animals.
- 2) I wish people ..... cut off trees anymore.
- 3) I wish my students ..... finish their homework on time.
- 4) I wish my mother ..... cook pasta. I love it !
- 5) I wish people ..... pick the flowers.
- 6) I wish people ..... give bribery anymore.
- 7) I wish governments ..... jail corrupt people.

**Activity Three: Complete the following sentences using the past simple / the past perfect.**

- 1) a) I am shy.  
b) I wish that I .....
- 2) a) I found the test very difficult.  
b) I wish .....
- 3) a) She went out without an umbrella.  
b) She wishes .....
- 4) a) I have too much work to do now.  
c) I wish .....



## الدرس 03

### “ Should / Ought to / Had better ”

“Should, Ought to, and Had better” are Three Modal Verbs used to give Advice and Warning.

- نستعمل “Should / Ought to / Had better” للتعبير عن النصيحة أو التحذير

Modal	Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Question (?)
<b>Should</b>	Subject + should + V (stem)	Should + not + stem Shouldn't + stem	Should + Subject + Stem
<b>Ought to</b>	Subject + ought to + V (stem)	ought not to + Verb (stem)	-----
<b>Had better</b>	Subject + had better + V (stem)	Subject + had better + not + V (stem)	-----

“Ought to / Had better” don't have The Interrogative Form (Question Form)

- “Ought to / Had Better” لا نستعملهما في طرح السؤال.

❖ We use “should / ought to” to give Advice or an Opinion

- “should / ought to” نستعملهما للتعبير عن النصيحة أو ابداء الرأي.

1) Your grades are too weak. You **should study** hard.

- نتألمج ضعفة علك بالدراسة أكثر. = نصيحة / ابداء رأي

2) You **ought not to watch** TV for too much time.

- عليك ألا تشاهد التلفاز لوقت أطول. = نصيحة / ابداء رأي

1) You **had better drive** the car slowly.

2) You **had better not waste** your time playing video games.

❖ We use had better to give advice. If one does not follow this advice there will be a problem / a danger.

- نستعمل “Had better” لإعطاء نصيحة، لكن في حالة عدم اتباع هذه النصيحة يتسبب في مشكل أو خطر للشخص.

ملاحظة: دائما نضع الفعل المصدر (Verb Stem) بعد “Had better, ought to, should” أي الفعل يكون غير مصرف.

**Activity One: Choose "a, b, or c" to complete the following sentences.**

- 1) You should ..... right now. It is too early.  
a) going                      b) go                      c) went
- 2) I had better ..... I am not feeling well.  
a) not go out              b) don't going out              c) go out not
- 3) You ought to ..... a new car.  
a) to buy                      b) buying                      c) buy
- 4) What ..... I do now? I am lost!  
a) ought to                      b) had better                      c) should
- 5) She had better ..... this medicine now. It will help her relief.  
a) taking                      b) take                      c) took

**Activity Two: Find the mistakes in these sentences. Rewrite the sentences correctly.**

- 1) He ought take him to the hospital.  
.....
- 2) You should to help people.  
.....
- 3) He has better do his homework daily.  
.....
- 4) He is ill. He ought to not go out this evening.  
.....
- 5) I had not better put hot water on the burn.  
.....

**Activity Three: Complete the following sentences using the appropriate expression from the list.**

go to the doctor – leave now - not do that again – go to another the restaurant – take a sandwich with me
---

- 1) I have to be at school in ten minutes.  
I .....
- 2) You don't look very well.  
You .....
- 3) The restaurant is often crowded.  
We .....
- 4) I will not have time to go out for lunch.  
I .....
- 5) I was very angry with you.  
You .....



## الدرس 04

**“ It is time / It is about time / It is high time ”**

- 1) It is time you **revised** your lessons.
- 2) It is about time you **revised** your lessons.
- 3) It is high time you **revised** your lessons.

**“It is time / It is about time / It is high time”** are expressions used to express **dissatisfaction**.

- نستخدم “It is time / It is about time / It is high time” للتعبير عن حالة الاستياء / أو لنقد وضعية معينة ، و تكون الجملة كالتالي:

**It is time + Subject + Verb (In the Past Simple tense)**

ملاحظة: أهم شيء هو زمن الفعل بعد “It is time / It is about time / It is high time” ودائما يكون في الماضي البسيط “The Past Simple”

**Activity One: Choose the correct verb to complete the following sentences.**

- 1) It time you ..... to bed. It is 11:30 pm.  
a) go                      b) going                      c) went
- 2) It is high time people ..... giving bribery.  
a) Stopped                      b) stop                      c) stopping
- 3) It is about time rich people ..... the taxes.  
a) Pay                      b) paid                      c) paying
- 4) It is time governments ..... tax evasion.  
a) Fighting                      b) fight                      c) fought

**Activity Two: Re-order the following words to get coherent sentences.**

1) / It / high time / it is / to bed / 11 pm / . / is / went / you / . /

.....

2) / you / It / about / . / studying / is / started / time /

.....

3) / governments / It / high / is / . / corruption / fought / time /

.....

4) / to / for a new / It is / time / apply / job / . / high / for me /

.....

5) / is / . / It / we / had / high / dinner / time / . / is / It / 9 pm /

.....

**Activity Two: Complete the following sentences using the right verb from the list.**

start / eat / finish / stop / do / speak / buy / clean
--

1) It's high time we ..... to home. It is too dirty.

2) It's about time to ..... to study harder.

3) It's time you ..... to your parents about the problem.

4) It's about time to ..... smoking.

5) It's time you ..... your homework.

6) It's high time my father ..... a new car. His car is very old.

7) It's high time he ..... less food. He is very overweight!

8) It's about time we ..... the project on time.



## الدرس 05

### “(السبب) The Cause”

To express the cause, we use **connectors / conjunctions** and **expressions**.

<b>Connectors</b>	<b>For, Because, As, Since</b>
<b>Expressions</b>	<b>Because of , due to, owing to, Thanks to</b>

#### Example:

- 1) I study hard **because** I want to pass the final exam.
- 2) I missed the bus **as** I got up very late this morning.
- 3) **Since** he is too fat, he can't run very fast.

<b>Sentence 1</b>	<b>The conjunction</b>		<b>Sentence 2</b>
<b>The Conjunction</b>	<b>Sentence 2</b>	<b>Comma (,)</b>	<b>Sentence 1</b>

Eg: 1) She can't go out right now **because** it is raining outside.

**Because** it is raining outside , she can't go out right now.

**Because** can be replaced by: “ For, As , Since “

The Cause Expressions: “**Because of / Due to / Owing to / Thanks to**”

#### Examples:

- 1) **Because of** the snow , the flights were cancelled.
- 2) I got bad results **due to / owing to** the difficulty of the exam.
- 3) **Thanks to** his hard work , he got super results.

**He got super results thanks to his hard work.**

<b>Thanks to / Due to / Owing to + A Noun Phrase</b>
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**Activity One: Choose "a, b, or c" to complete the following sentences.**

- 1) The police arrested him ..... he broke into the bank last night.  
a) because                      b) due to                      c) owing to
- 2) ..... being too busy yesterday, I couldn't come.  
a) as                              b) since                      c) due to
- 3) She got bad results ..... his laziness.  
a) for                              b) due to                      c) because
- 4) My friend was punished ..... she laid on the teacher.  
a) as                              b) due to                      c) because of
- 5) I didn't finish the movies ..... It wasn't very enjoyable.  
a) Owing to                      b) because of                      c) because

**Activity Two: re-order the following words to get coherent sentences.**

- 1) Because / . / , / love / I / you / I / will / for you / do everything /  
.....
- 2) / since / it / . / I / too late / will / to home / go / is /  
.....
- 3) / We / due to / the bad weather / cancelled / . / the walk /  
.....
- 4) / owing to / came / the traffic jam / I / late / to home / . /  
.....
- 5) / thanks to / . / She / her intelligence / good marks / got /  
.....

**Activity Three:**

**A) Match the following pairs to get coherent sentences.**

A	B
She phoned the police	He is going to Paris
I didn't have any lunch	losing his wallet
He wants to learn French	I thought it might rain
Our plane was delayed	I wasn't hungry
I took an umbrella	the fog

**B) Match the pairs using: "because / because of".**

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....
- 4) .....
- 5) .....

## الدرس 05

### ‘‘ The Result ’’ (النتيجة)

We express the result with **connectors / conjunctions** and expressions.

Connectors	So, Therefore, Thus, Consequently
Expressions	As a result , As a consequence,

- 1) I have a sore throat , so I will go to the doctor.
- 2) I went to bed late yesterday; therefore / consequently, I did not get up early.
- 3) He took the taxi. Thus, he arrived too early.

Sentence 1	The Result conjunction	Sentence 2
العبارة 1	الرابط (النتيجة)	العبارة 2

- 1) I am very busy , so I can't watch the movie now.

**The Cause Clause**

**Result Clause**

- أنا مشغول حاليا ، إذن لا أستطيع مشاهدة الفيلم الآن.

**ملاحظة:** الروابط التي تدل على النتيجة ‘‘The Result Conjunctions’’ لا تأتي في بداية الجملة اطلاقا. دائما تأتي في وسط الجملة.

عند استعمال هذه الروابط لابد من احترام علامات الوقف جيدا. الجدول التالي يلخص كيفية استخدام هذه الروابط مع علامات الوقف الخاصة بها.

. Thus	therefore + as a result + Consequently + as a consequence	so	الرابط
. Thus ,	; conjunctions ,	, so	علامة الوقف



**Activity One: Choose "a, b, or c" to complete the following sentences.**

- 1) I forgot my password , ..... I can't log in my Facebook account.  
a) so                                      b) therefore                                      c) as a result
- 2) I felt very tired ; ..... , I left the party too early.  
a) Consequently                      b) thus                                      c) so
- 3) I don't know the way ..... I will take a taxi.  
a) So                                      b) Thus,                                      c) , as a result ,
- 4) There are millions of cars in the city ..... the air is unclean.  
a) so                                      b) ; therefore ,                                      c) As a result;
- 5) The earth is getting warm ..... the ice is melting.  
a) So                                      b) Thus;                                      c) ; as a consequence,
- 6) People are cutting trees off ..... wild animals are in danger.  
a) , as a result,                      b) , so,                                      c) ; consequently,

**Activity Two: Join each pair of these sentences using the conjunction in brackets.**

- 1) There was too much noise in the class.  
I could not understand the lesson. (so)  
.....

- 2) We couldn't watch the movie last night.  
The electricity went off. (therefore)  
.....

- 3) I don't have any money.  
Don't ask me again (thus)  
.....

- 4) Paul had a fever.  
He stayed at home. (consequently)  
.....

- 5) He can't drive the car.  
He always goes to work by car. (as a result)  
.....

## الدرس 06

“ So ..... that / Such .....that ”

❖ So ..... that:

Examples:

- 1) It was **so difficult** test **that** no one has got over 10.
- 2) It is **so hot** **that** I can't sleep well.
- 3) I was **so happy** last night **that** I could not sleep.

**So + Adjective + That ===== Result**

- نستعمل “ So + Adjective + that ” للتعبير عن النتيجة “ Result ”

ملاحظة: دائما نضع صفة “ Adjective ” بين “ So ..... that ”

❖ Such ..... that:

Examples:

- 1) It was **such a good** match **that** all people watched.
- 2) Algeria is **such a beautiful** country **that** many people visit it.
- 3) It is **such an expensive** car **that** I couldn't buy it.

**Such + Adjective + Noun + that ===== Result**

- نستعمل “ So + Adjective + Noun + that ” للتعبير عن النتيجة “ Result ”

ملاحظة: دائما نضع صفة متبوعة بإسم “ Adjective + Noun ” بين

“ Such..... that ”

so ..... that	so + adjective + that
such ..... that	such + adjective + noun + that

**Activity One: Complete the following sentences with:**

**“ so / such ”**

- 1) It was ..... rainy that I couldn't go shopping.
- 2) It was ..... a great movie that I repeated it many times.
- 3) My sister is ..... shy that she doesn't ask for food or for drink.
- 4) The car is ..... expensive that nobody could buy it.
- 5) She is ..... a kind woman that she has many friends.
- 6) This book is ..... interesting that I always read it.
- 7) He is ..... a clever boy that he speaks many languages.
- 8) My friend was ..... nervous that she did not speak to anyone.

**Activity Two: Join each pair of sentences using “so / such ....that”.**

1) a) Jessica is a brilliant woman.

b) Everyone wants to talk to her.

.....

2) a) I am very bored.

b) I want just to sleep.

.....

3) a) She has a great memory.

b) She is good at history.

.....