Word	Definition	
essential	extremely important and necessary روزی ا جو هری	ضر
request	a polite or formal demand for something	طلب
confusion	when you don't understand what is happening or what something means because it is not clear	ارت
deadline	a date or time by which you have to do or complete something	مو
zone	a large area that is different from other areas around it in some way	
encounter	to experience something, especially problems or opposition	يوا
available	something that can be found or obtained easily ح / متوفر	متا
maintenance	the repairs, painting etc that are necessary to keep something in good condition	صب
back up	to say or show that what someone is saying is true عم ا يكفل	يد
go off	to leave a place, especially in order to do something سرف اینزك اینتف	ينم
promptly	at the right time without being late /on time لا / فورا / في الوقت المناسب	حاة
launch	to start something, usually something big or important	يطا
contact	communication with a person , organization, country etc صل / اتصال	توا
practice	when you do a particular thing, often regularly, in order to improve your skill at it	
perspective	a way of thinking about something / viewpoint	
respond	to do something as a reaction to something that has been said or done / react	

## Word Classes

#### Verbs & Nouns: (WB P. 5)

Words as v	erbs or nouns	Wo	ords as verbs only
request	يطلب / طلب	respond	یرد <b>ا</b> یستجیب
access	يدخل / مدخل	practise	يمارس
encounter	يواجه / مواجهة	discuss	يناقش
launch	يطلق / اطلاق	assign	يحدد / يعين
contact	يتصل / تواصل	develop	يطور / ينمي

#### Note:

- "Practise" is a verb but "practice" is a noun.
- e.g. Please do your piano practice I practise the piano every day.
- (But in American English, practice is always spelled with "C", whether it is a noun or a verb.)

#### Word Groups: (WB P. 5)

#### 1 - Words to do with computing:

back up	يساند / يدعم / نسخة دعم	files	ملفات
access	يدخل (على الإنترنت)	website	موقع (انترنت)

#### 2- Words to do with organising:

co-ordinate	ينسق	contact	يتواصل
supervise	يشرف	review	يراجع / ينقد

#### 3- Words to do with time:

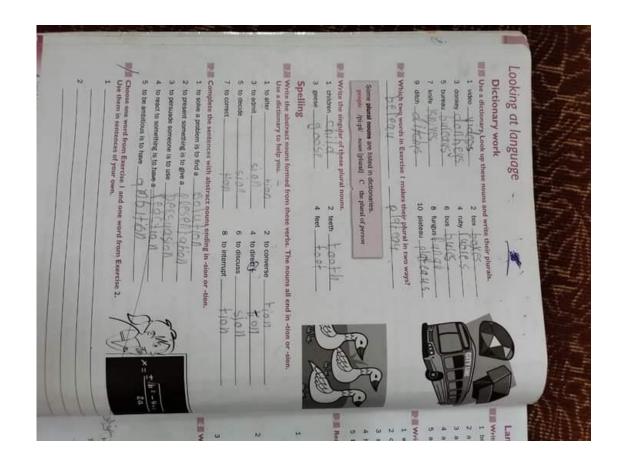
promptly	حالاً / في الوقت المناسب	deadline	مو عد نهانی
regular	منتظم		(A) W (-11)

#### 4- Words to do with speaking together:

meeting	اجتماع	conference	موتمر
discussion	مناقشة	17	- 10 - 10

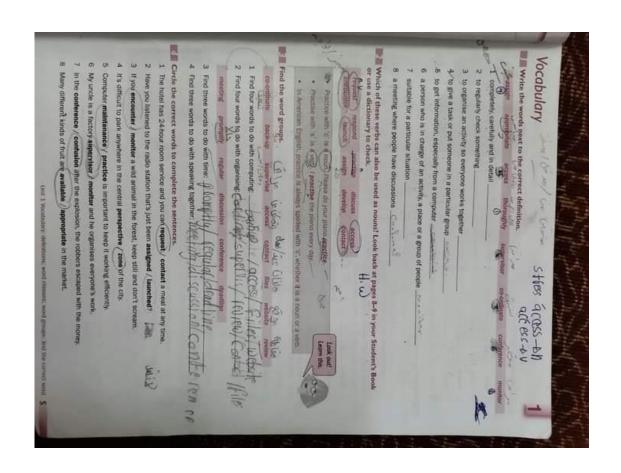
#### Opposites:

Word			Орро	site
encounter	يواجه / مواجهة	×	panic	يخاف / ذعر
stick	يتمسك	×	change	يغير
argument	جدال	×	agreement	يغير انفاق
available	متاح	×	unavailable	غير متاح
promptly	فورآ / حالا	×	late	متأخرًا
accessible	سبهل العنال	×	inaccessible	بعيد المنال
confuse	يربك /يرتبك	×	make sure	يتأكد
fall behind	يتأخر ايتخلف	×	achieve	يحلق
send	يرسل	×	receive	يستلم / يتلقى
give	يعطى	×	take	يأخذ
back up	يدعم	×	leave	ينزك



### Reading:(SBP. 8/9/10)

project	مشروع	respond	یرد / پستجیب
WWW(World Wide Web)	شبكة معلومات عائمية	add	يضيف
science	علم / علوم	grow	ينمو /يكبر
art	فن / رسم	assign	يحدد / يعين
education	فن <i>ا</i> رسم تعلیم / تربیهٔ	partner	شریك / زمیل
member	عضو / فرد	session	جلسة
environment	بينة	view	رأی / وجهة نظر
experience	خبرة / تجربة	develop	يطور 1 ينمي
introduce	يقدم	leaflet	منشور
create	ينشي <i>ا ي</i> خلق / يبدع	leader	قاند
worldwide	عالمي	essential	ضروری / جوهری
perspective	وجهة نظر	co-ordinate	ينسق
task	مهمة / شغل	co-ordination	تنسيق
present (v.)	يقدم	request	يطلب / طلب
thoughts	معتقدات / آراء	hold	يعقد / يمسك باحكام
ideas	أفكار	organise	ينظم
role	دور	discussion	مناقشة
include	يشمل / يتضمن	thoroughly	تملما
interview	حوار شخصي / مقابلة	afraid	خانف
monologue	مناجاة فردية	change	يغير اتغير اتغيير
access	مدخل / يصل لـ	conference	موتمر
material	مادة	ncounter (v.)	يو اجه
time zone	منطقة زمنية	teamwork	عمل جماعی
chart	رسم توضيحي	promptly	حالاً / فوراً
appropriate	مناسب	workload	عبء العمل
form (n.)	شکل / تکوین	panic	يخاف ا يفزع ا ذعر
contact (n)	تواصل	several	عديد
supervisor	مشرف	launch	يطلق / اطلاق
monitor	يراقب	accessible	سهل المغال
progress	تقدم	confusion	ار تباك
media	وسأنل إعلام	maintenance	صيانة
available	متاح / متوفر		موعد نهابي
design	تصبيم ايصبم	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SER	





Subj. + second verb

e.g. Jill passed her exams.

- We went to the mall

## Usage:

- We use the past simple for actions which were completed in the past.
- e.g. Philippe entered the square
  - When Philippe saw the man, he became suspicious.

## Keywords:

- Yesterday / last / ago / once / in the past / in + an old date / ancient / old days
- e.g. I met my friends 3 days ago.

Negative:

Subj + didn't + inf.

e.g. I didn't buy a new camera.

## Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Did you enjoy the film?

@Yes. | did.

@ No. | didn't.

### Wh-questions:

e.g. / Where did you go out yesterday?

I went to the club.

#### Looking at language

### A) Dictionary work (SB P. 11)

\* Nouns are countable or uncountable.

#### A countable noun

has both a singular and a plural form. Countable nouns are marked (C).

 Website/ web sart / noun (C) a place on the internet where information is available

If a noun does not form its plural by adding only s, the plural is given.

- copy / kppi/ (plural copies) noun (C) something that is exactly like something else.

#### An uncountable noun

has no plural form and refers to something which cannot be counted. It's always a singular noun. Uncountable nouns are marked (U).

- advice /ed vars/ noun (U) an opinion you give someone about what they should do
- Progress / preugres/ noun (U) the process of getting better at doing something. Some plural nouns are listed in dictionaries.
- people / pi:p(a)I/ noun (plural) (C) the plural of person.

#### Note:

(C)	(U)	(C) and $(U)$
task	advice	experience
plan	progress	
partner	information	
people	money	3



- e.g. I have been to Spain
- He has played in the team

## Usage:

#### 🖔 We use (the present perfect simple):

- for actions that have happened during a period of time leading up to the present. Exactly when the action happened is unknown or unimportant.
- e.g. Miranda and Jason have tried many sports
- when an action happened in the past and we can see the result of that action now.
- e.g. Look! Someone has broken the window.
- for states or actions which started in the past and still continue now.
- e.g. My uncle has been ill for two weeks.
- e.g. My uncle has lived in Paris since 2005

e.g. My uncle has lived in Paris since 2005.

e.g. Sally has been ill for two weeks.

#### Note:

Since	For
a definite time (2005)	a period of time(3 days)
subj. (second v.)	a (day / week/ month / year/ etc.)
Monday / Friday/ etc	an hour
May / August / etc.	the last week
5 o'clock / last week	ever
then / that time / his birth	ages / a long time



#### make or do

	Expression	Meaning
	make changes	بغير change
make	make a copy	ينسخ copy
	make an announcement	announce بعنن
do	do research	بقوم ببحث علمى research
แบ	do practice	practise يمارس

## Examples: (SB P. 127)

- 1- Professor Brown is going to make an announcement.
- 2- We need to **do** more pronunciation **practice**.
- 3- It's too late to **make** any **changes** to your work.
- 4- Please make a copy of that photo for me.
- 5- The students must do a lot of research.

### Keywords:

always	دانما	usually	عادة	once a week	مرة في الاسبوع
scmetimes	حبقا	never	أبذ	rarely = seldom	نادرا
hardly	بلكاد	every day	کل یوم	scarcely = barely	<b>ئادر</b> ا
every week	كل أسبوع	often	غثبا	twice a month	مرتان في الشهر

These frequency adverbs are put before the main verb and after (be) except for "every" which is put at the beginning or end of the sentence.

e.g. He is always late

= He always comes late

- He never plays tennis.

= He doesn't play tennis.

### Negative:

e.g. I don't like cold weather

e.g. It doesn't snow in August

## Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

Do + (I / we / you / they / a plural noun) + inf. ......?

e.g. Do you speak French?

O · Yes. do

8 - No. | don't.

Does + (he / she / it / a singular noun)+ inf. ......?

e.g. Does she live in London?

O-Yes, she does

8 - No. she doesn't.

Wh-question:

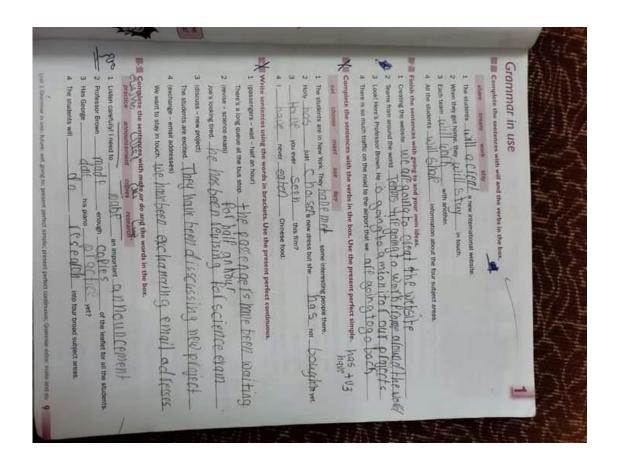
Q.W. + do / does + subject + inf. .....?

e.g. Where do you live?

- I live in Giza.

e.g. What does she watch every day?

- She watches a film.





I/You/They/We/A plural subj.

He/She/It/A singular subj. + has + been + p.ing

e.g. They have been playing tenns.

- It has been raining.

#### Usage and Keywords:

#### 🖔 We use the present perfect continuous:

- I- when an action started in the past and is still continuing now.
- e.g. Lisa has been talking on the phone for hours.
  - We often use a time phrase to show how long the action has been continuing
- e.g. ..... since 3 d'clock. ..... for a long time.
- 2- when the result of a past action is visible now and that action continued for some time.
- e.g. Meg's eyes are red. I think she's been crying.

### Negative:



e.g. | haven't been studying. - Joe hasn't been swimming.

### Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

- e.g. Has she been crying?
- Yes, she has.
- No, she hasn't.
- Have you been sleeping? Yes, I have.
- No, I haven't.

Wh-questions:

Q.W. + (have/hau) + subj. + been + 1.+ ing!

e.g. What have you been doing?  $\rightarrow 1$  have

→ I have been shopping.



#### Subject + am/in/an + going to + inf.

e.g. - I am going to miss the train.

- Jane is going to buy a new dress.

- We are going to watch TV.

#### Usage:

#### We use (be going to + infinitive):

L when talking about plans, decisions and intentions.

e.g. John is going to be a doctor

when a situation in the present means that an action is sure to happen in the future.

(a prediction with an evidence)

e.g. Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

### Keywords:

(tomorrow - next - soon - in the future - etc.)

e.g. I'll meet you tomorrow.

e.g. I'm going to trave tomorrow.

## Negative:

e.g. - It is not going to snow.

## Questions: (Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Are you going to read this book? OYes, I am. ONo, I'm not.

### Wh-question:

e.g. / Where is Sam going to go?

He is going to go to the club.

## Keywords:

already \$\phi\$ for actions which happened indeed

e.g. - He has already finished his homework

 $\gamma \epsilon t o is$  used at the end of the negative sentences or questions.

e.g. Have you finished your homework yet?

- haven't written my composition yet.

i is used to say that sth happened a very short time ago.

e.g. Harry has just gone to school.

ever 
ightarrow in questions and sentences with superlatives.

e.g. Have you ever seen a tiger?

e.g. He's the tallest man I've ever met.

never  $\rightarrow$  to express negative.

e.g. She has never been abroad.

### Negative:

e.g. They haven't finished their work. - It hasn't rained for months.

## Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Have you eaten your lunch?

O Yes I have.

8 No, I haven't.

- Has the plane landed yet?

O Yes, it has.

ØNc, it hasn't.

#### Wh-question:

e.g. Where have you been?

→ I have been to Aswan.

Idioms & Expressions:

create a website	ينشى موقعا على الانترنت	make contact	يتواصل
present thoughts and i	يقدم آراءًا وافكارًا  deas	make friends	يكون أصدقاء
go live	يصبح مباشرا (مذاعا)	make discoveries	يكتشف
access the material	يصل للمادة	have fun	يستمتع
cause confusion	يسبب ارتباكا	problem - solving	حل المشكلة
extra work	عمل زاند / عمل اضافی	keep still	يظل ثابتا
find out	يكتشف (معلومة)	share information	يشارك معلو مات
What a nuisance!	ياله من شيئ مزعج!	make changes	يصنع تغييرات / يغير
fall behind		fix a deadline	يحدد موعدا نهانيا
make sure	يتأكد	set up a website	يوسس موقعا على الانترن
give technical support	يعطى دعما فنيا	all around the world	في جميع أنحاء العالم
maintenance staff	فريق الصيانة	give advice	يعطى نصيحة
arrange (hold) a conference		encounter difficulties	or problems
10 <del>78</del> 10 W	يرتب (يعقد) موتمرا		يواجه صعوبات أومشكلات

## Prepositions:

stick with	sure of يتس	
ك فى share in	بشم بـ interested in	
call for الى	بعمل فی (مشروع) work <b>on</b> یدع	
Soldion 10	بعمل لدى work for حل	
	بعمل مع work with	
	قسم الى divide into	
رف / يتلف / يترك go <b>off</b>	التفصيل In detail	
بیب لـ / برد علی respond <b>to</b>	ناسب لـ suitable for	
غاد speak to = talk to	علی و عی بـ / مدرك لـ	
speak <b>about</b> = lalk <b>about</b>	نتمی له ایخص belong <b>to</b> یتد	
in different time zones	In charge of = responsible for	
ناطق زمنية مختلفة	سنول عن في	
keep in contact = keep (get) in touch	بتواصل مع / يبقى على اتصال مع	

leaflet / handout / broch	iure
* leaflet	منشور
e.g. This leaflet gives you advice about a good wo project.	rking practices during the
* handout	نشرة / ملزمة
e.g. Please, read the handout.	
* brochure	کتیب د عایهٔ
e.g. I have a holiday brochure.	
view / interview / review	ew
* view	رای / منظر / مشهد
e.g. What's your view on the subject?	
* interview	حوار شخصي / مقابلة شخصية
e.g. You should go to your interview in time	
* review	مقال نقدی / مراجعة
e.g. She sent us her review of the research.	
fall / fill / feel	
* fall / fell / fallen	يسقط / يقع
e.g. Your supervisor will give you advice if you fall to	pehind.
* fill / filled / filled	بملا
e.g. Fill in this form before your interview.	
* feel / felt / felt	بشعر
e.g. I feel lonely when my parents go abroad	
find out / discover / inv	ent
* find out	یکتشف ( معلومة)
e.g. To find out more, visit our website.	
* discover	يكتشف (شيئًا موجودًا)
e.g. We discovered the oil in this area.	
* invent	يخترع (شيئًا جديدًا)
e.g. Edison invented the light bulb.	



Subj. + used to + inf.

e.g. He used to have a fast car.

## Usage:

#### - We use (used to) for actions which:

1- happened regularly in the past but not now.

e.g. Joe used to walk to school but now he goes by bus

2- continued for some time in the past but not now.

e.g. Joe used to like football but now he prefers basketball.

Negative:

Subj. + didn't use to + inf.

- She didn't use to study hard.

## Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Did they use to live in London?

OYes, they did

8 No, they didn't.

Wh-questions:

e.g. / What did you use to do when you were young?

I used to hide my shoes under the bed.

#### Definitions: (SB P. 11)

Word	Definition	
multiplication	عرب 4×6=24,for example	عملية الض
station	where you would go to catch a train	محطة
emigration	the act of leaving your country to live somewhere else	هجرة
discussion	a conversation about something important	مناقشة
possession	something that you own	ملكية
composition	another word for an essay	مقال / انت

#### Definitions: (WB P. 6)

Word	Definition	
solution	to solve a problem	حل
presentation	to present something	اعداد / تحضير
persuasion	to persuade someone	اقناع
reaction	to react to something	رد فعل
ambition	to be ambitious	ظنوح

#### C) Language development (noun + noun)

- Two nouns can sometimes be put together to make a new word.
- e.g. football, snowman. These words are called compound nouns.
- Two nouns can sometimes be put together to make a phrase.
  Usually, the first noun tells you something about the second noun
- e.g. road sign- a sign next to the road
- e.g. car tyre- a tyre for putting on a car

#### (WB P. 7)

Noun phrase	Description	
football boots	boots for wearing when you play football	حذاء كرة قدم
shopping bag	a bag to use when you do the shopping	حقيبة تسوق
soup bowl	a bowl for eating soup from	سلطانية شورية
plant pot	a pot for putting a plant in	اصیص زرع
bus stop	a place for a bus to stop	موقف أتوبيس
writing paper	paper for writing on	وزق للكتابة

## Negative:

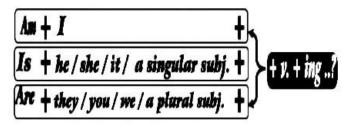
He / She / It / A singular subj. + is

They / You / We / A plural subj. + are

- e.g. I am not listening to music now.
- e.g. We are not sleeping.
- e.g. He is not watching TV.

## Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:



- e.g. Am | dreaming?
  - ② Yes, I am / you are.

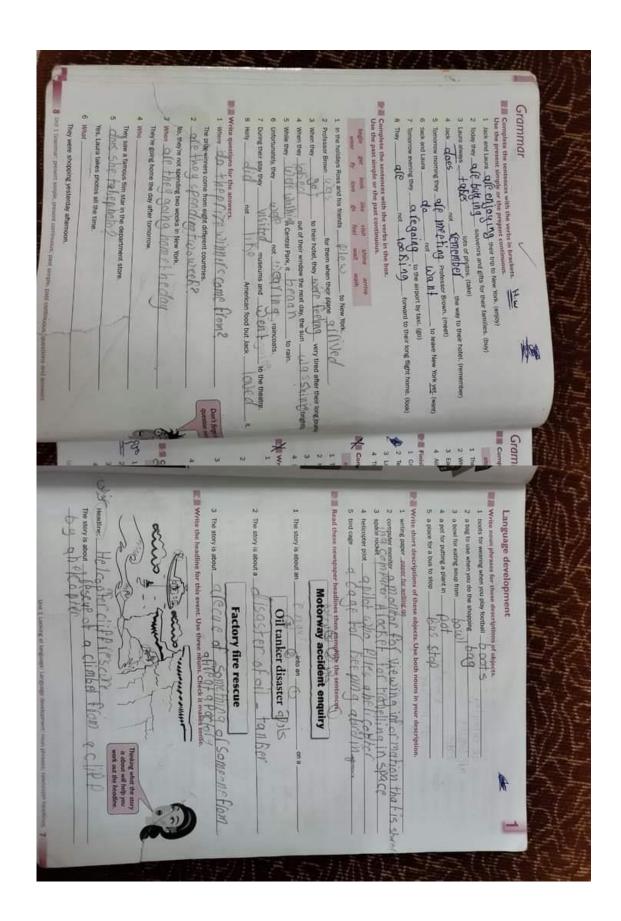
    ③ No, I'm not / you aren't.
- e.g. Is Joe coming?
  - © Yes, he is. So No, he isn't.
- e.g. Are they sleeping?
  - © Yes, they are. 8 No they aren't

## Wh-question:

Q.W.+ (am / is / are) + subj + v.+ ing?

e.g. What is he doing now?

He is revising his lessons now





I/He/She/It/A singular subj.
You/We/They/A plural subj.

e.g. - The child was crying.

-The boys were shouting.

## Usage:

- We use the past continuous for actions which continued for some time in the past.
- e.g. The man was taking photos yesterday morning.

## Negative:

e.g. The man was not smiling

-The girls were not singing

## Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Was she laughing?

O Yes, she was

8 No, she wasn't.

e.g. Were you sleeping?

@Yes, was,

⊗ No wasn't

### Wh-questions:

Q.W.+ (mas / were) + subj + v.ing...?

e.g. What were you doing when I phoned you?

I was revising my lessons.

#### Remember

Singular Nouns	Plural		
video	video <b>s</b>	فيديو	
box	boxes	صندوق	
donkey	donkey <b>s</b>	حمار	
ruby	rubies	ياقوت	
bureau	bureaus OR, bureaux	مكتب / ديوان	
bus	bus <b>es</b>	اتوبيس	
knife	knives	سكينة	
wolf	wolves	نىپ	
fungus	funguses OR, fungi	فطر	
ditch	ditches	خندق / مصرف هضبة / مرتفع	
plateau	plateaus OR. plateaux	هضبة / مرتفع	

Irregular Plural:

Singular	plural
child	children
ox	oxen
foot / tooth / goose	feet / teeth / geese
mouse / louse /	mice / lice
crisis / analysis	crises / analyses
phenomenon / medium	phenomena / media

### B) Spelling

- ♥ Words ending in tion / sion
- The endings-tion and sion can be confusing.
- ♦ Most words end in tion and sound /ʃ(ə)n/.
- e.g. fiction / conjunction /addition
- There is a smaller group of nouns that end in- **sion**. Most of these come from verbs ending in **-d**, **-de** or **-se** and sound **/ʃ(a)n/** or **-** / ʒ(a)n/

verb	noun		
comprehen <b>d</b>	comprehension		
divide	division		
televise	television		



	I	t	an	),
(	He/She/It/ A singular noun	ŧ	is	ATTEN A
(	They   You   We   A plural noun	÷	are	

- e.g. | am studying at the moment.
  - They are sleeping now.
  - -Look! It is raining.

## Usage:

- 1- We use the present continuous for things that are happening now.
- e.g. At the moment Sam is watching his favourite TV programme.
  - The students are writing their essays now.
- 2- We can use the present continuous for plans or arrangements in the present.
- e.g. We're having pizza for dinner tonight.
  - Harry is taking his exams next week.
  - My cousins are coming to stay next weekend.

## Keywords:

(Look! / Listen! (at the beginning of the sentence) / still (between am / is / are and v. ing) / today / tonight / at the moment / at present / now)

- e.g. Look! He is reading a foreign story
- e.g. He is still reading a foreign story.
- e.g. Now, he is reading a foreign story.
- e.g. He is reading a foreign story now.



# Future Simple (with wi

Subj.+ will + infinitive

e.g. The shops will open in an hour

### Usage:

- We use will + inf. for actions which will happen in the future.
- We use will + inf. to express:
- probability with these verbs and expressions (think | believe | promise / hope / predict / expect / certainly / I'm sure / I'm afraid / probably / probable / Perhaps / Maybe,.... etc.)
- e.g. I expect my uncle will visit us tomorrow.
- 2 a fact such as ages.
- e.g. I'll be 15 years old next month.
- 3 quick decision.
- e.g. The telephone is ringing I'll answer it.
- 4 time conjunctions that are followed by the present simple tense.
- e.g. After he arrives, I'll call you.

Negative: Subj. + will not (won't) + inf

e.g. The train won't arrive on time.

## Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Will you pass your exams?

@Yes, will. 8 No, I won't.

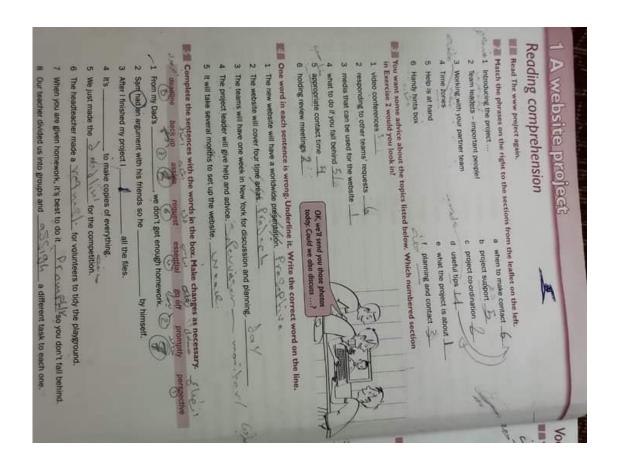
Wh-question:

Q.W. + will + subj + inf ....?

e.g. Where will you travel tomorrow? - I'll travel to Aswan tomorrow

## Confusable Words

Para de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya del la companya de	
design / assign / resign / re	
* design	يصمم / تصميم
e.g. The architect designs a lot of buildings.	
* assign	يحدد / يعين
e.g. You should assign the members of your team of	arefully.
* resign	يستقيل
e.g. He resigned from his job to search for good wo	ork.
* retire	يتقاعد (لسن المعاش)
e.g. My father is 60 years old so he will retire.	
session / season / reason	ı / mission
* session	جلسة
e.g. You can assign your area and your partner team	in our first session.
* season	فصل (من فصول السنة) / موسم
e.g. Winter, Summer, Autumn and Spring are the sea	asons of the year.
* reason	سبب / مبرز
e.g. Hard study is the reason for success.	
* mission	مهمة
e.g. It's your mission to organise our project.	
include / contain / consist	(of)
* include	يشمل / يتضعن
e.g. The price of the room includes breakfast.	
* contain	يحتوى على (الشيئ بداخله)
e.g. The food contains a lot of vitamins.	the control to obtain another the
* consist of	يتكون من (يتبعها حرف الجر of)
e.g. The class consists of 30 students.	
launch / lunch	
* launch	يُطلق / اطلاق
e.g. The organisation has launched a campaign to	raise \$ 150,000.
* lunch	وجبة الغداء
e.g. I have lunch at 2 o'clock.	







### (I / We / You / They / A plural noun) + the first form of the serb.

- e.g. They take exams once a year
- e.g. We go to the cinema every week.

### ((He / She / It / A singular noun) + first rerb + (s / cs / ics)

- e.g. John plays football every day
- e.g. Sara goes to school by bus

## Usage:

#### ○ We use "the Present Simple for":

- things that happen regularly.
- e.g. We go to the seaside every summer.
- e.g. Joe watches TV every day.
- 2 There are some verbs which are normally only used in the simple form.
- These verbs are called (stative verbs).
- (like, love, hate, want, understand, need, remember, forget, prefer, know, mean, sound, think (have an opinion), have (possession)
- e.g. I like fish. e.g. I know that man.
- 3 We can use the present simple for fixed and certain events in the future.
- Statements about the calendar:
- e.g. Today is Monday so tomorrow is Tuesday.
- Events which cannot change:
- e.g. When is the next full moon?
- Planned, fixed events:
- e.g. What time is the football match?
- With verbs such as arrive, come, leave, start, etc. (timetable) when referring to plans, programmes or schedules:
- e.g. Our train leaves in ten minutes.



# Writing

# Vocabulary: (SB P. 14/15)/(WB P. 10)

features	ملامع	organise	ينظم
		imperative verbs	فعل أمرية
common			عدن امرید
introduction		precise language	لغةمطمة
layout	مخطط	ind vidual	فزد / فردق
sub-headings	عناوين فرعية	make use of	بستق
technical support	دعم ففن	destination	وجهة لسقر
make notes	يدون ملاحظات	abroad	خارج البلاد
somewhere	مكان ما	ferry	معاية
skiing	تزحلق	pony trekking	جولة بالقرس
items		documents	وثائق
currency	عملة البلد	insurance	تأمين
tickets	تذاكر	check	فحص <i>إ</i> يقحص
baggage allowance	السماح بالأمتعة	pen friend	صديق مراسلة
sun protection	الْوِفَالِهُ مِنْ النَّمِينِ	prepare for	پىئىد ك
hand luggage	أمتعة بدرية	suitable	منامب
stay awake	يظل متيفظا	take off	تقلع / يخلع
enjoyable stay	إقامة معنعة	climate	مناخ
hanging about	صور إ مطقات	travel sickness pills	حبوب لاعياء المقر
a trouble-free time	وقت خلى من المشكلات		

### Listening -Speaking Vocabulary:

renewable energy	طاقة متجلاة	fancy	يتصور / يتخيل
wind farms	محطات طواحين الهواء	absolutely	مطاقا
rainforests	غابات إستوانية	responsible for	مىنول عن
aspect	مفزوا أهمية	wait and see	انتظر وسنرق
bet	أراهن	keep our fingers crossed	يظل مكتوف البد
Lwonder	تساءل وأنعجب		أنواع مهددة بالإنقر

(WB P. 4/5)

presentation	اعداد / تحضير	activity	نشاط
argument	جدال/ نقاش	together	معا
files	ملفات	particular	خاص
competition	مسابقة/ منافسة	efficiently	بكفاءة
head teacher	ناظر	explosion	انفجار
volunteer (n / v )	متطوع / يتطوع	robber	لص
tidy (v.)	ينظم	escape	يهرب
divide	يقسم	scream	يصرخ

**Note:** (WB P. 4)

Phrases	Meaning	
Help is at hand	support	مساعدة / مسقدة
Handy hints	useful tips	نصانح مفيدة
Time Zones	when to make	متى تتواصل / مناطق زمنية

Definitions: (WB P. 5)

Word	<b>Definition</b> to give a task or put someone in a particular group		
assign			
appropriate	suitable for a particular situation	مناسب	
access	to get information, especially from a computer	يدخل على الانترنت	
thoroughly	completely, carefully and in detail	تماما	
supervisor	a person who is in charge of an activity, a place or a group of people		
co-ordinate	to organise an activity so everyone works together	ىنسىق er	
conference	a meeting where people have discussions	موتمر	
monitor	to regularly check something	يراقب / يفحص بانتظاء	

Definitions: (SB P. 10)

Expression	Definition	
make the most of it	to use a good situation to get the b	est possible result يستغل الموقف افضل استغلال
stick with it	to continue to use or do something and not change it یتمسك بـ / یكترم بـ	
do your own thing	do something that involves only you	افعل ما يخصك ırself