Unit 4
School life حياة المدرسة

	Vocabulary				
LESSON 1A – VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR					
Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning			
book a flight	to reserve a seat on an airplane	حجز رحلة طيران			
fasten your seatbelt	to securely buckle the safety belt	اربط حزام الأمان			
flight mode	airplane mode on electronic devices	وضع الطيران (بالجهاز)			
overhead locker	storage compartment above the seats on plane	الخزانة العلوية في الطائرة			
safety demonstration	showing safety instructions	عرض تعليمات السلامة			
unattended	left without supervision	دون رقابة / غير مراقب			
window seat/aisle seat	seat by the window / seat by the aisle	مقعد بجانب الناقذة / مقعد بجانب الممر			
LESSON 2A – READING AND VOCABULARY					
Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning			
exaggeration	statement that makes something seem better or worse than it really is	المبالغة			
frustrating	causing annoyance or upset	محبط			
hilarious	extremely funny	مضحك للغاية			
hire a car	to rent a car	استنجار سيارة			
hit the road	to start a journey	الانطلاق في الطريق			
off the beaten track	in a place far from where many people go	بعيد عن الأماكن المألوفة			
plan the route	to decide the path or direction to travel	تخطيط المسار			
reasonable	fair and sensible	معقول / منطقي			
turn back	to go back	العودة للخلف			
LESSON 3A – VOCABULARY					
Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning			
backpacking	traveling with a backpack, often cheaply	السفر بحقيبة الظهر			
charger	device to recharge batteries	شاحن			
ear plugs	small devices to protect ears from noise	سدادات أذن			
first aid kit	a set of supplies for emergency treatment	حقيبة الإسعافات الأولية			
hygiene	practices to maintain health and cleanliness	النظافة الشخصية			

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insect repellent	substance that keeps insects away	طارد الحشرات
local time	the time in the place where you are	الوقت المحلي
mosquito	small flying insect known for biting	البعوض
penknife	small folding knife	سكين صغير
pocket guidebook	small book with useful travel information	كتاب إرشادي صغير
power bank	portable battery to charge devices	بنك طاقة محمول
sunblock	cream to protect skin from the sun	واقي الشمس
torch	portable light (flashlight)	مصباح يدوي
travel adapter	device to connect electronic plugs abroad	محول كهربائي للسفر
unzip	to open something with a zipper	فتح السحاب (الزر)
travel pillow	pillow used during travel	وسادة سفر
LESSON 5A – LISTEN	NING AND VOCABULARY	
Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
carpooling	sharing a car journey with others	مشاركة السيارة
congestion	overcrowding (especially traffic)	ازدحام
cyclist	person who rides a bicycle	راكب دراجة
diesel engine	engine powered by diesel fuel	محرك ديزل
environment	natural world and surroundings	البيئة
exhaust fumes	gases released from engines	عوادم السيارات
fossil fuels	fuels like coal, oil, gas from ancient plants/animals	الوقود الأحفوري
give way	to allow others to go first	أعط الأفضلية
motorway	a high-speed road	الطريق السريع
pavement	sidewalk	الرصيف
pedestrian	person walking on the street	مشاة
pollute	to make dirty or harmful to the environment	يلوث
pollution	harmful substances in environment	التلوث
run over	to hit someone or something with a vehicle	يدهس
smog	fog mixed with pollution	ضباب ملوث
speed limit	maximum allowed driving speed	حد السرعة
sustainable	able to be maintained without harming environment	مستدام
toxic	poisonous	سام

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Grammar

Modals and Related Verbs

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Function	Present	Past	Future	Detailed Analytical Description & Usage	الشرح والتحليل التقصيلي (بالعربية)
Necessity – الضرورة	must, have (got) to, need to	had to, needed to	will have to, will need to	 Must expresses strong internal obligation imposed by the speaker, showing urgency or personal insistence. E.g., You must stop smoking. Have to / need to express external obligation from rules, laws, or circumstances. E.g., You have to wear a seatbelt. The difference is subtle; must feels stronger and personal, while have to is more neutral. Must is rarely used for past or future; we use had to and will have to instead. Need to is similar to have to but less formal and less frequent. 	التزام داخلي قوي أو ضرورة يفرضها المتكلم وتدل على الحاح شخصي . مثال: يجب أن تتوقف عن التدخين Have to / need to تعبران عن التزام خارجي مصدره القوانين أو القواعد
Prohibition بالمنع –	can't, mustn't, may not	couldn't, wasn't/weren't allowed	won't be allowed, will be forbidden	• Mustn't shows strong prohibition: something is completely forbidden. E.g., You mustn't park here.	Mustn't يدل على منع قوي :فعل ممنوع تمامًا . مثال: لا يجب أن توقف السيارة هنا

				Detailed Analytical	الشرح والتحليل التقصيلي
Function	Present	Past	Future	Description & Usage	(بالعربية)
				Can't indicates prohibition or impossibility, softer and less formal. May not expresses polite or formal prohibition, often in official rules. Past forms (couldn't/wasn't allowed) express prohibition or lack of permission in the past. Future forms (will be forbidden/won't be allowed) predict prohibitions.	رسمية المنع أو رسمية رسمية الستحالة، لكنه أخف و أقل الستحالة، لكنه أخف و أقل May not الرسمي أو المهنب و غالبًا في القواعد الرسمية الأشكال الماضية أو عدم إذن في الماضي أو عدم إذن في الماضي (will تشير إلى منع الأشكال المستقبلية will) be forbidden / won't في المستقبل.
Permission – الإذن	can, may	could	will be able to	 Can & may ask or give permission; may is more polite/formal. E.g., May I sit here? Could is the past polite form of can for polite requests. E.g., Could I borrow your book? Will be able to is used for future permission or ability. Choosing between can and may depends on formality. 	لطلب أو منح الإذن؛ may أكثر أدبًا ورسمية مثال: هل يمكنني الجلوس هنا؟

Relative Clauses

Relative Clauses					
Туре	Relative Pronouns	Detailed Analytical Description & Usage	الشرح والتحليل التفصيلي (بالعربية)		
Defining Relative (الجمل – Clauses الوصفية التعريفية	who, that (people)which, that (objects)where (places)whose (possession)why (reason)	Provide essential information identifying the noun. Relative pronoun may be omitted if it's the object (e.g., The book (that) I read). If it's the subject, you cannot omit the pronoun. That can replace who/which only in defining clauses. Used in both formal and informal English.	• تعطي معلومات أساسية ضرورية ويمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان مفعولًا به (مثل: الكتاب (الذي) قرأته). فاعلًا لا يمكن حذفه فاعلًا لا يمكن حذفه يحل محل who أو who أو who أو التعريفية فقط. التعريفية فقط. الإنجليزية الرسمية.		
Non-defining Relative Clauses – الجمل الوصفية غير التعريفية	who, which, whose (never that)	Add extra, non-essential information. Separated by commas. The sentence still makes sense without them. Relative pronoun cannot be omitted. That is never used. Common in formal writing and speech.	تضيف معلومات إضافية غير ضرورية. أقصل بفواصل مفهومة بدونها. ألا يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل. طفال المستخدم هذا. شائعة في الكتابة الرسمية والخطاب.		

(ملاحظات إضافية عن ضمائر الوصل) Additional Notes on Relative Pronouns

Pronoun	Use	Example	الشرح بالعربية
who	Refers to people (subject/object)	The man who called is waiting.	تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص.
that	Refers to people or things (defining only)	The book that I bought is new.	تُستخدم في الجمل التعريفية فقط.
which	Refers to things (defining & non-defining)	The car, which is red, is mine.	تُستخدم للأشياء في كلا النوعين.
where	Refers to places	The town where I live is small.	تُستخدم للأماكن.
whose	Shows possession	The girl whose phone rang left.	تدل على الملكية.
why	Gives reason/explanation	The reason why he left is unknown.	تُستخدم لإعطاء السبب أو التفسير.