

Unit 5
Working 9 to 5

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
allergen	مسببات الحساسية	identify	يتعرف على
callus	خلايا / نسيج	prune	يشذب
flair	ميل / أسلوب / شغلة	alert	متنبه
infection	عدوى	identical	مطابق
status	الحالة / المجسم / التمثال	respectful	محترم
alternative	بديل	captive	captive
fabric	قماش	methodical	منهجي / نظامي
income	الدخل / الإيرادات	tremendous	هائل
satisfaction	الرضا	arborist	عالم الأشجار
trend	موضة مؤقتة	air traffic controller	مراقب الملاحة الجوية
analyze	تحليل	pediatrician	طبيب الأطفال
cooperate	يتعاون	surgeon	جراح
determine	يحدد / يقرر	zoologist	عالم الحيوانات
entail	يستلزم / يرث	race car driver	سائق سيارات السباق
monitor	يراقب	social worker	موظف اجتماعي
utilize	يستخدم	telemarketer	مسوق عبر الهاتف
appreciate	يقدر	engineer	مهندس
cure	يداوي / يشفي		
embed	يضمن / يرسخ		

Destination = the place where a person is going

Habitat = the natural environment where an animal or plant lives or grows

Observer = a person who sees or notices someone or something

Monitor = to carefully watch or check a situation or something that changes

Fabric = cloth; material that most clothes are made of

Sewing = action of putting pieces of fabric together or fixing clothes with a needle and thread (A surgeon cuts and sews a person's body.)

Satisfaction = feeling of contentment

Status = state or condition

Appreciate = to be grateful for

Entail = to involve or require

Income = money received or earned

Cooperate = to work together well

Respectful = polite, showing consideration

Grammar

The Subjunctive

الصيغة الشرطية

We use the **subjunctive** to stress the importance or urgency of an action. The subjunctive uses the base form of a verb.

نستخدم الصيغة الشرطية للتأكيد على أهمية أو إلحاح الحدث.

الشكل الأساسي للفعل تستخدم الصيغة الشرطية

The manager insisted that he **work** late.

لاحظ أن لم نضيف **s** للفعل في المثال السابق. هذه تسمى الصيغة الشرطية للتعبير عن (الأهمية)

It is important that you **be** at the meeting.

The **subjunctive** is used with certain verbs and expressions, like the following:

تُستخدم الصيغة الشرطية مع بعض الأفعال والتعبيرات، مثل ما يلي:

ask	request	it is essential
demand	require	it is imperative
insist	suggest	it is important
recommend	urge	it is necessary

The **subjunctive** follows the sentence pattern:

تتبع الصيغة الشرطية نمط الجملة التالي:

تبدأ بفعل أو تعبير ثم **that** ثم الفاعل ثم النفي لو أردت أن تنفيها ثم الفعل في شكل الرئيسي.

verb or expression + **that** + **subject** + (not) base verb

It is essential **that** you **dress** appropriately.

She asked **that** we **not be** late.

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I'd Like You + Infinitive / I Want You + Infinitive

Two common phrases used to express a desire that someone do something are

عبارتان شائعتان تُستخدمان للتعبير عن الرغبة في أن يقوم شخص ما بعمل شيء ما. هما

I'd like you + infinitive and **I want you + infinitive**.

I'd like you **ثم الفعل في مصدره بدون إضافات**

I want you **ثم الفعل في مصدره بدون إضافات**

I'd like you **to help** with this project.

I want you **to finish** the report this afternoon.

Conversation

in a bind = in a difficult situation **في موقف صعب**

help me out = do me a favor **قدم لي معروفا**

cover = take someone's place, often in a work situation **يغطي مكان شخص آخر أثناء العمل**

keep it to yourself = not tell anyone **لا تخبر أي أحد**

No kidding? = Really? **حقا ما تقول ؟**

jump ship = leave a job suddenly, usually to go to a new job **يترك العمل**

take off = leave **يغادر**

Will do. = short for "I will do it." **سأفعل**

Asking for favors: طلب المعروف

Do me a favor and ... **قدم لي معروفا و...**

Do you think you could ...? **هل بإمكانك أن ... ؟**

I hate to ask, but ... **أشعر بالخجل ، ولكن...**

I'd really appreciate it if you would ... **سأكون شاكرا لك إذا...**

What are the chances you could ...? **ما هي الاحتمالات بأن تقوم بـ ... ؟**

Would it be possible / too much trouble ...? **هل من الممكن أن ... ؟**

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1. analyze = to study closely
 2. determine = to decide or discover
 3. identifying = determining what something is
 4. allergens = substances that cause sensitivity or reactions in some people
 5. identical = exactly the same
 6. flair = a natural talent or ability
 7. captive = confined, kept under restraint or control
 8. infection = disease or sickness received from someone or something
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Tag Questions

We use **tag questions** to check information. We use an *auxiliary verb* and a subject personal pronoun. With an affirmative sentence, use a negative tag. With a negative sentence, use an affirmative tag.

نستخدم الأسئلة الذيلية للتحقق من المعلومات. نستخدم **الفعل المساعد** وضمير الفاعل الشخصي .

مع الجملة المثبتة ، استخدم سؤال ذيلي منفي. مع الجملة المنفية ، استخدم سؤال ذيلي مُثبت.

يعني إذا كانت بداية الجملة إثبات فيسكون السؤال القصيرة في نهايتها منفي والعكس.

You will go to the bank, **won't you?**

You won't work this Saturday, **will you?**

There's a cash machine on Main Street, **isn't there?**

They are not going to go look for another **job, are they?**

They invested in the property market, **didn't they?**

He didn't get the job, **did he?**

It was the night shift you wanted, **wasn't it?**

You are working today, **aren't you?**

Polite Ways to Ask for Information with Can, Could and Would

طرق مهذبة لطلب المعلومات باستخدام

can, could, would

Excuse me, can (could) you tell me where the bank is?

Can (Could) you tell me where the bank is?

Would you be able to tell me where the bank is?

Would you mind telling me where the bank is?

Polite Ways to Make Requests with Can, Could and Would

طرق مهذبة لتقديم الطلبات باستخدام

can, could, would

Q: Can you give me your credit card details, please?

A: Certainly.

Q: Could you help me?

A: Of course.

Q: Would you open the window, please?

A: Sure.

Express Obligation: Must, Mustn't, Have to

Must, Mustn't, Have to

We use **must**, **mustn't** and **have to** to express obligation in the present and the future.

نعبّر للتعبير عن الالتزام في الحاضر والمستقبل باستخدام:

must, mustn't, have to

You **must** stop at the 'STOP' sign.

You **have to** slow down at this junction.

You **mustn't** (**must not**) arrive late to work.

You **have to** be at the office at 9 a.m.

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Note:

Mustn't means you are not allowed to do something. There is no past tense of **mustn't**.

The past tense of **must** and **have to** is **had to**.

Mustn't = لا يجب أن

لا يوجد صيغة الماضي لـ **mustn't**.

must و **have to** هي صيغة الماضي لـ

Express Necessity and Lack of Necessity:

التعبير عن الضرورة وعدم الضرورة باستخدام التعابير التالية:

Have to, Need to, Needn't, Don't have to, Don't Need to

We use **have to** and **need to** to express necessity in the present, past and future. Use the negative form to express lack of necessity.

نستخدم **have to** و **need to** للتعبير عن الضرورة في الحاضر والماضي والمستقبل .
استخدم الصيغة المنفية للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة.

Q: What do you **have (need) to** do today?

A: I **have (need) to** finish a report for work but I **don't need to (needn't)** hand it in until tomorrow morning.

Q: What duties **did you have (need) to** perform in your last job?

A: I **needed (had)** to answer the phone and deal with customer complaints.

Q: What **will we need to** do before we leave for the conference in Abu Dhabi?

A: We **will have (need) to** book an airport taxi. We **won't have (need) to** find a hotel. I've done

that already.

1- Match :

Surgeon – Zoologist – Engineer – Race Driver



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2- Fill in the missing letters :

An__mals

Ti__ket

Hos__ital

Desi__n

3- Match :

A	B
1- take off	() feeling of contentment
2- in a blind	() leave
3- income	() in a difficult situation
4- satisfaction	() money received or earned

4 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

appreciate	entails	respectful
cooperate	income	satisfaction

1. You should always be _____ when you are talking to people who are older than you.
2. Many jobs require you to work on a team and _____ with other people well.
3. A high _____ is important to many people.

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4. If you like your job, then you will have more job _____.
5. I'm a doctor and I know that my patients _____ me because they always thank me when they feel better.
6. My job _____ keeping detailed records of patients' progress and advising less experienced doctors.

5. Match each definition in Column 1 with a word or phrase in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
7. It is necessary that I wear a helmet and protective clothing when I am at work. ____	A. engineer
8. It is essential that my patients are comfortable and still while I work. ____	B. race car driver
9. It is important that I stay alert and watch my screen and instruments at all times to help pilots. ____	C. surgeon
10. I ask that visitors stay away from young animals to protect them from diseases. ____	D. air traffic controller
11. I specialize in constructions that utilize alternative sources of energy. ____	E. zoologist

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

12. I'd like you _____ your room after school today.

- A. clean up
- B. cleaning up
- C. to clean up
- D. would clean up

13. I want you _____ at 5 o'clock sharp.

- A. to pick me up
- B. pick me up
- C. picking me up
- D. would pick me up

14. My boss _____ this project today.

- A. had like me to finish
- B. likes me to finish
- C. would like me to finish
- D. would like me finish

15. You will apply for that job today, _____?

- A. will you
- B. will I
- C. won't I
- D. won't you

16. Excuse me, could you tell me _____?

A. where the nearest supermarket is

B. where is the nearest supermarket

C. where the nearest supermarket

D. where the nearest

Abeer ammar