

UNIT 21

MAKING COMPARISONS

Page.73:

1. Reading and practice: (وتفيد في المحادثة اليومية)

1 Reading and practice

Comparing contact lenses

1 Read the notes about different styles of contact lenses. Are the following statements true [T] or false [F]?

a Soft daily wear lenses cost the same as other lenses. ☐

b Some people say that soft extended wear lenses are less convenient than soft daily wear lenses. ☐

c Disposable contact lenses are said to be more comfortable than other lenses. ☐

d Planned replacement lenses are the most suitable type of lens for everyday use. ☐

- الهدف من هذه الجمل هو التعريف بالصيغ الأساسية للمقارنة وسيتم شرح هذه القاعدة بشكل موسع في الصف الالكتروني.

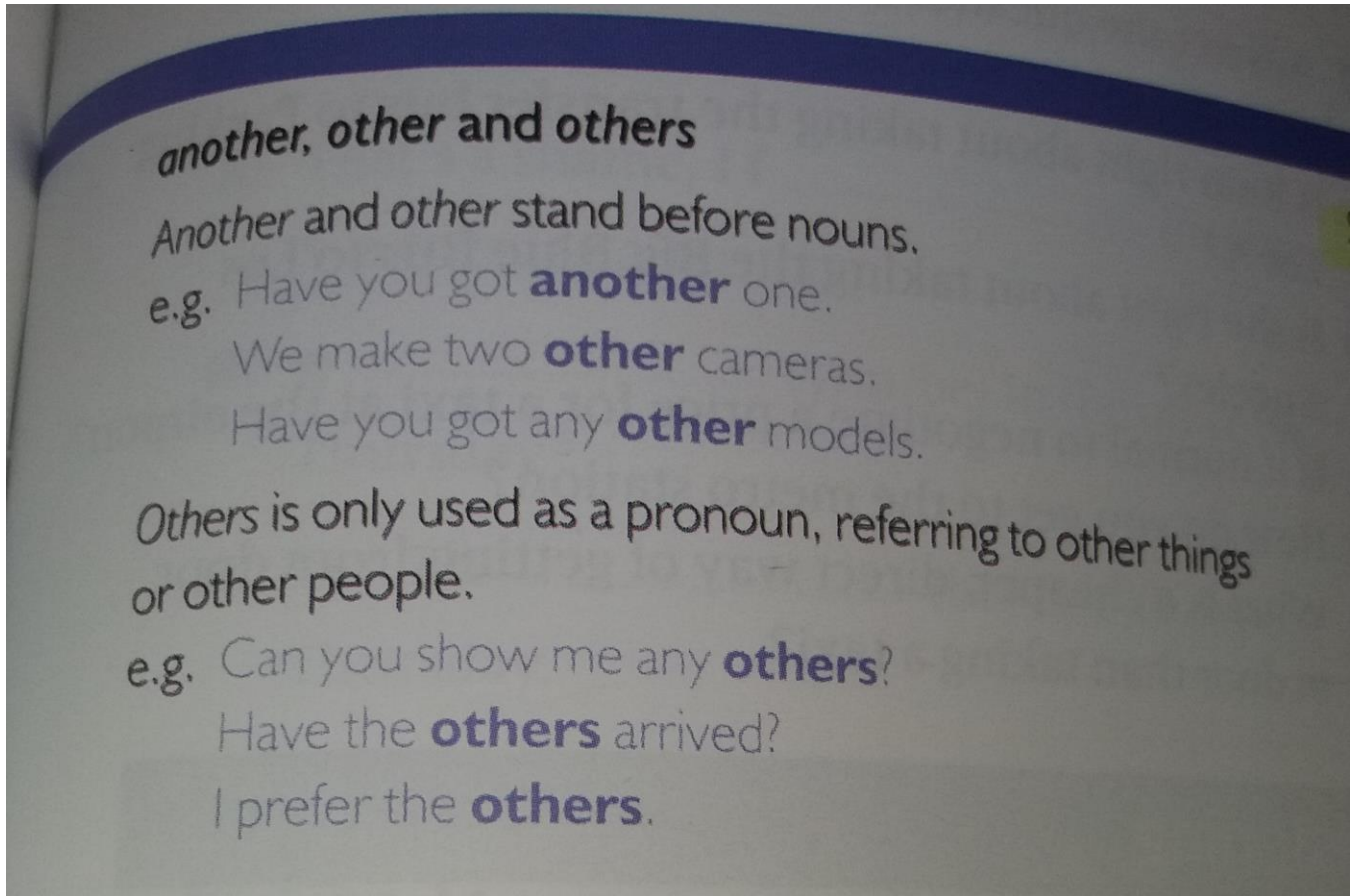
Grammar

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Language Notes:

فقرة الملاحظات اللغوية (قواعد)

Another, Other and Others



- هذه القاعدة تفيد في اختصار الكلام عند الحديث عن شيئين أو مجموعتين بهدف عدم إعادة ذكر العنصر في كل مرة في سياق الحديث وتستخدم في اللغة اليومية وتنتمي لقواعد المقارنة والتفضيل.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives**صفات المقارنة والتفضيل****Language notes****SHORT ADJECTIVES**

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
most short adjectives	old young cheap	older younger cheaper	oldest youngest cheapest
adjectives ending in -e	late nice	later nicer	latest nicest
adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant	big hot	bigger hotter	biggest hottest
adjectives ending in -y	dry easy	drier easier	driest easiest
irregular	good bad much many little	better worse more less	best worst most least

Comparative and superlative adjectives**LONGER ADJECTIVES**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
interesting beautiful expensive competitive reliable	more interesting more beautiful more expensive less competitive less reliable	most interesting most beautiful most expensive least competitive least reliable

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3. Study points:

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

3 Study points
Comparative and superlative adjectives

1 Notice these examples and those in the Language Notes at the end of this unit. 2

clean	→	cleaner	→	the cleanest
dirty	→	dirtier	→	the dirtiest
successful	→	more successful	→	the most successful
unsuccessful	→	more unsuccessful	→	the most unsuccessful
		less successful	→	the least successful

Work in pairs. With reference to your own possessions, compare new items with old ones.

	The new one	The old one
chair	uncomfortable	comfortable
	expensive	cheap

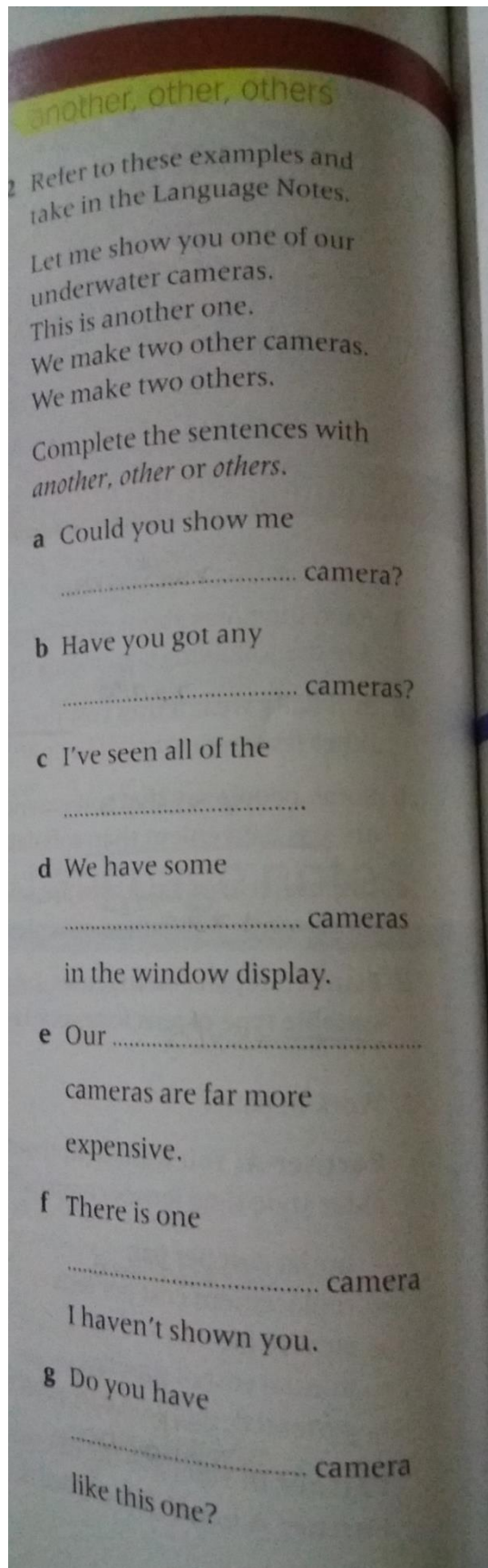
e.g. *My new chair isn't as comfortable as my old one.*
It's less comfortable than my old one.
It was more expensive.
It was the most expensive chair in the shop.

car	fast	slow
	reliable	unreliable

camera	small	large
	light	heavy

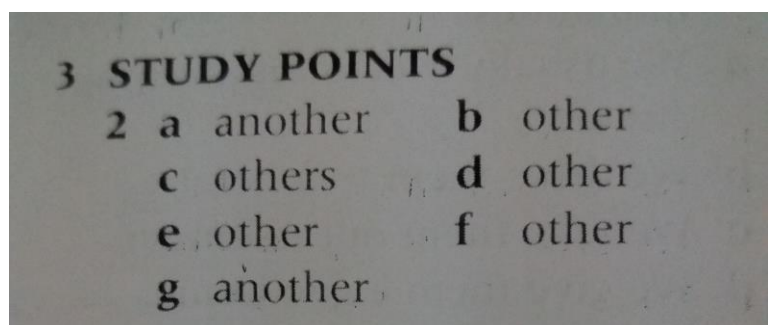
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- هذا التمرين هو تطبيق عملي على استخدام صفات المقارنة والتفضيل..



- وهذا التمرين هو تدريب عملي على استخدام قاعدة other و سيتم مناقشتها في الصف الالكتروني أيضاً.

الحل موجود في الملحق في صفحة 14

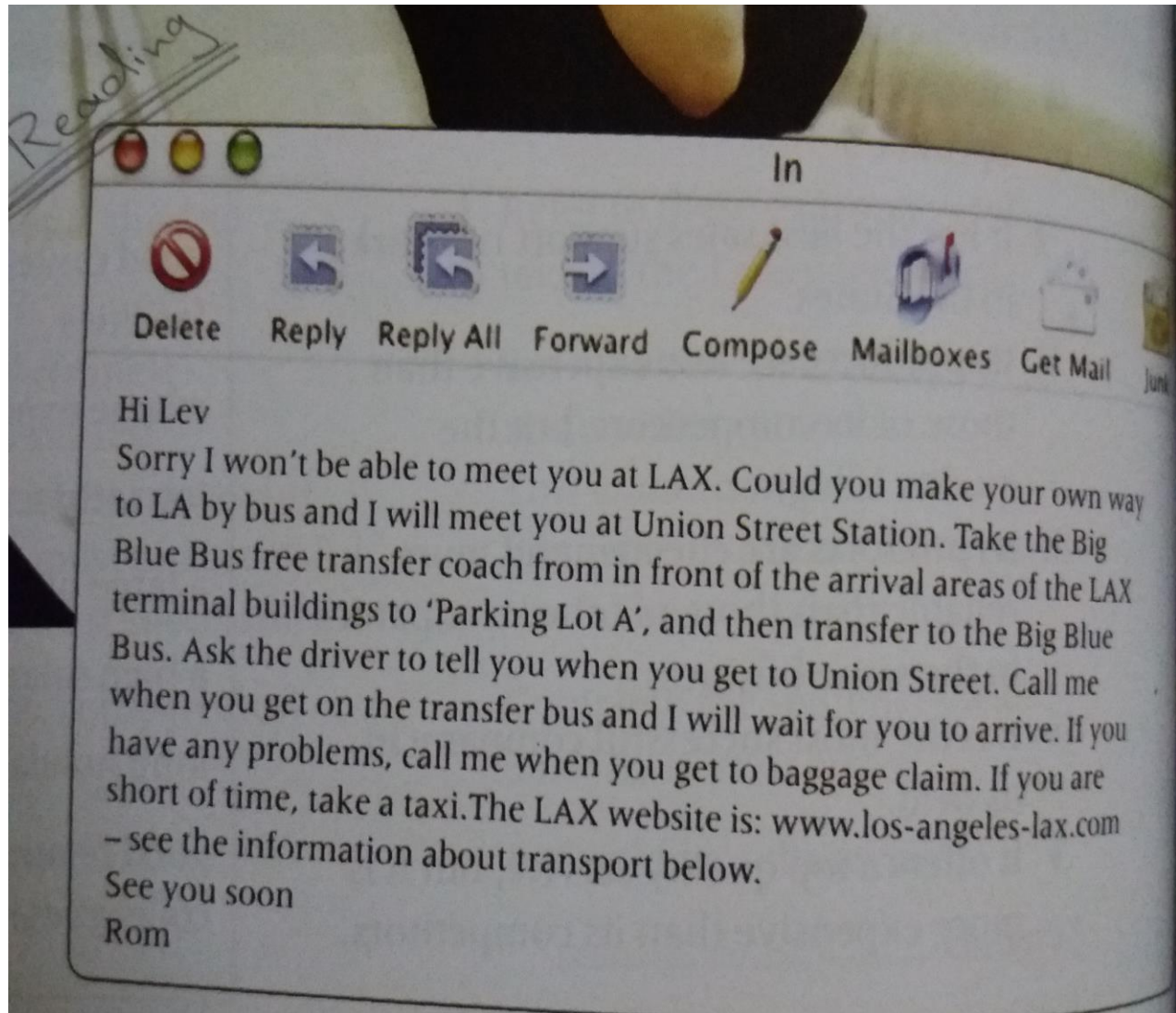


UNIT 22

ARRANGING MEETINGS/ APPONMENTS

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2. Reading: (فقرة القراءة) (وتفيد في التواصل عبر الإيميلات)



- الهدف من النص هو معرفة شكل الإيميل وطريقة الكتابة لا أكثر ☺
- إضافة إلى بعض الأفعال التي ترافق كلمات محددة للتعبير عن فكرة معينة، مثل:

Make your own way....., Take the bus..., Call me when..., and Take a taxi...

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Language Notes:

فقرة الملاحظات اللغوية (قواعد)

Grammar

Talking about Time _ Review

التحدث عن الوقت _ مراجعة لما سبق

Talking about time – review

In is used for:
 parts of the day
 months
 seasons
 years
 centuries
 how soon something will happen

At is used for:
 exact times
 holidays and religious festivals
 night
 the weekend

On is used for:
 dates
 days
 days + morning, afternoon, etc.

Other time prepositions:
 half **past** nine
 five **to** ten
before two o'clock
after lunch
until a quarter to three
 e.g. I'll see you

We will be here
 I have been here

I work
 I'll be here
 I'll be here
 She will be here
 I'm free
 It's

in the morning
in July
in spring
in 1985
in the 19th century
in two days

at ten o'clock
at Easter
at night
at the weekend

on June 22nd
on Monday
on Friday evening

from nine **to/until** six
during the afternoon
for two hours
since Christmas
during Ramadan
in three days. (= three days from now)
for two weeks.
for six weeks.
since Easter.
from nine **to/until** five.
until twenty to three.
for two hours.
before lunch.
after six o'clock.
 half **past** nine.
 five **to** ten.

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- وكما تظهر القاعدة، هنالك حروف جر محددة تستخدم مع كلمات زمنية محددة و يجب أن نلاحظ أن الترجمة الحرفية للعربية ليست ثابتة لكل حروف الجر فقد تختلف الترجمة حسب الكلمة السابقة له أو التي تليه ☺

Future Tense _ Review

مراجعة سريعة لزمان المستقبل

Language notes

No preposition:
 I'm meeting John tomorrow.
 I'll see you next week.
 I saw her last week.
 I was out all morning.
 She was in meetings most of the day.

✓ **Talking about the future – review** ✕

We use several different tenses to talk about the future.

- 1 Simple Present (programme, timetable)**
 e.g. What time **does** your plane leave?
 We **leave** Paris at 10.30 on Saturday.
- 2 Present Continuous (plans, arrangements)**
 e.g. **Are** you **doing** anything this evening?
I'm leaving on Tuesday.
I'm staying in Madrid for three days.
- 3 Going to + infinitive (intentions, plans) + Present Progressive**
 e.g. What **are** you **going to do** in Madrid?
I am going to meet some important clients.
I'm not going to visit Moscow this year.
- 4 Will (sudden decisions, promises, predictions, offers) + Present simple**
 e.g. **I'll call** the bank. (a sudden decision made at the moment of speaking)
 You **will have** the money tomorrow. (a promise)
 I expect the money **will turn up** tomorrow. (prediction)
I'll carry the heavy box. (an offer)

Notice that both will and the Present tense can be used for timetabled business events (visits, conferences, etc.).

How long will you be here for?
I'll be here until Friday.

or How long are you here for?
I am here until Friday.

Page.77:

3. Study points:

Exercices about The Simple Present for the Future☺

تمارين

3 study points
Simple Present for the future

1 Refer to the Language Notes at the end of this unit and these examples of when you can use either the Simple Present or *will* for the future.

I'm away until Friday.
 or I'll be away until Friday.

Notice when the Simple Present is not possible.
 I'll call you next week.
 (not *I call you next week.*)

Compare:

I leave on Tuesday.
 I'll leave on Tuesday.

Complete the dialogue with the Simple Present or the *will* form of the verb in brackets. Notice that in many cases you can use either.

A: Hello, Beatrice. Can we arrange a meeting for next week?

B: Yes, of course. When **a** (you/be) free?
b (you/be) free on Tuesday?

A: No, I **c** (be) in Amsterdam then. What about Wednesday?

B: I **d** (have) a meeting in the morning, but it **e** (finish) at 1.00.

A: That's a shame, I **f** (be) busy on Wednesday afternoon.

B: **g** (you/be) in the office on Thursday?

A: Yes, I **h** (be) free all day on Thursday.

B: OK. Let's make it Thursday, at ten o'clock.

A: Fine. I **i** (call) you if there is a problem.

should for predictions

2 Reply to the questions. Use *should* in your answers.

e.g. When will you be back?
 (by 4.00) *I should be back by 4.00.*

a When will you have time to look at the report?
 (this afternoon)

b When do you expect to have the test results?
 (by tomorrow afternoon)

c Where will you be in two days' time?
 (in Singapore)

d When will you be ready?
 (by the end of the day)

e When do you think we'll hear from them?
 (some time later today)

f When will we know the answer?
 (very soon)

- استخدام *should* مع قاعدة المستقبل استخدام لطيف جداً وهو في سياق المحادثة أجمل من سياق القواعد والبصم ☺

Prepositions of time: by, until, in, for

3 Notice these examples.

I'll be away *until* next week.

I'm away *for* a week.

I should be back *by* the end of the week.

I'll be back *in* two days.

Complete the sentences with *by, until, in* or *for*.

- a Do you know when you'll be back? Will you be back Friday?
- b Yes, I should be back two o'clock.
- c Will you be away Monday?
- d No, I'll be back two days.
- e I hope to be back in the office 3pm.
- f I'll be in the office two hours.

- التمرين الأخير عن حروف الجر ...

3 STUDY POINTS

- 1
 - a will you be/are you
 - b Will you be/Are you
 - c will be/am
 - d have (got)
 - e finishes (will finish)
 - f will be/am
 - g Will you be/Are you
 - h will be/am
 - i will call
- 2
 - a I should have time to look at it this afternoon.
 - b I should have them by tomorrow afternoon.
 - c I should be in Singapore.
 - d I should be ready by the end of the day.
 - e We/You should hear from them some time later today.
 - f We/You should know the answer very soon.

- وحل التمارين في الملحق في صفحة 14

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 3 a by | b by |
| c until | d in |
| e by | f for |

🍀 All the best ..

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