

المراجعة النهائية للغة الانجليزية في البكالوريا 2020  
\*العلوم التجريبية ، الرياضيات، التقني رياضي والتسيير  
\* ملخصات الدروس وحلول تمارين الكتاب المدرسي  
\* أسئلة البكالوريا

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- \* Final Revision of English For BAC
- \* Summary of Lessons
- \* Typical BAC Questions

2020

الرقم	المحور	الموضوع
1	ill-gotten gains never prosper المكاسب غير مشروعة لا تزدهر أبداً	Ethics in business الأخلاق في الأعمال التجارية
2	Safety first السلامة أولاً	Advertising, consumers, and safety الإشهار المستهلكين والسلامة
3	Are we alone?	Astronomy and the solar system علم الفلك والنظام الشمسي
4	We are a family! إننا عائلة	Feelings and emotions المشاعر والعواطف

## Unit One: Ethics in business

### VOCABULARY

Ethics in business: الأخلاقيات في الأعمال

ill-gotten gains never prosper المكاسب غير مشروعة لا تزدهر أبداً

Morally acceptable = Ethical : أخلاقي

Morally unacceptable = Unethical : غير أخلاقي

Bribe : الرشوة

Bribery : الرشوة

To bribe : يرشني

To corrupt : يفسد

Corrupt فاسد

Corruption الفساد

Public official : موظف عمومي

Deceive يخس يخدع

Deception العش الخداع

Transparency الشفافية

Transparent شفاف

Report تقرير

Citizen مواطن

### GRAMMAR

- بشرط أن ( providing that )
- طالما أن – ما دام As long as
- لكن فقط اذا : But only if
- We will eradicate corruption providing that we act now
- The chances of eradicating corruption will increase as long as countries are committed to fighting it.
- Providing (that) = as long as = but only if
- Providing (that) and as long as express condition.
- Future simple .....providing that/as long as/but only if .....present simple
- Providing that /as long as/but only if .....present simple, Future simple ...
- Provided that = as long as
- Provided that you work hard, you'll pass your exam.

- You'll pass your exam provided that you work hard

**Expressing wish:**

- I wish he had heard my advice earlier than now.
- I wish the present laws were tougher.
- I wish our government would pass a law to stop corruption.
- It's high time we organized ourselves.
- It's high time we fought this pollution.

Expressing Wish	Wish in the present	Wish in the past	Wish in the future
<i>form</i>	I wish + Subject + <b>Past Simple.</b>	I wish + Subject + <b>Past Perfect.</b>	I wish + Subject + <b>would + Stem</b>
<i>use</i>	To express a <b>regret</b> about a <b>present</b> situation.	To express a <b>regret</b> about a <b>past</b> situation.	To express a <b>desire for change in the near future.</b>
<i>Example</i>	I wish she <b>bought</b> a car.	I wish she <b>had bought</b> a car.	I wish she <b>would buy</b> a car.

I wish I **were** (not was) .....

I wish I/we **could** (not would).....

- I wish I were (not was) with all pronouns and subjects.
- I wish you would pass the exam – I wish I could( not would) pass the exam
- We don't use could with I and We.
- I wish I (We) could ( not would)
- I wish I were ( not was)
- You had better stop talking.
- You had better not come late.
- Had better / had better not are used to give strong advice/ recommendation
- Had better = ought to = should
- 'd better is the short form of had better

**VOCABULAR**

Fraud الغش

Corruption الفساد

Business الأعمال

Money laundering تبييض الأموال / غسيل الأموال

False accounting حساب مزور

Creative accounting حساب حقيقي

Auditing	
Tax evasion	التهرب الضريبي
To smuggle	التهرب
To bribe	يرشي
To trade	يتاجر
To counterfeit	يقلد
Counterfeiting	التقليد
Counterfeit	مقلد
Fake	مقلد
Original	أصلي
Genius	أصلي
Imitate	يقلد
Bribery	الرشوة
The bribe	الرشوة
To corrupt	يفسد
Corrupt	فاسد
Corruption	فساد
To embezzle	يختلس
Embezzler	مختلس
Embezzlement	الاختلاس
Invoice	الفاتورة
Code of ethics	قانون أخلاقيات
Behaviour	سلوك
Ethically	أخلاقيا
Forge	يقلد
Imitate	يقلد
Copy	يقلد

### PRONUNCIATION:

Stress on words ending with “ ics” is on the syllable before the last ( second from the end) penultimate :

## Statistics

### GRAMMAR

- .....so (noun phrase) that.....
- .....so (adj) that .....
- .....such ( noun phrase) that .....
- there are so many fake products in the markets that consumers lost confidence on them.
- Copies of brands are so cheap that consumers don't hesitate to buy them
- Counterfeits are such a bad quality that it is a waste of time to buy them
- so that and such that express result.

- So that and such that can be replaced by: as a result, as a consequence, consequently.

REVISION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE SE 2 P 199/200

**GRAMMAR**

Obligation and prohibition

1. Consumers must stop buying fake products because they are dangerous.
2. Consumers have to buy genuine products.
3. Companies mustn't copy products.
4. Rich people don't have to buy imitations.

A) Obligation : must / have (has) to

B) Prohibition : mustn't

C) Lack of obligation : Don't (doesn't) have to

REVISION OF MODEALS OF OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY SE 2 P 198

**VOCABULARY:**

VERBS:

- Defraud يغش
- Forge يقلد
- Imitate يقلد
- Deceive يغش بحتال

NOUNS:

- Fraud الغش
- Forgery التقليد
- Imitation التقليد
- Deceiver محتال

Formation of nouns from some adjectives: Adj + suffix = N

Adjective	Noun
hospitable	hospitability
honest	honesty
stupid	stupidity
responsible	responsibility
cruel	cruelty
moral	morality
legal	legality

Formation of opposites keeping the same root by adding prefixes

Word	Opposite
honest	dishonest
approve	disapprove
agree	disagree
approval	disapproval
legal	illegal
moral	immoral

fair	unfair
responsible	irresponsible
appear	disappear

**PRONUNCIATION:**

Stress change from verb, noun and adjective

Verb	Noun	Adjective
<b>e</b> conomize	<b>e</b> conomy <b>e</b> conomist	economic economical uneconomical

Stress in words ending with: IC, ICS , ICAL is on the syllable before the last.

**Writing :**

Some people argue that counterfeiting benefits consumers by giving them access to lower-price goods. This is a totally mistaken claim ...:

1. imitations : poor quality – not last long
2. fake medicines can kill people
3. Counterfeiting kills creativity and innovation.
4. Counterfeiting gives bad reputation to the country.

Link words:

- Cause : because, due to
- Result/consequence/effect : consequently; as a result, therefore
- Addition: also, besides, moreover, furthermore.
- Concession : but,

Some people argue that counterfeiting benefits consumers by giving them access to lower-price goods. This is a totally mistaken claim.

First, imitated goods are poor quality and do not last long. There is then no guarantee of value for money and more importantly, that fake goods are safe. Imagine how much damage low quality parts fitted in a car can do to the driver and passengers when they fail!

Secondly, if we think of fake foods or medicines, and the criminal procedures used by the people who make them, we can only remain firm on buying authentic products. There are several cases of substitute edibles which have caused dangerous diseases to people and which have resulted in long-lasting law suits. The outcomes could only be compensations paid for irreparable damage but the moral damage caused to the victims can never be repaired! Recent figures released by the European Union show that the customs are confiscating 100 million fake items every year.

Thirdly, it is highly immoral to reap where other people have sown. Pirating products is indeed imitating other people's property, and refusing to engage in a creative act. It is much more rewarding to turn one's abilities to creating new objects of value that could serve the community, or improve the performance of existing ones.

Fourthly, pirating objects is by essence theft, especially when the producer of a fake item affixes the label of a well-known trade mark on it. Some countries are notorious for their practice of counterfeit objects. One wouldn't like Algerians to be known for practicing

this dubious trade, as much as one wouldn't like to see them buy cheap, fake products and head into unsuspected troubles.

- Some people argue /think/say that businessmen should apply their own personal ethical standards when doing business.

- 

There are two opinions:

- The relation between ethics and business:
  - A) Ethics has nothing to do with business.
  - B) Ethics has everything to do with business.

Arguments:

A) Ethics has nothing to do with business ,there is no relation between ethics and business, they are separated issues because:

- 1) You need money to make money.
- 2) People start business to become wealthy.
- 3) People do business with each other for profit.
- 4) The world of business is a jungle.
- 5) Moral issues are a diversion.
- 6) Respects of an ethical code may limit production and competition.
- 7) Ethics can undermine the values of hard work and freedom.

B) Ethics has everything to do with business. there is a relationship between ethics and business, they are linked issues because:

- 1) Business is a human activity and should therefore, comply with moral standards.
- 2) Some businessmen abuse work/safety regulations.( child labor)
- 3) Some business activities endanger the environment.
- 4) Greed may result in unfair competition and exploitation.
- 5) Business activities should have a code of good practice to ensure fairness.

## Unit Two: advertising-consumers-safety (Safety First)

### VOCABULARY:

Safety first:	السلامة أولاً
Advertising	الإشهار
Consumers	المستهلكين
Safety	السلامة
Package:	التغليف
Food	الغذاء
Buy	يشترى
Sell	بيع
Price	السعر
Ingredients	المكونات
Production date	تاريخ الإنتاج
Expiry date	تاريخ نهاية الصلاحية
Food poisoning	التسمم الغذائي
Food safety	السلامة الغذائية
Greenpeace	السلام الأخضر
Protesters	المتظاهرين
GMFs Genetically Modified Foods	الأغذية المعدلة جينيا
Purchase	يشترى
Organic food	الغذاء العضوي
Conventional food	الغذاء المعدل جينيا
Publicity	إشهار
Advertisement	إشهار
Advertise	يشهر
Advert	إشهار
Harmful	مضر
Health	الصحة
Healthy	بصحة
Environment	المحيط
Farming	الزراعة
Debate	النقاش

### GRAMMAR:

Formation of Nouns from some verbs by adding suffixes: **er – tion – ing – ment**

VERB	NOUN	VERB	NOUN
consume	consumer/consumption	introduce	introduction
advertise	advertising/advertisement	reject	rejection
produce	producer/production	treat	treatment
promote	promotion	manage	manager/management
compete	competition	farm	farmer/farming
react	reaction	pay	payment
oppose	opposition	commercialize	commercialization



Verbs followed by prepositions:

- blame for يلوم على
- provide with يزود بـ
- protect from يحمي من
- suffer from يعاني من
- complain about يحتج على
- look for يبحث عن
- accuse of يتهم بـ

PRONUNCIATION:

VERB	NOUN		VERB	NOUN
<u>a</u> dvertise	<u>a</u> dvertisement		<u>a</u> ssociate	<u>a</u> ssociation
<u>p</u> ublicize	<u>p</u> ublicity		regulate	regulation

**WRITING:**

Lifestyle in the future

Possible changes in our life styles in the next decades

- A. Shopping habits
- B. Eating habits
- C. Entertainment and leisure

We may live a totally different life in the next few decades because modernity has brought with it a new life style. Nowadays people take less time to eat, go to fast food shops to gulp hamburgers, hot dogs and chips. In the future, we might have conventional food being replaced by food substitutes like pills, or we might get our nutrients out of crude oil; that would shorten meal times even further.

Conversely, many people are prepared to spend more time shopping in supermarkets (and even on the Internet). A lot of them are now becoming shopaholics, buying products that they don't really need.

Their number will rise further in the near future.

This is partly because it is much easier to shop, especially as more and more supermarkets are equipped with fast serving cash desks which prevent long queues. In the future, shop assistants may be replaced by robots which could actually do the same job as them, with greater efficiency and in less time. That of course would probably have side effects like an increase in unemployment.

Leisure will also change, because of the development of all sorts of electronic devices, like the multimedia, cable television and other contrivances. People will be less tempted to go out for a film, a play or a concert. They'll pay even less visits to each other because the cell phone is such a convenient way to keep in touch. And what to say about the Internet through which people can instantly chat with and watch each other via the web cam! Alternatively, we'll have more free time to enjoy holidays at lower prices in distant places. But is this life of the future the kind of life people would like to have? Couldn't modernity preserve social relations and be a means to an end rather than an end in itself?

**VOCABULARY**

- Fast Food الغذاء السريع
- Obesity السمنة
- Obese سمين
- Weight الوزن
- Amount كمية
- Energy الطاقة
- Enough كافية
- Exercise تمارين رياضية
- Balance توازن
- Calories حريرات
- fast food وجبة سريعة
- Meals وجبات
- energy balance توازن الطاقة
- junk food = fast food
- Fibers ألياف نباتية
- Slim نحيف
- Overweight الوزن الزائد
- Diseases الأمراض
- social security الضمان الاجتماعي
- influence التأثير
- Unhealthy غير صحي
- Harmful مضر
- Banned محظور
- Label علامة
- Brand علامة تجارية
- package غلاف

**GRAMMAR:**

- Because لأن
- because of بسبب
- since بما أن
- owing to بسبب أن
- due to بسبب
- therefore ولذلك
- thus ولهذا
- Consequently والنتيجة
- as a result وكنتيجة
- so إذن

**VOCABULARY:**

We can form some adjectives by adding (y) to some nouns .

If the noun ends with CVC we double the last letter : fat ..... fatty

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
salt	salty	speed	speedy
greed	greedy	dirt	dirty

dust	dusty	stuff	stuffy
------	-------	-------	--------

- sell بيع
- Buy يشتري
- Purchase يشتري

**WRITING:**

food safety

- Food safety has become one of the major worries for mankind  
This worry has three major sources:

CAUSES / REASONS	RESULTS / EFFECTS
Industries polluting the soil with chemicals: too many toxic waste thrown into rivers. Too many oil spills. Farmers using too many insecticides sprays. too many additives : preservatives, flavorings, colorings using too much salt, sugar, to sweeten the food. too few people preparing their own meals : too many people eating in fast food restaurants. Fast food containing too much fat.	Poisoning of water resources : Too little water to drink. Fruits and vegetables containing insecticide and chemical residues Destruction of aquatic life. People developing allergies : suffering from food poisoning putting on weight developing diseases.

Food safety has become one of the major worries for mankind.

This worry has three major sources: the chemical contamination of agricultural products, the use of additives, preservatives and colorings in a large number of food products and the consumption of ready-made food.

Perhaps the first cause for worry about food safety is the highly intensive mode of farming and agribusiness now prevailing in industrialized countries. This has led big companies to use chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides to ensure maximum output. As a result, fruits and vegetables are contaminated by chemicals which may prove harmful to our health.

The second cause for concern is again related to mass production, and the need to keep products fresh and attractive.

Consumer requirements have led manufacturers to introduce colorings, additives and preservatives. Some of them have been suspected of being dangerous while others have definitely been classified as harmful by independent research laboratories. Scientists maintain that some colorings and sugar substitutes can cause cancer, diabetes and other metabolic disorders.

Finally, fast food and ready-made meals have led people to take undesirable eating habits, like nibbling at work or at home, or having frequent snacks in front of the computer or the TV set. More worrying is the fact that the younger generation are the most prone to consume fast food and soft drinks. These eating habits, as shown in “advanced” countries especially, have caused a large part of the population to become overweight or obese, and to develop diseases like diabetes or high blood pressure. These are due to an excess consumption of animal fat and fried food, as well as sugar and salt.

In conclusion, the conjunction of contaminated agricultural products, processed foods and poor eating habits is indeed a good reason to worry about food safety and to take corrective measures to change or improve our attitudes to eating.

**GRAMMAR:**

- While في حين أن
- Although رغم أن
- Though رغم أن
- Despite the fact that رغم أن
- In spite of the fact that رغم أن

**WRITING: Advertising**

People don't agree whether advertising is beneficial or harmful.

Against	With
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It's immoral to sell people products they don't really need.</li><li>• Advertisers promote products but don't sell them.</li><li>• Advertising encourages children to buy junk food.</li><li>• We are manipulated by advertisers.</li><li>• Advertising creates a need but doesn't offer the real satisfaction</li><li>• Advertising sponsors social events like sports.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Commercial advertising is essential for both business and consumers.</li><li>- Advertising encourages innovation and competition</li><li>- Advertising lets consumers know which products are available in markets.</li><li>- Advertising degrades the image of women.</li></ul>

## Unit Three: Astronomy and the solar system

### VOCABULARY:

Astronomy	علم الفلك
Solar	الشمسي
System	النظام
Sun	الشمس
Moon	القمر
Star	النجم
Satellite	القمر الصناعي
Planet	الكوكب
Orbit	المدار – يدور
Earth	الأرض
Telescope	منظار النجوم
Turn round	يدور حول
Revolve	يدور
Rotate	يدور
Heavy	ثقيل

### GRAMMAR

Used to do something

This machine is used to cut wood.

Used for doing something

This machine is used for heating water.

What is used for? (Not what to do) in asking questions about the purpose of an object.

What is this machine used for?

I used to play tennis when I was a teenager (I no longer do it)

I am used to cutting wood (I know how to cut wood)

Dimensions :

- Weight : الوزن How much does .....weight?
- Distance: المسافة How far is .....?
- Length : الطول How long is .....?
- Height : العلو – الارتفاع How high is .....?
- Width : العرض How wide is .....?
- Depth : العمق How deep is .....?
- Speed : السرعة How fast is .....?

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
to weight	weight length  width depth	long tall wide deep

**PPONUNCIATION:**

Stress in verbs, nouns

Nouns: 1<sup>st</sup> syllable (not the prefix)

Verbs: 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable

VERB	VERB
rotate	begin
believe	occur
transmit	revolve

**WRITING:**

**Presentation of the moon:**

The Moon is an earth satellite orbiting our planet from a distance of 384,000kms on average, and its orbit is in a west-to-east direction. Its surface gravity is only 0.16 that of the Earth (one sixth), and it does not seem to have life on it, since it has neither atmosphere nor water. Minimum and maximum temperatures on it are wide apart, with +110? C on the sunlit side and -170? C in lunar nights. The geology of this satellite is rock only, and its age is about 4,6 billion years. Plans to reach the Moon on space crafts have been on scientists' minds since early 20th century. But they became more concrete when the Russians launched space crafts Sputnik 1 and Sputnik 2 in 1957, the second one carrying dog Laika. In 1961, Yuri Gagarin orbited the Earth, followed by the American astronaut John Glenn in 1962.

Finally, America won the honor of reaching the Moon before Russia, when Neil Armstrong set foot on it on July 21st 1969.

There are at present plans to build a space base on the Moon, to set a giant telescope and launch space ships from there to distant planets, and perhaps to other solar systems.

**VOCABULARY:**

Astronomy علم الفلك

Astrology علم النجوم

Moon القمر

Planet الأرض

Space الفضاء

Sky السماء

Galaxy المجرة

Universe الكون

Path المدار

Orbit المدار - يدور

Asteroid (كوكب صغير) كويكب

Comet مذنب

Tail ذيل

Meteor نيزك

Gravity الجاذبية الأرضية

Light الضوء

Heat الحرارة

## GRAMMAR

Unlike and whereas and while:

- **Unlike** stars which shine with their own light, planets give off no light of their own.
- **While** stars shine with their own light, planets give off no light of their own.
- Stars shine with their own light **while** planets give off no light of their own.
- Stars shine with their own light **whereas** planets give off no light of their own.

Unlike: خلافاً لـ

While: في حين أن:

Whereas: لكن/ في حين أن:

## VOCABULARY :

- tiny = very small
- huge = very big
- give off = send, emit يرسل – بيث
- emission إرسال – بث
- Yet = but لكن

## WRITING:

### What would happen if a comet collided with Earth?

ماذا سيحدث إذا اصطدم مذنب مع الأرض؟

I sometimes think with awe about the possible consequences for life on earth if a comet collided with our planet. I can imagine it hurtling through the atmosphere before it makes its terrible impact on some part of a continent. Scientists do say that a similar incident took place many thousand years ago, and provoked the extinction of many giant animal species, including dinosaurs.

An enormous crater would form, and possibly cause a volcanic eruption which would send a heavy layer of particles and ash high up in the sky to stop the sun rays from reaching the Earth. Our planet would then be in the dark for many years, and consequently the temperatures would drop considerably.

A change in the climate could indeed occur, rainfalls and snowfalls would be frequent, heavy and long lasting, and floods would result from them; the sea level would probably rise, and cause some flat regions of the Earth to be totally immersed.

Another possible consequence of the impact would be a gigantic earthquake which would destroy many inhabited areas and kill a huge number of people. If the impact were near an ocean, a tsunami could develop and flood vast areas of flat land, causing many people to die or become homeless.

Facts in the past have shown that a disaster like an impact of a heavenly body on Earth could destroy life, or at least alter living conditions dramatically. The same could be repeated if another collision occurred. This is why scientists are thinking up space programmes to find ways of preventing another accident of this kind.

## WRITING 2

### Solar and lunar eclipses:

خسوف الشمس والقمر

**Eclipse:** passage of an astronomical body through the shadow of another. The term is usually used for solar and lunar eclipses, which may be either partial or total, but may also refer to other bodies, for example, to an eclipse of Jupiter's satellites, by Jupiter itself. An eclipse of a star by a body in the Solar System is also called an occultation. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes in front of the Sun as seen from Earth, and can happen only at new Moon. During a total eclipse the Sun's corona can be seen. A total solar eclipse can last up to 7.5 minutes. When the Moon is at its farthest from the Earth it does not completely cover the face of the Sun, leaving a ring of sunlight visible. This is an annular eclipse. Between two and five solar eclipses occur each year but each is visible only from a specific area. A lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes into the shadow of the Earth, becoming dim until emerging from the shadow. Lunar eclipses may be partial or total, and they can happen only at full Moon. Total lunar eclipses last up to 100 minutes; the maximum number each year is three.

A total solar eclipse visible from southwestern England took place on 11 August 1999 and lasted for two minutes. This was the first total solar eclipse to be visible from the UK since 1927; the next will be in 2090.

### Say it in writing:

• اكتب خطاباً عاماً قصيراً دفاعاً عن فائدة علم الفلك

- Write a short public speech in **defense of the usefulness of astronomy**.
- Predicting catastrophes.
- Solving the mysteries of the universe
- Improving telecommunications
- Making celestial and nautical navigation safer.
- Reckoning /calculating time.
- Making weather forecasts

Ladies and gentlemen,

I think /believe that astronomy is one of the most beneficial sciences today.

For one thing, it's thanks to astronomy that we can predict such catastrophes as tsunamis and hurricanes. Right now as I 'm speaking to you there are satellites hovering above us in the skies watching for any hurricane that may hit us....



**WRITING :**

Some people think that the budget devoted to space exploration is wasted money.  
يعتقد بعض الناس أن الميزانية المخصصة لاستكشاف الفضاء تبذير للمال

• Introduction :

With an annual cost of [\\$30.8 million](#), the Keck Observatory costs \$53.7 thousand for a single night's worth of operation. It will cost the James Webb Space Telescope approximately [\\$8.8 billion](#) to reach orbit. And the Space Launch System that will carry the Orion capsule is expected to cost [\\$38 billion](#).

Why should we be spending such a vast amount of money on astronomy? How is it useful and beneficial to society?

- Arguments against space exploration:
  - Space exploration is a wild dream.
  - Huge amounts of money are gone in smoke.
  - This money is needed to relieve poverty in the Third World.
  - Medical research should be encouraged instead.
  
- Arguments in favour of space exploration
  - Predicting earthquakes.
  - Satellite communication.
  - Weather forecasting.
  - Solving environmental problems
  - Blood analysis.
  - Predicting and acting before comets hit the Earth.
  - Discovering the universe and any possible life on other planets.

Conclusion:

## UNIT FOUR

### We are a family

#### VOCABULARY:

Comedian مهرج

Comedy كوميديا

Funny مضحك

Comic ساخر

Joke نكتة

Laugh يضحك

Laughter ضحكة

Smile ابتسامة – ابتسم

Humor مزاج

Sick humor مزاج معكر

#### GRAMMAR

Must: obligation

Mustn't : prohibition

Have to : necessity

Don't have to : lack of obligation

Ought to : advice

Should : advice

#### Keys to happiness:

1. Savor a moment. Live in the present and treasure the satisfaction of helping a friend, the pleasure of a good book, or a good laugh with the loved ones.
2. Take control of your time. Happy people set themselves big goals, and then break them into daily duties.
3. Be positive, evidence shows that negative emotions take their toll on us while positive ones boost the body's healing process. Happy people take steps to keep their negative emotions in check.
4. Give priority to close relationships .people with close friends copes better with stress.
5. Act happily .Experiments show that people who put on happy face really do feel better. it seems that the facial muscles we use to smile widely trigger happy feelings in the brain.
6. Don't vegetate .don't engage in self-absorbed idleness, or put yourself in front on the TV. Get involved in little jobs and do physical exercise to keep fit.

#### VOCABULARY

Positive		Negative	
Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
fun	funny	stress	stressful
humor	humorous	tragedy	tragic
happiness	happy	self-centeredness	self-centered

help joy comedy thought optimism	helpful joyful comic thoughtful optimistic	self-satisfaction sickness worry	self-satisfaction sick worried
--	--	--	--------------------------------------

- We can derive some verbs by adding the suffix “en” to some adjectives  
Verb = Adj+en

Adjective	Verb	Adjective	Verb
bright	brighten	dark	darken
broad	broaden	rough	roughen
deep	deepen	soft	soften
wide	widen		
short	shorten		

Large : enlarge (prefix)

**WRITING:**

- Suppose you are agony aunt. Write a reply to the letter.

Dear Miserable,

I'm very sorry to hear that you are having difficulty coping with stress and anxiety, due to the forthcoming final examination. I more than sympathize with your being depressed. Let me tell you however that taking a few commonsense steps would restore confidence and cheerfulness in you.

I think you are working too hard, and not taking enough time for breaks. Do you know that cramming and doing exercises endlessly produce more anxiety in you? That's why you don't feel you have time to spare for your friends, and to enjoy some of the pleasures of life you are entitled to.

So, as I said, you should relax and sleep regularly, meanwhile leaving your brain to process the hardest points of lessons and activities. You should go out for walks or practice some sport everyday to help you relax. You ought not to worry constantly about the time when your exam occurs, lest you would lose your concentration on the appointed day.

Think that after all, you have reached a good level of competence, and that you have enough strategies at this stage to decide how to organize your work. Let me tell you again that when the exam comes, always start with the things you can do easily and leave time for the most tricky parts.

I'm sure that when the time comes, you will be able to overcome your stress and perform quite successfully. I wish you all the best.

Aunt Hillary

**VOCABULARY:**

Ashamed خجلان  
Shame: الخجل  
Shameful مخجل مخزي  
Shameless لا يستحي  
Cry يبكي  
Weep يبكي  
Crying البكاء  
Weeping البكاء  
Feel يحس  
Feeling الإحساس  
Emotion العاطفة  
Publicly علنيا  
Emotional عاطفي  
Weak ضعيف  
Strong قوي  
Weakness ضعف  
Strength قوة  
Embarrassed محرج  
Embarrassment حرج

- American people believe that it is better to express feelings rather than hide them, they say what they feel, they are extrovert.
- British people tend to hide their feelings rather than show them, they think that expressing feelings publicly is a sign of weakness, they are introvert.

**VOCABULARY:**

Anger غضب  
Love حب  
Hatred كره  
Attitude مزاج  
Pretend يتظاهر  
Comfort يواسي  
Affection تعاطف

**GRAMMAR**

- Expressing likes and dislikes and preferences :
  - Likes and dislikes : like, love, hate, dislike....
  - Preferences : Prefer, would rather, it is better.....

**VOCABULARY :**

Fear خوف  
Fearful خواف  
Fearless لا يخاف  
Guilt ذنب  
Guilty مذنب

Relieve	يفرج
Relief	الفرج
Stress	توتر - الشدة
Stressful	مزعج مقلق
Calm	هاديء
Calmness	الهدوء
Humor	المزاج
Humorous	مزاجي
Hate	يكره
Hatred	الكره
Hateful	مكروه
Jealousy	الغيرة
Jealous	غيار
Patriot	وطني
Patriotic	غيور على وطنه
Patriotism	الغيرة على الوطن
Honest	مخلص صادق أمين
Honesty	الأمانة الصدق الإخلاص
Friend	صديق
Friendship	صداقة
Selfish	أناني
Selfishness	أنانية
Generous	كريم سخي
Generosity	الكرم / السخاء
Kind	طيب
Kindness	الطيبة
Hero	بطل
Heroic	بطولي
Heroism	بطولة
Proud	مفتخر
Pride	الافتخار / الفخر
Happy	سعيد
Happiness	السعادة
Sad	حزين
Sadness	الحزن

- Derivation of nouns from adjectives by adding suffixes : ness,ship,ity,...

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
bitter	bitterness	graceful	grace
friendly	friendship	generous	generosity
happily	happiness	courageous	courage
lonely	loneliness	selfish	selfishness
sad	sadness	pessimist	pessimism
tender	tenderness	faithful	faith
humorous	humor		
kind	kindness		
peaceful	peace		

## WRITING:

### Feelings and emotions expected from Algerian women and men in various situations:

The death of a close friend or a relative, the occurrence of a natural disaster or an accident, and other fatalities are likely to generate different feelings and emotions in people.

Actually the difference in reaction is more particularly a question of gender. Men will tend to hide their grief over the death of somebody they know, or their awe when they witness a tragedy; during a natural disaster, they will try not to panic and control their emotions; instead, they will react by taking steps to protect their families and neighbours. Women will show their emotions more openly. They will express their sadness and mourning, and cry profusely when they learn about a relative's death. Likewise, they will be rather shocked and terrified when they see an accident in which there are casualties. Finally, they are likely lose their self- control, and fail to take the right decisions to protect themselves in an emergency.

The difference in response regarding the expression of love and affection will most likely follow the same pattern. Men always try to avoid excessive sentimentality. They generally avoid showing in verbal manner too much emotion and feelings to their families and friends; they will express their care in a different way; for instance by showing concern, offering help or giving presents. Women are again prone to showing their feelings more openly. They would more often than not use terms of endearment, and they often hug and kiss family members, especially children.

The differing levels of sensitivity between men and women concerning the facts of life is probably the reason why their marks of sympathy and affection are dissimilar. But the male and female attitudes are complementary, and both necessary for good human interaction.

## VOCABULARY :

Acquaint يتعرف

Acquaintance التعرف

Close friend صديق مقرب

Stranger غريب

Positive person شخص ايجابي

Rely يعتمد على

Reliable يمكن الاعتماد عليه

Supportive متعاون

Support مساعدة

Optimist تفاعلي

Optimism التفاؤل

Optimistic متفائل

Criticize ينتقد

Criticism النقد

Passion شغف

Passionate يشغف

GENERAL REVISION OF GRAMMAR AND PRONUNCIATION

Tenses

Stem = verb without “to”: work – study-visit.... (S/P) = Subject or Pronoun

Past P = Past Participle (= past for regular verbs) (for irregular verbs see the table of irregular verbs)

Type/Tense	Form	Past	Present	Future
Simple	Affirmative	- Stem + ed I worked - Irregular form She went	- Stem I work - Stem + s/es/ies She works/goes/studies	- will + Stem I will work She will go
	Negative	- Did <b>not</b> + stem I did not work She did not go	- Do <b>not</b> + Stem I do not work - Does <b>not</b> + Stem She does not work	- Will <b>not</b> + Stem I will not work She will go
	Interrogative	- Did+(S/P)...+Stem? Did I work? Did she go?	- Do+(S/P) + Stem..? Do you work? - Does+(S/P) + Stem..? Does she work?	- Will+(S/P) + Stem ...? Will you work? Will she go?
Perfect Have +Past P	Affirmative	- Had + Past P I had Worked she Had gone	- Have + Past P I have worked - Has + Past P She has gone	- Will have + Past P I will have worked She will have gone
	Negative	- Had <b>not</b> + Past P I had not worked She had gone	- Have <b>not</b> + Past P I have not worked - Has not + Past P She has not gone	- Will <b>not</b> have + Past P I will not have worked She will not have gone
	Interrogative	- Had+(S/P) +Past P..? Had you worked? Had she gone?	- Have +(S/P) +Past P...? Have you worked? - Has+(S/P) +Past P ...? Has she gone?	- Will +(S/P) +have +Past P I will have worked She will have gone
Continuous Be+Stem+ing	Affirmative	- Was +Stem + ing I was working - Were + Stem + ing They were working	-I am + Stem + ing I am working - is + Stem +ing She is going - are + Stem + ing They are working	- Will be+ Stem + ing I will be working She will be going
	Negative	- Was <b>not</b> + Stem +ing I was not working - Were not + Stem + ing They were not working She was not going	- am <b>not</b> + Stem + ing I am not working - is not +Stem +ing She is not going - are not +Stem + ing They are not working	- Will <b>not</b> be +Stem +ing I will not be working She will not be going
	Interrogative	- Was +(S/P) + Stem + ing ...? Was she going? - Were +(S/P) + Stem + ing..? Were you working	- Am I + Stem + ing....? Am I working? - is +(S/P) +Stem + ing...? Is she going?	- Will+(S/P) + be + Stem + ing.? Will I be working? Will she be working?

**Perfect Continuous:**

- The perfect continuous tense is NOT commonly used

Type/Tense	Form	Past	Present	Future
<b>Perfect Continuous (Have been + stem + ing)</b>	Affirmative	had been + stem + ing I had been working She had been going	- Have <b>been</b> + stem +ing I have been working. - has been + stem + ing She has been going	- will have been + stem + ing I will have been working She will have been going
	Negative	had not been + stem + ing I had not been working. She had not been going?	- Have not been + stem +ing I have not been working? - has not been + stem + ing She has not been going??	- will not have been + stem +ing I will not have been working. She will not have been going.
	Interrogative	had +(S/P)+ been + stem +ing..? Had you been working? Had she been going?	have (S/P) been + stem + ing ...? Have you been working? Has she been going?	- will (S/P) have been + stem +ing .....? Will you have been working? Will she have been goin?

**Conditional Statements:**

Condition	Result
<b>If</b> ( Present Simple)	Present Simple
<b>If</b> ( Present Simple)	Future Simple
<b>If</b> ( Past Simple )	Would + Stem
<b>If</b> ( Past Perfect )	Would have + Past Participle

1. If you listen carefully, you understand the lesson
2. If you revise your lesson, you will get a good mark
3. If you worked hard in the exam, you would get a good mark
4. If they had helped us, we would have helped them.

If (to be in the past) = were (not was)

- If she were here, I would tell her.
- If I were you, I would not accept their offer.

**Unless:**

If you work hard, you will get a good mark.

You will **not** get a good mark **unless** you work hard.

**Unless** you work hard, you will not get a good mark.

**Reported Speech**

- To change the tense from direct speech to reported speech the reporting verb should be in the past ( said, told,asked,answered,replied,ordered,declared....)



- Other changes are made even if the reporting verb is not in the past:
  - if the reporting verb is not in the past the verbs in reported speech do not change:

He **says**: “I **like** tennis.” (Present)

He **says** that he **likes** tennis. (Present)

- If the reporting verb is in the past the verbs in reported speech change.

He **said**: “I like tennis.” (Present)

He **said** that he **liked** tennis.” (Past)

- He said: “I work in a bank.”
- He said that he worked in a bank.
- Present Simple → Past Simple
  - He said “I worked in a bank.”
  - He said that he had worked in a bank.
- Past Simple → Past Perfect
  - He said: “I will work in a bank.”
  - He said that he would work in a bank.
- Future Simple → Would + Stem
  - He said: “I have worked in a bank.”
  - He said that he had worked in a bank.
- Present perfect → Past Perfect
  - He said: “I had worked in a bank.”
  - He said that he had worked in a bank.
- Past Perfect → Past Perfect
  - He said: “I will have worked in a bank.”
  - He said that he would have worked in a bank.
- Future Perfect → would have + Past Participle.
  - He said: “I am working in a bank.”
  - He said that he was working in a bank.
- Present Continuous → Past Continuous

- He said: "I was working in a bank."
- He said that had been working in a bank.
- Past Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous.
- He said: "I will be working in a bank."
- He said that he would be working in a bank.
- \* Future Continuous → would be + Stem + ing

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	<b>Past Perfect</b>
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect Continuous	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>
Future Simple	Would + Stem
Future Perfect	Would have + Past Participle
Future Continuous	Would be + Stem+ ing
Future Perfect Continuous	Would have been + stem +ing

Modals:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
can	could
shall	should
may	might
will	would
infinitive	infinitive
must	had to
could	could
should	should
would	would
might	might
ought to	ought to

Present unreal	present unreal
Past unreal	Past unreal

- He said: "I would help the homeless if I were a Mayer."
- He said that he would help the homeless if he were a Mayer
- She said: "I would have given the answer if, if I had known it."

- She said that she would have given the answer if she had known it.
- He asked me: “What time does the train leave?”
- He asked me what times the train leaves.
- **We don’t use auxiliary verbs when we report questions**
- She asked me: “What do you want to drink?”
- She asked me what I wanted to drink.
- He asked me: “Does your friend live here?”
- He asked me if my friend lived there.

Other Changes:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
this	that
that	that
these	those
those	those
here	there
there	there
now	then
tomorrow	the day after
yesterday	the day before
Next week, month ....	The following week, month .....
today	that day
Last week; month ....	The previous week, month .....
imperative (order)	Infinitive (to.....)
Imperative negative	infinitive negative ( not to )
I	he – she
you	me – We
She	she
he	he
they	they
we	they
they	they
it	it
us	them
ago	before
my	his – her
your	my – our
her	her

his	his
our	their
their	their
its	its

**REPORTING QUESTIONS:**

**1) YES/NO QUESTIONS: ( if)**

- “Do you want some tea?” he asked me.
- He asked me if I like some tea.
- “Will she come tomorrow?” he asked me.
- He asked if she would come the next day.

**2) WH QUESTIONS:**

- “Where will you go tomorrow?” My friend asked me.
- My friend asked me where I would go the day after.
- “Why does your brother sit there?” my friend asked me.
- My friend asked me why my brother sits there. ( not “ why my friend does ...”)

**3) Reporting Orders :**

imperative (order)	Infinitive (to.....)
Imperative negative	infinitive negative ( not to )

“Stop talking” the teacher ordered the student.

- The teacher ordered the student to stop talking.

“Don’t smoke here” she ordered him.

- She ordered him not to smoke there.

**PASSIVE VOICE:**

- The student writes the lesson. (Active Voice)  
                   S                  V                  Obj
- The lesson is written by the student. (Passive Voice)  
                   Obj (to be) + PP                  S

- To change a sentence from active form to the passive voice the verb should be transitive (has an object) fly is not a transitive verb. ( the bird flies)
- We place the object at the beginning of the sentence followed by to be in the tense of the verb in the active voice and we add the past participle of the verb followed by the preposition “by” and the subject.

Pronoun Subject Active	Pronoun Subject Passive
I	by me
He	by him
She	by her
You	by you
We	by us
They	by them
It	by it

\* To change from passive voice to active voice we put what is after by as a subject then we derive a verb from the past participle and put it the tense of to be followed by the object.

The lesson was written by the student.

Was written: the verb is “write” and the tense is the past (was) so: wrote

What is after “by” will be the subject. (The student)

The student wrote the lesson.

### PRONUNCIATION OF THE FINAL “s”

The final “s” is pronounced /s/ , /z/ , or /iz/ according to the sound **before** it :

/s/	/z/	/iz/
p – k – f – t – th		s – c(s) – ch – sh – j – g(j) – z

### PRONUNCIATION OF THE FINAL “ed”

The final “ed” is pronounced /t/ , /d/ , or /id/ according to the sound **before** it :

/t/	/d/	/id/
p – k – f – ch – sh – s		t – d

### Silent letters

Silent letter	Words
a	
b	climb – comb – crumb – debt – doubt - numb – subtle – thumb – tomb
c	acquire – muscle – scissors
d	Wednesday – sandwich – handsome – edge – bridge
g	sign – hight – light – fight – reign – thought – through – foreign
h	honest – ghost – hour – what – whether – honor
i	business
k	knife – know – knight – knot – knee

l	should – would – could – talk – walk – half
n	autumn – column
p	psychology – receipt – psalm
s	aisle – island
t	castle – listen – soften
w	answer – sword – two – whole – who – write – wrong

**Stress placement:**

- Most words have stress on the first syllable ( if it is not a prefix)
- Most Verbs with 2 syllables have stress on the 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable
- Most Nouns and Adjectives with 2 syllables have stress on the 1<sup>st</sup> syllable ( if it is not a prefix)
- Most words ending with : ic – tion – sion have stress on the syllable before the last.
- Most words ending with : cy – ty – phy – gy – al have stress on the second syllable from the end.
- Compound words (words with 2 parts) :
  - if the compound is a noun stress on the 1<sup>st</sup> part of the word.
  - If the compound is a verb stress on the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the word.

**Prefixes and Suffixes:**

1) Prefixes :

- Prefixes are generally used to give the opposite of a word keeping the same root.

Prefix	word	opposite
anti		
de		
dis		
im		
in		
il		
ir		
mis		
un		

2) Suffixes :

- Suffixes are generally used to form nouns, adjectives , and adverbs from verbs:
- Formation of nouns

Suffix	Verb	Noun
--------	------	------

al		
ance		
dom		
ee		
er		
or		
hood		
ism		
ist		
ity		
ty		
ment		
ness		
ry		
ship		
ion		
tion		

• **Formation of Adjectives**

Suffix	Noun	Adjective
able		
ible		
al		
en		
ese		
ful		
less		
i		
ic		
ish		
ive		
ian		
ly		
ous		
y		
ing		
ed		

• **Formation of adverbs:**

- An adverb is formed by adding “ly” to an adjective
- Some adverbs are the same as the adjectives.

Suffix	Adjective	Adverb
ly	quick	quickly
/		

## Typical Exam Questions

<i>Streams/ Exam parts</i>	<i>Comprehension</i>	<i>Text Exploration</i>	<i>Written Expression</i>
<i>Foreign Languages</i>	5 Question / 7 Points	5 Questions / 7 Points	2 Topics / 6 Points
<i>Literature and Philosophy</i>	4 Question / 7 Points	4 Questions / 8 Points	2 Topics / 5 Points
<i>Science/Math/ Tech Math /Economy</i>	4 Question / 8 Points	4 Questions / 7 Points	2 Topics / 5 Points

**Choose only ONE question from The following groups**

### Questions

**Number of items to be included in the question**

	<b>A. COMPREHENSION :</b>	
<b>GROUP 1</b>	1. The text is a: a) a letter b) an e-mail ....	3 to 4 choices for all streams
	2. Are the following statements true or false?	4 statements for all streams
	3. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.	Foreign Languages : 4 statements Other streams : 3 to 4 statements
	4. Write the letter that corresponds to the right answer.	Foreign Languages : 4 Other streams : 3
<b>GROUP 2</b>	1. In which paragraph it is mentioned that in which paragraph ..... mentioned	2 Items for all streams
	2. Put the following ideas in the order they appear in the text.	3 to 4 ideas for all streams
	3. Fill in the following table with information from the text.	4 items for all streams
<b>GROUP 3</b>	1. Answer the following questions according to the text.	Foreign Languages : 4 questions Other streams : 3 questions
<b>GROUP 4</b>	1. Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text.	2 to 4 Foreign Languages 3 to 4 Literature and Philosophy 2 to 3 Other streams
<b>GROUP 5</b>	1. Copy the title you think is the most appropriate.	3 Titles for all streams
	2. Choose the general idea of the text.	3 Ideas for all streams
	3. The text is: a. descriptive b. Narrative c. ....	4 Types of texts



	<b>TEXT EXPLORATION</b> topics:	
<b>GROUP 1</b>	1. Find Topic Text (Guides relates that theme of the reading passage) following:	2 to 3 words (specify the paragraph)
	2. Find 2 (free) words or phrases that are opposite theme in the text following:	2 to 3 words (specify the paragraph)
<b>GROUP 2</b>	3. Find words in the text whose definitions follow:	2 to 3 words (specify the paragraph)
	2. Match the following words with the corresponding synonyms/opposites/definitions.	
<b>GROUP 3</b>	1. Complete the chart as shown in the example	words from the text to be derived
	2. Divide the following words into roots and affixes.	or divided
	3. Give the opposites of the following words keeping the same root.	3 to 4 Foreign Languages 2 to 3 For other streams
<b>GROUP 4</b>	1. Rewrite sentence B so that it means the same as sentence A.	2 to 3 : Foreign languages and Literary and Philosophy
	2. Combine each pair of sentences with one of the connectors provided. Make changes where necessary.	2 for other streams
	3. Combine each pair of sentences with the connectors given between brackets. Make changes where necessary	2 to 3 : Foreign languages and Literary and Philosophy
	4. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.	4 verbs Foreign languages 3 to 4 : other streams
	5. Ask questions which the underlined words answer.	2 for all streams
<b>GROUP 5</b>	1. Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final /S/.	4 words for all streams
	1. Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final /ed/.	4 words for all streams
	2. Classify the following words according to the stressed syllable	4 words for all streams
	3. Classify the following words according to the number of the syllables.	4 words for all streams
	16. Circle or write the silent letter in each of the following words.	4 words for all streams
	4. Match pairs that rhyme.	4 words for all streams
<b>GROUP 6</b>	1. Fill in the gaps with words from the list given.	4 words , 4 gaps
	2. Fill in the gaps with only 4 words from the list given.	6 words , 4 gaps
	3. Fill in the gaps so that the text makes sense.	Only for foreign languages 4 gaps No words given
	4. Reorder the following sentences to get a coherent passage.	4 sentences
	5. Imagine what A or B says, and complete the following dialogue.	3 utterances.
<b>PART 2</b>	<b>WRITTEN EXPRESSION</b>	