



WAY TO THE TOP

grade 11 by Mr Ehab Akl
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2023-2024

Final revision
Unit 6&7

Contact

 7720 4720

 ehabmohamed1385@gmail.com



Unit 6

Part 1 Vocabulary

Words	meaning	words	meaning
aggressive	عدواني	sibling	أخ- أخت
ambitious	طموح	snobbish	متعجرف
award (v.)	جائزة	standard (adj.)	معيار
idioms			
break a/the habit	يتخلص من العادة	stubborn	عنيد
break a/the record	يحقق الرقم القياسي	the poor	الفقراء
break sb's heart	يجعل شخصا حزينا	tolerant	متسامح
break the ice	يبدأ الحديث	violent	عنيف
break the law	يخالف القانون	greedy	طماع
break the news	يذيع الخبر	irritable	سريع الغضب
break the rules	يخالف القواعد	liar	كاذب
break the silence	يتحدث بعد الصمت لفترة	look down on	ينظر بسخرية
Caring	مهتم	obey	يطيع
conscientious	يراعي ضميره	selfish	أناني
generous	كريم - سخي	greedy	طماع - جشع
a good judge of sth/sb	يستطيع الحكم على	it's in one's nature	في طبيعة الشخص
Adore	يحب بشدة - يعشق	judge (v.)	يحكم
at heart	في الأساس	truthfulness	الصدق
Bride	العروس	nuclear family	عائلة كبيرة (تتكون من الأب والام والأولاد فقط)
groom (n.)	العريس	extended family	عائلة كبيرة
wedding	حفل زفاف	on the contrary	علي النقيض علي العكس
marriage	الزواج	raise (v.)	ينشئ - يصور
deep down	في العمق		

Descendant	نسل	self-respect	الاحترام الذاتي
ancestor	سلف	spouse	الزوج - الزوجة
empty-handed	بلا شيء - صفر اليدين	Strict	متشدد - صارم
Entirely	تماما	tend to	يميل إلى
it's in one's DNA	في جيناته	That doesn't sound like him/her.	لا يبدو عليه
Florist	بائع الزهور	grow up	يكبر - ينمو
Flour	دقيق - طحين	heritage	إرث
Gentle	لطيف	Inheritance	الميراث

Unit 7

Words	meaning	words	meaning
bookmark (v.)	وضع إشارة مرجعية	record (v.)	يسجل
catch up on (news)	اللاحاق	screensaver	شاشة التوقف
current events	الأحداث الجارية	search engine	محرك بحث
cyberspace	الفضاء الإلكتروني	section	قسم
define	يحدد - يعرف	spam	رسائل اليكترونية غير مرغوب فيها
delete	حذف	spyware	برامج التجسس
domain name	اسم الناطق	system	نظام
download (v.)	تحميل	tell	يخبر
fall into the wrong hands	يقع في الأيدي الخطأ	the latest	الأحدث
FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)	الأسئلة المتكررة	unwanted	غير مرغوب فيه
file (n.)	ملف	update (v.)	تحديث
fill sb in	يوقع شخص ف	up-to-the-minute	حتى اللحظة
inbox	صندوق الوارد	URL (Uniform Resources Locator)	عنوان
keep sb posted	يبقي شخص على اطلاع	wallpaper (n.)	خلفية
keyword	كلمة مفتاحية	notify	إعلام
login	تسجيل الدخول	password	الرقم السري
material (n.)	مادة		

Idioms

Put the Finishing touches	The final detail to complete Sth	يضع اللمسات الأخيرة
Be in touch	To communicate with somebody by phone or in writing	يتواصل
touch a sore spot	To refer to a sensitive topic which may upset sb	يناقش مسألة حساسة
Lose touch	No longer have contact with sb	تنقطع العلاقة
Lose one's touch	No longer be able to do sth as well as you did	يعجز عن فعل شيء
Deeply touch	Having strong feeling being moved emotionally	يتأثر بعمق

prepositions

in comparison to	بالمقارنة مع	in favour of	مؤيد لشيء
in connection with	فيما يتعلق	in honour of	تكريما لشخص
in contact with	على تواصل مع	in need of	بحاجة لشيء
comfortable	مريح	effects	تأثيرات
occupied	محتل	informed	مستطلع
points	النقاط	evident	واضح - دليل
slice	شريحة	perspectives	منظورات
findings	النتائج	judgments	أحكام
comparison	المقارنة	touches	لمسات - تواصل
spots	البث	popcorn	فشار
accounts	حسابات	launched	أطلقت - طرحت بالاسواق
honour	الشرف	majority	الأغلبية
broadcast	البرنامج	downloaded	تحميل ملفات
connection	التواصل	minority	الأقلية
uploaded	رفع ملفات علي الانترنت	favour	معروف - يفضل

Unit 6

Part 2 Grammar

Relative pronouns

ضمائر الوصل

Defining relative clauses give information which is needed to understand the meaning of the sentence. They are not separated from the main clause by commas.

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين بعضهما ببعض لتصبح جملة واحدة
يوضع ضمير الوصل بديل عن الاسم أو الضمير المكرر في الجملة الثانية

Who - that	Which - that	Whose	where	When
people	Animals, things and ideas	Possession	Place	Time

Who- that	تحل محل الفاعل – المفعول العاقل	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The woman who lives next door is a doctor. ➤ The book that I borrowed from the library was very interesting. ➤ The man who sold me the car was very helpful. 		
Which - that	تحل محل الفاعل – المفعول غير العاقل	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The book that you lent me is very interesting. ➤ She wore a dress which had flowers on it. ➤ He gave me a gift which I really appreciated. 		
whose	للملكية وتستخدم (مع العاقل وغير العاقل)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The girl whose backpack was stolen was very upset. ➤ He is the teacher whose class I enjoy the most. 		
When	تحل محل الزمان في الجملة	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I remember the day when we first met. ➤ He was late for the meeting when his car broke down. 		
where	تحل محل المكان	.

- This is the place where I grew up.
- He lives in a town where there is no cinema.
- She loves to travel to countries where she can learn new languages

Whom

للعاقل وتستخدم مع المفعول فقط

- The man whom I met yesterday is a famous author.
- She is the one whom you should talk to.
- He has many friends, some of whom are very influential

Who, which and that can be omitted when they are the object of the verb in the relative clause.

Whose and where cannot be omitted or replaced with that.

- In **formal language** prepositions appear at the beginning of the relative clause, and **whom** is used instead of **who** after prepositions and when **who** is the object of the verb.
- In **informal language** they appear at the end of the relative clause.
- The man **to whom** she was talking is her boss.
- The man **whom** she mentioned is leaving.
- The man (**who/that**) she was talking **to** is her boss.

Notice:

عند استخدام حرف جر في جملة الوصل مع اسم المكان والزمان يجب استخدام ضمير الوصل **which** ...

Where- when

- This is the place **where** I grew up.
- This is the place **in which** I grew up
- I remember the day **when** we first met.
- I remember the day **in which** we first met.

Nouns

Countable nouns (الاسم المعدود)

Countable nouns can be counted and have singular and plural forms.

- We can use **a/an, one** in the **singular**
- We can use **some, any, (a) few,** etc. in the **plural.**
- The following nouns are always in the **plural**: **people, clothes, goods, police.**

➤ **His clothes are always clean.**

- Nouns that consist of two parts, such as

glasses, trousers, jeans, sunglasses and scissors are also always in the **plural.**

We use the expression **a pair of** to express **quantity** with these words.

➤ **Angie wears glasses.**

➤ **George has bought two pairs of jeans**

- Words such as **family, team, group, audience, class, government and crew** are **collective nouns** and may take either **a singular or a plural verb.**

➤ **Tina's family is rich. Tina's family are on holiday.**

Uncountable nouns (الاسم غير المعدود)

Uncountable nouns are only used with a **singular** form **verb** and

- we can't use **a/an or numbers** with them.
- To express **quantity** we use **some, any, much, little, a lot of, etc**
- With **uncountable nouns** for **food or liquid,**

we can use the following expressions to show **quantity**:

(bottle, cup, glass, can, slice, piece, loaf, carton, box, bag, pound, litre, bar, bowl), etc. + of

➤ **a loaf of bread four cartons of milk**

- **Certain words** like **hair, light, glass, wood, experience, time, chicken, iron** can also be used as **countable nouns** with a difference in meaning.

Steve's **hair** is dark

There are dog **hairs** on the sofa.

My room doesn't get much **light.**

The **lights** are on, but there's nobody hom

Quantifiers

some / any / no		
Quantifiers	used	example
	affirmative sentences	<i>There are some biscuits in the cupboard.</i>
some + uncountable / plural countable nouns	questions when we offer something or request ask for something politely.	<i>Would you like some cake? Could I have some juice, please?</i>
any + uncountable / plural countable nouns	questions and negative sentences	<i>Is there any cake left? We don't need any butter.</i>
no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns	used in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.	<i>There is no time left. (= There isn't any time left.)</i>
many / much / a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of)		
many + plural countable nouns	used mainly in questions and in negative sentences.	<i>How many books have you read this year? There weren't many people on the train this morning.</i>
much + uncountable nouns	used mainly in questions and in negative sentences.	<i>How much milk do we have? There wasn't much traffic, so we arrived early</i>
Many and much	affirmative sentences with too, so, how, as	<i>There's too much sugar in my coffee. There are too many sweets on the table.</i>
a lot / lots / plenty	are always used with of when they are followed by a noun. They are used with: - plural nouns and a plural verb. uncountable nouns and a singular verb	<i>There are a lot of things you can do. Have some more food. There's lots left. Do you have enough money? Yes, plenty.</i>
A lot (of) / Lots (of) / Plenty (of)	in formal writing it is better to use many or a number of with countable nouns and much or a great deal of with uncountable nouns	<i>A number of / Many people believe that recent technological developments have improved our lives. A great deal of / Much stress is often experienced by people who work in offices.</i>
a few / a little / few / little / hardly any a few (= a small number, some)		

a few	plural nouns and a plural verb.	<i>I need a few more things from the supermarket. There are a few coins on the table.</i>
a little	uncountable nouns singular verb.	<i>There's still a little cake left in the fridge.</i>
Little (= not much)	uncountable nouns and a singular verb.	<i>There was little evidence to support his claim.</i>
few (= not many) is used with	plural nouns and a plural verb.	<i>Very few people disagreed with him.</i>
hardly any (very few and very little) respectively.	plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns	<i>There's hardly any coffee left</i>

Unit 7

Passive voice

المبني للمجهول

We use the Passive Voice to emphasize the action rather than who or what is responsible for it.

خطوات تحويل الجملة من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول:

نضع المفعول به أول الجملة

نضع أحد أفعال (be) حسب زمن الجملة

نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل ونكمل باقي الجملة

Tense	Rule	Key words
Present simple ex. The car is repaired by the mechanic. Ahmed writes the homework.	مضارع بسيط Object + is – are + V(3) - The homework is written by Ahmed.	always -Every – Usually Sometimes Often
Past simple ex. The house was built by the engineer. The government built a lot of hospitals. bythe government.	ماضي بسيط was – were + V(3) - A lot of hospitals were built	Yesterday - Last – ago - In2000
Present continuous ex. The match is being played now. He is reading a story now.	مضارع مستمر Object + is – are + being + V(3) A story is being read now.	Now - At the momentCurrently - Look Today - This week
Past continuous ex. The car was being repaired. He was stealing the car.	ماضي مستمر Object + was – were + being + V(3) The car was being stolen.	while - when - At 7 yesterday- This timeyesterday
Present perfect ex. The house has been built. They have fixed the cars.	مضارع تام Object + has – have + been + V(3) – The car has been fixed by them.	Lately, recently, yet, before, just, already, since, for, ever, never, how long, so far
Past perfect ex. The bike had been sold. Hamad had bought a new phone.	ماضي تام Object + had + been + V(3) – A new phone had been bought by Hamad.	By 2010 - By yesterdayBefore - By the time After - As soon as

Modal verbs	أفعال ناقصة	Object + will – would – may might – can – could – ought to -shall – should- must be + V(3)	
ex. The match will be played. I will study the lesson soon. soon.She can repair the dress. her.		- The lesson will be studied - The car can be repaired by	
Future will		Object + will +be+ V(3)	Tomorrow - Next In the future - Soon
Ali will repair the car tomorrow.		- The car will be repaired tomorrow.	

Impersonal Passive

think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand

are often followed by a **that-clause** in the Active Voice and can be used to make general statements.

Ex: People think that these animals are dangerous.

It + passive form + that- clause

Active: People **believe** that he is very rich.

Passive **It is believed** (that) he is very rich. (impersonal construction)

subject + passive form of verb + to + base form

Active: People **believe** that he was rich.

Passive: He **is believed to be** very rich. (personal construction)

1. Some verbs (**give, offer, send**, etc.) usually **take two objects** in the Active Voice, the direct (thing) and the indirect (person)

They offered Tracy some flowers.

Some flowers were offered to Tracy. **Tracy** was offered some flowers

The verbs **make, see, hear**, etc. are followed by **a bare infinitive** (main form of the verb) in the **Active Voice** but in the

Passive Voice they are followed by **a full infinitive**. (to + verb1)

My mum **made** me **eat** all of the soup.

I was **made to eat** all of the soup.