

(To the Max (Unit 1 Family		
الكلمات الجديدة		
Appeal to		يستهي
Generation gap		فجوة الجيل
fault		خطا
rude		وقح
Blow my top		يغضبني
Get my head around		يفهم
Turn u his nose at me		يتكبر على
Big snob		مغرور
Pop into		يدخل مكان لبرهة
Slightly		قليل
Get the wrong end of the stick		يسئ الفهم
After all		رغم كل ذلك
In the meantime		في اثناء ذلك
Give a piece of your mind		يغضب من شخص
Associated with		يرتبط ب
values		قيم
image		صورة
Loyal		وفي
Close knit family		عائلة مترابطة
Reinforce		يقوي
Drastic		هائل
Fabric		نسيج
Profound		عميق
Impact		تأثير
Pursue		يتبع
Legalization		الشرعية
Divorce		طلاق
Retain		يستحوز
Conservative		محافظ

Single		اعزب
Maintain		يحافظ علي
Extended		ممتد
Sacrifice		يضحى
Better		افضل
Accused of		متهم ب
Over protective		ذو وقاية
Formality		الرسمية
cutlery		ادوات المطبخ
Taboo		كلام اوفعل بزيء
Perceive		يدرك
Indicator		مؤشر
Bottoms		اعماق
Attire		زي رسمي
Counterpart		نظير
Catching a chill		يصاب بالبرد
residents		مقيمين
Enthusiastic		متحمس
publish		ينشر
Replace		يبدل
Traditional		تقليدي
Available		متاح
Bestseller		افضل الكتب المباعة
Worth		يستحق
Tulip		زهرة التوليب
Heart warming		متحمس
Vibrant		ساطع
Encounter		يقابل
Appreciate		يقدر
Stunning		مذهل
Bulb		جذر
Odd		عريب

Flat boat		قارب مسطح
Waterways		مجري مائية
Shallow		ضحل
Tranquil		هاديء
Idyllic		لطيف
Scenery		مشاهد
Cuisine		نوع الطبخ
Eateries		وجبات
Quaint		غير عادي وجذاب
Renowned		معروف
Attractions		مناطق جذب
Destination		الجهة المقصودة
Raised		يربي
Literacy		معرفة القراءة والكتابة
Specifics		المحددات
Energetic		نشط
Curious		فضولي
Influence		تأثير
Duvet		لحاف
Theme		موضوع
Bunch		مجموعة من
Outing		رحلة خلوية
Reflect on		ينعكس على
Figure out		يحل
Recall		يتذكر
bind		يربط
Dynamics		الحركة
Reserved		محفوظ
Punctual		منظم الوقت
Selfish		اناني
Passionate		عاطفي
Extracurricular		زيادة عن المقرر

Gestures		إشارة
Frown upon		لا يستحسن الشيء
Individualism		الفردية
Throughout		في جميع الانحاء
Specifically		بالتحديد
Point out		يوضح
Hilarious		فكاهي
Emphatic		قوي
Liberal		متحرر
Count on		يعتمد علي

(To the Max (Unit2 Successful Oprah Winfrey		
الكلمات الجديدة		
ingredients		المقادير
Fund-raiser		يجمع المال
Charity		جمعية خيرية
Currently		حالية
fees		اتعاب
Well-run		يدار بشكل جيد
Registered		مسجل
extend		يمتد
Effective		مؤثر
celebrity		شخص مشهور
By no means		علي الاطلاق
leader		قائد
tough		صعب
strict		حازم
An honour student		طالب مكرم
vote		يصوت
incredible		غير معقول
oratory		بلاغة

scholarship		منحة دراسية
publicity		الشهرة
Co-anchor		مساعد مقدم البرنامج
degree		مؤهل جامعي
recruit		يتطوع
High rated		ذو مستوي عالي
review		مقال نقدي
host		يستضيف
version		نسخة
popularity		الشعبية
broadcast		يذيع
Foundation		مؤسسة
sponsor		الراعي الرسمي
orphan		يتيم
Orphanage		ملجأ
Role model		قدوة
award		يمنح جائزة
Title		لقب
Presenter		مقدم
unfortunately		للأسف
Gain fame		يكسب الشهرة
wearable		يمكن ارتدائه
Endeavour		يلتهم
dislpay		يعرض
Take advantage of		يستفيد
sensor		مجس
fusion		دمج
situational		حسب الموقف
awareness		وعي
Under way		في الطريق اليه
envisage		يتوقع
Tremendous		هائل

benefit		قائده
realise		يحقق احلامه
ranch		مزرعة
Track		طريق
Detailed		مفصل
A great deal of		كمية كبيرة من
Put heart into		يعمل بحماس وقوة
resource		مورد
Breeding stock		الماشية
Make up your mind		يقرر
frame		اطار
care		اهتمام
Stretch		يمتد
Untrodden		غير مطروق
attain		يحقق
progression		تقدم
mere		مجرد
resolve		قرار
finance		يمول
ultimately		كليا
Day in day out		روتين ممل
march		مشية عسكرية
Realistic		واقعي
Chase waterfall		يطارد الشلال
Dedication		اهداء
obstacle		عقبة
Arise		ينشئ
fulfill		يفي بوعده

(To the Max (Unit 3 Wonders of The World		
الكلمات الجديدة		
unforgettable		لا ينسى
Remember for a long time		يتذكر لفترة طويلة
sights		مناظر
Permanent		دائم
mark		يميز
Landmarks		معالم
honoured		مكرم
judge		قاضي
Nominated		مرشح
unpack		يفرغ محتويات الشنطة
Rock-carved		منحوت في الصخر
charm		سحر / فنتة
Gorgeous		رائع
legacy		ميراث
industrious		مجتهد
refined		نبيل
massive		ضخم
architecture		هندسة معمارية
ingenious		بارع
complex		مجمع
Keep out		يمنع دخول
Invading		غزو
Structure		بناء
Dynasties		الاسرة الحاكمة
zigzag		يلتوي
Resemble		يشبه
erect		يقف

tremendous		هائل
Amphitheatre		مسرح كبير
embodiment		تجسيد
revere		ييجل
Grandeur		فاخر
cruelty		القسوة
seat		يجلس
spectacular		رائع
gladiator		مصارع قديم
naval		مرنيط بالبحرية
redeemer		مصلح
icon		رمز
concrete		خرسانة
soapstone		
Constructed		انشائي
ruins		اطلال
enigmatic		غامض
Extensively		يشكل واسع
Self contained		مختص بنفسه
sufficient		كاف
spring		ينبوع ماء
utilize		يستخدم
rumbling		منحدرات
remarkable		ملحوظ
Preservation		خفظ
stairway		الدرج
terrace		الشرفة
panel		لوحة
Realign		ينظم بشكل جديد
Mausoleum		مقبرة
opulent		فاخر
domed		على شكل قبة

Stand in		يقع في
walled		محاط بأسوار
minaret		مأذنة
Striking		مهم
Outskirts		الضواحي
medieval		من العصور الوسطى
Man-made		من صنع الانسان
Date back		يرجع تاريخه الي
mound		كومة
Principal		اساس
Cathedral		كاتدرائية
spire		عمود في الكنيسة
Dominate		يسيطر
descriptive		وصفي
nappies		حفاضات
cute		جميل
waffles		حلوي امريكية
cereal		حبوب
jealous		غيور
mascot		حظاظة
descend		ينزل
Breath-taking		مثير
weird		غريب
Sweaty		عرقان
Shiver		يرتعش
gorgeous		رائع
sociologist		عالم اجتماع
upbringing		تنشأة
His or her parents		والديه
Ignore		يتجاهل
feature		سمة
Attitude		اتجاه

impact		تأثير
Put at a disadvantage		عيوب
Survey		
confirm		يؤكد
Sterotype		مهووس ب
obsessed		نموذج
gadget		أداة
Overturn		يطيح
An average		المتوسط
decline		ينحدر
underscore		يميز
release		يطلق
coin		يصدر عبارة/اكلاشيه
Hyper texting		الرسائل النصية
benefit		يستفيد
Colossus		تمثال ضخمة
Derived from		مشتق من
arena		حلبة
Blood shed		نزيف الدم
oval		بيضاوي
retreat		يتراجع
venue		مكان لممارسة الرياضة
Restricted to		مقصور على
podium		نصب تذكاري
incorporate		يشمل
evacuate		يخلي المكان
festivities		احتفالية
morbid		يهتم بشء تافه
Speculate		يخمن
execution		إعدام
chaotic		فوضي
Toll on		تدق الاجراس

Convert			يتحول الى
quarry			محجر
overshadow			يغطي علي
Inhumane			غير انساني
Taking of a life			الموت

(To the Max (Unit 4 Hope			
الكلمات الجديدة			
handicapped			معوق
ambition			طموح
Role-model			قدوة
concerned			مهتم
Work out			يحل
Pay off			يسدد
aspiration			طموح
Devote to			مخلص ل
cause			قضية
mastery			التمكن والسيطرة
Accomplish			ينجز
disability			اعاقة
obstacle			عقبة
Inherent			
outstanding			مهم
activist			ناشط
Come down with			يصاب بمرض
Scarlet fever			الحمى القرمزية
Over whelming			هائل
Odds			عقبات

Luminous		مضيء
miracle		معجزة
conquer		يغزو
Struggle		كفاح
Emotions		عواطف
Applaud		يصفق
Eventually		اخيرا
Diagnose		يشخص
Poliomyelitis		شلل
Regain		يستعيد
Undergo		يمر بمعناة
Spiritual		روحاني
Transformation		تحول
Confine to		
Election		انتخابات
Governor		محافظ / حاكم
An average		متوسط
Amount to		يصعد
Attempt		محاولة
Dyslexia		اعاقة ذهنية
Significantly		بشكل هام
Credit		يعزو
Theory		نظرية
Relatively		النسبية
Patent		براءة الاختراع
Applications		استخدامات
Break new ground		تفتح افقا جديدة
Legendary		اسطوري
Mass		
Photoelectric effect		التاثير الكهرو ضوئي
Dyslexic		مصاب باعاقه ذهنية
Blame		يلوم

Victim		ضحية
Bullying		البلطجة
Starring		بطولة
Gross		يحقق دخل
Feature		ملمح
Blockbuster		عمل ناجح
Revenue		ايرادات
Recognisable		يمكن التعرف عليه
decade		مدة عشر سنوات
Inspired by		كفاح
Through out		عواطف
Feat		
Vision		رؤية
Persuasion		اقناع
Convince		يقنع
Concept		مفهوم
Overcome		ناقد
Underway		في الطريق
Critic		يتغلب على
Discourage		لا يشجع
Burning desire		رغبة
Stream		يجري/ يتدفق
Breeze		يجري او يتدفق
Flimsy		نسيم عليل
Hit		يحقق نجاح
Indicate		يشير الي
Tap		يربت على
Defeat		يهزم
Circumstances		ظروف
Tribute		ما يدل على الاحترام
Faith		الايمان
Tangible		ملموس

Devotion		ميل او هوي
Decode		يفك الشفرة
Persistence		المثابرة
Pavilion		خيمة كبيرة
Creative		مبدع
Artistic		فني
Toes		اصابع القدم
Display		عرض
Afford		يتحمل تكاليف
Mainly		اساسا
Minor		ثانوي / فرعي
Generate		يولد
Slave		عبد
Overseer		مراقب
On purpose		عمدا
Narcolepsy		مرض النوم
Borders		حدود
Series		سلسلة من
Threaten		يهدد
Bounty		مكافأة مالية
Authority		سلطة
Capture		ياسر
recommend		يوصي ب

Simple Present – Present Progressive

Form

Simple Present

infinitive

(3rd person singular: infinitive + 's')

I speak
you speak
he / she / it speaks
we speak
they speak

Exceptions

Exceptions when adding 's' :

- For *can, may, might, must*, do not add *s*.

Example: he can, she may, it must

- After *o, ch, sh* or *s*, add *es*.

Example: do - he does, wash - she washes

- After a consonant, the final consonant *y* becomes *ie*. (but: not after a vowel)

Present Progressive

form of 'be' and verb + ing

I am speaking
you are speaking
he / she / it is speaking
we are speaking
they are speaking

Exceptions when adding 'ing' :

- Silent *e* is dropped. (but: does not apply for *-ee*)

Example: come - coming
but: agree - agreeing

- After a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled.

Example: sit - sitting

- After a vowel, the final consonant *l* is doubled in

Example: worry - he worries
but: play - he plays

British English (but not in
American English).

Example: travel - travelling
(British English)
but: traveling (American
English)

- Final *ie* becomes *y*.

Example: lie - lying

Use

In general or right now?

Do you want to express that something happens in general or that something is happening right now?

Simple Present
in general (regularly, often,
never)

Colin plays football every
Tuesday.

present actions happening one
after another

First Colin plays football, then watching.
he watches TV.

Signal words

- always
- every ...
- often
- normally
- usually
- sometimes
- seldom
- never
- first
- then

Present Progressive

right now

Look! Colin is playing football now.

also for several actions happening at
the same time

Colin is playing football and Anne is

- at the moment
- at this moment
- today
- now
- right now
- Listen!
- Look!

Note: The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present:
be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want

Timetable / Schedule or arrangement?

Do you want to express that something is arranged for the near future? Or do you refer to a time set by a timetable or schedule?

Simple Present

action set by a timetable or schedule

The film starts at 8 pm.

Present Progressive

arrangement for the near future

I am going to the cinema tonight.

Daily routine or just for a limited period of time?

Do you want to talk about a daily routine? Or do you want to emphasis that something is only going on for a limited (rather short) period of time?

Simple Present

daily routine

Bob works in a restaurant.

Present Progressive

**only for a limited period of time
(does not have to happen directly
at the moment of speaking)**

Jenny is working in a restaurant
this week.

Certain Verbs

The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present (not in the progressive form).

- **state:** be, cost, fit, mean, suit

Example: We are on holiday.

- **possession:** belong, have

Example: Sam has a cat.

- **senses:** feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch

Example: He feels the cold.

- **feelings:** hate, hope, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish

Example: Jane loves pizza.

- **brain work:** believe, know, think, understand

Example: I believe you.

Conditional Sentences / If-Clauses Type I, II und III

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without *if*) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with *if*) is fulfilled. There are three types of Conditional Sentences.

Conditional Sentence Type 1

→ It is possible and also *very likely* that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form: *if* + Simple Present, will-Future

Example: If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation.

Conditional Sentence Type 2

→ It is possible but *very unlikely*, that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form: *if* + Simple Past, Conditional I (= would + Infinitive)

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

Grammar unit 3

Reflexive Pronouns

A reflexive pronoun is a special kind of pronoun. It is usually used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject, as you will see below. Each personal pronoun (such as *I*, *you*, and *she*) has its own reflexive form. This introduction will explain what the different forms of reflexive pronouns are, and when they are used.

Personal Pronoun Reflexive Pronoun

I	myself
you (singular)	yourself
you (plural)	yourselves
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
they	themselves

When to use a reflexive pronoun

Reflexive pronouns are used in three main situations.

1. Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object are the same.

I hurt **myself**.

The band call **themselves** "Dire Straits".

He shot **himself**.

2. They are used as the object of a preposition, when the subject and the object are the same.

I bought a present for **myself**.

She did it by **herself**. (She did it alone.)

That man is talking to **himself**.

3. They are used when you want to emphasize the subject.

I'll do it **myself**. (No one else will help me.)

They ate all the food **themselves**. (No one else had any

Subject and Verb Agreement

1. In an English sentence, the subject and the verb must agree in number.

e.g.: We speak English as a second language.

English is spoken all over the world.

2. We form singular and plural forms of *be* differently from other verbs:

e.g.: I am a student and so is my sister.

They are on holiday.

3. Most of the time, subject verb agreement is clear, but in some cases, some patterns look confusing even for native speakers. Here are some examples:

A) Some nouns ending in *-s* are always used with singular verbs:

athletics/politics/gymnastics/mathematics/economics/news/physics/electronics

e.g.: Athletics is my favourite sport.

Maths was my best subject at university.

B) Uncountable nouns are always used with singular verbs:

water/food/music/information/money/furniture/luggage/advice

e.g.: The water in this river is very clean.

Your *luggage* is heavier than mine.

C) Nouns which refer to groups can be used with singular or plural

verbs:

team/staff/family/government/company committee/staff

e.g.: The Egyptian team is going to play in the final.

(the group as a *whole*)

The Egyptian team **are** going to play in the finals.
(the members of the group)

But the word police always takes a plural verb:

e.g.: The police **have** already arrested the thieves.

The police **has** already arrested the thieves

1. Prepositional phrases do not affect the verb. The verb always agrees

with the subject. Phrases like along with, together **with**, accompanied

by, as well as and in addition to also do not affect the verb:

e.g.: The full extent of the damage and loss of lives is still not fully
known.

The scientist, together with his team, is visiting the station.

2. We usually use a single verb with quantities like the expressions of
time, money, distance, weight and measurement, though they look
plural in meaning:

e.g.: - Ten million dollars is a lot of money.

- Fifty litres of petrol **fills** my car.

- Five kilometres is a long way to walk.

- Three years **is** a long time without a job.

3. When we use each, every, neither, or any as an indefinite pronoun, it
takes a singular verb. This also includes indefinite pronouns such as
everyone and everything:

e.g.: - Everyone is downstairs waiting for you.

- There **isn't** anything in the drawers. I searched everywhere.

- Neither of them **has** handed in the homework.

4. Nouns like trousers, gloves, scissors, glasses or jeans take a plural

verb even though the noun refers to one item unless it is preceded by

the word pair (which is singular):

e.g.: - A pair of jeans **makes** a nice present

- My glasses **have** been broken.

- Jeans **are** not as cheap as people may think.

Grammar Unit 4

Simple Past

FORM

[VERB+ed] or [irregular verbs](#)

Examples:

- You **called** Debbie.
- **Did** you **call** Debbie?
- You **did not call** Debbie.

[Complete List of Simple Past Forms](#)

USE 1 Completed Action in the Past



Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did** you **have** dinner last night?
- She **washed** her car.
- He **didn't wash** his car.

USE 2 A Series of Completed Actions



We use the Simple Past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

- I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.
- He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.
- **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs?

USE 3 Duration in Past



The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

- I **lived** in Brazil for two years.
- Shauna **studied** Japanese for five years.
- They **sat** at the beach all day.
- They **did not stay** at the party the entire time.
- We **talked** on the phone for thirty minutes.
- A: How long **did** you **wait** for them?
B: We **waited** for one hour.

USE 4 Habits in the Past



The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as "used to." To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

- I **studied** French when I was a child.
- He **played** the violin.

- He **didn't play** the piano.
- **Did** you **play** a musical instrument when you were a kid?
- She **worked** at the movie theater after school.
- They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.

USE 5 Past Facts or Generalizations



The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. As in USE 4 above, this use of the Simple Past is quite similar to the expression "[used to](#)."

Examples:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did** you **live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

IMPORTANT When-Clauses Happen First

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word "when" such as "when I dropped my pen..." or "when class began..." These clauses are called when-clauses, and they are very important. The examples below contain when-clauses.

Examples:

- **When I paid her one dollar**, she answered my question.
- She answered my question **when I paid her one dollar**.

When-clauses are important because they always happen first when both clauses are in the Simple Past. Both of the examples above mean the same thing: first, I paid her one dollar, and then, she answered my question. It is not important whether "when I paid her one dollar" is at the beginning of the sentence or at the end of the sentence. However, the example below has a different meaning. First, she answered my question, and then, I paid her one dollar.

Example:

- I paid her one dollar **when she answered my question**.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You **just** called Debbie.
- Did you **just** call Debbie?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Tom **repaired** the car. *Active*
- The car **was repaired** by Tom. *Passive*

Past Perfect

FORM

[had + past participle]

Examples:

- You **had studied** English before you moved to New York.
- **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?
- You **had not studied** English before you moved to New York.

[Complete List of Past Perfect Forms](#)

USE 1 Completed Action Before Something in the Past



The Past Perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

Examples:

- I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.
- **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?

- She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.
- Kristine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.
- We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.
- A: **Had** you ever **visited** the U.S. before your trip in 2006?
B: Yes, I **had been** to the U.S. once before.

USE 2 Duration Before Something in the Past (Non-Continuous Verbs)



With [Non-Continuous Verbs](#) and some non-continuous uses of [Mixed Verbs](#), we use the Past Perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.

Examples:

- We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.
- By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.
- They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.

Although the above use of Past Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words "live," "work," "teach," and "study" are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

IMPORTANT Specific Times with the Past Perfect



Unlike with the [Present Perfect](#), it is possible to use specific time words or phrases with the Past Perfect. Although this is possible, it is usually not necessary.

Example:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

MOREOVER

If the Past Perfect action did occur at a specific time, the Simple Past can be used instead of the Past Perfect when "before" or "after" is used in the sentence. The words "before" and "after" actually tell you what happens first, so the Past Perfect is optional. For this reason, both sentences below are correct.

Examples:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.
- She **visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

HOWEVER



If the Past Perfect is not referring to an action at a specific time, Past Perfect is not optional. Compare the examples below. Here Past Perfect is referring to a lack of experience rather than an action at a specific time. For this reason, Simple Past cannot be used.

Examples:

- She never **saw** a bear before she moved to Alaska. *Not Correct*
- She **had** never **seen** a bear before she moved to Alaska. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You had **previously** studied English before you moved to New York.
- Had you **previously** studied English before you moved to New York?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- George **had repaired** many cars before he received his mechanic's license. *Active*
- Many cars **had been repaired** by George before he received his mechanic's license. *Passive*