Cycle 4

Week 1

Session 1

≡ Word	■ Meaning	≡ Equals
fossil fuels	الوقود الحفري	
renewable energy	طاقة متجددة	
emit	تصدر / ينبعث منها	
climate change	التغيير المناخي	
alternative energy	طاقة بديلة	
coastline	ساحل	
arrays	صفوف	
wind turbines	مولدات الرياح	
rotor blades	شفرات دوارة	
spin	يدور	
crisis	أزمة	
desperately	بشدة	
contribute to	يساهم في / يسبب	
run out	تنفذ / تنتهي	
take advantage of	يستغل فرصة	
produce energy	ينتج طاقة	
damage the environment	يضر البيئة	
take up	(یشغل (مساحة	

Week 2

Session 1

■ Word	■ Meaning	E Equals
erosion	تآکل / تعریة	
soggy	رطب	

≡ Word	■ Meaning	E Equals
moisture	رطوبة	
swamp	مستنقع	
lignite	a soft brownish coal showing traces of plant structure, intermediate between bituminous coal and peat	
decompose	تتحل	
spin	يدور	
crystallization	تبلور / بلورة	

Week 3

Session 1

■ Word	≡ Meaning	≡ Equals
breathe (v.)	يتنفس	
breath (n.)	نفس	
CPR (stands for: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation)	إنعاش قلبي رئوي	
emergency service	خدمات الطوارئ	
danger	خطر	
respond	يستجيب	
first aid	الإسعافات الأولية	
bedding	اغطية الفراش	
a rule	قاعدة	
allergy	حساسية	
dust	غبار	
soil	تربة	
"Do's and Don'ts"	"ما يجب فعله و ما لا يجب فعله"	
blanket (<i>adj</i> .)	کامل	complete
evacuate	إخلاء	
wrap immediately	التفاف على الفور	
trick	خدعة	
mist	شبورة	
trial	تجربة	

■ Word	■ Meaning	≡ Equals
truce	هدنة	
honest	أمين / صادق	

Session 2

≡ Word	≡ Meaning	≡ Equals
trending	شائع	
apply	طبق / تطبق	
training	تمرین	
stressful	مجهد	
skill	مهارة	
contract	اتفاقية	
practical	عملي	
qualification	مؤهل	
casualty	ضحية	
department	قسم	
trap	فخ	
rule	قاعدة	
alive	حي	

Session 3

≡ Word	≡ Meaning	≡ Equals
air pollution	تلوث الهواء	
water pollution	تلوث المياه	
light pollution	التلوث الضوئي	
artificial light	الضوء الاصطناعي	
astronomer	عالم الفلك	
prevent	يمنع	
reduce	يقلل	
illuminate	تضيء	

Functions of Modal Verbs (GrammarWay 3 _ Unit 5 _ Page 67)



Functions of Modal Verbs

obligation/duty/necessity

- a) You must sign the contract. (You are obliged to/You have to/You need to/It is nec-
- b) I must sign the contract. (I have decided.)
- c) I have to sign the contract. (Someone else has decided.)

lack of necessity

- a) He doesn't need to/doesn't have to/needn't get a taxi. I'll give him a lift. (It isn't necessary.)
- b) He didn't need to get a taxi because I gave him a lift. (It wasn't necessary for him to get a taxi.)
- c) He needn't have got a taxi. (It wasn't necessary for him to get a taxi, but he did.)

- a) You ought to/should revise for your test. (I advise you to/you had better)
- b) You must revise for your test. (I strongly advise you to.)

suggestions

- a) We can/could go out for a meal later.
- b) Shall we go out for a meal later? (Let's .../Why don't we ...?/How about ...?/What about ...?)

ability

- a) Kim is five years old. She can read and write. (present)
- b) When she was three, she could count to ten. (past repeated action)
- c) Tony was able to win the race. (managed to do; past single action)

lack of ability

- a) Ann can't play the piano. (present)
- b) She couldn't swim fast when she was young. (past repeated action)
- c) She couldn't reach the top shelf, even though she tried. (past single action)

asking permission

- a) Can I open the window, please? (informal)
- b) Could I open the window, please?(more polite)
- c) May/Might I open the window, please? (formal) (Do you mind if ...?/Would you mind if ...?)

giving permission

- a) You can leave your luggage here. (you are allowed to do sth; informal)
- b) You may leave your luggage in this area. (you are allowed to do sth; formal - probably written)

refusing permission

- a) You can't/mustn't park here. (you are not allowed to do sth: informal)
- b) You may not park in this area. (you are not allowed to do sth; formal - usually written notice)

requests

- a) Can/Will you help me with this exercise? (informal)
- b) Could/Would you help me with this exercise? (more polite)
- c) May I have one of those leaflets? (formal)
- d) Might I have one of those leaflets? (very formal)

prohibition

You mustn't/can't lie in court. (it's forbidden/you aren't allowed to/it's against the rules)

asking for suggestions or instructions

When/How shall I contact you?

- a) She could/may/might finish her work by six o'clock. (it is possible/it is likely/perhaps)
- b) She could/might have been late. (... Luckily, she

offers

Shall/Can/Could I help you cross the road? (Would you like me to help you cross the road?)

logical assumptions

- a) She must be on holiday. (positive; I'm sure she is.)
- b) She can't be working. (negative; I'm sure she isn't.)
- c) He must have been on holiday. (positive)
- d) He can't have been at home. (negative)

He ought to/should have told her the truth.

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Prepositions and Phrasal Verbs (GrammarWay 3 _ Unit 5)

Prepositions

apologise to sb for sth

apply for sth

annoyed about sth

clever at sth

proof of sth

congratulate sb on sth

generous of sb to do sth

tease sb about sth

Phrasal Verbs

give sb away: betray sb

give sth away: 1) reveal sth

2) give sth free of charge

give back: return

give off: emit (a smell, gas, etc.)

give out: come to an end

give up: 1) abandon a habit

2) stop doing sth

give oneself up: surrender

Prepositions and Phrasal Verbs (GrammarWay 3 _ Unit 10)

Prepositions

remind sb of sth sentence sb to sth

prevent sth/sb from doing condemn sb to sth

sth cruel **to** sb/sth

translate sth into sth cruelty towards/to sb/sth

accuse sb of sth take care of sb/sth delighted with sth dissatisfied with sth

astonished at/by sth

Phrasal Verbs

run across: find sth/sb by chance

run away (from): leave a place due to unhappiness

run down: 1) hit and injure sb with a vehicle

2) say bad things about sb/sth

run into: meet sb unexpectedly

run out (of): reach the end of a supply of sth

run up against: to start to experience problems