

WISHES

❖ A wish expresses a situation impossible to happen.

	present	past
Form	I wish+ S+ simple past	I wish+S+ past perfect
Example	I wish I had money.	I wish I had worked harder.

CONDITIONALS

	If clause	Main clause	Use
2nd conditional	If + S+ Past Simple If this thing happened ,	S+ Would + Infinitive that thing would happen .	events that are impossible or unlikely to happen in the present or the future .
3rd conditional	If + Past Perfect If this thing had happened ,	S+ Would have + pp That thing would have happened .	to talk about ' impossible ' conditions. They are impossible because they happened in the past and we cannot change them .

RELATIVE PRONOUNS/CLAUSES

1
Examples

Who | when | where | which | whom | who | that

Relative pronouns	Meaning	Examples
Who	People	The man <u>who</u> works in this bank is my relative.
When	Date Time	June the 6 th is the day <u>when</u> students take final exams.
Which	Objects Things	The film <u>which</u> I watched last night was amazing.
Where	Places	Washington is the city <u>where</u> the white
Whose	Possession = للملكية	The girl <u>whose</u> father works in the hospital got married.
Whom	People (but as object) للإنسان و لكن كمفعول به	This is the guy with <u>whom</u> I watched the game last night. This is my friend <u>whom</u> I met at the university.

2
Restrictive and non-restrictive clauses

1
Non-restrictive clause

Mohamed 6th, who is the king of Morocco, travelled to France last week.

This is **not** important information, so we put it **between commas**

2
Restrictive clause

Redone who is a student in Arts class is a very dedicate student

This is **important** information, so we **don't** put it **between commas**

We can use **That** to talk about **people, things, objects, and animals**. We can use **that** instead of **who** and **which** BUT ONLY in restrictive clauses. We can say:

The **man** who works in this bank is my relative. OR The **man** **that** works in this bank is my relative.

TENSES

<u>Simple Present</u> (He/she/it = V+s)	A: He speaks . N: He does not speak . Q: Does he speak ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action in the present taking place regularly, never or several times facts action set by a timetable or schedule 	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually conditional type I (<i>If I talk, ...</i>)
<u>Present continuous</u> (am/is/are +V +ing)	A: He is speaking . N: He is not speaking . Q: Is he speaking ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action taking place in the moment of speaking action taking place only for a limited period of time action set by a timetable or schedule 	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
<u>Simple Past Regulars</u> (V+ed) <u>Irregulars</u> (no rule)	A: He spoke . N: He did not speak . Q: Did he speak ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action in the past taking place once, never or several times actions taking place one after another in the past 	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday conditional type II (<i>If I talked, ...</i>)
<u>Past continuous</u> (Was/were +V+ ing)	A: He was speaking . N: He was not speaking . Q: Was he speaking ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action going on at a certain time in the past actions taking place at the same time in the past action in the past that is interrupted by another action 	while, as long as
<u>Present Perfect Simple</u> (Have/has+V)	A: He has spoken . N: He has not spoken . Q: Has he spoken ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> putting emphasis on the result action that started in the past and is still continuous action that stopped recently 	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now
<u>Past Perfect Simple</u> (Had+V)	A: He had spoken . N: He had not spoken . Q: Had he spoken ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action taking place before a certain time or another action in the past 	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day conditional type III (<i>If I had talked, ...</i>)
<u>Future Simple</u> (will+V)	A: He will speak . N: He will not speak . Q: Will he speak ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spontaneous decision Make promises Making offers 	in a year, next ..., tomorrow conditional Type I (<i>If you ask her, she will help you.</i>) I think, probably, perhaps
<u>Future Simple</u> (am/is/are+ going to+ verb)	A: He is going to speak . N: He is not going to speak . Q: Is he going to speak ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned actions A prediction on the basis of a physical evidence 	in one year, next week, tomorrow
<u>Future perfect Simple</u> (will have+pp)	A: He will have spoken . N: He will not have spoken . Q: Will he have spoken ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action that will be finished at a certain time in the future. 	by Monday, in a week

MODALS

MODALS	FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
must	Obligation	Muslims must pray five times a day.
	Certainty	He has a big car; he must be rich.
must have	Certainty (past)	He is late; his car must have broken down.
mustn't	Prohibition	You mustn't use your phone in class.
have to	Obligation	Citizens have to abide by the laws of their country.
had to	Obligation (past)	He had to overwork as all his colleagues were on vacation.
don't have to	No obligation	It isn't far; she doesn't have to take a taxi.
didn't have to	No obligation (past)	He didn't have to explain again as the lesson was too easy.
can	Ability	My brother can jump two metres.
	Permission	You can use a calculator during the test.
	Possibility	Take your umbrella, it can rain later.
can't	Inability	I can't see very well in this fog.
	Prohibition	Muslims can't eat ham.
	Impossibility	She's too old; she can't be pregnant.
can have	Possibility (past)	I can have seen him, but I forgot.
can't have	Impossibility (past)	She's too smart; she can't have made such a mistake.
could	Ability (past)	We couldn't buy it as we didn't have enough money.
	Possibility	I'm not sure, but she could be at work now.
could have	Possibility (past)	You could have had an accident last night but thank God.
may	Possibility	I don't know but the train may come late.
	Permission	May I use your telephone please?
may have	Possibility (past)	She may have missed the bus. That's why she's absent.
might	Possibility	I don't know but the train might come late.
might have	Possibility (past)	You might have had an accident last night but thank God.
should	Advice	Mothers should breastfeed their babies.
	Probability	They departed early; they should be at home now.
should have	Regret (past)	You should have bought a new car, not a second-hand one.
needn't	No obligation	I needn't tell him; he already knows.
needn't have	No obligation (past)	You needn't have bought so much food; the guests are few.

- **Perfect/past modals** are always followed by past participles.

You **could have** **had** an accident last night but thank God.

- **Present modals** are followed by bare infinitive (without to).

I don't wear that jacket anymore, you **can** **have** it.

GERUND & INFINITIVE

1. USE GERUND AFTER THESE EXPRESSIONS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feel like - Would you mind ...? - be worth - can't help /can't bear - look forward to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I <u>don't feel like</u> going anywhere today. - <u>Would you mind</u> opening that window, Sir? - This movie <u>is</u> definitely worth watching. - I <u>can't help</u> listening to this sad music. - We <u>look forward to</u> meeting you soon. |
|---|---|

2. USE GERUND AFTER PREPOSITIONS:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in - on - at - by - for - of - before - after - without - about - against | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm interested <u>in</u> learning more about UFOS. - They agreed <u>on</u> solving the problem together. - I don't think he's any good <u>at</u> making new friends. - You can improve your English <u>by</u> using the Internet. - I apologize <u>for</u> being late, again. - We're tired <u>of</u> listening to your stupid stories. - Don't forget to lock the door <u>before</u> leaving. - I'll meet you at the office <u>after</u> taking a quick shower. - You can't really learn <u>without</u> making mistakes. - I'm starting to think <u>about</u> emigrating to Canada. - I'm totally <u>against</u> smoking in public places. |
|---|--|

3 . VERBS USED WITH GERUND ONLY

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - admit - deny - appreciate - avoid - consider - discuss - enjoy - finish - keep - imagine - miss - practice - permit - forbid - advise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The little boy <u>admitted</u> stealing the money. - He immediately <u>denied</u> killing his wife. - I don't <u>appreciate</u> telling offensive jokes. - She advised me to <u>avoid</u> going late to bed. - You should <u>consider</u> taking this job offer. - we <u>discussed</u> solving this issue earlier. - We totally <u>enjoyed</u> watching the play. - I haven't <u>finished</u> reading that book yet. - <u>Keep</u> walking , please. - She can't <u>imagine</u> living away from family. - I <u>miss</u> talking to my mom on the phone. - Let's <u>practice</u> writing narrative paragraphs. - I <u>permit</u> using dictionaries during exams. - Islam strictly <u>forbids</u> drinking alcohol. - I <u>advise</u> applying this method instead. |
|---|--|

4 . VERBS USED WITH INFINITIVE ONLY

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - want - decide - promise - agree - hope - pretend - ask - plan - wish - prepare - volunteer - struggle - swear - beg - threaten | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I <u>want</u> to watch that movie once more. - They <u>decided</u> to build a school here. - He <u>promised</u> to call me back later. - They <u>agreed</u> not to attend the party. - I <u>hope</u> to see you there. - She's <u>pretending</u> to be nice. - I <u>asked</u> to see the manager himself. - We <u>plan</u> to visit the Pyramids soon. - Do you <u>wish</u> to participate ? - They're <u>preparing</u> to launch a satellite. - Will you <u>volunteer</u> to lead the group? - We <u>struggled</u> to understand her point. - I <u>swear</u> to tell the truth. - I <u>beg</u> to differ with you. - He really <u>threatened</u> to kill them all. |
|--|--|

5 . VERBS USED WITH GERUND AND BARE INFINITIVE

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - love - like - hate - forget - remember - begin - start - continue - stop - try - choose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My uncle <u>loves</u> singing in the bathroom. / My uncle <u>loves</u> to sing in the bathroom. - I really don't <u>like</u> cooking. / I really don't <u>like</u> to cook. - Our son <u>hates</u> doing homework. / Our son <u>hates</u> to do homework. - She <u>forgot</u> bringing her textbook. / She <u>forgot</u> to bring her textbook. (🖐 Notice change in meaning) - He <u>remember</u> visiting his aunt. / He <u>remembered</u> to visit his aunt. (🖐 Notice change in meaning) - They've <u>begun</u> preparing for the test. / They've <u>begun</u> to prepare for the test. - We <u>started</u> thinking about our vacation plans. / We <u>started</u> to think about our vacation plans. - They <u>continued</u> playing despite the rain. / They <u>continued</u> to play despite the rain. - He <u>stopped</u> smoking. / He <u>stopped</u> to smoke. (🖐 Notice change in meaning) - Let's <u>try</u> rescuing these endangered animals. / Let's <u>try</u> to rescue these endangered animals. - I <u>choose</u> using the classic method in teaching math. / I <u>choose</u> to use classic methods to teach math. |
|---|--|

6 . USE INFINITIVE AFTER THESE WORDS

what - how - where - good - bad - right - wrong - rude - nice happy
sad - possible - impossible - right - wrong - easy - hard important -
unnecessary - proud - ashamed - ready - surprised - ok - ...

- She is not sure what **to wear** for the party.
- My grandma didn't know how **to read** or write.
- It's easy **to say**, but it's hard **to do**.
- It's good **to have** power , but it's bad **to abuse** it.
- It's unnecessary **to bring** your IDs to the meeting.

7 . USE BARE INFINITIVE (verb without "to")

a) After these verbs (when a direct object is involved) :

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - help - let - make - watch - see | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mark <u>helped</u> his friend finish early. - <u>Let</u> me speak to them / <u>Let's</u> go out. - Her sad story <u>made</u> everyone cry. - We <u>watched</u> her bake the cake. - Did you <u>see</u> him enter the building? |
|---|--|

b) After all modals: may – can – must ...

REPORTED SPEECH

a. Reporting statements

She said: "I bought this dress yesterday."

She said that she **had bought that** dress **the day before**.

To make indirect speech we need to change: tenses, place/ time expressions, and pronouns.

1. TENSES

Direct speech	Reported speech
Simple present	Simple past
He said, "I <u>eat</u> cheese."	He said he <u>ate</u> cheese.
Present Continuous	Past continuous
He said, "I <u>am eating</u> cheese."	He said he <u>was eating</u> cheese.
Present perfect	Past perfect
He said, "I <u>have eaten</u> cheese."	He said he <u>had eaten</u> cheese.
Simple past	Past perfect
He said, "I <u>ate</u> cheese."	He said he <u>had eaten</u> cheese.
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
He said, "I <u>was eating</u> cheese."	He said he <u>had been eating</u> cheese.
Past perfect	Past perfect (no change)
He said, "I <u>had eaten</u> cheese."	He said he <u>had eaten</u> cheese.
Will	Would
She said, "I <u>will eat</u> cheese."	She said she <u>would eat</u> cheese.
Can	Could
She said, "I <u>can eat</u> cheese."	She said she <u>could eat</u> cheese.
Must	Had to
She said, "I <u>must eat</u> cheese."	She said she <u>had to eat</u> cheese.
May	Might
She said, "I <u>may eat</u> cheese."	She said she <u>might eat</u> cheese.

2. TIME & PLACE

this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
a week ago / last week	a week before
last month	the month before
next year	the following year

NOTICE

These modal verbs: might, could, would, should, ought to do not change in reported speech.

3. PRONOUNS

Direct speech	Reported speech
She said, " I like ice cream."	She said she liked ice cream.
He said, " I like ice cream."	She said he liked ice cream.
He said, " My bag was stolen."	He said his name is Gary.

Example

She said : « I work here."

She said she worked **there**.

b. Reporting questions

1. Wh- questions: Wh-question + S+ V

Leila: "What are you doing?"

→ Leila asked me what I was doing.

2. Yes/no questions: if + S+ V

Leila: Are you happy?

→ Leila asked me if I were happy.

c. Reporting commands

1. Affirmative to + Verb

The teacher: "Do your homework."

The teacher told us to do our homework.

2. Negative not to + V

My brother: "Don't wear my shirt."

My brother told me not to wear his shirt.

d. Reporting verbs:

Verb+object+ infinitive	Verb + infinitive	Verb+(that)	Verb+gerund	Verb+object+ preposition+gerund	Verb+preposition+ Gerund
Advise Encourage Invite Remind warn	Agree Decide Offer Promise Refuse Threaten	Admit Agree Decide Deny Explain Insist Promise Recommend Suggest	Deny Recommend Suggest	Accuse Blame Congratulate	Apologize Insist

Examples:

My friend: Why don't we go to the library?

→ My friend suggested going to the library.

"I am awfully sorry I am late."

→ He apologized for being late

PASSIVE VOICE

	<u>ACTIVE VOICE:</u>			<u>PASSIVE VOICE:</u>		
	<u>Subject:</u>	<u>Verb:</u>	<u>Object:</u>	<u>Object:</u>	<u>Verb:</u>	<u>Subject:</u>
<u>Present Simple:</u>	John	writes	the lesson.	The lesson	is written	by John.
<u>Present Continuous:</u>	John	is writing	the lesson.	The lesson	is being written	by John.
<u>Past Simple:</u>	John	wrote	the lesson.	The lesson	was written	by John.
<u>Past Continuous:</u>	John	was writing	the lesson.	The lesson	was being written	by John.
<u>Present Perfect Simple:</u>	John	has written	the lesson.	The lesson	has been written	by John.
<u>Present Perfect Continuous:</u>	John	has been writing	the lesson.	The lesson	has been being written	by John.
<u>Past Perfect Simple:</u>	John	had written	the lesson.	The lesson	had been written	by John.
<u>Past Perfect Continuous:</u>	John	had been writing	the lesson.	The lesson	had been being written	by John.
<u>Future perfect Simple:</u>	John	will have written	the lesson.	The lesson	will have been written	by John.
<u>Future Perfect Continuous:</u>	John	will have been writing	the lesson.	The lesson	will have been being written	by John.
<u>Future: "will"</u>	John	will write	the lesson.	The lesson	will be written	by John.
<u>Future: "be going to"</u>	John	is going to write	the lesson.	The lesson	is going to be written	by John.
<u>Modals:</u>	John	<i>must</i> write	the lesson.	The lesson	<i>must be</i> written	by John.
<u>Past modals:</u>	John	<i>should have</i> written	the lesson.	The lesson	<i>should have been</i> written	by John.

PHRASAL VERBS

Most common used ones

apply for :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask for (write a letter to apply for a job or a place in a university)
break down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stop working (my car broke down and I called the mechanic)
bring about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cause to happen. (The war on Iraq brought about a lot of political and social changes in the Middle East.)
call for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to demand or need something. (The situation in our schools calls for more attention and work).
calm down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> become (or make someone) quiet after having been angry, excited, or upset.
come across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> find by chance (Yesterday, I came across Ghita. I haven't seen her since we were kids)
fill in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> write the necessary information in a form.
find out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discover / get information about something or someone. (Sooner or later, he will find out the truth, you'd better tell him now.)
get into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enter / be accepted to enter. (My sister got into ENCG, she's so happy about it.)
get up :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> get out of bed.
give up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.quit, 2.stop doing something. (1. Ali wants to give up smoking because it's bad. 2.Never give up on your dreams.)
go through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> endure, have a very upsetting or difficult experience (The family went through a hard time after the tragic death of the father in a road accident).
grow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop and become bigger.
keep on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go on : continue, not stop (she kept on talking even though I told her to stop it.)
leave behind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not to take / forget to take something with you when you leave a place.
look for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> search for, seek, try to find
look up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> search for the meaning of a word in the dictionary.
look forward to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be excited and happy about something that is going to happen.
make up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> invent (a story, an excuse) (She's not telling the truth, she made that up .)
stand for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> represent / be a short form of a word, phrase, or idea: (Jr. stands for 'junior')
take care of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> look after , pay attention to
Turn down :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - to make a machine such as a television, radio etc produce less sound 2- to refuse an offer, request, or invitation:
write down/ jot down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> copy down in your notebook .
take off:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> begin to fly. (the plane took off at 08:00)
set up :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish, start a company (business) or organization
take up :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> begin doing an activity or hobby (I've just taken up golf.)
put down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> put something onto a surface such as a table or the floor

Phrasal Verbs

Verbs with IN

Ask in : يدعو أحدا للدخول
Break in : يسقط، يقطع الحديث
Bring in : يقدم أحدا، يعرض شيئا
Cave in : يتقبل أفكار الآخرين
Check in : يسجل نفسه في الخدمات
Chip in : يساهم، يساعد
Come in : يدخل
Cut in : يقطع العمل
Drop in : يقوم بزيارة سريعة
Fill in : يتمم، يملأ
Fit in : يقبل من طرف الآخرين
Get in : يدخل، يركب
Give in : يتقبل شيئا
Hand in : يقدم، يسلم شيئا
Kick in : يتلقى تأثيرا أو أعراضا
Lead in : يبدأ بشيء
Let in : يدعو أحدا للدخول
Join in : يشارك، ينضم
Move in : يسكن منزلا جديدا
Take in : يفهم، يتدع، يوقر
Turn in : يخلد للنوم، يسلم واحيا
Work in : يشترك، يتحد

Verbs with UP

Back up : يؤيد، يدعم، يساعد
Break up : ينهي العلاقة مع أحد
Bring up : يربي الأطفال
Clam up : يلزم الصمت
Cheer up : يتهيج، يفرح
Come up : يحدث بشكل مفاجئ
Dress up : يرتدي ثيابا أنيقة
Drive up : يرفع من الثمن
Get up : يستيقظ
Grow up : ينضج، يتصرف بعقلانية
Hang up : ينهي المكالمات الهاتفية
Hold up : يعرقل، يؤخر
Keep up : يستمر بدون توقف
Let up : يضعف، ينقص
Look up : يبحث في الكتب
Make up : يؤلف، يخترق
Meet up : يرتب لموعد أو اجتماع
Pass up : يخسر الفرصة
Put up : يعطي السكن لأحد
Pick up : يلتقط، يتعلم
Send up : يوقع بأحد و ينامر عليه
Set up : ينشئ، يؤسس
Show up : يصل
Start up : يشغل آلة أو محركا
Turn up : يرفع الصوت، يظهر فجأة
Write up : يدون تقريرا

Verbs with ON

Build on : يبني مستقبلا بنجاحه
Bring on : يتسبب في حادثة
Carry on : يتابع، يستمر، يواصل
Come on : أسرع، تقدم، تحسن
Count on : يعتمد
Crack on : يعمل بسرعة
Decide on : يختار
Drag on : يدوم أكثر
Focus on : يركز على شيء
Get on : يكون جيدا مع الآخرين
Go on : يستمر، يتابع
Hang on : ينتظر لوهلة قصيرة
Hold on : يصبر، ينتظر، يتماسك
Keep on : يستمر، يتابع
Look on : يكون شاهدا على حدث
Live on : يرتزق
Pass on : يوصل رسالة لأحد
Pick on : يعندي على أحد
Put on : يرتدي، يلبس
Sit on : يوقف أو يؤخر شيئا
Take on : يوظف و يشغل الناس
Try on : يجرب شيئا إن كان ملائما
Turn on : يشغل آلة
Work on : يستخدم تأثيره على أحد

Verbs with OUT

Back out : ينوي العدول عن الفعل
Break out : يهرب، يفر
Bring out : يوضح أمرا
Carry out : ينفذ، ينفذ
Check out : يتفقد، يحقق في أمر
Come out : يتفتح، ينكشف، يبرز
Cut out : يتوقف عن الإزعاج
Drop out : يهجر المدرسة
Fill out : يتمم ورقة أو عملا
Find out : يكتشف، يدرك
Get out : يخرج، يغادر
Hand out : يوزع
Hang out : يقضي الوقت في الراحة
Let out : يطلق سراح أحد
Look/watch out : ينتبه، يحترس
Keep out : يمنع أحدا من الدخول
Kick out : يطرد
Make out : يشاهد بشكل جيد
Move out : يغادر البيت أو المكتب
Pass out : يغمى عليه
Put out : يزعج أحدا
Stand out : يكون متميزا
Start out : يغادر في رحلة
Take out : يصطحب أو يقضي على أحد
Turn out : يتقلب
Work out : يتمرن و يجتهد يجد

Verbs with DOWN

Back down : يعدل عن رأيه و قراره
Break down : يتعطل، ينزعج
Bring down : يسقط شيئا، يخفض
Calm down : يهدئ، يترأث
Close down : يغلق، يوقف العمل
Come down : يعنف، يعاقب، يوبخ
Die down : يهدئ و يخار قواه
Drive down : يخفض الأسعار
Fall down : يسقط أرضا
Get down : ينيح، يترجل
Go down : ينقص، يتخفص
Keep down : يبقى منخفضا
Lay down : يضع القوانين أو الخطط
Let down : يخيب
Lie down : يستلقي، يستريح
Live down : يتناسى موقفا سيئا
Play down : يقلل من شأن الآخرين
Set down : يضمن شيئا في الكتابة
Stand down : يستقيل
Take down : يسجل الملاحظات
Turn down : يرفض
Wear down : يتخلى عن موقعه
Write down : يكتب، يحزر نصا

Verbs with OFF

Break off : يستريح، يكسر شيئا
Bring off : ينجز عملا، يعقد صفقة
Call off : يلقي، يبطل
Carry off : يؤدي و يقوم بشيء
Come off : ينفصل، ينفك
Cut off : ينفصل، يبتز
Drop off : يضمحل، ينقص، يترك
Ease off : يتخفص، يتباطئ
Get off : يغادر، يترجل
Hold off : يمنع، يصد
Keep off : يتجنب، يتجنب
Kick off : يبدأ، يباشر
Lay off : يسرح العمال
Live off : يعيش على رزقه
Pay off : يصفي و يسدد دينه
Put off : يؤجل، يؤخر
Set off : يجهز، يفجر، يبدأ
Show off : يقدم عرضا للناس
Take off : يخلع ملابسه
Turn off : يطفى، يغلق
Wear off : يفسد القوانين
Write off : يتقبل الخسارة

Verbs with DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS

Bring back : يعيد، يسترجع	Break into : يحتاج	Look ahead : يفكر في المستقبل	Fall apart : ينكسر إلى قطع
Think back : يتذكر	Look into : يتحقق، يتأكد	Go ahead : يبدأ، يمضي	Grow apart : يقطع العلاقة
Pay back : يعرض، يعيد	Run into : يلتقي صدفة	Look after : يعتني بأحد	Come across : يجد بالصدفة
Back away : ارتد، تراجع	Allow for : يأخذ بعين الاعتبار	Take after : يشبه	Deal with : يتولى أمر مسألة ما
Pass away : يتوفى، يموت	Apply for : يرسل في طلب شيء	Get over : يتعافى، يفرح	Fall through : يفشل
Run away : يهرب، يفر	Look for : يبحث عن شيء	Think over : يعتبر	Get around : يتجنب، يتجنب

Verbs with MORE PREPOSITIONS

Get away with : يفر من العقاب	Get round to : يتفرغ لعمل ما	Break out of : يلوذ بالفرار	Brush up on : ينمي معرفته
Get over with : يتغلب على المرض	Look forward to : ينتظر بشوق	Get rid of : يتخلص من أحد	Cut down on : يقلص في العدد
Go through with : يواجه تجارب و محن	Look up to : يكن الاحترام لأحد	Make fun of : يهزأ و يستخز	Look down on : يحتقر، يستصغر
Keep up with : يجاري أحدا في مستواه	Live up to : يقوم بشيء متوقع	Run out of : ينفذ، ينتهي، يفسد	Stick up for : يدافع، يحتج
Put up with : يتحمل، يسامح	Boil down to : يلخص شيئا	Take care of : يهتم و يعتني بأحد	Stand up for : يدافع عن حقه