



ملخص الوحدة الأولى للشعب الأدبية

1. Expressing Concession

- though, although & even though*

he worked very hard.

he didn't pass the exam.

Though he worked very hard, he didn't pass the exam.

He didn't pass the exam **though** he worked very hard.

- in spite of & despite + noun phrase*

He didn't pass the exam **despite** the hard work.

Despite the hard work, he didn't pass the exam.

Despite working very hard, he didn't pass the exam. (The use of gerund: verb-**ing**)

Despite the fact that he worked very hard, he didn't pass the exam. (The use of *the fact that*)

2. Expressing Time

1st action → past perfect // 2nd action → past simple

- Before / until + Past Simple → Past Perfect*
- Past Perfect → before / until + Past Simple*
- After / as soon as / when + Past Perfect → Past Simple*
- Past Simple → after / as soon as / when + Past Perfect*

used to, had to, was/ were able to

- Used to + stem (الفعل غير مصرف)*

Habits in the past

Sumerians **used to** carry water to their fields. (توكيد)

Egyptians **didn't use to** be warriors. (نفي)

- Had to + stem (الفعل غير مصرف)*

Obligation in the past

Sumerians **had to** carry water to their fields. (توكيد)

Rich people **didn't have to** work. (نفي)

- Was or were able to + stem (الفعل غير مصرف)*

Ability in the past (could)

Ancient Egyptians **were able to** build pyramids. (توكيد)

Most people **were not able to** travel easily. (نفي)

3. Pronunciation of final ed

/t/	/d/	/id/
p : helped k : looked f : sniffed/laughed/ photographed ʃ : washed/ watched s : missed/ boxed/ danceed	The rest of sounds	t : lifted/ excited d : added/ blended



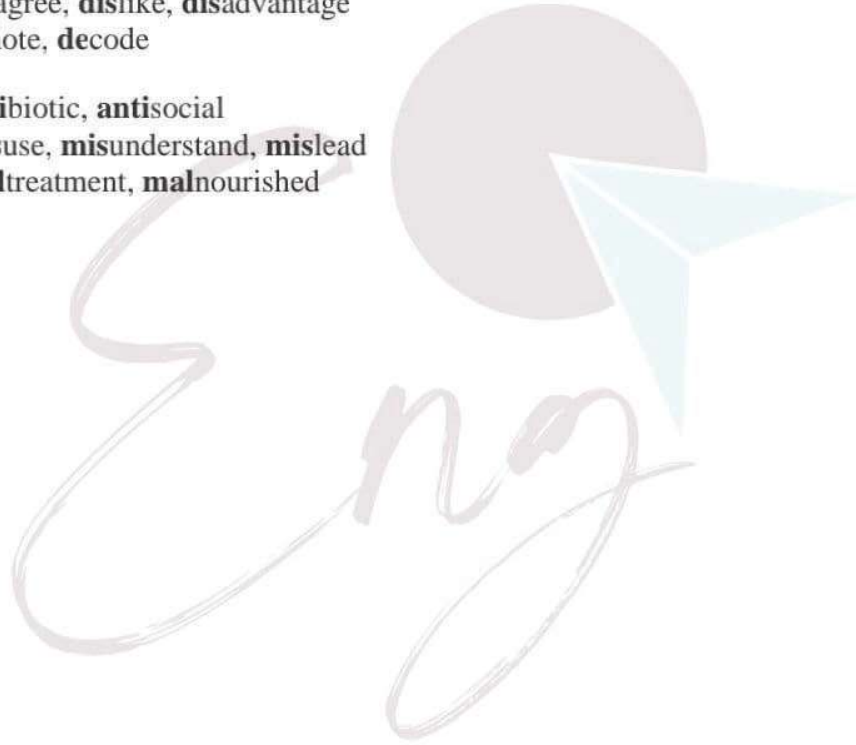
4. Opposite Prefixes

- in → **incorrect**, **inaccurate**, **incomplete**
- im → **impossible**, **immobile**
- il → **illegal**, **illogical**
- ir → **irregular**, **irrelevant**

- un → **unhappy**, **unknown**, **unwanted**, **undo**

- dis → **disagree**, **dislike**, **disadvantage**
- de → **denote**, **decode**

- anti → **antibiotic**, **antisocial**
- mis → **misuse**, **misunderstand**, **mislead**
- mal → **maltreatment**, **malnourished**





Exercises:

1. *Combine the pairs of sentences using the connectors in brackets. Make the necessary changes.*
 - a. Some people did not receive enough formal education. They have become famous. (*In spite of*) BAC 2015
 - b. He graduated from college. He found a job. (*as soon as*)
 - c. Governments are making efforts to eradicate corruption. It is still prevalent in our society. (*despite*) BAC 2019
 - d. The Athenian society moved forward. Athens renounced military oriented education. (*after*) BAC 2020
 - e. The teachers were preoccupied with other subjects. The moral aspect was not neglected. (*although*)

- a. The Arabs conquered many rich provinces. They became powerful. (*after*) BAC 2012
- b. The employees stopped misusing the Internet. The company's productivity increased. (*after*) BAC 2014
- c. The teacher provides help in the classroom. Technology assists learning at any time. (*while*) BAC 2019
- d. Ancient Egyptians mummified the bodies of the dead. They put the mummies in tombs. (*after*) BAC 2020
- e. People still love sport. Sport has become corrupt. (*although*) BAC 2021

1. *Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a).*

Queensland parents could abolish governmental proposal. BAC 2010

Queensland parents

Jackson school students were of low-income but they managed to get high scores. BAC 2013

Although

Although Muslim countries dispose of considerable resources, they remain underdeveloped. BAC 2015

Despite

The British came from different origins, but they succeeded to build a flourishing society. BAC 2016

In spite of

The young boy succeeded in his studies although he was poor. BAC 2020

Despite

After the Mayans had flourished all over Central America, they mysteriously disappeared. BAC 2021

Before

2. *Give the correct form of the verbs between brackets:*After the Spartans (*to defeat*) the Helots, they became much more powerful. BAC 2014

After the Spanish (*conquer*) the Inca Empire, they captured the Sapa Inca. It (*be*) the first step in a long campaign that (*take*) decades of fighting but ended in Spanish victory in 1572. The conquest of the Inca Empire (*lead*) to campaigns into present-day Chile and Colombia.