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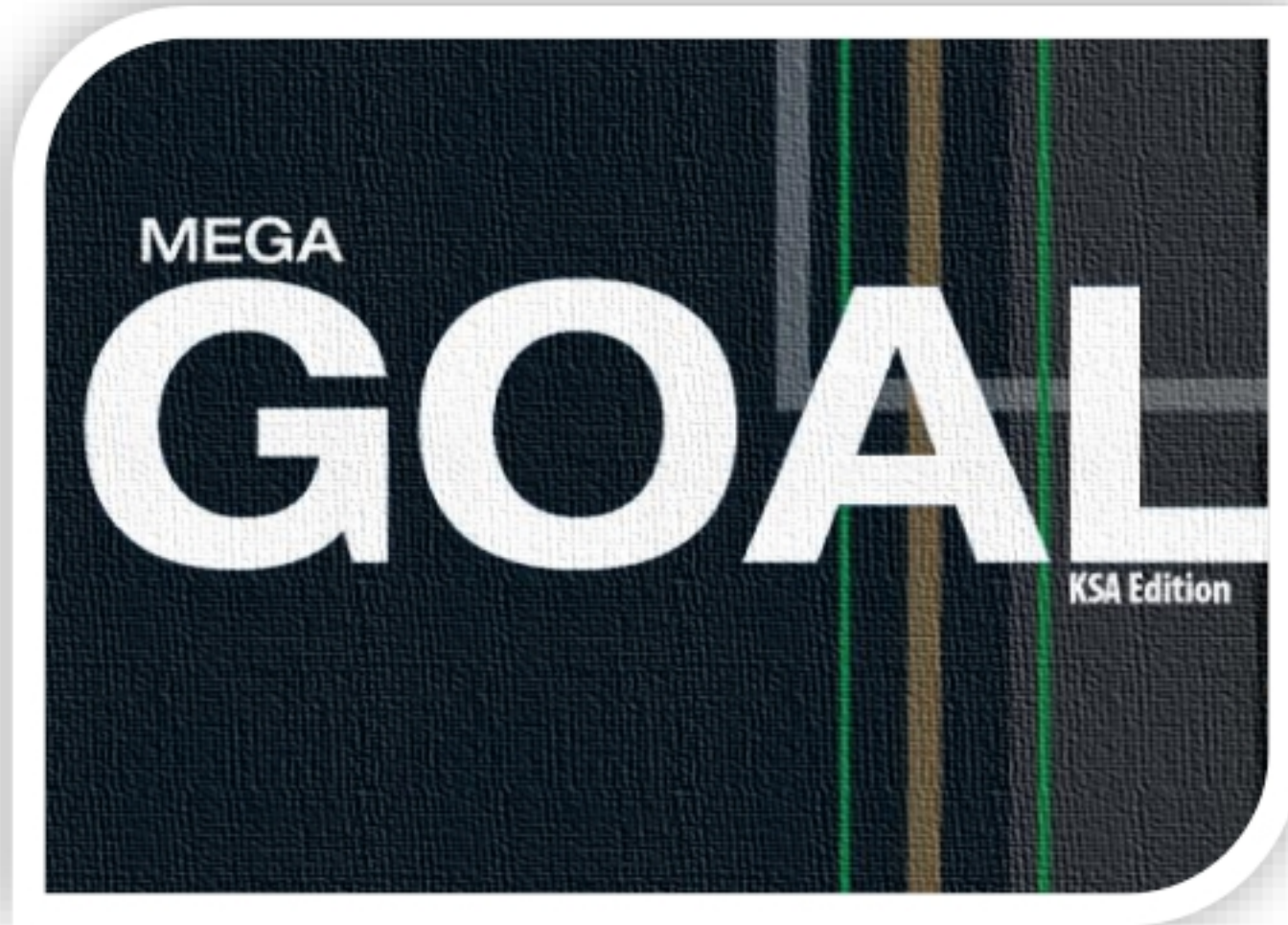


وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

رؤية
VISION
2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Revision Mega Goal

مراجعة ميجا فول ٣



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

Signature

Unit 5: Do You Really Need It?

Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

<i>brand</i>	<i>exclusive</i>	<i>formula</i>	<i>sophisticated</i>
<i>consumer</i>	<i>logo</i>	<i>revolutionary</i>	<i>intended</i>

- 1 .A secret formula is used for the new shampoo that is being advertised everywhere.
- 2 .A consumer is a person who buys things.
- 3 .That restaurant has a very well-known logo People, all over the world, recognize the picture and associate it with the restaurant.
- 4 .TV commercials are intend for a wide range of consumers. Highly specialized goods are advertised in special publications or exclusive campaigns .
- 5 .Our company has exclusive rights to this product. No other company can sell it.
- 6 .Advertisements for expensive cars and designer goods, target wealthy and sophisticated consumers .
- 7 .The personal computer was a revolutionary product. It changed the lives of millions of people.
- 8 .This is my favorite brand of shampoo. I never use a different kind.

Grammar

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each sentence.

1. I bought two bottles of soap _____ they were on sale.

A. because

B. because of

C. in order to

D. so that

2. *All I want to do is sit and watch television _____ there is nothing good on. I am too tired to do anything else .*

- A. so that
- B. since
- C. if
- D. even if

3. *Please take your cell phone _____ you need it.*

- A. even if
- B. in case
- C. unless
- D. because of

4. *You can find a coffee shop _____ you go.*

- A. in order to
- B. in case of
- C. wherever
- D. where

5. *He drove slowly _____ the rain.*

- A. because of
- B. because
- C. now that
- D. everywhere

6. *I brought my computer _____ I could use the Internet.*

- A. in order to
- B. now that
- C. so that
- D. because of

7. *Let's go home _____ we are done with the work.*

- A. unless
- B. now that
- C. so that
- D. in order to

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. Adverts sometimes persuade people to buy things they don't really need. If you are easily persuaded, _____ switch off your TV when the commercials come on.

A. you shouldn't

B. you should

C. don't need to

D. you needn't

2. Unless you really need it, you _____ it.

A. should buy

B. will buy

C. shouldn't buy

D. can't buy

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question .

Advertising in a Global Market

These days we live in a global marketplace. Just look inside your refrigerator. You may have bought all of your food from your local grocery store, but in reality, your bananas came from Costa Rica, your chocolate is from Switzerland, your orange juice might be from South Africa, and your meat might be from Argentina. And your refrigerator may contain the exact same foods as the refrigerator of someone else on the other side of the world. Also, you are probably wearing the same clothing brands as a person on the other side of the world and maybe watching the same TV program. In a global marketplace, consumers all over the world can buy and use the exact same products. In order to be successful today, companies need to be transnational. They must operate and sell products in many different countries, and their products must compete with products from all over the world. Advertising companies are faced with the challenge of marketing their products to appeal to consumers in many different countries. In some cases, products that are extremely successful in one part of the world do not sell at all in another part of the world. This is often due to failed advertising campaigns.

Advertisers must take the time to research each individual country so that they can find out what will be successful in that country and what kind of advertising the people will respond to.

1. In a global marketplace, people all over the world ____ .

A. can buy the same products

B. can work in different countries

C. can eat local fruit

D. can grow the same foods.

2. A failed advertising campaign might cause products ____ .

A. to taste bad

B. to not be delivered

C. to not sell

D. to not work

3. Some ____ of clothing are sold in the U.S., Europe, and Asia.

A. consumers

B. brands

C. logos

D. formulas

4. You can buy many of the same products ___ you go in the world.

A. since

B. because

C. where

D. wherever

5. _____ the global economy, companies have to work harder to compete.

A. Since

B. Unless

C. Because of

D. In case

Unit 6: The Gender Divide

Vocabulary

Match each word in Column 1 with a definition in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. capacity	E	A. emotionally close
2. convey	G	B. a widely held opinion
3. intimate	A	C. anxious to move or do something
4. repetitive	F	D. character or personality
5. restless	C	E. the ability to contain or hold
6. stereotype	B	F. something that repeats over and over again
7. temperament	D	G. to show or tell

Fill in each blank with the infinitive or gerund of the verb in parentheses.

1. Asma stopped calling Nura when she didn't call her back. (*call*)
2. Did you remember to pick up your clothes at the dry cleaner's? (*pick up*)
3. I regret cheating on the test. I know it was wrong. (*cheat*)
4. We're lost. Let's stop to ask for directions. (*ask*)
5. Sometimes he forgets to lock the doors when he leaves the building. (*lock*)

Grammar

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question .

1. Sara doesn't like to shop, but Jane. _____

- A. is
- B. does
- C. either
- D. too

2. Michael likes football, and Peter does. _____

- A. is
- B. does
- C. either
- D. too

3. He doesn't like to cook, and I don't. _____

- A. is
- B. does
- C. either
- D. too

4. Nura is very tired today. Her new baby _____ all night.

- A. has cried
- B. has been crying
- C. cried
- D. was crying

5. Samir desperately wants to pass his driving test but he _____ three times this year already.

- A. has failed it
- B. failed
- C. will fail
- D. fail

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each statement .

For many animals in the wild, it is immediately clear whether the animal is male or female. Dimorphism is the term to describe all the differences between males and females of the same species. The physical differences are the easiest to see. These differences may be in size, color, or body structure. For example, the following are a few species with obvious differences. The fearsome male lion has a thick mane of hair around his head. The female lion does not. The male African elephant has large, threatening tusks of ivory. The female does not. Masculine deer and elk have large antlers, while feminine deer and elk do not. Also, in many species, the male is larger than the female, although there are a few exceptions . There are many reasons for dimorphism (different appearance) in animals. For example, among birds, males are often more brightly colored and flashy. On the other hand, female birds are often smaller and plainer. This offers protection to the females when they are guarding their nests. They are not noticeable to predators .

Some differences allow different genders to get along with each other and live together harmoniously. For example, the male hummingbird and the female hummingbird have beaks of different lengths. This ensures that they do not have to compete with each other for food. They can only drink from different kinds of flowers. The same is true for some species of larger birds, like eagles. The female eagle has a larger beak, so she can eat larger prey, such as rabbits, or large fish. The male, with his smaller beak, can only eat smaller prey. So in the animal world, at least, differences serve a very important purpose. They help species to survive and thrive.

1. Gender differences among animals helps species survive. (T)
2. Dimorphism allows the male and female hummingbird to get along better. (T)
3. Dimorphism refers only to physical differences between genders. (F)
4. Male elephants do not have tusks, but female elephants do. (F)
5. Male deer have antlers, and male elk do too. (T)

Unit 1: Everyone Makes Mistakes

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

<i>absent-minded</i>	<i>boost</i>	<i>flop</i>	<i>outraged</i>
<i>adhesive</i>	<i>endured</i>	<i>novelty</i>	<i>tampered</i>

- 1 .When personal computers first came out, many people thought that they were a _____ and that they would not last.
- 2 .You need to use an _____ to make the paper stick to the door.
- 3 .The new car model was a complete _____. Hardly anyone bought one.
- 4 .Many people were _____ to learn that they could no longer buy software for their old computers.
- 5 .To _____ sales, the department store is having a big sale this weekend.
- 6 .Charlotte is so _____. She leaves something behind wherever she goes.
- 7 .Abdullah _____ eight hours of interviews before he got the job.
- 8 .Someone has _____ with our computer system. Now it is not working properly.

Match the pairs of sentences.

My phone is not working.		A. They should have been here by now.
Where were you yesterday?		B. I must have left it at home.
I've been waiting for an hour.		C. He could have become the manager.
I'm not sure where I left my umbrella.		D. It should have been done last week.
He shouldn't have quit his job.		E. Someone was supposed to pick me up.
I'm getting worried about them.		F. I might have broken it when I dropped
My essay is late.		G. You were supposed to come over.

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A Big Business Mistake

The oil industry is a highly profitable business. People have made trillions of dollars from finding and selling oil. It seems a sensible conclusion to make, then, that the man who invented the oil drill must have been a very rich man. Sadly, this is not the case. The man who first learned and then taught the world how to obtain oil from deep within the earth died a poor and forgotten man.

The man who invented the oil drill was named Edwin Drake. Drake was a former train conductor. In 1858, he was hired by the company Seneca Oil to research ways to take oil from the ground. It has been said that the only reason Drake was hired for the job was because he was able to travel for free on the railways. Drake performed his research in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., but after one year, Seneca Oil gave up on him. They didn't think that he would be successful, so they refused to finance his research any longer. Seneca Oil really should have waited just a little bit longer. Just a few months later, Drake developed a way to hand-pump oil from the ground. The method was similar to the one used to drill for salt. So, what was Drake's mistake? He should have become the wealthiest man alive; however, he never patented his invention. Other entrepreneurs in the area quickly copied his oil drill and started their own businesses. Within a few years, Drake was out of work and money.

1. Drake. _____

- A. invested in oil
- B. discovered oil
- C. invented the oil drill
- D. invented the salt drill

2. *Many other people.* _____

- A. stole his oil
- B. went to work for Drake
- C. copied Drake's drill
- D. bought Drake's drill

3. *Which word from the reading is a synonym of the underlined word?*

Drake was hired to research ways to take oil from the ground.

- A. obtain
- B. gave up
- C. invent
- D. finance

Choose the correct sentence .

1. _____

- A. Drake should have been being the wealthiest man alive.
- B. Drake may have been the wealthiest man alive.
- C. Drake must have been the wealthiest man alive.
- D. Drake could have been the wealthiest man alive.

2. _____

- A. Drake should have been patented the oil drill as soon as he invented it.
- B. Drake should have patented the oil drill as soon as he invented it.
- C. Drake should have been patented as soon as he invented the oil drill.
- D. The oil drill should have patented as soon as Drake invented it.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. *A company that closes down is one that _____ goods or services.*

- A. makes a mistake
- B. stops producing
- C. begins negotiations
- D. buys or sells

2. *We've had enough of the bad news; let's hear _____ good news for a change.*

- A. a lot of
- B. little
- C. some
- D. enough

Unit 2: Against The Odds

Match each word in Column 1 with a definition in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
assassinate	A. likeness
astound	B. confused about time and place
delight	C. causing excitement and happiness
disoriented	D. immediately noticeable
exhilarating	E. to amaze
resemblance	F. to kill an important or famous person
striking	G. to make someone very happy

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. He drives _ fast that I get nervous riding in the car with him.

- A. so
- B. such
- C. so much
- D. so many

2. There are ____ seats left that I'm not sure we'll all be able to sit together.

- A. so much
- B. so many
- C. so little
- D. so few

3. This is _____ a popular mall that you can't find anywhere to park the car.

- A. so
- B. such
- C. so much
- D. so many

4. *I got _____ sleep this week that I am very tired now.*

- A. so
- B. such
- C. so little
- D. so few

5. *There are _____ books that I want to read that I can't choose just one.*

- A. so
- B. such
- C. so much
- D. so many

6. *There is _____ snow on the ground that we cannot walk out of our house.*

- A. such
- B. such a
- C. so much
- D. so many

Choose the correct sentence.

1. _____

- A. While waiting for the TV show to start, we made popcorn.
- B. While we waited for the TV show to start, making popcorn.
- C. Making popcorn while we waited for the TV show to start.
- D. We made popcorn while we waiting for the TV show to start.

2. _____

- A. Since he moved to the city, he met a lot of people.
- B. Since he moved to the city, meeting a lot of people.
- C. Since moving to the city, he has met a lot of people.
- D. Since he moving to the city, he met a lot of people.

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question .

Ship of Misfortune

In 1829, a ship called the Mermaid broke apart in Australian waters after striking a reef. Fortunately, the crew was able to swim to a group of rocks in the water and hang on until they could be rescued. Three days later the crew of a passing ship called Swiftsure picked them up. However, not long after, a storm hit and the winds were so strong that Swiftsure was swept on to another part of the reef, wrecking this ship as well. Once again, the crew had to abandon the ship. Eight hours later, a boat called Governor Ready picked up the crew of both the Mermaid and Swiftsure. Governor Ready was already full of passengers and cargo, but they were able to squeeze the newcomers aboard. What happened next seems too incredible to believe, but three hours later, Governor Ready caught fire and had to be abandoned. The passengers and crews rowed away from the ship in longboats. Next, the ship the Comet rescued the combined crew of the previous three ships. But, five days later, an intense storm destroyed this ship as well. After clinging to broken pieces of ship and fighting off sharks for hours, the survivors were rescued by the crew of the Jupiter. Twelve hours later, the Jupiter sank! Eventually, all the survivors were picked up by another ship, The City of Leeds, which did finally reach Sydney Harbor. As if the startling coincidence of sinking five ships was not strange enough, there was one additional coincidence. It is told that one of the passengers on the Jupiter was an elderly woman from England who was traveling to Australia to find her son, who had been missing for 15 years. As it happened, she found him before she reached Sydney: He was one of the original crew members from the Mermaid!

1. *The verb abandon probably means.*_____

- A. to swim
- B. to leave behind
- C. to chase after
- D. to rescue

2. *The winds were _ strong that the Jupiter was wrecked as well.*

- A. so
- B. such
- C. such a
- D. so much

3. *In the story, _____ ships sank successively.*

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

4. *Throughout this story, _____ lives were lost.*

- A. 0
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 15

5. *A woman found her long lost _____ during the long journey.*

- A. husband
- B. sister
- C. daughter
- D. son

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. *A few years ago, I _____ to be an engineer, but I then switched to medicine.*

- A. am studying
- B. was studying
- C. had been studying
- D. have been studying

2. *Watch out! You _____ sit on that wet chair. It has just been painted.*

- A. were going
- B. was going to
- C. were about to
- D. will

Unit 1 : الوحدة الأولى

اثنان أفضل من واحد : Two Is Better Than One

المفردات : Vocabulary

Nouns : الأسماء

aggression عدوان / عنف
contentment القناعة
elements عناصر
intellect العقل / التفكير
operation عملية
pediatric surgeon طبيب جراحة أطفال
predators حيوانات مفترسة
struggle صراع / نزاع
tentacles مخالب

companions الأصدقاء / الرفاق
fiber deficiencies نقص الألياف
grief حزن
leftovers بقايا الطعام

radioactivity نشاط إشعاعي
symbiosis تكافل
unification توحيد

Verbs : الأفعال

chuckle يضحك بشكل خفيف
employ يوظف
flee يهرب
reject يرفض

compensate يعوض
exile ينفي
honor يكرم
swoop ينقض

Adjectives : الصفات

acute حاد
devoted مخلص
flustered مضطرب
invaluable لا يقدر بثمن
pregnant حامل
unified موحدة

conjoined ملتصق
fearsome مخيف
grieving حزين
legendary أسطوري
symbiotic متعاون

التعبيرات : Expressions

التفاوض : Negotiating

How about if I...and you ... ? ما رأيك لو أنا وأنت ... ؟
I think it would be fair if أعتقد أنه من الانصاف أن ...
I'm sure we can work this out. أنا متأكد من أنه يمكننا التفاوض حول هذا الموضوع.
OK, I'll agree to...if you will حسنا ، أنا سأوافق في حالة أنت ...
Would you (be willing to)...if I ... ? هل ستقوم بـ ... ؟

الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk

No sweat . لا مشكلة .
Not my cup of tea . لا أريد ، شكرا لك .
on the same wavelength نفكر بنفس الموضوع

الوحدة الثانية : Unit 2

الطريق إلى الثراء : Rags to Riches

المفردات : Vocabulary

Nouns : الأسماء

asset الأصول
dispute خلاف / نزاع
founder مؤسس
hurdle عقبة
obscurity غموض
philanthropist محب للخير
reputation سمعة

charity الأعمال الخيرية
endowment هبة / منحة
foresight بصيرة
inventory مخزون
phenomenon ظاهرة
poverty فقر
wealth ثروة

Verbs : الأفعال

assemble يجمع
comply with يمتثل للأوامر
excel يتفوق على
prosper يزدهر

compile يكبس
dismantle يفكك
implement ينفذ
resign يستقيل

Adjectives : الصفات

formal رسمي
materialistic مادي
prominent مسطح
renowned مشهور

impoverished فقير
overwhelming غامر
reasonable عقلائي
rural ريفي

Adverb : الحال

enormously بشكل هائل

التعبيرات : Expressions

مناقشة الخيارات : Discussing options

ولكن بنفس الوقت, At the same time...
ولكن, But then again...
يمكنني أن I could always...
من الناحية الأخرى, On the other hand...
الخيار الاخر هو The alternative would be to...
ما رأيك في ... ؟ What would you think about...?

الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk

النقود Cash
لا مانع don't mind
يقود شخص للجنون drive someone crazy
خائف من اتخاذ أي قرار get cold feet
يفكر كثيرا بدون اتخاذ قرار حاسم go (around) in circles
يخبئ الشيء حتى وقت الحاجة put (something) aside for a rainy day

الوحدة الخامسة : Unit 5

هل تحتاجه فعلا ؟ ؟ Do You Really Need It ?

المفردات : Vocabulary

Nouns : الأسماء

brand علامة تجارية
formula معادلة
logo شعار

consumer مستهلك
implement تنفيذ
trait سمة

Verbs : الأفعال

admire يبدي الإعجاب
covet يشتهي
imprint يضع بصمة
promote يروج / يشجع

authenticate يصادق / يوافق
expose يعرض
intend ينوي / يعتزم

Adjectives : صفات

artificial اصطناعي
cursive مكتوب بخط اليد
frustrating محبط
outlandish غريب
sophisticated متطور / حديث

dull ممل
exclusive حصري
obsolete عتيق / عفا عليه الزمن
revolutionary ثوري
unconventional غير تقليدي

Adverbs : الأحوال

dramatically بشكل جذري
spontaneously عفوي

similarly مماثل
virtually عمليا / فعليا

التعبيرات : Expressions

Advising against something : توجيه النصائح ضد شيء ما

هل أنت متأكد من أنك تود القيام بهذا الشيء ؟ Are you sure you want to do that?

لا أعتقد بأن هذه فكرة جيدة. I don't think that's a good idea.

لن أقوم بها لو كنت مكانك. I wouldn't do that if I were you.

أخشى من أنك ستندم لا حقا ... I'm afraid you're going to regret it if you...

يجب عليك أن تمعن التفكير قليلا قبل أن ... You should think carefully before you ...

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

beat it يغادر مسرعا

blow تضيق المال

broke مفلس

max out أسرفت المال

الوحدة السادسة : Unit 6

الفرق بين الرجال والنساء : The Gender Divide

المفردات : Vocabulary

Nouns : الأسماء

anxiety القلق
content محتوى
impact تأثير
intensity الشدة
reflex ردة الفعل / لا إرادي
stereotype صورة نمطية

capacity السعة
gender نوع الجنس
intuition حدس
recovery التعافي
species النوع
temperament الطبع

Verbs : الأفعال

convey ينقل
encounter يواجه
witness يشهد

Adjectives : الصفات

countless لا يحصى
intimate حميم
masculine مذكر
repetitive مكرر
rich غني
tedious مضجر

feminine مؤنث
literal حرفي
non-verbal غير لفظي
restless قلق / مضطرب / غير مرتاح
significant هام / كبير
verbal لفظي

التعبيرات : Expressions

Asking for directions : السؤال عن الاتجاهات

Am I headed in the right direction? هل أنا أتبع الطريق الصحيح ؟
Can you tell me how to get to ... ? هل يمكنك أن تخبرين كيف أصل إلى ... ؟
I'm looking for ... أنا أبحث عن ...

Giving directions : إعطاء التوجيهات

Go straight on...until you get to a ... اذهب إلى الأمام حتى تصل إلى ...
If you see a...you've gone too far. إذا رأيت ... فأنت قد ابتعت كثيرا.
Keep going until you come to a ... استمر حتى تصل إلى ...
Take a left/right after the ... انعطف نحو اليسار / اليمين بعد ...
traffic lights. إشارات المرور.
When you get to...you'll see a... عندما تصل إلى ... ستري ...

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

for ages مدة طويلة من الزمن
know (something) like the back of my hand أعرفه جيدا
make a big deal about يجعل موضوع ما أكبر من حجمه
over بعد
You can say that again. أنا أتفق معك تمام

وحدات المراجعة ٤ - ٦ : Expansion Units 4 – 6

المفردات : Vocabulary

Nouns : الأسماء

acronym اختصار
interlocutor محور
mobility متنقل
peer قرين

impact تأثير
mindset عقلية
norm معيار

Verbs : الأفعال

utilize يستخدم
overhype يفرط

Adjectives : الصفات

abbreviated مختصر
diminishing تقليص
overrated مبالغ

affordable سعر معقول / يمكن شراؤه
intimidated خائف
potential محتمل

التعبيرات : Expressions

Idioms : المصطلحات

break into a cold sweat يشعر بقلق شديد
root for someone يشجع متسابق أو فريق
The third time's the charm. الثالثة ثابتة
throw caution to the wind يخاطر بدون جدوى

Best of luck

الوحدة الأولى : Unit 1

الكل يرتكب الأخطاء : Everyone Makes Mistakes

المفردات : Vocabulary

الأسماء : Nouns

adhesive غراء
executive تنفيذي
flop تخبط
patent براءة الاختراع

descendant تنازل / الوريث
fastener قفل
novelty حداثة

الأفعال : Verbs

boost يعزز
discard يتجاهل
endure يتحمل

damage يضر
dissolve يذوب
tamper تلاعب

الصفات : Adjectives

absent-minded شارد الذهن
countless لا يحصى
Indefensible لا يمكن الدفاع عنه
Outraged غاضب

commercial تجاري
desolate مهجور
Intense مكثف
Ubiquitous واسع الانتشار

الحال : Adverb

automatically بشكل آلي

التعبيرات : Expressions

الاعتذار : Apologizing

هل يمكنك أن تسامحني? Can you forgive me?
أشعر بشعور سيء بسبب ما فعلته. I feel awful about this.
أنا اسف جدا. I'm so sorry.
أنا متأسف ، كان لا يجب علي أن ... I'm sorry. I should (not) have ...
أرجو أن تسامحني على ... Please excuse me for ...

الرد على المعتذر : Responding to apology

لا داعي للقلق. Don't worry about it.
انسى الموضوع. Forget about it.
ليس بالأمر الكبير. It's no big deal.
لا بأس. That's OK.

الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk

ليس بالأمر الكبير (no) big deal
لا تقلق بشأنه. Don't sweat it.
شخص متهور / غير مسؤول Flake
يعطي الموضوع أكبر مما يستحق make too much of (something)
ينسى slip (one's) mind

الوحدة الثانية : Unit 2

ضد كل الاحتمالات : Against the Odds

المفردات : Vocabulary

الأسماء : Nouns

fate مصير / قدر
hypothermia انخفاض حرارة الجسم
pulse نبض
reception استقبال
resemblance تشابه

الأفعال : Verbs

assassinate يغتال
hallucinate يهلوس

الصفات : Adjectives

astounded مذهول	delighted في منتهى السعادة
detectable قابل للكشف	disoriented مرتبك
exhilarating مبهج	frostbitten مصاب بالصقيع
haggard شاحب / منهك	identical متطابق
intact سليم / متشابك	selective انتقائي
startling مذهل	striking ملفت للنظر
unconscious فاقد للوعي	

أحوال : Adverbs

seemingly على ما يبدو
successively نجاح متوالي
ultimately في النهاية

التعبيرات : Expressions

Expressing surprise : التعبير عن الشعور بالمفاجأة

How about that! ! ما رأيك بهذا !
I can't believe this! ! لا أصدق هذا الأمر !
I can't get over this . لا أستطيع تجاوز هذا الشعور .
I'm speechless . أنا عاجز عن الكلام .
No way! مستحيل
That's incredible/amazing! هذا مذهل
This is hard to believe. صعب التصديق
What are the chances? من كان يتوقع ؟

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

break فرصة
freak (someone) out يخيف شخص ما فجأة
iffy غير متأكد
on cloud nine سعيد جدا