

Module 1

Communication

Vocabulary:

Communication	To be on contact with someone and give messages to each other.
Gestures	Movements with a part of your body you make to express a certain meaning
Conflict	Disagreement
Yawn	To open your mouth and breathe in more air than usual when you are tired or bored
Clench your fist	To curl up your fingers tightly towards your palm
Blush	When your face becomes redder than usual from embarrassment
Bite your nails	To cut your nails with your teeth
Scratch your head	To rub your fingernails with your teeth
Frown	To draw your eyebrows together to show annoyance or worry
Embarrassed	Ashamed
Impatient	Annoyed because I have to wait too long

Some body language that people use to express how they feel in a situation:

- 1-**Yawning** → shows that you are tired
- 2-**Smiling** → shows that you are pleased
- 3-**Blushing** → shows that you are shy
- 4-**Clenching your fist** → shows that you are angry
- 5- **Biting your nails** → shows that you are nervous or worried
- 6-**Hugging** → shows that you are pleased
- 7-**Raising your eyebrow(s)** → shows that you are offended (your feelings are hurt)
- 8-**Scratching your head** → shows that you are unsure
- 9-**Frowning** → shows that you are confused (cause to be mistaken)

10-Shaking hands→ shows that you are surprised

Choose the correct answer:

1-The teacher always gets (embarrassed – confused – pleased – worried) because the two boys have the same names.

2-When Sam received his birthday present, he (blushed – pleased – hugged – frowned) his mother and thanked her.

3-While Meg was playing with her friends, she fell. She (clenched her fist – blushed – hugged – smiled) and cried.

4-Tom is always nervous. He always (clenches his fist – blushes – frowns – bites his nails).

5-Sending messages and mails are good means of (yawning – communication – gestures – body language).

6-She got (pleased – frowned – offended – smile) when her friend refused to forgive her.

7-He made an angry (movements – gesture – feeling – smile) and (bit his nails – scratched his head – clenched his fist – smiled).

8-When I get confused, I always (cry – smile – frown – yawn).

9-When he clenched his (finger – fists – fist – fit), I felt afraid.

10-I (smiled – yawned – scratched my head – clenched my fist) as I wasn't sure of the answer.

1a: World gestures

Body talk

Vocabulary:

Get by	Manage to communicate with a few words
Mean	Refer to
Unacceptable	Not approved of
Fist	Closed hand with fingers and thumb together
Palm	Flat inner surface of hand
Nod	Move head up and down as in agreement
Slightly	To a small degree
Greet (v.)	To welcome on meeting someone by saying "Hello!" or shaking hands
Soles	Bottom of feet
Insulting (adj.) Insult (verb)	Saying something offensive hurting the other's feelings
Deep in conversation	busy and absorbed in a talk with somebody
Shake	To turn the head from side to side
Be aware of	To know about something
Harmless	Good or inoffensive
Whoops	Used to show that there has been a slight accident or mistake

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- She (greated – insulted –greeted – joined) us by shouting a friendly "Hello!"
- 2-The food got burned as mum was deep (in – on – at – over) (reservation – conversation – celebration – communication).
- 3-It's (acceptable – palm – insulting - unacceptable) to raise the volume of the TV in a way that annoys others.
- 4-Be aware of gestures, you should be sure that the gestures you use in that country are (harmful – harmless – offensive – insulting).
- 5-This bag is (slight – lightly – slightly – very) heavy, I will try to move it to the second room.

6-(Looking – Smiling – Gestures – Soles) suggest different feelings all around the world.

7-We shouldn't (smile – insult – greet – hug) poor workers.

8-While my sister was playing, she got scratched in her (palm – balm – head – nail).

9-We always greet our visitors by (stirring – smiling – nodding – raising) hands.

10-She was (pleased – impatient – patient – confused), she took her bag and left.

11-In Egypt, people (shake – fist – greet – nod) their heads to show agreement.

12-The (palms – fists – heads – smiles) of babies are so soft and smooth.

1b: Getting to know people

Vocabulary:

Break the ice	To say or do something to make people feel relaxed in a new situation
Unfortunately	Unluckily
Opportunity	A chance
Sweat (v.)	To have sweat coming out through the skin
Look away	To turn my eyes away from somebody or something
Approach	To get closer to somebody or something
React (v.)	To act in reply
Fancy (v.)	To like somebody or something
Get down	To make somebody unhappy
Likely to	Probable or expected to happen
Look on the bright side	To try to be cheerful about a bad situation
Benefit from (v.)	To get help from something in order to be better
Confident (adj.)	Sure
Develop	To be in a better situation
Avoid	To choose not to do something or to stop it
Skills	Abilities
Take over	To get control of something
Serious (adj.)	Not joking or cheerful
Sociable	Friendly
Shy	Uncomfortable with other people

Choose the correct answer:

1-John has an interview for a new job. He is a bit worried, I told him to be (shy – confident – confidence – skills).

2-(Fortunate – Unfortunate – Fortunately – Unfortunately), we arrived too late to catch the plane.

3-Are we (like – likely – unlikely – unfortunately) to arrive in time? There is a big accident on the road.

4-The boy (action – reaction – reacted – looked) violently and threw the cup down on the floor.

5-You shouldn't allow strangers to (call – approach – eat – see) you.

6-She is very clever in doing a lot of things because of her (confident – skills – fancy – sweat).

7-It's a great (skill – approach – opportunity – fancy) to have a stay at that hotel with that price. It's a bargain.

8-When he lost his job, all his family and friends tried to help him look (at – in – on – about) the (glitter – dark – happy – bright) side.

9-We should (avoid – keep – fancy – develop) eating late before going to bed.

10-My baby is (sweat – sociable – shy – fancy), he always smiles and likes playing with people.

11-When Sally moved to a new school, she was so (sociable – shy – fancy – confident).She found it difficult to (fancy – build – break – approach) the ice.

12-We should benefit (of – at – from – to) our used plastic products and paper to recycle them.

13-If you think positively, nothing can get you (over – down – above – up).

14-Always be yourself and be confident, don't think of how people will (add – react – benefit – take over).

1b: Character adjectives page 13

<u>Character Adjectives</u>				
Sociable	Reliable Sensible	Honest	Sensitive Active	Optimistic
Shy	Stubborn	Selfish Childish	Patient	Helpless
Bored (for people)	Boring (for things)	Useful	Magical	Furious

Friendly	Comfortable	
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Reliable	Dependable
Stubborn	Refusing to move or change my opinion
Honest	Always telling the truth
Selfish	Caring only about myself
Sensitive	Easily worried or offended
Patient	Not getting annoyed easily
Optimistic	Hopeful about the future
Sensible	Reasonable and practical – can think well
Furious	Very angry
Magical	Wonderful and exciting

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-This bed is so soft and (reliable – patient – comfort – comfortable).
- 2-Ted is so (patient – sensitive – honest – reliable). He cries easily.
- 3-Teachers have to be so (selfish – stubborn – helpless – patient).
- 4-Having positive feelings makes you so (honest – optimistic – stubborn – sensitive).
- 5-(Selfish – Boring – Honest – Patient) people never tell lies.
- 6-I'm sure, Sam will come to help us. He is really (selfish – comfortable – reliable – stubborn).
- 7-Dealing with young children becomes so difficult when they are selfish and (patient – reliable – stubborn – friendly).
- 8-Mary can solve problems; she is (sensitive – sensible – honest – selfish).
- 9-When my father is busy; he gets (honest – reliable – furious – magical) easily.
- 10-I felt really (bore – boring – bored – honest). The film wasn't (interest – boring – interesting – interested) at all.

11-Sam isn't (interest – interested – interesting – bored) in reading. He finds it so (bore – bored – boring – interesting).

12-Grandma is so (sensitive – sense – sensible – comfort), she thinks wisely.

1c: Get in touch

Vocabulary:

Get in touch	Messages we write to people we know
Drop a line	To write to somebody
Absolutely	Certainly
Memorable	Worth remembering
Host	A man who receives guests
Speedy recovery	Quick return to a healthy state

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs	
Come by	To visit somebody
Come up with	To think of an idea
Come up	To happen unexpectedly
Come out	To become available to the public
Come down with	To get an illness

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-I think I'm coming (up – out – down – by) with a cold.
- 2-Meg always (gets – comes – makes – says) (up – up with – down) wonderful ideas.
- 3-we had a great stay at my grandfather's farm. It was a (comfortable – memory – memorable – host) visit.
- 4-I dropped a (lane – letter – line – sentence) to my uncle to thank him for his present.
- 5-I'd like you to come (on – up – down – by) to spend some time together.
- 6-She is so patient and friendly. She is an (absolute – absolutely – sure – memorable) excellent teacher.
- 7-I dropped a line to Steven to wish him a (speed – speedy – fastly – memorable) recovery.

1e: Are you new here?

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Milly: Hello, my name's Milly.

Max: Hi! I'm Max.

Milly: Nice to meet you. -----?

Max: Yes. We moved to that new house last week.

Milly: Welcome to the neighbourhood. -----?

Max: one brother. And you?

Milly: No. -----.

Max: How old are you?

Milly: -----next October.

Max: That makes us the same age. I hope we'll be in the same class together at school.

Milly: I hope so.

Max: Ok. See you later.

2)

Nancy: Which kind of friends do you prefer?

Peter:-----.

Nancy: -----?

Peter: Yes. I have lots of nice friends.

Nancy: -----

Peter: we always meet at school and at the club.

Nancy:-----?

Peter: Of course Jack is.

Nancy: Yes. I agree with you. Jack is honest and sensible.

1) Write a paragraph of six sentences about your friends. Talk about their characters and who is the best friend and why.

Guiding words:

Friends – at school – kind – sensible – sensitive – honest – furious – John – hate - lies – talk with – feel comfortable – friendly – stubborn and childish

2) Write a paragraph of six sentences the day when you moved to a new school and how you tried to break the ice.

Guiding words:

Memorable – beginning – shy – know - people – react - try - positive – approach – smile – friendly – easy to talk to – try – interested in

Module 2a - A place in history

Vocabulary:

The Word	The meaning
Banknotes	A piece of printed paper that has particular value as money.
Mathematician	Someone who studies, teaches, or is an expert in maths.
Physicist	A person who studies physics or whose job is connected with physics.
Create (v.)	To make something new, or invent something.
Invent (v.)	To design or create something has never been made before
Including	Used for saying that a person or thing is part of a particular group or amount.
Crowd	A large group of people who are together in one place
Gather (v.)	To come together in a group.
Passenger	A person who is traveling in a vehicle.
Tradition	A way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time
Permission	The act of allowing someone to do something, or of allowing something to happen.
Rooftop	The top surface of the roof of a building
Conclusion	Your opinion after considering all the information about something.
Discover (v.)	To find information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time.
Gather (v)	To come together in a group.
Including	Used for saying that a person or thing is part of a particular group or amount.
Tradition	A way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time.
Cloth	Material made from cotton, wool, etc, and used and used, for example, to make clothes or curtains.
Word (v.)	To choose the words you use when you are saying or writing something.

Laundry	The dirty clothes that need to be, are being, or have been washed.
Notice (v.)	To see or become conscious of something or someone.
Chimney	Structure that allows the smoke from a fire inside a building to escape to the air outside.
Curious (adj) (about)	Interested in learning about people or things around you.
Craft	An activity involving skill in making things by hand.
Perform (v.)	To do an action or piece of work.
Realise (v.)	To understand a situation, sometimes suddenly.
Float (v.)	To stay at the top.
Success	Something that achieves positive results.
Passenger	A person who is travelling in a vehicle but is not driving it.

Notes:

Came to conclusion = decided.

Capture = catch

Lift = raise

Experiments = tests

Presented = introduced

Safe and sound = not in danger

Permission = approval

Underline the correct answer in the brackets:

1. Montgolfier came to (invention – conclusion – permission – experiment) that smoke had the power to (lift – invent – create – discover) things up and carry them through air.
2. The Montgolfier brothers asked the king for (invention – conclusion – permission – laundry) to send men up in the balloon.
3. George is interested in science and wants to become a/an (experiment – passenger – inventor- pilot).
4. The Youngman was curious (in – about – with – of) what was happening.

5. The king agreed, and the first flight (catching – inventing – presenting – involving) human passengers took place in Paris in 1783.
6. After a tiring adventure, Tim came back (secure – safe – royal – curious) and sound.
7. They saw the hot- air balloon (soar – float – realised – reach) into air.
8. The (physicist - artist – inventor – mathematician) painted this picture using tiny brushstrokes.
9. They (invented – created – noticed – worded) him going into the restaurant.
10. Babies are (sound – safe – royal – curious) with everything around them.
11. Daniel (presented – captured – lifted – discovered) the report to his manager at the meeting.
12. Mr. Smith works in (tradition – passenger – experiment – cloth) trade.
13. Two of the soldiers were killed and the rest were (created – captured – lifted – invented).
14. A belief, custom or way of doing something that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people is a (tradition – passenger – experiment – cloth).
15. A big (crowd - artist – inventor – permission) had gathered outside the mall when the heard about the sale.
16. The Children practised various traditional (traditions –experiments – crafts – artists), such as carving toys out of wood.
17. Parents have to give (permission - conclusion- fireplace – approval) for their children to go on school trips.
18. Mrs.Engy(invented – noticed – captured – lifted) a bird sitting on the garage roof.
- 19.(fireplace – approval – chimney – tradition) isa pipe through which smoke goes up into the air, usually through the roof of a building.

20. A crowd of (inventors – safe – sound – curious) onlookers soon gathered to see what was happening.

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues

Tom: Your shirt looks great. -----?

Jack: I bought it from Max in Heliopolis.

Tom: -----?

Jack: I think, the clothes in Max are made here in Egypt.

Tom: Why do you prefer to -----?

Jack: I prefer Max because I like its materials and styles.

Tom: -----?

Jack: I always go shopping with my brother.

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues

Kate: What will we do tomorrow?

Meg: -----.

Kate: Going to the club isn't a good idea. I prefer to go shopping.

Meg: What about going to the cinema after that?

Kate: -----.

Meg: -----?

Kate: We can meet at 4 o'clock.

Meg: -----?

Kate: Yes. I have told Sue to come with us tomorrow.

2b: Breakthroughs

Vocabulary:

The Word	The meaning
Breakthrough	An important discovery or event that helps to improve a situation or provide an answer to a problem.
Post-it note	A small, coloured piece of paper for short messages that can be stuck temporarily to something else.
Contact lens	A small round curved piece of transparent plastic, worn on the surface of the eye to improve your sight.
Penicillin	A type of antibiotic (= a medicine that kills bacteria).
Infection	A disease in a part of your body that is caused by bacteria or a virus.
Measure (v.)	To discover the exact size or amount of something.
Contact (v.)	To communicate with someone by calling or sending them a letter, email.
Treat (v.)	To use medicine, exercises, etc. to cure a person of a disease or heal an injury.
Sloppy (adj)	Messy or lacking care or attention.
Culture plate	A flat container, especially a Petri dish, holding or designed to hold a culture of bacteria, fungi.
Mould	A soft, green or grey growth that develops on old food or on objects that have been left for too long in warm, wet air
Realise (v.)	To understand a situation, sometimes suddenly.
Recover (v.)	To become completely well again after an illness or injury.
Self-taught	Someone who is self-taught has taught himself or herself a particular skill.
Magnetron	An electron tube for amplifying or generating microwaves with the flow of electrons controlled by an external magnetic field.
Kernel	The whole seed of the maize plant
Radar	A system that uses radio waves to find the position of objects that can't be seen.
Develop (v.)	To cause something to grow or change into a more advanced, larger, or stronger form
Explode (v)	To break up into pieces violently, or to cause something to do this.

Experiment (v.)	To try something in order to discover what it is like or find out more about it.
Microwave Oven	Microwave oven an electric oven that uses waves of energy to cook or heat food quickly.
Signal	A series of electrical or radio waves that are sent to a radio or television in order to produce a sound, picture, or message.
Power tube	A device attached to a pipe or a tube which controls the flow of air or liquid through the pipe or tube.
Burst (v.)	To break open or apart suddenly, or to make something do this.
Close (adj)	Looking at or listening to someone or something very carefully.
Harmful (adj)	Causing harm.
Melt (v)	To become or make something become liquid as a result of heating
Sample	A small amount of a substance that a doctor or scientist collects in order to examine it.

Notes:

Make a mistake.

Underline the correct answer in the brackets:

1. I tried to (post – contact – measure –treat) him at his office, but he wasn't in.
2. He is being (contacted – measured – treated – turned) for a rare skin disease.
3. Using a(radar – magnetron – mould – penicillin), the Protector system becomes active only after the driver has failed to react.
4. The plane dived towards the ground and (invented – realised – exploded – melt) in a ball of flame.
5. I'm looking for a job which will enable me to (develop - treat – turn – fill) my skills.
6. Things would never change if people weren't prepared to (post – contact – measure – experiment).
- 7.Put the fish in the (radar - microwave – mould - Culture plate) and it'll only take five minutes to be cooked.

8. The picture quality is bad because the TV (signal - mould - Culture plate – kernel) isn't powerful enough.

9. Suddenly, the door (developed – melt – burst – recovered) and police officers rushed in.

10. We use (past-it note – contact lens – thermometer – correction fluid) to fix the mistakes which were written badly.

11. The policeman asked me to take a (radar – closer – exploded – infection) look at the photos to recognize the thief.

12. It's important to protect your skin from the (bacteria – harmful – harm – curious) effects of the sun.

13. They looked at the blood (moulds – samples – kernels – penicillin) under the microscope.

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Teacher: Where is your homework?

Ramy:.....

Teacher:Why didn't you bring it?

Ramy:.....

Teacher:Why didn't you finish it?

Ramy:.....

Teacher:Did you see the doctor?

Ramy:Yes,

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Kate: Have you got anything from China?

Max:..... This umbrella is from China.

Kate:.....?

Max: I went there two years ago.

Kate:

Max:I saw the Great Wall of China. It was fantastic.

Kate:Did you enjoy yourself?

Max:.....

Module 2c: Once upon a time

Vocabulary:

The Word	The meaning
Decide on (v.)	To choose something or someone after careful thought.
Plot	The story of a book, film, play.
Scene	A part of a play or film in which the action stays in one place for a continuous period of time.
Climax	The most important or exciting point in a story or situation, especially when this happens near the end
Stroll (v.)	To walk in a slow, relaxed manner, especially for pleasure.
Fall over (v.)	To lose one's balance and fall to the ground.
Get into	To enter.
Let out (v.)	If you let out a particular sound, you make that sound.
Gasp (n.)	Quick breath through the mouth, especially because of surprise, pain, or shock.
Tunnel	A long passage under or through the ground, made by people.
Examine (v.)	To look at or consider a person or thing to discover something about them.
Gallery	A room or building that is used for showing works of art.
Confirm (v.)	To prove that a belief or an opinion is true.
Entitle (v.)	To give a title.
Portrait	A painting, photograph, drawing, etc. of a person.
Downstairs	On or towards a lower level
Immediately	At once
Explain	To give the meaning or to make something clear.
Proud	Feeling pleased about something good that you have done.

Notes:

Have a look

Underline the correct answer in the brackets:

1. After leaving university, Maria decided (off - on – by – at) a career in fashion.
2. As I (pointed – strolled – confirmed – got into) lazily along the beach this afternoon, I found a beautiful silver bracelet.
3. On seeing her surprise party, Joyce let out a loud (gasp – plot – climax – tunnel) of surprise.
4. The connected series of events which make up the story of film or book is a (plot – character – paragraph – scene).
5. We need to (stroll – examine – fall over – let) how an accident like this can be avoided in the future.
6. I hope the (tunnels – gasps – plots – climaxes) and more roads will change the traffic so I can have a car soon.
7. A part of a film or a play in which a series of events happen in the same place is a (plot – character – paragraph – scene).
8. There's a new exhibition of sculpture on at the city (paragraph – scene – gallery – expert).
9. The report (gets into – confirms – invents – strolls) that a diet rich in vitamin C can help to prevent cold.
10. It's hard to imagine more exciting (climax - character – paragraph – scene) of last Brad's film than this.
11. When she saw him, she (fall over – got into – had a look - let out) a cry of horror.

12. Daniel was frightened that his granny would (decide on – let out - fall over – got into) on the ice.

13. Her latest novel, (strolled – entitled – examined – confirmed) "The Forgotten Child," is arriving in bookstores this week.

14. I was so (proud – sad –angry – pleasure) that my son had been chosen for the national team.

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Meg: -----?

Sue: I travelled to Luxor three times.

Meg: When did you go to Luxor ?

Sue:-----.

Meg:-----?

Sue: I went there by ship.

Meg: How long did the sea journey take?

Sue: -----.

Meg: My parents went with me.

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Mark: What do you know about swans?

Milly: -----.

Mark: -----?

Milly: They live on rivers and lakes.

Mark: -----?

Milly: No. I haven't seen one before.

Mark: How did you know about them?

Milly: -----.

Module 2d: Culture corner

Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Portrait	A painting, photograph, drawing, etc. of a person.
Condition (n.)	The physical situation that someone or something is in and affected by.
Issue (v)	To make something known formally or publicly.
Tenner	Ten-pound note.
Naturalist (n.)	A person who studies and knows a lot about plants and animals.
Theory	Something suggested as a reasonable explanation for facts, a condition, or an event
Historical (adj)	Connected with studying or representing things from the past
Recently(adv)	Not long ago, or at a time that started not long ago.
Various (adj)	Many different.
Particular (adj)	Special, or this and not any other.
Composer	A person who writes music.
Economics	The way in which trade, industry, or money is organized, or the study of this.
Illustration (n.)	A picture in a book, magazine, etc. or the process of illustrating something.
Division	A number of teams or competitors.
Labour	Workers, especially people who do practical work with their hands.
Pin	A small thin piece of metal with a point at one end.
Manufacturing	The business of producing goods in large numbers.
Governor (n.)	A person in charge of a particular organization. / The head of a public institution.
Site	A place where something is, was, or will be built, or where something happened, is happening, or will happen.
Evolution	A gradual process of change and development.
Astronomer (n.)	Someone who studies astronomy.
Biologist (n)	A scientist who studies biology.

Notes:

Improving = making better.

Illustration = picture.

Developed = invented.

Evolution = gradual development.

Governor = director.

Site = location.

- Forming people nouns from verbs/nouns:

Paint painter.

Physics physicist.

Invent inventor.

Sail sailor.

Astronomy astronomer.

Biology Biologist.

Science scientist.

Underline the correct answer in the brackets:

1. The artist was asked to paint a (prisoner – evolution – location – portrait) of the Queen.
2. The accident was caused by people driving too fast in bad (locations – conditions – portraits – evolutions).
3. The tenner or the ten-pound note was first (developed – invented – issued – came across) in 1759.
4. Local (painters – inventors – governors – naturalists) say they have noticed an increased diversity of wildlife.

5. Victorian naturalist, Charles Darwin developed the (theory – site – illustration – image) of evolution.
6. Many important (history – historical – historic – historian) documents were destroyed when the library was burned.
7. There are (various – evolution – governor – illustration) points to look out for when you're judging dogs in a competition.
8. I remembered a (various – particular – condition – illustration) story about a postman who was a murderer.
9. There are also (inventors – naturalists – composers – governors) who write concert music that cries out to be used in film.
10. Christine is in her third year of studying (site – illustration – labour – economics) at York University.
11. Farming has been mechanized, so they reduced the need for (sites - divisions – governors – labours).
12. (Site – Manufacturing - Evolution – Condition) is the business of making things in factories.
13. A (governor - inventor – naturalist – composer) is a member of a committee which controls an organization such as a school or a hospital.
14. The new telescope has helped us to understand more about the (site – evolution – illustration – labour) of the universe.
15. The company hasn't yet chosen the (bank – condition – illustration – site) for the new hospital.
16. (Astronomers - governors – labours - composers) decided that Pluto was too small and too far away from our sun to be called a planet.

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Mike:Hi, Mary.....?

Mary: I'm going to the hospital.

Mike:.....?

Mary:Because I've been sick since last Monday.

Mike:

Mary:I'm going with my mother.

Mike:.....

Mary: thank you.

Module 2e: What does she do?

Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Author	The writer of a book, article, play
Traffic warden	Someone whose job is to make certain that people do not leave their cars in illegal places.
Architect	A person whose job is to design new buildings.
Lion tamer	A person who trains lions, esp for entertainment in a circus.
Operator	A person who connects phone calls at a telephone exchange or in a place such as an office or hotel.
Air traffic controller	A person who manages aircraft from the ground as they take off, fly, and land.
Graphic designer	Someone who works in designing of pictures and text for books, magazines, advertising.
Accountant	Someone who keeps or examines the records of money received, paid, and owed by a company or person.
Cashier	A person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a shop, bank, restaurant.
Sales assistant	A shop assistant

Notes:

How much does she earn? = What's the pay like?

What does she do at work? = What exactly does the job involve?

What's your mum job? = What does your mum do for living?

Write a paragraph on the following:

"What would you like to be when you grow up?"

You can use these guiding words:

Grow up – Work – like – Help – Useful – Money

Write a paragraph on the following:

"Helping mum with the housework"

You can use these guiding words:

Help – effort – hard – complain – sister – wash – clean – sweep – iron

Module 3

Food and shopping

Vocabulary:

Review (n.)	A report with somebody's opinion of a book, film or restaurant.
Allergy	An illness that some people develop after eating, smelling or touching something.
Traditional(adj.) dishes Tradition(n.)	Dishes that passed down from the past to the present
Recipe	A list of ingredients and a set of instructions that tell us how to cook something
Admiration	A feeling of pleasure and respect
Celery	The greenish-white stems of a small plant eaten as a vegetable.
Cauliflower	A large round white vegetable surrounded by green leaves
Saucepan	A deep metal cooking pot with a long handle and a lid.
Lobster	A sea creature with a hard shell, two large claws and eight legs.
Prawn	A small pink ten-legged sea animal, good for food, larger than a shrimp.

*Kitchen Utensils (devices and tools in the kitchen):

Spoon – fork – frying pan – knife – sauce pan

***Food:** meat – fish – rice – lobster –
eggs – cheese – shrimps - prawns

Vegetables: potatoes – broccoli –
onions – carrots – lettuce – celery -
cauliflower

***Other:** vinegar – flour – butter – salt - oven

Ways of cooking food:

- 1-**Grill**: to cook food using very strong heat above or below it.
- 2-**Scramble**: to break and mix eggs together, then heat the mixture in a pan.
- 3-**Poach**: to cook eggs without its shell in boiling water.
- 4-**Roast**: food cooked in an oven.
- 5-**Boil**: to cook in boiling water.
- 6-**Fry**: to cook in a pan with hot fat or oil.
- 7-**Bake**: to cook bread, cakes or pies in an oven.
- 8-**Steam**: to cook in the hot vapour that forms when water boils.

Food preparation verbs:

- 1-**Slice**: to cut into thin pieces
- 2-**Peel**: to remove the skin of fruit or vegetables.
- 3-**Chop**: to cut into small pieces
- 4-**Grate**: to rub cheese or carrots over a metal tool so that they are cut into very small pieces.
- 5-**Beat**: to mix eggs, cream or butter using a fork or a whisk.
- 6-**Melt**: to change a solid substance into a liquid by heating it.

Choose the correct answer:

1-Mum likes to cook food with a lot of vegetables specially (prawns – broccoli – allergy – vinegar).

2-Sally showed great (allergy – protection – admire – admiration) when she saw my new necklace.

3-To make a cake, you need to follow the (review – recipe – record – bake) well.

4-David prefers to have (poached – grilled – steamed – grated) eggs for breakfast.

5-Pizza is delicious with grated (broccoli – onions – cheese – tomatoes) on it and some sliced (celery – cauliflower – cheese – mushrooms).

6-We need a deep (frying pan – saucepan – cup – oven) to cook some vegetables.

7-I am on diet so the best food to eat is (roast – fried – fry – steamed) chicken and (fried – scrambled – boiled – roast) rice.

8-The man wrote a careful (letter – article – review- story) after watching the film.

9-It's (admiration – regulation – comical – traditional) to make a wish before blowing the candles in a birthday cake.

10-After (poaching – beating – boiling – steaming) the cake mixture ,mum poured it in a round deep tray.

11-He has (admiration – sensation – allergy – tradition) to the fur of cats.

12- I smell some freshly (grilled – bake – baked – roast) bread.

13-Mum makes omelettes with (steamed – boiled – fried – scrambled) eggs.

14-We had lunch at an excellent restaurant that served delicious chicken meals and (steamed – scrambled – fried – grated) vegetables.

15- Children loves to (beat – melt – peel – slice) chocolate with a spoon. It tastes delicious.

3a: Obento: a tasty tradition

Places to eat _ drink

Restaurant – school canteen – café – fast food restaurant

Vocabulary:

society	The people who live in a country or a region
Packed lunch	Food that we take to work, school or on a trip
Pickled (adj.)	Food kept in vinegar or salty water to be preserved
Nourishing (adj.)	Providing the necessary food substances for growth and good health.
Healthy	Good for our health
Shape	To give an object a particular appearance
Take pride in	To be proud of
Establish	To introduce
Regulations	Rules
Pleasure (n.)	Giving pleasure and satisfaction
Portion	A quantity of food for one person as served in a restaurant
Chopsticks	A pair of thin sticks that people in China and Japan use to eat
Fussy eater	Who is difficult to please concerning their food
Look upon	Expect
Influence (n.)	Who has a good or bad effect on someone else
Include	To have something as a part
Get inspired	To get new ideas
origin	The beginning of something
Run out of	To have no more of something left
available	Able to be got or used

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Cartoons have a great (origin – influence – include – portion) on young children.
- 2-He is (available – pleased – fussy – different) about his food, if it isn't cooked right now, he won't eat it.
- 3-I'm sorry, those shoes are not (origin – pleased – available – fussy) in your size.

4-The price (includes – inspires – looks upon – available) the drinks, you don't need to pay more.

5-I can't come right now, my car runs (out – over – about – at) of petrol. I'll be late.

6-we look (at – over – upon – out) mothers as the main reason of their children's success.

7-Brocoli is a (greenish – nourishing – nourish – harmful) vegetable. It has a lot of benefits to our health.

8-Eating (pickled – hot – steamed – grated) food gives great appetite so you will eat more.

9-Mothers (get – take – give – have) pride (on – in – at – over) their children for their good deeds.

10-I tidied my room and washed the dishes trying to (play – inspire – please – include) my mum.

11-This restaurant serves small (portions – potions – parts – shapes) of food. I don't like going there.

12-Obento is a food tradition in which food can be (shape – shaped – shaping – chopped) like flowers, animals and cartoon characters.

13-After looking at the blue sea for some time, I (had – got – looked – was) inspired and wrote a wonderful story.

14-Children always have (pack – back – packed – peeled) lunch to eat at school.

15-The club has (influenced – established – included – invented) a new rule for using the swimming pool.

16- You have to follow the traffic (regulations – regular – establishments – shaped) to avoid accidents.

17-Brazil is the (original – packed – influence – origin) of coffee.

18-Japanese people use (chops – sticks – chopsticks – obSento) instead of spoons to eat their food.

19-People living in the same (social – society – part – origin) share the same laws and traditions .

20-To be fit, you have to eat (health – nourish – healthy – fried) food.

3b: That's a bargain

Places to buy and sell things	
Department store	A large shop that sells different kinds of things
Shopping mall	A large enclosed shopping centre
Car boot sale	Selling things that you own and don't want, from the back of your car
Bazaar	A place with many small shops in the Middle East and India
Flea market	An outdoor market that sells cheap used goods

Kinds of shops	
Newsagent's	A shop that sells newspapers and magazines
Florist's	A shop that sells flowers and house plants
Shoe shop	A shop that sells footwear
Hairdresser's	A shop where customers can have their hair cut, coloured or arranged
Post office	A place where we can buy stamps, post letters or send packages
Fishmonger's	A shop that sells fish
Bakery	A place where bread and cakes are baked and sold
Jeweller's	A shop where jewellery and watches sold and repaired
Butcher's	A shop that sells meat
Clothes shop	A shop that sells shirts, dresses, trousers, etc.....
Optician's	A shop that sells glasses and contact lenses
Chemist's	A pharmacy

Vocabulary :

Bargain	Something bought or offered cheaply
Buy nothing day	When people avoid shopping
Montreal	The second largest city in Canada
Event	Something happening usually an important one
Try their best	To try as hard as they can to do something
Spending habits	How somebody usually spends his money
Affect (v.)	To cause some result or change in To influence

Natural environment	The natural world of land, sea, animals and plants
Make a difference	Make a change
Effort	Trying hard to do something
Take a look at	To have a look at something
Hold a bazaar	To start selling things in a bazaar
whole	All
items	A single thing among a set or on a list
In good condition	The state of general health or readiness for use In a good state
In exchange for	Giving something in order to get something else
In return for	Doing something because somebody has done something else for us
Coupon	A printed piece of paper that allows us to get something free or for less money
Recycle	To process things like bottles, pieces of paper so that they can be used again
Pollute	Making air, water and/or land dirty and dangerous
Prescription	A medicine which a doctor has told us to take
Long-sighted	Unable to see things clearly that are close to me

Choose the correct answer:

1-These shoes are a real (bargain – present) at such a low price.

2-Smoking (effects – affects – takes - causes) our health.

3- I need to send some letters to my aunt in Paris, I 'm going to the (airport – post office – police officer – optician's).

4-We should throw plastic bottles and glasses separately so that they can be (reused – recycled – refilled – in good condition).

5-I gave my sister a kiss in (good – exchange – return – recycling) for her help.

6-The players are (drying – trying – making – giving) their best to win the match.

7-Before visiting my uncle in hospital, dad went to the (florist – florist's – clothes shop – newsagent's) to buy him some flowers.

8-My brother gave me his toy car (on – at – in – as) (change – exchange – return – condition) for my toy train.

9-I sometimes collect some (stamps – Jewells – coupons – cakes) and get another icecream for free.

10-My grandfather goes to the (restaurant – chemist's – optician's – newsagent's) daily. He likes reading.

11-It took great (effort – affect – condition – gold) to clean the house. I got so tired.

12-If you need some medicine, go to the (florist's – bakery – chemist's – optician's).

13-Poor people always go to (department stores – flea markets – shopping malls – car boot sale) for shopping.

14-That (butcher's – fishmonger's – florist's – chemist's) sells fresh fish.

15-Recycling (does – gives – gets – makes) difference in our society.

16-On the buy (everything – nothing – things – anything) day, people tried to avoid shopping.

17-We should take care of our (speeding – stealing – appending – sending) habits by buying things that we really need only.

18-Dad sometimes buys some clothes from car (bot sale – boots sale – boot sales – boot sale).

19-we shouldn't pollute our natural (recycle – environment – society – city).

20-Mum went to the (hairdresser's – butcher's – chemist's – florist's) to buy steak.

21-It's a (event – habit – bargain – coupon) to buy such trousers with that price.

3c:Reviews

Vocabulary:

Décor	The style of decoration
Modern	Of the present time or of not far distant past
Live music	Music played in front of the audience
Reasonable	Not too high (for price)
Range from	To vary between limits
Make reservation	To have (book) a place or ticket
Make sure	To be sure
Rude	Impolite
Serving	An amount of food given to one person
Service	Receiving what I have ordered in a restaurant, shop
Recommendation	The suggestion that somebody should have or use something
Servings	The dishes that are served

Some adjectives:

1-Excellent or fast 😊😊Service

Poor or slow 😞😞Service

2-Tasty or delicious 😊😊dishes

Tasteless or plain 😞😞dishes

3-Colourful or modern 😊😊décor

Traditional (ordinary) 😞😞decor

4-Low or reasonable 😊😊prices

High or expensive 😞😞prices

5-Friendly or helpful 😊😊waiters

Rude 😞😞waiters

Choose the correct answer:

1-In this part of the city, you can see ancient and (old – new – modern – huge) buildings next to each other.

2-The children's ages range (from – at – to – among) 2 to 5 can enter the party without a ticket.

3-My father (makes – does -books – gives) a reservation of a table at our favourite restaurant for dinner.

4-They bought the car on my (decoration – service – reservation – recommendation).

5-The (serve – service – serving – rude) in this hotel is excellent. The waiters are so (friendly – modern – rude – traditional).

6-The colourful décor of this house isn't (modern – traditional – high – reasonable).

7-The concert was wonderful yesterday. The musicians played nice (lived – recorded – live – friendly) music.

8- The price of this dress is very (reason – reasonable – expensive – high). I'll buy two.

9-The service in that hotel was really (poor – fast – high – plain). We enjoyed our stay there.

10-This restaurant isn't a good one. The waiters are (rude – friendly – helpful – reasonable) and even the dishes are (testless – tasteless – tasty – delicious) and (plane – plain – excellent – low).

3e: Are they new?

Important expressions to show admiration:

1-What nice..... (sunglasses – shoes ...)!

What nice + adjective + plural noun or uncountable noun

2-what a nice dress!

What + a/an + adjective + countable singular noun

3-How + adjective / adverb

How sweet you are!

How fast the car is!

Dialogues:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Meg: Hi Sally! How are you today?

Sally: Hi Meg! I' m fine.

Meg: -----! -----?

Sally: Yes, I bought that dress a couple of days ago.

Meg: It really suits you. -----?

Sally: I got it from C & A stores.

Meg: Where is it exactly?

Sally: It's in Thomas street, -----

Meg: -----?

Sally: Not at all. It was only 200.

Meg: That's ----- . I'll go and have a look myself.

2)

Amy: How was your last Math exam?

Jenny: It was so easy.

Amy: -----you-----! I think it was a bit difficult.

Jenny: -----?

Amy: I think so because I couldn't answer the last question.

Jenny: -----! Don't be sad!

Amy: No problem. I can do better the next exam.

Jenny: -----?

Amy: The teacher said that there will be another exam next week.

1) Write a paragraph about your favourite restaurant and why do you like going there.

Guiding words:

Al Ahram street – beautiful – décor – posters – live music – famous for – waiters – dishes – reasonable – enjoy going there

2) Write a paragraph about a day when you went shopping with your mother. Write about the places where you went and the things you bought.

Guiding words:

Last Friday – prepare a list – shopping mall – clothes shop – shoe shop – optician's – new glasses – home – butcher's – bakery – try her best to buy

Grammar

Subject /Object questions:

Ask a question:

1-Mary brought Sally a cup of coffee.

2-Lucas is having meat balls for lunch. (What kind)

3-Mum made a birthday cake for Tom.

4-Jack's sister is watering the flowers.

5-Sam went to the cinema with his friends.

6-kate is playing the violin.

7-This dress is nicer than the blue one.

8-Milly always makes her bed in the morning.(What)

9-Carol does all the housework on Fridays.

10-Edison made an amazing invention.

11-Tedd's marks are the highest.

12-Milly talked to her teacher politely.

13-The Earthquake destroyed the city.

14-Sally's dress is the most colourful.

15-The mechanic is fixing the broken car.

16-Jessy found Samy's glasses.

17-I walk to school with my neighbour.

18-The boy is waving to his mother.

19-She was waiting for her brother.

20- Mark bought a nice present to his friend.

Present simple & present Continuous &stative

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1. My brothers watch TV every day. (at the moment)

.....

2. Lydia sang a beautiful song. (Listen!)

.....

3. William uses my mobile without permission. (always)

.....

4. This baby always cries. (Look!)

.....

5. They go swimming in the lake. (always)

.....

6. John doesn't watch TV at night. (never)

.....

7. Maria is ironing the clothes now. (every)

.....

8. We spend the summer holiday in Turkey. (not)

.....

9. Tom is always late. (comes)

.....

10. Rana often draws six pictures a day. (How)

.....

11. She needs two packets of sugar to make the cake. (question)

.....

12. Walking to work is Maria's regular habit. (always)

.....
13. She always remembers to turn off the lights when she leaves the house. (never)
.....

14. The first thing that Diana does when she wakes up in the morning is to have a shower.
(always has)
.....

15. This perfume has a very nice scent. (smells)
.....

16. The number of extinct animals increases as years go by. (increasing)
.....

17. Claire has an appointment with her lawyer at 7 p.m. (seeing)
.....

18. This bag is mine. (belongs)
.....

19. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain).

20. I don't like living in England. It always (rain).

21. Our team trains for the final match every day. (these days)
.....

22. The cake has a delicious taste. (tastes)
.....

23. She visits her aunt from time to time. (sometimes)
.....

24. Andy usually goes to Cinema with his family. (How)

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE: A/AN&THE DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE

Put definite or indefinite articles, the, an, a, where necessary:

1. Greeks likecoffee.
2. English like tea.
- 3..... exercise he is writing is very easy.
- 4..... exercise is good for our health.
5. He lives in Japan.
6. Chinese language is difficult.
7. Mr. Brown is teacher.
8. They took him tohospital in ambulance
9. good student work hard.
10. He is having..... lunch.

Put the definite article the, where necessary:

1. I'll study history of Crete next year.
- 2 History is an interesting subject.
3. water in your glass is hot.
4. He always drinkscold water.
5. She lives on bridge street.
- 6 Mississippi river is longest river in world.
7. A lot of ships crossPacific Ocean.
8. We drink tea out ofcups.
- 9..... tea in this cup is too cold.
10. For me breakfast is ., best meal of day.

Complete with "a", "an", "the" or "-" if no article is needed.

1. Paris iscapital of France. I'd like to visit it one day.
2. Bruce is the only boy at school who can speak Chinese.
3. My grandmother has been playingtennis since she was 12.
4. Alice loves walking inrain. She likes rainy days rather than sunny ones.
5. Ted is listening tonews onradio. He looks worried.
6. Peter is blind and has gotguide dog that goes with him everywhere.dog is a collie. He couldn't live without it.
7. When we were in Madrid we stayed atRitz, which isvery expensive hotel.
8. Stella drovechildren totown centre last Monday.
9. It's very hot today and Ben has turned onfan to get some fresh air.
10. Granny always makesdinner on Thanksgiving Day. She isexcellent cook.
11. Anna's cat is sitting onwindow ledge looking atmoon.
12. Yesterday John and Larry went tozoo.
13. Kent goes tobed late when he hasexam.
14. David always hasbreakfast inkitchen.
15. little boy fell off..... bicycle.
16. children like..... sweets.
17. I have lost..... book I took out of..... library.
18. cats love..... fish.
19. Smoking..... cigarettes is unhealthy.
20. Mr and Mrs Jones go to..... church on..... Sunday.

Present Perfect

Re-write the following:

1-Sara pays her monthly bills. (yet)

2-Meg did her homework yesterday. (just)

3-They met at the club lately. (correct the mistake)

4-We lived here two years ago. (since)

5-I went to the beach last summer. (since last summer)

6-Sam ordered big pizza for lunch.(already)

7-Mark and Meg were in Canada five years ago. (for)

8-She calls her mother. (just)

9-She (go) to the library. She bought a wonderful book. (Correct the verb)

10-Maria (have) recently a haircut.

11-Sue (be) to the hairdresser's. She has a wonderful hair style.

12-They /not/ visit St.Paul's cathedral yet.

13-You (not study) French for ten years. (since)

14-I (wear) a kimono. (ever)

15-We went to Paris and lived there. (have)

16-She wrote five letters. (so far)

17-She cooked a delicious meal yesterday. (yet)

18-We (plan) our holiday yet. (Correct the verb)

19-Tim spoke to his boss yesterday. (already)

20-I didn't see him for a long time. (correct the mistake)

Prepositions of Time

Correct the underlined preposition(s) with a suitable one:

- 1-Ann goes to school at the morning. -----
- 2-In Fridays, we go to the funfair. -----
- 3-Your dentist appointment is in Wednesday on noon. -----
- 4-Pablo's office is at the third floor. -----
- 5-Is he interested at medicine? -----
- 6-Come here on once! -----
- 7-Do you normally put the potatoes on the fridge. -----
- 8-My friend Rob lives at N.Y. -----
- 9-Virginia lives in Nozhastreet. -----
- 10-His birthday is in March 27th . -----
- 11-She will be here on three hours. -----
- 12-We are living at the 21st century. -----
- 13-Life was difficult on the 1940's. -----
- 14-They sing Carols at Christmas. -----
- 15-The movie starts on 8.30. -----
- 16-My parents aren't here on the moment. -----
- 17-We sat and talked on lunch time. -----
- 18-I usually phone my friend in the weekend. -----
- 19-My sister was in London at December. -----
- 20-I started doing my housework in 5p.m. -----

Prepositions of place and movement

Complete using a suitable preposition:

- 1-When I called Lucy, she was ----- the bus.
- 2-Don't sit ----- the table! Sit ----- a chair.
- 3-Where's Julia? She's ----- school.
- 4-They didn't go ----- last night because they were tired.
- 5-We went ----- the store to look for shoes.
- 6-The athlete ran ----- the track twice.
- 7-She jumped ----- her car and ran down the street.
- 8-The boat went ----- the bridge.
- 9-After we had studied for the test, we walked ----- the library to go home.
- 10-Yesterday, some thieves broke ----- my house.
- 11-He was happy to be ----- friends again.
- 12-Luxembourg lies ----- Belgium and Germany.
- 13-She put the letter -----her pillow.
- 14-We live on the fourth floor and they live on the third, they live ----- us.
- 15-Mary is sitting behind Tom, Tom is sitting ----- Mary.
- 16-The shop is just ----- the corner.

Complete using a suitable preposition from the list below:

(off – through – over – into – off – onto – across- out of – around – through)

1-I want to travel all ----- the world and see all countries.

2-Samuel is jumping ----- the obstacles.

3-Mr.Bennet is driving ----- the tunnel.

4-The students are going ----- the classroom to the playground.

5-Mr.Fox is going ----- the tent to have some sleep.

6-Watch out! You are about to fall ----- a rock.

7-The policeman is helping the blind man to pass ----- the street.

8-The boy is going to fall ----- the horse.

9-The boys are in the park, they are going ----- the tube and having fun.

10-The young soldier wants to jump ----- the wall.

A Christmas Carol

Chapter 1:

Marley's Ghost

Answer the following questions:

1-Describe Scrooge. What are the things that mattered to him?

2-What happened to Marley after his death? Why?

Comments:

1-"I don't have a merry Christmas myself and I won't pay for other people to be merry. We all have to pay for prisons and workhouses they cost enough".

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b) Why did the speaker say these words?

c) What was the speaker's reaction?

2- "Business! Why didn't I think of people as my business? I thought only about making money, not about being kind and helpful to other people."

a) Who said these words? To whom?

b) What did the speaker tell the listener?

c) Why did he visit the listener?

3- "I am sorry, with all my heart to find you like this."

a) Who said these words? To whom?

b) What was the reason of the speaker's visit?

c) What was the listener's reaction?

Complete the following questions:

1- Scrooge and Marley had been ----- in London and excellent men of
----- they were, too. ----- was dead.

2- The only things that mattered to Scrooge were ----- and -----
-----.

3- Scrooge lived in rooms which had once belonged to his -----
-----.

4-No -----, no ----- for Marley in -----
because he was never good or ----- in life.

5-Scrooge hadn't thought of his partner for ----- until that afternoon,
when he spoke Marley's name to the two ----- who visited him in his --
----- . In front of him, there was ----- white and -----
----- with terrible ----- eyes.

Chapter 2:

The first of the three spirits:

1-Who was Mr.Fezziwig? What did he use to do on Christmas Eve?

2-What was Scrooge's opinion about the celebration that Mr. Fezziwig used to hold on Christmas Eve?

Comments:

1-"Who and what are you, sir?"

a)Who was the speaker? To whom did he say these words?

b)Describe the listener.

2-"I am the ghost of Christmas past"

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b)Why did the speaker visit the listener?

c)What did the speaker show the listener?

3-"You care about gold more than you care about me".

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b)Why did the speaker tell him about?

c)How was the speaker when the listener saw her in another shadow from the past?

Complete:

1-The first ghost that Scrooge met was the ----- of Christmas -----.

2-The ghost of Christmas past told Scrooge that he was here for Scrooge's -----

To help him change his -----.

3-A poor boy was singing ----- at Scrooge's door. When the spirit showed Scrooge his ----- from the past, Scrooge felt ----- that he didn't give him anything.

4-Old Fezziwig put down his pen and looked at the ----- . He started laughing and called out "No more ----- tonight! It's ----- Eve, remember!"

5-The second spirit showed Scrooge some ----- of the things that happened. He told Scrooge that he chose the life that he ----- so he had no reason to ----- now.

Chapter 3:

The second of the three spirits:

Answer the following questions:

1-What kind of people did the ghost use its torch most? Why?

2-What did the ghostly figures under the Christmas present's robe refer to?

Comments:

1-"Come in! Come in, man! I am the ghost of Christmas present! Look at me!"

a)Who was speaking? To Whom?

b)How was its character? What was it holding?

c)Where did they go? What was the torch effect?

2-"If his life doesn't change soon, he will die before next Christmas. What does that matter? There are too many people in the world".

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b) Why did it say that?

c) How did the listener feel when he heard the words that he always repeated?

3- "He is a strange man but I'm sorry for him".

a) Who said these words? To whom?

b) When did he say that?

c) What did the speaker insist on?

Complete:

1- Scrooge told the ghost of Christmas present to take him where it wanted as he -----
----- a ----- last night from the first ghost. Scrooge told the spirit
that he was ----- to do anything .

2- The people looked surprisingly ----- as they hurried to the bakers' shops
with their -----.

3- The torch that the ghost of Christmas present was holding in its strong right hand gave a
special ----- to people's ----- on Christmas day. The ghost seemed
especially interested in ----- people.

4- After finishing their meal, Bob Cratchit's family sat round the ----- . There was a
large ----- of fruit, sugar and hot water but only three people could -----
- at the same time because the family only ----- two glasses and a -----
--.

5-Bob and his family were talking, ----- and telling stories. They were not a ----- or a ----- family but they were happy and ----- and ----- each other.

6-Later, Fred and his friends played ----- and Scrooge joined in with ----- . Nobody except the spirit could hear him.

7-The ghost of Christmas ----- had two ghostly figures under his ----- . A boy and a girl who were thin and poorly ----- . Their faces showed only a --- ----- and murderous ----- .

8-The boy is ----- and the girl is ----- . They belonged to Man and they would destroy him if nothing was done about them.

Chapter 4:

The last of the three spirits:

Answer the following questions:

1-What did Scrooge promise the ghost of Christmas future? What did he decide to do?

2-How was Scrooge's end terrible according to the shadow that the ghost showed him?

Comments:

1-"It's no surprise that he died alone, with no friends around him!"

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b)What did the speaker have?

c)What was the speaker's opinion of Mr.Scrooge?

2-"Money can't buy a happy life or a peaceful death".

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b)How did Scrooge feel after he watched a shadow? Why?

c)What did Scrooge plan to do in his future life?

Complete:

1-Scrooge said that he wouldn't be the same ----- in the future, he would -----
----- his life and was planning to do that.

2-Scrooge frightened everyone away when he was ----- and those who were
working for him made ----- out of him now when he was -----.

3-Money couldn't buy a ----- life, or a ----- death.

4-The ghost of Christmas ----- showed Scrooge that there would be -----
after his death. Scrooge hoped to see some ----- after his death.

5-Scrooge promised to remember the ----- and think of the -----
He would be ----- to other people. He would keep Christmas in his -----
and would try to be -----, ----- and ----- everyday.

Chapter 5:

The end of the story:

Answer the following questions:

1-Where did Scrooge go on Christmas day after the visit of the spirits? Why?

2-How did Scrooge decide to help Bob?

Comments:

1-"The future will be different I know it will"

a)Who said these words?To whom?

b)When did he say that? Why?

c)What did Scrooge decide to do?

2-"That's my name. I'm very sorry for what I said to you when you visited me yesterday."

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b)What did the speaker tell the listener?

c)What did the speaker want?

Complete:

1-When Scrooge woke up after the visit of the third spirit, he didn't know what day of the ----- it was. He didn't know how long he had been with the spirits. He was like a -----.

2-Mr.Scrooge sent a ----- to Bob Crachit's family. He gave it to a man and paid for a ----- because it was much too ----- to carry.

3-Scrooge went to his nephew's house. Nothing could be ----- than staying with Fred's family having a wonderful ----- because it was Christmas. He felt at ----- in five minutes.

4-Scrooge did everything that he had ----- Bob to do and more. Tiny Tim didn't ----- and Scrooge became a second -----.

5-Scrooge's own ----- laughed inside him and that was ----- enough for him. After the great change, Scrooge never had any more -----with spirits, but kept Christmas ----- and lived a happy life.

Passage One

Before the days of wireless and airplanes, no message could be carried faster than pigeons. Carrier pigeons are birds that have made history. They have helped man in peace and saved his life in wars. Six thousand years ago, the ancient Egyptians used **them** in carrying messages. Later, in ancient Greece news of the Olympic Games was carried by pigeons. Governments in different nations passed laws not to shoot them. Rewards were given to those who kill birds that might attack pigeons. One of the most popular ways to send messages was to wrap the paper round the bird's leg and tie the paper with an elastic band. The carrier pigeons were trained when they were one year old. They were taken in baskets and set free at farther distances. The pigeons usually came back safely to their nests. No one knows the secret of this amazing power.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. How were pigeons useful in ancient Greece?
.....
.....

- 2. How were messages sent by pigeons?
.....
.....

- 3. For whom were the rewards given?
.....
.....

Choose a suitable answer:

- 1- Them in paragraph one refers to:
(Ancient Egyptians – Games - Carrier pigeons - Ancient Greeks)

- 2- Carrier pigeons were always in danger because of:
(Airplanes - Man and other birds – Governments - Olympic games)

Passage Two

When you drive your car, there are many rules to follow. Your car should be in a good condition. You should check the amount of petrol in your car, otherwise it may stop suddenly in the middle of a crowded street causing a lot of trouble. Adjust the mirror to be sure that no one is parking behind you. Don't forget to measure the level of oil in your engine and be sure the battery is working properly. The tyres should be checked before moving. If you neglect that, you will have to face the trouble of changing the flat tyre by yourself. If you don't check your wipers, you will be sorry. It might rain suddenly and spoil your trip. You have to check the brakes also or you will bang against the first tree in front of you. Don't forget to fasten your seat belts, or you'll pay a fine. After all these precautions, do you still want to drive a car?

Answer the following questions:

1- What will happen if the amount of petrol is not checked?

.....
.....

2- Why should you check the tyres before driving?

.....
.....

3- Why should you examine the brakes of the car?

.....
.....

4- "It" in line 3 refers to

Choose a suitable answer:

3- What will happen if you don't fasten your seat belts?

- a- You will make an accident.
- b- You will face troubles in crowded streets.
- c- Your car will break down.
- d- You may pay a fine.

4- You must adjust the mirror in order to

- a- See how you look.
- b- Warn other drivers.
- c- Drive quickly.
- d- Avoid crashing into another car behind you.

Passage Three

Mrs. Fox's husband has been killed in the war and one of her sons in an accident. For many years, Mrs. Fox had to work to support herself and her remaining son, Hill. One morning, Mrs. Fox received a letter from her lawyer telling her that her rich uncle had died in Canada and left her a large amount of money. Now, everything is changed in Mrs. Fox's life. She bought two flats, one for herself and one for her son.

Mrs. Fox rang Hill after supper. After Hill had said hello to his mother, she heard him put the telephone down on the table. Then, she heard angry voices. The noise increased and she heard the sound of breaking furniture, low cries and finally she heard a shot. She shouted into the telephone again, but there was a terrible silence. Mrs. Fox at once ran up the police.

Five minutes later, two policemen were running up the flat. When Hill opened the door, the policeman pushed **him** away looking for signs of blood. Suddenly the officer laughed when he looked at the radio. In fact, the sound of the shot was coming from a play on the radio. Hill could not answer his mother because he was busy paying the milkman at the door.

Answer the following questions:

1- What was the good news Mrs. Fox received?

.....
.....

2- How was everything changed in Mrs. Fox's life?

.....
.....

3- Why did Mrs. Fox ring up the police?

.....
.....

4- Where was the sound of the shot coming from?

.....
.....

Choose a suitable answer:

1- The policeman reached Hill's flat

- a- After a long time.
- b- After Mrs. Fox's call.
- c- Before Mrs. Fox's call.
- d- Before the milkman came.

2- Him in the third paragraph refers to

- a- The policeman.
- b- Hill.
- c- The milkman.
- d- The lawyer.

Passage Four

Perhaps the people who are the happiest when electric cuts happen are thieves. A dark area suits the purpose of a thief so that he can do his work without being interrupted by guards. Guards could see ***him*** in the light. Though sick people, students and workers are annoyed when their district is deprived of electric light, bank robbers find it a good chance to do their work.

Most banks have electric bells that sound as soon as a robber gets into the bank. Naturally, those bells do not work when there is no electricity. One day, some robbers decided to rob a bank in a town centre. They waited until one night there was an electric cut in the area. They got in the bank easily through one of its side doors. To their surprise, they found that all the safes were empty.

The bank had recently moved all the money to the Central Bank in the capital. To make matters worse, all the bank bells suddenly rang as the electric current had returned. The robbers were all put under arrest.

Answer the following questions:

1- Why are thieves happy when electric cuts happen?

.....
.....

2- How are most banks warned against robbers?

.....
.....

3- What made the bank robbers surprised?

.....
.....

4- What does the pronoun "him" in line 4 refer to?

.....

Choose a suitable answer:

1- The robbers broke into the bank.....

- a- By climbing the walls.
- b- Through the main gate.
- c- Through a small door.

2- The robbers were arrested.....

- a- After they had opened the safes.
- b- Before they opened the safes.
- c- Just when they entered the bank.