

All Our Dreams  
Can Come True  
If We Have The  
courage to pursue them

**2nd Preparatory**  
**1st Term**  
**Booklet 2017-2018**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: 2<sup>nd</sup> Prep/ \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_



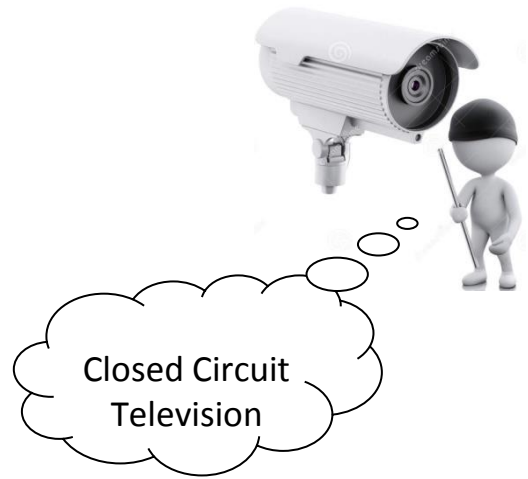
WHAT I LEARN TODAY  
DOESN'T MAKE YESTERDAY

wrong.

IT MAKES TOMORROW

better.

# On Camera



## Aim High 3 – Unit 1

### (1) Choose the correct answer:

1. Marie's teacher says that she (**recognizes – interacts-investigates-types**) well with the other children.
2. The police have kept the nightclub under (**surveillance-monitor-potential-vulnerable**) because of suspected illegal drug activity.
3. Without anti-virus software, your computer is (**offender-surveillance-deter-vulnerable**) to viruses.
4. I don't know how much this coat is, there is no (**work out – tag – offender-illegal**) .
5. There is a campaign to stop (**offender-assistance –illegal – tag**) sale of cigarette to children under 16.
6. I (**attached-downloaded-monitored-warned**) you to be careful while you are cycling.
7. Wearing a seatbelt can prevent a (**possibly- potential-perhaps-vulnerable**) disaster in a car crash.
8. Some stores have installed new security cameras to catch (**shoplifters-detectives-citizens-tags**).
9. The (**shoplifters-offenders-citizens-tags**) of Rome are complaining about the increase in breaking into houses.
10. CCTV cameras were (**illegally – potential –initially – vulnerable**) developed as a means of security for banks.
11. There were several people who (**deter-monitor-warn-avoid**) the CCTV cameras for signs of criminal activities.
12. This led to a large number of convicted (**offenders- citizens-monitors-tags**) being released from prison.
13. At ten minutes before midnight, I punched in £300 on the (**CCTV – Cash machine- tag-monitor**).
14. Fears of terrorist attack may have (**deterred- detected-harassed-exasperated**) tourists from visiting Egypt.
15. It took me some time to (**glare – peer- work out – avoid**) what was causing this.

**(2) Match the definition:**

<b>(1) Attach</b>	( ) a careful search or examination in order to discover a fact
<b>(2) Detect</b>	( ) is an object which has been sent into space in order to collect information
<b>(3) Download</b>	( ) to find something or discover that it's present somewhere by using equipment or making an investigation
<b>(4) In contact</b>	( ) to transfer data to or from a computer.
<b>(5) In theory</b>	( ) computer programs
<b>(6) Investigation</b>	( ) when you regularly meet or communicate with others
<b>(7) Satellite</b>	( ) if someone cause this to you, they trouble or annoy you
<b>(8) Software</b>	( ) you use it to say that although something is supposed to be true or to happen in the way stated, it may not in fact be true or happen in that way
<b>(9) Exasperate</b>	( ) when you join something to an object
<b>(10) Harass</b>	( ) if someone or something causes you that feeling, they annoy you and make you feel frustrated or upset.

**(3) Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold:**

- It was the president's second public \_\_\_\_\_ to date. **APPEAR**
- She can still come downstairs with \_\_\_\_\_ but she's very weak. **ASSIST**
- As a teenager she formed a strong \_\_\_\_\_ to one of her teachers. **ATTACH**
- Early \_\_\_\_\_ of breast cancer improves the chances of successful treatment. **DETECTION**
- Zambia suffers under \_\_\_\_\_. It needs help to improve their lives. **DEVELOP**
- After ten hours of fruitless negotiations, he stormed out of the meeting in \_\_\_\_\_. **EXASPERATE**
- My mother asked me to stop \_\_\_\_\_ her while she was trying to work. **HARASS**
- An \_\_\_\_\_ has been under way for several days into the disappearance of a 13-year-old boy. **INVESTIGATE**
- He searched for a sign of \_\_\_\_\_ on her face, but there was none. **RECOGNIZE**
- Many patients are not getting the medical \_\_\_\_\_ they need. **TREAT**

(4) Complete the following sentence using a suitable verb from the box:

gape – glance – glare – observe – peek – peer – spot - stare

1. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ through this letter and see if it's alright?
2. I've just \_\_\_\_\_ Mark. He's over there, near the entrance.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ angrily at everyone and stormed out of the room.
4. Prof. Smith spent a year in the jungle, \_\_\_\_\_ how deforestation is affecting wild life.
5. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ at people like that, it's rude.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ through the keyhole to see who was in the room.
7. The sailors \_\_\_\_\_ through the thick fog, looking for the shore.
8. The fans \_\_\_\_\_ at the celebrities in surprise.

every teacher wishes they had  
**SMARTIES**  
like you in their class!

i was the lucky one to get  
**YOU!**



**(1) Using the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2-5 words in total)**

1. John never stops criticising my friends. **always**  
John \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.
2. We've arranged to meet at 8:00 p.m. tomorrow. **are**  
We \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:00 p.m. tomorrow.
3. Helen rarely goes to the theatre. **not**  
Helen \_\_\_\_\_ the theatre very often.
4. I am considering visiting my cousins in Canada next summer. **thinking**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my cousins in Canada next summer.
5. What time is your plane scheduled to arrive at Heathrow? **land**  
What time \_\_\_\_\_ at Heathrow?
6. I have arranged to have dinner with Jerry tonight. **am**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ with Jerry tonight.
7. The older he gets the more eccentric he becomes. **is**  
As time goes by, he \_\_\_\_\_ eccentric.
8. They don't like spicy food, so they avoid eating it. **never**  
They \_\_\_\_\_ as they don't like it.
9. Jane has found a job at a supermarket for the summer. **is**  
Jane \_\_\_\_\_ at the supermarket this summer.
10. How much is that green jacket, Sir? **cost**  
How much \_\_\_\_\_, Sir?





**Love hate like**

Have the same meaning in infinitive or gerund

Agree – avoid – mean – fancy – decide – can't face – expect – can't help – feel like – promise – refuse – can't stand – enjoy – fail – happen – want – suggest – imagine – spend – seem – hope

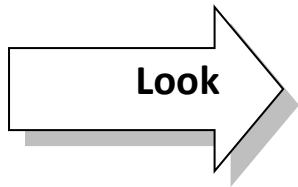
Gerund	Infinitive

**(2) Complete the following sentences using infinitive or gerund:**

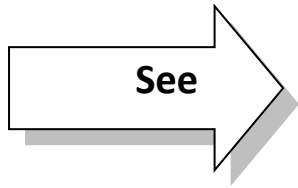
1. He wanted (**come**) \_\_\_\_\_ with us to the park.
2. Tony dislikes (**drive**) \_\_\_\_\_ small cars.
3. Have you decided (**sell**) \_\_\_\_\_ your house yet?
4. He avoided (**answer**) \_\_\_\_\_ my question.
5. He refused (**sign**) \_\_\_\_\_ the papers.
6. I don't feel (**go**) \_\_\_\_\_ out tonight.
7. She can't help (**cry**) \_\_\_\_\_ whenever she peels onions.
8. I can't afford (**buy**) \_\_\_\_\_ those shoes.
9. It was Mr. Kent who suggested Mary's (**study**) \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.
10. The teacher failed (**recognize**) \_\_\_\_\_ my good work.



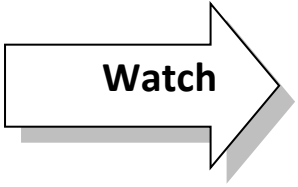




When we look (at), we try to see. We make a special effort. We concentrate our eyes on something.



We use see to mean simply that an image comes into our eyes. It may not be deliberate. As soon as we open our eyes, we see things.



With the verb **watch**, we are much more active. **Watch** is like look, but requires more effort from us. We watch things that are going to move or change in some way. And we watch the movements and changes.

**(1) Choose the correct answer:**

1. I can (**see-look-watch**) a fly in your eyes.
2. I can't (**see-look-watch**) any stars. It's too cloudy.
3. My kids like (**seeing-watching-looking at**) movies at home.
4. We couldn't (**see-look at-watch**) the TV news. It was too gruesome.
5. The two of us (**saw-watched-looked**) the sun set while we drank our coffee.
6. Do you want to (**see-look-watch**) the photos from my holiday?
7. Stop (**seeing-watching-looking at**) the clock.
8. Didn't you (**see-look-watch**) that guy wink at you?
9. They (**saw-watched-looked**) the house all night but nobody entered or left.
10. John! (**See- Look- Watch**) this part, just coming up! It's really funny.



**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
DO YOUR  
HOMEWORK**

# Hotel Reservation



R: Hello, Hilton Hotel

C: Hello. \_\_\_\_\_.

R: Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_?

C: I'd like a double room. \_\_\_\_\_?

R: A double room is \$80 a night.

C: O.K. I'll take it

R: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_?

C: The name is Martha, Nelly and Susan.

R: \_\_\_\_\_?

C: We're planning to arrive around 8:00 in the evening.

R: Very well, Mam. We'll have your room ready for you.

C: Ok. Thank you.

R: \_\_\_\_\_ Hilton Hotel.



# Idiom

An expression that doesn't exactly mean what the words say



once in a blue moon

very rarely

We go out once in a blue moon.

a white lie

a small, harmless lie

I told a white lie  
not to hurt her feelings.

LIE

in black and white

in writing

It was in the agreement,  
in black and white.



Golden rule

An important basic principle

The golden rule for working in a factory is  
to observe its safety regulations.



a red herring

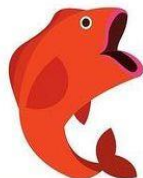


phrase

false information that seems  
important but is there to  
distract you from the truth

Example:

"I think that rumour is  
a red herring."



**HAVE GREEN FINGERS**



**Meaning: to be good at gardening and making plants  
grow well**

Example: I'm afraid I don't have green fingers. I've killed every plant I've ever owned



# The future of reading

## Electronic Books



*Electronic books, or e-books, provide a new, cool, environmentally-friendly, and inexpensive way to read. Differing from their paper cousins only in the binding, e-books are stored and used as computer files rather than as ink on paper.*

One arena that might soon see the leap to e-book use is the classroom. Students would take their handheld e-book readers to the electronic bookstore, load **their** texts, carry the lot in their bookbag, and not notice the extra weight of a dozen full-length texts.

E-books can be purchased directly on the Internet from hundreds of publishers or retail e-bookstores. In either case, pay with your credit or debit card, then download it directly as with a free book, or wait for it to arrive as an e-mail attachment, a disk or a CD.

E-books can be viewed on a computer screen or using a book reader. About the size of a large trade paperback, these handheld e-book readers have high-resolution, easy-to-read screens, and a computer or telephone connector to obtain files. Better yet, **they** have enough memory to store many book files at once.

Few conventional bookstores carry e-books yet, but it's a simple matter for a savvy person to find them. The best bet is an Internet search engine, directory, or specialty information centre. There, locate e-books by author, subject, genre, ISBN, or title. The online versions of some giant bookstore chains also have searchable e-book sections. E-publishers and many of their authors have web pages. These have further information, plot summaries, reviews, pictures, and other good stuff. They usually provide several chapters to read free so **you** can try-before-you-buy, just as in a paper bookstore. If you read a book and like **it**, you could always write a review and send it to the author. Maybe it'll get published on the net with your name and web site attached.

A few big-name authors such as Stephen King, Anne Rice, Frederic Forsyth, Diana Gableton, and Colleen McCullough, as well as some large paper houses like Simon and Schuster have already put a toe in the e-book waters, and the field gets more crowded all the time.

If you love paper books to death and just can't imagine reading any other way, don't panic. So far, e-books are an alternative to the traditional ones. They haven't replaced **them** ... yet. However, you don't have to be much of a prophet to note that since distributing books electronically is easier, faster, cheaper, and offers greater variety, we should soon see a lot more of **them**.

Some promise to make the experience better than paper with multimedia readers. Others produce audio versions where the author reads it to you.

Ah, indulgence.

Keep in mind, you take the same chances buying an electronic book as a paper one. Maybe you won't like it after all. But the majority of electronic publishers screen **their** books carefully, insist on professional editing, and publish only the best. If you read an excerpt first and buy only from reputable publishers, you won't often be disappointed.

THE FUTURE OF READING  
**Electronic Books**  
by Rick Sutcliffe

**A) Say who or what the underlined words in the text refer to.**

1. their \_\_\_\_\_
2. they \_\_\_\_\_
3. you \_\_\_\_\_
4. it \_\_\_\_\_
5. them \_\_\_\_\_
6. them \_\_\_\_\_
7. their \_\_\_\_\_

**B) Match the antonyms.**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. inexpensive | a) minority  |
| 2. retail      | b) upload    |
| 3. many        | c) wholesale |
| 4. download    | d) expensive |
| 5. big-name    | e) few       |
| 6. majority    | f) nobody    |

**C) Answer the questions about the text.**

1. What's the difference between traditional books and e-books?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where can we buy e-books?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the advantages of e-books comparatively to printed books?

\_\_\_\_\_

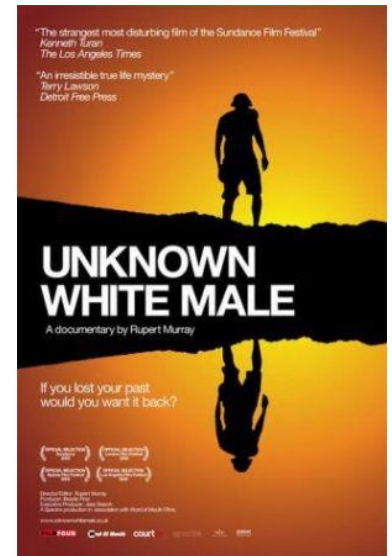
4. Explain the meaning of the expression "put a toe in the e-book waters".

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Is it possible to read some chapters of an e-book before you buy it? Quote from the text.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Memories



**(1) Choose the correct answer:**

1. In their digging, the scientists found a human (**skill-scale – skull-sin**) but no other bones.
2. Don't forget to prepare your (**flip flop-rucksack – scrawled – severity**). You will need it while you are hiking in the mountains.
3. She put on her (**cope-portrayed-stunning-flip flop**) and went down to the beach.
4. I asked him to tell me everything in details but I was (**severity- enrol – baffled – escorted**) by his explanation.
5. I don't think you quite understand the (**stunning-severity-enrolled-cope**) of our financial problems.
6. After the accident, his memory of yesterday's events were (**mask-patchy-cope-discharge**).
7. Patients were (**patchy-enrolled-discharged-baffled**) from the hospital because the beds were needed by other people.
8. I (**scrawled-cope-portrayed-enrolled**) a quick note to David and put it under his door mat.
9. I am sorry we are late, so we must leave (**baffled-enrol – at once –late**).
10. The police (**discharge – escorted- cope- baffled**) her to the airport, and made sure that she left the country.
11. The view from the top of the hill is (**flip flop- stunning – baffled- cope**).
12. Bonds family want to (**discharge –enrolled-baffled-scrawled**) their children to the British School.
13. Matt had so much pressure in his work that eventually he just couldn't (**baffled-enrolled-cope-portrayed**).
14. Sales assistants need to be (**skull-escorted-portrayed-out going**), because they are constantly meeting different customers.
15. In the play, the main character was (**patchy-portrayed-cope-baffled**) as a very irritated person.

**(2) Match with the correct definition:**

1. Admitted	( ) a railway that goes under the ground
2. Apparently	( ) to give up a job or other duty
3. Diagnosed	( ) a failure to keep or continue
4. Downtown	( ) a place where stocks and shares are bought and sold
5. Loss	( ) the lower part or the business area of a town or city
6. Resigned	( ) to determine the identity of a disease in
7. Stock exchange	( ) based only on what you have heard, not on what you can certain is true
8. Subway	( ) to agree that something is true, especially when you are upset, sorry, or surprised about it

**(3) Complete with a suitable adjective:**

**Nervous – upset – proud – happy – surprised –tired- ashamed – worried-  
scared- bored**

1. Steve was getting \_\_\_\_\_ with the game.
2. Marian was \_\_\_\_\_ about walking home so late.
3. When Louisa and I went to Hurghada, she was \_\_\_\_\_ of flying in parachute. We didn't enjoy the flight because of her.
4. My dog was \_\_\_\_\_ about leaving him alone for two days at the dogs hotel that he ate nothing except water.
5. Paul was very \_\_\_\_\_ about the test because he had not studied enough.
6. After I had finished my exams, I was \_\_\_\_\_ of my good grades.
7. She was \_\_\_\_\_ of herself for cheating on the test.
8. They got \_\_\_\_\_ of waiting in line and decided to go home.
9. Amanda was very \_\_\_\_\_ with her birthday gifts.
10. Judith was genuinely \_\_\_\_\_ at Ben's reaction to the news.



(4) Changed the underlined words with a suitable phrase:

1. Come on, stop sleeping – breakfast is ready.
2. I'll return home and pick you up in half an hour.
3. It's terribly smoky in here – I'm just leaving the room for a breath of fresh air.
4. Let's remain at home tonight and watch a movie.
5. Our car stopped working and we had to push it off the road.
6. Wait a little bit, I'll check in my diary.
7. We found a buyer for our house, but then the deal failed to happen.
8. What time do we start on a trip tomorrow?

Fall through

Go out

Break down

Hold on

Set off

Wake up

Come back

Stay in

(5) Match with its meaning:

a. Get up	( ) to surrender, to stop
b. Give up	( ) to talk louder
c. Grow up	( ) to move your body in a standing position
d. Go up	( ) to make a place completely clean and tidy
e. Speak up	( ) to come somewhere
f. Stand up	( ) to increase
g. Clean up	( ) to rise from bed
h. Turn up	( ) to become an adult, to mature





**(6) Match the following adjectives with its meaning:**

<b>1. Depressed</b>	{ } ashamed and sorry because you have done something wrong
<b>2. Dismayed</b>	{ } feeling sad and alone because you are far from home
<b>3. Ecstatic</b>	{ } to cause anger or bother
<b>4. Fed up</b>	{ } extremely frightened, especially that you cannot move or decide what to do
<b>5. Guilty</b>	{ } happy and relaxed because something bad has not happened
<b>6. Homesick</b>	{ } annoyed or bored with something that you feel you have accepted for too long
<b>7. Irritated</b>	{ } in a condition of extreme delight
<b>8. Petrified</b>	{ } very upset, disappointed , or annoyed about something surprising or shocking that has happened
<b>9. Relieved</b>	{ } to cause to be unhappy or in low spirits

**(7) Choose the correct answer:**

1. They (**confused – amused – embarrassed – furious**) the baby with a rattle.
2. He was tired and (**delighted-furious-confused-pleased**) that he couldn't choose the right answer.
3. I was (**jealous – disappointed – delighted-furious**) to see my old lovely fiends again.
4. She was (**jealous- pleased- amused- disappointed**) that the company didn't accept her request.
5. They were too (**pleased –furious-embarrassed-disappointed**) to ask someone for help.
6. Rosie was absolutely (**jealous-furious- pleased-amused**) that I'd borrowed her car without asking
7. She became (**embarrassed-confused-jealous-pleased**) when her parents spent so much time with the new baby.
8. Kathy bites her nails because she's a (**pleased- delighted- amused-nervous**) person.
9. It took a long time to complete the work, but I'm very (**nervous-pleased- furious- embarrassed**) with the results.
10. She feels (**confused – embarrassed-upset – jealous**) that we didn't tell her the truth.

**(8) Change from adjective into noun:**

1. Bored	
2. Confused	
3. Depressed	
4. Disappointing	
5. Embarrassing	
6. Furious	
7. Homesick	
8. Nervous	

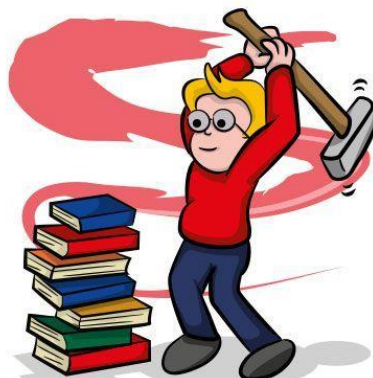
**(9) Complete the following sentences with a suitable word from the box below:**

memorabilia – memorial – memory – remembrance – reminder - souvenir

1. Daniel bought a glass egg as a \_\_\_\_\_ of the ostrich farm.
2. A church service was held in \_\_\_\_\_ of those who died in the war.
3. Have you seen the Unknown Soldier \_\_\_\_\_ in Alexandria?
4. The rubber band she wears around her wrist is a \_\_\_\_\_ not to bite her nails.
5. My \_\_\_\_\_ is very good when it comes to the events in my childhood.
6. He collects sporting \_\_\_\_\_ including 39 signed footballs and countless signed photos of players.

English Idioms: School

Hit the books



To begin to study hard.



**(1) Rephrase the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. I was trying to ring Dave and at the same time he was trying to ring me. (while)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When he was younger, he went to the cinema every week. (used)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We were in London last week, it never stopped raining. (while)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I worked at a restaurant in those days. (was)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I was washing my car when suddenly there was an explosion in the nearby factory.  
(something)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. When Mark was a student, he was in the habit of forgetting his books. (always)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Julie had a car accident on her way to work. (While)  
\_\_\_\_\_ to work, she \_\_\_\_\_
8. When did Joana get married?  
How long ago \_\_\_\_\_?
9. We haven't met Tom since Friday. (saw)  
We last \_\_\_\_\_
10. I haven't spoken to Albert for a month. (was)  
The last time \_\_\_\_\_ ago.

# At the Airport

## Checking in at the Check in Counter

Clerk: Good morning. \_\_\_\_\_,  
please?



Customer: Here you go.

Clerk: Oh, you have an e-ticket. You can print out your boarding pass at the kiosk.

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_. Here it is.

Clerk: Good. \_\_\_\_\_?

Customer: I have two bags.

Clerk: Please put them on the scale. \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ or take out some items.

Customer: I will pay the overweight fee. \_\_\_\_\_?

Clerk: it is £ 50. If you pre-pay over the web, it is cheaper.

Customer: Ok. Thanks. Good to know.



# CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in South London, on April 16th 1889. His family was very poor. Charlie and his brother sang in the streets to get money for food. When he was nine, he became a professional actor. He loved playing a game with his mother; imitating people.

Soon Charlie went to America with a British theatre group. The Americans didn't like the group but they loved Charlie. Then he went to Hollywood, and made his first film "**Making A Living**" in 1914.

He did slapstick comedies with silly, funny situations –jumping in front of cars or trains, falling down stairs – anything that would make people laugh. But sometimes he was tender and made people cry too.

When he made "**Kid Auto Race in Venice**" in 1914, his producer Mark Sennet told Charlie, "go and put on the clothes –any clothes- and do something funny to your face". Charlie put on trousers and shoes that were too big, a coat and a bowler hat that were too small and a moustache...and Little Fellow or The Tramp was born.

When Charlie Chaplin became a star, he moved to New York and made his brother, Sydney, his agent. The actor married and divorced three times, each time to a girl much younger than him, and the newspapers began to criticize him. When the era of silent films was finished and the talking films or "talkies" came, he was worried. His sort of humour was better without words. So Charlie compromised: he put music and dancing in his films but no words.

In 1936 he made the famous "**Modern Times**" about two tramps in a hostile mechanical world. In 1940 he made "**The Great Dictator**", his first "talkie"

At the end of World War II he became much less popular. For that reason, in the 1950s, he and many other famous actors and writers had problems with the government and were not permitted to work.



His fourth marriage to Oona O’Neill made him even more unpopular: he was fifty-four and she was eighteen. In 1952 after his last great film “**Limelight**” –in which he played an old actor who dies because people don’t find him funny anymore – he went to Europe with his family for a holiday .On the boat he was informed that the USA didn’t want him back. He lived the last twenty-five years of his life in exile in Switzerland with Oona and their eight children. Years later the USA asked him to come back. He went to visit and to collect his Oscar in 1972. Because he was a British citizen, he was also honoured by the Queen of England.

Charlie Chaplin died in 1977 on Christmas Day, in Vevey, Switzerland. People everywhere still love to watch his funny and sad films because they are in a universal language that everyone can understand.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Why did his character look funny?

---

---

---

2. Why was he worried when the talking films arrived?

---

---

---

3. Which solution did he find? What was his last great film about?

---

---

---

4. Why are his films still so popular all over the world?

---

---

---



# Nine to five



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

**(1) Match each clip with its definition:**

1. A doctor who performs medical operations ( )
2. A person who is trained to look after sick or injured people ( )
3. A person whose job involves hard physical work ( )
4. A person whose job is to put in or repair water pipes, baths, toilets ( )
5. A person whose job is to repair and work with machines ( )
6. A person whose job is to stop fires ( )



**(2) Choose the correct answer:**

1. Mary saw documentary which put her (**out – up – off – at**) buying fur coats.
2. My Working hours are (**flexible – instinctively – promoted – emphasis**). I don't start at the same time every day.
3. One of the (**retails – requirements – residents – comments**) of the job is fluency in two or more languages.
4. Did Steve get the (**promotion – promoted – flexible – charge**) to be the office manager?
5. Sometimes you have to (**tough – put out – excel- trust**) in the goodness of human nature.
6. We visited the (**resident - requirements – retails – comments**) and explain how to prevent fires in the first place.
7. She knew (**flexibly – instinctively – protectively – instinctive**) that work was dangerous.
8. I've got too many (**attractions – commitments – intelligences – careers**) at the moment to do an evening class.
9. His (**skilled – stress – skill – account**) lies in his ability to communicate quite complex ideas very simply.
10. Philip's (**put off – excel – in charge of - emphasis**) of our marketing department.
11. The main (**emphasis – tough – gradually – excel**) should be on quality rather than quantity.
12. We aim to give every student the opportunity to (**flexible – excel-skill-emphasis**).
13. I (**call-put-make-do**) him (**of – at – off- with**) the idea of going shopping with me.
14. She (**trust – emphasis - gradually – tough**) built up a reputation as a successful nursery school teacher.
15. I think she'll be all right because she's very (**skill-tough-gradually-put off**).

**(3) Match with its meaning:**

<b>1. Application</b>	{ } the place in which people live and work, including all the physical conditions that affect them
<b>2. complicated</b>	{ } a formal request for permission to do or have something
<b>3. environment</b>	{ } difficult to do, deal with, or understand especially because of involving a lot of different process or aspects.
<b>4. patience</b>	{ } typical of the things that people have usually done
<b>5. prevent</b>	{ } a piece of clear plastic that is fixed to the front of a helmet and protects your face
<b>6. traditionally</b>	{ } the ability to continue doing something for a long time without losing interest, especially something difficult
<b>7. underneath</b>	{ } to stop something from happening
<b>8. visor</b>	{ } directly below something

(4) Complete the following table:

# Occupations

<b>Job</b>	<b>Description</b>
1. Aircraft pilot	
2. Astronaut	
3. Barrister	
4. Builder	
5. Carpenter	
6. Child psychologist	
7. Civil servant	
8. Coal miner	
9. Correspondent	
10. Councilor	
11. Distributor	
12. Editor	
13. Electrician	
14. Engineer	
15. Financial analyst	
16. Flight attendant	

17. Hairdresser	
18. Lawyer	
19. Lorry driver	
20. Nanny	
21. Nurse	
22. Nursery school teacher	
23. Plumber	
24. Secretary	
25. Solicitor	
26. Stockbroker	
27. Supply teacher	
28. Surgeon	
29. Wholesaler	

**(5) Complete the following sentences:**

**Education – banking and finance – law – government – media - retail**

1. Ann's been practicing \_\_\_\_\_ for 20 years. She is a successful lawyer.
2. He's now studying international \_\_\_\_\_
3. Large \_\_\_\_\_ chains are usually only prepared to locate stores in areas of high population density.
4. Reading is an important part of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ has announced plans to raise the minimum salaries next year.
6. The doings of the British royal family have always been of interest to the \_\_\_\_\_

**(6) Choose the correct answer:**

1. Take (**in-off-up**) your shoes and leave them by the door.
2. The teacher (**take-call-told**) me off for talking again today.
3. He made (**in-of-up**) some excuse about the dog eating his homework.
4. There were people at the entrance (**taking-giving-picking**) out leaflets.
5. The final was (**taken-called-told**) off because of the heavy rain.
6. We drove to the airport the next morning to (**pick up- look up-make up**) Susan.
7. Many people have to (**pick up-look up- give up**) the meaning of this word in the dictionary.
8. I thanked him for the offer but (**picked- turned-looked**) it down.



## RELATIVE CLAUSES

Add extra information about someone or something in a sentence



We can use relative clauses to combine clauses without repeating information or to give focus to something or to someone

### Non- Defining

It adds extra information to the sentence. If we take the clause out of the sentence, the sentence will have the same meaning

Ex: My mother, who is 51 years old, works in a bank.

### Defining

It adds information about something or someone. If we take the clause out of the sentence, the sentence has no meaning

Ex: My teacher is the woman who is speaking on the phone.

**Defining or non-defining?**

You cannot use *that* in non-defining clauses but only *who* or *which*. Non-defining clauses are separated by commas at each end of the clause.

 <p><b><i>My brother, who works in a shop, is 23 years old.</i></b> (I have only one brother.)</p>	 <p><b><i>My brother who/that works in a shop is 23 years old.</i></b> (I have two brothers, the one who works in the shop is 23.)</p>
---	--

## Exercise

### Combine the two sentence using relative pronouns, and commas:

1. Al Gore gave a long and boring speech. He won the Nobel Prize.

---

2. The man called his wife. She picked up the phone.

---

3. Starbucks wants to open new stores in China. It does business all over the world.

---

4. Social network sites will definitely change business. They are very popular.

---

5. The customers thanked the waiter. He smiled.

---

6. The fireman rescued the girl. She was in the building.

---

7. Scientists are working with stem cells. Stem cells will revolutionize medicine.

---

8. I will give some money to my daughter. She will be very happy.

---

9. Last week, Jim Taylor interviewed Sally Thomson. She is my neighbour.

---

10. He hits his classmate. He cried.

---

11. The doctor gave the medicine to the children. They were sick.

---

12. Mr Brown has been invited to join our club. He enjoys going to the theatre.

---

13. I like my teacher. She is very helpful.

---

14. Whiting House is an important local monument. It was built in 1856.

---

15. I often visit my grandparents. They live next door.

---

16. Bono signed autographs at Tower Records yesterday. He's a famous musician.

---

17. The police officers chased the bank robber. He ran away.

---

18. John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. He was president of the USA.

---

19. The Queen will open a new hospital. It is in Jarvis Street.

---

20. He helped the man. He said, 'Thank you!'

---

**(7) Match the definition:**

**Skilled – menial – challenging – stressful- rewarding - monotonous**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ causing worry and pressure
2. \_\_\_\_\_ forcing you to make a lot of effort
3. \_\_\_\_\_ giving you satisfaction, making you happy because you think it is important
4. \_\_\_\_\_ having skill
5. \_\_\_\_\_ never changing and therefore boring
6. \_\_\_\_\_ not skilled or important

**(8) Complete the following table:**

<b>(a) Brain storming</b>	( ) a time or date before which sth must be done or finished
<b>(b) Chair meeting</b>	( ) to make big machines work
<b>(c) Deal with customers</b>	( ) the value or amount of the total sales of an industry's or company's products for a particular period
<b>(d) Draw up contracts</b>	( ) to copy a computer file from a small computer system to a larger one
<b>(e) Keep up with technology</b>	( ) a line of people and machines in a factory that fit the parts of sth together in a fixed order
<b>(f) Liaise with a team</b>	( ) be in contact with clients
<b>(g) Meet deadlines</b>	( ) be used with updates
<b>(h) Operate machinery</b>	( ) to work closely with a person, group, etc. and give them or it regular information about what you are doing
<b>(i) Report on sales figures</b>	( ) to prepare and write a document, list
<b>(j) Upload data</b>	( ) ensuring that a meeting achieves its aims.
<b>(k) Work on an assembly line</b>	( ) to solve a problem or make a decision by thinking of as many ideas as possible in a short time

**(9) Choose the correct answer:**

1. My father who is a/an (**musician – account – accountant**), examine the financial records of the company.
2. Several (**musicians- illustrators – politicians**) were accused of dispensing favours to people who voted for them.
3. A/ An (**politician –illustration – illustrator**) is a person who draws or paints pictures for books.
4. They hired a (**photography- photographer – solicitor**) to take pictures at the party.
5. He found a (**scientist – politics – scientific**) solution to the problem.
6. She practiced the piano for years before she thought of herself as a (**music- photographer – musician**).

**(10) Complete the following sentence:**

1. Please fill \_\_\_\_\_ your name and address in the space provided.
2. You have to check the contract before you \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. I couldn't come yesterday because I had to \_\_\_\_\_ the funeral.
4. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ this job as it doesn't match with my skills.
5. My father \_\_\_\_\_ promoted to a better job.
6. 5,000 miners were \_\_\_\_\_ redundant when the tin market collapsed.
7. Please \_\_\_\_\_ in your keys when you leave the hotel.





**(1) Rephrase the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. I hadn't tasted Chinese food before. (first)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. After walking for a mile, they realised that someone was missing. (had)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Jake made a speech and then we left the ceremony. (until)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Lucy is swimming in the pool. She started swimming half an hour ago. (for)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Dave has had this computer for three weeks. (ago)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. They went to the supermarket at 6:00 pm. Now it's 7:00. (for)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. It's 10:00 a.m. and I am about to start writing my fourth letter. (so far)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. I started training five months ago. Now, it's August. (since)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. It's years since we last travelled abroad. (not)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I was born in this city and still live here. (been)  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. The last time I watched TV was a week ago. (for)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. When did he start working for this company? (been)  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. This is her second visit to the dentist this month. (time)  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. We bought this house two years ago. (for)  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Plant Medicines

# Dr

. Christina, from a medical school in Brazil, is visiting the Middle Medical School to give a talk on new medicines, she is one of a team of doctors and pharmacists who work in the Amazon Forest.

They work to find out about the methods which local people use to treat diseases. Local people use medicines which come from plants, and the team went to learn about these plants and study **them** to find the active component.

Then they plan to experiment with them. Plant medicines were used for treating illnesses very long ago, and they are still common in many parts of the world These plant medicines are safer and cheaper than scientific medicines , and they work just as well for many diseases .

However, many people still use scientific medicines. Dr. Christina says that we are too dependent on scientific medicines which can be dangerous and make people ill. Some diseases have become resistant to them. If the medicines stop killing bacteria and viruses, then they are more dangerous than useful. Many doctors do not recommend plant medicines but this is because they do not understand them.

Dr. Christina says, "We are learning about forest plants that we can teach city people to use them". She thinks we should use plant medicines for most of our illnesses and keep scientific medicines for treating dangerous diseases.

**A - Answer the following questions:**

1. What does Dr. Christina do at the Amazon Forest?

---

---

---

2. When can scientific medicines be dangerous?

---

---

---

3. What does the underlined word "**them**" refer to?

---

**B - Choose the correct answer:**

1. Many doctors do not recommend plant medicines because ( **they tried them out and knew they were not useful – they are dangerous to health – they are very expensive – they don't know how useful they are** ).
2. ( **Doctors and Pharmacists – Forest people – City people – The medical school students** ) use plant medicines more than other people .



# At the Doctor's

**Patient:** I want to see a doctor.

**Medical receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Patient:** yes, \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock.

**Medical receptionist:** Do you have private medical insurance?

**Patient:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Medical receptionist:** Take a seat. (after a while)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Doctor:** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Patient:** I have got a headache.

**Doctor:** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Patient:** For almost a week.

**Doctor :** I am going to take your blood pressure.

**Patient:** Is it serious.

**Doctor:** No, your pressure is a little high. You need to take a rest and stop smoking.



# Conditionals

	CONDITION	+	RESULT
<b>ZERO</b> conditional	If you stand in the rain, If you heat ice,		you get wet. it melts.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	PRESENT SIMPLE
	<i>USES: Facts which are generally true or scientific facts The condition always has the same result</i>		
<b>FIRST</b> conditional	If it rains, If you study,		we will cancel the trip. you will pass the exam.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	WILL / WON'T + VERB
	<i>USES: A possible situation in the future Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)</i>		
<b>SECOND</b> conditional	If I won the lottery, If they sold their house,		I would travel a lot. they would be rich.
	PAST SIMPLE	+	WOULD + VERB
	<i>USES: Hypothetical or unlikely situations Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future</i>		
<b>THIRD</b> conditional	If you had studied, If I hadn't been sick,		you would have passed the exam. I would have gone to your party.
	PAST PERFECT	+	WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE
	<i>USES: The person is imagining a different past Imaginary situation that did not happen</i>		

If ... not = unless / as long as / so long as / provided / providing that

Example:

- You can borrow my car {as long as}  
{so long as} you promise not to drive too fast.
- {Provided that} the room is clean, I don't mind which hotel we stay at.  
{Providing that}

Exercise

**Using the words given, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.**

1. If she doesn't follow a stricter diet, she won't lose any weight. Unless  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We didn't follow the directions, that's why we got lost. would  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You should read more to improve your vocabulary; that's what I'd do. were  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Jenny can get a puppy only if she promises to take care of it. long  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. In case of rain we'll have to cancel the tennis match. If  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I didn't know his address in London, so I didn't visit him. If  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. If he decides to go shopping, there's a chance that I will go with him. might  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. We can have dinner here unless you want to go to a restaurant. If  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. If Mike doesn't give me a lift, I'll take a taxi. providing  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Leave now or you'll miss the flight. not  
If \_\_\_\_\_
11. He may lie and then I'll be angry. will  
If \_\_\_\_\_
12. They haven't got time so they won't visit the museum. had  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. I helped him because he told me the whole story. not  
If he \_\_\_\_\_
14. I found it because Julia helped me. helped  
Unless \_\_\_\_\_



# Reported Speech

<b>Simple Present</b> → <b>Simple Past</b>	
<i>work(s) – is/am (not) – are – don't/doesn't (play)</i>	<i>worked – was (not) – were (not) – didn't (play)</i>
1. "I work in a car factory," Laura told me.	Laura told me.....
2. "We don't go to school on Sundays," they said	They said.....
3. "My sun studies in a high institute," Sara told us	Sara said.....
<b>Present Continuous</b> → <b>Past Continuous</b>	
<i>is – am – are + verb + ing</i>	<i>was – was – were + verb + ing</i>
1. "I'm waiting for the bus," Leila told us	Leila told us.....
2. "The kids are playing in the garden," Nancy said.	Nancy said.....
3. "My daughter is getting married in summer,"	Sarah revealed.....
<b>Simple Past</b> → <b>Past Perfect</b>	
<i>was – were – didn't visit - visited</i>	<i>had been – had been – hadn't visited – had visited</i>
1. "The girls helped with the housework," Alice said	Alice told me.....
2. "We didn't enjoy the show," my friends told me	My friends said.....
3. "I didn't have time to chat," Albert told his friend	Albert told his friend.....
4. "We scored 6 goals in the match," Messi said.	Messi told reporters.....
5. "It didn't rain much in February," a farmer said	A farmer declared.....
<b>Past Continuous</b> → <b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	
<i>was – were + verb + ing</i>	<i>had been + verb + ing</i>
1. "I was expecting the promotion," Peter told us	Peter told us.....
2. "We were dancing at 98 o'clock," my sisters said	My sisters said.....
3. "It was raining in the morning," Dad said	Dad told us .....
<b>Present perfect Simple</b> → <b>Past Perfect Simple</b>	
<i>has – have + verb (past participle)</i>	<i>had + verb (past participle)</i>
1. "I've made a silly mistake," Adel admitted	Adel admitted.....
2. "We haven't finished the project yet," they said	They said.....
3. "The rain has killed some animals," a farmer said	A farmer told journalists.....
4. "Our son has graduated from college,"	My neighbors told me.....
<b>Simple Future</b> → <b>Conditional</b>	
<i>will – 'll – will not – won't + verb (infinitive)</i>	<i>would – wouldn't + verb (infinitive)</i>
1. "I'll take part in the competition," Janet said.	Janet revealed.....
2. "We won't start the project in May," my friends said	My friends told me.....
3. "We're going to start the project soon," The investors said	The investors said.....
<b>Modals</b>	
<i>can – has/have to – must – may – shall – need(s)</i>	<i>could – had to – had to – might – should - needed</i>
1. "We can't offer you the credit," the director told the farmers.	The director told the farmers.....
2. "I must pay the bills before Saturday," Mike said	Mike said.....
3. "You have to answer the questions in class," the teacher told the students.	The teacher told the students.....
4. "It may rain in the evening," grandpa told us.	Grandpa told us.....



# Reporting Questions

## yes/no questions

→ WORD ORDER: reporting verb + if/whether + subject + verb

“**Is she** ready?”

→question word order: **VERB + SUBJECT ...**

He asked me **if she was** ready.

→statement word order: **SUBJECT + VERB ...**

→Questions with the auxiliary “to do”

a) “**Does she like** me?” (present simple)↓

b) “**Did Cindy see** me?” (past simple)↓

He asked me **if she liked** him. (past simple) He asked me **if Cindy had seen** him. (past perfect)

**Note: since this is no longer a question we don't need the auxiliary verb TO DO!**

## wh- questions

→ WORD ORDER: reporting verb + question-word + subject + verb

“**When is she coming?**”

→question word order: **VERB + SUBJECT ...**

He asked me **when she was coming.** →statement word order: **SUBJECT + VERB ...**

**What did the policeman ask you yesterday? Report his questions.**

**Example: 1) The policeman asked me where I had been the night before/the previous night.**

1) “Where were you last night?”

2) “Have you seen my partner?”

3) “Can I see some identification, please?”

4) “What exactly did you do then?”

5) “Who are you looking for?”

6) “Are you lost?”

7) “Did you park your car here?”

8) “Will you be here tomorrow?”

9) “Has your mother called you?”

11) “What happened?”

10) “Why are you crying?”

12) “Do you need any help?”



**KEY – THE POLICEMAN ASKED ME....**

1) where I had been the night before/ the previous night.

2) if I had seen his partner.

3) if he could see some identification.

4) what exactly I had done then.

5) who I was looking for.

6) if I was lost.

7) if I had parked my car there.

8) if I would be there the next/following day.

9) if my mother had called me.

10) why I was crying.

11) what had happened.

12) if I needed any help.



## Exercise

**Change the following sentences into Reported Speech. Use one of the reporting verbs given below.**

Advise suggest warn threaten complain promise  
inquire agree apologise refuse

1. 'Why don't we invite Jane to dinner tonight?' Mrs. Stone said.

---

2. 'Where is Mount Everest?' asked a student.

---

3. 'If you scream, I'll shoot,' said the robber to the girl.

---

4. 'I have been standing in the queue for two hours,' said the man.

---

5. 'You should stay in the shade and wear a hat, Mrs. Bent,' said the doctor.

---

6. 'You'll burn yourself, Tom, if you keep playing with the matches,' said the father.

---

7. 'I am really sorry that I woke you up this morning, Harry,' said Chris.

---

8. 'I think you're right, Tracey. We ought to let the others know,' said Kerry.

---

9. 'I'll definitely pay you back by the end of the week, Mum,' said Sue.

---

10. 'I'll not let you borrow my car tomorrow, Graham,' said Michael.

---



# Chapter 1

## The Bennet's new neighbour

### Answer the following questions:

1. It's a truth well-known to the world that an unmarried man in possession of a large fortune must in a need of a wife. Why did Jane Austen open her novel with this statement?
2. How was Mrs. Bennet portrayed when we first met her in *Pride and Prejudice*?
3. How was Mr. Bennet portrayed when we first met her in *Pride and Prejudice*?
4. Although Bingley and Darcy were close friends, they were different in personalities. Illustrate

### Quotations:

5. 'You must visit him as soon as he arrives.' **Comment**
6. 'If she doesn't show her feelings at all, even to the man she loves, she may lose the opportunity of catching him.' **Comment**
7. 'A lady's imagination jumps from admiration, to love, to marriage, in a moment.'  
**Comment**

# Chapter 2

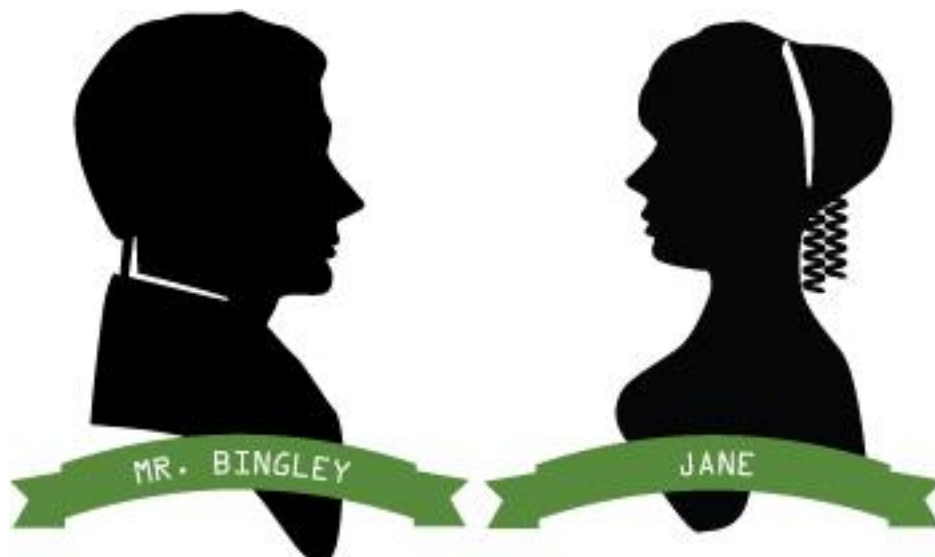
## Jane's illness

### Answer the following questions:

1. Compare the personalities of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet in what way was Jane Austen utilizing their characters to create irony (humour)?
2. What was revealed about Kitty and Lydia when they visited Jane in Netherfield after she had recovered?
3. How did Ms. Bingley try to discover Darcy's interest in Elizabeth in Elizabeth? Why?

### Quotations:

4. 'I think it shows a very pleasing affection for her sister.' **Comment**
5. 'I'm no longer surprised at your knowing only six accomplished women.' **comment**



# Chapter 3

## Mr. Collins visits Longbourn

### Answer the following questions:

1. In what sense can Mr. Collins be considered a comical character?
2. Who was lady de Bourgh?, and how did Mr. Collins try to keep her happy?
3. What motivates Collins to seek a wife from among the Bennet girls?
4. Why did Mrs. Collins decide to pursue Elizabeth for his wife, instead of Jane?

### Quotations:

5. 'I have come prepared to admire the young ladies ... other better-' **comment**
6. 'Never in my life have I witnessed such considerate behaviour in a person of high birth!' **comment**



# Chapter 4

## Elizabeth meets Wickham

### Questions:

1. What was the reason Wickham gave for not becoming the rector of Pemberly?
2. Explain Darcy and Wickham's first meeting.
3. What was Wickham's opinion about Darcy?
4. Mr. Wickham told Elisabeth about his past relationship with Darcy. What did he tell her?
5. What was the description Wickham gave about Ms. Darcy?
6. If Elizabeth's family had made an agreement to appear as stupid as possible, they couldn't have been more successful. Discuss



# Chapter 5

## Collins proposes twice

### Answer the following questions:

1. What were Mr. Collins' reasons for getting married?
2. What was Mrs. Bennet's reaction to Elizabeth's refusal to Collins' proposal?
3. How did Bingley's sister's letter affect Jane?
4. What was Caroline's plan to marry Darcy, according to Elizabeth?





# Chapter 6

## Elizabeth visits Mr. and Mrs. Collins

### Answer the following questions:

1. What did Mrs. Gardiner advised Elizabeth to do?
2. How was Jane when Elizabeth visited her in London?
3. How can you tell that Mr. Darcy started to favour Elizabeth?
4. How did Lady Catherine act during the first and second dinner?
5. How did Darcy defend himself when Elizabeth revealed his behaviour during the first ball before Fitzwilliam?



## Quotations

1. You know I hate dancing with a partner I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ dance like this. **P. 4**
2. I think it's better to know as little as possible about the person you're going to spend your life with. **P. 7**
3. If you daughter should become seriously ill and die \_\_\_\_\_ in obedience to your orders. **P. 12**
4. I have come prepared to admire \_\_\_\_\_ we know each other better-. **P. 22**
5. Never in my life have I witnessed such considerate behaviour \_\_\_\_\_ of high birth. **P. 23**
6. I spent four days in the same house as him, and I consider him disagreeable. **P.28**
7. When the post became vacant, it was given to somebody else. **P.30**
8. You could remark on the size of the room, or the number of couples. **P. 34**
9. Whether he can keep them is less certain. **P. 35**
10. Nobody is more beautiful, elegant or accomplished than Georgiana Darcy \_\_\_\_\_ and hope one day to call her sister. **P. 41**
11. I have nothing to complain of \_\_\_\_\_ But I was wrong. **P.45**

