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Part One

Grammar

Past Continuous

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1. He ran to the cinema yesterday at 6 o'clock. (Correct the mistake)

2. They waited for the bus. The man stole their wallet. (use While)

3. The wind blew. I closed my eyes. (use As) when

4. You were playing the piano. I was writing a letter. (use While)

5. She drew the picture. She broke her pen. (use As)

6. I watch a football match on Saturdays. (use yesterday at 8 o'clock)

7. She climbed the ladder. She fell off it. (use While)

8. Alice hurt herself. She skated. (use while)

9. Peter fell asleep. He studied. (use while)

10. Tommy had a nightmare while he slept. (Correct the mistake)

11. Sally saw a friend. She rode her bike along the park. (While)

12. Mrs. Brown (burn) herself while she (bake). (Correct the verbs)

13. Helen cut her finger. She sliced onions. (Use as)

14. Alice played soccer. She hurt herself. (Use when)

15. He (talk) with Mary when Mrs. Smith came in. (Correct the verb)

16. The fireman fought the fire on a balcony when he heard shouts.
(Correct the mistake)

17. While the teacher (talk), the students (look) at their books. (Correct the verb)

18. Rita travelled to the USA yesterday at 9 o'clock. (Correct the mistake)

19. I first met him. He studied painting. (when)

20. He learned to drive. He had twenty accidents. (As)

21. He had a bad fall. He repaired his roof. (Use while)

22. As I wonder what to do, the door bell rang. (Correct the mistake)

23-While we (fish), someone came and left this note. (correct the verb)

24-My friend sang when I came in. (Correct the mistake)

25. She was reading a book. We were playing in the garden. (Use while)

26. While we (have) dinner, all lights went out. (Correct the verb)

27. At this time last year, I was lived in England. (Correct the mistake)

28. As I (water) the flowers, it (begin) to rain. (Correct the verb)

29. Yesterday at 2 o'clock. We went to the beach. (Correct the mistake)

30-This time last year, we (live) in Australia. (Correct the verb)

Past Perfect

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1- I parked my car. I found a place. (use after)

2- Tommy (see) the program by the time his father (get) home. (correct the verbs)

3- First, he studied. Then he went to the club. (use after)

4- The workers finished their job. Then they got paid. (use after)

5- I finished the match. She went back home. (use as soon as)

6- First I did my homework. Then I went to the club. (use before)

7- Nabil graduated. He got a job. (use as soon as)

8- I bought some flowers. I went to visit my uncle. (use after)

9- On hearing the news. She telephoned her mother. (use as soon as)

10- I felt better. I took the medicine. (use as soon as)

11- We arrived late. The train left the station. (use By the time)

12- She lost her salary after she got it. (correct the mistake)

13- We fastened the seat belts. The plane took off. (use before)

14- I didn't feel lonely. My friends left the party. (use until)

15- After he fished for a long time, he felt tired. (correct the mistake)

16- Having finished the report, I sent it to the office. (As soon as)

17- I didn't go to the club until I finished my homework. (correct the mistake)

18- We woke up late because the alarm clock didn't ring. (correct the mistake)

19- Maria was very pleased. She bought a new dress. (use because)

20- She didn't eat any sweets. Her teeth hurt a lot. (use because)

21- He arrived home. He took us to the cinema. (use As soon as)

22- Sandy drank the milk. She boiled it. (use before)

23- He lost his money because he had a hole in his pocket. (correct the mistake)

24- They went home by the time we arrived. (correct the mistake)

25- He went to the bank. He wanted cash. (use because)

26- We got to the station. The train left. (use By the time)

27- She didn't do well. She didn't study hard. (use because)

28- Lucy put the phone down. The movie finished. (use By the time)

29- By the time Sherry (phone), I (finish) my homework. (correct the verb)

30- I (turn off) the computer before I (leave) the room. (correct the verb)

Active and Passive Voice

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1- The police caught the thief. (The thief)

2- The girl washed the dishes. (The dishes)

3- An earthquake destroyed the village. (change into passive)

4- I collect some stamps. (change into passive)

5- Children drink milk. (Milk)

6- The teacher is explaining the new vocab. (change into passive)

7- William Shakespeare wrote Hamlet. (use by)

8- My father is driving a new car. (use being)

9- Mona washes the dishes. (The dishes)

10- They didn't eat their sandwiches. (change into passive)

11- They visit the tower every day. (change into passive)

12- A band was playing music in the party. (use being)

13- Rita is answering the question. (The question)

14- Snow covers the mountains. (change into passive)

15- The little boy broke the window. (use was)

16- My mother is cleaning the house. (The house)

17- I forgot my purse. (change into passive)

18- Dalia was painting the picture. (use being)

19- The thief stole my money. (change into passive)

20- The dentist is cleaning my bad tooth. (My bad tooth)

21- The plane is dropping a bomb. (use being)

22- He was playing basketball. (change into passive)

23- She wrote three letters. (Three letters)

24- My mum is baking a nice cake. (change into passive)

25- Sally posted the letter. (use was)

26- Mark was spending the money foolishly. (The money)

27- The referee cancelled the game. (change into passive)

28- The teacher punished the pupils. (The pupils)

29- Maria lost her watch. (use was)

30- Andrew is drawing a map. (change into passive)

Reported Speech

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1- He said, "I play football." (He said that...)

2- He said, "The phone is ringing." (He said that...)

3- Amir said, "I have good pictures." (Amir said that....)

4- Mark said, "I am playing a football match now." (Mark said that...)

5- Martina said to her mother, "I am going shopping today." (Martina told)

6- John said, "I won't play tennis next week." (Change into reported)

7- The boys said to their father, "We are late for school." (The boys told...)

8- Sally said, "The bus didn't arrive on time." (Sally said that...)

9- Bob said, "I haven't been there before." (Bob said that...)

10- Mr. Johnson said, "I need a break." (change into reported)

11- Mrs. Smith said, "Lucy has broken her leg." (change into reported)

12- Tom said to his friends, "I practise the piano every day." (Tom told...)

13- He said to the porter, "I have lost my keys." (He told....)

14- "I am waiting for Ann," he said. (change into reported)

15- She said, "The children will go to bed early." (She said that...)

16- Rena said, "We were thinking of selling the house." (Rena said that....)

17- "I took it home with me," she said. (change into reported)

18- He said, "I will be in Paris on Monday." (He said...)

19- He said, "I've forgotten the password of my computer." (He said that...)

20- "I can't stand on my hands," Mona said to her friend. (Mona told...)

21- He said, "She is coming next week." (change into reported)

22- She said to her brother, "You can't sit here." (She told...)

23- "I saw her yesterday," she said to her uncle. (change into reported)

24- She said, "My father died a year ago." (She said that....)

25- He said to his friend, "I will be here again tomorrow." (He told....)

26- Heba said, "I have already left." (change into reported)

27- Peter said to his father, "I'm meeting him tomorrow." (Peter told....)

28- Andy said, "I miss my friends." (Andy said that...)

29- She said, "Robert has been to China five times." (change into reported)

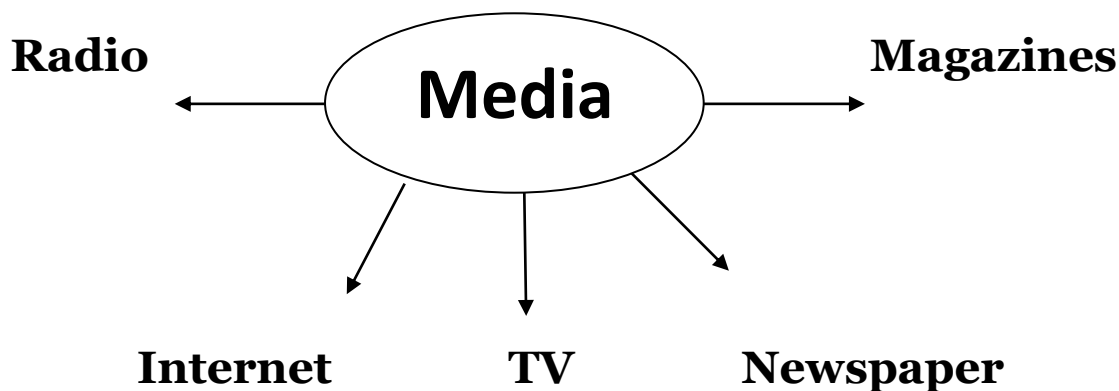
30- "I haven't met Richard for 10 years." Mark said to Ramy. (Mark told....)

Part Two

Super land

Module 4

The media



A- New Vocabulary:

<i>The Word</i>	<i>The meaning</i>
Editorials	Articles that give an opinion on a problem or event
Headlines	A sentence about each main piece of news on a television or radio news programme. Here are today's headlines.
Horoscope	A set of ideas about someone's character, life and future which are gained by knowing the positions of the stars or planets at the time of his birth.
Documentary	A film or television or radio broadcast that presents facts.
Soap opera	A television story or drama about the ordinary lives of a group of people.

Advertisement	A notice in a newspaper, a short film on television which tries to persuade people to buy something.
TV guide	Magazine that gives details of TV programmes.
Weather forecast	A description of weather conditions as they are expected to be by people whose job is to study them.
Problem pages	The pages in magazines or newspapers where answers are given to people's personal problems.
Jokes	Funny story
Cartoons	Film made from drawings
Quizzes	A competition or game where questions are put.
Celebrity	A famous person
Gossip	Talk or writing about other people's actions and private lives.
Fashion	The business of making and selling clothes.
Chat Show	A television or radio programme in which celebrities are invited to talk informally about themselves or about various topics.
Sports	Games you play for exercising
Forums	Programmes in which people discuss something important.

International	having to do with different countries
Luckily	it is good that something has happened. Fortunately
Run off	Leave a place in a hurry
No sign of	There is no evidence that somebody or something is somewhere.
Evidence	signs or information that prove something is true.
Come to the rescue	Save somebody when he/she is in danger
Owner	The person to whom something belongs
Hiking	A long walk or a walking tour
Save	Rescue
Slip Past :slipped	To slide and fall
Safety	The condition of being protected from danger.
Recover	Become well again after an accident or illness.
Hero	Somebody who has done something brave
Collie	A sheepdog from Scotland having a long pointed nose and a long thick hair.
Hide (v.)	Cannot be seen again
Manage to (v.)	Decide to do something
Beast	An animal especially a large or dangerous four-footed one

Note:

A + number + singular noun + adjective + noun

A 16 **year** old girl - a 5 **star** hotel

Choose the correct answer:

1-Oprah Winfery's chat (sitcom – radio – show – documentary) is very popular.

2-I usually send (editorials – soap operas – problems – text messages) to my friends. They are easier than calling them.

3-My grandmother likes watching (headlines – TV guide – documentaries – soap opera) on TV about the lives of some people.

4-I don't like to watch shows and know some celebrity (problems – gossips – chats – soap operas).

5-That TV programme is great. It always introduces (imagine – real-life – gossip – chat) stories.

6-Let's check the (headlines – TV guide – horoscope – magazine) and see what's on tonight.

7-Auntie Anna's (TV guide – problem page – chats – gossips) can offer solutions to help teenage girls.

8-I like to know information about my future so I always follow (editorials – celebrity gossips – horoscopes – sitcoms).

9-It's so funny to watch (soap operas – sitcoms – documentaries – editorials) on TV.

10-We saw a (documentary – forum – chat show – advertisement) about dolphins yesterday.

11-Mum always checks the weather (forecast – broadcast - forum – chat show) to know how the weather will be during the week.

12-I don't like reading newspapers but I only read the (headlines – forum – gossip – documentaries).

13-The violence in cartoons greatly (influences – helps – guides – attacks) young children.

14- I sometimes need to (watch – surf – read – gossip) the net searching for some information.

15-There is a/an (editorials – review – interview – sitcom) about that new film.

16-My grandfather returned home after five days in hospital. He is (covering – biting – recovering – escaping).

17-I didn't notice that toy on the floor and I (slipped – felt – shouted – broke) and hit my head.

18-The police searched for the thief but there was no (signal – safety – sign – fear) of him.

19-When dad arrived home, I (jumped – ran – slept – swept) off to my bed as it was too late.

20-Superman is a hero. He always (arrives – comes – gets – walks) to (save – rescue – drink – heat) of people in danger at the right time.

21-I went to the supermarket to buy some (meat – water – grocery – groceries) that mum needs.

22-The little boy climbed the tree but he couldn't come down so he (wanted – talked – called – came) for help.

23-The new (show – advertisement – sitcom – review) for that cell phone is wonderful.

24-That (real-life – celebrity – gossip – owner) chef cooks wonderful dishes.

25-During wars, people leave for their own (recover – slip – safety – hike).

26-I have a (collie – bird – beast – scorpion) with long thick hair as a pet.

27-He is a seven (years – year – months – hair) old boy but he is imaginative.

28-We (manage – recover – return – think) to move to a new house so dad is looking for a suitable one.

29-We may (recover – skip – slip – hide) while walking in mud.

30-The beauty and the (monster – beast – scorpion – bear) is a famous imaginary story.

4B: That's incredible:

incredible	Unbelievable
Shift	Each of two or more periods in which groups of workers do the same jobs in exchange.
Go on	Continue
Hit	Strike
Share	To divide something with others.
Apartment	Flat
Tortoise	A slow-moving animal with a shell.
Crawl	Move slowly
Fall out of the sky	Fall from above
Badly damaged	Seriously harmed or injured

Choose the correct answer:

1-She is on the night (arrest – apartment – shift – share) this week. She is a nurse.

2-We need to buy a wider (balcony – apartment – shift – damage).

3-I was very (shocked – surprised – sad – damaged) to hear my baby brother calling me by my name. He is only two years old.

4-It's wonderful to spend time with my family (in – on – at – towards) the balcony.

5-She was so polite to (stare – share – bite – shift) her pie with me. I was so hungry.

6-While Mary was playing with her friends, she fell and couldn't (laugh – go on – go out – share) playing.

7-I had such a/an (credible – incredible – bite – share) slice of pizza last night.

8-I can't stop thinking (on – at – of – about) my birthday party next week.

9-After the earthquake, a lot of houses were (bad – badly – well – good) (built – shifted – damaged – shocked).

10-A (tortoise – rabbit – rat – scorpion) is a slow-moving animal with a shell.

11-After her long working day, she was (shifting – lying – damaging – moving) in bed and couldn't move.

12-Our (house – apart – apartment – balcony) is in the fifth (flour – floor – build – shift).

13-I like to share my toys (on – with – to – from) others.

14-I threw the ball and it (hit – shift – win – lie) the vase. Sadly, it was badly damaged.

15-Some people believe that one day a star will fall (in – on – out – about) of the sky and hit our planet.

16-Before using your father's cell phone, you should ask for permission because he is its (driver – share – owner – own).

17-Tortoises are so slow.They always (run – speed – crawl – sleep) around.

4c:Lucky days:

Hurt	To cause someone physical pain or injury
Seriously	In a way that is bad or dangerous enough to make you worried.
Injure	Hurt or wounded
Swerve off	Change direction suddenly
Crash	To hit something hard and make a loud noise
Take place	Happen
Avoid	Prevent or stop something from happening
Speed	To move quickly or drive on a high speed
Witness	A person who sees an event typically a crime or accident.
Disagree	To refuse something
Act	To do something
Arrest	When the police take someone away because they believe that the person is guilty and usually put him in prison.
Inform	To tell or to give information
Incident	What is happening
Escape	Run away from a place
Surfboard	A flat board you use to slide on the surface of water
Jaw	Mouth
Fin	The thin flat part of a fish used to move or keep balance
Panic	Fear
Attack	To take aggressive action
Bite off	To use the teeth to cut into something
Grab	To take something suddenly and quickly
Stuff into	To put something into another quickly
Scratch	A small cut into somebody's skin
Shore	The land along the edge of a sea, lake or river
Summary	Short statement of the main information about something

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Why do you (shift – crash – speed – swerve) when the road is so icy?
- 2-As a (crash – arrest – injured – witness), I can tell what he really said and did.
- 3-If anybody (hurt – injury – damaged – crashed) my little brother, I will get upset. I really love him.
- 4-I'm sorry for (injuring – crashing – swerving – disagreeing) the bike into a wall. I'll pay for repairs.
- 5-She badly (crashed – hit – injured – arrested) her finger while she was chopping some onions.
- 6-I don't eat a lot of sweets to (disagree – avoid – take place – injure) gaining weight.
- 7-She (sniffed – crashed – stuffed – arrested) a lot of clothes into the small suitcase.
- 8-The woman's arm was (bitten – kitten – driven – eaten)(of – off – in – on) by a shark.
- 9-I like to slide on water using my (boat – bike – surfboard – net).
- 10-The thief (swam – scratched – grabbed – recovered) the woman's bag and ran away.
- 11-we have to (call – phone – ask – bring) an ambulance as my uncle is so ill.
- 12-He got a few (scratches – crashes – hits – surfboats) in the accident.
- 13-I (scratched – informed – escaped – swerved) him about where to go and what to do.
- 14-Some blood was (sadly – seriously – sad – well) needed at the hospital after that terrible bus (splash – injure – scratch – crash).
- 15-The (break – broken – broke- scratches) chair is there? Can you mend it?

16-Any (witnesses – crashes – accidents – escapes) of the accident are asked to contact the police.

17-The Olympic games (crash – attack – grab – take place) every four years.

18-I felt afraid of that big strange fish. I thought, it was going to (scratch – crash – attack – grab) me.

19- (Panic – Afraid – Avoid – Fin) spread quickly through the city because of the bear that (crashed – grabbed – escaped – called) from the zoo yesterday.

20-Sally wore my necklace without my permission and (stuffed – acted – arrested – took place) as if nothing was wrong.

4e: What's on?

What's on?	What is the programme that is on TV now?
Cookery	The activity or skill of preparing or cooking food
Channel	A television station and the programmes that it broadcasts.
-Do you fancy+v+ing? -Do you feel like+v+ing?	Do you want to do something? -Do you fancy eating ice-cream?
I'd rather ('d = would)	I'd prefer
Reality show	Programme that shows real people doing real things

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues

1-Mum: -----?

Tom: There 's a nice cookery programme.

Mum:-----?

Tom: Channel 4.-----?

Mum: Sure. I really like cookery. What's on after that?

Tom:----- .

2-Kate: -----?

Max: There was a terrible accident yesterday.

Kate: What happened to that bus?

Max: ----- .

Kate: -----?

Max: The people on the bus were seriously injured and were taken to hospital.

Kate: -----?

Max: Yes. The police arrested the bus driver.

Write a paragraph of six sentences about how you spend your free time.

Guiding words:

Reading – information – internet – documentaries – stand aports – quiz
show – music shows - newspapers

Some students' answers

Write a paragraph of six sentences on an accident that you saw yesterday.

Yesterday – bus crash – take place – 8 – swerve off – avoid – little boy –
crash – wall – no one – injure – call – ambulance – police – arrive – bus -
badly – damage

Some students' answers:

Module 5

Word	Definition
* digital	using a system of receiving and sending information in a series of numbers
* revolution	a great change in conditions, ways of working, beliefsetc. that affects large numbers of people
* high-tech	- using advanced technology.
* gadget	- a small tool or device that does something useful with a particular purpose (blender – coffee grinder)
* surf the net	- spend time on the internet
* instruction	- orders
* CCTV Cameras	- camera system usually used in public areas to against crime protect
* Console	- controlling unit / a piece of electronic equipment for playing games on.
* DVD player	- a machine for playing DVDs
* Satellite	- an electronic device that is sent into space and moves around the Earth or another planet. It is used for communication and providing information
* mp3 player	- a device that plays music
* transmit	- send
* store	- to keep information in a computer

Expressions: * give instructions

* listen to music

- * receive / transmit signals
 - * take pictures
 - * call friends
 - * watch films
 - * make the streets safe
 - * do the housework
 - * watch TV programmes
 - * play videos games
 - * store music files
 - * Surf the net
 - * Send text messages / e-mails
-

Exercise

Underline the correct answer:

- 1) A great (reduction – revolution – rotation – repetition) has taken place in technology.
- 2) Karem has to follow her boss's (instruments – introductions – instructions – destruction) and finish all the work today.
- 3) We can easily (transmit – omit – transport – store) the data from my laptop to yours.
- 4) I don't like to play (musician files – friends – games console – video games) in the evening . I'd rather like to (watch – do – take – surf) films.
- 5) All the photos are stored on my (satellite – mp3 – player – laptop – DVD player).
- 6) (Cameras – mobile phones – robot helpers – satellites) are used to (receive – do – take – store) signals.

- 7) (Digital cameras – Digital TV – Robot helpers – CCTV cameras) can help to make our streets safe.
- 8) Andy bought a new (mobile phone – games console – digital camera – mp3 player). He likes (listening – storing – playing – listening to) music.
- 9) Women are in need for (laptops – mobile phones – robot helpers – digital cameras) to help them (make – do – store – watch) the housework.
- 10) Ben is netaholic . He likes to (surf – play – store – listen) the net.
-

Unit 5 (a)

Word	Definition
* society	- A group of people who are from the same country and sharing the same laws, language, costumes etc.
* E-Society	- Society centred around improvement in technology
* It's likely	- It's expected
* for granted	- given to you and you don't value its benefit
* gap	- Space between things
* access	- the ability to use something.
* software	- computer programmes.
* modem	- a device that sends information from a computer along a phone line.
* subscription	- the money you pay to receive a service.
* Digital Divide	- the huge gap between those who have access to new technology and those who don't.
* Service provider	- the company that provides internet services.
* Can't afford	- don't have enough money for something
* barrier	- difficulty.
Word	Definition
* let alone	- (used after a statement to say that it is even more true than the next thing you will say).
* exist	- to be present in a place or situation
* old fashioned	- belonging to the past. / not modern

* IT industries	- The business involved in providing IT Services
* Education	- The process of getting knowledge
* Educational institutions	- Schools , colleges and universities
* Train	- teach skills
* introduce	- to make something available for the first time
* local	- belonging to the same area or place
* opportunities	- chances
* bridge the digital divide	- make the gap between those who have access to new technology and those who don't smaller
* billion	- thousand million
* broadband	- an internet system that allows information to be sent quickly
* the least	- smaller amount than anyone or anything else.
* connected	Joining a computer or mobile network.
* population	- the total number who live in a particular area
* go online	- use the internet.

Expressions: * take new technology for granted

* have access to new technology.

* go online.

* bridge the digital divide

Exercise

Underline the correct answer:

- 1) We need to talk to our children about the importance of technology in modern (population – society – home – sociable).
- 2) There are many things that I (do – take – get – go) for granted and don't realize its real value.
- 3) The cat went through a (bridge – revolution – gap – gasp) in the fence.
- 4) The students have (access – for granted – software – subscription) to the school library.
- 5) I couldn't use my mobile phone after the new (modem – subscription – software – society) has been updated.
- 6) The internet (software – subscription – modem – service) must be paid before the end of this week.
- 7) Dad can't (afford – oxford – bored – bridge) the price of a new car.
- 8) Poverty and Illiteracy have become (barrels – buried – barriers – burials) to cultural development.
- 9) Grandma doesn't wear modern clothes, she is (old fashioned – educated – local – young).
- 10) Little children must join educational (industries – opportunities – institutions – organization).
- 11) My brother works in the computer (opportunity – industry – community – facility).

- 12) Player should be well (educated – relaxed – played – trained) before the match.
- 13) Mary (deduced – produced – introduced – confused) her sister to Tom three years ago.
- 14) I never miss the (ability – opportunity – community – facility) to eat Italian food.
- 15) There are big differences in the (band – bend – bind – broadband) speed from country to country.
- 16) Our grandparents don't (take – get – go – have) online. We must (bridge – bring – make – build) the digital divide.
- 17) She drinks tea with the (most – least – lest – few) amount of sugar. She doesn't want to get fat.
-

Unit 5 (b)

Word	Definition
* matter	- a subject or situation that you must deal with.
* renewable	- something able to be new again
* global	- covering or affecting the whole world.
* global warming	- an increase in the Earth's temperature caused by pollution.
* genes	- parts of cells that control what is passed from parents to children.
* genetic engineering	- changing the genes of a living thing to make it different or useful to humans.
* artificial	- created by people. (not natural)
* artificial intelligence	- robot technology designed to work like the human mind.
* clone	- make an exact copy of living organisms (animals or plants).
* Optimistic	- expecting good things to happen showing positive feelings.
* pessimistic	- expecting bad things to happen in the future
* run out	- finish
* solar energy	- Energy that comes from the sun.
* modify	- change something slightly
* resist	- fight against
* famine	- shortage of food that causes people to die
* rise	- increase

* polar ice caps	- the ice around the north and south poles
* state	- condition
* endangered	- at a risk of no longer existing
* species	- type or category
* extinction	- a situation in which a plant or an animal stops existing
* take over	- control
* enslave	- to make somebody completely depend on something
* search engines	- it is a computer programme that searches for documents containing a particular word on the internet

Expressions:

- * run out
- * endangered species
- * take over
- * optimistic × pessimistic

Exercise

Underline the correct answer:

- 1) My dad works in a company that uses (newable – global – renewable – engineering) energy.
- 2) (Global – Artificial – Cloning – Rising) climatic changes may have been responsible for the extinction of dinosaurs.
- 3) Our bodies contains more than thirty thousand (states – caps – genes – rocks).
- 4) Scientists have used genetic (engineering – cloning – searching – extinction) to protect tomatoes against the effect of freezing.
- 5) That shop sells (modified – intelligent – artificial – pessimistic) flowers.
- 6) (Cloning – Creating – Modifying – Optimistic) people is rejected in all religions.
- 7) Suddenly, the car stopped. It has run (away – in – on – out) of petrol.
- 8) Jack is (robot – pessimistic – optimistic – sarcastic). He always sees the best in every situation.
- 9) Do you think it is dangerous to eat genetically (modified – engineering – cloning – modifying) food?
- 10) This medicine will help your body (arrest – resist – melt – search) the infection.
- 11) Many people have starved to death because of the (flood – volcano – famine – drought)

- 12) The house is heated by (engines – melting – genetic engineering – solar energy).
- 13) Global warming will cause the (extinction – distinction – destruction – instruction) of many kinds of animals.
- 14) She wants to study business administration so she can take (on – out – down – over) her father's company when he retires.
- 15) Women have been (saved – slaved – enslaved – survive) in many countries . They have to do what they are told.
- 16) I've never seen before these (state – extinction – genes – species) of fish. They look very beautiful.
- 17) Newspaper web sites should be available on all (modems – search engines – broadbands – artificial intelligence).
-

Unit 5 (c)

Word	Definition
* Cure	- to make an illness go away.
* Opinion	- your feelings or thoughts about somebody or something.

Expressing Opinion:

- In my opinion,
- To me ,
- I think,
- I believe,

e.g.: - In my opinion, French is a hard language to learn.

- To me, the red dress is nicer than the blue one

- I believe many species will be extinct by 2030 because of the global warming .

Agreeing	Disagreeing
- I agree (with / that)	- I don't think
- That's right	- I don't agree / disagree
<u>e.g.</u> – I agree with your plan	<u>e.g.</u> I disagree with your decision - I don't think it will rain

Exercise

Complete:

- 1) A: To me, lots of animals and plants won't exist any more
B: (agree)

- 2) A: people will live longer (opinion)
B: (disagree)

- 3) A: our planet will be in trouble. (opinion)
B: (agree)

- 4) A: there will be enough food for everyone. (opinion)
B: (disagree)

- 5) A: people will have more free time. (opinion)
B: (disagree)

Unit 5 (e)

- Do you have a minute? = Have you get a moment?
- of course = sure
- Done it! = Got it!
- It's a piece of cake = It isn't difficult

*** Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:**

[1] Andy : Sue, ?

Sue: Sure.

Andy:?

Sue: No problem

Andy: All right.

Sue : Got it! ?

Andy: Click on "Create a message" and type your message in when you finish click on (send)

Sue: ?

Andy: It isn't difficult. Don't forget to include the email address of the person you are sending it to!

Sue: Thanks, Andy.

[2] Jack : Can you help me fix my computer?

Jill:

Jack: Do you think I lost the data saved in it?

Jill:

Jill:

Jack: That's right. I'll buy a new one.

Writing

- Write six sentences about

The importance of new technology

Guiding words:

important – life – access – new technology – communicate – send emails – robot helper – CCTV cameras – laptops – music files – mobile phones.

Answer

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Student's Answer

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- Write six sentences about

Global Warming

Guiding words:

Earth – hotter – machine – oil – gas – coal – pollute – temperature – rising – polar ice caps – extinct – endangered species – save – our planet.

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Student's answer

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Module 6a - Danger down under

New Vocabulary:

<i>The Word</i>	<i>The meaning</i>
Safety	A state in which or a place where you are safe and not in danger or at risk.
Breaking	The act of destroying the power of something.
Law	The system of rules of a particular country, group, or area of activity.
(stole)Steal (v.) – stolen	To take something without the permission or knowledge of the owner.
Break into (v.)	To enter a place by force, especially for theft.
Spray (v.)(sprayed – sprayed)	To spread liquid in small drops over an area.
Vandalism	Any activity that is considered to be damaging or destroying something that was good and belonging to others.
Burglary	The crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things.
Theft	The crime of stealing.
Robbery	The crime of stealing from somewhere or someone.
Rob (v.) (robbed – robbed)	To take money or property illegally from a place, organization, or person, often using violence.
Shoplifting	The illegal act of taking goods from a shop without paying for them.
Picking pocket	The action of stealing from people's pockets.
Speeding	The act of driving faster than is allowed.
Stonefish	A tropical fish with sharp, poisonous spines.
Jellyfish	A sea creature with a soft, oval, almost transparent body.

Cone shell	A predatory mollusc of warm seas, with a conical, typically intricately patterned, shell. It captures prey by injecting venom, which can be lethal to humans, and the shells are popular with collectors.
Sting (v.)(stung – stung)	If a plant, animal, or insect stings you, a sharp part of it, usually covered with poison, is pushed into your skin so that you feel a sharp pain.
Attraction	Something that makes people want to go to a place or do a particular thing.
Wonder	An object that causes a feeling of great surprise and admiration.
Allow (v.)(allowed – allowed)	To give permission for someone to do something.
Resident	A person who lives or has their home in a place.
Seabed	The solid surface of the earth that lies under the ocean /sea.
Defend (v.) (defended –defended)	To protect someone or something against attack.
Spine	a long, sharp point like a needle growing out of an animal such as a hedgehog or a plant such as a cactus
Nasty (adj)	Dangerous or violent.
Venom	A poisonous liquid.
lethal	Causing death / extremely dangerous.
Thumbnail	The nail on the thumb.
Trick (v.)(tricked – tricked)	To deceive someone.
Poisonous	Very harmful and able to cause illness or death
Symptoms	Any feeling of illness or physical or mental change that is caused by a particular disease.
Properly	Correctly, or in a satisfactory way.
Appreciate	To recognize how good someone or something is and to value him, her, or it

(v.)(appreciated - appreciated)	
Treat (v.)(treated – treated)	To cure a person of a disease or heal an injury.
Attractive	Very pleasing in appearance or sound.
Toxic	Poisonous.
Innocent	Not guilty of a particular crime.
Occur (v.) (occurred - occurred)	To happen.
Fatal	Causing death.
Surf (v.)(surfed – surfed)	To ride on a wave as it comes towards land, while standing or lying on a special board.
Dusk	The time before night when it is not yet dark.
Dawn	The period in the day when light from the sun begins to appear in the sky.
Feeding	Taking food / eating something
Wallet	A small flat leather case used for holding paper money and tickets usually carried by a man in his pocket.

Underline the correct answer:

1. Mary turned on the hose and a jet of water (drove - sprayed – collected – dived) across the garden.
2. The report goes on to make a number of recommendations to improve (theft – safety – speeding – robbery) on aircraft.
3. They (stung – bitten – attacked – stole) jewellery valued at £50 000.
4. The police asked a lot of people about the (reef – attractions – burglary – speeding) that happened in one of the houses yesterday.
5. Australia's biggest (attraction – burglary – speeding - attractive) is the great barrier reef.

6. We spent a week visiting the (wonders – shells – thefts – residents) of Ancient Greek civilization.
7. The ship has been lying down on the sandy (stonefish - seabed – reef – spines) for more than 50 years.
8. I'm going to karate lessons to learn how to (spine – avoid – attack – defend) myself.
9. A long, sharp point like a needle growing out of an animal such as a hedgehog or a plant such as a cactus is a (reef – spine – seabed – resident).
10. Burglars (broke – stole – stung – robbed) into the house by forcing open a window and a door leading into the kitchen.
11. In an emergency you could get out through a window, but it would be a (nasty – wonder – colourful – sandy) drop.
12. This snake (venom – spine – shell – tail) has a dangerous effect which can be very painful and sometimes (amazing – soft – tricked – lethal).
13. Dean (tricked – wondered – avoided – stung) the old lady by giving her the false documents.
14. They (stole - robbed – broke – stung) the company during the holiday.
15. You mustn't swim at dusk or at dawn, which is shark (feeding – food – stinging – robbing).
16. Thousands of fish were killed as a result of (poisonous – venom – shallow – careful) chemicals from a nearby factory.
17. He's complaining of all the usual flu (spines – symptoms – sandals – wonders) - a high temperature, headache, and so on.
18. I think you don't (trick – allow – appreciate – treat) the value of this ring.
19. The doctor (treated – stung – defended – collected) Smith's illness with a new medical way.

20. Sara painted her room with pink to make it more (poisonous – attractive – shallow – careful).
21. Any activity that is considered to be damaging or destroying something that was good and belonging to others is a (theft – safety – vandalism – robbery)
22. We (suffered – surfed – solved – stood) the biggest waves ever on that beach.
23. As (dusk – desk – dawn – noon) fell, bats began to fly between the trees.
24. He set off to the countryside very early at (dusk – noon – dawn – morning) when the sun began to appear in the sky.
25. I think you should take your car to a good mechanic to repair it (properly – proper – partly – terribly).

Finish the following dialogues

Kate: What are we going to 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.

Module 6b - streetwise

New Vocabulary:

<i>The Word</i>	<i>The meaning</i>
Mugging	An act of attacking someone and stealing their money.
Sound (adj)	In good condition; not damaged or injured / excellent.
Victim	Someone or something that has been hurt, damaged, or killed.
Murder	the crime of intentionally killing a person
Crime	Illegal activities.
Stay in touch	To see someone or to communicate with someone regularly.
Attract (v.) (attracted – attracted)	To Cause (someone) to have a liking for or interest in something.
In advance	Before a particular time, or before doing a particular thing.
Tempt (v.) (tempted – tempted)	To make someone want to have or do something, especially something that is unnecessary or wrong.
Valuables	Small objects, especially jewellery, that might be sold for a lot of money.
Sight	The ability to see.
Lift (n.)	A free journey in another person's vehicle, especially a car.
Oncoming	Moving towards you or coming nearer
High-tech	Very modern looking or made with modern materials.
Gadget	A small device or machine with a particular purpose.

Aware (adj)	Having knowledge or experience of a particular thing
Seriously	In a serious way, not joking.
Out and about	Doing the things you usually do / going to a lot of different places, often as part of a job.
Still	Continuing to happen or continuing to be done.
Surroundings	The things and conditions around a person or thing.
Public (adj)	Relating to or involving people in general/ provided by the government for everyone.
Railway station	A place with one or more buildings and platforms where trains stop for people to get on or off.
Chance	the force that causes things to happen without any known cause or reason for doing so / luck.
personal	Relating or belonging to a single or particular person.
Approach (v.) (approached – approached)	To come near or nearer to something or someone

Underline the correct answer:

1. My (person – sight – lift – personal) opinion is that the students should do more work outside the classroom.
2. If your (seeing – sound – touch – sight) is poor, you should not drive a car.
3. These flowers are brightly coloured in order to (keep – plan – attract – taste) butterflies.
4. There were three (areas – murders – sights – sounds) in the town last year so the residents were very frightened for a while.

5. Mark (killed – stayed – attracted – planned) in touch with his classmates for a while after leaving school.
6. The shop expensive goods (gave – murdered – thought – tempted) the thieves to rob it.
7. If you're going to come, please let me know in (advice – advance – decision – touch).
8. Nancy lived in a clean white house made of the latest (hi-tech – low – lift – oncoming) materials.
9. You should still take your personal safety (series – serious – seriously – safe).
10. They put all their (victims – valuables – crimes – gadgets) in the hotel safe to keep them out of thieves' sights.
11. Have you seen this handy little (gadget – mugging – traffic – advice)? -it's for separating egg yolks from whites.
12. **A.** Were you (wear – aware – advance – public) of the speed you were driving at, madam?
B. No, officer.
13. Police are concerned that (surrounding – transport – mugging – gadget) is on the increase. A lot of people are complaining about it.
14. I'll give you a (lift – leaflet – victim – chance) to the train station if you like.
15. A taxi has dropped him and his luggage at the main (real – rail – railway – chance) station to take the train to London.
16. The doctor says she's making a good recovery, and she should be out and (in – about – on – off) in a few days' time.

17. We must check that we put everything in our suitcases and leave nothing to (touch – chance – attractive – public).
18. If you look out of the window on the left, you'll see that we're now (wearing – tempting – approaching – attracting) the Eiffel Tower.
19. Be aware of your (surroundings – transports – muggings – gadgets). Don't use your mobile if you think it might be stolen.
20. The car rushed onto the wrong side of the road and hit an (oncoming – aware – interesting – incoming) truck.

module 6c: Take it easy

New Vocabulary:

<i>The Word</i>	<i>The meaning</i>
Sit an exam (v.) (sat – sat)	to take an exam
Argue with (v.) (argued – argued)	To speak angrily to someone, telling that person that you disagree with them
Disagree (with) (v.) (disagreed - disagreed)	To have the different opinion, idea
Bully	Someone who hurts or frightens someone else, often over a period of time, and often forcing them to do something that they do not want to do.
Bully (v.) (Bullied – Bullied)	To hurt or frighten someone, often over a period of time, and often forcing that person to do something they do not want to do.
Tease (v.) (teased – teased)	To laugh at someone or say unkind things about them, either because you are joking or because you want to upset that person.
Put on weight	To become fatter X lose weight
Teenage	Denoting a person between 13 and 19 years old (teenage girl)
Tough	Difficult to do or to deal with.
Stress (v.) (stressed – stressed)	To feel worried and nervous.
Face (v.) (faced – faced)	To deal with it. `
Express (v.) (expressed – expressed)	To show a feeling, opinion, or fact.
Sympathy	Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone.
Secondary	Relating to the education of children approximately between the ages of 11 and 18 years old.
Advice (n.)	An opinion that someone offers you about what you should do.
Ignore (v.)	To intentionally not listen or give attention to.

(ignored – ignored)	
Cope (v) (coped – coped)	To deal successfully with a difficult situation.
Spread (v.) (spread – spread)	To distribute in a specified way / extend.
Note	A short explanation or an extra piece of information that is given at the bottom of a page, at the back of a book.
Turn out (phr. v)	Prove to be the case.

Underline the correct answer:

1. Mary always studies my revision (note – teenage – sympathy - advice) just before she goes into an exam.
2. Don't let anyone (bully – feel – express – face) you into doing something you don't want to do.
3. I would like to (stress – express – ignore – tease) my thanks for your kindness.
4. I always (disagree – sit – put on – tease) with my parents on choosing my own clothes.
5. My mother never takes sides when my brother and I (argue – sit – change – lose) with each other.
6. Tina used to hate being (teased – sat – moved – put on) about her red hair when I was at school.
7. You shouldn't eat that burger because you've (put – sit – feel – make) on weight lately.
8. Many homeless people are facing a (lonely – tough – bullied – teenager) winter. The weather is always cold.
9. Which of these problems (stresses – does – thinks – argues) you the most?
10. I don't have much (bored – sympathy – sad – better) for her. I think, she brought her troubles on herself.
11. I decided to follow her (secondary – advise – advice – problem) and go to bed early.

12. Try to (ignore – stress – get – join) the bullies when they call you names and don't show that you are upset.
13. My brother is 16 now. He is in (primary – preparatory – college – secondary) stage.
14. Peter had some hardships when he (stressed – coped – moved – changed) his school. He didn't have any friends at the beginning.
15. My sister decided to follow a diet. She wanted to (put – lose – have – tease) some weight. She wanted to be in shape.
16. Don't let anyone (bully – sit – move – disagree) you into doing something you don't want to do.
17. Joyce was so pleased as she ((stressed – coped – moved – advised) to a new house.
18. (Sit – Spread – Tease – Move) studying over several days. It'll help you prepare better for exams.
19. I hope everything (turns – loses – moves – sits) out for the best.
20. It must be really hard to (ignore – cope – advise – lose) with three young children and a job.

Module 6e: Oh dear!

Word	Meaning
Oh dear!	Used in expressions of surprise, dismay, or sympathy.
Accident	Something bad that happens that is not expected that often damages something or injures someone.
Partner	A person that you are closely involved with in some way.
Sprain (v.) (sprained – sprained)	To cause an injury to a joint by a sudden movement.
Bang (v.) (banged – banged)	To hit a part of the body against something by accident.
Twist (v.) (twisted – twisted)	To injure a part of body by suddenly turning.
Hurt (v.) (hurt – hurt)	To feel pain in a part of your body, or to injure someone or cause them pain.
Cheer up (v.) (cheered – cheered)	To start to feel happier.
Panic (v.) (panicked - panicked)	To suddenly feel so worried or frightened that you cannot think.
Ambulance	A special vehicle used to take sick or injured people to hospital.
Pain (n.)	A feeling of physical suffering caused by injury or illness.
Terrible	Very unpleasant.
Poor thing	A phrase used to denote sympathy for someone, usually in moment of misfortune

Finish the following dialogues:

Mike.....?

Mary: I hurt my back last night at basketball practice.

Mike:.....?

Mary: No, I'm seeing the doctor this afternoon.

Mike:?

Mary: I'm going with my mother.

Mike:.....

Mary: thanks. I'll let you know.

Finish the following dialogues:

Tom : I haven't seen you for a long time . Where have you been?

John :

Tom : Wow?

John : My uncle's farm is in London.

Tom :?

John : I have stayed there for a month .

Tom : Did you enjoy your stay ?

John :

Compositions:

Write a composition of six sentences "At the beach"

Guiding words:beach- sandy – jellyfish - windy- big waves- good for- surfing- shouldn't - sharks – dawn.

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Modal answer:

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Write a composition of six sentences "Coping with exams"

Guiding words: sit - exam – should - make - notes- remember - spread - several – shouldn't– stay up - talk – stress – good night's sleep.

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Modal answer

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Part Three

The Merchant of

Venice

Chapter One

Answer the following questions:

1- Why did lots of young men wanted to marry Portia?

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2- Why did Bassanio ask Antonio to lend him some money?

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3- Was Shylock a good person? Why?

4-

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4. What did the bond say?

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5. Why did Antonio want to borrow some money from Shylock?

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Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Antonio was a rich in Venice. His best friend was
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- 2- Lots of young men went to Portia's house in with many
..... They gave her lots of
- 3- Shylock was a He lent people money and made them
..... more than they had borrowed.
- 4- Shylock hated Antonio because Antonio money for
- 5- Antonio signed a It said that Shylock would lend him
..... coins for months and Antonio would give
Shylock a of his if he couldn't pay him back
on time.

Chapter Two

Answer the following questions:

1- How did Bassanio prepare for his visit to Portia?

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2- What was the plan of Portia's father to find the best husband for her?

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3- Did the African Prince accept to play the guessing game? Why?

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4. What would happen if a man guessed the box wrongly?

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Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Bassanio invited his good friends and to his party.
- 2- The African Prince selected the box and he read that he would find
- 3- The African Prince opened the box and found only a picture of a and a note saying that not all things that are gold.
- 4- The Spanish Prince selected the box and he read that he would find
- 5- The Spanish Prince opened the box and found only a picture of a and a note saying that he was not

Chapter Three

Answer the following questions:

1- Why did Jessica hate living with her father Shylock?

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2- Why was it difficult for Jessica to leave her father's house?

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3. Which metal box did Bassanio choose? Why?

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4. What did Portia give her finance? What did she tell him?

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5. How did Antonio become a poor man? Could he pay back the money to Shylock?

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Complete the following sentences:

1- Jessica did all the,, and
..... but her father never said to her

2- Jessica didn't want the to listen to her talking with
Lorenzo. She left the window straight to her room. She wrote Lorenzo
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3- Portia didn't want Bassanio to play the at once. She
liked him. She wanted him to spend some weeks at Belmont as
her before he had to a box.

4- Bassanio chose the box. When he looked inside, he saw
..... there. They were very happy. Portia said that Bassanio
was the best she could wish for.

Chapter Four

Answer the following questions:

1- What did Shylock do when the three months passed and Antonio couldn't pay back the money?

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2- When did Portia feel sorry for the merchant?

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3- What was Portia's reaction when she knew about Shylock's trick?

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4- Why did Portia write to her cousin, Doctor Ballerio?

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5- What did Portia decide to do to help Antonio?

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Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Portia wrote a short to her Doctor
He was a clever who spoke at all the most important
..... in Padua.
- 2- Antonio signed this saying that if he couldn't
Shylock back his 300 coins in three months, he would
..... him a pound of his
- 3- Shylock didn't feel sorry for because he lent for
free and hurt Shylock's
- 4- The Duke wrote to a clever in Padua, Doctor Ballerio to ask
for his in this trial.

Chapter Five

Answer the following questions:

1- Why didn't Portia, the lawyer, agree to let Shylock take the money and forget the pound of flesh?

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2. What made Portia and Nerissa surprised during the trial?

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3. From where did Shylock want to take his pound of flesh from the merchant's body?

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4. How did Doctor Balthasar rescue Antonio from death?

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5. What would happen if Shylock break the agreement?

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Complete the following sentences:

- 1- The lawyer's clerk was in clothes and the young lawyer was in the clothes that arrived for him from
- 2- Shylock smiled when Portia said that the of Venice couldn't stop him from taking a pound of from Antonio. He put his hand on the long in his
- 3- Shylock must show some
- 4- There were no to stop the after Shylock cut off the pound of flesh.
- 5- Shylock said that he would take gold coins from Bassanio in place of the of after that Antonio could go

Chapter Six

Answer the following questions:

1- Why couldn't Shylock take a pound of Antonio's flesh as he wanted?

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2- What happened to Shylock at the end? Why?

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3- Did Antonio show mercy to Shylock at the end? What did he tell him to do?

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4. Did Portia, the lawyer agree to take money? What did she ask for?

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5. Why couldn't Bassanio give the lawyer his ring?

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6. What did the clerk, Nerissa want for her hard work?

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Complete the following sentences:

- 1- The Duke showed to Shylock, so he wouldn't his life at the Duke's hands. Half of all that Shylock's had, would go to and half to the of
- 2- When Shylock knew that he would lose his money, house and business, he said that he preferred to
3. The was finished. Everybody had what they Shylock was and Antonio was a man once again.
4. The young lawyer and the must return to Padua.
5. Bassanio didn't recognize in her man's clothes.
6. Bassanio felt bad about not showing how he was to the young, so he took Portia's from his finger and sent Gratiano to give it to the

Chapter Seven

Answer the following questions:

1- What were Gratiano and Nerissa arguing about?

Why?.....
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2- Why did Bassanio give Portia's ring to the young lawyer?

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3. What was the good news that made Antonio a rich man once more?

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4. What was the good news that made Jessica and Lorenzo happy at the end?

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Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Late that night, Bassanio and Gratiano arrived back in -----.
Bassanio's friend ----- the ----- of -----
--came with them
- 2- Antonio made an agreement between ----- and her -----
-----, Bassanio. He promised her that from this day Bassanio would be
----- to her now and always.
- 3- Portia smiled and took the ----- from her bag. She gave it to
Antonio and told him to give it to her ----- . Then, Nerissa gave
her old ----- back to -----.
- 4- Bassanio learnt that the young ----- , Doctor Balthasar was
his wife, ----- . Gratiano learnt that the young -----
----- was his wife, -----.
- 5- Bassanio and Gratiano were very surprised but very happy to learn the
----- about their clever ----- . They stopped feeling -----
---- and ----- at once.

Part Four

Reading

Comprehension

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?

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2- How were messages sent by pigeons?

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3- For whom were the rewards given?

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4- Find out one word in the passage that means :

a- A place where birds live and lay eggs

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b- Surprising

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Choose a suitable answer:

1- Them in paragraph one refers to:

- a- Ancient Egyptians
- b- Games
- c- Carrier pigeons
- d- Ancient Greeks

2- Carrier pigeons were always in danger because of:

- a- Airplanes
- b- Man and other birds
- c- Governments
- d- 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 proper

ly. 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.