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North Gaza Directorate

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Training Material

First Semester

English

For

Palestine

Grade 10



اعداد : كجنت مبحث اللغة الانجليزية - شمال غزة

مشرفه اللغة الانجليزية - مديريه شمال غزة

أ / خالد جبر

حل الأستاذ / أشرف أبو سعدة

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Unit | 1

Listening



A. Listen and complete the notes.

1. Flight number
2. Departing at
3. Arriving at

B. Decide whether the following sentences are True or False (T/F):-

1. The two speakers in this conversation are Jenny and her father. ()
2. Jenny's father will not arrive Jerusalem until tomorrow. ()
3. Jenny thanked her father for helping her. ()

Speaking

A. What would you say in the following situations?

1. Your friend lost his passport and he couldn't travel abroad.
What about telling the police?
2. Your friend is a heavy smoker. He suffers from illness.
You shouldn't smoke

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. When you agree to do something, you say _____ (I disagree – I think so too – I'm afraid)
2. When you accept an apology, you say _____ (Can I help you – I advise you – Take it easy)

C. Complete the dialogue:

a. I've got that b. I'll take the details. c. Sorry to give you all this trouble d. Could you say that again

Jenny: Poor you! That's really bad.

Dad: The new flight number is PF253.

Jenny: Sorry., please?

Dad: It's PF253.

Jenny: Right. And what time does it leave?

Dad: It departs at fourteen fifty-five.

Jenny: Right, And what time does it arrive?

Dad: It gets into Arafat International at twenty-one forty-five.

Jenny: I'll email Basim right now.

Dad: Thanks, Jenny.

Jenny: Don't worry. It's no problem.

Dad: Well, I must go. Bye.

Jenny: Goodbye, Dad, and good luck!



Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 1

Hello Basim,

You don't know me, but my dad gave me your email address. You see, he's in contact with your father because he's joining your dad's farm research project next month. I'm writing now as I'd love to get to know you and also learn about Palestine. Then I hope to visit in the winter holidays. (They start on 23rd December and finish on 9th January.) Please write back!

Best wishes, Jenny Scott

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who is the writer of the e-mail?
The writer of the e-mail is Jenny Scott.
2. Why is Jenny's father in contact with Basim's father?
Because he's joining his dad's farm research next month.
3. When do the winter holidays start?
They start on 23rd December.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Basim knows Jenny well. (F)
2. Jenan wants to get to know about Palestine. (T)

Complete the following sentences:

1. Jenny's father gave her Basem's email address.
2. Jenny hopes to visit Palestine in the winter holiday.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. careful study = research.
2. following = next

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. take X gave.
2. front X back

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 4

Today, I have an appointment with Dr. Adnan Maqdisi, Director of the Jericho Farm Research Centre. I'm going to interview him about their work. I drive past fields of fruit and vegetables to reach the center. **There**, Dr. Maqdisi welcomes me and immediately says "First, I'm going to show you round. Let's go". I can see this is going to be a busy day. Soon, we're in a large science lab and I see scientists in white coats hard at work. Then, we pass through a warehouse and I notice various farm products – onions, tomatoes, oranges, beans and carrots. "I'll show you something". He says. We are experimenting with different kinds of tomato here. We're developing new kinds that will grow well in hot, dry conditions. When we pick **them**, we're going to test them in different ways. We're going to weigh them and check for quality and also for diseases".

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Why does Jenan write, 'I can see this is going to be a busy day'?
Because Dr. Maqdisi starts to show her around immediately.
2. What does Jenan see in the lab?
She saw scientists in white coats.
3. What kind of crops are they developing?
They are developing different kinds of tomato.
4. How are they going to test the new crops?
They are going to weigh them and check for quality and also for diseases.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Jenan saw scientists in white coats don't work. (F)
2. They are developing new crops that will grow in hot, dry conditions. (T)
3. The center aren't going to check the new crops for diseases. (F)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. When Jenan reached the center, Dr. Maqdisi **welcomes** her.
2. Dr. Maqdisi says they are **experimenting** with different kinds of tomato.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. realize =
3. improving = **developing**
2. examine = **test**.
4. illness = **diseases**

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. free X **busy**
3. different X **similar**
2. wet X **dry**
4. similar X **different**

F. What do the following words refer to:

1. **there** (Line 3): **in the center**
2. **them** (Line 8): **new kinds that will grow well in hot, dry conditions**



Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs in the box:

take off – take out – take over – put away – put down – put up – put on

1. Have a rest, Aunt Maha. I'll **take over** with the children for a while.
2. I'll **take** the children **out** to play in the park.
3. It's cold today, so they need to **put on** their hats and coats.
4. I'll **put** the coats **down** on the table.
5. I **put** the hats **away** in that cupboard last spring.
6. I remember that I **put up** a new shelf at the top. Look up there.
7. I'll **take off** my shoes and stand on a chair to look.

B. Replace the underlined words and phrases with words from the box:

cancelled – definite – in the lead – feed – predicts – district – region

1. It's now certain **definite** that the school trip will be on 15th March.
2. This area district is famous for producing excellent fruit.
3. With the heavy rain, they stopped **cancelled** the match just before it started.
4. Fareed was running the fastest and soon he was in first place **in the lead**.
5. At the zoo, you're not allowed to give food to **feed** the animals.
6. Palestine is in a part **region** of the world that produces excellent olives.
7. Mona often tells **predicts** what her test results will be.

C. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box:

show round – attach – take out – settling in – in contact – replying

1. If you'd like my new report on lions, I'll **attach** it to my next email.
2. If you're **replying** to Freya's letter, please say hello from me.
3. We should make our visitors welcome and **show** them **round** town.
4. Peter's been in Cairo for a month now, so I hope he's **settling in** well.
5. We should get **in contact** and find out how he's getting on.

D. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box:

weigh – farmland – succeeded – director – appointment – products

1. Who's the **director** of the Farm Research Centre?
2. What happens to your **products** after they leave the factory?
3. You have a very large area of **farmland** don't you?
4. You've **succeeded** in growing some of the biggest melons in the world! Hello.
5. I'm Alan Snow and I have an **appointment** with Dr Rania Badawi.

E. Complete the following with a word from the same word family:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Little Amer is getting big! How much does he weigh now? | (weight) |
| 2. I haven't checked Amer weight recently, he may become bigger. | (weigh) |
| 3. We haven't got much food in the house. | (feed) |
| 4. There's enough to feed the children. We can buy more later. | (food) |
| 5. What do you produce in this factory? | (products) |
| 6. Have you had much success with all your experiments, Dr Maqdisi? | (succeed) |
| 7. We've succeeded in producing several better kinds of vegetables. | (success) |

Language

A. Choose the correct answer in brackets:

1. The holidays (will start – **start** – are going to start – are starting) on 23rd December.
2. He (**is joining** – will join – is going to join – joins) your dad next month.
3. His flight (is going to depart – will depart – is departing – **departs**) at 8.30 am.
4. Jenny (is going to do – will do – **is doing** – does) volley ball training after school on Tuesday.
5. Look at the clouds over the mountains. It (**is going to rain** – will rain – is raining – rains) all day.
6. I'm tired! I (am going to collapse – **will collapse** – collapse) if we don't stop soon.
7. I'm sure that (is going to help – **will help** – is helping – helps) a lot.
8. What (do you do – will you do – are you doing – **are you going to do**) this evening?
9. I expect you (are going to enjoy – **will enjoy** – are enjoying – enjoy) the film. It's a great one.
10. I can see this (is – will be – **is going to be**) a great evening!

Literature "Around the World in Eighty Days"

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How does Mr. Fogg look like?
He was tall and good-looking.
2. Why did he need a servant?
To look after him.
3. Where is his servant from?
France.
4. What did he do before being Fogg's servant?
Circus acrobat and firefighter.
5. What does Fogg do in the Reform Club?
He reads newspaper and plays cards.
6. Did the police arrest the robber of the Bank of England?
No they didn't.
7. How long does it take to travel round the world according to Mr Fogg?
80 days.

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B. True or False:

1. Fogg does the same things at different times every day. (F)
2. Fogg is travelling around the world in eighteen days. (F)
3. Fogg's journey begins in London and ends in London. (T)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. Passepartout worked as **circus acrobat** and then **firefighter** in France.
2. The police have sent **detectives** round the world.
3. Fogg's journey will begin at **8:45** on **Wednesday 2nd October 1872**.
4. The world has grown smaller because of **fast ships** and **railways**.

D. Read the following quotation, then answer the question below:

"But if I succeed, you will give me \$ 20,000....."

1. Who said this? Where? **Fogg in the reform club**
2. What did the speaker want to do? **Travel around the world in 80 days.**
3. Whom does he travel with? **With Passepartout.**
4. If he didn't succeed, what would happen? **He will give Stuart £20,000.**

"Yes, in eighty days and we leave at 8:45"

1. Who said this? To whom? **Fogg to passepartout.**
2. Where were they leaving to? **Travel around the world in 80 days**
3. 3. The journey takes **80** days, and costs **20,000** pounds.

Writing

Write an email to your teacher explaining your plans for the next week.

You can use items: - study for English exam - go shopping - visit grandmother - make a cake



Unit 2

Listening

A. Listen to the following and decide if the following sentences are T or F.

1. Rami and Jack haven't met for ages. ()
2. Jenny did a lot of climbing and Jack did a lot of sailing. ()

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. They were away at a school (trip - camp - project) in the Lake District.
2. Jack has been training to have a place in the city's (junior - senior - Olympic) team.

Speaking

A. What would you say in the following situations?

1. Your friend: I'd love to visit London.

You: I'd prefer to visit Jerusalem. (you prefer visiting Jerusalem).

B. Complete the dialogue:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Jenny did a lot of sailing and I did a lot of climbing | b. I haven't seen you for ages |
| c. almost every day | d. what have you been doing since then |
| | e. It was really good |

Rami

Jack Oh, that's partly because we were away at school camp for a week.

Rami What was that like?

Jack

Rami What did you do there?

Jack

Rami Nice. But

Jack I've been training really hard for a place in City's junior team.

Rami Wow! Have you been training every day?

Jack Well,



Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 1

Jenny: Heh! We've been running and running for ages, but we haven't found another clue so far.

Perhaps we're going the wrong way!

Samar: No, we're coming out of the woods at last - here's the final tree.

Jenny: And our next clue! ... It's a riddle! What does it mean?

Samar: Aha! The first letter is in look, but not in book, so that's l. And next is a.

Jenny: Yes, so the third is k and the final letter is e ... lake.

Samar: And there's a sign along this track to the left: To the lake.

Now they really run. They want that prize! But something is wrong.

Jenny: We've been running for a minute, but we still haven't seen that wall.

This time, I think we have been going the wrong way.

Samar: You're right. Look, the sun is on our left. That means we're going west, not east!

Jenny: Oh, no! Quick - or the boys will win! Let's go!

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Why does Jenny think that they are going the wrong way?
Because they still haven't seen the wall.
2. What do the four letters mean?
The four letters mean "lake".

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. The next clue is near the final tree. (T)
2. The sun is on the right. (F)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. The girls have been running for ages, but they haven't found another clue so far.
2. The next clue is a **riddle**.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. hint = **clue**

2. reward = **prize**

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. previous X **coming**

2. lose X **win**

F. What do the following words refer to:

1. **it** (Line 4): **riddle**

2. **L** (Line 10): **Jenny**



Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 4

Mark Stubbs and his team wanted to be the fastest to row across the Atlantic from Canada to Britain. By 6:00 pm on 8th August 2004, after 40 days and 3,000 kilometers, **they** had nearly done it: their GPS showed they were just 450 kilometers from land. But that night, there was a terrible storm and at 2:30 am, a huge wave destroyed their boat and threw them into the sea. Luckily, they managed to save a small life raft, a satellite phone and their GPS. They climbed into the raft and they used the GPS to find their position. Then they called for help. With the GPS information, a ship found them at 6:30 am. Soon, **the men** were climbing the side to safety. GPS technology had saved their lives. GPS uses a network of satellites. Those orbit around Earth at 19,300 kph and the GPS equipment on the ground can always 'see' three or **more**. **It** measures its distance from each and from this works out its exact position

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What were the people in the boat trying to do?
They were trying to be the fastest to row across the Atlantic from Canada to Britain.
2. What three things saved their lives?
A small life raft, a satellite phone and their GPS
3. Why does GPS equipment need to see at least three satellites?
A small life raft, a satellite phone and their GPS
Because with only one or two, it can't work out exactly where you are.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. The people in the boat didn't manage to save a small life raft. (F)
2. A ship found them at six thirty am. (T)
3. GPS equipment needs to see three or more satellites to work out its exact position. (T)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. On 8th August 2004, showed they were **just 450 kilometers** from land.
2. The satellites orbit Earth at **19,300 kph**.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. almost = **nearly**

2. mentioned = **showed**

3. rescued = **saved**

4. location = **position**

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. slowest X **fastest**

2. day X **night**

3. constructed X **destroyed**

4. danger X **safety**

F. What do the following pronouns refer to?

1. **they** (line 2): **Mark Stubbs and his team**

2. **the men** (line 6): **Mark Stubbs and his team ...**

3. **more** (line 8): **satellites**

4. **It** (line 8): **GPS equipment**



Vocabulary

A. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box:

storm - scouts - clue - exact - tracks - satellite - prize - row - waves

1. They followed their first **clue** up a hill.
2. Jenny and Samar are school **scouts**.
3. They started running along a narrow country **track**.
4. The aim was to be the first to find a **prize**.
5. During the **storm** the wind did a lot of damage.
6. I need to know the **exact** size of the glass that you want.
7. We have to go through the **waves** to get to the beach and they're huge!
8. Are you calling us by **satellite**?



B. Complete the sentences with pairs of opposites from the box:

best - question - across - sister

1. I understand the **question** that you're asking. (answer)
2. We tested 18 cars and the Hilight was the **best** for safety. (worst)
3. This is a photo of my **sister** and she's a year older than me. (brother)
4. To get to the shoe shop, you need to go **across** this road, turn left and then take the first right. (along)

C. Replace the underlined words and phrases with words from the box:

orbits - points - life raft

1. If the big boat sinks, we will escape in our small boat to save our life **life raft**.
2. The moon goes round **orbits** Planet Earth every 24 hours.
3. It's a very narrow track and cars can only pass at two small places **points**.

Language

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. The girls have just (have set - **set** - has set - have been setting) off.
2. We still (**haven't found** - have found - have been finding) that wall.
3. We (have run - has been running - **have been running**) for ages.
4. The girls (have reached - **haven't reached** - hasn't reached) the lake yet.
5. They have already (**turned** - been turning - have turned)
6. How long (have she playing - **has she playing** - she has playing) tennis?
7. She (have been writing - have written - **has been writing**) since the age of four.
8. She (**has been talking** - have talked - have been talking) since she was a year old.
9. Satnavs (has become - have been becoming - **have become**) popular in recent years.
10. They (have run - **have been running** - has run) for ages but they haven't found a clue yet.
11. Last week, I (have written - write - **wrote**) a letter to my brother in Canada.
12. He (**didn't answer** - doesn't answer - hasn't answer) the question correctly yesterday.
13. The student (haven't left - **left** - leave) the school two hours ago.
14. She (has graduated - graduates - **graduated**) from university in 2005.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. My father bought a new car. (still ...)
My father still hasn't bought a new car.
2. I have already painted the wall. (... yet)
I haven't painted the wall yet.
3. They waited the bus two hours ago. (..... for two hours)
 - a. **They have waited the bus for two hours.**
 - b. **They have been waiting the bus for two hours.**



C. Write questions for the following answers:

1. **Q. What have they prepared?** (What / prepare)
A. They have started preparing the boat for a storm.
2. **Q. When did you see a ship?** (When / see)
A. We saw a ship in the distance this morning.
3. **Q. How long has Adel been playing tennis?** (How long / play)
A. Ali has been playing tennis since 2003.



Literature "Around the World in Eighty Days"

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is Mr. Fix? **He is London police detective.**
2. Why was Mr. Fix first interested In Fogg? **Because Fogg looked similar to the bank robber.**
3. Why did Fix decide to catch Fogg in India? **Because India was a British colony.**

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Mr. Fix went from Suez to **Bombay** by the **Mongolia**.
2. Mr. Fix decided to catch Fogg in **India/Calcutta**.

C. Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The angry priests attacked Passepartout because he didn't take off his shoes. (T)
2. The ship MONGOLIA took more than 10 days to reach Bombay. (F)

D. Read the following quotation, then answer the question below:

'You can't come in here like that. Get those shoes off your feet! Now!'

1. Who said? Where? **The persists to Passepartout.**
2. Why can't he come in like that? **Because everyone must first take off their shoes.**

Writing

Re-arrange the following sentences and make your story. (Use: First, Then, After that, Finally).

- (5) The boys were eating the chocolates when we arrived.
- (4) We ran east not west. So I expected the boys will win.
- (1) Samar and I went in a treasure hunt last month.
- (2) We began before the boys.
- (3) We followed the first clue that led us to the woods.



First, Samar and I went in a treasure hunt last month. We began before the boys. After that, we followed the first clue that led us to the woods. Then, we ran east not west. So I expected the boys will win. Finally, the boys were eating the chocolates when we arrived.

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Unit 3



Listening

Listen and make notes.

1. Doctor's advice:
2. Doctor's suggestion:
3. Did not need to.
4. Started:

Speaking

A. Complete the dialogue:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. I'd like to try skills for the home | b. Perhaps you could suggest a few things |
| c. I'd like to try something quieter | |

Carl Tell me, have you decided what you'd like to do?

Ross ,

Carl Yes, of course. Would you like to try an energetic activity or a quieter activity?

Ross ,

Carl Fine. Now, do you want to try learning skills for the home or learning skills for work?

Ross I'd like ,, I think.

B. What would you say in each of the following situations:

1. You want your brother to close the window.
Could you close the window, please?
2. Offer to get your sick friend some soup.
Shall I get you some soup?
3. You see a terrible accident.
What a terrible accident!
4. You advise your friend to stop smoking.
You should stop smoking.

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 1

... My family are sports crazy. My brother, Mark, is very energetic. He plays for the senior rugby team at our local club, and we all have to watch all **their** matches! (Oh, sorry: you might not know about rugby. It's a bit like football. In football you can't carry the ball, but in rugby you can carry **it**: you don't have to kick it all the time.) I prefer to go camping though. I belong to the scouts and we always go in summer. We cross from North Island to South Island. You should see it. You'd love it. I could email you some photos. Shall I do that? (And could you send me some photos of Palestine?) Photography's my other big interest. I'm the one with the camera at Mark's recent match against an Australian team.

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What is rugby?
It's a bit like football, but in rugby you can carry it.
2. When do the scouts go camping?
They go camping in summer.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. The family plays for the rugby team. (F)
2. In rugby you can carry the ball. (T)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. She belongs to the scouts and they always go in summer.
2. Her other big hobby is photography.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. join = belong to
2. hobby = interest

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. junior X senior
2. receive X send

F. What do the following words refer to:

1. their (Line 2): The senior rugby team at our local club
2. it (Line 3): the ball

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 4

Joe loves bikes – especially looking after them. At 14, he badly needed to get a bigger bike, but his dad had lost his job, so the family could not afford to buy him one. He had to think of something else. One day, a neighbour was throwing away an old bike. The frame was damaged and it needed a new wheel, but everything else was fine. When Joe asked, Mr Wilson said, 'Take it. If you can repair or recycle it, I'll be happy.' Joe then found a similar old bike on the internet – for free. Several parts were missing, but the frame and wheels were good. So that weekend, he was able to build his new bike – and he did not have to pay anything for it! Since then, he has constructed similar cheap bikes for several friends. He is now thinking this could become a real business when he leaves school.

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Why did Joe have to build a bigger bike?
Because his family could not afford to buy him a new bike
2. Who helped Joe to start?
His neighbour.
3. How do we know that his products are popular?
Because he has constructed similar cheap bikes for several friends.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Joe loves bikes but doesn't look after them. (F)
2. His neighbour doesn't accept to give him the old bike. (F)
3. Joe discovered that recycled bikes could become a real business. (T)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. Joe's father couldn't buy him a new bike because he had lost his job.
2. The old bike needed a new wheel and its frame was damaged.
3. Joe has built similar for several friends.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. particularly = especially
2. required = needed
3. career = job
4. constructed = built

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. well X badly
2. won X lost
3. new X old
4. incapable X able to

F. What do the following pronouns refer to:

1. them (line 1): bikes
2. one (line 2): bike
3. it (line 4): old bike
4. this (line 8): constructing similar cheap bikes



Vocabulary

A. Replace the underlined words and phrases with words from the box:

forest – turned into – for free – interests – missing – decorate – exam

1. Huda doesn't have any hobbies **interests** to give herself a rest from work.
2. We have an important test **exam** at the end of the year.
3. There are over a million trees in the very large woods **forest** here. It's huge!
4. By autumn, the young birds had become **turn into** adults.
5. All the walls look very dark. We need to paint **decorate** the whole house.
6. We can get into the museum without paying **for free**.
7. We counted the children and one of them was not there **missing**.

B. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box:

quad bikes – practice – farmers – castle – arranged – accept – rugby – business – senior

1. Yes, I've **arranged** an appointment with the doctor.
2. Mark plays for the **senior** rugby team, doesn't he?
3. Then let's have a race round it on our **quad bikes**.
4. We haven't had enough **practice** before the big match tomorrow.
5. I've heard you play **rugby** here and not football.
6. Did they really use to make the **frames** of planes from wood?
7. Is Tariq's new internet **business** doing well?
8. Where did they get all the stone to build that huge **castle**?
9. Are you going to **accept** their job offer?

C. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box:

afford – business – castle – decorate – frame – for free – on my own – recycle

1. All students are offered **for free** accommodation.
2. Joe is thinking constructing cheap bikes could be a real future **business**.
3. They aren't here now, so I have to do the job **on my own**.
4. The **castle** is a very beautiful ancient building for the king.
5. It's too expensive, I can't **afford** it.
6. They **decorated** the room for the party.
7. The picture has a very beautiful **frame**.
8. People should **recycle** waste.

D. Complete the following with a word from the same word family:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. His behavior was not acceptable . | (accept) |
| 2. He sent her a very colorful picture. | (colour) |
| 3. They have added the missing parts. | (miss) |
| 4. The wedding had a wonderful arrangements . | (arrange) |
| 5. Every morning, he starts with energetic activities. | (energy) |
| 6. She is crazy about photography . | (photo) |
| 7. He swam across the river. | (cross) |
| 8. It is a very interesting subject. | (interest) |

E. Complete the sentences with verbs in the box:

make – lose – accept – do – go – play

1. Tom prefers the old ways. He takes a long time to **accept** an idea that's new.
2. I'm not very well. I'm going to **make** an appointment to see the doctor.
3. Our team are doing well. They haven't **lost** a match all year!
4. I usually **go** running after school.
5. We sometimes **play** tennis in the park.
6. We have to **do** homework for both.



Language

A. Choose the correct model verb in brackets:

1. I've forgotten my key, so I (will - mustn't - **can't**) open my car.
2. I lost my pen! It (has to - **might** - shall) be on the table.
3. You (**must** - mustn't - might) help your mother at home.
4. Tomorrow is a holiday, we (have to - **don't need to** - should) get up early.
5. You (should - must - **mustn't**) eat in the class.
6. I (**may** - shall - ought to) come to the party, I'm not sure.
7. You (can - must - **can't**) smoke in the hospital.
8. (Can - **Could** - Must) you tell me the way to the Bank, please?
9. I (**have to** - may - could) go now. Dad is calling!
10. It's raining outside. You (**ought to** - can - can't) wear your coat.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. It is very important to obey the law. (have to)
You have to obey the law.
2. It is necessary for us to pass the exam. (need)
We need to pass the exam.
3. It is a good idea to check your work carefully. (should)
You should check your work carefully.
4. It is possible for me to be on time to class. (May)
I may be on time to class.
5. It is necessary for the driver to stop when the light is red. (must)
He must stop when the light is red.

Literature "Around the World in Eighty Days"

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What would happen if the British police catch Passepartout?
He would have big problems
2. Why has the train stopped?
Because the railway stops there.
3. What does suttee mean?
Habit. They will burn the woman alive with her dead husband.
4. How could Fogg and Passepartout rescue the woman?
Passepartout stayed in the dead man place.

B. Decide whether the following sentences (T) true or (F) false:

1. Passepartout had made two mistakes in India. (T)
2. Mr. Fogg bought a camel after the train had stopped. (F)
3. The woman was burnt alive with her dead husband. (F)
4. Fogg bought an elephant and bought a guide. (F)
5. Finally, the woman's life was saved. (T)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. Fogg bought an **elephant** and got a **guide**.
2. They heard a strange **voice** **through** the forest.
3. The dead man jumped with **the woman** and said **let's go!**
4. They raced away before the crowd **understood** **what was happening**.

D. Read the following quotation, then answer the question below:

"This is a suttee."

1. Who said this? To whom?
Sir Francis to Fogg.
2. What did the speaker mean?
They will burn the woman alive with her dead husband.



Write the full and the short forms of the following words:

Write three very short paragraphs about free time activities that you enjoy.

-

Unit 4

Listening

A. Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. The accident happened at (6:55 – 5:07 – 7:05)
2. The boy's name is (Paula Bean – Peter Price – Peter Benn)
3. The boy was coming out of (city road – London road – Lebanon road)
4. The bike of the boy was (green – blue – red)

B. Listen and decide if the following sentences are True or False.

1. The police officer is investigating Paula Benn ()
2. Paula Benn doesn't know the boy. ()
3. The boy was riding a motorcycle ()
4. It was almost dark by the time of the accident ()

Speaking

A. What would you say in the following situations.

1. *Your friend:* If you decided to join the emergency services, would you be a firefighter?
You: I'm not sure. Perhaps, I'll become a paramedic. (say your opinion)
2. *Sami:* Are you afraid of being up high?
You: I'm not afraid of being up high but I'm scared of sharks, snakes and lions.
(say things you are scared of)

B. Complete the dialogue:

- a. did it happen b. Did you see c. I was going to the university d. When did it happen

The police officer (PO) investigating Ali about an accident which happened in Jalal Street at 7 o'clock!

PO: the accident?

Ali: Yes I did.

PO: Where

Ali: It happened in the middle of Jalal Street, near Al-farra Tower.

PO:?

Ali: It was at 7 o'clock in the morning.

PO: What were you doing there at an early hours?

Ali:?

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 1

We do many different things in this amazing job. Here's just one twelve hour day.

1:30 pm. The police call us to a road accident. There's no fire, but a driver is caught inside her car. We free her with our special cutting equipment. Then the paramedics take over.

3:30 pm. There's training back at the fire station. Today it's 'How to deal with dangerous chemicals'. Even the older officers are there. In this job, training never ends!

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Why do the police call the fire service?
Because there was a road accident.
2. What is the training about?

It is about how to deal with dangerous chemicals.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Fire service is amazing job. (T)
2. They couldn't free the driver from the car. (F)



C. Complete the following sentences:

1. The firefighters free the driver with their special **cutting equipment**.
2. In fire service, **training** never ends.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. career = **job**
2. tools = **equipment**

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. outside X **inside**
2. give up X **take over**.

F. What do the following words refer to:

1. **her** (Line 2): the driver
2. **it** (Line 4): **training**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 4

Young nurse Helen West, 19, had a lucky escape last night when **her** tenth-floor apartment caught fire and two brave officers saved her life. At 11 pm, she suddenly smelt fire from the direction of the kitchen. When she opened the door, everything was on fire. She closed the door quickly, but thick black smoke started coming under **it**. The outside door was in the kitchen, so she desperately needed another way out. There was only the bedroom window and outside that there was just a narrow ledge, 15 centimeters wide – and 30 meters **up**. "I was really scared, but there was nowhere else to go", Helen said later. Smoke was coming into the bedroom fast. She climbed out and lowered her feet to the ledge. "And then I shouted for help!". Luckily, some neighbors heard her and immediately called the fire service. A fire engine arrived ten minutes later and then, too, the police and an ambulance. However, the ladder was ten metres short! There was only one thing to do. Officers Dave Yates and Ken Winterton rushed up to the tenth floor, smashed the door of the empty flat next to Helen's and raced to the window. Dave leaned out and Ken held **him**. Dave reached for Helen and shouted, 'Jump!'

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Why did Helen climb out of the window?
Because it was the only way to get out her flat.
2. Who called the rescue services?
The neighbor did.
3. What did the firefighters try to do?
They tried to use the ladder to get into the flat
4. What did they then do instead?
They went up to the flat next to Helen's and tried to rescue her from its window.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Helen's apartment was at 8th floor. (F)
2. The outside door was in the kitchen. (T)
3. The ladder was 30 meters high. (F)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. She suddenly smelt fire from **the direction of the kitchen**
2. **Smoke** was coming into the bed room fast.
3. A **fire engine** arrived ten minutes later.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. rescued = **saved**
2. way = **direction**
3. frightened = **scared**
4. phoned = **called**

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. old X **new**
2. following X **next**
3. wide X **narrow**
4. slow X **fast**

F. What do the following words refer to:

1. **her** (line 1): **Helen West**
2. **it** (line 4): **the door**
3. **up** (line 6): **the height of the flat**
4. **him** (line 11): **Dave**



Vocabulary

A. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box:

costs - ladder - paramedics - smash - floor - service - ambulance - explosion - partners - faulty

1. Do firefighters and **paramedics** ever work together?
2. Firefighters and paramedics work closely as **partners** when people need medical help.
3. All the equipment that firefighters use **costs** thousands of dollars.
4. I expect it's hard work in the fire **service** especially when you go out to a big fire.
5. Firefighters always check everything because **faulty** equipment can kill.
6. I've heard that Helen lived on the top **floor** of the building.
7. The firefighters' **ladder** wasn't big enough to reach Helen's flat.
8. That **ambulance** is going very fast.
9. If you aren't careful, you'll **smash** the glass.
10. Was anyone hurt in the **explosion** at the factory?

B. Replace the underlined words and phrases with words from the box:

ledge - nowhere - lower - on fire - thanks to - shoot out - examined

1. After the accident, we looked carefully at **examined** the boat for damage.
2. Because of **thanks to** everyone's hard work, our team won first prize.
3. The flames moved very fast **shot out** of our houses very quickly.
4. Help! The house is burning on fire **on fire**!
5. Let's gently bring down **lower** the big cupboard from the window.
6. The climbers found a shelf **ledge** that was wide enough to sleep on.
7. I'm board ! I've nothing to do and no place **nowhere** to go!

C. Complete the sentences with pairs of opposites from the box:

leave - lowered - narrow - learnt - empty - dead

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. This road is too narrow for our fire engine. | (wide) |
| 2. What time does our plane leave London? | (arrive) |
| 3. I need some oil, but this bottle is empty . | (full) |
| 4. I think this plant is dead We'd better throw it away. | (alive) |
| 5. People weren't buying our cakes, so we lowered the price. | (raised) |
| 6. I've just learnt how to make a chocolate cake. | (taught) |

D. Complete the following sentences with the correct part of speech of words in brackets:

1. I'm **bored** (boring), I've nothing to do!
2. We had to carry heavy box all day. It was **exhausting** (exhausted) work.
3. There's more bad news about earthquakes again, it's **depressing** (depressed).
4. We're going on a holiday tomorrow and I'm very **excited** (exiting).

E. Complete the table with adverb forms:

adjective	adverb	adjective	adverb
beautiful	beautifully	possible	possibly
early	early	good	well
hard	hard	fast	fast
easy	easily	happy	happily
efficient	efficiently	gentle	gently
safe	safely	final	Finally
special	specially	healthy	healthily

Language

Complete sentences with correct form of words in brackets:

1. **Luckily** (Lucky), he managed to save the GPS and a small life raft.
2. The fire was growing **quickly** (quick).
3. When Ali collapsed, doctor found out that he is still **alive** (life).
4. Workers usually work so **hard** (hard)

Literature "Around the World in Eighty Days"

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What did Fix want the priests to tell the police?
He wanted them to tell the police about what Passepartout did in the temple.
2. Why was Passepartout surprised in the court-room?
Because his shoes was with the judge.
3. How did Fogg manage to keep himself and Passepartout out of the prison?
He paid two thousand pounds as a bail.
4. Where did Fogg and the others go after they'd left the court?
They went to the port.
5. Why did Fix decide to go to Hong Kong?
Because Hong Kong was a British colony and he could arrest Fogg there.

B. Decide whether the following sentences (T) true or (F) false:

1. A fire officer stopped Fogg and the others when they got on the train in Calcutta. (F)
2. Inside the strange building, there was a judge and a crowd of people. (T)
3. Fogg sat down and angrily said: "How many days must we stay?" (F)
4. The Rangoon arrived at Singapore Island half a day early on Thursday, 31st October. (T)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. Fogg realized that the strange building was a **court-room**.
2. The Rangoon was soon leaving Calcutta for **Hong Kong**.
3. On the ship, Fix wanted to ask Passepartout about the young **woman** that was travelling with him and his master.

D. Read the following quotation, then answer the question below:

"Is he watching my master for the Reform Club people."

1. Who said this? **Passepartout**
2. What does the pronoun he refer to? **Mr. Fix**

Writing

Re-arrange these sentences, and then make your paragraph. Connect sentences together with (First - Then - After that - Finally)

- a. (4) He fell to a ledge below and hurt himself badly
- b. (1) We went on a holiday in Jericho.
- c. (7) When he was ready to leave hospital, the doctor advised him not to go climbing anymore.
- d. (6) He came 30 minutes later
- e. (2) My brother quietly climbed the fence
- f. (3) A rock under him suddenly collapsed
- g. (5) Dad called the ambulance and rescued him.

First, we went on a holiday in Jericho. **Then**, my brother quietly climbed the fence. **After that**, a rock under him suddenly collapsed. **Then**, he fell to a ledge below and hurt himself badly. Dad called the ambulance and rescued him. **After that**, help came 30 minutes later. **Finally**, when he was ready to leave hospital, the doctor advised him not to go climbing anymore.



Unit 5

Listening

A. Listen to the following and decide if the following sentences are (T) or (F):.

1. According to the speaker, the best weather will be in the North. ()
2. The speaker is explaining how will be in the whole regions of the country. ()

B. Listen to the following and choose the correct answer.

1. The speaker is (geologist – weather forecaster – scientist)
2. The speaker is talking about: (tomorrow's weather – today's weather – yesterday's weather)

Speaking

A. What would you say in the following situation?

1. What is the weather like? (ask about the weather)
- It's rainy.
2. Which natural disasters would you be most afraid of? (Giving opinion)
- I would be most afraid of hurricanes.

B. Complete the dialogue:

a. sunny b. What are you doing Ali c. That sounds fine d. wonderful e. What about

Soha:?

Ali: I'm watching the weather forecast.

Soha: How is the weather today?

Ali: They say it will be The sun will shine all the day.

Soha: going to the beach?

Ali:! Let's take my aunt with us.

Soha:



Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 1

Good evening and welcome to today's World Weather report. Well, the weather's been even busier and even more exciting than usual, especially in North America and Asia! As we move into the early summer, temperatures have been rising more quickly than normal and this is producing dangerous weather conditions. Let's start in South Asia with the Himalayas. Here in the world's highest, most dramatic mountains, snow and ice are melting earlier and faster than usual and this is causing more avalanches. And as melting continues, enormous quantities of water are entering the great rivers of India and Bangladesh. These are already rising and causing floods. Let's move now to South-East Asia. There, a big storm with heavy rainfall of over 700 mm and wind speeds as high as 120 kph has smashed into the Philippines. It isn't as violent as some other storms, but it's bad enough to cause many problems. Mudslides on steep hills have destroyed many homes and worse is expected. Emergency workers are moving people away from more dangerous areas to places of safety.

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What is the text about?
It is about the weather.
2. What is happening to the snow and ice?
Snow and ice are melting earlier and faster than usual.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Enormous quantities of water are entering the great rivers of India and Bangladesh. (T)
2. Mudslides on steep hills have built many homes. (F)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. **Temperature** have been rising more quickly than normal.
2. The wind speeds of the storm in South-East Asia are as high as **120 Kph**.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. particularly = *especially*

2. huge = *big*

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. safe X *dangerous*

2. built X *destroyed*

F. What do the following word refer to:

It (Line 9): *storm*

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 4

We cannot live without the sun's heat or the air that we breathe, but **these** givers of life can also become dangerous killers. Moreover, they can behave even more dangerously when they are combined with another great natural force: water.

The largest and most destructive results of **this** are hurricanes. **These** huge storms can hit land so powerfully that they destroy everything in their path. Wind speeds are 118 kph or more and they really are huge – as much as 800 kilometers across. Hurricanes are so dangerous that everything possible is done to work out **their** speed and direction. A big hurricane can cause such great destruction that early warnings may save many lives. Information is therefore collected from space satellites. Weather balloons and weather stations on land and at sea and forecasts have become very accurate.

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Name the three things in nature that combine to produce hurricanes.

The sun's heat, air and water.

2. Find the wind speed that turns a storm into hurricane.

118 kph

3. Say how hurricane forecasters get their information.

From space satellites, weather balloons and weather stations.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Our lives are possible without the air. (F)

2. Hurricanes are not dangerous. (F)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. If the sun's heat and air combine with **water** they behave more dangerously.

2. When wind speeds are 118 kph, they called **hurricanes**.

3. If early warnings may not work, **hurricanes** will cause great destruction.

D. Get from the passage the synonyms of:

1. go together = **combine**

2. power = **force**

3. effect = **Cause**

4. struck = **hit**

E. Get from the passage the opposites of:

1. die X **live**

2. artificial X **natural**

3. safe X **dangerous**

4. small X **big**

F. What do the following words refer to:

1. **these** (line 1) : sun's heat and air.

2. **this** (line 4) : combination of givers of life with the water.

3. **These** (line 4) : hurricanes.

4. **their** (line 7) : hurricanes.

Vocabulary

A. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box:

tornado – escaped – hit – hill – heat – wildfire – violent

1. Luckily, most people had **escaped** from the hurricane.

2. The **heat** is terrible in this little room. It's far too hot for me!

3. When hurricane Katrina **hit** the city, it did terrible damage.

4. Let's climb the **hill** together.

5. It was a **violent** tornado as it picked up the cars and smashed them down again.

6. Did the **tornado** do much damage as it moved along the road?

7. Is it true that **wildfire** are burning the forest?



B. Replace the underlined words and phrases with words from the box:

as – properly – melted – approached – poor – combine – properly

1. When the weather got warmer, our snowman turned into water **melted**.
2. While as I was studying, my brother broke a vase.
3. If you are going to do a job, make sure you do it in the right way **properly**.
4. When you put together **combine** the colours red and yellow, you get orange.
5. As we got near **approached** the village, we could hear the sound of music.
6. We measured everything carefully: we needed our plans to be exact **accurate**.
7. We lost everything in the storm. Suddenly, we were without money **poor**!

C. Complete the following with a word from the same word family:

1. Hurricanes are so **dangerous** that they could damage every thing in their path. (danger)
2. You should be **accurate** when you answer this question. (accurately)
3. People can't live without the sun's **heat** (hot)

D. Choose the correct form of the words in brackets:

1. This vase will break very easily, so please be **careful** with it. [careful - carefully]
2. Things aren't going well, but I'm still **hopeful** our team can win. [hopeful - hopefully]
3. Can I **help** you? You seem to be lost. [help - helpful]

Language

A. Choose the correct answers:

1. We are not (**strong** - stronger - strongest) enough to stop the forces of nature.
2. I am very (**good** - well - better) at English language.
3. Wind speeds are as (**high** - higher - highest) as 120kph.
4. Earthquakes can hit land with (so - **such** - less) great power that they destroy everything.
5. She paints so (beautiful - **beautifully** - such) that everyone wants to buy them.
6. She is the (**most** - more - less) excellent student at English subject.
7. Sea floods in the south cause (greater - great - **the greatest**) damage of all.
8. River floods are now (**worse** - the worst - bad) than they used to be.
9. Floods spread (**widely** - the most widely - more widely) across the land.

B. Rewrite the following using words in brackets:

1. The old walls were too weak to stand against the wind. (strong)
The old walls weren't strong enough to stand against the wind.
2. The dress wasn't big enough for her to wear. (too to)
The dress was too small for her to wear.
3. Sea floods in the South sometimes cause greater damage than sea floods in the North. (not as...as)
Sea floods in the North sometimes don't cause damage as great as sea floods in the South.
4. The land closer to the mountains is steeper than the land closer to the sea. (not as...as)
The land closer to the sea isn't as steep as the land closer to the mountains.
5. Transport was so bad that people could not escape. (such That)
It was such bad transport that people could not escape.
6. They were such a powerful hurricanes that they destroy everything. (so That)
The hurricanes were so powerful that they destroy everything.



Literature "Around the World in Eighty Days"

A. Answer the following questions:

- Did Fogg find Aouda's uncle? Why?
No, he didn't. Because Aouda's uncle moved to Europe.
- Why was it a good idea to sail the small boat to Shanghai and join the Carnatic there?
Because the Carnatic could cross the open sea to Yokohama.

B. Complete the following sentences:

- Fix planned to keep passepartout taking to *lose the Carnatic*.
- Fogg offered the captain of Tankadere **100 £** a day for his trip.

C. Decide if the following statements are True or False:

- Passepartout agreed to help Fix for £ 500 (F)
- Fogg planned to take a small boat to Yokohama (T)

D. Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:

"We're going to arrive 24 hours late"

- Who said this to whom?
The captain of Rangoon to Fogg.
- Why were they late? *Because a storm hit the Rangoon and slowed her badly.*
- The journey from Singapore to Hong Kong took *seven days*.

Literature "Around the World in Eighty Days"

A. Answer the following questions:

- How many miles a day did the Tankadere have to travel to reach Shanghai?
200 miles a day.
- Why did Fogg ask Bunsby to use the gun?
Because it would make the General Grant stop and help them.

B. Complete the following sentences:

- The new plan was to sail **800** miles up the coast of China to catch the General Grant.
- Fogg had promised **200£** extra for reaching Shanghai on time.

C. Decide if the following statements are True or False:

- Captain Bunsby and his five-men crew sailed the Tankadere out of Hong Kong. (F)
- The General Grant started rising slowly over the horizon. (T)

D. Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:

"We need to find a port"

- Who said this to whom? *Bunsby to Fogg.*
- How was the speaker? *He was worried.*

Writing

Invite your friend to visit Palestine and describe the weather of Palestine to encourage her to visit your country

You can use the following words:

- located - Mediterranean - middle - hot - sunny - cold - rainy - some mountains - temperature



Unit 6

Listening

A - Listen and tick (✓) to the expressions that you hear :

- a) It's really good to see you () b) It's really good to meet you ()
a) How have you been keeping? () b) How have you been doing ? ()

B- Listen and choose the correct answer

1. Salwa Rafiq was a student at (London – Manchester – Oxford) University.
2. Dr. Scott is working at a farm research project near (Jenin – Hebron - Jericho)

C- Listen decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

1. Salwa and Dr.Scott first met in London. ()
2. They last met four years ago. ()

Speaking

A. What would you say in the following situations:

1. You met your friend after a long time. (greet him warmly)
.....
2. You saw by accident your relative who returned back after along travel (ask about details)
.....
3. You want to borrow your friends book which is about the history of Jerusalem (request)
.....
4. Your teacher is speaking too quickly .(request)
.....

B. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Sami :

Ali : I'm looking for information about

Sami : Who is Mahmoud Darwish ?

Ali : He was a great Palestinian

Sami :

Ali : I'm preparing a school project .

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Period 1

Mahmoud Darwish was born in 1942 in Al-Birwah, near Acre. When the Israelis attacked in 1948, his family were forced to leave and become refugees in Lebanon. They returned a year later, but their village had disappeared: instead, a new Israeli settlement stood there. They were exiled to another village and Darwish grew up as a refugee in his own land. As a young man, he joined a Haifa newspaper in 1959. After he had been there for just a year, he published his first book of poetry. Ten years later, he became the newspaper's editor, but he continued his own writing, too. His poems about the Palestinian experience became internationally known. He used to travel – without a travel permit – to give readings of his poetry, but Israeli actions, including house arrest, made life very difficult. Finally, in 1970, Darwish left and went into exile in Beirut. During the following 26 years, he lived in Cairo, London, Paris and Tunis and continued writing. In 1996, thousands welcomed his return. He was delighted that people had not forgotten him. He then became active in the government and he also did important cultural work in Ramallah and Amman until he died tragically early in 2008.



A. Answer the questions:

1. What happened to Darwish's family in 1948? His family were forced to leave and become refugees in Lebanon.
2. What happened to Darwish's village? Had disappeared.
3. Why was Darwish very pleased when he returned to Palestine in 1996? people hadn't forgotten him.
4. When was Darwish born and What year did he die? (1942-2008)
5. When did he publish his first book? 1960

B. Choose the correct answer :

1. Darwish passed away in (**2008** - 1996 - 1948).
2. His poems about the Palestinian experience became (**famous** - unknown - local)

C. Find from the passage

1. Meaning of: pleased = **delighted** - necessary = **important** - passed away = **died**
2. opposite of: defended X **attacked** - excluding X **including** - earlier x **later**
3. The underlined words and phrases refer to :
village: Al-Birwa they : Darwish's family there : Haifa newspaper
(**became internationally known**) his poems about the Palestinians experience.

D. Decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) :

1. Mahmoud Darwish became a refugee at the age of 16. (F)
2. A Jewish settlement stood in the place of Al-Birwa. (T)
3. Darwish used to travel with a travel permit. (F)
4. The Israelis attacked Al-Birwa village in 1942. (F)

Vocabulary



A Complete the following sentences with words from the box:

settlements - permit - delighted - published - lab - x-ray - war - radiation
- cultivating - refugees - attacked - exile - give up - university - abroad

1. You can't leave abroad without a travel **permit**.
2. Darwish **published** over thirty books , most were about Palestine.
3. When Israel **attacked** Gaza , many families were forced to leave home
4. Palestinian people grew up as a **refugees** after the 48 catastrophe.
5. Don't **give up** now ! we are about to finish and succeed .
6. Israel forced million of Palestinians to leave homes and went into **exile**.
7. There was a terrible world **war** during the period (1914 - 1918) .
8. My brother doesn't live here now. He's moved **abroad** .
9. Doctors use **x-ray** to treat various diseases such as the cancer
10. People started **cultivating** crops near the dead sea thousands of years ago .
11. Scientists are experimenting new chemical reaction in the science **lab**.
12. I have been studying engineering at the Islamic **university**.
13. Our hospitals need more **radiation** machines to examine people injuries .
14. The Israeli occupation is increasing the number of the **settlements** in the West Bank .
15. I was so **delighted** ,when I passed the competition successfully .

B/ Match the word with its suitable definition :

1-law	(3) land planted with fruit trees .
2-editor	(5) sorrowful or catastrophic .
3-orchard	(7) produce a book, magazine .
4-dream	(4) a series of thoughts in the mind during sleep .
5-tragic	(1) the system of rules that country recognizes to organize people
6-settle in	(2) a person who determines the final content of a text in a newspaper
7-publish	(6) to get used living a new life in a new place .

B. Complete the sentences with opposites: (2 ps)

1. Arafat gave Nobel Prize in 1994 received.
2. I haven't got any more money, I've saved it all spent.

C. Give the synonymous of the underlined words: (2 ps)

2. I'm so happy, our team won the first prize got.
3. Our plane arrives at 6:00 on Monday reaches.

D. Complete the sentences with (against, for or through)

1. Sami works **for** a newspaper.
2. Our next match is **against** a team from Spain.
3. Marrie Curie wanted to help the world **through** science.
4. Let's not walk round the building. Let's just walk straight **through** it.

Language

a. Choose the correct answers:

1. My brother (rode - was riding - ride) his bike when he had an accident
2. While I (pay - played - was playing) football, I broke my leg.
3. They were reading a book when the light (go - went - was gone) out.
4. Two days ago, he (find - found - had found) the key which he (lost - ~~lost~~ - had lost).
5. They returned a year later, but their village (disappear - disappeared - had disappeared)
6. By the 1980s, the WHO (stated - state - was stating) the most infectious diseases.
7. The doctor (realized - realize - had realized) that she had caught polio.
8. By the time Jamila (leave - left - was leaving) school, she had published many poems.
9. The teacher left the class after the bell (ring - rang - had rung).
10. In 1999, Ahmed Zowail (received - receive - has received) Nobel Prize.
11. Last year, I (spend - spent - have spent) my holiday in London.

B. Re-write the sentences using the words in brackets :

1. She watched TV, then she went out. (after)
After she had watched TV, she went out.
2. We Finished dinner, then my father came. (before)
We had finished dinner before my father come.
3. While we have the picnic, it start to rain. (correct)
While were having the picnic, it started to rain.
4. They fight when I arrive. (correct)
They were fighting when I arrived.
5. I bought a present, then I went to the party. (until)
I didn't go to the party until I had bought a present.
6. What do when I phoned you ? (correct)
What were you doing when I phoned you?
7. He prayed, then he went shopping (as soon as)
As soon as he had prayed, he went shopping.

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Literature "Around the World in Eighty Days"



A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Fogg ask Bunsby to use the gun?
Because it would make the general Grant stop and help them.
2. Why did Fix feel bad?
He accepted the kindness of the man was trying to arrest.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Captain **Bunsby** sailed the Tankadere out of Hong Kong.
2. "General Grant" was a fast, modern **steam ship**.
3. After the help of the steamship, Fogg, Aouda and Fix were on their way to go **Yokahama**.
4. Fogg hoped to reach Shanghai in time to catch the *General Grant* and **go to Yokahama**.
5. During the storm, the Captain wanted to stop at a port for safety, but Fogg **refused**.
6. Fogg asked the Captain to use the ship's gun in order to **attract the General Grant attention**.

C. Decide if the following statements are True or False:

1. Fogg and Aouda weren't both missing passepourt. (F)
2. The steamship's captain heard the signals of the Tankadere. (T)
3. Fix felt good that he was accepting the kindness of the man he was trying to arrest. (F)

Writing

A. Punctuate the following:

1. the un offers aids to refugees in countries like jordan syria and Palestine
The UN offers aids to refugees in countries like Jordan, Syria and Palestine.
2. king abdullah of saudi arabia helps the pilgrims
King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia helps the pilgrims.
3. i went to manchester with dr. adnan maqdisi
I went to Manchester with Dr. Adnan Maqdisi.

B- Write a short paragraph about life of someone special that you know

B. Write a short paragraph about the life of someone special that you know.

You may use the following:

was born in – grow up – studied at – after graduating – became a/an – over the years – died.

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LISTENING MATERIAL

UNIT 1

Jenny: Poor you! That's really bad. So just let me get a pen and some paper, and I'll take the details. What's the new flight number?

Dad: Right. The new flight number is PF253.

Jenny: Sorry. Could you say that again, please?

Dad: It's PF253.

Jenny: Right. And what time does it leave?

Dad: It departs at fourteen fifty-five.

Jenny: What time does it arrive?

Dad: It gets into Arafat International at twenty-one forty-five tonight.

Jenny: That's quite late.

Dad: Yes, it means I won't reach Jericho until tomorrow.

Jenny: I'll email Basim right now.

Dad: Thanks, Jenny. Sorry to give you all this trouble.

Jenny: Don't worry. It's no problem.

UNIT 2

Rami: I haven't seen you for ages!

Jack: Oh, that's because we were away at school camp in the Lake District for a week.

Rami: What was that like?

Jack: It was really good.

Rami: What did you do there?

Jack: Jenny did a lot of sailing, and I did a lot of climbing.

Rami: Nice. However, that was in the middle of the summer holidays, wasn't it?

What have you been doing since then?

Jack: Well, for the last three weeks, I've been playing a lot of football. I've been training really hard for a place in City's junior team.

Rami: Wow! Have you been training every day?

Jack: Well, almost every day.

UNIT 3

listen and make notes:

After I'd been sick for so long, I was still very weak. I always got tired and when I went out, I needed to use a wheelchair. The doctor advised me to go to the Sports and Leisure Center. She suggested swimming to help me get stronger. Two months later, I didn't need to use my wheelchair anymore and I started playing basketball again.



UNIT 4

PO = Police Officer PB = Mrs Paula Benn

PO: Excuse me, Mrs Benn, but I believe you saw the accident, didn't you?

PB: Yes, and I know the boy, so of course I stayed and helped.

PO: So ... where were you when it happened?

PB: I was on the corner of Park Street and City Road.

PO: Right. And what time did the accident happen?

PB: At about five past seven.

PO: Seven-oh-five. And so it was nearly dark.

PB: Yes, it was almost dark by that time.

PO: And what's the boy's name?

PB: It's Peter Brice.

PO: Peter ... B-r-i-c-e?

PB: Yes, that's it. Brice. Poor boy.

PO: What happened?

PB: He came out of London Road on his blue bike and turned left into Park Street.

UNIT 5

Man: Good evening, everyone. It's time for a look at tomorrow's weather. If we look at the chart here, we can see there'll be quite strong winds from the south-west and from the west. These will give everyone in the south-west, the west and the north-west a windy day tomorrow. And it'll be a lot less warm than today. In the south-west, there'll be some cloud, but it'll remain dry. And it'll get a little sunnier in the afternoon. However, in the west and north-west, it'll be a lot more cloudy and the weather will be rainy. Later on, there will be some rain in the north-east and east, too, but there will be some sun, too. The best weather will be in the south and southeast

UNIT 6

Adnan: Well, here we are, Tony. Someone will come and take us to the Director's office.

Ah and there she is. Salwa Rafiq.

Tony: Salwa Rafiq? I know that name from somewhere ... She was a student at Manchester University, wasn't she?

Adnan: Salwa, hello! I want you to meet our visitor from Britain. Dr Tony Scott. He's working at our farm project near Jericho.

Salwa: It's Dr Scott from Manchester University, isn't it?

Tony: Salwa! It's really good to see you again!

Salwa: Yes, it really is. How are you?

Tony: I'm very well, thanks. And you?

Salwa: Oh, fine. It's been ages since we last met.

Tony: Yes, it's been four years. Adnan, I should explain.

Salwa was one of my research students at Manchester University. She was with me for a years.

