

Enrichment Material

مادة إثرائية للمف الماشر - الفصل الأول

10

Reading comprehension – Vocabulary – Language –
Literature – Writing

إعداد

مها زعرب - نضال البريم - صفية المصري

سهير البريم - مها محمود

تنسيق

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Unit One "Making contact"

Period 1: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
apartment	flat		شقة
attach	add / join/ enclose	separate	يرفق
cancel	stop		يلغي
definite	certain / sure / clear		محدد/ مؤكد
depart	leave	arrive/reach	يغادر
district	area, region		منطقة
junior	younger / under 15	senior	للصغار
PS (postscript)	note or message added at the end of a letter		ملاحظة
research	careful study of something / study		بحث
reply (v)	answer / respond	ask	إجابة/رد
settle in	dwell / reside / to become a resident of a place		يستقر
show someone round	to go with someone to main parts of a place		يطلع
take someone out	to go somewhere and do something with someone		يخرج مع
contact	communication / touch		اتصال
in contact	in touch with		على اتصال
lead		follow	يقود
in the lead	in the first place		في الطليعة
email address			عنوان البريد
join	become a member of	leave	ينضم
next	following		التالي/القادم
winter holidays			عطلة الشتاء
boat race			سباق القوارب
look forward to	to wait for eagerly		يتطلع الى
local		international	محلي
Lake District	Lake in Britain		منطقة البحيرات
special	private	general	خاص
pleased	happy /delighted / excited	sad / upset	سعيد/مسرور

Period 4: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
appointment	meeting / arrangement to meet or to do something.		موعد
canteen	large dining room		مقصف
condition	the heat and the dry land		ظروف مناخية
director	Manager		مدير
Dr (doctor)	person who helps sick people		دكتور
experiment (v)	test / try different ideas		يجرب
feed	give food to		يطعم
field	wide area of open land		حقل
interview (v)	meet someone officially		يجري مقابلة
office	large room with desk and computer		مكتب
predict	tell / expect / foresee / forecast		يتنبأ / يتوقع
region	part / area / district		منطقة
warehouse	store		مخزن
farmland	an area of land capable of being cultivated		أرض زراعية
produce	make / manufacture	consume	ينتج
product	goods		بضاعة/منتج
succeed (v)	pass/ achieve/ manage	fail	ينجح
success (n)	accomplishment/ achievement/ triumph	failure	نجاح
successful (adj)	doing well		ناجح
weigh (v)	to measure how heavy something or someone is		يزن
weight (n)	the amount that something or someone weighs		وزن
reach (6)	arrive	leave/ depart	يغادر
immediately (7)	soon / directly/ right away / at once		فوراً
large (10)	very big/ huge / massive/ enormous	small / tiny	كبير
science lab (10)			مختبر العلوم
notice (12)	observe / see		يلاحظ

various (13)	different	similar / same	متعدد
kinds (17)	types / sorts		أنواع
developing (18)	improving / making better		يطور
well (19)		badly	بشكل حسن
quality (22)	the state of being good or bad / goodness		نوعية/ جودة
diseases (22)	illness / sickness	health	مرض
later (23)	afterwards	earlier	بعد ذلك
points to (24)			يشير الى
population (25)	People		سكان
goes on (31)	continue / carry on	stop	يوصل
climate (31)	weather		مناخ
changing (32)	modify, transform		يغير
traditional (33)	old	modern	تقليدي
understand (36)	realize		يفهم / يدرك
harder (37)	more difficult	easier	اصعب
a few (43)	very small number	many	بعض

الكلمة	معناها	المؤشرات الدالة
put up	يعلق	shelf
put down	يضع شيء ما على الأرض او على الطاولة	table / ground / floor
put on	يلبس	clothes, shoes, coat, hat
put away	يضع شيء ما في المكان المعتاد	cupboard
take out	يخرج	
take off	يخلع ملابسه	clothes, shoes, coat, hat
take over	يقوم بمهمة / يتولى عملاً/ يتولى المسؤولية	job, shop

A- Listening

1. Listen and complete the notes:

1- Flight Number: 2- Departing at: 3- Arriving at:

2. Listen and put True (✓) or False (X):

- 1- Dad's new flight is British Airways now. ()
2- Dad will not reach Jericho until tomorrow. ()

3. Listen and dictate what you hear:

.....
.....
.....

B- Speaking

1. Decide what would you say in the following situations:

1- You ask your teacher to repeat a sentence :

- a) Repeat the sentence.
b) Could you repeat the sentence again, please ?
c) Can you repeat it ?

2- You offer to carry an old lady's heavy case :

- a) May I carry it for you ?
b) If you like you can carry it .
c) Please, carry it .

3- You ask your friend to repeat his flight number.

(Request)

.....

4- Your mum has lots of work to do and she needs your help.

(Offer help)

.....

2. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue using (a - d) :

- a) What time would be suitable for you? b) What's your flight number.
c) it departs at 12:15. d) What time does your flight leave?

Ahmed wants to cancel his flight to Amman ..

Ahmed : I want to delay my flight to Amman.

Clerk : Ok! Let me get a pen to take the details1.....?

Ahmed : My flight number is PF 6235.

Clerk :2.....

Ahmed : It departs at 15 : 15 next Saturday.

Clerk : Then.3.....

Ahmed : I'd like to travel next Sunday.

Clerk : Ok. There's flight number 5050.4.....

Ahmed : That's Ok. Thank you.

3. Match people's problems with the responses for their problems:

1. There is a problem with my flight.	a. Poor you! that's really bad.
2. I need your help.	b. I'll email Basim about it.
3. The flight is cancelled.	c. What's wrong with it?
4. I've tried to call Dr. Adnan, but there was no answer. So I want you to contact him.	d. Let me get a pen and some paper, and I'll take the details.
5. I have to change my flight, so I have a new flight number now.	e. How can I help?

C- Reading

Period 1

Read the passage and answer the questions:-

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
 PS I'm attaching a photo of a boat race I was in.

1. Answer the following questions:

1- Where is Jenny's father going soon and why?

2- Why is Jenny getting in contact with Basim?

3- When do winter holidays start and finish?

2. Put True (✓) or False (X):

1- Jenny knew Basim and contacted him before. ()

2- Jenny is attaching a photo of a car race. ()

3. Find from the passage:

1- The meaning of communicate= adding =

2- The opposite of teach X finish X

Dear Basim,

Now it's definite. Dad's flying next Saturday – 1st October. His flight departs at 08:30 our time and arrives at 15:15 Palestine local time. We're going to miss him a lot, but he promises he'll call every day.

I'm pleased he's going to live near you. I'm sure that'll make life easier.

Best wishes ,

Jenny

1. Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Dad's flight leaves at and reaches at
- 2- If dad lives near Basim's house, that will make life for him.

2. Put True (✓) or False (X):

- 1- Dad's date for Palestine is definite now. ()
- 2- Jenny's father promises not to call every day. ()

3. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

- a- he b- I'm

Period 4

Read the passage and answer the questions:-

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 Centre. 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, bananas, figs, lemons, oranges, beans and carrots. Next, we visit the fields. 'Let's stop and I'll show you something,' he suddenly says. 'We're 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.' Later, in his office, I ask Dr. Maqdisi why they are doing all this. He points to a human population chart on the wall. 'Look,' he says, 'in 1900, there were 1.5 billion people, but then the world went mad. Now there are over seven billion and by 2050 we predict that there'll be over nine – nine billion mouths to feed every day.' 'And,' he goes on, 'Earth's climate is changing. We're certain now that many regions will become too dry for traditional crops. We'll have to produce more food with less good farmland.' Now I understand. 'So you're developing new crops to help farmers produce in harder conditions – and produce more. Are you succeeding?' 'Yes,' Dr. Maqdisi says, 'We're having some important successes. If you like, I'll take you for lunch in our canteen and you can taste a few'!

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1- Who did the interviewer have an appointment with?
.....
- 2- What is Adnan Maqdisi's job?
.....

3- Where does Dr. Maqdisi take Jenan?

.....

4- What does the farm research center do?

.....

5- Where does she see the scientists?

.....

6- Name four farm products mention in the text.

.....

7- Why are scientists experimenting with different kind of vegetables ?

.....

8- What are the researchers' team going to do after they pick tomato ?

.....

2- Decide whether the sentences are True or False:

1- Many regions will become too wet for traditional crops . ()

2- Now there are only seven billion people in our world . ()

3- The world population will be nine billion by 2050 . ()

3- Get from the text:

Word	Opposite
black	
Same	
easier	
old	
earlier	
failure	
wet	
Bad	

Word	Meaning
manager	
types	
people	
weather	
definite	
goodness	

4- Say what the underlined phrases refer to:

1. I ask Dr Maqdisi why they are doing all this.

2. '... and you can taste a few!'

3. '... we pass through ...':

5- Now say what the underlined expressions mean:

1. '...', but then the world went mad.'

2. '... – nine billion mouths to feed every day.'

D- Vocabulary

1- Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

research – departs – doctor – warehouse – attach – take .. off – producing – cancelled
--

1) Palestine is famous for excellent fruit.

2) My father's flight at 16:20 next Sunday.

- 3) There is a lot of food in the You can take your part.
- 4) You seem sick! I think you should see the
- 5) It's hot outside! I'll my jacket.
- 6) Theythe match because of the heavy rain .
- 7) This information will help you in your project .
- 8) I'm going toa picture by email.

2- Replace with new words from the box:

junior – region - feed - predicts - in the lead - canteen - definite
--

- 1) My brother is young, so he is playing in the "**under 15**" football team.
- 2) It's now **sure** that the match will be next Friday.
- 3) Ali's grandfather is the oldest man in the family, so he is in **the first place**
- 4) In disasters, you're allowed to **give food to** every one.
- 5) My mother often **tells what will happen** Ali's marks in exams.
- 5) The workers who work in our factory eat together in our **large dining room**
- 6) Egypt is located in an excellent **part** in the world.

3- Complete the sentences using other grammatical forms of the words in brackets:

- 1) a- If you work and study hard, you will (success)
b- The center has achieved a big recently. (succeed)
- 2) a- Palestine excellent kinds of olive oil . (product)
b- Our are sold abroad. (produce)
- 3) a- We don't have much in our home, so you should buy some. (feed)
b- The boy is the dog now. (food)
- 4) a- Khaled is getting old and big! How much is his..... now? (weigh)
b- I will the apples for you if you like. (weight)

4- Complete the sentences using the appropriate preposition with the verbs (take and put):

off – down – over– away – out – on –up
--

1. I put the pens on the table.
2. When it is cold , I put my coat.
3. I take with home when my mother is out.
4. I put my books in the bag.
5. We put a picture at the wall.
6. I take my money of my wallet.
7. I take my shoes when I go to bed.

5- Match the phrasal verbs to the definitions:

take off - put on - take out - put down

1. to cover a part of your body with clothes.
2. to put something on a place like a table or ground.
3. to take clothes from your body, for example when you are hot.
4. to take something from a place where you usually keep it.

6- Complete the table with these words :

feed - weight - produce - success

Verb	Noun
.....	Food
Weigh
.....	Product
Succeed

E- Language

1- Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences:

- Amal's flight at 7:30 pm next Sunday.
a- depart b- departs c- is depart d- was depart
- Ali abroad with his family next Friday.
a- is going b- going c- go d- is go
- If you like, I travel with you on the same train.
a- is go b- will c- go d- going to
- I think this day is be a happy one .
a- is going b- going to c- will be d- go
- I can see this be a great evening.
a- will b- is going to c- going d- will be
- I study English in the future.
a- going to b- am going to c- are going to d- is going to
- Look at those clouds. It start raining soon.
a- is going to b- going to c- will d- won't

2- Do as shown between brackets:

- I am sure my uncle travel tomorrow. (correct)
.....
- The flight departs at 8:00. (question)
.....
- I promise, I will tell your secret. (negative)
.....
- I meet my friend at 7:00 pm. (correct)
.....

3- Complete with (will) or (be going to):

- The telephone is ringing. I..... answer it.
- I promise I help you.
- Sara is a good student. I'm sure she pass the exam.
- Amir..... travel to London next month.
- Oh, no! Look at those cars. They..... crash .

F- Literature – Chapter (1)

1- Answer these questions:

1. What did Passepartout use to be in France?

.....

2. Where did Fogg walk to?

.....

3. When did Fogg go to the Reform club? And what were his activities there?

.....

4. What did Fogg and Staunt agree to do?

.....

5. What did Fogg ask Passepartout to do when he came home?

.....

6. How did they go to the station? Who was waiting there?

.....

7. How did they begin their long Journey?

.....

2- Are these statements true (T) or false (F) :

1. Mr Phileas Fogg was tall and good looking.

2. Mr Fogg was thirty years old.

3. Fogg had a small cheap house in London.

4. Fogg did the same things each day.

5. Fogg's new servant is French.

6. Someone has stolen £55,000 from Fogg.

7. Fogg believed he could walk round the world in eighty days.

8. Fogg will give his friends £20,000 if he doesn't return to the Reform Club by 21st December.

9. Fogg played cards with six friends.

10. Someone has taken 66,000 from The Bank of England.

11. The thief of the bank was well dressed.

12. The police have sent detectives around the world to find the thief.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

3- Complete the statements:

1. Mr. Fogg lived and he needed..... to look after him.

2. The servant's name was.....

3. Passepartout is from.....and he is..... years old

4. The money was stolen from the

5. The robber was

6. Fogg plays and reads at the Club.

7. Staunt said that the police will not the thief

8. Fogg said that the world has grown

9. Fogg also said that with &..... people could now travel around the world in only days.

4- Read the following quotations and answer the questions:

1- "I used to be a circus acrobat."

1. Who said this (the speaker)? To whom and Where?

.....

2. What were the earlier jobs for the speaker?

.....

3. What was the new job for the speaker?

.....

2- "With fast ships and new railways, you could now travel around the world in only eighty days."

1. Who said this? Who to? And Where?

.....

2. What would happen if the speaker succeeded in travelling around the world in 80 days?

.....

3. What would happen if the speaker failed?

.....

G- Writing

Write an email to your friend Ahmad telling him about your name, age, school, favorite subjects and hobbies. Your name is Yazan ..

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit Two "From here to there"

Period 1: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
about to	nearly / not far from		على وشك
at last	finally		أخيرا
clue	idea / hint		فكرة / مفتاح
get to	reach / arrive		يصل الى
or	if not		والا
prize	reward		جائزة
riddle	puzzle / difficult problem		لغز
scout	act of scouting		كشافة
set off	start / begin		يبدأ
so far	yet / until now		حتى الان
track	road / path		ممر / طريق
treasure hunt	a game in which the players try to find a hidden prize		البحث عن الكنز
race			سباق
work out	solve / calculate/ measure		يحسب
woods	forest		الغابة
wrong		right	خطا
sign			لوحة/ إشارة
lake			بحيرة
instructions			تعليمات
best		worst	الأفضل
final			أخير /نهائي
east		west	الشرق
win		lose	يفوز /يكسب

Period 4: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
exact	accurate / precise		دقيق / محدد
exactly	completely correct		بالضبط
GPS	Global Positioning System		نظام تحديد المواقع
kph	kilometers per hour		كيلو لكل ساعة
life raft	small boat to save lives		قارب نجاة
measure	determine size, amount, or degree of something		يقيس
orbit	go round		يدور حول الارض
point	small place / position with no size		نقطة
position	place / location		موقع
row	transport in a boat with oars		يجدف
satnav	satellite navigation system		سات ناف
storm	violent disturbance in the atmosphere		عاصفة
wave	moving disturbance in the level of water		موجة
near (adj / prep)	close to	far	قريب / بالقرب من
nearly (adv)	almost / roughly / about to / approximately		تقريبا
satellite phone			هاتف يعمل بالأقمار الصناعية
team (1)	group		فريق
fastest (2)	quickest	slowest	الأسرع
across (2)		along	عبر (يقطع)
showed (5)	revealed		بين / اظهر
land (6)	ground / earth	sea	اليابسة
terrible (6)	very bad		سيء للغاية
huge (8)	very big / large		ضخم
destroyed (8)	damaged / smashed/ crashed	built	دمر / حطم
into	towards	out of	نحو / باتجاه
managed (10)	could/ succeeded		تمكن من
climbed (12)			صعد على

called (13)	phoned		اتصل
information (14)	data		معلومات
safety (16)		danger	الآمان
saved (16)	rescue		انقذ
equipment (19)	tools		معدات
distance (21)	space		مسافة
useful (27)	good to use	useless	مفيد / نافع
imagine (28)	suppose		يتخيل
popular (34)	well-known / famous		شائع / معروف
answer (36)	respond	ask	يجيب
questions (37)		answers	أسئلة
expensive (43)		cheap	غالي
modern (45)	recent / new	ancient / old	حديث

A- Listening

A. Listen and write the missing parts you hear.

- 1- It's a race to find clues – and the treasure first. The girls have just , and the boys are start.
- 2- The satellites Earth at 19,300 , and the equipment can always 'see' three or more. It its distance from each and works out its position.

B-Speaking

1- Decide what would you say in the following situations:

- 1-You suggest going to the sea this afternoon. (suggestion)
.....
- 2-An old man is carrying a heavy bag , and you want to help him. (offer help)
.....
- 3- You come late to school, and your teacher is angry with you. (apologize)
.....
- 4-You met an old friend by accident. You haven't seen her for a long time. (respond)
.....

2- Complete the following dialogue from the box :

What was that like – I haven't seen you for ages – almost every day –
What did you do there – what have you been doing since then

Rami :

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

Rami :?

Jake : It's was really good .

Rami :?

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

Rami : Nice. But.....?

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

Rami : Wow! Have you been training every day?

Jack :

C- Reading

Period 1

Read the passage and do the tasks:

Jenny, her brother Jack and their friends Samar and Rami are all scouts. Today, they are doing a treasure hunt. It's a race to find clues, work out their meanings-and get to the treasure first. The girls have just set off and the boys are about to start. This is the first clue. Ten minutes later, they are in the woods.

Jenny : Heh! We have 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?

Thirty minutes later, they find their final instructions. 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!

1-Answer the questions:

1. Who are Samar, Jenny, Jack, and Rami?

.....

2. What are they doing?

.....

3. Did they follow all the clues correctly? Why?

.....

2. Complete the sentences:

riddle – prize – tree – way

- The next clue is on the final..... in the woods.
- The next clue is a
- They run because they want that.....
- At the end, they know that they have been running the wrong

3. Find from the passage:

A: The meanings of the following words:

- forest
- start.....
- finally.....
- puzzle.....

B: The opposites of the following words:

- last.....
- for a short time
- there.....
- right

Period 4

Read the passage and answer the following questions:-

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. **These** orbit 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) Read and answer the following questions:

- What did Mark and his team want to do ?
.....
- What happened that night during the storm ?
.....
- What 3 things saved their lives ? How?
.....

B) Put (T) or (F):

- Mark and his team achieved their task successfully . ()
- They just saved a life raft . ()
- A ship found them three hours later . ()
- The satellites go round the earth at 19,300 kph . ()

C) What does the underlined pronouns refer to :

1- **These** :

2- **It** :

D) Find from the passage :

a- Words have the same meaning of :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. goes round =..... | 2. small boat =..... |
| 3. global positioning system=..... | 4. place=..... |

b- Words have the opposites of:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. danger | 2. slowest |
| 3. lost..... | 4. smashed..... |

C- Vocabulary

1- Fill in the gaps with the right words below:-

GPS – row – exact – measure – storm – orbit
--

- 1- During the....., the wind did a lot of damage.
- 2- We use a ruler to the length between two points.
- 3- Could you tell me theposition of the house, I can't find it.
- 4- Mark Stubbs decided to across the Atlantic in 2004.
- 5-..... is a useful technology which helps us to find places.

2-Complete using the words in the table:-

so far – track – about to – treasure hunt – get to – riddle – clue

- 1- Sami is the most intelligent student in the class. He can solve any
- 2-Excuse me. Could you tell me how to the hospital , please?
- 3-I'm a scout . I always join the
- 4- Hurry up ! The party isstart .
- 5- Look ! This is not wide enough to go through by car .
- 6- We've been waiting for a long time, but nobody have come

D- Language

1- Correct the verbs between brackets :-

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1- I..... English since I was eight . | (learn) |
| 2- She..... her homework yet. | (finish) |
| 3- The government this school for more than a year. | (build) |
| 4- Alithe lottery last month . | (win) |
| 5- Wedinner . | (prepare /already) |
| 6- Jamalyour ring in the garden yesterday . | (find) |
| 7- He home . | (come/just) |

- 8- They..... their car two years ago . (buy)
 9- We..... to the zoo so far . (not be)

2- Do as shown between brackets :-

- 1- I have been living here for 5 years . (How long)

 2- The guest has just arrived. (yet)

 3- Hisham has been teaching at our school since 2015. (for)

3- Choose the correct answer :-

- 1- How long has he ? (travelled – travel – been travelling)
 2- I letters all the morning. (have been writing – have written – been writing)
 3- The boys have been..... TV since seven o'clock. (watching – watched – watches)

4- Put " since " or " for " :-

- 1- She has been in hospital Monday.
 2- I haven't seen her three months.
 3- They have known each other they were at school.
 4- She has been married ten years.
 5- I have been waiting 8 o'clock.
 6- We have known each other ages. .
 7- I 've been waiting the last half hour.

E- Literature – Chapter (2)

1. Are these statements true (T) or false(X):-

1. () Fogg and Passepartout travelled by ship to Italy.
2. () They caught a ship , Mongolia, to take them to Bombay, in India.
3. () Exactly 10 days after they had left London, their ship had stopped in Suez, Egypt.
4. () In Suez, Fogg and Passepartout left the ship and went to show their passports at the police station.
5. () Fix, Fogg , and Passepartout sailed together along the Suez Canal, through the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean.
6. () They arrived Bombay two days late.

2. Complete the statements:

detective - Mr. Fix - world - robber

1. On their way to the British consulate , Fogg and Passepartout were seen by another English man,.....
2. Mr. Fix was a London police....., and he was in Suez to catch the London bank
3. When Mr. Fix talked to Passepartout , he discovered that Fogg is travelling around the

3. Answer these questions:-

1- What did Mr. Fix decide to do when he saw Fogg and Passepartout in Suez? Why?

.....

2- When he was in Suez, what did Mr. Fix ask the police in London to do? Why?

.....

3- What was Passepartout's first mistake in Bombay?

.....

4- What was Passpartout's second mistake in the Bombay?

.....

F- Writing

Answer the questions to make a story about a school trip :

1- Where did you go ?

2- When did you go ?

3- With whom did you go ?

4- How did you go there ?

5- What did you do there ?

6- How did you feel at the end of the trip ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit Three "Free time activities"

Period 1: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
against	opposite	with	ضد
at least	no less than		على الأقل
exam	test		امتحان
forest	very large woods		غابة
island	an area of land surrounded by water		جزيرة
leisure	free time		الفراغ
might	to say something is possible		قد / ربما
pretty	beautiful	ugly	جميل
quad bike	bike with four wheels		دراجة رباعية
rugby	game similar to football and soccer		لعبة الرجبي
senior	older	junior	الكبار
view	picture drawn or painted		منظر
across	on the opposite side of something	along	عبر
cross	go across		يعبر
arrange	organize , set up		يرتب
arrangement	organizing		ترتيب / تنسيق
energy	ability to do work		طاقة / حيوية
energetic	full of energy / active and lively		حيوي
interest	hobby		اهتمام / هواية
interesting	fascinating		ممتع / مشوق
photo			صورة
photography	taking photos		التصوير
practise	train		يمارس / يتدرب
practice	training		ممارسة / تدريب
match			مباراة
go camping			الذهاب للتخييم
white-water rafting	kayaking on a rapid-flowing river		رياضة قوارب الأنهار الصعبة
park			منتزه

Period 4: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
afford	to be able to pay for		يقدر على شراء
business	a person's work		تجارة / مهنة
Castle	a large building that is defended		قلعة
Decorate	paint / to make something more pleasing		يزين / يزخرف
Frame	the structure of an object		إطار
for free	without paying / without money		مجانا
on own	alone		لوحده / بمفرده
recycle	use and change / reuse old materials		يعيد تدوير
similar	the same / alike	different	مشابه / مماثل
supply	provide	demand	يزود
think of	come up with		يفكر ب
turn into	become / turn into something		يحول الى
accept	agree / take	refuse	يقبل
acceptable	suitable / agreed / approved		مقبول
colour			لون
colorful	full of colors		ملون
miss	to fail to get something/ lose		يفقد / يضيع
missing (adj)	not there / absent		مفقود / ضائع
badly (1)		well	بشكل شديد
lost (2)		found	فقد
neighbor (6)			جار
constructed (18)	built	damaged	بنى
good at (26)			يجيد
designs (27)			تصاميم
managed (31)	could / was able to		تمكن من
princess (37)			أميرة
cake shop (38)			محل حلويات
offered (40)	supplied		عرض
accepted (42)	agreed	refused	قبل
orders (42)	requests		طلبات

A- Listening

A- Listen to make notes.

1- Doctor's advice : -----

2- Doctor's suggestion : -----

3- Didn't need to : -----

4- Started : -----

B -Listen and write down what you hear.

.....
.....
.....

B- Speaking

A- What would you say in the following situations :

1-Your friend feels very bored, you suggest:

a- What about going to the cinema ?

b- You must go anywhere .

c- I should go to watch the football match.

2- You ask your teacher to repeat the last sentence again:

a- Shall I repeat the last sentence again?

b- Could you repeat the last sentence again, please?

c- I could repeat the last sentence again.

B- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue using (a-e) :

a) quieter activity b) very useful c) a great place d) Good idea e) at cooking
--

Mr. Samy : I'm the manager. I'd like to say welcome to the new Sports and Leisure Centre.

Miss Ola: Thanks, it looks (1) _____.

Mr. Samy: Tell me; have you decide to try an energetic activity or (2) _____?

Miss Ola: I'd like to try some quieter activities.

Mr. Samy: Well; what about cooking? It's (3)_____.

Miss Ola: But I'm really bad (4) _____.

Mr. Samy: Well; then I think you should try easy cooking.

Miss Ola: (5) _____ .

C- Reading

Period 1

Read the following passage and do the tasks:

.....I don't get much leisure time. I'm in Grade 11 at school now and it's hard. Most of us also go to exam practice school – and we have to do homework for both! Tokyo's huge (30 million people and we can't easily leave **the city**, but at least my friends and I can get to a lovely park near home. **We** sometimes play tennis there and then we go to a coffee shop and chat. I enjoy quieter things, too. For example, I do traditional flower arranging. In the picture, I'm finishing one of my arrangements. It's late now and I must stop. I need to get things ready for tomorrow. Write soon!

A- Answer the following questions :

- 1- What do Michiko and her friends do in their free time?
.....
- 2- Is it easy to go out of Tokyo?
.....
- 3- Where does Michiko play tennis with her friends?
.....

B- Complete the notes about the passage:

- 1- Tokyo's population:
- 2- Michiko's grade:
- 3- Michiko's interests: 1..... 2-..... 3-

C- Put True (T) or False (F):

- 1- Michiko sometimes plays tennis in a park near her home. ()
- 2- Michiko enjoys energetic activities like flower arrangement. ()
- 3- In the picture, Michiko is finishing one of her paintings. ()

D-Find from the passage :

1-The meaning of :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1- free time..... | 2- difficult..... |
| 3- train..... | 4-beautiful..... |

2-The opposite of :

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1- continue..... | 2- early..... |
| 3-ugly..... | 4- energetic..... |

3-The underlined words refer to:

1. the city:
2. We:

Period 4

Read the passage and answer the following questions:-

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 these questions:

1- Why did Joe have to start doing what he does now?

.....

2-Who helped him to start and how? .

.....

B. Complete:

1-Joe asked if he could take the old bike.

2- Joe found a similar old bike on

C. Decide whether each of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

(a) Joe’s age was forty years old. ()

(b) His family could afford to buy him a bigger bike. ()

D. What do these words refer to?

"one" line (2): "it" line (4):

E. Find from the text words that have:

(a) the same meaning as:

1- particularly: 2- destroyed: 3-mend:

(b) the opposite of:

1- well: 2- sad:..... 3- sell:

C-Vocabulary

A .Complete the following sentences with words from the box:

forest – senior – photography – rugby – arranged – castle – pretty – on my own

1- Larry likes riding through theon his quad bike.

2- Barqoq is one of the old remains in Gaza strip.

3- My brother is fond of camera. He wants to study

4- In (sport) you can carry the ball and you don't have to kick it.

- 5- I have a pain in my teeth so I have an appointment with the doctor to check them.
- 6- Our farm is full of trees and flowers. It is very and green.
- 7- The job may be too much for me to do It needs two people.
- 8- Waleed plays for the rugby team in his school .

B- Replace the underlined words with the followings:

interests – exam – for free – energetic- similar – leisure time – recycle

- 1- I'm very busy with school work now, so I don't get much free time.
- 2- Huda doesn't have any hobbies to give herself a rest from work.
- 3- The two pictures looked almost the same.
- 4- We have an important test at the end of the year.
- 5- We can get into the museum without paying.
- 6- In factories, they use and change old glass into new bottles.
- 7- Hisham is always the one who is the most full of energy of all of us.

D- Language

A- Choose the correct modal verbs to complete the sentences:

- 1- Tomorrow is a holiday, so you get up early.
- a. mustn't b. have to c. don't have to
- 2- You see AL-Jazeera Documentary programmes. They are interesting.
- a. should b. shouldn't c. must
- 3- We travel easily to Egypt because of the repeated closure of the borders.
- a. can b. can't c. mustn't
- 4- I revise my lessons in order to be ready for the exam.
- a. must b. mustn't c. don't have to
- 5- When you rode a quad bike yesterday, you wear a helmet to protect your head.
- a. had b. needn't c. had to
- 6- I visit you tomorrow, but I am not sure.
- a. may b. was able to c. could
- 7- He survive , but I doubt .
- a. might b. was able to c. could
- 8- You eat vegetables. It's good for you .
- a. should b. must c. have to

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

- 1-I'm not sure that my friend comes on time. (may)
.....
- 2-It's advisable to study hard . (should)
.....
- 3-Its necessary not to drive your car fast . (mustn't)
.....
- 4-He is able to climb. (can)
.....
- 5- When I lost my key last week, I was able to get into my flat. (negative form)
.....
- 6 - My grandfather prefers the old ways. He takes a long time to make an idea that is new.
..... (change the verb)

C- Add the following words to the suitable verbs:

weight - an order – a cake – a mistake – a job – an invitation – a match – phone – an idea

Accept	Lose	Make

E- Literature- Chapter (3)

A- Write brief answers:

- 1- What did the travelers decide to do when they saw the suttee?
.....
- 2- As the fire got stronger, what did the dead body suddenly do with the girl?
.....

B- Complete the statements:

- 1- Fogg bought an elephant to
- 2-The dead body stood up and
- 3-The group of people were , and playing sad music.

C-Decide whether the following sentences are (T) True or (F) False:

1. Passepartout had made two mistakes in India. ()
2. Mr. Fogg bought a camel after the train had stopped. ()
3. The woman was burnt alive with her dead husband. ()
4. Fogg bought an elephant and bought a guide. ()
5. Finally, the woman's life was saved. ()

D - Decide Who said the following , to whom and where ?:

1- " Your friend made a big mistake at the temple"

.....

2-"They will burn the woman alive with her dead husband tomorrow morning".

.....

3-" But that won't stop me. "

a- Who said this ? to whom ?

.....

b- What was the problem that they faced ?

.....

c- Where this dialogue happened?

.....

F- Writing

A- Write the short form of the following:

1- should not: 2- I am: 3- cannot..... 4- we are.....

B- Write the full form of the underlined words:

1- Mark's running with the ball.

2- I'd never tried a quad bike before I rode Larry's.

3- I'd love to buy one, but they're expensive.

2- He's just scored a goal in the match.....

C-Write three short paragraphs about free time activities that you enjoy:

1- Say what kinds of free time activities that you enjoy (give examples).

2- Explain when you usually do these activities.

3- State your favorite activities, then say why you especially like them ?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Unit Four "Emergency"

Period 1: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
cost			تكلفة / يكلف
deal with	handle		يتعامل مع
emergency			طوارئ
exhausted	very tired		منهك
faulty	broken/ not working		معطل
fire engine			اطفائية
fire station			محطة الاطفاء
flame			لهب / شعلة
flexible		inflexible	مرن
paramedic	person who gives first aids		مسعف
partner	fellow worker		شريك / زميل
service			خدمة
smoke			دخان
firefighter	a person who stops / fights fire		رجل الاطفاء
protect	keep safe / save		يحمي
protection	keeping something safe/ safety		حماية
schedule (7)	timetable		جدول
check (9)	look carefully at / examine		يفحص
condition (11)	situation		حالة
train (13)	Practice		يدرب / يتدرب
learn (14)		teach	يتعلم
first aid (15)			اسعافات أولية
systems (16)			أنظمة
efficient (18)	effective		فعال
team (18)	group		فريق
be ready (20)	prepare		يستعد
practicing (23)	training		يتمرن
preparing (23)	get ready		يحضر/ يستعد
job (30)	career		عمل / وظيفة
free (34)			يحرر
equipment (35)	tools		معدات
special (35)	particular	general	خاص
takeover (36)	take control		يتولى
chemicals (39)			مواد كيمياوية
officers (40)			ضباط
stop (44)	end / finish	start / begin	يوقف
house fire (46)			منزل مشتعل
win		lose	يكسب/ يفوز

Period 4: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
alive		dead	حي
ambulance			اسعاف
cheer	shout		يهتف
desperate (ly)	hopelessly		بشكل يائس
examine	check / look carefully at		يفحص
floor			طابق
ladder	stairs		سلم
lean	bend		ينحني
ledge	shelf		حافة
nowhere	no place		لا مكان
rush	go very quickly		يهرع
shoot out	move very fast		يندفع/ ينطلق
smash	break violently / destroy / damage		يحطم
explode / explosion			ينفجر/ انفجار
fire			نار
on fire	burning		مشتعل
hurt (v)	cause pain		يؤذي
unhurt (adj)	safe		سليم
low		high	منخفض
lower	gently bring down	raise	يخفض/ ينزل
thank			يشكر
thanks to	due to / because of		بفضل
escape (1)	run away		هروب
apartment (3)	flat		شقة
saved (6)	rescued		انقذ
direction (8)	Way		اتجاه
quickly (11)	fast / rapidly	slowly	بسرعة
needed (15)	required		احتاج
narrow (18)		wide	ضيق
scared (20)	afraid / frightened / terrified		خائف
arrived (29)	reached	left / departed	وصل
short (33)		tall	قصير
empty (37)		full	فارغ
managed (52)	could / was able to	failed	تمكن من
lucky (58)	fortunate	unlucky	محظوظ

A- Listening

1. Listen and complete the police officer's notes:

1- Time of accident: 2- Victim's name: 3- Number of car:

2. Listen and choose the correct answer:

- 1- The victim's light was (on – off)
- 2- The paramedics arrived at (7:10 – 10:7)

3. Listen and put (✓) or (F):

- 1- The victim had a broken leg. ()
- 2- The car which hit the boy was probably a Honda. ()

4. Listen and dictate what you hear:

.....
.....
.....

B- Speaking

1- Choose what you would say from a), b), or c):

1- You want to know the time.

- a) Excuse me! Where is the bank?
- b) Could you tell me the time, please?
- c) What day is it?

2- You offer to help an old man cross the road.

- a) Do you like crossing the road?
- b) Can you across the road?
- c) Can I help you cross the road?

3- A van hit a woman and the police officer asks you to describe the accident.

- a) There was a large red van at the side of the road . It hit the woman and drove away at top speed.
- b) Go straight, then turn left and you will see the bank.
- c) What time did the accident happen?

4- You need to go to the supermarket and you don't know how to go. (Ask for direction)

.....

2- Complete the following mini dialogue using the words from the box:

accident - arm - saw - helped

- Police officer** : Excuse me, Mrs. Ann, but I believe you the accident, didn't you?
- Mrs. Ann** : Yes, I did. I stayed and
- Police officer** : What time did the happen?
- Mrs. Ann** : At about five past six.
- Police officer** : What happened to the boy?
- Mrs. Ann** : He had a broken

3- Match (1-4) to (a-d):

1. What time did the accident happen?	a. Yes, and I know the boy, so I stayed and helped.
2. I believe you saw the accident, didn't you?	b. Yes, they were definitely on.
3. Were his light on?	c. I was on the corner of Park Street and City Road.
4. Where were you when the accident happened?	d. At five past seven.

C- Reading
Period 1

Read the passage and answer the questions:-

Many people think firefighters just relax between emergencies. But it isn't like that. **We** have a full schedule from the minute we start work at 8:00 am.

First, we check the fire engines and all our equipment. We must be sure that everything is in working condition: faulty equipment costs lives. Our own 'working condition' is just as important. We train to keep fit, of course, but we also learn new skills all the time – things like first aid, fire protection systems and IT. Then there's the training we do together. We train to become an efficient, flexible team that can do the job and keep each other safe in different, often dangerous situations. We have to be ready for anything. Then, of course, 'anything' happens. We stop all our practicing and preparing and race to deal with the real thing – the next emergency call.

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why do firefighters check their equipment?
.....
- 2- What skills do they learn all the time?
.....
- 3- Why do they do the training together?
.....

2. Put True (T) or False (F):

- 1- Firefighters relax between emergencies. ()
- 2- Firefighters start their work at 9:00 am. ()
- 3- It's not important to check fire engines and all equipment. ()

3. Complete the following sentences:

- 1- The first thing that firefighters do when they start work
- 2- Firefighters train to
- 3- If anything happens while training, firefighters

4. Get from the passage:

- 1- **The meaning of:** timetable= examine=.....
broken= tools=.....
- 2- **The opposite of:** finish x safe x
- 3- **The pronoun We (Line 1) refers to:**

Read the passage and answer the questions:-

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!

7:00 pm. We're giving a talk to the local scouts. Part of our job is to teach people about fire safety – to stop future fires from happening.

10:30 pm. We go to a house fire. The firefighters already there need help. My partner and I put on our safety equipment and move into the thick, black smoke to attack the flames.

12:00 am. Finally, we win. We're dirty and exhausted – but very, very pleased.

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1- How did firefighters manage to free the woman?
.....
- 2- What is the training about at the station?
.....

2. Put true (T) or False (F):

- 1- The diver was caught inside her car. ()
- 2- Paramedics took over before the fire service come. ()
- 3- There is no need for older officers to attend training. ()

3. Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Part of firefighters' job is
- 2- Firefighters put on their safety equipment and move into the smoke to

4. Get from the passage:

- 1- **The meaning of:** wonderful= phone=.....
finishes= tired=.....
- 2- **The opposite of:** outside x general x
learn x clean x
- 3- **The pronoun her (Line 2) refers to:**

Period 4

Read the passage and answer the questions:-

Young nurse Helen West, 19, had a lucky escape last night when her tenth-floor apartment caught fire and two brave fire 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 Helen 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 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 meters 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!’ ‘I tried,’ she said later, ‘but I couldn’t. I was so scared!’ Far below, firefighters, police, paramedics and neighbors watched and waited. An explosion suddenly smashed Helen’s window and flames shot out. Finally, she jumped and Dave caught her arms. He almost fell, but Ken managed to hold him. Slowly, they pulled Helen to safety. When Dave and Ken brought her down, everyone cheered wildly. The paramedics examined her, but she was unhurt. Later, she said, ‘I’m lucky to be alive and it’s all thanks to Dave and Ken!’

A. Answer the following questions:

- 1- How old was Helen?
.....
- 2- What did Helen smell?
.....
- 3- Where was the fire coming from?
.....
- 4- Why couldn't Helen leave through the door?
.....
- 5- What problem did the firemen have?
.....
- 6- About how tall was the firemen's ladder?
.....
- 7- What made Helen jump at the end?
.....
- 8- How was Helen saved?
.....

B. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F):

- 1- Unluckily, all the neighbours' flat caught fire. ()
- 2- The time was midday when the flat caught fire. ()
- 3- The neighbours didn't hear Helen screaming for help. ()

C. Say what the underlined word refers to:

Line 5: There was only the bedroom window

D. Complete the sentences:

- 1- Two brave saved Helen's life.
- 2- The outside room was in the.....
- 3- The smoke in Helen's flat was very.....
- 4- The pronoun "it" (line 4) refers to:

E. Get from the text the synonyms of the following words:

- 1- frightened.....
- 2- phoned
- 3- burning.....
- 4- courageous
- 5- flat

F. Get from the text the opposite of the following words:

- 1- life
- 2- day.....
- 3- opened
- 4- inside.....
- 5- wide
- 6- raised.....
- 7- unluckily
- 8- hurt
- 9- dead

D- Vocabulary

1- Complete the sentences with the opposites:

empty – alive – learn – narrow – raised – leaves

- 1- He..... his hand to answer the question. (lowered)
- 2- She was stillwhen I reached the hospital. (dead)
- 3- streets usually cause traffic jam. (wide)
- 4- The train always before I arrive at the station. (arrive)
- 5- I need some water, but this bottle is (full)
- 6- We English at school. (teach)

2- Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in brackets (word family):

- 1- Before the fire, there was a very loud (explode)
- 2- We got to the airport in time, to Adman's fast driving. (thank)
- 3- She is a volunteer in her hometown. (fire)
- 4- The victim was under the of government. (protect)
- 5- The teacher says: " your head." (low)

3- Fill in the gap using the words in the box:

partners – cost – paramedics – service – faulty

- 1- Do firefighters and ever work together?
- 2- All the equipment that firefighters use..... thousands of dollars .
- 3- I expect it's hard work in the fire especially when you go out to a big fire.
- 4- Firefighters always check everything because of equipment.
- 5- Firefighters and paramedics work closely as when people need medical help.

- 1- I've heard that Helen lived in the top of the building.
- 2- The firefighters' wasn't big enough to reach Helen's flat.
- 3- That is going very fast.
- 4- If you aren't careful, you'll the glass.
- 5- Was anyone hurt in the of the factory?

E- Language

1- Choose the correct form to complete the sentences:

1. I love that red bike!
a) beauty b) beautifully c) beautiful
2. We have a schedule.
a) fully b) full c) fullness
3. He runs
a) quickly b) quick c) quicken
4. He feels
a) good b) well c) best
5. You should be.....
a) care b) careful c) carefully
6. I don't know which team will win. The race is really
a) amaze b) amazed c) amazing
7. My father is a (**hardly – hard – hardness**) worker, he works (**hard – hardly – hardness**).
8. We spent a wonderful time yesterday and time passed.....
a) quick b) quickly c) quickness
9. we're going on school trip tomorrow and I'm very
a) interest b) interested c) interesting
10. I always feel when I have to speak in public.
a) embarrass b) embarrassing c) embarrassed
11. Ramzi was in the burning house , but he was.....
a) save b) safety c) safe
12. She felt because she was still alive
a) happily b) happy c) happiness
13. (**Luckily – Lucky – Luck**), they saved Helen.

2- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Please, carry these dishes carefully. (careful)
.....
- 2- Suzan plays tennis well. (good)
.....
- 3- Mahmoud Darwish is a good writer. (well)
.....
- 4- Your father is a fast driver. (drive)
.....

- 5- The race was really amazing. (amazed)
.....
- 6- He was mainly (worry) about his family. (correct)
.....

F- Literature – Chapter (4)

1- Write brief answers:

1. Why did Detective Fix pay the priests some money?
.....
2. What happened to Fogg, Passepartout and Aouda when they got off the train in Calcutta?
.....
3. How many priests were in the court?
.....
4. Why did the judge charge 7 days for Fogg?
.....
5. What did Fogg do after he left the court? Why?
.....
6. What is Rangoon?
.....
7. Why did Fix ask the police to send the arrest papers to Hong Kong?
.....

2- Complete the following statements:

1. Detective Fix still didn't have the correct papers to
2. Passepartout could go to for his mistake at the temple.
3. In the court, there was and
4. The judge charges Passpartout for in prison and Fogg for
5. Fix decided to follow Fogg
6. Fix asked the police to to Hong Kong.
7. Fix wants to ask Passepartout about the who was travelling with him and his master.

3- Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)?

1. The court found Passepartout innocent. ()
2. Fix was happy when the judge judged Fogg 7 days. ()
3. Passepartout didn't notice Fix again on the ship. ()
4. Passepartout finally realized that Fix was following them. ()
5. Passepartout decided to tell Fogg that he saw Fix on the ship. ()

4- Make corrections:

1. Fogg recognized his shoes when he saw them on the train. (.....)
2. Fix was sad when the judge judged Passepartout 7 days. (.....)
3. The bail which the judge decided was two thousand pounds for each man. (.....)

5- Read the following quotations and answer the questions:

1- "How much is the bail?"

1. Who said this to whom?
.....
2. Where did the speaker say this?
.....
3. How much was the bail?
.....

2- "My shoes"

1. Who said this?
.....
2. Where did the speaker say this?
.....
3. How many days was he judged?
.....

G- Writing

Think of an accident that happened to you, a friend, or someone in your family and write a story of 6 sentences.

Try to use time expressions like: ... 30 minutes later, ... Also try to include this structure:

When + past simple, + past simple.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit Five "Dangerous Weather"

Period 1: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
as	while		بينما
avalanche			عاصفة ثلجية/ انهيار جليدي
control			يتحكم / تحكم
hill			هضبة/ تلة
melt	turn into water		يذوب
mm (millimetres)			مليمتر
mudslide			انهيار طيني
spread			ينتشر
steep			منحدر/ شديد الانحدار
temperature			درجة الحرارة
tornado			عاصفة
violent	very strong		عنيف
ice			جليد
rainfall			هطول المطر /كمية الامطار
usual	normal		عادي / طبيعي
usually	normally		عادة
wildfire			حريق هائل
weather report			نشرة جوية
North America			أمريكا الشمالية
Asia			قارة اسيا
rising	increasing / growing	falling/declining	يرتفع
weather conditions			الظروف الجوية
South Asia			جنوب قارة اسيا
the Himalayas			جبال الهمالايا
highest		lowest	الأعلى
causing	leading to		يؤدي الى
enormous quantities	huge amounts		كميات هائلة
floods			الفيضانات
South-East Asia			جنوب شرق اسيا
the Philippines			الفلبين
violent	strong /rough	peaceful	عنيف
thanks to	due to /because of		بفضل
warning systems			أنظمة الإنذار
finally	at last	at the beginning	في النهاية
the Caribbean Islands			جزر الكاريبي
information	data		معلومات
latest		earliest	الأخير

Period 4: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
accurate(ly)	exact (ly)		دقيق
approach	get near/closer		يقرب
breathe			يتنفس
combine	put together		يجمع
escape	run away		يهرب
force	power / strength		قوة
heat	warmth	coldness	الحر / الحرارة
hit	strike		يضرب
moreover	besides /also / in addition		بالإضافة الى
poor	without money	rich /wealthy	فقير
proper(ly)	correct / appropriate / in the right way		مناسب
as a result	consequently /outcome /effect	cause	نتيجة
storm surge			اندفاع الموج
destroy	damage / smash/ crash	build / construct	يدمر
destruction	damage		دمار
destructive	damaging / harsh		مدمر
help	assist / aid /support		يساعد
helpless	powerless	helpful	يائس
helplessly	powerlessly	confidently	بشكل يائس
killers (3)	destroyers		القوى القاتلة
behave (4)	act		يتصرف
powerfully (9)	strongly / forcefully	weakly	بقوة / بعنف
save (17)	protect		يحمي
information (17)	data		معلومات
space satellites (18)			الأقمار الصناعية
weather balloons (18)			بالونات الطقس
weather stations (19)			محطات الأرصاد الجوية
forecasts (20)	predictions / estimates		النشرات الجوية
enormous (24)	huge /massive / large /very big		هائل / ضخم
expensive (25)	cost	cheap	مكلف
died (26)	passed away	lived	مات
predict (41)	expect / foresee/ forecast		يتوقع
populations (44)	people		سكان

A- 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 the weather will be in the whole regions of the country. ()

B -Listen to the followings 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)

C- Listen to the followings and write correctly:

.....
.....
.....

B - Speaking

A - What would you say in the following situations:

1. A storm will hit Gaza, your friend asks you what to do. (Give advice)
.....
2. The weather is very hot and your friend feels thirsty. (Suggestion)
.....

B- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue using :

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

Soha :(1)?

Ali: I'm watching the weather forecast.

Soha: How is the weather today?

Ali: They say it will be.....(2) The sun will shine all the day.

Soha: (3) going to the beach?

Ali:(4)! Let's take my aunt with us.

Soha:..... (5) .

C- Reading

Period 1

A. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

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:

1. What is the text about ?

.....

2. What is happening to the snow and ice?

.....

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. ()

2. Mudslides on steep hills have built many homes. ()

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. have been rising more quickly than normal.

2. The wind speeds of the storm in South-East Asia are as high as

D. Get from the passage:

1-The synonyms of: 1. particularly : 2. huge

2-The opposite of: 1.safe 2. built

Period 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

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. Hurricane Andrew first showed how important this work was. When it hit Florida in 1992, it did such enormous damage that it became the world's most expensive hurricane. However, only a few people died: most had escaped by car.

A-Answer the following questions:

1- What is the result of the combination of sun, air and water?

.....

2- What are the giver of the life?

.....

3-What disasters does the text mention?

.....

4-How do huge storms hit land?

.....

5-What do warnings do ?

.....

B- Decide if the following sentences are True or False:

- 1- When the wind speed is 118 kph, a storm turns into a hurricane. ()
- 2- Many people died and few escaped by cars when hurricane Andrew hit Florida. ()
- 3- Life givers are always dangerous killers. ()

C- Complete the following statements:

1-Hurricane forecasters get their information from:

a. b. c.

2-Hurricane Andrew was described as the because it.....

D- Find from the passage:

The meaning of:

a. protect: b. damage: c. ran away:

The opposite of:

a. cheap: b. safe: c. weakly:

E- The underlined pronouns and number refer to:

- a. they: b. this:
- c. 118 kph : d. their:

E- Vocabulary

A- Complete the sentences with these opposite:

dead – build – destroyed – alive – accurate – unusual – wrong – poor – normal – rich
--

- 1- Many people who are and successful actually come from families with little money.
- 2- The weather is so cold that most of the birds are , just a few are still.....
- 3- I used to accept behavior and refuse the one.
- 4- Palestinian people are going to all the houses that Israel during the war.
- 5- All the students gave..... descriptions of the picture except Ahmed. His description was

B. Complete the sentences using the other grammatical forms of the words in brackets:

- 1- During the last attack on Gaza, people waited..... (**helpless**)
- 2- The child isn't wearing..... clothes for this hot weather. (**properly**)
- 3- What are the cause ofin South Africa? (**poor**)
- 4- He wasn't a bad teacher but he couldn't the class. (**control**)
- 5- The weather was so..... that we couldn't go out. (**storm**)

C- Finish the following sentences using the words from the box:-

approached – combine – properly – poor – accurate – helplessly – tornado

- 1- The..... can cause much damage and destruction.
- 2- When you the colours red and yellow, you get orange.
- 3- As wethe village, we could hear the sound of music.
- 4- We measured everything carefully: we needed our plans to be
- 5- If you're going to do a job, make sure you do it
- 6- We lost everything in the storm. Suddenly, we were
- 7- People who are homeless are waiting the government's action

D- Choose the correct connector to complete the paragraph:

However – In general – and – For example – whereas

..... , Palestine has a temperate climate with long, hot and dry summers.....
short, cool rainy winters. , the climate varies quite a lot between regions.
....., it's wetter in Jabalia than in Rafah. The average annual rainfall in Rafah is 230
mm, it's 390 mm in Jabalia.

F- Language

A- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- We thought that Ramy was intelligent than his sister Noha.
a. more b. less c. little
- 2- The boys sang so..... that we laughed.
a. badly b. worse c. bad
- 3- The mountain is too..... to climb it
a. height b. high c. higher
- 4- kph stands for
a. kilometers per hour b. kilometres c. centimeters
- 5- We are not..... enough to stop the forces of nature.
a. strong b. stronger c. strongest
- 6- I am very at English language.
a. good b. well c. better
- 7 . Earthquakes can hit land with great power that they destroy everything.
a. so b. such c. less
8. She paints so that everyone wants to buy her pictures.
a. beautiful b. beautifully c. such

G- Writing

Write a short paragraph about Palestine Climate. You may use the following ideas:

Mediterranean Climate: hot and dry (summer) – cool and rainy (winter) – various climate between regions in Gaza: (wet/hot/dry/cold/calm) – the average annual rainfall (in Jabaliya and Rafah)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

T. Suhair Hussein Braem

Unit 6:"Working for a better world"

Period 1: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
abroad	travel to another country		في الخارج
dream	A series of thoughts in the mind during sleep .		حلم
give up	stop trying		يستسلم
graduate	finish his higher study		يتخرج
laboratory	A place for scientific experiments.		مختبر
law	The system of rules created by the government .		قانون
radiation			إشعاع
treat	heal		يعالج
university	A place for higher studies		جامعة
war	time of fighting and battles	Peace	الحرب
X-ray			الأشعة السينية
discover	find out		يكشف
discovery			اكتشاف
Warsaw	The capital of Poland		مدينه وارسو
scientist			عالم
through			من خلال
various	different	Similar	مختلف
Noble prize			جائزة نوبل
disaster	catastrophe		مصيبه كارثة
supplied	provided		زود
depressed		Pleased	مكتئب

Period 4: Glossary

Word	Definition	Opposite	Arabic
along with			مع
house arrest	To be a prisoner inside your house		إقامه جبرية
attack		defend	يهاجم
cultivate	Plant		يزرع
delighted	Pleased	sad	مسرور
editor	The person who determines the final content of a text in a newspaper.		رئيس تحرير
except for			ما عدا
exile			منفي
orchard	garden		بستان
travel permit			تصريح السفر
publish	Produce a book or magazine .		ينشر
refugee			لاجئ
steal			يسرق
tragic	Sorrowful or catastrophic .		مأساوي
tragically			بشكل مأساوي
culture			ثقافة
cultural			ثقافي
go into exile			نفي
poem			قصيده
poetry			شعر
read			يقرأ
reading			قراءة

Settle in			يستقر / يستوطن
settlement			مستوطنة
Write			يكتب
write down			يدون
ancestors		descendants	أجداد
Acre			عكا
Haifa			حيفا
internationally		locally	بشكل عالمي
Beirut			بيروت
active			ناشط
popular		unknown	شائع / معروف

A- Listening

A- Listen and put (T) or (F):

- 1- Salwa and doctor Scott met in London. ()
- 2- They last met four years ago. ()
- 3- Salwa has been his student for a year before that. ()
- 4- When they last met, Dr Scott was still teaching at Manchester University. ()
- 5- Salwa has been working for the Palestinian government for the past four years. ()

B- Speaking

A- What would you say in the following situations:

- 1- You met your friend after a long time. (**greet warmly**)

-----.

- 2- Your teacher is speaking very quickly. (**request**)

B- Complete the following dialogue :

{ poet – poems – poetry – Shakespeare – famous }

Rami : Who is your favorite -----?

Sami: My favorite poet is -----.

Rami: Who is he? I've never heard that name before.

Sami : He is a very ----- poet. He wrote many ----- and plays.

Rami : Ah, so he wrote a lot in the English -----, didn't he?

Sami : Of course , he did.

Rami : Thanks a lot . Sami.

C- Reading

Period 1

A- Answer the following question according to the passage:

Marie Sklodowska was born in Warsaw in 1867. **She** was an excellent student at school, but it was against the law for women to go on to university. The only way was to study abroad, but her family could not afford **this**. She therefore worked for several years to save enough and in 1891, at the age of 24, she finally started studying at the Sorbonne in Paris.

While she was studying, she was always poor and hungry. However, she worked hard and she graduated successfully three years later.

When she was looking for a laboratory to continue her work that year, she met another scientist, Pierre Curie, and **he** invited her to use his. They soon found that they had the same dream- to make the world a better place through science.

They married in 1895 and had their first child , Irene, in 1897. This happened while Maria was exploring the exciting new science of radiation .Pierre stopped his own research to work with her and just a year later , they reported some important new discoveries . Then they began using radiation to treat various diseases and soon this was saving lives . In 1903, they received the Noble Prize.

1- When was Marie born and where?

2- Where did Marie Curie go to study?

3- Why did Pierre stop his research?

B- Put (T) or (F) :

1- It wasn't against law for women to go to university. ()

2- The Curie's got married in 1899. ()

3- While Marie was studying, she was always poor and hungry. ()

C- Complete the following :

- 1- Marie met another scientist, his name was -----, they got married later.
- 2- They received the Noble Prize in -----.
- 3- They reported some important new ----- and they began using ----- to treat various diseases.

D- Get from the text :

1- The meaning of :

different = ----- very good = ----- heal = -----
illness = ----- told = ----- go on -----

2- The opposite of :

finish ×----- earlier ×----- worse ×-----
old ×----- rich ×----- last ×-----

E- The underlined pronouns refer to :

She : -----
this : -----
he : -----

Period 4

A- Read the passage and Answer the questions below:

Mahmoud Darwish was born in 1942 in Al- Birwah, near Acre. When the Israelis attacked in 1984, his family were forced to leave and become refugees in Lebanon. **They** returned a year later, but their village had disappeared: instead, anew 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 died tragically in 2008.

- 1- When was Mahmoud Darwish born and where?

- 2- What happened to Darishe's village?

- 3- When did he die?

B- Put (T) or (F) :

- 1- Mahmoud Darwish became a refugee at the age of 16. ()
- 2- He joined Haifa newspaper in 1959 . ()
- 3- He used to travel with a travel permit. ()

C- Complete the following:

- 1- In 1970 Darwish left and went into exile in -----.
- 2- Mahmoud Darwish lived in a lot of cities such as , -----, -----, ----- and -----

D- Get from the passage :

1- The meaning of :

stop trying = ----- went back = ----- pleased -----

2- The opposite of :

defended ×----- remembered ×----- excluding ×-----

E- The underlined pronouns refer to :

- 1- They : -----
- 2- he : -----
- 3- there : -----

D- Vocabulary

A- Complete the sentences with words from the box:

(attacked – tragic – refugee – steal – give up – abroad – war – law)

- 1- My brother traveled ----- to study medicine.
- 2- Both of Hamlet and Macbeth are ----- plays written by Shakespeare.
- 3- Don't ever ----- before you achieve your goals, fight for them.
- 4- The ----- is a state of armed conflict between two countries or governments.
- 5- A ----- is a person who was forced to leave his country because of the war.
- 6- You shouldn't ----- from your friend , it's wrong to do that.
- 7- The Israeli army ----- many Palestinian villages during the war.
- 8- The ----- is the system of rules created by the government.

B- Complete with the opposites:

Word	Opposite
spend	
leave	
local	
lose	
give	

C - Complete with (against, for , through):

- 1- What do you have ----- Rania? She is really a good girl.
- 2- Marrie wanted to help people ----- science.
- 3- Ahmed works ----- a newspaper.
- 4- Our next match is ----- the American team.

E- Language

A- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The teacher left the class after the bell (ring – rang – had rung).
- 2- While I was sleeping, My father (arrives – arrived – had arrived).
- 3- My brother (rode – was riding – ride) his bike when he had an accident.
- 4- Last year , I (buys – bought – buy) a new house.
- 5- Two days ago , he (found – find – had found) the keys which he (lost – had lost – lose).
- 6- By the 1980s , the WHO (stated – state – was stating) the most infectious diseases.
- 7- By the time Jamila (leave – left – was leaving) school, she had published many poems.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- She watched TV, then she went out. (after)
.....
- 2- We finished dinner, then my father came. (before)
.....
- 3- While we have the picnic, it starts to rain. (correct)
.....

4- They **fight** when I **arrive**. (correct)

5- What **do you do** when I phoned you ? (correct)

F- Literature- Chapter (6)

A- Answer the following questions:

1- Why did Fix feel bad?

2- Why was Bunsby upset at 7:00 on the 11th Nov.?

3- Why did Fogg ask Bunsby to use the gun?

B- Complete the statements:

1- Fogg hoped to reach Shanghai in time to catch the General Grant and

2- During the storm, the Captain wanted to stop at a port for safety, but Fogg

3- Fogg asked the Captain to use the ship's gun in order to

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

1- Captain Bunsby sailed the Tankadere out of Hong Kong. ()

2- Fogg and Aouda weren't both missing Passpartout. ()

3- The steamship's captain heard the signals of the *Tankadere*. ()

4- "*General Grant* " was a fast modern life raft. ()

5- Fix felt good that he was accepting the kindness of the man he was trying to arrest. ()

6 After the help of the steamship , Fogg , Aouda and Fix were on their way to Yokohama. ()

G- Writing

A- Punctuate the following:

1- she went to the cinema with dr smith

2- the un offers help to refugee in countries like jordan syria and palestine

Revision (1-5)

Speaking

A)- What would you say in the following situations:

a- Your friend has a headache. (**Advice**)

.....

b- You suggest going to the club this evening.(**Suggestion**)

.....

c-Ask your brother to lend you his mobile phone. (**Request**)

.....

d-An old lady can't cross the road, and you want to help her. (**Offer help**)

.....

B)- Complete the following dialogue using the expression in the box:

I've got that – no problem – take the details – for this trouble – you say that again, please?
--

Your uncle has had to change his flight and he wants to give you the details.

You : Let me get a pen and I will

Uncle :OK, I am going to arrive on Flight AF732 at 15:35 .

You : I am sorry . Could -----?.

Uncle : Yes, of course. Its AF732 at 15:35.

You : OK ,

Uncle : Good, Could you tell your parents? Sorry

You : Don't worry.

Uncle : Thanks, so I will see you later.

Reading

Read he passage then answer the questions:

Mark Stubbs and his team wanted to be the fastest to row across the Atlantic from Canada to Britain. By 6:00 P.m. on 8 th August 2004 , after 40 days and 3000 kilo meters , they had nearly done it. Their GPS showed they were just 450 kilo meters 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 GPS. They climbed into the raft and 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.

A- Answer the following questions:

1- What did Mark Stubbs and his team want to do?

.....

2- How far they were when their boat crashed?

.....

3- What did they manage to save?

.....

4- How did the ship find the men? And when?

.....

5- How many hours did they spend in the boat?

.....

B- Complete the spaces:

- 1- ----- had saved the life of Mark Stubbs and his team.
- 2- The wave destroyed their boat at -----.
- 3- They were ----- kilo meters from land.

C- Put True or False:

- 1- The boat was about sixty kilometers from the land when the storm destroyed it. ()
- 2- Mark wanted to row from America to Canada. ()
- 3- A plane found them at 6: 30 pm. ()

D- Find from the passage:

- 1- The meaning of : location: ----- small boat:-----.
- 2- The opposite of: danger: ----- slowest:-----.

E- What do the pronouns and phrases refer to:

- 1-they -----
- 2- the side -----

Vocabulary

A) Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

temperature – row - set off - view - supply –replying - director - cost - exploded
--

- 1- The man ----- the car with a big bomb.
- 2- Trying to rescue the man from the burning building ----- them their lives.
- 3- The ----- has fallen to -10C. There is a snow everywhere.
- 4- Dr. Adnan Maqdisi is the ----- of the Jericho farm research.
- 5- If you are ----- to Omar's letter , please say hello from me.
- 6- The ----- of oil is decreasing but the demand is increasing.
- 7- Look at the lovely ----- across the valley.
- 8- We have to ----- through the waves as much as we can.
- 9- They ----- for their journey two months ago.

B) Complete with the correct forms of the words:

- 1- Hurricane Irma caused a lot of ----- in America last month. (**destroy**)
- 2- Mothers ----- their children for two years.(**food**)
- 3- My sister Rania studies ----- at university. (**photo**)
- 4- I ----- go to school on foot. (**usual**).
- 5- The Rohingya people are waiting ----- at the borders of Bangladesh. (**hopeless**)
- 6- I have ----- the meeting for you with the clients.(**arrangement**)
- 7- I like to try an ----- activity more than quieter one.(**energy**).
- 8- Ahmed is a loyal ----- . He works hard to save people every day. (**fire**)
- 9- A ----- teacher knows how to convey his lesson in an easy way. (**success**)

C) Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs:

take off - put up - take out - put away

- 1- You must ----- your shoes when you enter the mosque.
- 2- I will ----- the children ----- to play in the park.
- 3- Yesterday, I ----- a shelf in my wardrobe.
- 4- I usually ----- my money ----- my bag.

D) Match words with their synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1- desperate | () provide |
| 2- scared | () free time |
| 3- accept | () large woods |
| 4- supply | () afraid |
| 5- leisure time | () small boat |
| 6- forest | () data |
| 7- life raft | () hopeless |
| 8- information | () agree |
| 9- in contact | () reward |
| 10- prize | () in touch with |

E) Match words with their antonyms:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1- depart | () senior |
| 2- huge | () out of |
| 3- junior | () arrive |
| 4- into | () tiny |
| 5- narrow | () high |
| 6- low | () wide |

Language

A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I expect every one ----- start to get worried about us soon. (**is going to – will – going to**)
- 2- The vase will break very easily, so please be ----- (**carefully – careless – careful**).
- 3- What ----- yesterday? (**happens – happened – has happened**)
- 4- I have been playing the piano ----- six years. (**since – for – so far**)
- 5- I ----- revise my lessons in order to be ready for the exam. (**may – must – can**)
- 6- He ----- survive, but I doubt. (**could – might – should**)
- 7- Noha looks ----- today. I wonder why. (**happily – happy – happiest**)

B) Do as shown :

- 1- The book was so good. I couldn't stop reading it. (**such--- that**).
.....
- 2- He is too weak to play football . (**not ---- enough**).
.....
- 3- We have worked for three hours , but we haven't finished yet. (**correct**)
.....
- 4- Six cars crashed. So we were that there were no injuries. (**amaze**)
- 5- It is important not to drive so fast. (**mustn't**)
.....
- 6- I have washed my car. (**still----- not**)
.....

Writing

A) Write the short forms:

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1- should not: ----- | 2- They are: ----- | 3- cannot: ----- |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|

B) Punctuate the following sentence:

ive visited cairo london paris and amman
.....

C) Write three short paragraphs about your free time activities:

You can use and expand the following ideas:

1- Kinds of free time activities you enjoy. 2- When you usually do these activities.

3- Why you like these activities. .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 1: Listening

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. Well, it isn't British Airways now. It's Al- Falastiniah, the Palestinian airline. And 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: Right, I've got that. Fourteen fifty-five this afternoon. And what time does it arrive?

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

Jenny: Not till twenty-one forty-five? That's quite late.

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

Jenny: I'll email Basim right now.

Unit 1: Dictation

Now it's definite. Dad's flying next Saturday – 1st October. His flight departs at 08:30 our time and arrives at 15:15 Palestine local time.

Unit 2: Dictation

- 1- It's a race to find clues – and get to the treasure first. The girls have just set off, and the boys are about to start.
- 2- The satellites orbit Earth at 19,300 kph, and the GPS equipment can always 'see' three or more. It measures its distance from each and works out its exact position.

Unit 3: Listening

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 3 : Dictation

This house was built by my grandfather. The doors and windows were made by my cousin. It was rebuilt by my father after It was destroyed by an earthquake.

Unit 4: Listening

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.

PO: I see. Park Street. Were his lights on?

PB: Er ... I think so. Yes, they were definitely on.

PO: And then what happened?

PB: Well, there was a large red van at the side of the road – that one over there – so Peter moved out to pass it. The accident happened then.

PO: What hit him?

PB: A car. It suddenly shot out of Bank Road into Park Street.

PO: I see. Bank Road into Park Street.

PB: Then it hit Peter and drove away at top speed along East Street, and then up Wood Road! It was blue.

PO: Blue. Right. And the boy? Was he badly hurt?

PB: Yes, he had a broken arm.

PO: A broken arm ... How soon did medical help arrive?

PB: The paramedics came at ten past seven. They were very quick.

PO: Seven ten. Good.

PB: Yes. Then they gave Peter first aid and after that they took him away to hospital.

PO: I see. OK. Now, did you see the driver clearly?

PB: I'm sorry, no, I didn't. It all happened so quickly.

PO: What about the car? Can you tell me about the car?

PB: Well, it was purple, as I said. And I think it was a Honda.

PO: A Honda. Good.

PB: And I can tell you the number. It was T-D ... 1-4 ... P-B-P.

PO: T-D 1-4 P-B-P. Excellent. Thank you, Mrs Benn! Thanks to you, we're going to catch that driver, and he or she is going to be in a lot of trouble!

Unit 4: Dictation

First, we check the fire engines and all our equipment. We must be sure that everything is in working condition: faulty equipment costs lives.

Unit 5: Listening

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: Listening

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 year.

Adnan: The world really is a small place! Listen, we should walk as we talk – or we'll be late for our meeting.

Tony: Sure ... So, Salwa, what have you been doing? You returned to Palestine four years ago, didn't you?

Salwa: Yes, and I came straight to this job with the government. I'm an assistant to the Director of Research.

Tony: That sounds like a good job.

Salwa: Yes, it's very interesting. And what have you been doing? You didn't stay in Manchester, did you?

Tony: No, I left when you left. I went to India, and then I spent some time in South Africa. And I started here in Palestine two months ago.

Salwa: What did you do in India?

Tony: I worked for a project that introduced new crops to a very hot, dry part of the country.

Salwa: Interesting. You've certainly brought us lots of useful experience.

Adnan: And we're making good use of it ... But look, here we are at the Director's office.

Salwa: We'll have to say goodbye.

Tony: Yes, but let's stay in contact. I'll give you my email address.

Salwa: And here are my contact details.

The End