



Enrichment Material

مادة إثرائية للصف الحادي عشر - الفصل الأول



القسم الأدبي (المعلوم الانسانية)

STUDENT BOOK & READING PLUS

Reading Comprehension – Vocabulary – Language –

Literature - Writing

اعداد

لجنة بحث اللغة الانجليزية

تحت اشراف

أ. يحي فضل الاغا

أ. رياض سليمان الفرا

مديرية التربية والتعليم - شرق خان يونس

2018- 2019

Unit 1: Learning styles

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions that follow:

Visual learners prefer learning by seeing, either through reading or with pictures and other images. Aural learners learn best by hearing words or music, while physical learners tend to use **their** bodies and sense of touch ('learning by doing'). No matter which of the three basic groups you are in, you may work best either on your own or with others, but obviously it's impossible to be both a social and a solitary learner. In reality, though, a person's own learning style is neither simple nor fixed. Each of us has a mixture of learning styles. Many people find that they have one style that suits **them** best, while others use different styles according to what they are studying. Also, you can make efforts to improve your learning in styles that you are less good at.

A- Answer the following questions:

1- What are the forms of learning style?

.....

2- How do aural learners improve their learning style?

.....

3- "Each of us has a mixture of learning styles" **Explain!**

.....

B- Complete the following sentences:

1- Physical learners tend to useand

2- Learners may be either social or , but not both.

C- Decide whether these sentences are (True or False):

1- Pictures are most helpful for aural learners. ()

2- Learning style is neither simple nor fixed. ()

3- Visual learners use charts in their learning. ()

D. Circle the correct answer:

1-Aural learners tend to useto learn.

a- Eyes b- bodies c- sounds

2- If you tend to study with alone, so you are learner.

a- Solitary b- visual c- social

E. Find words in the passage that have the same meaning:

a- alone =..... b- clearly =.....

c- develop=..... d- techniques=.....

F. Find words in the passage that have the opposite meaning:

a- similar..... b- possible.....

c- worst..... d- more

G- Say what or who these words refer to:

- 1- **their** : 2- **them**.....

H- Complete using words from the passage :

- 1- Teachersto use many techniques to present new vocabulary.
2- Children are called..... ,because they learn by seeing and watching.
3- You should make a great to achieve your goals.
4- Our life is not on a straight way.
5- My teacher classifies the class into and students.

Read the following passage then answer the questions that follow:

Traditionally, schools tend to use particular teaching methods (either visual or aural, using books, CDs and written tests). Pupils who learn well with **these** styles are often seen as 'clever', while those who use different styles may find **themselves** in lower classes, labelled as 'slow learners'. In reality, they may be neither slow nor especially clever, but if they are treated differently, they may begin to believe the label that others put on them. But it doesn't have to be that way. Becoming more aware of your personal work that using techniques learning style can help you to take control of your learning by us well for you.

A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the traditional methods schools use in teaching?
.....
2- What would happen to slow learners when they are treated differently?
.....
3- "Becoming aware of your learning style is important" **Explain!**
.....

B- Decide whether these sentences are True or False:

- 1-Pupils who learn by either visual or aural methods are called clever. ()
2-You don't have to know the suitable learning style for you. ()
3-Schools tend to use visual tests only. ()

C- Say what or who these words refer to:

1. **themselves**:
2. **these**:

D- Find words in the passage that have almost the same meaning:

- 1- called 2- styles

F. Find words in the passage that have the opposite meaning:

- 1- stupid..... 2- higher :.....
3- similar 4- general

G- complete sentences using words from the text :

- 1- If you get high marks , you are a clever student.
- 2- Teachers use many to explain the lessons.
- 3- There are many of teaching English.
- 4- You should fill indetails in the CV.
- 5- Before you start teaching , you should bethe needs of your students.

Vocabulary

A- Complete using words between brackets :

clever - control – aural - social – labeled – tend – solitary – slow - visual

- 1- learners prefer to learn through records and music.
- 2- If you are not student in the class , so you are solitary.
- 3- Ali is careless in doing his homework , so he is a slow learner.
- 4- I use pictures and diagrams in my work ,so I am alearner.
- 5- Children are called learners when they use their bodies and sense of touch.
- 6- People usuallyto talk about their sadness secretly.
- 7- I prefer to study alone in my room , they called me learner.
- 8- My mother always gives me a lot of tips to..... my future.
- 9- If you are a man you can solve the crime .

B- Complete using suitable verb that related to attention (use the verb in the correct form of the verb) :

turn – hold – focus – pay – distract

- 1- I hate noise because it my attention .
- 2- Sir and madam please, me your attention for 5 minutes.
- 3- You should your attention to the future .
- 4- The film my attention , really it's fantastic.
- 5- Teachers the students' attention on the important points.

C- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I should (**do – make**) my duties to this holy country.
- 2- IT Companies (**make – do**) a profit each hour.
- 3- Students (**do – make**) their decisions in choosing the university.
- 4- Huda (**turned into - came into**) a lot of many from her father.
- 5- The police (**take in – break into**) the thieves' houses quickly .
- 6- If you boil water, it (**takes in – turns into**) steam .
- 7- Please, (**break into – go in**) the class and sit down .
- 8- Some students (**come into – break into**) the lesson while the teacher is explaining.
- 9- He's quite shy and finds it difficult to (**make – do**) friends .

Language

A- Rewrite sentences using phrases in brackets :

- 1- Ahmad plays tennis .Ahmad plays football. (**both.....and**)
.....
- 2- She will travel to Egypt or to Jordan . (**either... ..or**)
.....

- 3- They didn't understand the story. They didn't understand the drama. (**neithernor**)

 4- Driver and passengers escape accident without injury. (**neither.... .nor**)

 5- If you need more information use phone /e-mail. (**either....or**)

B- Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I need to buy both bread tea every day.
 a- or **b- and** **c- nor**
- 2- She will study either science math in the next year.
 a- or **b- and** **c- nor**

Writing

A- Think about what subject or skill you might like to study on a distance-learning course. Then fill in this form about yourself .

Name :.....
 Age:.....
 Occupation:.....
 Higher Education qualification:.....
 Main reason for doing this course:.....
 Areas of interest:.....
 Preferred hours: Full Time / Part Time
 Postal address:.....

 Email
 Phone (home /work).....
 (mobile)

B- Write a composition about the three basic learning styles.

.....

Unit 2: Education for Success

Read the text below, then complete the following tasks:

Two success stories (and what we can learn from them)

Education Ministers who are hoping to improve their school systems often look at Finland and Taiwan. The first is a small country in northern Europe with a cold climate and a language hardly anyone else speak; the second is a very small island that until fairly recently had high levels of poverty and population. Yet today both of these countries come out at or near the top in international surveys of economic success. Year after year, they also score highly in educational results. Can this be an accident, or is there a connection?

Finnish Education Minister Tuula Haatainen certainly believes there is. "In Finland, we believe we have to invest in education", she says. One reason she offers for Finland's success is that students don't begin real school until they are 7, and all students between 7 and 16 get the same education. "We don't divide at an early stage between students who do well and those that don't manage so well, she explains. Studies show that it is dangerous to divide too early into different educational paths".

Like Finland, Taiwan has nine years of compulsory education, after which (in both countries), students choose either an academic or vocational path. Very few choose to leave school in either country. One important difference, however, is in national tests, which are very important in Taiwan but much less so in Finland. Can other countries learn from the Finnish and Taiwanese experience? There are surely some lessons that can be learnt as long as we remember that just applying one country's system to another isn't a simple solution to all problems.

A- Answer the questions below:

1- What are two good examples should education ministers look at when improving school systems?

.....

2- Why aren't students in Finland divided into different educational paths at an early stage?

.....

3- What makes education successful in Finland?

.....

4)What are the similarities and differences between Finland and Taiwan?

.....

B- Complete the following sentences:

1) Taiwan had high levels ofand.....

2) Finland and Taiwan scored highly inandresults.

3) National tests are more important inthan

C- Decide if the following sentences are true or false:

1- Tuula Haatainen believes that there is a connection between good education and successful economy. ()

2- Only in Taiwan students have to choose either an academic or vocational path after compulsory education. ()

3- The writer advises us to apply the Finnish and Taiwanese experience in other countries. ()

D- Say what these words & pronouns refer to:

1-their 2- first 3- second

4-we 5- she 6- it

E- Get from the passage:

• **The meaning of:**

- 1-definitely 2-routes..... 3-land surrounded by water.....
4-on one condition 5-studies..... 6- wishing.....

• **The opposite of:**

- 1-bottom..... 2- low..... 3- result..... 4- southern.....
5-richness..... 6- late..... 7-optional.....8- problem.....

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

The Secretary of state for Commerce and Industry stressed the importance of education for economic growth in a speech yesterday. "Improving our education system will give us a generation of citizens who are better qualified to face the challenges of the technological age, as well as competition from low wage economies in other countries in Asia and Africa", he explained. "It increases what people can earn, lifts people out of poverty and encourages opportunity".

He also suggested that the economic health of the country will suffer in future unless more attention is paid to investing in schools and universities. "We could easily fall behind" ,he said. I hope it won't happen .But unless we invest more, it might.

A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- What economic challenges does the country have?
.....
2- How can education help the country's economy?
.....
3- What may happen if the country does not invest in education?
.....

B- Decide if the following sentences are true or false:

- 1- The Secretary of State mentioned a future danger in his speech. ()
2- The country doesn't care about the low-wage economies in Asia and Africa. ()
3- Education is important for economic growth. ()

C- Get from the passage :

- **The meaning of:**

- emphasized..... trade..... chance.....
problems developing.....

- **The opposite of:**

- reduces..... past high..... worse.....

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Is Education Important? The Facts about Education and Economic Growth

Education leads to economic growth is a belief that senior people in education repeat endlessly, and you might expect Prof. Wells, as a senior academic herself, to join in. Instead, as the title suggests, her book asks some brave questions and arrives at answers that others in the education industry might prefer not to hear. This is not an academic book. **It's** essential reading for anyone interested in education (and I hope that means all of us).

Certainly there is plenty of evidence that economic success and education go together: most poor people (and nations) tend to be poorly educated, and most poorly educated people (and nations) tend to be poor. But this doesn't mean that one causes the other. This is false logic, and is one of several assumptions that Prof. Wells questions. To be fair, she is obviously not against education in general. **Her** main conclusion is that getting more and more students onto university courses (any course, at any university) produces not growth but unemployed graduates. She argues that we should move money away from universities and put it into early-years education instead, to make sure children all know the basic skills needed for life.

A- Answer the following questions:

1- What is the common belief that senior people repeat endlessly?

.....

2- Why do the senior people prefer not to hear Prof. Wells's opinion?

.....

3- What example does the writer give of false logic?

.....

4- What does Andrea Wells believe should receive more government investment?

.....

B- Complete the following sentences:

1- Prof. Wells's book isn't an academic book, it's for everyone.

2- Getting more students onto university produces

3- Children in primary education stage must learn for their life.

C- Decide if the following sentences are true or false:

1- Prof. Wells had a negative view towards education. ()

2- Getting more graduates produces the economic growth. ()

3- According to Prof. Wells's view, we should move our money away from universities. ()

D- What do the underlined refer to?

1- **It:** 2- **her:**.....

E- Get from the passage:

The meaning of: guess like..... clearly.....

necessary..... definitely..... basic.....

The opposite of: consumes..... coward..... rich.....
 in particular..... junior unjust.....

Vocabulary

A-Match words with their meanings:

| No | Meaning | No | Word |
|----|--|-------|-------------|
| 1. | ways of organizing something | | assumption |
| 2. | to accept and manage | | wage |
| 3. | making something fit a different situation | | conclusion |
| 4. | money earned from working | | applying to |
| 5. | makes people want to do something | | evidence |
| 6. | information that proves something is true | | systems |
| 7. | ideas that many people believe without checking | | encourages |
| 8. | idea that you arrive at after looking at the facts | | face |

B- Replace the underlined words with the right word from the box:

invest in – connection – surveys – divide – solution – stressed

- 1- Both of Finland and Taiwan are near the top in international studies of economic success.....
- 2- Can this be an accident or is there a relation.....
- 3- We believe we have to spend money in education.....
- 4- The secretary of state emphasized the importance of education for economic growth in his speech.....
- 5- We don't put students in different groups at an early stage between students.....
- 6- Following other country's system can't always be an answer.....

C- Complete the following sentences with words from the box:

system – applying to – encourages- evidence–assumptions – conclusion – wage – face

- 1-Education ministers are hoping to improve their school
- 2- Education can lift people out of poverty and opportunity.
- 3-We should remember that just one country's system another isn't a simple solution.
- 4-Before any experiment we only havethen we reach to a
- 5-Certainly there is plenty of that economic success and education go together.
- 6-Qualified citizens could the challenges of the technological age.
- 7-There is a competition between USA and low economies in parts of the world.

Language

A- Choose the correct word or expression for each sentence:

- 1- I am playing tennis tomorrow.... (**unless – provided**) it's raining.
- 2- We are going to start painting the house tomorrow.... (**unless – provided**) it's not raining.
- 3- You can smoke here.... (**unless – as long as**) you leave a window open to let the smoke out.
- 4- Ali doesn't trust anyone. He won't lend you any money(**unless – as long as**) you promise to pay him back.
- 5- The children can stay here..... (**unless – provided**) they don't make too much noise.
- 6- I am going now..... (**unless – provided**)you want me to stay.
- 7- I can't understand why he's late..... (**unless – as long as**) he didn't get our message.

B- Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- I wish most graduates (**have**) jobs.
- 2- She hopes (**succeed**) in the final test.
- 3- I hope my son..... (**get**) high marks this year.
- 4- I wish schools (**use**) white boards.
- 5- Most students hope the English tests (**be**) easy.

C- Complete the sentences by adding as long as, provided (that) or unless:

- 1- The man said he would hit me I told him where the money was.
- 2- I'll come tomorrow I have to work
- 3- You can use my car you drive carefully.
- 4- I wouldn't eat fish I was extremely hungry.
- 5- she studies hard, she will pass the examination.

Writing

A-Write your own CV:

Name:.....

Date and place of birth:.....

Address:.....

Telephone :.....

Email:.....

Personal statement

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

Education:

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

Employment:

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

Other Skills and Qualifications

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

B- Write a short paragraph on the benefits of education for the economic growth of countries.

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

أ. منال المصري

Unit 3: Take care!

Read the text below. Then complete the following tasks:

Insurance made clear

Contents insurance is for accidental damage to things in your home like TVs and computers. If you add up the cost of repairing or replacing all the technology we have nowadays, you may be surprised. Taking out an insurance policy can be quite cheap and will give you peace of mind. You can usually add items that you often take out of the house, like mobile phones, cameras and watches.

Personal accident insurance provides you with a tax-free monthly income if you are unable to work due to accidental injury, usually for up to a year. This type of policy is a good choice if you are worried that you wouldn't be able to manage if you lost your regular income because of injury. Choosing the right insurance policy can take time but if you don't want to waste money it's important to compare what's on offer. We make the process as easy as possible by listing the best policies from leading insurance companies on one site.

1- Answer the following questions:

1- What is the benefit of content insurance?

.....

2- Why is it a good idea to insure your TVs and computers?

.....

3- What items can you add to the insurance policy?

.....

4- How can we choose the right insurance policy?

.....

2- Say if these statements are true or false :-

1- The cost of repairing or replacing your computer is more expensive than taking an insurance policy.

()

3- Choosing an insurance policy takes time.

()

4- Personal accident insurance provides you with tax-free yearly income.

()

3- Get from the text the synonym of :

a-destruction: b-amazed: c-because of: d-necessary:

4- Get from the text the opposites of :-

a-expensive : b- worst: c-wrong d-difficult :

5- Complete the following sentences with words from the text:

1) There was a greatafter the war in Gaza.

2) The government asked people to pay

3) If I want to buy computer, it's important to compare what's

4) The teacher used a goodin explaining the lesson.

Read the text below. Then complete the following tasks:

Safety first?

In 19th-century Europe, life was full of danger for both agricultural workers and those who worked in the industrial factories with new machinery. Gradually, under pressure from workers' organizations, governments began to pass laws to improve conditions, and employers now have to take responsibility for the safety of **their** employees.

In poorer countries, though, safety regulations are weak and the dangers remain. There is a feeling, usually unspoken, among governments and employers in these countries that safety in the workplace is a luxury that they can't afford, and that safety regulations make businesses less competitive and brings less money. Meanwhile, in richer countries, health and safety regulations have been extended into Other areas of life, like transport, schools, hospitals and other public services. In most countries, for example, it is against the law to drive a car without wearing a seat belt. When this law was first suggested, some people believed **it** should be a matter of personal choice, but it is now accepted that wearing seatbelts has saved many lives.

Over the last 20 years or so, there has been a gradual change in attitude, partly because of regular stories in the popular press about schoolchildren not being allowed to go on school trips or play traditional games in the playground. Some of these stories were not actually true, but still the feeling has grown that government regulation has gone too far, taking away people's responsibility for their own safety. This may be one reason why there are still only two countries in the world where all cyclists, by law, have to wear helmets. In other countries, governments don't want to restrict people's personal freedom.

1- Answer the following questions:

- 1- Who enforced governments to improve workers' conditions?
.....
- 2- What do government and employers feel about safety in a workplace in poor countries?
.....
- 3- Why have some people change their minds about wearing seatbelt?
.....
- 4- Why have most governments not made it compulsory to wear cycle helmets?
.....

2- Complete the following sentences :

- 1- In the 19th century Europe andwere subjected to danger.
- 2- is responsible for the safety of employees.
- 3- in poorer countries are weak.
- 4- In richer countries, health and safety regulations have covered many fields of life such as....., and.....

3- Say if these statements are true or false :

- 1- In poorer countries, governments and employers are against employees. ()
- 2- When the law of wearing the seatbelt first passed all people accepted it. ()
- 3- Governments began to pass laws because of pressure from employers. ()
- 4- All stories in popular press were true. ()

4- Get from the text the synonym of :

100 years: rules: stress.....
develop: journeys: cause:

5- Get the opposites of the following words :

safety: finished:..... strong..... refused :

6- What do the underlined pronouns refer to:

(**their**) : (**it**) :

7- Replace the underlined words/phrases in the following sentences with words / phrases from the text:

- 1) There are many articles about the problem of electricity in **the newspapers read by many people**. (.....)
- 2) The **rules** in our school prevent students from bringing mobiles with them. (.....)
- 3) The president is going to **make new laws** to protect the rights of the employees.(.....)
- 4) My mother's **opinion** concerning my study is different from mine. (.....)
- 5) Buying an expensive mobile is **nice but not necessary**. (.....)

Vocabulary

Match words from the box with their meanings:

extended - gradual - take responsibility - restrict

- 1- slow not sudden :
- 2- put limits on:.....
- 3- accept that you should do something :
- 4- spread :

Complete the sentences with words from the box:

portable - ambitious - take responsibility - income - blunt

- 1) He works with more than one company to increase his
- 2) She hopes to be a great actress . She is
- 3) These knives are..... .You can't use them.
- 4) The teacher has to for the safety of his students.
- 5) The laptop isto enable you to take it wherever you go.

Match words from the box with their opposites:

professional - inward - income - ambitious - blunt - portable

- fixed: - sharp: - limited:
- outgoings: - outward:
- someone doing something that isn't their job :

Match words from the box (A) with words from box (B) to make two-word noun phrases:

(A) → insurance - electrical - accidental - regular - public

(B) → income - damage - fault - services - policy

- 1) You can find a cheap on the internet.
- 2) You have to insure your TV against
- 3) My dad lost his job, he has no
- 4) Don't use the washing-machine. It has an
- 5) Hospitals, street lighting and rubbish collection are all

Language:

A) Complete the sentences with:

have to - had to - don't / didn't have to - (be)not allowed to

- 1- You to buy sugar. We've already got some.
- 2- You..... take your passport when visiting foreign countries.
- 3- Yesterday I was ill, I to go to hospital.
- 4- Youto park here. There is a no parking sign.
- 5-We had plenty of time, wehurry.

B) Circle the correct option to complete the sentences :-

- 1- She **has to** / **mustn't** respect her teacher.
- 2- That phone is expensive. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** lose it.
- 3- You **don't have to** / **have to** arrange for a meeting tomorrow because the boss has already done it.
- 4- I've already read the book, so I **had to** / **didn't have to** read it again.
- 5- When I was young, I **don't have to** / **wasn't allowed to** play in the street.

C) Complete the sentences with :-

mustn't - don't / didn't have to - had to

- 1- Yougive me back the money. I don't need it.
- 2- The baby is asleep. You shout.
- 3- The light was red, so I stop.
- 4- Ann bought some eggs but when she got home, she found that she had plenty of eggs. So shebuy any eggs.

Writing

A- 'Being aware of the dangers helps you prevent accident at home.'

Write a composition to support this idea.

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

OR

B- Write a composition comparing safety regulations in poor and rich countries.

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

أ. تهاني ابو مصطفى

Unit 4: Going Places

Read the text below. Then complete the following tasks:

For many young people, being a tour guide seems to be the perfect **job**, almost like a paid holiday with no expenses. In reality, of course, it can be tiring and stressful having to solve all the problems that arise and deal with the constant demands of the people who have paid money for your services. And it seems that tourists are becoming more demanding, partly due to the internet. They already know a lot of the basic information that guides used to tell **them**. What they want is something different and special. It's no longer enough to take *them* round the famous buildings, monuments and tourist sites and tell them a few dates and interesting stories. In fact, tourists nowadays don't like to be labelled as tourists at all. Today's well-informed 'traveller' prefers culture, getting under the surface of things, seeing something of the real life of the place they're visiting. This need has led to an increase in the popularity of 'step-on guides'. These are people who live in the area and have local knowledge. They take over the tour temporarily and provide the kind of information that the usual tour guide can't offer. 'It's a great way to meet people and give them an introduction to your town or city,' says Moustafa, a step-on guide in Istanbul, Turkey. Being a successful step-on guide depends on getting to know what travellers really want. This is something that Moustafa has picked up from experience: **'I** treat my customers more like students than tourists. But I never lecture them. I don't want them just to take in whatever I say. I think they'd rather interact with places and people.

A) Answer the following questions from the text:

1. Why is a tour guide a tiring and stressful job?

.....

2. What makes tourists more demanding?

.....

3. What does "step-on guides" mean?

.....

B) Complete the following sentences:

1. Tourists want to be labelled as.....

2. Tourists today prefer

3. To be a successful step-on guide you should know.....

C) Get from the text the synonym of :

1. extra things to pay for

2. because of

3. for a short time

4. having a two-way relationship

5. data

6. well-known

D) Find from the text the opposite of :

1. global x..... 2. boring x.....

3. general x..... 4. reduce x.....

E) Decide if these statements are true (T)or false(F):

1. Tourism is becoming more demanding because of the globalization. ()

2. " step- on guide" is a person who cares about economic situation. ()

3. To deal with tourists demands may be stressful. ()

F) What do the underlined words refer to:

1. **job** :.....
2. **them**:
3. **I** :

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

As more and more people realize the negative impact that their holidays can have on the countries they visit, the popularity of 'eco-tourism' is increasing. The basic idea is that tour organizers and travellers try to make sure that their activities help the environment and local communities rather than harming **them**. There are many different ways of doing **this**, but all of them are likely to interest people who prefer learning to sightseeing and would rather interact with local people and nature than sit on a beach. Here, for example, are two of the best 'eco-tours' we have found ...

This is a chance to take part in research into whales while sailing around the north-west coast of Italy. You will spend ten days living and sleeping on the boat as part of the crew, watching for whales and keeping records of their movements and habits to get a clear picture of the impact of human activities. You don't need previous sailing experience, though, as you will receive full basic training. The price is between £1,100 and £1,800, including all meals and travel except the air fare to Genoa, where the boat sails from.

Experience the unique excitement of desert life, travelling by horse or camel for a week, staying overnight with local families in traditional village houses and sharing **their** evening meal. You carry all other food and water with you as you travel. Local guides share their knowledge of desert plants and animals and pass on tips about how people manage to live in such difficult conditions. This is a low impact, low-cost tour. Prices start at only £900, including your flight to Tunis airport.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What do the tour travellers try to do in their activities?
.....
2. What do travellers do on the boat ?
.....
3. Where can you stay during the desert adventure?
.....
4. How much does the desert adventure in Tunisia cost?
.....

B) Complete the sentences with words from the passage:

1. The popularity of "eco-tourism" is increasing because
2. People watch whales in order to.....
3. Travelling by horses or camels for a week is considered as

C) Get from the passage:

- The meaning of:** effect=..... societies=..... classical =
- pieces of advice
- The opposite of:** positive following.....
- excluding..... easy.....

D) Decide whether these statements are true "T" or false "F":

1. Tourists experience the unique excitement of the sea life by riding horses. ()
2. The price includes all meals and travel except the air fare to Genoa. ()
3. It's necessary to have sailing experience before watching whales. ()

E) What do the underlined words and numbers refer to

1. this
2. them
3. their

Vocabulary

A) Complete the sentences with words from the same word family:

1. The doctor's final was to operate the patient immediately. (**decide**)
2. The for modern communication is increasing. (**demanding**)
3. The final match was, the other team was very talent. (**challenge**)
4. This company has responsibility for the..... of food to the soldiers and employees. (**provide**)

B) Match the words in the box with their definitions or meanings:

harming – unique - fare - previous – sightseeing – impact

- 1- money you pay for travelling
- 2- causing hurt or damage
- 3- effect.....
- 4- not like anything else
- 5- looking for famous things
- 6- at an earlier time

C) Use the words from the previous exercise to complete the sentences:

- 1- Taxis and planes were raised by government last month.
- 2- Unemployment has a negative..... on Palestinians.
- 3- The lecture was about globalization.
- 4- Travelling into space is a..... trip.
- 5- It's difficult to use sharp tools withoutyourself.
- 6-..... is an exciting thing for tourists these days.

Language

A) Complete the sentences using (prefer or would rather) as shown in brackets:

1. I.....study for exams play computer. (would rather)
2. Shelocal food..... imported food. (prefer)
3. Their daughter.....volleyball.....table tennis. (prefer)
4. I..... my homework now.....later. (would rather)

B) Make phrases using "well + past participle" of verbs in the box:

inform – behave – educate – make – know- pay – write - dress

1. Someone who has a master's degree
2. A famous person
3. A person who wears good clothes
4. A child who never causes trouble
5. A strong piece of furniture
6. Someone who knows a lot
7. A book with a good style
8. Someone who makes a lot of money in his job

C) Complete the sentences using the phrases from the box

well-made - well-informed – well-dressed – well-written – well-known – well-paid

1. Ali isand gets a lot of money.
2. The story wasbywriter.
3. The professor knows a lot, so he's..... person.
4. The sofa is very , it will not break easily.
5. It's a very important appointment, so make sure you're

D) Fill in gaps using the suitable preposition from the box:

in - on - away - back - off

1. I'll lend you money as long as you promise to pay it
2. It's a nice jacket .Can I try it
3. It's not raining outside. You can takeyour coat.
4. There is a lot of rubbish. I should throw it
5. I filledan application form for a new job.

Writing

Read the following advert carefully to fill in the job application form:

Do you like English Language?

Would you like to meet and speak with foreigners? Can you speak English well and fluently? If so, why not become a translator? For more details. Apply to World Wide Institution with a covering letter "say why you like the job"

First, write the covering letter here:

Dear Sir / Madam

I enclose my.....

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

Application for the job of translator

Name :..... Age:.....

Address and contact details:

.....

Education:

.....

Languages:

.....

Please, write a short paragraph why you would be a good person to this job?

أ. عمر عبد الغفور

Unit 5: Let's go for a walk

Read the text below, then complete the following tasks:

As a child, Nabil Hamed used to wander in the hills and valleys of Palestine with his father, a shepherd. After taking a break to continue his education abroad, he returned to Palestine and continued hiking, simply for the love of walking and nature. As time went by, he began to notice irreversible changes: the beauty of this ancient land was being destroyed by the Israeli occupation, sometimes rapidly, sometimes gradually. Olive trees and grapevines were pulled up, old stone buildings and even whole villages were pulled down to make room for more and more settlements, their roads and dividing walls.

The walks he describes in this book cover the hills of Ramallah, the wild countryside around Jerusalem and the valleys near the Dead Sea, and each takes place at a different period of Palestinian history. Today, many Palestinian natural treasures have become impossible to visit. Nabil Hamed, now in his sixties, has written this book to preserve them, at least in words. It tells the story of how a pleasure so many of us take for granted is being taken away: the freedom to wander through the countryside.

A- Answer the following questions:

1- What was Nabil's father job?

.....

2- What did Nabil Hamid notice when he returned to Palestine?

.....

3- What does he describe in his book?

.....

B-Complete the following sentences:

1- Nabil Hamed took a break to

2- The natural aspects Hamed described in his walks are.....

3- The thing which is taken from us is

C- Decide whether these statements are true(T) or false (F)

1- Nabil Hamid loved walking in the cities of Palestine. ()

2- The Israeli occupation destroyed villages to build settlements. ()

3- Nabil Hamed studied outside Palestine. ()

D - What do the underlined words refer to?

1- their 2- he 3- them

E- get from the text :

-The opposite of: new similar slowly

-The meaning of: happiness :..... valuable thing :

went on: destroy

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

The Rambling Society

Our history

Walking in the countryside (or 'rambling') was popular in 19th- century Britain. For people living in towns and cities, walking was a way of escaping from a polluted environment and the stress of daily life. Access to the countryside, however, was becoming more of a challenge due to an increase in the ownership of large areas of land by a small number of people. A number of walking clubs and groups were set up to protect walkers rights, and finally in 1935, they joined together to create the rambling, a national organization aiming to improve access laws and expand the areas where people could walk

Aims and achievement

Thanks to our efforts, a new law was finally passed in 1949 called the National parks and Access to the countryside act. This law set up the first National parks and Nature Reserves, as well as stating that public footpaths in England and Wales had to be recorded on maps.

It was a big step forward as it meant that everyone would know where they were allowed to walk, even if the path crossed someone's land. Many landowners, however, let grass grow over the footpaths so that they were hard to find, so a lot of our efforts were put into walking on as many paths as possible in order to keep them open

Why not try walking?

Our original aims remain the same, but we have continued to change with the times. In the 1990s, it became clear to us that walking was becoming less popular, and that we need to encourage walking as healthy exercise. Since then we have reached out to non-walkers to help them take up walking.

A: Answer the following questions:

1- Why did people who live in cities use to walk in the countryside?

.....

2- What is the aim of the rambling societies?

.....

3- Why were the footpaths hard to find?

B: Complete the following sentences:

1- Reaching to the countryside was a problem because of

2- Walking clubs were set up to

3- The new law set up the first National Parks and Nature Reserves and declares that

.....

C: Decide whether the following sentence are true or false:

-Walking in the countryside was not famous in the 19th century. ()

-Nothing was done in 1990s to encourage people to walk. ()

-The aims of the rambling society are still the same. ()

D: Complete the following from the text:

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---------|
| 1- Natural area | |
| 2- Being able to enter or reach something | |
| 3- Saying clearly | |
| 4- Having things that belong to you | |

E: Complete the following with opposite from the text:

| Word | Opposite |
|---------------|----------|
| 1- clean | |
| 2- decrease | |
| 3- old | |
| 4- impossible | |

Vocabulary

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

touches _ praised _ occupation _ irreversible _ preserved

- 1- The novel I wrote was highly Everyone loved it.
- 2- The Israeli prevented my father from traveling to Egypt.
- 3- Seeing Muslim pilgrims from all over the world in Mecca really me
- 4- His refusal is No one can convince him to come.
- 5- Food is in tightly closed cans in order not to get bad.

B- Complete the following sentences with word from the box:

achievements _ ownership _ take up _ access _ countryside

- 1- My of two different cars can make my life easy.
- 2- Walking in the is very useful for your health.
- 3-to some areas in the refugee camps became difficult.
- 4- Rambling Societies help people to walking .
- 5- Ali is successful in his life. He has many records and

C Complete the following sentences with words form the word Family:

- 1- One of the best things anyone can have is (friend)
- 2- Food must be observed by the government. (preserved)
- 3- The ministry of education has provided our teachers a complete (scholar)
- 4- I am a new in the Rambling Society. (membership)

Language

A- Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Let us (go – going – to go) for a walk.
- 2- Shall we (having – to have – have) a rest?
- 3- I prefer (walking – to walk – walk) alone.
- 4- I advise you (to take – taking – take) more exercise.
- 5- It is going to rain. You'd better (to take - taking – take) an umbrella.

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

- 1- You should do the task alone. (you'd better)
.....
- 2- I suggest you help your father fix the car. (recommend)
.....
- 3- Why not leave your duties till tomorrow. (suggest)
.....
- 4- Why are you moving these heavy books alone? Let us do it together. (shall)
.....
- 5- You should not forget to call Ali. (you'd better)
.....

C- Use words from the box to complete the sentences and show whether the words are used as verbs or nouns:

| |
|---|
| present survey upset decrease exports |
|---|

- 1- I bought a valuable to my mother (verb – noun)
- 2- There is a clear in the national income of Palestine (verb – noun)
- 3- I recommend youthe land before you do the project (verb – noun)
- 4- Ali didn't mean to me (verb – noun)
- 5- Palestine some products to Jordan and Egypt (verb – noun)

Reading Plus

Unit 1: The road to learning

Read the text below. Then complete the following tasks:

Knowledge is what we know. It is the practical understanding of a subject We gain knowledge by learning For example, we can get knowledge of how to drive car by learning how all the parts of a car work and learning the rules of the road. However, this knowledge alone does not give us the ability to drive a car.

Skills are action we learn with practice .**They** are about doing something, rather than knowing about something. The skills we need to drive a car are how to control the car (how to use the steering wheel to turn the car, how to use the brakes to stop the car, etc).

Attitudes the way in which we consider and deal with situations. A positive learning attitude is one in which we want to learn and work hard to learn. To learn to drive we need to not only want to learn but also understand the. Dangers of driving badly and have respect for other road-users.

Ability is the quality of being able to do something if we learn the necessary knowledge, develop the required skills and combines **them** with a positive attitude to the subject, then we can gain the ability to drive well, or anything else.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the definitions of Knowledge?

.....

2. How can we gain knowledge? Give examples?

.....

3. What are the meanings of skills?

.....

4. What's the best way of gaining the ability to drive well?

.....

B. Decide whether these sentences are (True) or (False):

1. **Knowledge** is the theoretical understanding of something. ()

2. **Attitude** is the way in which we consider and deal with situation. ()

3. **Ability** is the quality of being able to do something. ()

C. Complete the following:

1 We can gain knowledge by.....

2 The skills we need to drive a car are.....

3.a positive learning attitude helps us to.....

D. Say what or who these words refer to:

1. “ **They** ” : (line 5)

2. “ **them** ” (line 12).....

E. Find words in the passage that have almost the same meaning:

studying: get:..... join together: needed:

F. Find words in the passage that have the opposite:

lose: theoretical: reaction: negative: safety.....

G. Match to complete the sentence:

- 1. skills a- is being able to do something.
- 2. ability b- is how we think or feel about something.
- 3. knowledge c- are learned by practicing activities.
- 4. attitude d- is gained by learning facts and information

Read the following passage then answer the questions that follow:

Bloom's Taxonomy shows six different levels of learning. It is called Bloom's Taxonomy because it was made famous by a man called Benjamin Bloom (a 'taxonomy' is a way to show how things go together in order).The pyramid shape does not mean that one level is more important than another, rather that **they** are built on each other. We have to remember an idea (or have knowledge about it) before we can understand it. Example: Imagine we read a text about pollution. We first need to know and remember the facts in the text before we can understand what pollution is. We have to understand an idea before we can use it, or apply **it**, to our lives. Example: We need to understand what pollution is to know that it will make our lives worse in the future. We have to be able to apply the idea before we can look at all the parts to analyze it. Example: Once we understand that pollution will make our lives more difficult, we can look at what causes it and what we can do to avoid it. We have to analyze an idea before we can make decisions about it, or evaluate it. Example: When we know what causes pollution we can consider the different ways to stop **it**. We have to be able to do all of these with the idea before we can create something new with it. Example: Once we have fully understood pollution, we can come up with a plan of our own to help with the problem. As you go up the levels in the pyramid, you have to think more carefully and deeply. This is true of all learning, in any subject, in any language.

A. Answer the following questions:

- 1. Why it's called Bloom's taxonomy?
.....
- 2. What is the meaning of taxonomy?
.....
- 3. Why do we need to understand pollution?
.....

B. Decide whether these sentences are (True) or (False):

- 1. We have to analyze an idea before we can make decisions about it. ()
- 2. Creating means to invent something new. ()

C. Say what or who these words refer to:

- 1. "**they**" :
- 2. "**it**" :
- 3. "**it**" :

D. Find words in the passage that have almost meaning:

labelled:well known:essential : prevent something from happening:

E. Find words in the passage that have the opposite:

effects: forget :

F. Complete using words from the passage:

- 1- You need tothe Islam's rules in your behaviors.
- 2- There are differentin the class, some 90% and others 80%.

G. Match the six words with their meanings

remembering – understanding – applying – analyzing – evaluating - creating

- a- _____: using something b- _____: knowing the meaning of something
- c- _____: bringing something into your mind that you forgot
- d- _____: making something new e- _____: looking at all the parts of sth to understand it better.
- f- _____: thinking carefully about sth. to make decisions about it.

H. Use the correct form of the word from the word family.

- 1. She loves to write and paint. is a veryperson. (create)
- 2. Teachers use exams totheir students. (evaluation)
- 3. The scientists have finished theirof the problem now.(analyse)
- 4. There are manyfor the new job .Who are you going to choose. (apply)
- 5. Yaser Arafat is a great leader .He will beby everyone. (remember)

Writing

A- Write a short email to your friend to congratulate him for his success in the final exams:

To :

From:

Subject:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

B- "Knowledge, skills, attitude and ability are the four pillars of learning."

Write a composition to support this idea.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

أ. عطا زعرب

Chapter 1

The most unhappy man

A- Answer these questions:

1. Where does the story start?

.....

2. Who is in the room at the start? Who arrives?

.....

3. What has happened to McFarlane?

.....

4. What do Sherlock Holmes and Inspector Lestrade look like?

.....

5. What facts did Holmes know about McFarlane? How did he know?

.....

B- Complete the following sentences:

1. Mr. Sherlock Holmes and his friend work on a case called

2. Mr. Holmes and Dr. Watson heard outside.

3. John McFarlane's face was and his hair and clothes were

4. John McFarlane works as

C- Put True or false:

1. McFarlane was frightened because the police were following him. ()

2. Dr. Watson was the suspect. ()

3. McFarlane was afraid on his wife from scandal. ()

4. The police suspect that Mr. Oldacre has been murdered. ()

5. Dr. Watson has an illness in his lungs. ()

6. Mr. Jonas Oldacre owns a building firm. ()

7. McFarlane thought that Holmes would recognize his name at first. ()

8. Holmes and Watson live in Blackheath on the eastern edge of London. ()

D. Quotations:

"You've got to help me"

1. Who said? To whom?

.....

2. What does the underline pronoun refer to?

.....

3. Why did the speaker want Holmes to help him?

.....

" Oh, the scandal will break my poor mother's heart"

1. Who is the speaker? To whom?

.....

2. Why is the speaker afraid of the scandal?

.....

"What crime will they charge you with?"

1. Who said this? To whom?

2. The underlined pronoun ***they*** refers to:

3. What was the crime that the speaker asked about?

.....

"I know that you aren't married and that you are a lawyer"

1. Who said this? To whom?

.....

2. How did the speaker know that the addressee was a lawyer?

.....

3. How did the speaker know that the addressee wasn't married?

.....

اعداد/ أ. تهاني ابو مصطفى

Unit 2: Taking risks

Read the text below. Then complete the following tasks:

Skateboarding is perhaps the most popular of all adventure sports. There are at least 11 million skateboarders worldwide (some say it is as many as 20 million). The majority are aged under **18**.

1) What is skateboarding? It involves riding on a board with wheels doing tricks (jumping in the air, sliding down stairs, etc). The most important trick is the 'Ollie' because it is the one all the others are built on. It is a jump in which the board sticks to the feet as the skateboarder flies through the air.

2) What equipment is needed?

The most important requirement is a skateboard, but good trainers are also needed. There is a risk of accidents so safety equipment is required. A helmet should be worn because any blow to the head is dangerous. A fall at speed can cause injury so protection for the knees, elbows and wrists is needed.

3) Where can it be done?

Skateboarding started in the USA in the 1950s and became well known in the 1970s. It used to be done in the street and in playgrounds, but in **1976** the first skate park was built. Skate parks have steep slopes so the skateboarder can gain speed easily. **They** are the best place to start because there are always other skaters to watch and learn from. The first skate parks opened in Palestine in 2014. SkateJAM, an international sports organization, has opened a park in Gaza and the British group SkatePAL has built **one** in Zababdeh. There are plans to open more skate parks in Ramallah and Nabi Saleh.

Answer the following questions?

1- How many skateboarders are there in the world?

.....

2- What does skateboarding involve?

.....

3- What equipment is needed in skateboarding?

.....

4- When did skateboarding start?

.....

Choose the correct answers:

1- Skateboarding is considered as (**local sport** _ national sport _ school sport _ global sport).

2- The majority of skateboarding are under (**20** _ 30 _ 13 _ 18) years old.

3- A helmet should be worn because any blow to head is (**dangerous** _ safe _ not causing pain _ peaceful)

4- In skateboarding elbow and wrists is (**not needed** _ not necessary _ required _ not important)

5- Skate boarding started in (**1950** _ 1952 _ 1956 _ 1959).

Complete the following sentences with words from the text :

- 1- protects skateboarders from any blow in the head.
- 2- Skateboarding used to occur in
- 3- is the most important trick in skateboarding.
- 4- It's decided to open more skate parks in

Find words in the text that have the similar meaning to these phrases

- 1- includes an important part
- 2- a skillful act for fun
- 3- Something that is needed
- 4- a hard hit

Find words in the text that have the opposite meaning of these phrases :

- 1- minority
- 2- unnecessary
- 3- rise.....
- 4- destroyed

What do the underlined words and number refer to?

- 1- 18
- 2- one
- 3- 1976
- 4- They

Read the following passage then answer the question below:

Erin Langworthy, a 22-year-old Australian on holiday in Africa, got more of an adventure than she wanted when she did a bungee jump off the 111-metre-high Victoria Falls Bridge. Bungee jumping is an extreme sport that involves jumping off high buildings or bridges while attached to a large elastic cord. The jumper dives almost to the bottom before the cord pulls them back up again ... only not for Erin! 'Before my turn, 104 others had jumped safely,' she said. 'All my friends had been down and come back so I wasn't too worried.' The cord didn't last the 105th jump. It stopped her fall but then broke, letting her drop the final 40 metres into the Zambezi River below, which is the home to man-eating crocodiles! The river is fast moving and her legs were still tied to the cord so it was difficult for her to swim. 'It was quite scary because a couple of times the cord got caught on some rocks,' she explained. 'I had to swim down to pull the bungee cord free.' Eventually she reached some rocks at the side and held on until she was rescued. She was in the water for 40 minutes. Later she was taken to hospital in South Africa where she had to spend a week but made a full recovery. And she has a great story to tell all her friends! The hospital treatment cost\$50,000, but she was lucky because she had travel insurance which paid for the treatment. In fact, she now helps the Australian government encourage young tourists to buy travel insurance before they go abroad.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What sport did Erin want to do?
.....
- 2- What happened to Erin`s cord?
.....
- 3- Why was she lucky?

C) Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F):

- 1- Erin's turn was 104. ()
- 2- The cord stopped Erin's jump, but then it broke. ()
- 3- Erin could swim in the river freely. ()
- 4- Erin stayed in the river for an hour. ()
- 5- Erin received her treatment in Australia. ()

B) Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Erin was lucky on that day because
- 2- Erin wasn't lucky on that day because.....
- 3-is an extreme sport that involves jumping off high buildings by attaching to a cord.
- 4- Before Erin's turnhad jumped safely.

Find words in the text that have similar meaning:

- 1- Different, exiting and dangerous
- 2- Strong, thick string
- 3- Return to good health

Vocabulary

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

| |
|---|
| sensation – paddle – majority – blow – tricks – sight |
|---|

- 1- His broke while he was rowing down the river.
- 2- The of the dead people on the ground was really touching.
- 3- The result of the game surprised theof the audience.
- 4- The..... of the car resulted in great damage.
- 5- I had unpleasant when I saw my enemy free on my land.
- 6- Skiing includes some funny to entertain people.

B – Complete the following sentences with words from the box

| |
|--|
| treatment – knee – whitewater rafting – kite surfing – shoulders – parachute |
|--|

- 1- is an extreme water sport.
- 2- He carried his little child on his
- 3- Medical is free in most countries worldwide.
- 4- Skydiving is a dangerous sport because the..... might not open.
- 5- is the place where your leg bends in the middle.

C – Make compound adjectives using the words in the two boxes

well – world – last - second - good - ice

wide - known – minute – looking – cold – hand

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-
- 6-

Choose the best body part from the list to complete the following:

Ankles Knees Hips Shoulders

- 1-are where feet join to legs
- 2-are where arm join the body.
- 3-are where the legs join the body .
- 4-are where the top and bottom of are arm join

Complete the sentences with (Because - So):

- 1- The most important trick is Ollie It is the one all others are built on.
- 2- There is a risk of accidentssafety equipment is required.
- 3- Skate parks have steep slopes.....the skate boarder can gain speed easily.

Make compound adjectives using the words in the two boxes then complete the sentences:

week – old– last - second - ice - part

cold – hand – time- long - fashion

- 1- This bike isbut it's still in good condition.
- 2- I have a job. I work in the evening after school
- 3- She then had astay in hospital before she could go home.
- 4- I'd love a glass of juice
- 5- This sofa is amade .

Chapter 2

John McFarlane's Story

A – Answer the following questions

- 1- What did Holmes ask Lestrade for when he arrived to arrest McFarlane?
.....
- 2- Why did Lestrade accept Holmes request?
.....
- 3- What does Lestrade look like?
.....
- 4- What is the name of the man who visited McFarlane at his office?
.....
- 5- What did the visitor want McFarlane to do for him?
.....
- 6- For whom did the old man want to leave all his money?
.....
- 7- a. Who signed the will with Oldacre?
.....
b. After signing the will, what did Oldacre ask McFarlane to do?
.....
- 8- What fact did Holmes know when he read the draft ?
.....
- 9- What did McFarlane send for his parents? And what did he tell them?
.....
- 10- Where does Oldacre keep his business documents?
.....
- 11- What is Lestrade's analysis to the crime?
.....

B – Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F)

- 1- Holmes thinks that Lestrade is a good detective. (T – F)
- 2- Holmes asks Lestrade to give them 30 minutes to let McFarlane finish his story. (T - F)
- 3- Lestrade was a handsome man. (T - F)
- 4- McFarlane had seen Oldacre before he visited him in his office. (T – F)
- 5- The draft of Oldacre's will was hard to read. (T - F)
- 6- Oldacre wanted to leave all his money to Lestrade after his death. (T – F)
- 7- McFarlane thought that he was a lucky man. (T – F)
- 8- McFarlane met Oldacre at a restaurant to talk about some documents. (T - F)
- 9- Oldacre lives alone at his house. (T - F)
- 10- Holmes thinks that the draft was written at Oldacre's office. (T – F)
- 11- The train where the draft was written stopped three times according to Holmes’s analysis. (T – F)
- 12- The old housekeeper opened the door for McFarlane. (T – F)
- 13- McFarlane didn’t find his walking stick when he wanted to leave Oldacre's house. (T - F)
- 14- McFarlane knew about the disappearance of Oldacre from newspaper. (F – T)
- 15- Lestrade went with McFarlane and the two policemen to Scotland Yard. (T - F)

C – Complete the following sentences

- 1- Lestrade works as a
- 2- Lestrade thinks that McFarlane is guilty and is going to be

- 3- Oldacre visited McFarlane in his office in
- 4- When McFarlane read the draft he was surprised because
- 5- Oldacre asked McFarlane not to tell his parents about the will because he wanted
- 6- The clear part of the will were thought to be written in.....
- 7- Oldacre asked McFarlane to visit him at home.....
- 8- McFarlane accepted to write the will for Jonas Oldacre because
- 9- McFarlane helped Oldacre seal the with wax.
- 10- Lestrade thinks that the lawyer killed Jonas Oldacre and tried to

D – Comment on the following quotations:

1- " Yesterday afternoon, I had a visitor at my office "

- Who is the speaker? To whom?
.....
- Where is the speaker's office located?
.....
- Who was the visitor? What did he want?
.....

2 – " When I finished reading I was surprised "

- Who is the speaker?
- Why was the speaker surprised?
.....
- What reading did he finish?
.....

3 – " But I think that you're wasting your time on this case "

- Who is the speaker? To whom?
.....
- Why does the speaker think that it was wasting of the addressee's time?
.....
- What was the case?

4 – " You couldn't wait for him to die "

- You refers to
- him refers to
- Who is the speaker?

اعداد/ أ. تهاني ابو مصطفى

Unit 3: Tourism: mixed feelings

Read the text below. Then complete the following tasks:

One day it got too much – too much and too many. Too much routine, too much predictability, too much boredom: too many responsibilities, too many duties, too many demands .I needed to escape from the life I had made for myself. I told everyone I was going travelling. "Why?" they asked. I struggled to find an answer they would understand. I had a good job, a comfortable home, a loving family and friends. I had it all. But it wasn't what I wanted!

What did I want? To be rid of certainty- of always knowing what I would be doing, when and where. I wanted to be out of my comfort zone .I wanted to be lost in another language, another culture, another life. I wanted to be alone and scared, and then befriended by someone who I would remember for the rest of my life. I wanted to be homeless, worried about where to lay my head at night and then be rescued by the kindness of strangers. I wanted to be exhausted and then energized by some incredible sight: the Blue Mosque, the Grand Canyon at sunrise, Ayers Rock at sunset, a rainbow over Victoria Falls .I wanted to travel in foreign lands.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Why did the writer want to travel?

.....

2- What things did the writer have?

.....

3- What did the writer want?

.....

B) Complete the following sentences:

1- The writer wanted to be homeless and rescued by

2- andare good examples of incredible sights in the world.

C) Decide whether the following sentences are True or False:

1- The writer is satisfied with his life. ()

2- The writer wanted to be lost in another language. ()

D) Get from the text the meaning of:

1- The usual way of doing something

2- A curved line of colours in the sky

3- Things people want from you

E) What do the underlined words refer to:

1- It 2- they

Read the text below. Then complete the following tasks:

The southern cape of Africa is, in many ways, a paradise. Rich green grasslands house wildlife, rocky cliffs fall away to golden beaches washed by ocean waves, and the cool air is filled with birdsong. I could relax and breathe freely again after all the excitement and exhaustion of my long trek through the continent. But there is one serious drawback for the traveller here. It ends! We travel in expectation of the next view, experience or encounter. We don't want to stop. But here, at the furthest point, the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet and there is no more land.

So there was no choice but to turn back towards home. And, to my surprise, I realised I was ready for it. I missed my family and friends. Finally, I could welcome the comforting routines of home

A) Answer the following questions:

1- How did the author describe the southern cape of Africa?

.....

2- How does the author feel at the end of his journey?

.....

3- What kind of person do you think the author is?

.....

B) Complete the following sentences:

1- The thing that make the cape of Africa a paradise are

2- The only drawback of the journey was.....

3- In the Cape of Good Hopeandmeet.

C) Put (T) or (F) to the following statements:

a- The author feels worried and bored during the journey through the continent. ()

b- He missed his family and friends. ()

D) Find from the passage

The meaning of: 1- meeting =..... 2- sets of regular activities =

The opposite of: 1- empty x 2- nearest x.....

Find two compound nouns: 1- 2-.....

Match the words with their definitions:

1. journey a perfect place

2. incredible a long difficult journey

3. rainbow amazing / surprising

4. routine a curved line of colors in the sky

5. paradise a time when you travel from place to another

6. trek your usual way of doing things

Complete the dictionary entries below

employment - profit - own - entertainment - temporary company

- 1..... (n.) an organization that sells services or products.
- 2.....(v.) to have something usually because you have bought it.
- 3.....(n.) money that you get for selling something for a higher price.
- 4.....(adj.) done or used for a short time.
- 5.....(n.) work that you are paid to do.

Writing

Tourism: good or bad?

A- Write about the advantages and disadvantages of tourism for Palestine

Make notes about this topics:

Money – employment – environment – service – culture - construction

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

B- Write about the best places tourists can visit in Palestine.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

أ. نيفين بركة

Chapter 3

Holmes investigations

A) Answer the following questions:

1) Why didn't McFarlane's mother marry Oldacre?

.....

2) What was Holmes's reaction after listening to McFarlane's mother?

.....

3) What was strange about the fingerprint?

.....

B) Decide whether these sentences are (true) or (false):

1) Holmes was very surprised because Oldacre do something important like drafting his will on a moving train. ()

2) Holmes decided to go to Blackheath in order to talk with McFarlane's mother. ()

3) McFarlane's mother told Holmes that she didn't know Oldacre before. ()

4) Oldacre had sent McFarlane's mother a photo and wishes her a happy life. ()

5) McFarlane's mother was sure that her son is not guilty of the murder. ()

6) Holmes was sure that the housekeeper is very honest. ()

7) Lestrade told Holmes that the blood on the wall is McFarlane's fingerprint. ()

8) Lestrade thinks that the case is finished with that evidence. ()

9) Holmes was sure that the fingerprint wasn't on the corridor the day before. ()

C) Complete the following sentences:

1) McFarlane's mother found out that Oldacre was wicked, so she..... the engagement. Then she married another man.

2) She showed Holmes a photograph of herself which she'd given..... when It had..... all over it.

3) Holmes played his violin for hours because it helps him to.....

D) Read the following quotations then answer the questions below:

"Don't waste any more time on McFarlane case. New evidence shows that he must be guilty"

a) Who is the speaker? To whom?

.....

b) What was the new evidence?

.....

"He was a terrible man & I'm pleased that he is dead."

a) Who said this? To whom?

.....

b) Why is the speaker happy about that man's death?

.....

c) What was the name of the man they speak about?

.....

'The Norwood Builder'

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Chapter 4

A Wicked Crime

A) Answer the following questions:

1) How did Holmes make Oldacre get out of the hidden room?

.....

2) 'Holmes had got a clue which told him that the old builder was alive.' (**Explain**)

.....

3) How did Oldacre get McFarlane's fingerprint?

.....

4) Where was Oldacre hiding?

.....

5) How did Holmes know about the hidden room?

.....

6) Why did Oldacre do what he did?

.....

7) Why did Oldacre want McFarlane to be executed?

.....

B) Complete the following sentences:

- 1).....is the person who put the fingerprint in the corridor.
- 2).....was part of Oldacre's plan.
- 3) The blood in the bedroom is
- 4) The housekeeper hid McFarlane's.....
- 5) Oldacre made sure that McFarlane pressed his finger intothen he made.....
- 6) The upstairs corridor was
- 7) Oldacre wanted to disappear because.....

C) Decide whether these sentences are true or false:

- 1) McFarlane had to leave Oldacre's house without his walking stick. ()
- 2) When the men shouted "Fire" a little man came out of a hidden room. ()
- 3) Lestrade knew that there was a secret room in Oldacre's house. ()
- 5) Mr. Oldacre had been paying money to someone called Cornellius. ()
- 4) The fingerprint wasn't in the corridor when Holmes searched it. ()
- 6) Holmes told Watson that he can say about the pieces of flesh they were dogs. ()

D) Read the following quotations then answer the questions below:

"This is not a joke. There has been a wicked crime and a man could be executed for murder."

a) Who said this? To whom?

.....

b) What does "man" refer to?

.....

"It was a Joke. It was just a joke."

a) Who said this? To Whom?

.....

b) What was the joke in his opinion?

.....

"I searched the downstairs corridor yesterday .The fingerprint wasn't there then."

a) Who said this? To whom?

.....

b) Where was the fingerprint found?

.....

c) Who put the fingerprint over there?

.....

"I'll take revenge on you for this"

a)Who said this ?To whom?

.....

b) What does "this" refer to?

.....

c) Could he take revenge on him? Why?

.....

اعداد/ أ. تهاني ابو مصطفى

The End