



Enrichment Material

مادة إثرائية للصف الحادي عشر - الفصل الأول



العلمي والرياضة - الشرحي

STUDENT BOOK

Reading Comprehension – Vocabulary

– Language – Writing

اعداد

لجنة بحث اللغة الانجليزية

تحت اشراف

أ. يحي فضل الاغا

أ. رياض سليمان الفرا

مديرية التربية والتعليم - شرق خان يونس

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Unit 1: Learning styles

Reading and 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 notstudent 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 usually.....to 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.

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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.....

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
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- 1- Both of Finland and Taiwan are near the top in international studies of economic success.....
- 1- Can this be an accident or is there a relation.....
- 2- 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.....
- 6- We don't put students in different groups at an early stage between students.....
- 7- 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

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.....
.....

Education:

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.....

Employment:

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.....
.....

Other Skills and Qualifications

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.....

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

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

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.

()

2- Choosing an insurance policy takes time.

()

3- 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.

.....
.....
.....
.....
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OR

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

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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
- excluding..... following.....
- 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** (line 3)
2. **them** (line 4)
3. **their** (line13)

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)

Writing

A- Write an online review of a book you have read or a film you have seen.

Write three short paragraphs:-

Paragraph 1: Give the book's title and the author's name. Say what you enjoyed or did not enjoy about the book.

Paragraph 2: Say what the book is about. Say who are the important people in it (if it is a story) or what the writer's main points are. (if it is not a story)

Paragraph 3: Make a suggestion or give advice to people who might be thinking a about buying the book. (Encourage them to buy it).

B- Write a composition about the procedures that the Israeli occupation had done to settle in Palestine.

أ. اياد صباح

The End



لتحميل المزيد من موقع المكتبة الفلسطينية الشاملة

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