

Egyptian Pioneer Language School

NEW CLOSE UP B1
SECOND TERM

Prep.1

Unit 5

Where we Live

1-off-grid (adj)	not connected to the country's power supplies (grid :n)
2-zip-line (n)	a cable or rope stretched between two points, that people can slide along
3-permanent (adj)	always there (permanence :n, permanently :adv) (opp: temporary)
4-vision (n)	an idea of how things might be
5-agency (n)	a government organization (agent :n)
6-connection (n)	a link (connect :v)
7-eco-friendly (adj)	not harmful to the environment
8-cable (n)	a strong thick metal rope used on ships, for supporting bridges, etc.
9-lift (n)	a machine that goes up and down in a tall building and that people can ride in (lift :v) (Also: elevator :US English)
10- book (v)	to make arrangements to stay in a place, go to a theatre, eat at a restaurant, etc. on a particular date or time (booking :n)
11- repair (n)	sth you do to fix a thing that is damaged or not working (repair :v)
12- household (adj)	relating to things or people in a home
13-appliance (n)	a device or piece of equipment designed to perform a specific task
14-ceiling (n)	the top inside surface of a room



3 floor building



lift



zip lining



roof



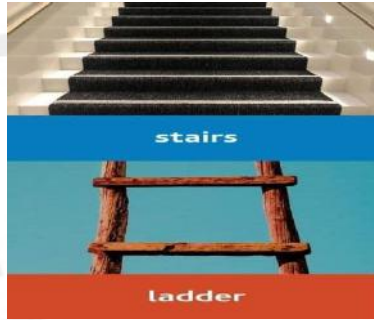
ceiling



balcony



garage



ladder



stepladder



stairs



steps



- 1- accommodation (n) a place where you stay (accommodate :v)
- 2- cottage (n) a small house in the countryside
- 3- apartment block (n) an apartment building with several floors (syn : block of flats)
- 4- resident (n) a person who lives in a particular place (reside :v, residential :adj, residence :n)
- 5- rent (v) to allow sb to use a house, shop, etc. in return for regular payments (rent :n)
- 6- flatmate (n) sb who shares a flat with you



Household Appliances

Washing Machine



Dishwasher



Oven



Refrigerator



Blender



Toast machine



Kettle



Iron



Vacuum cleaner



Lamp



Microwave



Mixer



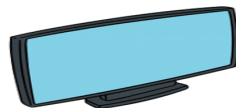
Electric fan



Pressure cooker



Coffee machine

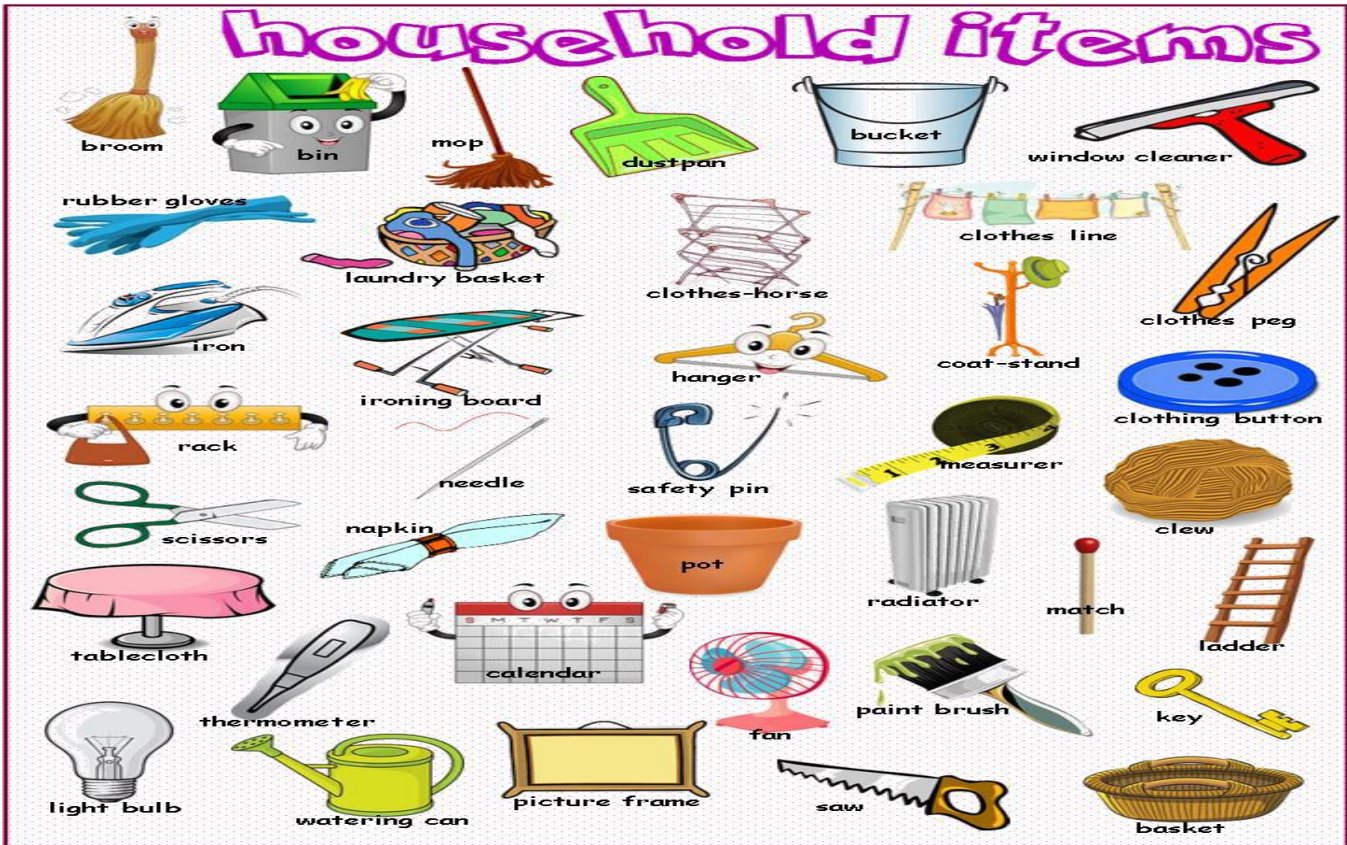


Television



freezer

household items



Household objects

- 1-blanket (n) a large thick cover put onto a bed to keep you warm
- 2-chest of drawers (n) a piece of furniture with drawers for storing clothes in
- 3-cushion (n) a soft bag filled with soft material and used on a chair or sofa
- 4-duvet (n) a bed cover made from a large cloth bag filled with light soft material
- 5-pillow (n) a cloth bag filled with sth soft that you use to rest your head on in bed
- 6-sheet (n) a large thin cloth that you lie on or under in bed
- 7-wardrobe (n) a cupboard to hang clothes in
- 8-book case an open cabinet containing shelves on which to keep books



blanket



bed sheet



pillows



bookcase



duvet



chest of drawers



wardrobe



cushion

VERB COLLOCATIONS

1-**make a mess**: to make a place untidy

make your bed: to tidy the covers on your bed

2-**move house**: to change the house where you live

move away : go to live in another area.

3-**do the housework**: to do work in a home, such as cleaning, cooking, ironing

do the washing up: to wash plates, cups, etc. after using them

4- **take a seat**: to sit down

take a break: to stop working for a short time

5- **tidy your room**: to have everything ordered and arranged in the right place

tidy up : arrange something in a neat and ordered way

6-**have lunch**: eat lunch

have a shower: to wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower

II-Grammar

Future forms

Future Simple Be going to

WILL

The future simple with 'will' is used for:

- spontaneous decisions or offers
- promises and threats:
- what is certain to happen

Spontaneous decisions/offers:

- The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.
- Let's get some food. I will order a pizza.
- I'll carry that for you. It looks heavy.

Promises and threats:

- I will contact you as soon as I arrive.
- Stop all that noise or I will call the police.

What is certain to happen:

- You will be tired after your long journey.
- We will be hungry if we get no food.
- I will be nervous before the interview.
- If the heating goes off we will be cold.
- The sun will rise tomorrow.

GOING TO

The structure 'be going to' is mainly used:

- for plans and intentions
- when signs show that something is likely to happen

Plans and intentions:

- I am going to buy a new computer.
- We are going to take the train next time.
- Hugo is going to watch the match on TV.

What is likely to happen:

- The ladder is shaking. He's going to fall!
- It's late. We're going to miss the bus!
- Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.
- She's the best player. She's going to win.

In very informal spoken English, 'going to' is sometimes pronounced 'gonna'.
"I'm gonna surprise you all one day."

Future: will



AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I will play.	I won't watch TV.	Will I swim?
You will play.	You won't watch TV.	Will you swim?
He will play.	He won't watch TV.	Will he swim?
She will play.	She won't watch TV.	Will she swim?
It will play.	It won't watch TV.	Will it swim?
We will play.	We won't watch TV.	Will we swim?
You will play.	You won't watch TV.	Will you swim?
They will play.	They won't watch TV.	Will they swim?

Usage:

1. After: I think, I hope, I doubt, I'm sure, I'm afraid etc.
2. I decide now: I'll answer the phone
3. Prediction in the future: In 2054 we will live on other planets.
4. A promise. I won't tell anyone, I promise.



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Future: I am going to

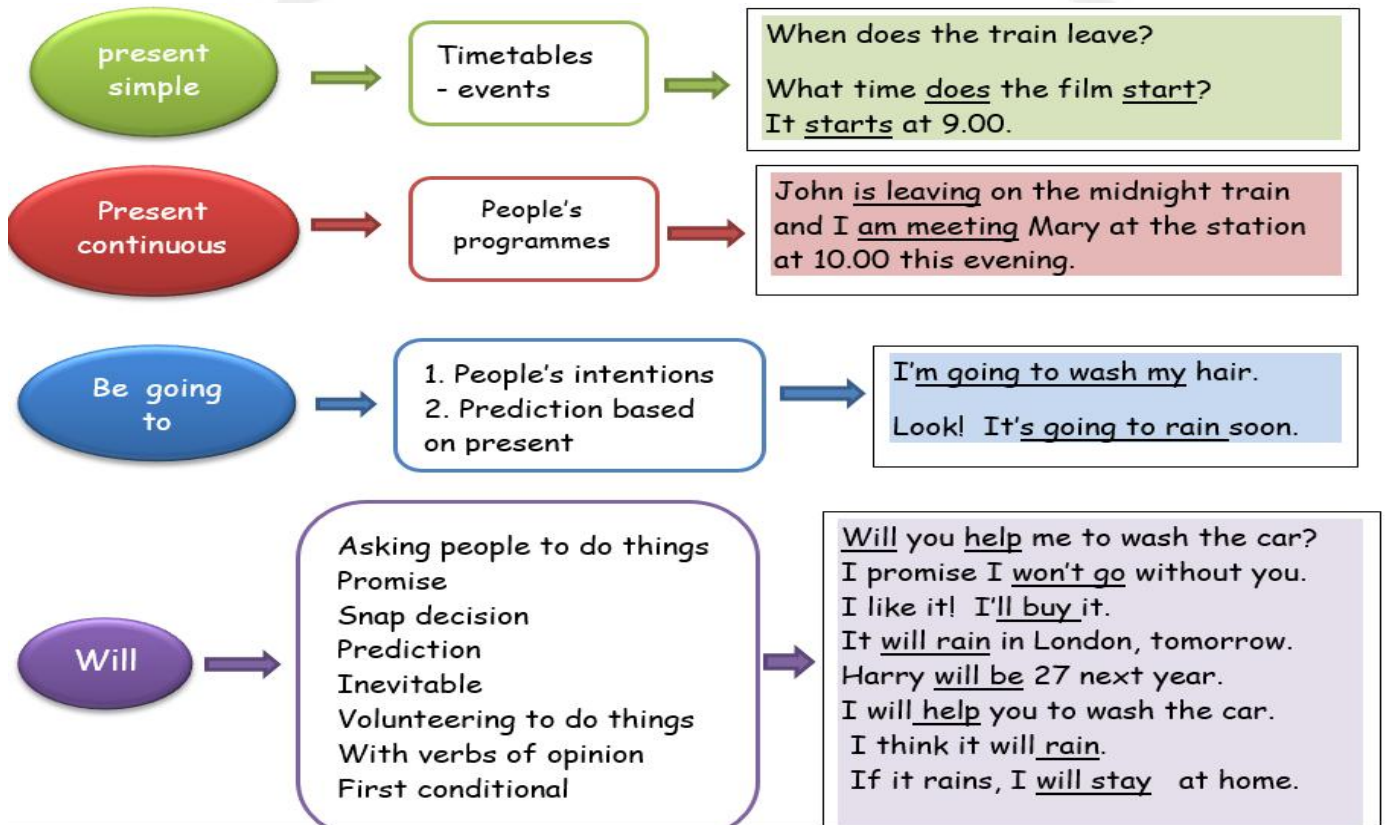


AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I am going to play.	I am not going to watch TV.	Am I going to swim?
You are going to play.	You aren't going to watch TV.	Are you going to swim?
He is going to play.	He isn't going to watch TV.	Is he going to swim?
She is going to play.	She isn't going to watch TV.	Is she going to swim?
It is going to play.	It isn't going to watch TV.	Is it going to swim?
We are going to play.	We aren't going to watch TV.	Are we going to swim?
You are going to play.	You aren't going to watch TV.	Are you going to swim?
They are going to play.	They aren't going to watch TV.	Are they going to swim?

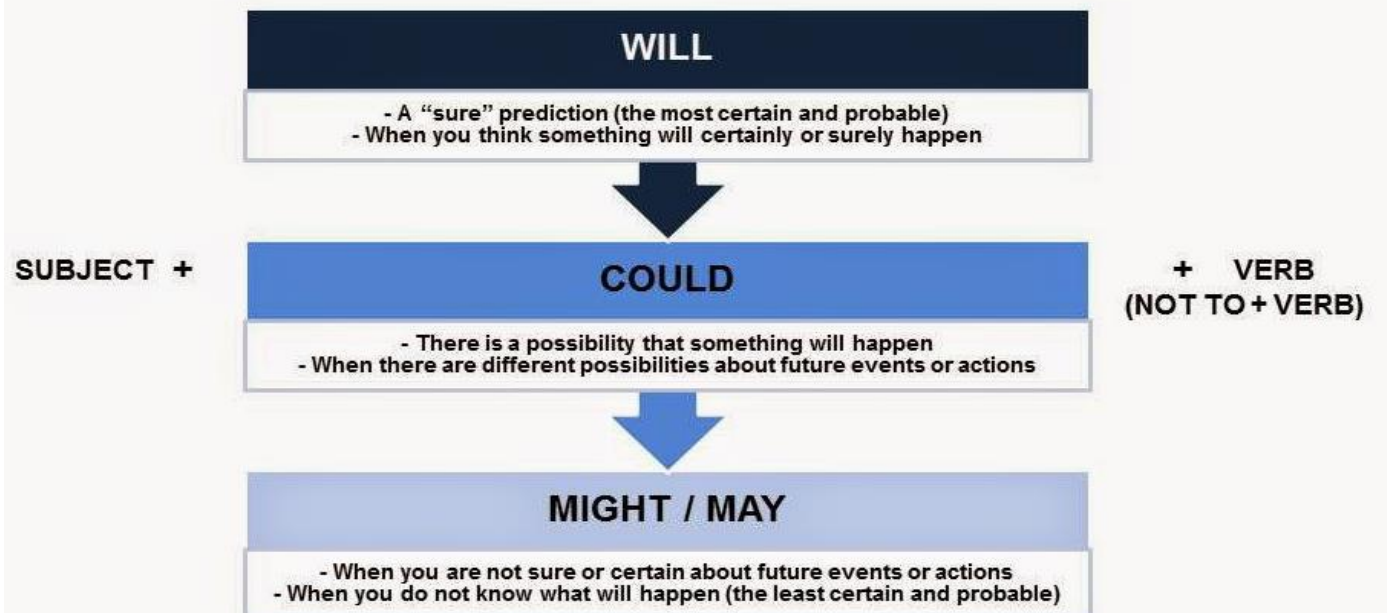
Usage:

1. Plans: I'm going to visit Spain this summer.
2. Proof something is going to happen: Look out! You are going to drop the glass.

Expressing Future



Making Predictions



EXERCISES

1- Complete the following dialogue.

Yasser: The mid - year holiday will start soon.

Samy:

Yasser: I am going to travel to Luxor,

Samy: I am going to my uncle's farm.

Yasser:

Samy: It is in Ismailia.

Yasser: Maybe I will stay about two weeks.

Samy: I hope

Yasser: same to you.

2- Choose the correct answer.

1- She's living in Oxford to study at university, but her _____ home is in Rhodes.

- a) temporary b) permanent c) proper d) suitable

2- The architect had a/an _____ of how the underground house would fit into the natural environment.

- a) vision b) access c) opinion d) property

3- Some mountain villages in Greece were off _____ with no electricity until the 21st century.

- a) rent b) grid c) fridge d) duvet

4- The adventure park has a _____ which children love sliding down above the ground.

- a) zip – line b) floor c) lift d) cable

5- The _____ of this city are very proud of its history.

- a) immigrant b) neighbours c) fans d) residents

6- The cost of _____ is too high in the city centre, so we rented a house a few miles away.

- a) accommodation b) recommendation c) immigration d) education

7- Don't _____ a mess in the living room, we've got some guests over dinner.

- a) make b) do c) create d) take

8-We painted the walls of the room green and the _____ white.

- a) roof b) floor c) ceiling d) window

9-They bought a _____ in the country where they stayed at weekends and during holidays.

- a) apartment block b) cottage c) zip line d) flat

10-My _____ and I share the cost of renting this flat.

- a) neighbour b) resident c) flatmate d) pedestrian

11-Cooking, sewing, and housekeeping are _____ chores.

- a) neighbourhood b) flatmate c) household d) residence

12-Jake lay down resting his head on the _____ and went to sleep.

- a) cushion b) sheet c) duvet d) pillow

13-It's difficult to get internet _____ on the island.

- a) connection b) access c) agency d) cable

14-The _____ took five minutes to go from the first floor to the top floor.

- a) stair b) ladder c) lift d) zip line

15-Mum and Dad have _____ a luxury hotel to spend our holiday in Italy.

- a) bought b) booked c) provided d) rented

16-The bridge isn't safe because the _____ might break.

- a) cables b) networks c) connections d) attachment

17- The mechanic said that the _____ to our car will cost a lot because there was so much damage.

- a) repair b) access c) programme d) survive

18-He's been working for four hours on the computer, so he should take a _____ and have a snack.

- a) rest b) break c) chance d) seat

19-Electrical _____ have made housework easier.

- a) appliances b) tools c) equipment d) devices

20-School children should learn to _____ their beds after they get up.

- a) do b) mess c) make d) tidy

21-Can you please tidy _____ your room? It is very messy.

- a) in b) out c) on d) up

22- I went to an employment _____ last week to help me find a suitable job.

- a) network b) connection c) agency d) station

3. Choose the correct answer.

1- My sister _____ 16 next month.

- a) is going to b) will be c) might be d) is

2- After they _____ their flat, they will move to Germany.

- a) will sell b) are going to sell c) sell d) sold

3- I don't think there _____ much construction work in the next few years.

- a) is being b) will be c) is going to be d) are

4-Next Monday I _____ attend an important meeting so I can't travel anywhere.

- a) might b) will c) am going to d) won't

5-I'm sure you _____ find your lost ring soon.

- a) are going b) will c) won't d) might

6-I _____ help you carry those books. They look really heavy.

- a) will b) am going to c) might d) won't

7-My father _____ to Australia next week.

- a) will go b) is going c) is going to go d) goes

8- 'The phone is ringing. 'OK. I _____ it.

a) am going to answer b) am answering

c) will answer d) might answer

9-I don't think schools _____ much in the next few years.

- a) are going to change b) are changing c) will change d) change

10-The play _____ on the 26th June. We need to buy the tickets.

- a) Is starting b) is going to start c) will start d) starts

11-My sister and I _____ to Holland in August.

- a) will travel b) are travelling c) might travel d) travel

12- You _____ spill the milk if you don't slow down.

- a) are going to b) won't c) will d) would

13-Jim has a terrible headache. He _____ some pills to get better.

- a) will take b) is taking c) is going to take d) takes

14-Mrs. Smith _____ her neighbours this afternoon. We can't pass by.

- a) visits b) will visit c) is visiting d) might visit

15-Ann _____ her room in an hour. It is very dirty.

- a) cleaning b) is going to clean c) cleans d) will clean

4-Rewrite with words in brackets.

1-What time do you want to eat lunch?

(Rewrite with a collocation)

.....

2- The children are playing football now.

(Use: Tomorrow)

.....

3- Yes, Jack will come back from China soon.

(Make a question)

.....

4-Paper bags are not harmful to environment more than plastic ones as they can be recycled.

(Give one word)

.....

5- There will be some food left when you are back.

(Put in the negative form)

.....

6- If the pizza arrives late I am going to eat salad.

(Correct the error)

.....

7-Please sit down in the waiting room. The doctor will call you in a moment.

(Use a collocation)

.....

8- My friends will buy the tickets and we will go to the theatre immediately. (As soon as)

.....

9-My mother makes all the housework by herself.

(Correct the mistake)

.....

10-I rented a cosy flat in the countryside last summer.

(Correct the underlined word)

.....

11-I am sure that everything might be all right in the end. (Correct the mistake)

12-I am going to

(Complete to form a meaningful sentence)

13-Hurry up! or you _____(miss) the bus. (Put the verb in the correct tense)

14- I hope I am not going to make a lot of mistakes in this exam when I finish it.
(Correct the mistake)

5- Translation

Translate into Arabic:

Stafford is an explorer. He loves tough adventure.

Translate into English:

انا احب السفر والتصوير ولا اهتم بان اكون غني

6- Read the passage then answer the questions

Future Plans



My name is Lance and I am 15 years old. I am not sure what job I want when I am older, but I do know that I want to go to university. I am going to study English, Italian and Maths in Year 12& 13 and then go to a good university to study modern languages. Maybe I will become a famous writer or artist.



Hi, my name is Rosie. I am 17 years old. I am going to be a doctor when I am older. I love to study and will go to medical school when I am 20. Before this I am going to travel abroad, to Africa and India and work in hospitals to get some experience. I know it will be difficult, but I will be strong and won't get frightened or scared even if things get hard. I want to be the best!



When I am older I am going to travel more. I came to the UK from Italy when I was five and I will return there one day soon. As I am going to travel I will learn as many new languages as I can while I am at school. I really want to learn Chinese and Russian, but the school doesn't teach it at the minute, although the teachers say this will change soon! Sorry I forgot to say, my name is Laurent and I hope I will meet you on my travels in the future!

A- Answer the following questions:

1. Who is going to be a doctor?

.....

2. Which 2 students will learn new languages in the future?

.....

3. Will Laurent be able to learn Russian at school? Why?

.....

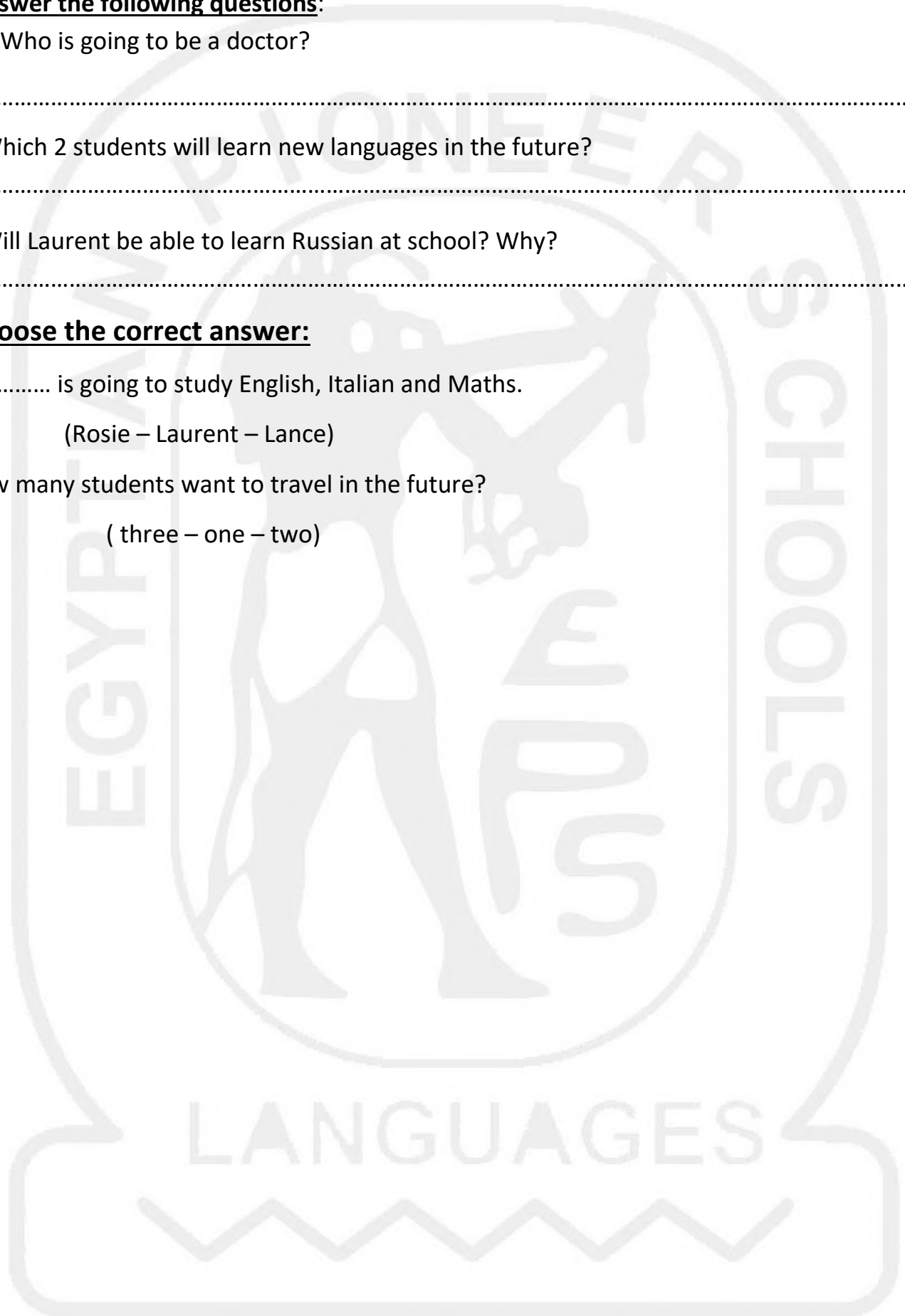
B- Choose the correct answer:

1- is going to study English, Italian and Maths.

(Rosie – Laurent – Lance)

2- How many students want to travel in the future?

(three – one – two)



Homework Exercises

1-Complete the sentences with words from the box.

sheets – make – chest of drawers – cushion – tidy

- 1-I always my bed before leaving for school.
- 2-There are a lot of colourful on the sofa.
- 3-I put clean on the bed every week.
- 4-Clean up your messy room and put your clothes in the.....
- 5-We try to the whole house at least once a week.

2-Put the verb in the correct form of *will* or *be going to*.

- 1-I know they _____ (feel) happy if they win the match.
- 2-If you revise for the exam, I'm sure you _____ (get) good result.
- 3-I can't come to school tomorrow. I _____ (look after) my little brother.
- 4-I _____ (give) you a call as soon as I arrive, I promise.
- 5-Look out! you _____ (drop) the vase.
- 6- Have you had lunch? I _____ (make) you a sandwich if you want.
- 7-We _____ (go) on a holiday after we finish our exams.

Unit 6

Go for it!

1-go for it (phr)	to try hard to achieve sth
2- combination (n)	a mixture (combine :v)
3-challenge (n)	sth difficult that tests your ability (challenge :v, challenging :adj)
4- be in safe hands (phr)	to not be in danger
5- hire (v)	to rent for a short time
6-equipment (n)	things that are needed for an activity (equip :v ,equipped :adj)
7-qualified (adj)	having the correct training and/or experience to do a job (qualify :v, qualification :n)
8- competitively (adv)	n a way that shows you are trying very hard to be more successful or better than others(competitive :adj, compete :v, competition, competitor :n)
9- coordination (n)	the ability to control your movements well (coordinate :v)
10- ice rink (n)	a specially prepared surface of ice where you can skate
11- pull along (phr v)	to make sb/sth move towards you because they are attached to you or because you are holding them
12- ride the waves (phr)	to move on the surface of the water on a board(syn: surf)
13- try sth out (phr v)	to do sth or use sth to find out if you like it
14- experienced (adj)	having skills or knowledge in a particular activity or job:experience :n, v) (opp: inexperienced)
15- tournament (n)	a set of games where you must win to carry on to the next game
16- pitch (n)	he area of grass where you play football, hockey or rugby
17- court (n)	the area of ground where you play basketball, volleyball, tennis, etc.
18- goal post (n)	one of the two posts that form the area where the ball must go to score in football, hockey, etc.
19- run (n)	a point scored in baseball or cricket by running from one place to another (run :v, runner, running :n)
20- score (v)	to win a point in a game or sport(score, scorer :n)
21- stadium (n)	a sports ground surrounded by many seats
22- official (adj)	formal(official :n)
23- league (n)	a group of teams of a similar level that compete with each other
24- workout (n)	a series of physical exercises

Rent vs. hire

Although 'renting' and 'hiring' have very similar meanings, they are not the same.

In the United States, people use 'renting' for objects and 'hiring' for people. Hence, the phrases "I am hiring an attorney," and "I am renting a house."

In British English, hiring is something people do only with things that they can move around. For example, I can hire a bicycle, boat, or car. Boats, cars, and bicycles are transportable.

Britons use 'rent,' on the other hand, for things that people cannot move around. For example, you may rent a villa in Italy, office space, or an apartment. Apartments, villas, and office space are fixed things, i.e., they are not transportable.



stadium



pitch



court



track



- 1- watersports (n pl.) sports that are done on or in water
- 2- paddleboarding (n) a sport where you lie on a surfboard and use your arms or stand up and use a paddle to move forward
- 3- surfing (n) a sport where you stand on a board and ride on waves
- 4- rowing (n) a sport or activity of travelling in a boat using oars
- 5- water-skiing (n) a sport in which you are pulled behind a fast boat on skis (water-ski :v)
- 6- snowboarding (n) the sport of moving over snow on a board (snowboard: n, snowboarder :n)
- 7- gymnastics (n) a sport involving movements that need skill and strength (gymnast :n, gym :n)
- 8- cycling(n) the sport or activity of riding a bicycle

Sport equipment

- 1-helmet (n) a hard hat that protects your head
- 2- paddle (n) a pole with a flat part at the end, used to push water to make a small boat move
- 3- board (n) a long thin piece of hard material used in sports like surfing
- 4- skate (n) a boot with a metal blade or wheels on the bottom (skate :v, skater, skating :n)
- 5- surfboard (n) a board used for surfing (surfing, surfer :n), surf :v)
- 6- stick (n) a long piece of wood that you use to hit a ball in some sports
- 7- tracksuit (n) a pair of trousers and a jacket or top worn for doing sports or relaxing
- 8-bat(n) an implement with a handle and a solid surface, typically of wood, used for hitting the ball in games such as cricket, baseball, and table tennis
- 9-racket(n) a bat with a round or oval frame strung with catgut, nylon, etc., used especially in tennis, badminton, and squash



**PLAY, DO & GO
FOR SPORTS**

PLAY

Play is used for ball sports in which two people or teams compete against each other:

DO

Do is used for non-team sports in which no ball is used:

GO

Go is used for activities and sports ending in -ing:

We **DO NOT** use **Make** to talk about sports.

LANGUAGES

GO

bowling
cycling
dancing
fishing
jogging
riding
running
sailing
skating
skiing
swimming
wrestling

DO

aerobics
archery
athletics
ballet
exercise
gymnastics
judo
karate
kung-fu
taekwondo
tai chi
yoga

PLAY

baseball
basketball
board games
chess
cricket
football
hockey
rugby
snooker
squash
table-tennis
volleyball

Verb + Noun Collocations

- 1- **do a workout**: practice or exercise to test or improve one's fitness for athletic competition, ability, or performance.
- 2- **enter a competition**: to put your name on the list for a competition (to compete: v)
- 3- **hit a ball**: hit or kick something such as a ball with your hand, foot, or a piece of sports equipment
- 4- **join a club**: become a member of a club
- 5- **practice a skill**: Perform (an activity) or exercise (a skill) repeatedly or regularly in order to acquire, improve or maintain proficiency in it.
- 6- **ride a horse**: the activity of riding a horse, for enjoyment, exercise, or in competitions
- 7- **sail a boat**: to control a ship or boat (especially one that has sails) while traveling on water
- 8- **score a goal**: to get a goal in sport

CONDITIONALS

If clauses are conditional statements. In some cases, they are divided into type 0, type 1, type 2 and type 3. The characteristic that distinguishes these types is time differences.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ZERO CONDITIONAL



IF + CONDITION, + RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.



Zero conditionals are used for facts that are generally true and do not change. It refers to a general situation that always happens if a condition is met.



CONDITION + RESULT

IF CLAUSE, + MAIN CLAUSE
If you stand in the rain, you get wet.

← COMMA IS NECESSARY

RESULT + CONDITION

MAIN CLAUSE + IF CLAUSE
You get wet if you stand in the rain.

← NO COMMA

EXAMPLES:

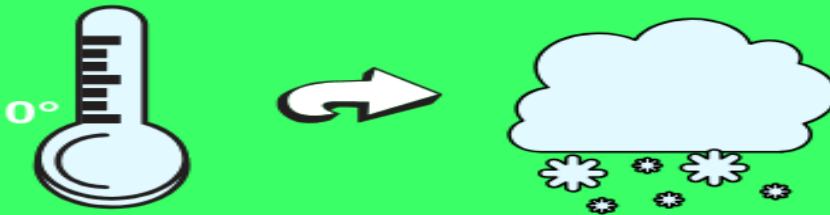
If you freeze water, it turns to ice.

Metal expands if you heat it.

If you press the button, the television turns on.

If ice-cream gets warm, it melts

In zero conditionals you can use "if" or "when"



IF/WHEN THE TEMPERATURE IS 0°C, IT SNOWS

Since zero conditionals describe general truths, things that happen all the time, you can also use "**when**" instead of "**if**" in the condition part of the sentence, with the meaning remaining the same. **For example:**

If/When it rains, I take an umbrella.

If/When the sun shines in Spain, the weather is hot.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FIRST CONDITIONAL



PRESENT SIMPLE

+

FUTURE SIMPLE



If we work hard, we will finish the project on time.



IF

CONDITION



RESULT



The **first conditional** is used to express a real or very probable situation in the future. It refers to things that will possibly happen in the future if a condition is met.

The **first conditional** is common when we are talking about **possible plans, promises, warnings, threats** or for **persuading** someone.

CONDITION

RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE

+

FUTURE SIMPLE



If I go to Italy next week for work, I'll visit the Colosseum.



If I have time tomorrow, I will help you.



If you touch that wire, you will get an electric shock.



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Other possible patterns in the First Conditional:

- If + present simple , future simple
- If + present simple , modal + infinitive
- If + present simple , imperative
- If + present continuous , future simple

Examples

- If I go home, I will call you.
- If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.
- If you want to succeed, you should study hard.
- If you want a thing done well, do it yourself.

ALTERNATIVES TO IF IN CONDITIONALS

UNLESS

Basically means if not

- **Unless** we Leave now, we'll be late.
- **If** we **don't** Leave now, we'll be late.

Use only **positive verb with " unless "**

Unless you study, you will not succeed. ✓

Unless you don't study, you ✗

✗ Do not use **unless** with " not "

TYPE 1
CONDITIONAL

UNLESS + PRESENT TENSE

With **If**

- You will be sick **if** you don't stop eating.
- I won't pay **if** you don't provide the goods immediately.
- **If** you don't study diligently, you'll never understand trigonometry.

Equivalent with **Unless**

- You'll be sick **unless** you stop eating.
- I won't pay **unless** you provide the goods immediately.
- **Unless** you study diligently, you'll never understand trigonometry.

LANGUAGES



SECOND CONDITIONAL

TYPE 2 → PRESENT UNREAL

- **Type 2** is used to think of the opposite of an event that is happening in the present or in the future, to put forward a condition and to express the result of this imaginary condition.
- Therefore, the tense that we can use must be a bit more past than the tense that we will use to express the truth.

(If clause + main clause)

Condition



Result

If + past simple, would + infinitive
 If + past simple, modal + infinitive

Uses; used to express dreams, unreal situations and things that are unlikely to happen.

Examples

- ❑ If I **had** money, I **would** give you.
- ❑ If I **didn't** smoke, I **would** be healthy.

Uses; Give advice

If I were you...

You imagine yourself in the position or situation of the other person. It is used **TO GIVE ADVICE**.

MEANING:

If I were you,	+	I would + verb
If I were you,		I would study more.
If I were you,		I wouldn't do that.
I would + verb	+	if I were you
I would go to the doctor		if I were you.
I wouldn't go there		if I were you.

Why If I were and not If I was?

This is the **SUBJUNCTIVE** mood which is used for **HYPOTHETICAL** situations. It is a condition which is **contrary to fact** (the fact is, I am **NOT** you).

With **TO BE**, use **WERE** for all subjects in the **SUBJUNCTIVE**.



Examples

- If I had a lot of money, I would travel the world.
- If she studied hard, she could pass the exam.
- If I were you, I would stop smoking.
- If I felt better, I would go out for dinner.

EXERCISES

1- Complete the following dialogue.

Ahmed: I'm going to play football with my friends.

Ali:

Ahmed:?

Ali: Sure! I'd love to.

Ahmed: Ok. Let's go

Ali: Yes, I'm pretty good,.....?

Ahmed: I'm pretty good, too. What other sports do you like to play?

Ali:

Ahmed: but I prefer to go

Ali: I like too, but I'm not a very good at it.

Ahmed:?

Ali: Not very often. Just

Ahmed: That's not enough practice to be good at it. Do you like to practice with me?

Ali:

Ahmed: Okay! Great.

2-Choose the correct answer.

1-Cyclists should always wear a _____ to protect their head.

- a) cap b) glove c) helmet d) trainer

2-I got bored watching the athletes running round the _____.

- a) pitch b) stadium c) track d) court

3- The tennis player threw his _____ to the floor when he lost the match.

- a) sprint b) bat c) racket d) dumbbell

4- The referee sent the footballer off the _____ for behaving badly.

- a) court b) stadium c) pitch d) track

5- Why are you training so hard?" "Because I'm going to _____ in the Olympic Games."

- a) practise b) compete c) join d) beat

6- I love all _____, especially water-skiing and diving.

- a) watersports b) indoor sports c) outdoor sports d) team sports

7-Jane put on her _____ to go running in the park.

- a) swimming costume b) helmet c) belt d) tracksuit

8- We sailed a _____ on the lake last weekend.

- a) board b) boat c) ball d) match

9-The team have won the first game, so there are still nine games in the _____.

- a) tournament b) competition c) challenge d) campaign

10-The _____ was full of fans waiting for the match to begin.

- a) pitch b) stadium c) court d) track

11-Our team _____ five goals in the match yesterday!

- a) kicked b) ran c) scored d) shot

12-You should take her advice as she's very _____ and she knows how to do things properly.

- a) qualified b) experienced c) educated d) equipped

13-The _____ for sports like scuba diving is very expensive.

- a) tools b) devices c) equipment d) appliances

14-You don't have to buy a boat when you go on holiday. You can _____ one for as long as you want.

- a) borrow b) rent c) book d) select

15-You are in safe hands because the instructor has been giving skiing lessons for 20 years. 'in safe hands' means _____.

- a) in danger b) at risk c) not in danger d) not important

16-We need to _____ extra workout at the gym.

- a) make b) practice c) play d) do

4. If you _____ borrowing money, you _____ in trouble.

- won't stop / will be
- aren't stop / will be
- don't stop / will be
- won't stop / are

5-What would you _____ if you won the lottery?

- do
- did
- was doing
- have done

6. If you crash my car, I _____ forgive you.

- don't
- am
- am not
- won't

7-If you printed on both sides, you _____ paper.

- were saved
- saved
- would save
- would be save

8. If my father _____ his work early, he _____ home.

- will finish / comes
- finishes / will come
- finish / comes
- won't finish / don't come

9. They _____ go for a walk if the weather _____.

- will / clears
- are / clear
- aren't / won't clean
- will / cleaning

10-If my grandfather _____ alive, he _____ 110 years old.

- were / was
- would be / were
- was / will be
- was / would be

11. If we _____ by bus, it _____ cheaper.

- will go / is
- going / will be
- go / will be
- are going / is

12. If I _____ well tomorrow, I'll stay home.

- am not feeling
- haven't feel
- won't feel
- don't feel

13. What would you do if you _____ invisible?

- will become
- would become
- became
- were become

14. If you _____ a bike you wouldn't cycle to school.

- don't have
- didn't have
- not had
- weren't have

15. Don't call the police _____ it's strictly necessary.

- if
- unless
- since
- when

16. The film _____ more interesting if it _____ a happy ending.

- would be / has
- were / would have
- was / would have
- would be / had

17. You _____ pink if you _____ red and white.

- will get / mix
- would get / mix
- get / will mix
- get / mix

18. Unless the weather _____, we _____ a picnic.

- improves / won't have
- will improve / won't have
- improved / would have
- doesn't improve / won't have

19. If plants _____ enough water, they _____.

- didn't get / wouldn't grow
- get / will grow
- don't get / don't grow
- don't get / won't grow

20. If you _____ a cactus every day, it _____ in a short time.

- don't water / dies
- water / dies
- don't water / will die
- didn't water / would die

21. If I _____ clean the garage, my father _____ give me any money.

- don't / won't
- am / will
- won't / doesn't
- am not / isn't

22-My brother _____ a sports car if he _____ the money.

- bought / would have
- would buy / had
- would bought / have
- bought / would had

23-If you _____ carefully, you _____ have an accident.

- will drive / don't
- drive / aren't
- will drive / not
- drive / won't

24-If there _____ any milk in the fridge I _____ and buy some.

- is / go
- be / will go
- isn't / will go
- isn't / don't go

4- Rewrite with words in brackets.

1-Surfing needs a **mixture** of balance and strength. (Use a synonym)

.....

2-If you heat water to 100 °C, it will boil. (Correct the error)

.....

3-Elle does a half-hour **series of exercises** every day to keep fit. (Give one word)

.....

4- His mum will be very upset if he _____ (not - pass) the exam.
(Put the verb in the correct tense)

.....

5- If you worked harder, you (will be - would be - be) the CEO of the company. (Choose)

6- If Mary doesn't invite Ann to the party, Ann won't go. (Rewrite with Unless)

.....

7- I don't have enough money that's why I can't buy two books. (Rewrite with if)

.....

8-She wants to win, so she plays very _____ (competitive).

(Put the word in the correct form)

9-You need to your ball skill.

(Complete the missing part of the collocation)

10- Your friend is spending too much money.

(Rewrite with: if I were you....)

11- She doesn't help the poor because she doesn't have enough money.

(Use: unless)

12-Which team do you think will be the Premier **group of teams of a similar level** champions next year?

(Give one word)

13-If Jenny is free tonight, I _____ (ask) her to come to the club.

(Put the verb in the correct form)

5- Read the passage then answer the questions.

Over the edge

Kristen Ulmer went on her first ski trip when she was a kid. Ever since then, she has been hooked on adventure and risk. Now in her thirties, she has skied down some of the world's tallest mountains, in remote places from Tajikistan to New Zealand. She has also gone mountaineering in Tibet, and ridden a bike solo across India. She goes rock-climbing to relax! Kristen is skilful and fearless – and some might say crazy! She is part of a new kind of sport where risk is the most important thing.

Heart-stopping activities such as mountain biking, snowboarding and skydiving are known as 'extreme sports'. And they are attracting more and more people. Rock-climbing, for example, is now enjoyed by more than half a million Americans. Only 50,000 were doing it in 1989.

One of the most extreme of all these sports is BASE jumping. First done in 1980, BASE jumping is jumping off tall buildings, towers and bridges using a parachute. It's dangerous, but of course that's why BASE jumpers love it. Like other extreme sports, it's the risk of disaster that makes BASE jumping so exciting. As one BASE jumper puts it, 'There aren't many injuries in BASE jumping; you either live or you die.'

Some experts predict that extreme sports will become the major sports of the 21st century. They may become more popular than traditional favourites like soccer and baseball. At one recent extreme sports show in Chicago, most of the crowd were kids under sixteen. As they stood watching in their baggy pants and hooded sweatshirts, one excited eleven-year-old spoke for the next generation of athletes. 'That is so cool!' he exclaimed. 'I gotta do that!'

A. Answer the following questions:

1- What is the meaning of BASE jumping?

.....

2- When did Kristen Ulmer go on her first ski trip?

.....

B-Choose the best answer.

1. Kristen Ulmer _____.

- a. rode a bike through New Zealand by herself.
- b. rode a bike through India by herself.
- c. rode a bike through India with a group of friends.
- d. ran across New Zealand

2-Many young people think that extreme sports are _____.

- a. boring.
- b. only for old people.
- c. attractive and exciting.
- d. relaxing

6- Translation

a- Translate into Arabic:

Work hard in silence, let success make the noise.

.....

b- Translate into English:

الصحة تاج علي رؤوس الاصحاء

.....

Homework Exercises

1-Complete using *go – play or do.*

1-My brother can _____ ice hockey very well.

2-He likes to _____ jogging every day.

3- She _____ gymnastics five times a week.

4- Mark _____ basketball at Al-Ahly club.

5-Let's _____ table tennis.

2- Complete the following dialogue:

Adam: I phoned you yesterday evening but nobody answered.

Tamer: Yes, We were out yesterday.

Adam:

Tamer: We went to collect my uncle.

Adam:

Tamer: He's been to Germany.

Adam:

Tamer: Yes, he has been living there for over ten years.

Adam:

Tamer: Yes, he will fly back in two months.

Unit: seven
7-Have a Great Trip!

I-Vocabulary:

- 1-carbon footprint (n) the amount of carbon dioxide your activities produce
- 2-return flight (n) a ticket for a journey by plane that covers going to and back from somewhere
- 3-generate (v) Produce (generator :n)
- 4-balance out (phr v) to be the same in value to something that has an opposite effect
- 5-over- (prefix) too much
- 6-overcrowding (n) bad conditions when there are too many people(overcrowded :adj)
- 7-rather than (phr) instead of
- 8-chain (n) a group of business that all belong to one company
- 9-conditions (n pl) the way things are around you

prevent	stop	avoid
<p>To stop something from happening or someone from doing something. [+ noun/pronoun]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Label your suitcases to prevent confusion. ● The police seem to be powerless to prevent these attacks. <p>Prevent somebody/something (from) doing something [(from) + -ing verb]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● His disability prevents him (from) driving. ● We were prevented from entering the site. <p>Important : In everyday English, people usually say stop somebody/something (from) doing something rather than prevent somebody/something (from) doing something:</p>	<p>To prevent someone from doing something: [+ noun/pronoun]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If she really wants to leave, I don't understand what's stopping her. ● Great efforts are being made to stop the spread of coronavirus. <p>Stop somebody/something (from) doing something [(from) + -ing verb]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This barrier is to stop people from coming in without a ticket. ● The rain didn't stop us from enjoying the trip. ● "I won't stop you from leaving, if that's what you want to do. 	<p>To prevent something from happening or to not allow yourself to do something to stay away from someone or something Avoid someone /something</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He's been avoiding me all week. ● I left early to avoid the rush hour. ● Efforts are being made to avoid war at all costs. ● We must find a way to avoid similar problems in future. <p>Avoid doing something</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He tried to avoid paying his taxes and was taken to court. ● I try to avoid supermarkets on Saturdays - they're always so busy. <p>Meaning to find a way not to do something. Get out of doing something is more common than avoid in everyday spoken English.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He tried to avoid paying his taxes and was taken to court. ● He tried to get out of paying his taxes and was taken to court.

adjectives

- 1- sustainable keeping a natural balance by not using up natural resources(sustain :v, sustainably :adv, sustainability :n) (Opp: unsustainable)
- 2- hidden not able to be seen or found easily(hide :v)
- 3- harmful causing harm or injury to sb/sth(harm: v, n) (Opp: harmless)
- 4-seasonal available or happening only in part of the year(season :n, seasonally adv)
- 5-stressful making you feel worried and nervous (stress :n)
- 6- lively enthusiastic and cheerful

TRAVEL

- 1-fare (n) the amount you pay for a ticket to travel
- 2-baggage (n) travelling bags (Syn: luggage)
- 3-reservation (n) a booking (reserve :v)
- 4-currency (n) the money used in a country
- 5-border (n) the official line between two countries
- 6-suitcase (n) a large bag with flat sides that you can pack clothes in when you travel
- 7-coach (n) a bus for transporting people long distances
- 8-boarding pass (n) a document which allows you to get on a plane
- 9-check out (phr v) to pay for your stay as you are leaving a hotel(Opp: check in)
- 10-customs (n pl) the part of an airport or port where baggage is checked when you enter a country
- 11-duty free (n) a shopping area at an airport where you can buy things tax free (duty-free :adj)
- 12- reception (n) the front desk in a hotel or company where visitors go when they arrive (receive :v, receptionist :n)
- 13- roundabout (n) a crossroads where you drive round a circle to enter another street
- 14- traffic jam (n) a lot of vehicles that cannot move because there are so many of them
- 15- departure lounge (n) an area where passengers wait for their flight at an airport (depart :v)
- 16- tour guide (n) a person who takes tourists to interesting places and gives information about them
- 17- arrival (n) the act of reaching a place (arrive :v)(Opp: departure)
- 18- announcement (n) an important statement that is made to give people information about sth (announce :v, announcer :n)
- 20- on board (phr) on a plane, ship or train
- 22- visa (n) an official paper needed for the right to travel in some countries



Types of accommodation

- 1- cabin (n) a small house, usually made of wood, in the countryside
- 2- campsite (n) a place where people on holiday can camp (camp :n, v, camper :n)
- 3- holiday home (n) a home that sb uses to stay in for short periods of time
- 4- hostel (n) a building where people can stay cheaply for a holiday, usually in shared rooms
- 5- double room (n) a bedroom for two people

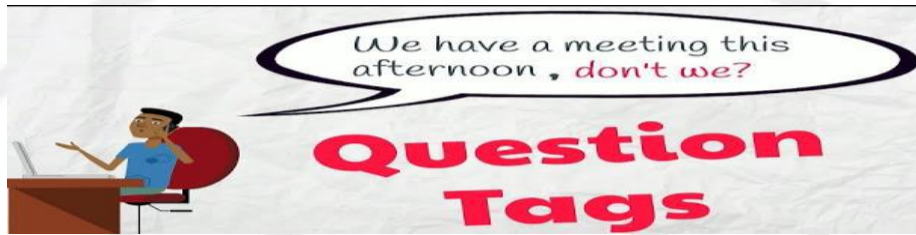
1. Hotel
2. Youth hostel
3. Guest house
4. Bed&breakfast
5. Campsite
6. Pension
7. Boarding house
8. Motel
9. Houseboat
10. Caravan
11. Cottage



collocations

- ON** board – foot – holiday – time
- BY** sea – rail – air – land
- AT** the station – the airport – the bus stop – the petrol station
- IN** A taxi – a helicopter – a hotel – a car

II-Grammar 1:

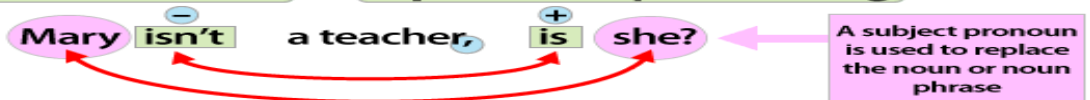


A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement. Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag



a negative statement + a positive question tag



Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it. If the intonation of the question tag goes **up**, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes **down**, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

Positive Tag

You	aren't	a teacher,	are you?
He	isn't	crazy,	is he?
He	wasn't	relaxed,	was he?
They	weren't	late,	were they?
You	don't speak	French,	do you?
You	didn't study	for the test,	did you?
You	haven't been	here all week,	have you?
You	hadn't done	it before then,	had you?
You	won't fail	the exam,	will you?
You	can't drive	a car,	can you?
You	couldn't do	it for me,	could you?
We	mustn't say	anything,	must we?
You	shouldn't be	so busy,	should you?
You	wouldn't stop me,		would you?

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

Nobody **went** to the meeting, **did** they?
Nothing **is** ready, **is** it?

PAST Simple, Continuous, Perfect & Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect

We form the Past Perfect with **had** and the **past participle**

Had + Past Participle

Express the past action, already finished when another past action happened

I met them after they **had divorced** each other.

Emphasize the result of an activity in the past

I **had been** to London twice by the time I got a job in New York.

Show two events in the past that are linked

I couldn't take my flight because I **had forgotten** my boarding pass.

Past Perfect Continuous

We form the Past Perfect Continuous with **had been** and the **-ing form** of the verb

Had been + V-ing

Express a past action which started in the past and continued to happen after another action or time in the past

Sara **had been working** here for two weeks when she had the accident.

Emphasize the duration of an activity in the past

Richard needed a holiday because he **had been working** hard for six months.

Show the cause of a past action

I **had been travelling** all night, so I was tired.

LANGUAGES



Time Expressions

The following are the useful time expressions used in past perfect.

by the time

never

just

when

as

as soon as

until

after

already

before



Past Perfect

VS

Past Simple

When there are two actions in past, the earlier action will be in Past perfect and the later action will be in Past simple.

Example : *The Patient had died before the doctor came*

Which one is earlier and which one is later, how ?

When something happened in Past

Example : They got home very late last night.

There is just one action

EXERCISES

1 -Complete the following dialogue.

Jane: Do you like summer or winter holidays?

Kate: ¹⁾

Jane: ²⁾?

Kate: I like spending my holiday shopping and relaxing on the beach with my family.

Jane: What is the one unforgettable journey you have had before?

Kate: ³⁾

Jane: That sounds interesting ⁴⁾?

Kate: Japanese people are very friendly and hospitable.

Jane: ⁵⁾

Kate: Yes, I enjoyed my vacation very much.

2 -Choose the correct answer.

1- Overeating can be _____ to your health.

- a. sustainable b. seasonal c. harmful d. stressful

2- The pleasures of travelling to another country must balance _____ the cost.

- a. in b. up c. out d. with

3- The students stayed in a _____ to save their money.

- a. hotel b. campsite c. hostel d. holiday house

4- The _____ where we put up our tent had toilets and showers, and a small shop.

- a. campsite b. hotel c. cabin d. hostel

5- As we were waiting in the _____ at the airport, we heard that our flight was late

- a. reception b. customs c. gate d. departure lounge

6- How much is the bus _____ from Athens to Petra?

- a. fee b. fine c. salary d. fare

7- The _____ used in Australia is the Australian dollar.

- a. currency b. fare c. visa d. border

8- Travellers from the UK have to get a _____ to enter Turkey.

- a. visa b. coach c. business d. fare

9-Sophie reduced her carbon _____ by taking cold showers to save electricity

- a. foot b. print c. balance out d. footprint

10-We booked a _____ flight to Paris for our short holiday.

- a. particular b. coach c. return d. arrival

11-We arrived at the airport in time to hear the _____ that our flight was cancelled.

- a. announcement b. arrival c. customs d. reservation

12- We're going to the park by _____ because our car is broken.

- a. coach b. foot c. plane d. sea

13-I had to show my boarding _____ to get on the plane.

- a. gate b. visa c. fare d. pass

14- The taxi driver helped us with our _____ because our suitcases were very heavy.

- a. baggage b. currency c. passport d. boarding pass

15- Take the first right at the _____ to get to the port.

- a. departure lounge b. traffic jam c. roundabout d. gate

16- Many houses on the island are _____ which are only used in summer, so it's very quiet in winter.

- a. border b. holiday homes c. hotels d. campsites

17-We weren't allowed to take our Turkish spices through _____ when we arrived in Australia.

- a. customs b. duty free c. boarding pass d. departure lounge

18- My friend and I shared a _____ when we stayed at a hotel in Berlin.

- a. holiday home b. hostel c. double room d. cabin

19-We have to get _____ board immediately or we will miss the plane.

- a. in b. on c. at d. out

20-I'm going _____ sea next time I'm travelling to Italy.

- a. by b. on c. at d. in

3 -Choose the correct answer.

1. My sister is reading in library, _____?
a. is she b. is my sister c. isn't she d. isn't my sister
2. We have two teachers, _____?
a. don't we b. do we c. have we d. haven't we
3. My grandfather will read magazines, _____?
a. will he b. won't he c. will not I d. won't my grand father
4. I am singing a song, _____?
a. am I b. are c. aren't I d. do I
5. I bought three books yesterday, _____?
a. did I b. was I c. didn't I d. wasn't I
6. They never come to my house, _____?
a. don't they b. do they c. did they d. didn't they
7. She has visited her grandparents, _____?
a. does she b. doesn't she c. has she d. hasn't she
8. They had a lot of friend last year, _____?
a. had they b. hadn't they c. did they d. didn't day
9. She was not studying English at 7 o'clock yesterday, _____?
a. was she b. was not she c. wasn't she d. isn't she
10. They dislike writing a novel, _____?
a. do they b. don't they c. did they d. do not they
11. She cut her hair, _____?
a. did she b. does she c. doesn't she d. didn't she
12. I was lazy last time, _____?
a. was I b. wasn't I c. were I d. weren't I
13. The solution is impossible, _____?
a. is it b. isn't it c. is the solution d. isn't the solution
14. My father seldom has problem, _____?
a. has he b. hasn't he c. does he d. doesn't he
15. Who ____ to ask for help when you needed some assistance?
a) had you called b) have you called
c) will you call d) has you been calling
16. He ____ his leg, so he couldn't go skiing.
a) had been breaking b) had broken c) break d) has broken
17. She had ____ for hours before she reached the village.
a) walks b) walking c) been walking d) walked

18. I ___ that hiking in the mountains would be so difficult until I actually attempted it.

- a) hadn't been imagining b) didn't imagine
- c) hadn't imagined d) hasn't imagined

19. Andrew didn't have any difficulty on the dangerous slopes because he ___ for years.

- a) had skied b) had been skiing c) skied d) has skied

20. My aunt is very rich because my uncle ___ millions before he died.

- a) has made b) was making c) have been making d) had made

4 -Rewrite with words in brackets.

1-The party went well because everybody was enthusiastic and cheerful.

[Rewrite with one word]

.....

2- she had met him.

[Form a question tag]

.....

3- The taxi driver helped us with our luggage because our suitcases were very heavy.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

4- Sara called you.

[Form a tag ending]

.....

5- arrangement – permission – announcement – sustainably

[Circle the odd word out]

6- on: foot /time / place / board

[Cross the wrong word out]

7-I thought her name was Sarah. ...

[Ask a question about the underlined word]

.....

8-Jose brought a new shirt yesterday.

[Ask a question about the underlined word]

.....

9-Tom sold his house 2 days ago.

[Ask a question about the underlined word]

.....

10-Julie got married last year.

[Ask a question about the underlined word]

.....

11-I will answer the phone.

[Ask a question about the underlined word]

12-My mother took her umbrella. She went out.

[USE before]

13-Frank called me. I went to school.

[Use after]

5- Comprehension

Read the passage then answer the question.

I'm so excited for summer vacation! My family and I always fly to California every June to visit my grandmother. My dad makes the reservation online with the airline, and he also checks the weather forecast to see what kind of clothes we should bring. My mom sometimes helps me pack my suitcase with clothes, a hairbrush, toothbrush, and swimming suit for the trip. I also pack a carry-on with my wallet, a jacket, and a book to read during the flight. This year I will also bring my school picture to give as a present to my grandmother.

I don't like going through the airport before our flight; the terminal is so crowded and the line at the check-in counter can be so long. Then after we check our luggage we have to stand in line again to go through security! I really don't like to empty my pockets, take off my shoes, and put everything in a tray to be checked. However, after that things aren't so bad. We ride the escalator to go to our gate, and sit in the departure lounge until our flight is ready for boarding. Usually my mom will give my brother and I some money to buy ice cream at one of the terminal restaurants while we are waiting. We never fight about who gets the window seat because my mom makes us take turns; I get to sit there going to California, and my brother gets it when we go home.

My grandmother will come to the airport to meet us, and go with us to get our luggage from the baggage claim. I'm glad we don't have to go through customs because I'm always happy to leave the airport as soon as possible! We will spend the next two weeks playing at the beach, shopping, and visiting attractions. I love our summer vacation!

Answer the following questions.

1- What do Andrea and her brother do while they wait in the departure lounge?

2- Who comes to the airport to pick them up?

Choose the correct answer.

1-Why is Andrea excited about her summer vacation?

- a. she wants to get out of school
- b. she wants to go to the airport
- c. she wants to visit her grandmother
- d. she will go to her friend's house

2- What does her father do before they leave?

- a. he makes flight reservations
- b. he checks the weather forecast
- c. he buys the tickets
- d. both 'a' and 'b'

3- Why doesn't Andrea like the airport?

- a. she is afraid of flying
- b. she gets sick on airplanes
- c. it is so big that she gets lost
- d. it is crowded and has long lines

6- Translation.

A- Translate into Arabic:

We should protect the environment so that we can live in a clean world.

.....

B- Translate into English:

طفح الكيل.

.....

Homework exercises

1- Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

in – at – by – on

- 1- It was my first time _____ a helicopter. It is very exciting.
- 2- You can leave your car _____ the station. It is totally safe.
- 3- We're going to Thailand _____ holiday.
- 4- The explorers travelled _____ land to Prague.
- 5- The teacher asked the students to be _____ time for the class.

2- Rewrite the following:

- 1- A large bag with flat sides that you can pack clothes in when you travel.
[Give one word]
.....

- 2- at: bus stop / the airport / the car / the petrol station
[Cross the wrong word out]
.....

- 3- -Wind power is a _____ (sustain) form of energy while fossil fuels are running out.
[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
.....

- 4- I got up. I had breakfast.
[Use after]
.....

- 5- My mother made a cake. The guests came.
[Use before]
.....

Unit: eight

8- My Own Time

I-Vocabulary:

- 1-free runner (n) sb who does a sport that involves running and jumping in the streets
- 2-caver (n) sb who explores caves (cave, caving :n)
- 3-excitement (n) the state of feeling excited (excite :v, exciting, excited :adj)
- 4-crawl (v) move along the ground on your hands and knees (crawl :n)
- 5-feature (n) typical quality or an important part of something; important or interesting of a place or thing (Syn: aspect/characteristic)
- 6-formation (n) a particular shape or pattern
- 7-structure (n) sth that has been built
- 8-risk (n) danger (risk :v, risky :adj)
- 9-expert (n) sb who has a lot of knowledge about sth
- 10-explore (v) to go around a place to learn things about it (explorer :n, exploration :n)
- 11-hand (v) to give sth to sb
- 12- leaflet (n) a piece of paper or a few pages that advertise sth or give information about sth



- 1-narrow measuring a small distance from one side to the other (narrowly: adv)
(Opp: wide)
- 2-awful terrible, not nice; very bad
- 3-amazing awesome, surprising; wonderful (amaze :v, amazed :adj)
- 4-interesting arousing curiosity or interest; holding or catching the attention (Opp: dull)
- 5- frightening scary, making sb feel afraid (frightened :adj, frighten :v, fright :n)
- 6- enjoyable pleasant (enjoy :v, enjoyment :n)
- 8-crazy strange, unusual ,not reasonable
- 9-relaxing restful , reducing tension or anxiety



EXPRESSING LIKES AND DISLIKES



Free Time Activities

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1- backpacking (n) | a journey in which you carry everything you need in a backpack |
| 2- drama (n) | acting; plays (dramatic :adj, dramatically :adv) |
| 3- graphic design (n) | putting text and images together for advertisements, magazines or books |
| 4- sculpture (n) | making works of 2D or 3D art out of stone, wood, metal, , clay (sculpt :v, sculptor :n) |
| 5- squash (n) | an indoor sports game in which players hit a ball against a wall |
| 6- using social media(n) | creating and sharing information on websites |
| 7- sailing (n) | moving through water in a boat with sails |
| 8-cooking (n) | preparing food |
| 9- podcast (n) | an audio file from the internet that you can play on a computer, smartphone, or other device |
| 10-performance (n) | acting, singing, playing an instrument, etc. to entertain people(entertain : v, performer :n) |
| 11- photography(n) | taking a photo of sb/sth (photograph, , photographer :n, photographi :adj) |
| 12- ballet (n) | dancing that tells a story with music |
| 13- poetry (n) | a kind of writing, arranged in lines, often with rhyming words at the end (poet, poem :n, poetic :adj) |

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1-record / listen to | podcast |
| 2-make/ watch | video clip |
| 3-play/ design | computer games |
| 4-play/write | music |
| 5-watch/ photograph | wildlife |
| 6-do /watch | ballet |
| 7-write/ perform | poetry |
| 8-play/ watch | Sports |



Collocations

EXPRESSING LIKES

- I like...
- I love...
- I enjoy...
- I adore...
- I'm crazy about...
- I'm mad about...
- I enjoy...
- I'm keen on...
- I'm really into...
- I live for...
- ... is my thing
- I'm fond of...



EXPRESSING DISLIKES

- I don't like...
- I dislike...
- I hate...
- I abhor...
- I can't bear...
- I can't stand...
- I detest...
- I loathe...
- I can't stand
- I don't really care for...
- I'm not into...
- I'm not a huge fan of...



Phrasal Verbs

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1- come round | go to someone's house |
| 2- get along with | have a good relationship with |
| 3- get together | meet (get-together :n) |
| 4- hang out | spend time relaxing |
| 5- join in | become part of a group activity |
| 6- take up | start a sport or hobby |
| 7- set up | start a new organization or business |
| 8- give up | stop cease making an effort; admit defeat. |

II-Grammar



Modal verbs are a special kind of helping verb. A modal verb helps the main verb to express the mood of the subject and at the same time it can indicate possibility, persuasion, ability, willingness, etc.

Examples:

can

will

may

must

could

would

might

should

ABILITY	CAN (present) COULD (past) BE ABLE TO (other tenses)	I can speak 3 languages. When I was 5 I couldn't swim. When I am 20, I will be able to drive
PERMISSION REQUEST	CAN (informal) COULD (polite) WILL (neutral) WOULD (polite) MAY (formal)	Could I use the computer, please? Can you give me a lift to the station? Could you pass me the salt, please? May I have your attention?
ADVICE	SHOULD OUGHT TO (formal)	You look tired, you should have a holiday. What do you think I should do?
POSSIBILITY DEDUCTION	MAY, MIGHT (weaker possibility) MUST (sure) CAN'T (impossible)	It may rain later, it's getting cloudy. - The phone is ringing. It must be Mary, she said she would call at 5. - It can't be her. She's left her phone here!
OBLIGATION	MUST (present, sense of duty) HAVE TO (external authority, other tenses)	You must be on time for the lessons I had to get up early for the trip on Sunday Did you have to work yesterday?
LACK OF OBLIGATION	DON'T HAVE TO NEEDN'T	On Sat you don't have to get up early You needn't take an umbrella, it is not raining
PROHIBITION	MUSTN'T (sense of duty) CAN'T (external authority)	You mustn't drink beer, you are too young. You can't take potos in this museum.

Semi-Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Semi-Modal Auxiliary Verbs or Semi-Modals, (also known as Marginal Modal Verbs) are the verbs that behave partly like the main verb and partly like a modal auxiliary verb.

Semi-Modal Auxiliary Verbs:

HAVE TO
HAD TO
WILL HAVE TO

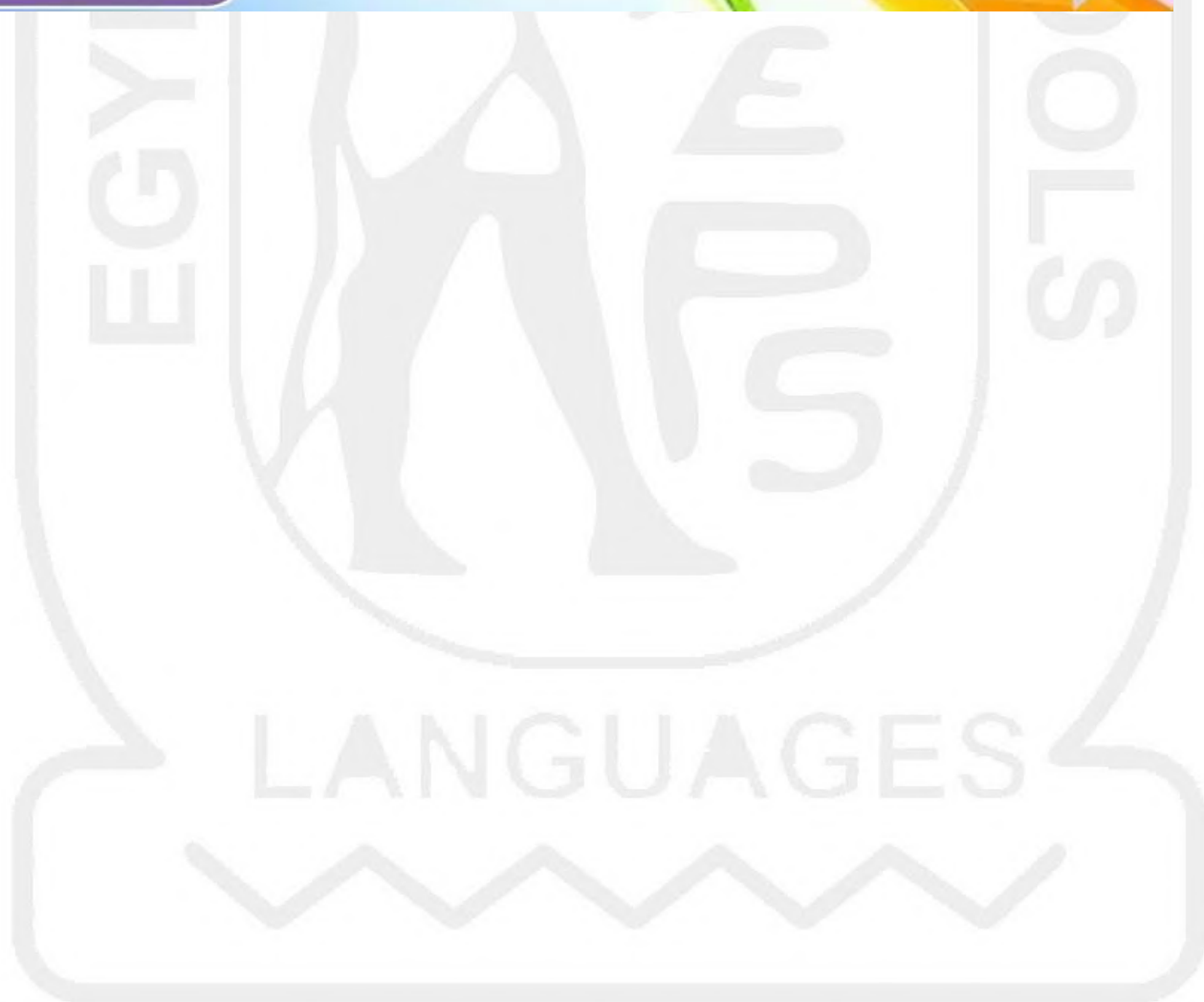
- Instructions, orders, something is necessary.
- **HAVE GOT TO** is informal.
- *You have to do the exercise to practise the topic.*

NEED TO

- Giving guidance and instructions.
- *You need to open the document to analyse the ideas.*

DON'T HAVE TO
DON'T NEED TO
NEEDN'T

- Something is not necessary.
- *You don't need to print the document.*
- *You needn't print the document.*



Exercises

1- Complete the following dialogue.

Julie: what are you going to do in the summer vacation?

Sophia: ¹⁾

Julie: Really? Where are you going to camp?

Sophia: We are planning to go to Hidalgo. ²⁾

Julie: ³⁾

Sophia: This will be a great trip.

Julie: ⁴⁾

Sophia: We need to get a sleeping bag, a map and repellent insects.

Julie: That's a must for sure. ⁵⁾

Sophia: We are going to go fishing, swim and sing a lot of songs in the campsite.

Julie: That sounds exciting! ⁶⁾

Sophia: We will be staying for one week.

Julie: Can't wait for this trip.

Sophia: ⁷⁾

2- Choose the correct answer.

1- There are many examples of ancient _____ in museums in Greece.

- a. sculpture b. squash c. gallery d. drama

2- Jane wants to study _____ at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

- a. cooking b. video clip c. drama d. graphic design

3- The local gym has handed out these _____ which give details of prices and special offers.

- a. leaves b. visa c. leaflets d. records

4- We parked the car and began to _____ the forest.

- a. trap b. record c. perform d. explore

5- I find chess quite _____.

- a. awful b. crazy c. scary d. challenging

6- Why don't you _____ round for lunch today?

- a. get b. hang c. come d. give

7- I enjoy _____ social media to chat to my friends.

- a. watching b. using c. playing d. making

8- The film was quite _____. It gave me nightmares.

- a. enjoyable b. terrible c. crazy d. scary

9- Mandy started dancing and soon everyone else _____ in.

- a. got b. joined c. came d. took

10- Even though I like _____, I can't hold the camera steady.

- a. graphic design b. drama c. photography d. sports

11- What type of hobby would you take _____ if you had more time?

- a. for b. up c. out d. in

12- The earthquake was a/an _____ experience.

- a. frightening b. enjoyable c. awful d. amazing

13- _____ have to climb and swim in order to get to new caves which have never been explored.

- a. Photographer b. Free runner c. Experts d. Cavers

14- The book's success will depend on its attractive _____.

- a. graphic design b. drama c. sculpture d. music

15- There is a great exhibition of modern _____ at the art gallery.

- a. structure b. video clip c. podcast d. sculpture

16- Just click on the link below to download our latest weekly _____.

- a. podcast b. sport c. cooking d. photography

17- They went _____ in Cornwall and stayed at a couple of campsites.

- a. cooking b. backpacking c. dancing d. sailing

18- I go _____ with my granddad in the nearby lake.

- a. backpacking b. cooking c. sailing d. dancing

3-Choose the correct answer.

1- Why don't we call Jane? She ___ want to come to the theatre with us.

- a) mustn't b) has to c) may d) can

2- It's a shame that you ___ come to the museum with us today.

- a) don't have to b) needn't c) can't d) could

3- ___ use your equipment to go caving?

- a) Can I b) I have to c) Should I d) Must I

4- You ___ bring any equipment with you because the club provides everything.

- a) can b) ought to c) needn't d) have to

5- she speak German when she was 10.

- a) may b) could c) should d) can

6- If it's a nice day tomorrow, they ___ go sailing around the bay.

- a) might b) could c) must d) have to

7- If you like, you ___ borrow my book.

- a) can b) are able to c) need to d) must

8- You ___ to take up a hobby to pass the time.

- a) must b) should c) ought d) might

9- You ___ spend so much time watching television.

- a) shouldn't b) don't have c) ought to d) may

10- He ___ be able to come to the match tomorrow.

- a) might not b) needn't c) doesn't have to d) ought not

11- 'Hey David, ___ you switch off that light for me, please?'

- a) may b) might c) can d) must

12- NASA ___ launch a space shuttle next year, but it's not certain.

- a) might b) would c) should d) can

12- You ___ take anything to eat; there are lots of vending machines there.

- a) mustn't b) wouldn't c) shouldn't d) needn't

14- Of course we ___ give you the money for a new mobile phone.

- a) can b) may c) needn't d) can't

15- 'Excuse me, Dr Jones, ___ I borrow your research notes, please?

- a) should b) must c) may d) need

16- You ___do this experiment right now; it can wait till later.

- a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) wouldn't d) don't have to

17- Jody ___ a maths teacher; she doesn't know how to add two and two!

- a) needn't be b) can't be c) mustn't be d) doesn't have to be

18- My father ___ use a computer a year ago, but now he's an expert!

- a) shouldn't b) mustn't c) can't d) couldn't

19- The biology professor ___ here any minute; she's very punctual.

- a) must be b) should be c) can be d) was able to be

20- We ___ go to the gym today – Let's go for a swim instead.

- a) may b) needn't c) should d) ought

4- Rewrite with words in brackets.

1. Sally is not allowed to go to the club. [Rewrite with: can]

.....

2. The policeman ordered her to stop. [Rewrite with: must]

.....

3. We are certain her dad helped her do it. [Rewrite with: must]

.....

4. Jack was wrong not to follow the judge's orders. [Rewrite with: should]

.....

5- Laila didn't have to come back from Australia. [Rewrite with: need not]

.....

6-Your holiday photos are wonderful. What a beautiful place. [Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

7- You ought to give in smoking. It is bad for your health. [Correct the error]

.....

8- Most teenagers like to spend time with their friends at the weekend instead of staying at home. [Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

.....

9- A journey in which you carry everything you need in a backpack is _____. [Complete the definition]

10-Tennis is quite _____(enjoy). It is my favourite hobby.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

5- Comprehension

What effect has technology had on our lives?

The twenty-first century is already turning out to be the century of advanced technologies. The technological revolution that started after the Second World War is now developing more quickly and computing and other technological advances are beginning to reach into and influence and take over nearly every aspect of our lives. The two main effects advanced computing has had on our lives are in the areas of economics and communications.

Technology has led to big changes in economic and business systems and operations. Businesses now have to be using cloud services or machine learning or risk failure. Consequently, every big corporation bases its operations on computing, regardless of which sector they are in. For instance, Coca Cola, the BBC and Levi's market and sell different products and services, yet they all share one basic property – without advanced computing services their operations would collapse. New technologies are a generator of economic dynamism. China and India and many other developing countries have large IT sectors which drive their economies. Furthermore, the more advanced economies, including Germany, the United States, Japan and Korea are moving from an industrial-based economy to a computing and IT-based one.

The other important effect of technological change is the revolutionizing of communication. For example, in the past, people wrote letters or talked on phones on fixed landlines, which slowed down the communication process. Now they send e-mail, text or chat using mobile devices. Instead of waiting weeks for a letter or spending time finding a landline, we can communicate instantly in real time or seconds after a message or email has been sent. New forms of communication are cheaper or free. As a result, now people who live thousands of kilometers away from each other can communicate as much as they want and whenever they want.

In conclusion, computing and new technologies have had a profound effect on our lives in many ways and it is in business and communication that they have had the greatest influence. In the future, if technology continues evolving at such speed, our business practices and methods of communication will undergo even greater changes. It is already starting to bring changes to other parts of our lives, such as transportation and health.

Answer the questions.

1- What two parts of our lives has computing changed?

2- Can you give an example of how computing is important in business?

3- What might happen to a company if it didn't keep up with technological advances?

4- Why is it easier to communicate with people in other parts of the world now than in the past?

5- Which two parts of our lives will be affected by new technologies in the future?
Can you think of your own example for each?

6- Translation:

A- Translate into Arabic:

Pollution is one of the most serious problems that threaten our lives.

B- Translate into English

لا يستطيع بعض الناس التعبير عن مشاعرهم بسهولة.

LANGUAGES

Homework exercises

1- Complete the collocations with verbs from the box.

write – do – play – perform – make – design – listen – record - photograph

- 1- Our French teacher sometimes downloads podcasts from French radio stations for us to _____ to in class.
- 2- You need a USB mic and your favourite editing program to _____ your podcast.
- 3- We've _____ a video clip to go online with the band's new song.
- 4- The singer _____ poetry for the audience last night.
- 5- Ian managed to _____ the birds in their nest across the lake.
- 6- Shakespeare _____ poetry as well as plays.
- 7- _____ sports provide teenagers with an outlet for their energy.
- 8- They _____ a challenging chess computer game.
- 9- I used to _____ ballet when I was young but I stopped at grade 4.

2- Rewrite the following sentences doing as shown in brackets:

- 1- That meal was terrible! I'm not eating there again. [Rewrite with a synonym]
.....
- 2- I really don't like using social media. It is interesting. [Correct the error]
.....
- 3- Is it ok if I borrow your book? [Use a modal verb]
.....
- 4- I am certain Lee is at the school field. [Use a modal verb]
.....
- 5- I have a good relationship with my brother and we often go out together. [Rewrite with a phrasal verb]
.....
.....

Poetry

Prep. 1

2nd term

1- " Daffodils " by William Wordsworth

2- " The Rescue " by Ian Serraillier

LANGUAGES

1- " Daffodils "

By : William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth (1770 – 1850) :-

He was born in Cumberland – England . He was allowed to travel to the countryside and come close to the life of the country people. This early contact with nature influenced his poetry very much. He was also considered one of the early leaders of romanticism, which was for lovers of nature with clear and honest feelings.

Stanza (1) :-

**I wandered lonely as a cloud .
That floats on high o`er vales and hills.
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils ;
Beside the lake , beneath the trees ,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.**

****Vocabulary:-**

- 1-**Wandered** : went from one place to another without any aim .
- 2- **Floats** : goes up in the air .
- 3- **Vales** : valleys
- 4- **Crowd** : large number together without order .
- 5-**Daffodils** : yellow flowers .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet starts his poem by saying that while he was walking alone without any aim like a cloud in the sky that was floating high over valleys and hills; he suddenly saw a number of yellow flowers beside the lake under the trees. They were moving gently upwards and backwards, dancing in the light gentle wind

Figures of speech :-

1- Simile:-

Line 1 " I wandered lonely as a cloud."

The poet compares himself to a cloud. As both of them were wandering alone without any aim.

2- Personification:-

Line 6 " Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."

The poet personifies the daffodils as if they were humans that were moving and dancing in the gentle wind.

3- Contrast:-

Lonely X crowd

Over X beneath

Vales X hills

4- Alliteration:-

Line 2 " That floats on high o`er vales and hills ."

The (H) sound is repeated in " **high – hills** " .

Line 5 " Beside the lake , beneath the trees , "

The (B) sound is repeated in " **Beside – beneath** " .

Rhyme scheme :-

a b a b c c

Stanza (2) :-

Continuous as the stars that shine.

And twinkle on the Milky Way ,

They stretched in never – ending line

Along the margin of a bay :

Ten thousand saw I at a glance ,

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance .

****Vocabulary:-**

1- **Twinkle** : shine with a trembling , sparkling light.

2- **Milky Way** : area of the sky lit by numberless stars .

3- **Margin** : edge .

4- **Tossing** : throwing up , raising up .

5- **Sprightly** : lively , beautiful.

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza , the poet describes the daffodils as the stars that shine in the sky . He says that they stretched in a very long , unending line like the stars that light the Milky Way . Their number was so great and they were raising and throwing their heads in a lively and beautiful way.

Figures of speech :-

1- Simile :-

Line 1 " Continuous as the stars that shine. "

The poet compares the daffodils to the stars that shine in the sky .

2- Personification:-

Line 6 " Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. "

The daffodils were personified as if they were persons that move and dance.

Rhyme scheme:-

d e d e f f

Stanza (3) :-

The waves beside them danced ; but they

Out-did the sparkling waves in glee :

A poet could not but be gay ,

In such a jocund company :

I gazed – and gazed – but little thought

What wealth the show to me had brought :

****Vocabulary:-**

- 1- **Sparkling** : shining brightly .
- 2- **Glee** : joy .
- 3- **Jocund** : cheerful .
- 4- **Company** : number of persons that man go together with .
- 5- **Gazed** : looked for a long time , stared .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza , the poet makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake . The daffodils were much better in dancing than the waves . Their sight was so lovely that it filled the poet with joy and happiness . He couldn't help standing there looking at them for a long time.

Figures of speech:-

1- personification:-

Line 1 " The waves beside them danced ; but they "

The waves are personified as if they were persons that danced .

2- Alliteration:-

Line 6 " What wealth the show to me had brought : "

The (W) sound is repeated in "**what - wealth**" .

Rhyme Scheme:-

g h g h ii

Stanza (4) :-

For oft , when on my couch I lie

In vacant or in pensive mood ,

They flash upon that inward eye

Which is the bliss of solitude ;

and then-my heart with pleasure fills ,

and dances with the daffodils .

Vocabulary:-

- 1- **Oft** : often .
- 2- **Couch** : bed .
- 3-**Mood** : state of mind .
- 4- **Flash** : appear suddenly .
- 5- **Solitude** : loneliness .

Paraphrase:-

In this stanza , the poet describes the great influence of the lovely sight of the daffodils upon him . For whenever he lies on bed on any mood , that lovely sight comes up to his mind and fills his heart with peace , happiness and he finds his heart dancing with the daffodils .

Figures of speech:-

1- Personification:-

Line 5 " and then-my heart with pleasure fills ,"

Line 6 " and dances with the daffodils ."

The poet's heart is personified as if it were a person that dances with great joy and happiness .

2- Contrast:-

Vacant X pensive

3- Alliteration:-

Line 6 " and dances with the daffodils . "

The (D) sound is repeated in " **dances – daffodils** " .

Rhyme scheme:-

j k j k l l

Questions & answers :-

1- What is the Romanticism ?

It is a new method in the world of art and literature . It appeared in the 18th and 19th centuries . It depends on the love of nature , feeling lonely , showing personal experience and clear ideas .

2- "William Wordsworth`s poem is a good example for the romanticism . " Discuss.....

" Daffodils " is a good example of romantic poetry as it is for the love of nature , the poet feels lonely and he shows his personal experience with clear ideas, simple words and beautiful lines.

3- What did William Wordsworth see while he was walking like a cloud ?

While he was walking alone without any aim like a cloud in the sky , that was floating high over the valleys and hills , he saw a number of yellow flowers beside the lake under the trees. They were moving gently upwards and backwards , dancing in the light gentle wind.

4- " William Wordsworth describes the daffodils as the stars....." Discuss.....

He describes the daffodils as the stars that shine in the sky . He says that they stretched in a very long , unending line like the stars that light the Milky Way . Their number was so great and they were raising and throwing their heads in a lively and beautiful way .

5- In the poem " Daffodils ", the poet makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake .

Explain.....

He makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake. The daffodils were much better in dancing than the waves . Their sight was so lovely that it filled the poet with joy and happiness. He couldn't help standing there looking at them for a long time.

6- How does the lovely sight of the daffodils have a great influence upon the poet ?

The poet describes the great influence of the lovely sight of the daffodils upon him. For whenever he lies on bed on any mood , that lovely sight comes up to his mind and fills his heart with peace , happiness and he finds his heart dancing with the daffodils.



2-"The Rescue"

By : Ian Serraillier

Ian Serraillier(1912 – 1994) :-

He was born in London, the eldest of four children. He was educated at Brighton College and at St Edmund Hall, Oxford . He was a British novelist and poet . He was best known for his children's books, especially The Silver Sword, a wartime adventure story that was adapted for television. He also retold old stories from Rome, Greece and England. Children enjoyed reading his poems and stories because of his simple words and images.

Stanza (1) :-

The wind is loud.

The wind is blowing.

The waves are big.

The waves are growing.

What's that ? What's that ?

A dog is crying.

It's in the sea.

A dog is crying.

His or hers

Or your or mine ?

A dog is crying.

A dog is crying.

Vocabulary :-

1-**Blowing** : moving along .

2- **Growing** : increasing , becoming bigger .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet describes a storm on the beach as the wind is blowing with its loud noise and the sea turns to be rough and the waves become big . Suddenly, he sees a dog drowning in the sea. He wonders whose dog it is. It can be yours, his, hers or the poet's . It doesn't matter but it is in danger and it is crying for help.

Stanza (2) :-

Is no one there ?

A boat is going .

The waves are big .

The man is rowing .

The waves are big .

The waves are growing .

Where's the dog ?

Where's the man ?

He's on the sand .

It isn't crying .

His or hers

Or yours or mine ?

Is it dying ?

Is it dying ?

Vocabulary :-

1- **Rowing:** moving a boat through the water .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet wishes to find anyone who goes to save the dog . Luckily, he sees a boat going to save it and the sea is still bad . Suddenly, the poet can't see the man or the dog . He can't hear the dog any more . The poet doesn't care whose dog it is but he is very worried and asks whether the dog has died or not .

Stanza (3) :-

The wind is loud

The wind is blowing .

The waves are big .

The waves are growing .

Where is the boat ?

It's upside down.

And where` s the dog ?

And must it drown ?

His or hers

Or yours or mine ?

O, must it drown ?

O, must it drown ?

Vocabulary :-

1- **Drown** : died in water .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet says that the weather is still bad as the wind is still blowing loudly and the waves are still high. Unfortunately, the boat has turned upside down. It doesn't matter whose dog it is but the poet is very worried and asks if it has drowned.

Stanza (4) :-

So tired and wet

And still it lies.

So tired and wet

He cannot stand.

And where's the dog ?

It's in his hand.

He lays it down

Upon the sand.

His or hers

Or yours or mine ?

The dog is mine,

The dog is mine !

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet asks about the man who has gone to save the dog as he can't see him but suddenly, the man is seen lying on the sand so tired and wet. The poet asks about the dog and he suddenly sees it in the hand of the man who puts it on the sand. The poet doesn't care whose dog it is but he cares about the dog itself but then he realizes that the dog is his.

Stanza (5) :-

**So tired and wet
And still it lies.
I stroke its head.
It opens its eyes.
It wags its tail
So tired and wet.
I call its name,
For it's my pet,
Not his or hers
Or yours, but mine.
And up it gets,
And up it gets !**

Vocabulary :-

1-**Wags** : moves from side to side.

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet says that the dog is still lying on the sand. It is so tired and wet. The poet touches its head gently. It opens its eyes and moves its tail welcoming the poet although it is so wet and tired. He calls its name because he discovers that the dog is his and what is more important is that the dog is still alive and it gets up.

Questions & answers :-

1- "The Rescue" is written in the form of a ballad." Discuss....

This poem is written in the form of a ballad as it tells a short story in a very simple language. This poem is very effective and attracts the reader to the story of the dog. It also gives the reader a moral lesson on how we should be merciful and care for animals even they are not ours.

2- In "The Rescue", the poet is very clever at describing the weather Explain....

The poet is very clever at giving an alive and effective picture of the weather. He also makes the reader see and feel the storm .He describes a storm on the beach as the wind is blowing with its loud noise, the sea turns to be rough and the waves become big. This description makes the reader feel worried about the dog.

3- How does the poet show his human feelings in the poem ?

He was very worried about the dog although he doesn't know whose dog it is.

4- How does the poet show the intimate relationship between him and his dog ?

The poet was afraid that the dog was dead. But, he was happy to find out that it was still alive. He stroked its head gently and the dog wagged its tail to greet the poet when it called its name although it was very tired and wet.

5- What is the significance of repeating, his or hers, yours or mine?

To show that it doesn't matter whose dog it is, we must care about it first as an animal in danger.

6- Why does "The Rescue" end happily?

Because the poet discovers that the dog is his and what is more important is that the dog is saved from danger, still alive and it gets up safely.



Story

"BLACK BEAUTY"

Chapter One

My Early Years

1-Describe Black Beauty.

-It was a black horse with one white foot and white star on his forehead.

2-What did Black Beauty's master decide to do when he was four years old?

-He decided to sell Black Beauty to "Squire Gordon" whose home was near the village of "Birtwick".

3-Who were Black Beauty's friends?

-Merrylegs and Ginger.

4-"Listen to what I say to you, the colts are good colts, but they don't have good manners." Comment

-These words were said by Black Beauty's mother to Black Beauty when he kicked a little as he played. She asked him to have good manners and not to bite or kick when he is playing.

5-"I think she's unhappy because she bites sometimes." Comment

-These words were said by Merrylegs to Black Beauty in the afternoon when Ginger went out. Merrylegs told Black Beauty about Ginger and that she bites sometimes because perhaps someone hurt her before she came her.

Chapter Two

Joe Green

1-Who was Joe Green?

-He was a young and small boy who was going to work for Squire Gordon in the stable. He works hard and has a kind heart.

2-Why did John wake Black Beauty up in the middle of the night?

-To get the doctor to Black Beauty's mistress because she was ill.

3-Why wasn't the way back to Birtwick easy for Black Beauty?

-Because Black Beauty carried the doctor who was very heavy and couldn't ride well.

4-How did John take care of Black Beauty when he heard him moaning?

-John covered Black Beauty with warm blankets and gave him a warm meal.

5-"I wish I could be sweet like you Black Beauty." Comment

-These words were said by Ginger to Black Beauty when they stood together alone under the apple tree and talked. Ginger told Black Beauty that she wishes to behave like Black Beauty but she can't because men were always unkind to her and they sold her to people who whipped her.

6-"John, could you please say a kind word to the boy?" Comment

-These words were said by Mr. Green to John about Joe, the little boy who was very sad because Black Beauty was sick. Joe can't eat or smile, he knows that he hurt Black Beauty and he didn't do everything he should, but he did his best.

Chapter Three

The Whip

1-Why did the master "Squire Gordon" ask Joe to take a letter to brick maker "Mr. Clay"?

-Because Joe worked hard and learned quickly and John began to trust him.

2-What did Joe and Black Beauty find on their way to Mr. Clay's house?

-They found a cruel driver and his two horses that couldn't pull their heavy cart out of the mud. He was shouting at them and hitting them hard.

3-What did Joe do to save the horses from the cruel driver?

-He shouted and knocked on the door, then Mr. Clay came out. Joe told him about the cruel driver.

4-Why did Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have to leave "Birtwick"?

-Because Mrs. Gordon was ill, and he needed to go to a warm country for two or three years.

5-What did Mr. Squire Gordon do before leaving?

-He gave Merrylegs to Mr. Blome Field, he sold Black Beauty and Ginger to a friend who had a farm, and he shook hand with John and wished him well.

6-"A man in your brick yard is whipping two horses." Comment

-These words were said by Joe to Mr. Clay. Joe told him about the cruel driver who was shouting and whipping his horses. Mr. Clay told Joe that this cruel man is never going to get near another horse in his yard again.

Chapter Four

Earlshall and Reuben Smith

1-Describe Mr. York and the new mistress.

-Mr. York was a good man but the new mistress was proud and unfriendly. She wanted her horses' heads up, so Ginger and Black Beauty had to wear check rein to make their heads high and this caused so much pain or them.

2-Who was "Reubin Smith"?

-He took care of the horses when Mr. York was away. He was good with the horses most of the time, but sometimes he had a bad temper.

3-What happened to Smith and Black Beauty?

-It was a dark night and the road was full of big sharp stones. The stones cut Beauty's feet and he fell hard on his knees. Smith fell too, he landed very hard and died.

4-"Drive to the Duchess's. And get those horses' heads up." Comment

-These words were said by the new mistress at Earlshall farm. She loved to keep the heads of her horses up high because this was fashion. When Beauty heard this, he was worried because this caused much pain to Ginger before.

5-"And so, Beauty, here we are ruined by stupid people. Life is very hard." Comment

-These words were said by Ginger to Black Beauty when she met him again in the field. She was ruined by a hard rider and needed rest.

Chapter Five

A Job Horse and Jerry Barker

1-What are "livery stables"?

-They are places where ladies and gentlemen can let horses and carriages. They aren't always nice places.

2-Who were Jerry Barker's family?

-They were Jerry Barker, his wife Polly, and their children Harry and Dolly. They were gentle happy people. They called Black Beauty "Jack".

3-What did "Captain" tell Black Beauty about an army horse's life?

-Captain told Beauty that the life of an army horse was good, but many men and horses died in the war. A horse doesn't know why men fight.

4-Why didn't Jerry want to sell Captain?

-Because Captain was a very old horse and Jerry knew he couldn't find a good master for him for his last days.

5-"Yes, Dolly, as gentle as a kitten, come and pat him." Comment

-These words were said by Jerry Barker to his daughter Dolly when she asked him about Black Beauty if he is gentle or not. Her father answered that Black Beauty is gentle as a kitten.

Chapter Six

Poor Ginger

1-When did Black Beauty meet with Jerry at the cab stand as he wanted?

-He met a weak old chestnut horse, she was very thin and her legs shook. She was poor Ginger.

2-Why did Black Beauty wish that the dead horse is Ginger?

-He hoped she got her wish. If she did, she had no more sadness.

3-"Black Beauty, is that you?" Comment

-These words were said by Ginger to Black Beauty when Beauty ate some hay, the wind blew a little of it over her, when she picked it up. Black Beauty saw the unhappiness in her eyes. She looked at him and recognized that he is Black Beauty.

Chapter Seven

Jerry's New Year

1-Why aren't Christmas and New year merry times or a cabman and his horse?

-Because the beautiful happy people who are dancing inside don't think of cabmen and their horses. Sometimes they must stand for hours in the rain or snow and wait for people. They stand till they feel cold and pain.

2-What happened to Jerry?

-Jerry was very sick.

3-Whom did Jerry's wife write to?

-Jerry's wife wrote to Mrs. Fowler who is her old mistress.

4-Why was Black Beauty sad?

-Because Jerry and his family left for the country when Jerry was well. They are going to have their cottage. Captain was gone and Jerry asked one of the other drivers to find Beauty a good home.

5-"Harry! Who lives at Fairstowe?" Comment

-These words were said by Dolly to Harry when their mother got a letter from Fairstowe, from her old mistress Mrs. Fowler who asked **them to** come to live near her.

Chapter Eight

Hard Times

1-Who was the new master of Black Beauty?

-He was Nicholas Skinner, an ugly man with black eyes and a huge nose. Skinner was unkind to his drivers and his drivers were unkind to horses.

2-Why did Black Beauty fall to the ground?

-Because a noisy family of four called Beauty's cab. They had many heavy boxes and bags.

3-What did the doctor advise Skinner to do?

-He advised him to feed Beauty well and keep him off the street, then send him to a horse fair in ten days. Maybe he can get a small price for him.

4-"A horse must work until he can't work anymore. Then I sell him to the butcher." Comment

-These words were said by Mr. Skinner to the doctor when Beauty was weak and needed rest. Skinner was very unkind. The doctor told him to keep Beauty off the street and send him to a horse fair if he wants to get a small price for him.

Chapter Nine

The Good Gentleman and his Grandson

1-How was the sale?

-There were many horses, some were very weak and it was hard for them to walk, and some were very old. There were many people too who wanted to buy a horse for very little money.

2-Who bought Black Beauty? For how much?

-Mr. Thoroughgood, a grandfather and his grandson "Willie". They bought him for five pounds.

3-What did Willie call Black Beauty?

-He called him " Old Crony".

4-How did grandfather know that Beauty is going to be better?

-When he looked closely at Beauty's legs, he said that Beauty is going to be fine in the spring.

5-"Willie, by summer, he's going to be fine. He has a beautiful mouth and good steps." Comment

-These words were said by grandfather to his grandson Willie when Black Beauty could pull the carriage and his legs didn't hurt and it was easy for him to do work. Grandfather and Willie were happy to buy him.

Chapter Ten

My Last Home

1-Where did Grandfather, Willie and Beauty drive up to?

-They drove up to a pretty house near the village, where miss Blomefield and miss Ellen live.

2-Why was the tall lady nervous of Black Beauty?

-She was nervous because she was afraid that Beauty might fall again, but grandfather told her to try him a little.

3-Who did Black Beauty meet at the house of the ladies?

-He met little Joe Green.

4-Whom shall little Joe Green write to? Why?

-He shall write to Mrs. Gordon and tell her that her favourite horse has come again.

5-"That looks like the star that Black Beauty had. I wonder where he is now and if he is happy." Comment

-These words were said by little Joe Green to himself when he saw that the horse in front of him has one white leg and a star on his forehead. He knew that he is Black Beauty himself.



Composition Section

