

Vocabulary

- A** Match each definition in A with its word in B. One word is not needed:

| A | B |
|--|--------------|
| 1. the study of physical information connected with crime (<i>c</i>) | a. involve |
| 2. a person who sees a crime (<i>f</i>) | b. similar |
| 3. to have as a plan or purpose (<i>d</i>) | c. forensics |
| 4. to recognise or be able to name or prove who a person is (<i>e</i>) | d. intention |
| 5. to be included in something (<i>a</i>) | e. identify |
| | f. witness |

- B** Write a synonym for each of the following words from the passage **Crime Scenes** in the Student's Book.

- 1 evaluate = estimate
 2 regularly = often
 3 similar = alike
 4 victim = target
 5 reliable = dependable

- C** Use the meanings in B to fill in the blanks:

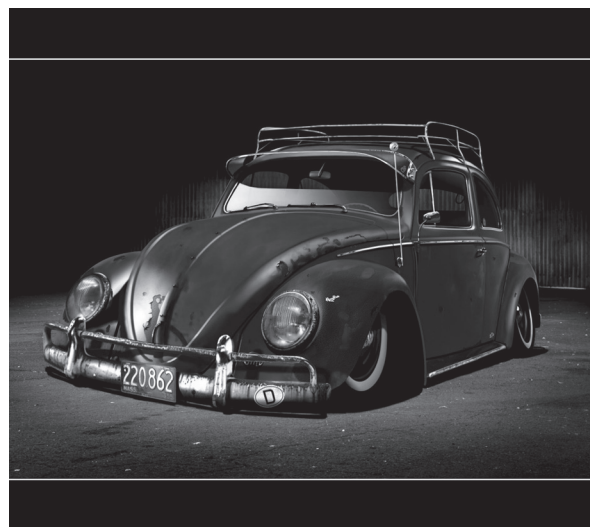
- 1 The children were the innocent targets of the fight.
 2 Jane is very alike in appearance to her sister.
 3 John is a very dependable person. When he says he'll do something, he does it.
 4 Accidents often occur on this road.
 5 We shall need to estimate how the new material stands up to wear and tear.

- D** Fill in the columns with the right word. Some boxes may not have a word.

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>intention</i> | intend | <i>intentional</i> |
| <i>possession</i> | <i>possess</i> | possessive |
| involvement | <i>involve</i> | <i>involved</i> |
| <i>victim</i> | victimise | <i>victimised</i> |
| reliability | <i>rely</i> | <i>reliable</i> |

- E** Choose the right word:

- 1 I do not have the authority to do that.
 a authority b authoritarian c authorise
 2 It wasn't my intention to exclude her name from the list.
 a intentional b intention c intentional
 3 The young black girl believe that they had been victimised.
 a victim b victimless c victimised
 4 My car is ten years old, but it is still fairly reliable.
 a reliable b rely c reliability
 5 After the complaint, their continued involvement in the competition is in some doubt.
 a involve b involvement c involved
 6 Evaluation of this new treatment cannot take place until all the data has been collected.
 a Evaluate b Evaluative c Evaluation



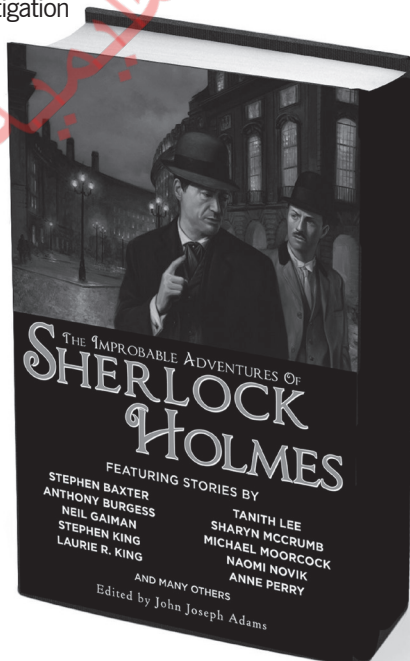
A Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Detective Fiction

Crime and detection have been common elements in the world of literature. Despite the long history of crime and detection in literature, detective fiction as a full-fledged genre first appeared in the mid-nineteenth century in the detective stories of Edgar Allan Poe. His "The Murders in the Rue Morgue", was first published in *Graham's Magazine* in 1841. Poe created the archetypal pattern for stories of detection: a bizarre crime is committed, a brilliant, seemingly omniscient, detective investigates, solves the puzzle with the aid of superior logical reasoning, and the perpetrator is unmasked. The protagonist of Poe's stories, C. Auguste Dupin, inspired generations of subsequent detectives.

While Poe's tales were relatively unknown in his own country during his lifetime, they strongly influenced the development of detective prose, and literature in general, in France and England during the 1850s and 1860s. Although not exclusively concerned with crime detection, novels by Emile Gaboriau, Charles Dickens, and Wilkie Collins featured, among other elements, the efforts of policemen to solve crimes in much the same manner as Poe. The policeman-hero introduced by these writers inspired the growth of the French policier and the American police novel, branches of detective fiction that have flourished in the twentieth century.

Other novelists of the time — Mary Elizabeth in England and Anna Green in America, for example — created the domestic detective novel in which crime investigation is combined with realistic representations of everyday life, a form of detective fiction that further developed in the twentieth century.



Questions

- When did detective fiction flourish?
In the twentieth century.
- Who is Edger Alan Poe?
He is a detective story writer.
- How did Poe influence the development of detective prose in France and England?
English and French writers started adding detective prose in their writings and novels.
- Write three sentences that best describe the pattern of detective stories.
*A crime is committed.
A brilliant detective investigates and solves the puzzle to the crime with the aid of superior logical reasoning.
The perpetrator is unmasked.*
- Surf the net and find more information about Poe's character.
Answers will vary.
- Find the meaning of these words in the passage:
 - omniscient: *(adj.): having complete or unlimited knowledge.*
 - domestic: *(adj.): devoted to home life.*

Speaking

- A** Lucy and Liza are discussing the importance of reading English stories: *Answers will vary.*

Lucy: *Hi, Liza!*

Liza: _____

Lucy: _____

Liza: _____

Lucy: _____

Liza: _____

Lucy: _____

Liza: _____

Lucy: _____

Liza: _____



A Read the dialogue and report it.

- Michael:** "What are you doing here, Liza? I haven't seen you since June."
- Liza:** "I've just come back from my holiday in Ireland."
- Michael:** "Did you enjoy it?"
- Liza:** "I love Ireland. And the Irish people were so friendly."
- Michael:** "Did you go to the Mountains?"
- Liza:** "It was my first trip. I can show you some pictures. Are you doing anything tomorrow?"
- Michael:** "I must arrange a couple of things. But I am free tonight."
- Liza:** "You might come to my place. What time shall we meet?"
- Michael:** "I'll be there at eight. Is it all right?"

Michael asked Liza what she was doing there.
And he said that he hadn't seen her since June.

Liza explained that she had just come back from her holiday in Ireland.

Michael wondered if she enjoyed it.

Liza told him that she loved Ireland
and that the Irish people had been so friendly.

Michael wanted to know if she went to the mountains.

Liza said that it had been her first trip
and that she could show him some pictures.

Then, she asked him if he was doing anything the following day.

Michael explained that he had to arrange a couple of things.

But he added that he was free that night.

Liza suggested that he could come to her place
and asked him if what time they would meet.

Michael said that he would be there at eight.

And he asked if that was all right.

B Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns in some sentences.

- She said, "Go upstairs."
She told me to go upstairs.
- "Close the door behind you," he told me.
He told me to close the door behind me.
- "Don't be late," he advised us.
He advised us to not be late.
- "Stop staring at me," she said.
She told him to stop staring at her.
- "Don't be angry with me," he said.
He asked her not to be angry with him.
- "Leave me alone," she said.
She told me to leave her alone.
- "Don't eat and drive," she warned us.
She warned us to not eat and drive.
- "John, stop smoking," she said.
She told John to stop smoking.
- "Don't worry about us," they said.
They told her not to worry about us.
- "Meet me at the cinema," he said.
He asked me to meet her at the cinema.

C Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note whether the sentence is a request, a statement or a question and whether you have to change the tenses or not.

- "I was very tired," she said.
She said that she had been very tired (statement).
- "Be careful, Ben," she said.
She told Ben to be careful (request).
- "I will get myself a drink," she says.
She says that she will get herself a drink (statement).
- "Why didn't you phone me?" he asked me.
He wondered why I hadn't phoned him (question).
- "I cannot drive them home," he said.
He said that he could not drive them home (statement).
- "Peter, would you prefer tea or coffee?" she says.
She asks Peter if he prefers tea or coffee (question).
- "Where did you spend your holidays last year?" she asked me.
She asked me where I had spent my holidays the previous year (question).
- He said, "Don't go too far."
He advised her not to go too far (request).
- "Have you been shopping?" he asked us.
He wanted to know if I had been shopping (question).
- "Don't make so much noise," he says.
He asks us to not make so much noise (request).

D Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

- 1 "What's the time?" he asked.
He wanted to know what the time was.
- 2 "When will we meet again?" she asked me.
She asked me when we would meet again.
- 3 "Are you crazy?" she asked him.
She asked him if he was crazy/if he were crazy.
- 4 "Where did they live?" he asked.
He wanted to know where they had lived.
- 5 "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.
He asked her if she would be at the party.
- 6 "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.
She asked me if I could meet her at the station.
- 7 "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked.
The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.
- 8 "Why don't you help me?" she asked him.
She wanted to know why he didn't help her.
- 9 "Did you see that car?" he asked me.
He asked me if I had seen that car.
- 10 "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.
The mother asked the twins if they had tidied up their rooms.



E Report the following sentences

Example:

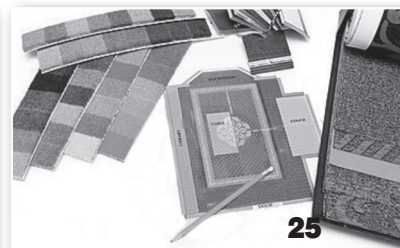
Direct Speech: Jane: "I play tennis every Saturday."

Reported Speech: Jane said she played tennis every Saturday.

- 1 **Dan:** "There is an excellent musical group playing later on."
Dan said that there was an excellent musical group playing later on.
- 2 **Sally:** "I saw Sandy at the station on Tuesday."
Sally said that she had seen Sandy at the station on Tuesday.
- 3 **George:** "I'm going to turn left at the traffic lights."
George said that he was going to turn left at the traffic lights.
- 4 **Janet:** "I've returned the story to the library."
Janet said that she had returned the story to the library.
- 5 **The dentist:** "I'll send you the results as soon as they arrive."
The dentist said that he/she would send me the results as soon as they arrived.

F Choose the best response to complete each sentence.

- 1 "My grandfather is going to cook dinner for us."
She told me that her grandfather _____ dinner for them.
a would cook **b** was going to cook **c** cooks
- 2 "I loved him very much."
My sister told me that she _____ him very much.
a was loving **b** loved **c** would love
- 3 "Marta is learning Vietnamese."
He told me that Marta _____ Vietnamese.
a will learn **b** is learning **c** was learning
- 4 "I've been to Greece."
My friend told me that he _____ to Greece.
a been **b** had been **c** was
- 5 "I'll talk to the general about this."
The colonel said that he _____ to the general about this.
a would talk **b** will talk **c** talked
- 6 "Could you please tell me your name."
She asked me _____ her my name.
a tell **b** to tell **c** told
- 7 "I run a successful design studio."
Victor told the man that he _____ a successful design studio.
a running **b** was running **c** ran
- 8 "I am a good dancer."
She told me that she _____ a good dancer.
a is **b** was **c** will be
- 9 "I have been to that restaurant."
He told me that he _____ to that restaurant.
a had been **b** will have been **c** is being
- 10 "I am writing an email to my friend."
He told me that he _____ an email to his friend.
a is writing **b** was writing **c** writes



Language Essentials

A Which is in the correct order?

- 1 a an new French exciting band
b a French new exciting band
c an exciting new French band
d an exciting French new band
- 2 a a sailing beautiful blue boat
b a blue beautiful sailing boat
c a blue sailing beautiful boat
d a beautiful blue sailing boat
- 3 a a plastic big red hat
b a big plastic red hat
c a red big plastic hat
d a big red plastic hat
- 4 a a new carving steel knife
b a steel new carving knife
c a new steel carving knife
d a carving steel new knife
- 5 a an old wooden square table
b a square wooden old table
c an old square wooden table
d a wooden old square table
- 6 a an old cotton dirty tie
b a dirty old cotton tie
c a cotton dirty old tie
d a dirty cotton old tie
- 7 a a Japanese small serving bowl
b a serving small Japanese bowl
c a small Japanese serving bowl
d a small serving Japanese bowl
- 8 a a small Canadian thin lady
b a small thin Canadian lady
c a Canadian small thin lady
d a thin small Canadian lady

Useful Expressions

A Fill in the gaps using the following words. Some words could fit in more than one place.

worried grateful fed up frustrated contented furious
delighted cheerful confused inspired

- 1 Sally manages to stay cheerful even in the midst of disaster.
- 2 Grandmother is starting to be really confused. She doesn't even know what day it is.
- 3 They would be delighted to come to dinner on Friday.
- 4 I was furious when I heard about the accident.
- 5 The passengers are fed up at being kept waiting.
- 6 I'm so grateful for all that you've done.
- 7 As a child, she was never worried about anything.
- 8 He is frustrated about not getting the job.
- 9 She was deeply frustrated by the amount of criticism her play received.
- 10 He was so greatly inspired by his teachers that he became a professor.

B Write one word for the following definition:

- 1 When you are miserable over a period of time
depressed
- 2 When everything seems wrong in your life
miserable
- 3 When you are afraid or uncertain about the future
anxious
- 4 When you are extremely angry
furious
- 5 When you are angry or bad tempered
cross
- 6 When you are peaceful and satisfied with what you have
content
- 7 When something happens that makes you happy
delighted
- 8 When you are expecting something to happen
excited
- 9 When something has happened to disturb you
upset
- 10 When anxious thoughts are constantly going through your head
depressed

Writing

Using the following introduction, complete the story:

It was midnight. Mr. Smith was sitting alone in his bedroom. Suddenly, he heard a strange sound coming from outside the room. Mr. Smith walked slowly towards the door, then

Answers will vary.

مكتبات صفوة الجنوب التعليمية



1-4 Review 1

A Match the words with their definitions:

| A | B |
|--|---------------|
| 1. someone who works for an employer for an agreed amount of time in order to learn a skill <i>d</i> | a. memorable |
| 2. to provide what is wanted <i>f</i> | b. possess |
| 3. to make certain or prove the truth <i>g</i> | c. correct |
| 4. likely to be remembered <i>a</i> | d. apprentice |
| 5. to own or have something <i>b</i> | e. emigrate |
| 6. the study of physical information connected with crime <i>h</i> | f. cater |
| 7. to be included in something <i>i</i> | g. verify |
| 8. to show someone that something is wrong, and make it right <i>c</i> | h. forensics |
| 9. a person who sees an event happening, esp. a crime or an accident <i>j</i> | i. involved |
| 10. to leave a country and go to live in another one <i>e</i> | j. witness |

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the prefix or the suffix:

- Viruses are easily spread in unhealthy places. (healthy)
- Nobody can run 200 m in five seconds. It's impossible (possible)
- The trip was really enjoyable. (enjoy)
- I loved Greece. It was really sunny. (sun)
- This bed is uncomfortable. I just can't sleep in it. (comfortable)
- Peter hates waiting for people. He's very impatient. (patient)
- Interesting and useful pieces of information are often heard in informal conversations. (use)

C Place the words in the right column according to which part of speech it is.

reliable involve victim memory explore
possess verifiable alter emigrate apprentice
invent reflect

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <i>victim</i> | <i>involve</i> | <i>reliable</i> |
| <i>apprentice</i> | <i>reflect</i> | <i>verifiable</i> |
| <i>memory</i> | <i>explore</i> | |
| | <i>invent</i> | |
| | <i>possess</i> | |
| | <i>alter</i> | |
| | <i>emigrate</i> | |



D Use **too** or **enough**:

- He isn't tall enough to be a police officer.
- The skirt is too long. You should change it.
- He would like to buy a new car and a big house, but he's just not rich enough to do it.
- She is a good swimmer, but she is not good enough to enter a championship.
- The beach was too crowded, so they decided to go to the park.
- The school is too far from my house, so I cycle to school every morning.
- Kate is too young to drive a car. She's only 14 years old.
- The soup isn't hot enough. He would like it to be hotter.
- The music is too loud. I can't hear what you are saying.



E Fill in the gaps with **although, despite, in spite of, though** or **even though**.

- In spite of the warning, he went to Japan.
- Although he didn't like the film at the beginning, he enjoyed it in the end.
- Even though it was raining, they decided to go for a walk.
- Adam went on holiday to Canada, despite the expensive airfare.
- Sarah didn't come, even though she said she would.
- The restaurant is nice, despite the expensive food.
- He still smokes, despite all the health warnings.
- Even though she knew the answer, she did not respond.
- Though being poor, he is happy.

F Answer the questions according to the tense provided:

- What are you doing at the moment?
Answers will vary.
- Will you have improved your Spanish by the time you come back from Spain?

- Who did you visit last Sunday?

- What did you use to do when you were a child?

- Do you have any hobbies? What are they?

G Look around your classroom. Write four sentences to describe what is happening now using the present continuous. You could talk about your classmates, their personalities, the activities you and your friends are doing or what they are wearing, saying or doing.

- Answers will vary.
- _____
- _____
- _____

H Write four sentences to describe something that often or sometimes happens in class. (Use the present simple.)

- Answers will vary.
- _____
- _____
- _____

I Finish the sentences using reported speech. Change the tenses when necessary.

Example:

Peter: "Did John clean the black shoes?"

Peter asked me _____

Answer: Peter asked me if John had cleaned the black shoes.

- Peter:** "Do you want to play golf?"
Peter asked me if I wanted to play golf.
- Bet:** "When did you come?"
Bet wanted to know when I had come.
- Michael:** "Has Tom arrived?"
Michael asked me if Tom had arrived.
- Rony:** "Where does Mary park her car?"
Rony asked me where Mary parks her car.
- Elisa:** "Have you watched the latest film?"
Elisa asked me if I had watched the latest film.
- Mamy:** "Can I help you?"
Mamy wanted to know if she could help me.
- Andrea:** "Will Mandy have lunch with Sally?"
Andrea asked me if Mandy would have lunch with Sally.

J Correct the underlined words:

- These trousers are too lose. You should change them. ^{loose}
- This is my dog. He's name is Max. ^{His}
- The whether looks terrible. I think it is going to rain. ^{weather}
- The place is so quite. I think I can sleep here. ^{quiet}
- Adam is taller than his brother. He is the tallest boy in the family. ^{than}
- This box is to heavy to carry. I think I need help. ^{too}

K Correct the underlined mistakes:

- The plane has left at four o'clock. We must be at the airport by two o'clock. ^{will leave}
- It get colder and colder every day. ^{is getting}
- Did you see Lina? I have seen her an hour ago. ^{I saw}
- Sam is a very interesting person. He has known all kinds of unusual facts. ^{knows}
- First, you are heating the oven to a temperature of 180°C. ^{heat}
- Martha is find a new job. She started a week ago. ^{found}
- Do you watering your plants once a week? ^{water}
- Michael's car broke down last week, so he uses his father's for the time being. ^{is using}
- I will finished this test by 3 o'clock. ^{have finished/ finish}
- I shall written the letter next week. ^{will/shall write}