

EXPO'E'

Excellent Production of

ENGLISH



Advanced Level I

المتقدم - المستوى الأول



Work Book

EinStylo

1

Precious Resource: The Water

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Without water, life could not exist. Because water is essential to all life, we must manage it intelligently and carefully. We think there is plenty of it – oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams. It may even seem as though we have more water than we need. Unfortunately, the reality is not the case.

Water is essential to people in more ways than you might think. We need water for cooking, bathing, transportation and recreation. We eat aquatic plants and animals. We use water to irrigate our crops, and to manufacture products.

Most of the water on Earth (97 percent) is salt water stored in oceans. Only about three percent of the Earth's water is fresh water, and most of that is locked up in ice caps and glaciers.

There will never be more water on Earth than there is now. The same water is simply recycled over and over again. Just think – the water we are using now is the very same water the dinosaurs used to drink millions of years ago.

A – Comprehension :

Ex.1: **Fill in the blanks. Use the information in the text:**

1- Water is essential because

.....

2- We need water for,,

..... **and**

Ex.2: Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- 1-Water is unnecessary for transportation and recreation.
- 2-Most of the water on Earth is drinkable.
- 3-The quantity of water on Earth is the same as it was in the past and will certainly be the same in the future.

Ex.3: Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1- Is there really plenty of water on Earth?

.....

- 2- Where can most of the fresh water on Earth be found?

.....

- 3- Choose the best title for the text.

Title:

B – Text Exploration:

Find in the text words or expressions whose definitions are the following.

1-Very important and necessary:

2-That lives and grows in the water:

3-Kept in a closed and/or limited place:

2

Speaking:

Task1:Talk about the importance of water and its role in everything we do in our life.

Task2:Talk about water shortage/ pollution/ or else in your country.

3

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Definition: A fragment is an incomplete sentence. It is missing one or more of the following parts:

a subject

a verb

a coherent thought

Example #1

Yesterday, while I was driving to work and saw a bird in the middle of the road out in the storm.

Grammatical Error: This sentence fragment does not contain an independent clause because of the word "while." Therefore, it does not contain a complete thought even though there is a subject and a verb.

Reasoning: This sentence fragment does not tell you what happened when you saw a bird sitting in the middle of the road out in the storm.

Example #1 (corrected)

Yesterday, while I was driving to work and saw a sitting bird in the middle of the road out in the storm, I thought it must have wandered away from its nest.

Example #2

When I went to the movies last week and I ran into a friend.

Grammatical Error: This sentence fragment does not contain an independent clause because of the word "when." Therefore, it does not contain a complete thought even though there is a subject and a verb.

Reasoning: This sentence fragment does not tell you what happened when you went to the movies last week and ran into a friend.

Example 2 (corrected)

When I ran into a friend at the movies last week, I suggested we sit together.

Ex.1: Identifying Sentence Fragments

1) While I was driving to work and there was an accident on the road.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

2) When I took my exam today, I was very nervous.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

3) Wherever I go, I take my cell phone with me.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

4) If I don't take my cell phone, and I need to make a call.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

5) As soon as I finish this grammar exercise, I will eat lunch.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

6) Because I didn't have time to write my paper and the computer was broken anyway.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

7) Before I go to the mall or maybe I will see a movie instead.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

8) Whether I complete this course and get credit for it in the fall.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

9) Until I can learn to manage my time better, I am afraid I will always be late.

- a) complete sentence b) fragment

Ex.2: Correcting the Sentence Fragment

1. While I was driving to work and there was an accident on the road.
 - a.) While I was driving to work and saw an accident.
 - b.) While I was driving to work, there was an accident on the road.
 - c.) While I was driving to work and there was an accident on the road, but I didn't stop.
2. If I don't take my cell phone, and I need to make a call.
 - a.) If I don't take my cell phone and make a call.
 - b.) If I don't take my cell phone and I need to make a call, I will be in trouble.
 - c.) If I don't take my cell phone, and I need to make a call, but I can use a public phone.
3. Because I did not have time to write my paper and the computer was broken.
 - a.) Because I did not have time to write my paper and the computer was broken, I got an F.
 - b.) I did not have time to write my paper and because the computer was broken.
 - c.) Because I did not have time to write my paper and realize that the computer broke.
4. Before I go to the mall or maybe I will see a movie instead.
 - a.) Whether I might go to the mall or see a movie instead.
 - b.) Before I decide to go to the mall or maybe I will see a movie instead.
 - c.) Let me give you a call before I go to the mall because I might see a movie instead.

Ex.3: Write a composition on the following situation:

“Some people say that the environment is the air, water, and land on Earth, which can be harmed by man's activities. They also say that Water is getting scarce so we must do our best to preserve it.”

What should be done to preserve that precious and strategic resource?

Start your composition by talking about the importance of water then use the following points to finish your writing.)

- Build small dams to retain rain water.
- Don't throw rubbish in the rivers.
- Water is life, don't waste it.
- Don't leave the water taps in the home open.
- Repair the leaking taps and pipes.
- Water the garden when necessary.
- Restrain the use of drinking water to a few hours a day when necessary.
- Schools should make the pupils aware of the importance of water.

4

Fill in the blanks with SO or SUCH (A/AN).:

1. It is very difficult to understand him because he speaks quickly.
2. It is very difficult to understand him because he speaks with speed.
3. I love my friends; they're nice people.
4. I enjoyed my holidays; I had good time.
5. Everything is expensive these days.
6. I've got to go; I didn't realize it was late.
7. He is very smart. He always wears nice clothes.
8. I couldn't stand the film; it was boring.
9. It was good book that I couldn't stop reading it.
10. I was tired that I went to bed straight away.
11. The food at the hotel was awful that I couldn't eat anything.
12. I haven't seen my old friends for long time.
13. The weather was nasty that they had to put off the concert.
14. I couldn't believe the news; it was shocking.

1

Read the text and answer the questions:

Go alone and find yourself

After two days in Florence, Italy, I had already met some fascinating people. When you are with a companion it's easy to focus on that person and forget about meeting Europeans and other travellers. Without the comfortable crutch of a friend, you are more likely to know the joys of self-discovery and the pleasures found in the kindness of strangers. You will be exploring yourself as well as a new country and culture. Solo travel gives you complete freedom and independence. You can decide where to go, how far to travel, how much to spend and when to call it a day.

Of course, there are downsides to travelling alone. Accommodation typically costs more because you are not splitting the bill and you may be more vulnerable to theft, but the biggest struggle is loneliness. If you don't feel comfortable travelling alone, consider joining a tour. With a tour, all of your hotel rooms are reserved, a guide plans most of your activities and other tour members keep you company. I have talked to too many people who put off their travel dreams because they don't want to do it alone: don't delay – just go!

Ex.1: Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

1. Many people are afraid to travel alone but it can be a rewarding experience.
2. People do not learn things about themselves when they travel alone.
3. The author thinks it is better to stay home than to travel without friends.

Ex.2: Choose the correct answer:

1. What did the author do in Florence?

1. he ate lots of gelato.
2. he met fascinating people.
3. he rode in a taxi.

2. According to the author, which of the following can you enjoy when you travel solo:

1. self-discovery.
2. self-confidence.
3. self-reliance.

3. Which of the following best describes the decisions you can make when you travel solo:

1. where to go, how much to spend, when to rest.
2. where to go, how much to sleep, when to rest.
3. where to go, how much to spend, when to eat.

4. Which of the following is something negative about traveling solo:

1. more expensive food.
2. more expensive hotel rooms.
3. more expensive airfare.

5. Which of the following is an advantage of joining a tour:

1. not being alone.
2. not being hungry.
3. not being tired.

6. Generally speaking, what does the author think people should do?

1. decide to travel by themselves.
2. find a tour group to join.
3. follow their travel dreams.

Ex.3: Put the correct number in its correct place in the picture:



- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Get off | 10. Passenger |
| 2. Bus stop | 11. Get on |
| 3. to walk | 12. Train station |
| 4. ticket office | 13. Pilot |
| 5. To ask the way | 14. Crew |
| 6. Get a taxi | 15. Luggage |
| 7. Check-in | 16. Airport |
| 8. To take the bus | 17. Air hostess |
| 9. Underground station | 18. Airline baggage cars |

2

Change of Travel Plans

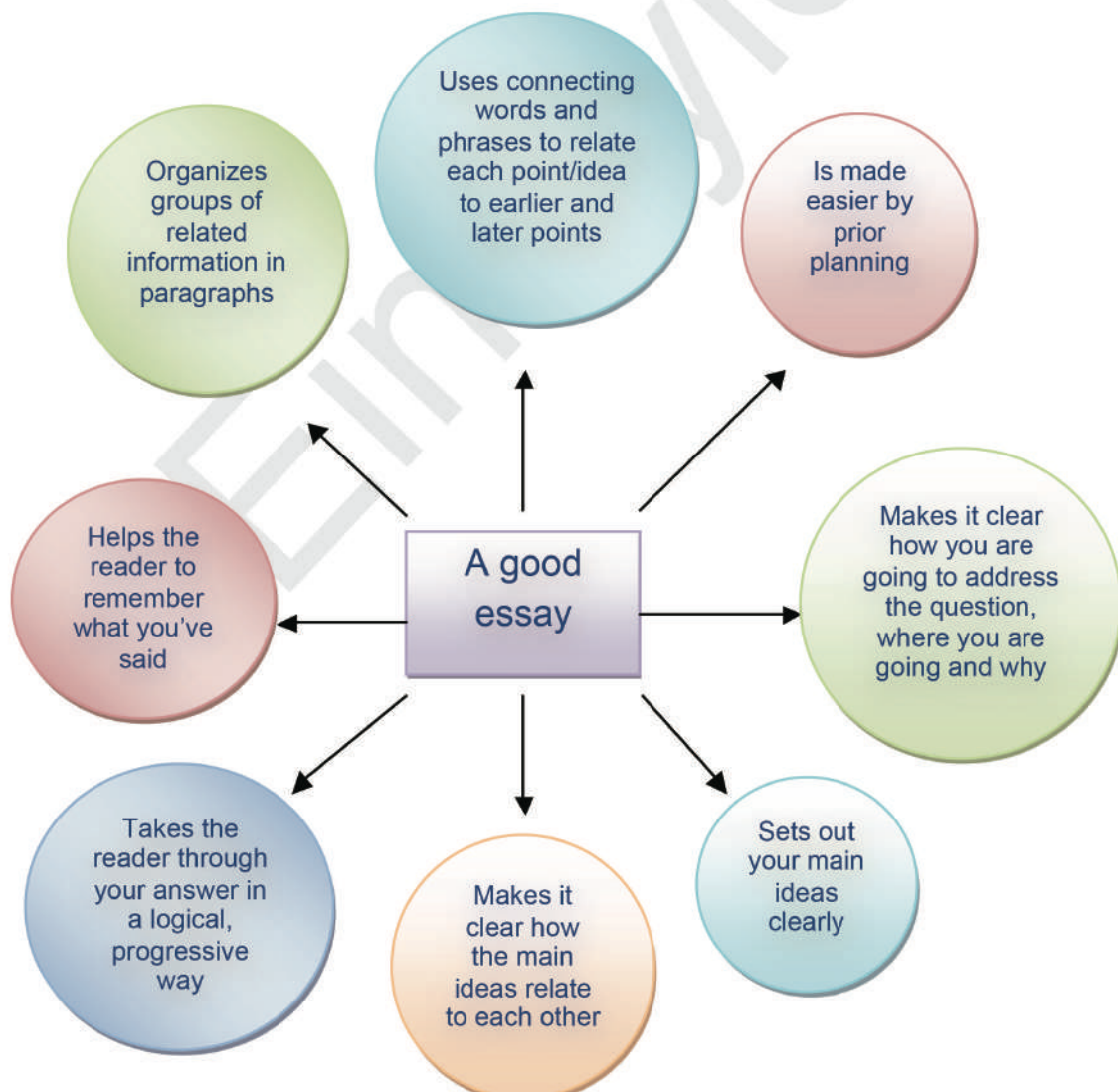
Task1: Talk about your dream journey, where would you go? Who would you go with? What places are you going to visit? Represent it in the class

Task 2: Travelling from one place to another is useful. Talk about the benefits of travelling. Perform it to your class.

3

Change of Travel Plans

The structure/outline of a good essay:



Ex1: Study the following thesis statements. Put “A” in the blank if the statement is argumentative. Be careful! A statement having “should” as part of the verb is not automatically argumentative.

1. The earthquake in Gölcük, Turkey, was one of the most destructive in history.
2. Parents should be required to get licenses in order to have children.
3. The building codes in Las Vegas, Nevada, are inadequate*. (Inadequate: not enough)
4. Some of the Americans I have met are quite hospitable.
5. Students should have a say in the hiring and firing of teachers.
6. Pornographic books ought to be banned from the library.
7. State University should not have a football team.
8. The citizens of this state should be allowed to carry guns.
9. The United States ought to allow more immigrants into this country.

Ex2: **Practice:** Persuasive / Argumentative

Student Essay:

Patty Crespo came to the United States from Ecuador in 1983 to study at Hunter College of the City University of New York. She wrote this composition in 50 minutes to pass the final examination of an ESL writing course. At the time she wrote it, Crespo could not decide if she wanted to stay in the United States or return to Ecuador.

Private Language

The United States of America is one of the biggest countries in the world. It's famous because of its freedom and rights of liberty. It is well-known because its population comes from all over the world. The immigrants can learn the United States' language, English, to keep this country united, but it is unfair to change their culture for an American way of life.

I believe that recent immigrants should learn English in order to live in this country. They should learn the "public language" to make a better this country. If they don't learn English, they won't be able to communicate and do what they want. For example, my mother's friend came here from Ecuador three years ago. She does not speak English. One day her daughter, Anita, couldn't breath. She didn't know what was going on, but she told her mother to call an ambulance. When her mother called the hospital, she couldn't talk. The operator couldn't understand what Anita's mother was saying Thank God; her sister arrived and called the ambulance. The doctor told her sister that if she hadn't arrived at the hospital on time, Anita could have died. A pill had gotten stuck in her throat.

Immigrants should learn English to speak with the public, but they should also keep their language at home. The children of immigrants should learn how to speak their parents' language. It is very important to communicate with our relatives and family, in general. If we learn English only and forget our "private language," we won't be able to communicate with our parents. For example, Florence, my co-worker, speaks English only. Her mother didn't teach her Spanish (her mother language). Nowadays, Florence can't communicate with her grandparents or other relatives in Puerto Rico. She has lost her mother's language, tradition and culture.

Immigrants may replace their language with English, but it's unfair to give up their culture. They grow up with a way of living and it is difficult to their language. They grow up with a way of living and it is difficult to change it because they are in another country. They have the right to keep their culture and values. We immigrants have the right to know where we come from and what our family's culture is. In this way, we can transmit it to our future generation. After all, one amendment* of the constitution of this country gives us the right. It is freedom of religion, culture and speech.

In conclusion, immigrants should learn English in order to communicate with the public and to keep the country united, but they shouldn't exchange their culture for an American way of life. They have the right to keep it

1. Write the writer's main idea.

.....

.....

.....

2. Make a list of the reasons or examples she uses to support main idea.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Is Crespo arguing in favor of immigrants' keeping two languages, or is she arguing in favor of immigrant's keeping two cultures?

- If the paragraph is about keeping two languages, write "language" in the margin.
- If it is about keeping two cultures, write, "culture."

.....

.....

.....

.....

4

Causative Verbs

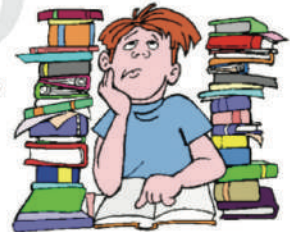
Write the correct answer

1. Jimmy had a servant(clean) his house.
Jimmy had his house.....



2. My parents don't want to wash their car.
They will get someone (wash) it.
They will get their car

3. His father always forces him(study) hard.
He's quite upset about this.



4. The visitors made him(carry)
a lot of luggages.

5. I don't know why they let her little daughter(buy)
a lot of clothes.

6. Our mother never allows us (play) games all day.

7. His wife permits him (eat) fast food.

8. She makes her husband(do) exercise.

1**Endangered Species**

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Today, some types of animals are an endangered species. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face extinction. Extinction is when all the animals of that kind die. When a type of animal is extinct, it is gone forever.

One problem for animals is that their habitat is sometimes destroyed by humans. As human populations increase, more and more space is needed for people. Building areas for people to live pushed animals out of their natural homes. Forest and swamp habitats are the most threatened. Trees are cut down to make room for homes and businesses. Swamps are filled in so that neighborhoods can expand. The habitat is destroyed. The animals have nowhere else to go. Without a habitat, the number of animals begins to go down.

Humans must prevent the extinction of animals due to the loss of their habitat. We have to become more aware of animal populations when considering building and expansion projects. Other options may not be as convenient, but the survival of the animals needs to be taken into consideration. Better planning and an awareness of how human actions affect animals can make a difference. It is still possible to maintain a diverse animal population for future generations to enjoy.

Another major cause of endangerment of animals is overhunting by humans. The practice of shooting animals as a sport can quickly bring the animals to extinction. This is a worldwide problem. The governments of countries around the world must unite to agree on laws regarding animals. Some animals may have large enough populations so hunting will not endanger them.

Others must be protected. There is still hope for animals that are already on the endangered species list. Some organizations are working hard to recreate habitats for them. Breeding programs are helping animal populations increase. We all have to be aware and think before we act. The things we do can affect more than just ourselves.

Read the text and answer the following comprehension questions:

1. What would be the result if worldwide laws were passed to protect animal habitats?

.....

.....

2. Give an example of something that can be done to help keep endangered animals from becoming extinct.

.....

.....

3. What statement supports the idea that the author believes animals need to be protected?

.....

.....

4. Based on the article, what does extinction mean?

.....

.....

5. What is one way that humans affect animal populations?

.....

.....

2**Animals**

Task1: Narrate a story that includes animals to your class. Choose a story with value and manners.

Task2: what is your favorite animal? Talk about your favorite animal/ species of animals. Use scientific information to describe it.

3**Simile or Metaphor?**

Metaphors and similes are figures of speech that you use to add colour and richness to your writing. Decide whether the sentences below contain similes or metaphors.

1. The dog was a jack-in-the-box, trying to jump up on the visitors.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor

2. "Chocolate is my ray of sunshine on a bad day," admitted Reena.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor

3. The lettuce was as crisp as an early fall morning.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor

4. The pool was a boiling cauldron on that hot summer day.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor

5. "I feel like road kill; it's been a rough week," announced Samira as she walked in.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor

6. The sisters are like two peas in a pod.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor

7. The motion sickness hit the sailor as fast as lightning.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor

4

Idioms:

Ex.1: Read the sentences and choose the correct meaning for the underlined idioms:

- 1) Come again? Sorry, I didn't hear what you said.
 - a. Return it to me.
 - b. Speak louder, please.
 - c. Can you repeat that.
 - d. Can you come back.

- 2) Your mom is going to come down hard on you if you don't clean your room now.
 - a. Reprimand.
 - b. Reward.
 - c. Exonerate.
 - d. Assist.

- 3) New evidence came to light at the end of the trial.
 - a. Was hidden.
 - b. Was sheathed.
 - c. Was concealed.
 - d. Was revealed.

- 4) Robert Koch was the first person to come up with a medicine to help in the treatment of Tuberculosis.
 - a. Eradicate.
 - b. Discover.
 - c. Vindicate.
 - d. Reveal.

5. My dream of having my own house has finally come true.
 - a. Happened.
 - b. Become a fairy tale.
 - c. surfaced.
 - d. been revealed.

4

Idioms:

Ex.2: Write the phrases from the box that matches the underlined words in each sentence.

easy to do made me laugh told the secret
go to bed be patient a tiny amount

1. The joke that Ted told cracked me up.

.....

2. It's past our bedtime, so we'd better hit the sack.

.....

3. The party was supposed to be a surprise, but I let the cat out of the bag.

.....

4. I painted a whole house once, so painting my room will be a piece of cake.

.....

5. Five dollars is just a drop in the bucket compared to what we need.

.....

6. Dad told Carla to hold her horses and wait her turn.

.....

1**First Impressions in Business Etiquette**

In business, as in social situations, first impressions are crucial. Giving a bad first impression can lose you the confidence of prospective employers, customers and clients, and even cost you business. The first impressions you give a customer or client will set the tone for your future business relationship and shows that you are professional and prepared. However, it is not difficult to give a good first impression every time by following a few simple guidelines.

Dressing for Success

Dressing appropriately is very important in first impressions. Appropriate dress shows that you respect your business and your customers. If you look successful and confident, then others will have more confidence in you as well. Showing up to a meeting poorly groomed shows the other person that you do not care enough about the meeting to bother making an effort. When you are dressed properly, there is also nothing to distract others from your message. Because some industries have a more casual dress code than others, you should try to dress similarly to what others in your industry wear. However, when in doubt as to what to wear, always err on the conservative side.

Body Language

Your body language is one of the first things a person will notice meeting you. If your body stance is slouched and closed, you will send the message that you are not interested in the other person. Standing straight and naturally, with your shoulders back, arms at your side and head up, indicates that you are interested and enthusiastic and ready to do business. When listening to someone, face

the other person with your shoulders squared to theirs, keep your hands at your side and maintain eye contact. This demonstrates you are focusing entirely on the other person.

Greetings

Showing confidence when you greet someone for the first time gives a good first impression. Etiquette expert Emily Post suggests you should always do five things when meeting someone – look them in the eye, give a firm handshake, greet them by name, say your own name slowly and clearly; and smile. These will show the other person that you are positive and confident. Show the other person that the meeting is important to you by thanking them for meeting with you and by always having a positive attitude.

Conversation Etiquette

To give a good first impression, make sure you do not do all the talking. One rule of thumb is to try to spend at least as much time listening as talking. Demonstrate that you are interested in the other person and what they have to say by taking the time to ask questions and listen. Maintain eye contact with the person you are talking to and give him your full attention. Make sure you are speaking clearly and loudly enough for the other person to hear – this will also show confidence.

Golden Rule

If you are going to an office to meet with someone, make sure you are friendly to everyone you meet at that office, not only your client. Greet the receptionist, others in the elevator, the person who brings you coffee, etc. In this way, everyone in the office will have a good first impression of you. If you are a prospective employee or are making a sales call, make sure you also establish a rapport with

the decision makers' secretary. Many employers ask for their secretaries' opinions and feedback on prospective employees and clients.

Questions for discussion:

1 Do you think dressing is important for business? Do you like wearing a shirt and tie or do you prefer to wear casual clothes? Would you work in a company that makes you wear a shirt and tie all day every day?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 How important do you think body language is when you meet new people in Business? Do you think body language is important during the working day? What do you classify as bad body language? How would you demonstrate good body language?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 How do you usually greet visitors to your company? Have you ever experienced any strange greetings? How do you usually greet you colleagues each day? How do you think the way you greet people is different from those in other countries?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 How important do you think good eye contact is when meeting people? What kind of language should you use when you greet new people? Do you think that when meeting new people there are things that you should not talk about? How do you introduce new colleagues to new people? How do you introduce yourself?

.....

.....

.....

5 How important do you think it is to be friendly to everyone you meet at a new company? Why? Are there some people you should treat with more respect or do you generally treat everyone the same.

.....

.....

.....

.....

2**Introductions at business meetings:****Role A**

You are at a business meeting with an American client. You are there representing the xxxxxx company from Italy and are there to discuss various problems with a deliveries.

You want to make a good impression.

Useful phrases you could use:

* Hello. Let me introduce myself, I am xxxxxxxxxx from xxxxxx. Nice to meet you.

* I don't think we have met yet. I am xxxxxx from the xxxxxx department in xxxxxx Italy. Good to meet you.

* Good morning/afternoon. Nice to meet you. I am xxxxxxxx I work in the xxxxxx department.

* Nice to meet you at last. I have heard so much about you. I am xxxxxx from our office in Italy.

* Pleased to meet you. I am xxxxxx and I work in for the xxxxxxxxxx department. Finally we get a chance to meet.

* Nice to meet you. I am xxxxxx from xxxxxx in Italy. Have you ever been to Italy before?

* Let's hope we are able to resolve the issues we have.

* Let's hope we can sort out these delivery problems.

You are at a business meeting with a client who has problems with deliveries. And your colleague; Ali who is responsible for that section came to attend the meeting.

Introduce yourself to the client as well as your friend and start discussing the problem and trying to find a good solution for it.

Try to use phrases and expressions mentioned previously:

* Hello. How nice to meet you at last. I am xxxxxx from xxxxxx in New York.

* Good morning/evening. Nice to meet you. I am xxxxxx and I work for xxxxxx department in New York.

* How nice to meet you at last. I have heard so many good things about you.

* It is really nice to meet you. I am xxxxxx from New York. Can I get you a coffee?

* I hope we have a very good meeting today

* I hope we will be able to sort out the problems we have with deliveries

* I am sure we will be able to sort out the issues we have been having.

Task: Introduce your friend Ahmad to the other friends you have, use the useful phrases to help you.

3**Noun + Preposition:**

EX.1: Complete the sentences with the correct preposition:

“ for / in / of / to / by / with / between “

Choose the correct preposition and click on the arrow to see you have answered correctly.

1. He gave her a cheque a lot of money.
2. The reason this meeting is to discuss the merger.
3. The decrease profits is due to the bad market.
4. There is a real demand qualified English teachers.
5. We have seen a fall prices recently.
6. The cause his problems is his wife.
7. Did you do any damage the car?
8. I think your attitude your employer is very bad indeed.
9. The difference the two is very slight.
10. He took a photograph his girlfriend.
11. Do you have a good relationship your father?
12. I was surprised his reaction to the problem.
13. Did you send Simon an invitation the party?
14. The connection the two victims was slight.
15. The advantage having free time is that you can do anything you want with it.

3

Noun + Preposition:

Ex.2: Complete the sentences with the correct preposition:

“ for / in / by / on ”

Choose the correct preposition and click on the arrow to see you have answered correctly.

1.my opinion, she would make a splendid wife.
2. I'm afraid I took your coatmistake.
3. Where would you like to goholiday this year?
4. Where should we goa drink?
5. That book was writtenStephen King.
6. Donata came across the business ideaaccident!
7. She bought a paintingWaterhouse.
8. We wenta short business trip to Gdansk.
9. Would you like to comea walk with me?
10. He felllove with Joanna over the course of several months.
11. How long were youthe phone for?
12. What did you havelunch?
13. I'm afraid it's time for her to goa diet.
14. Did you see Donatachance?
15. Let's drive today. I think the bus drivers arestrike.

1**Exploring other worlds**

Astronauts are not the only people travelling to space anymore. Everyone can buy a ticket and spend their holiday in space, as long as they have the money! Read the following text about the latest trend in tourism.

Space Tourism

Make your reservations now. The space tourism industry is officially open for business, and tickets cost at least \$20 million for a one-week stay in space. Despite reluctance from NASA, Russia made American businessman Dennis Tito the world's first space tourist. Tito flew into space aboard a Russian Soyuz rocket that arrived at the International Space Station on April 30, 2001. The second space tourist, South African businessman Mark Shuttleworth, took off aboard the Russian Soyuz on April 25, 2002, also bound for the ISS. Greg Olsen, an American businessman, became tourist number three to the ISS on October 1, 2005.

On September 18, 2006, Anousheh Ansari, a telecommunications entrepreneur, became the first female space tourist and the fourth space tourist overall. She was also the first person of Iranian descent to make it into space. Charles Simonyi, a software architect, became the fifth space tourist on April 7, 2007.

Space tourism will be one of the most lucrative industries in the 21st century. There are already several space tourism companies planning to build suborbital vehicles and orbital cities within the next two decades. These companies have invested millions, believing that the space tourism industry is on the verge of taking off.

Ex.1: The following statements are wrong. Correct them according to the information in the text.

1. A ticket to space costs a maximum of 20\$ million.

.....

2. The first space tourist was Russian.

.....

3. Anousheh Ansari was the first woman to travel to space three years after the first space tourist.

.....

4. Space tourism is already one of the most lucrative industries.

.....

5. Orbital cities have already been built in space.

.....

Ex.2: Find the antonyms to the words below in the text.

1. close

.....

2. certainty

.....

3. landed

.....

4. left

.....

5. last

.....

6. unprofitable

.....

2**Weather and Space**

Task 1: Talk about winter; how the weather is like in winter?
What do people wear then? What crops can we get in winter?
What are the most distinguishable things about this season?
Represent to your class.

Task 2: Talk about the first visitor to Space, how did he go there?
When was that? What did he find?
Would you like to have a visit to the space?
Represent to your class.

3**Travelling to Space**

Write an article about traveling to space. These ideas and questions may help you.

- Let's think about why people would want to travel to space in the first place.
- What do you imagine it would be like to travel into space?
- Do you think people will ever live in space? If not, why not? If so, where will they live and how will they do it?
- What kind of equipment would you need to survive?
- What things you might explore in space. Tell me about your investigation plans.

4**Future Perfect**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of future perfect verb:

1.....you.....(finish) your homework by the time the film stars?

2. She(have) the baby by the end of the month.

3. Do you think that you(get) married by the time you are 20?

4. In fifty years' time the pollution(double).

5. She's so lazy. I bet you that she(not do) anything when we get there.

6. My dad(retire) by 2020.

7. There's no point in going now - the film(start) when we get there.

8. We(not reach) the camp site by nightfall.

9. School(start) by the time we get back from holiday.

10. The battery(go) flat before I can get home.

11. You can call me at work at 8 am. I(arrive) at the office by then.

1

I can't stand smoking:

The most difficult thing for me is to sit in a place that is full of the smell of cigarettes. When you visit an internet cafe', the first thing you face is this big cloud of Smoke and the unpleasant smell of cigarettes.

It's completely not healthy to stay in such place. Many people suffer from public places full of smokers who fill the air with their smoke. Even those who used to smoke once they stay away from this bad habit, they start feeling uncomfortable around smokers. In the past people in Syria used to smoke only in public cafes, but nowadays people smoke everywhere, in the restaurant, offices, street, parks, even in the hall of the hospital. Smokers who used to smoke one pack daily and stopped can feel how much they lost of their lungs capacity.

But people don't think about that when they smoke as young powerful strong and healthy adults. Lately the government has issued a law to prevent smoking in many places, but apparently that didn't help .And the most important thing still is to find a way to convince and help people to stay away from the temporary pleasure of smoking.

Ex.1: Read and answer the questions below:

1. What is the article talking about?

.....

2. Can you suggest another title for this article? What is it?

.....

3. What do people suffer from when they sit in public places, according to the article?

.....

4. What other health problems do you know about smoking?

.....

5. How could we convince smokers to stay away from cigarettes?

.....

6. What do you think the reason of smoking?

.....

Ex.2: Try to find the words in the article that fit the following description:

1. It is in the sky and usually full of rain

.....

2. When you have a problem for a long time, this means you

.....

3. It's small and full of 20 cigarettes usually.

.....

4. A boy or a girl that was kid but not anymore is now

.....

5. When you enjoy something and feel happy about it.

You are having a

.....

2**Danger of Tobacco:**

Task 1: You want to get a health insurance; you go the health insurance company and meet the employer there. Perform a dialogue with your friend. Represent it to the class.

Task 2: Talk about the dangers of tobacco. Support your speech with examples and statistics.

3**Conclusion Sentences:**

Remember: here are two characteristics of a good conclusion. First, it should be similar to, but not exactly like the topic sentence (first sentence). That is, the writer should use synonyms.

Second, the conclusion should provide a bit of a summary of the paragraph's content.

Ex.1: For each of the paragraphs below, which conclusion do you like best? Why?

Paragraph 1

Parents can help their children succeed in school by getting involved in their studies. They should get to know their children's teachers by attending school activities as often as possible. They should also talk about what their children are learning in school. Another good idea is to look over children's homework before they hand it in, and help them with any questions or problems.

a) In short, parents need to be engaged in their child's studies in order to ensure success.

b) These are just a few ways parents can be part of their child's education, and the child is sure to benefit.

c) By doing these relatively simple things, parents can make a huge difference.

d) Parents must get involved in their children's studies if they want them to succeed.

Paragraph 2

Although Queenstown, New Zealand, is a small town, it has many attractions for visitors. It's a paradise for sports-lovers, where you can go sailing, hiking, mountain biking, or whitewater rafting. You can visit an old gold mine, or a modern art gallery. For scenic beauty, the boat trip on Milford Sound is unforgettable. Queenstown has hotels in every price range, and there are more than 100 restaurants to choose from.

- a) Queenstown, New Zealand is a paradise for all kinds of tourists.
- b) If you would like to visit a small town which has a lot of activities, Queenstown, New Zealand is the place to go.
- c) This wide variety of attractions makes little Queenstown well worth the visit.
- d) For all that it offers, it is not an exaggeration for one to call New Zealand 'heaven on earth'.

Paragraph 3

Kids who grow up in a bicultural family have a lot of advantages. For one thing, they are able to learn a second language with almost no effort at all, and they will have a perfect accent when they speak. They will also have contact with two different countries and might travel internationally when they are very young. But, the most important advantage is that they become more open to other cultures and other ways of doing things.

- a) The many pluses of a bicultural upbringing can give children many useful skills for their adult lives.
- b) Children who grow up in a bicultural family are more prepared for the future.
- c) Raising kids proud of two roots is extremely fulfilling.
- d) Kids from a bicultural family have more advantages than those whose family reflects only one culture.

Ex.2: Choose the correct concluding sentence from the choices given below:

1. Morning walk is a simple but excellent exercise. It enhances the flow of oxygen in blood and relieves us of a lot of stress. It helps us to get rid off laziness and also induces good sleep in the night. Another additional benefit is that morning walk exposes us to fresh air which keeps us in touch with nature.

☐ Thus morning walk does a lot of good to us.

☐ Morning walk helps relieve stress.

2. Happiness and life style go together. Some people constantly complain about petty things. They hunger after luxuries which they cannot afford. They become frustrated and sick. Whereas some others take things easy and keep themselves happy, cool and poised. In other words, happiness can be experienced by cultivating healthy thinking.

☐ Happy are those who take life easy.

☐ It is always advisable to make a habit experiencing happiness naturally.

3. Play is usually associated with children. Many people consider it to be a waste of time and as something unproductive. In fact, in early years of one's life, play plays an important role in the process of learning. Children should be provided with opportunities to play.

☐ Children who play grow up to be intelligent.

☐ For children play is another way to observe, participate and learn.

4. Old age, the last stage of life, is solid and at the same time fragile. It is solid because the old people carry a treasure of knowledge and experience. They are firm in their ideas and opinions. It is fragile because of the declining physical capacities. Typically, the old people are more affected by a feeling of being old than being physically old.

☐ The old people need our attention, love and care.

☐ The old people demand protection.

4

Common Mistakes in English - It's vs. Its :

Ex.1: Select one answer from the choices provided after each sentence. The word you choose should fit the blank in the sentence.

its = The possessive form of it.

it's = The contracted form of it is or it has.

1. _____ up to you.

☐ Its

☐ It's

2. I knew what model car it was, but I wasn't sure about _____ color.

☐ Its

☐ It's

3. I'm afraid _____ going to be a very long season for the Mighty Ducks.

☐ Its

☐ It's

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate choices— its or it's.

1. As strawberry ice cream dribbled down the cone and over his hand, Jerry complained, ".....so hot out here that my tongue can't keep up!"

2. The frozen cappuccino sat forgotten on the table. sweating cup formed a ring on the polished wood.

3. The cockroaches and ants are very happy since been over a week since Tommy has washed dishes or taken out the trash.

4. obvious that Professor Grayson hates us. She wouldn't keep assigning 150 pages of reading for every class if she liked us!

5. Just as Jackie was completing the last question on the essay test, her pen ran out of ink;ball point dug into the paper but left no words.

6. When the realtor unlocked the door of the old house, Beverly and Bill gasped in disappointment, for floor undulated with warped wood.

7. Francisco decided against a golden retriever puppy as thick coat of long fur would be a vacuuming night-mare.

8. "..... all over," announced the lone race official as Veronica crossed the finish line five hours after the winning runner.

9. We assume that our neighbor's orange tomcat is off on a feline adventure. been a week since we've found paw prints on the hoods of our cars.

10. Malinda spooned yogurt into her mouth, savoring cool, creamy blueberry flavor.

11. "Be careful when you close that notebook," warned Michael. "..... rings will snap right through your finger!"

12. "..... time you found a summer job," Mom declared as she pushed Sonny's feet from the coffee table and turned off the television.

13. not too late for Ricardo to pass his chemistry class. He just needs to give his attention to Dr. Wilson instead of flirting with Josephine, his pretty lab partner.

1**The if Generation**

Nowadays, many people have issues with appreciating what they have; it is always the matter of 'If I were richer...', 'If I were younger...', 'If I were him...' etc. I don't have a problem with the fact that we want more from our lives; what annoys me is the fact that we keep saying what we would do 'IF' ...

When I was younger, I thought that if my parents had been richer I could have been more fortunate with my life. I was losing my time on thinking that if I had been born in the family of my cousin, I would have enjoyed private tennis lessons, skiing holidays in Austria or expensive, fashionable clothes. What I didn't take into consideration back then was the fact that I didn't really like sport, I absolutely hated skiing and expensive clothes often covered the lack of personality. In other words, I was jealous of the things that I didn't want in reality.

Nowadays I keep finding myself the new 'ifs' that can successfully keep me away from being happy. I think that if I had more time, I would start going to the gym; if I had more money, I would eat healthy etc. Result? An overweight 30-year-old woman, always complaining about how difficult life is.

But the problem of 'ifs' doesn't finish here. We tend to overuse the 1st conditional in quite straightforward situations. 'I'll visit you if I have time' usually means 'I won't visit you, I'm busy' or 'I will lend you the money if I can' equals: 'I will not lend you the money, don't put me in an uncomfortable situation'. Why do we choose to send confusing messages when we can simply say what we think? We have to be not only politically correct anymore, we must be socially correct too.

Ex.1: Answer the following questions by choosing yes or no:

Answer Yes or No:

1. Is the author annoyed with the fact that nowadays people don't appreciate their lives?

☐ Yes, he is. ☐ No, he isn't.

2. Does the author regret not being able to train tennis? Yes/No

☐ Yes, he does. ☐ No, he doesn't.

3. Does the author think that expensive clothes may compensate for an uninteresting character?

☐ Yes, he does. ☐ No, he doesn't.

4. Is the author physically fit?

☐ Yes, he is. ☐ No, he isn't.

5. Is the author happy with her life?

☐ Yes, he is. ☐ No, he isn't.

6. Does the author think that people often say things, which they don't mean?

☐ Yes, he does ☐ No, he doesn't.

Ex.2: Answer the questions in your own words:

1. What is the author's opinion about the way we live today?

.....

2. What does the author criticize in people's characters?

.....

3. What does the author mean when she says that we must be socially correct?

.....

2**Speaking:**

Task 1: You had visitors, and you met a person of your age for the first time. Form a dialogue with a friend. Represent it to the class

Task 2: You moved to a new home, you met a new neighbor who is around your age. Perform the first conversation you'd have with him/ her. Perform to your class with a friend.

3**Directions:**

Ex.1: Decide which of the following groups of words are run-on sentences.

* If the group words is a correct sentences, write S; if it is a run-on sentence write R-O

* Revise each run-on sentence by (1) making it two separate sentences; (2) inserting a semicolon, or (3) using a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

..... 1. Brown bears include the grizzly and the kodiak, the largest brown bear is the kodiak.

..... 2. Kodiak bears weigh as much as 1,700 pounds, they grow to a height of ten feet.

..... 3. Bears can live more than 30 years in the wild.

..... 4. Bears' sense of smell is more developed than their hearing or sight.

..... 5. Females give birth to as many as four cubs, the cubs stay with their mother two or three years.

..... 6. Many people are afraid of bears, encounters with bears are actually infrequent.

..... 7. Grizzly bears are solitary animals, they do not want to interact with people.

- 8. Generally, bears attack only when they are surprised, or when they are protectin their young.
- 9. People should always store food and garbage properly, bears could be attracted by the smell.
- 10. Never try to outrun a bear, it can run more than 30 miles per hour.

4

Run-on Sentences:

* A “run-on” sentence contains two (or more) independent clauses that are incorrectly joined together. (An independent clause is a word group that can stand alone as a sentence.)

To correct run-on sentences, follow these common guidelines:

1. Join the two clauses with a comma and a coordinating conjunction*
2. Break the run-on sentence into two separate sentences using periods.
3. Join the clauses with a semi-colon and a conjunctive adverb** followed by a comma; however,
4. Join the clauses with a semi-colon

*Use this mnemonic for remembering the coordinating conjunctions: FANBOYS = For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

**conjunctive adverbs include therefore, nevertheless, however, as a result, in any case, consequently, and thus

*This chart may help you

Conjunctions			
Compound Sentences		Coordination	
Option 1	Independent Clause	, for , and , nor , but , or , yet , so	Independent Clause
		[FANBOYS]	
Option 2	Independent Clause	;	Independent Clause
Option 3	Independent Clause	; consequently, ; furthermore, ; however, ; indeed, ; in fact, ; moreover, ; nevertheless, ; then, ; there fore,	Independent Clause

Ex.1: In the following sentences, change the run-on sentences into complete sentences.

*Answers will vary. Sentences can be corrected in several different ways.

1. Tom went to the movie Cindy went to the store.

.....

2. Christy looked out the window she saw it was going to rain.

.....

3. Sadey likes to chase Cassie in the yard Penny likes to play with Tippy.

.....

4. The basketball team won the tournament this year they celebrated.

.....

5. She went downstairs to do the laundry she walked upstairs to fix a snack.

.....

6. Cindy did the dishes Candy dried them.

.....

7. The birds flew into the woods they started singing.

.....

8. The wind blew stronger today it started raining.

.....

9. We walked to school it was a sunny day.

.....

4

If Statements - First form:

EX. 1: Fill in the blanks. Use first conditional:

- a. If I (have) time,
I (go) to your party.
- b. If he (like) her,
he (invite) her out.
- c. If they (enjoy) the place,
they (come) back.
- d. If she (love) him,
she (forgive) him.
- e. If we (arrive) late,
we (miss) the party.

EX. 2: Make five sentences using the first conditional:

If I work hard, I will get a promotion

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

EX. 3: Make sentences in the first conditional using the verbs in parenthesis:

a. (study / pass)

.....

b. (cook / wash the dishes)

.....

c. (rain/go to the movies)

.....

EX. 4: Some sentences have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them using first conditional.

a. If I didn't do my homework, my mom will get mad.

.....

b. If he doesn't study hard, he doesn't pass the exam.

.....

c. If they don't come to my party, I will get upset.

.....

d. If she loved me, she will tell me the truth.

.....

e. If we enjoy the club, we come back again.

.....

EX. 5: Complete the sentences:

a. If it rains tomorrow,

I

b. If I finish my homework in time,

I

c. If he works hard,

He

d. I will be sad

if

e. If the traffic is bad,

I

EX. 6: Match:

a) I will go to your party

() If we have money.

b) We will eat out

() If he lies to her .

c) He will go to the movies

() If you invite me.

d) She will get angry

() If he does his
homework.

e) I won't go out

() If the weather is
bad.

1**Light Pollution**

1. Pollution is the fouling of the environment – that is, land, water and air – by waste, smoke, chemicals and other harmful substances. Every industrial country faces the problem of waste. As factories make new goods for people to buy, old ones are thrown out with the household trash. Burning this garbage pollutes the air; throwing it in rivers and seas pollutes the water; and rubbish tips are unpleasant and take up much-needed space. Getting rid of plastic is particularly difficult – with time wood and paper decay through action of bacteria, but plastics never decay.

2. As industry needs a regular supply of raw materials, the best solution to the problem of waste is to make use of it as a raw material by reusing or 'recycling' it. For example, old cars can be taken apart and the valuable metal used again.

3. The world's oceans have been used as 'dustbins', with millions of tons of litter being thrown into the seas every year, endangering marine life. If too much sewage is poured into sea, lakes and rivers the water can no longer dilute it – all the oxygen gets used up and the fish die. The bacteria which normally break down the refuse into harmless matter also die; only harmful bacteria which do not need air remain, and these cause disease.

4. In the 1950s, people in Japan became ill with a new disease, named Minamata disease. It was found that they had been eating tuna fish containing mercury. The mercury had come from chemicals poured into the sea by factories.

5. Smoke from factories and gases from motor vehicles pollute the air. Chemicals in the air combine with the wetness in the air make acids, which eat away stone and brick, and damage buildings. Carbon monoxide gas and substances called hydrocarbons – given out by the engines of cars and lorries and buses – can damage people's health.

6. Smog formed by chemical reactions among the fumes (gases) in strong sunlight darkens the skies. It is bad for health, especially for people with lung problems. Smog also damages trees and other plant life.

Ex.1: Read the text. Answer the questions below:

Q1. What is meant by the word pollution?

.....

Q2. Give two forms of pollution:

.....

Q3. Mention two reasons of pollution.

.....

Q4. What does the underlined pronoun “it” refer to?

.....

2**Speaking:**

Task 1: Talk about pollution in your country. What form of pollution is there? What are its reasons? What do governments do to stop it?

Task 2: Talk about youth initiatives to take care of the pollution. Support your speech with examples. Represent it to your class.

3**Writing:**

For each of the following broad topics, write two specific thesis statements that try out different techniques. Remember that a good thesis statement should give direction to the entire speech and so that anyone could pick read it and explain what your position is.

1. You're speaking to middle school students about the hazards of smoking.

Example 1:

Example 2:

2. You're speaking to neighborhood residence about the importance of recycling newspapers.

Example 1:

Example 2:

3. You're speaking to the PTA about fundraising for a student who was tragically burned in a house fire.

Example 1:

Example 2:

4. You're speaking to a group of athletes about the value of a health diet.

Example 1:

Example 2:

5. You're speaking to your school's principal about the advantages of purchasing more recreation equipment.

Example 1:

Example 2:

4

Prepositional phrases exercise:

Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositional phrases.

1. I would rather have coffee tea.
 a) instead of b) instead from c) instead to
2. the rains, we went out.
 a) In spite of b) In spite c) In spite on
3. fire, break glass to escape.
 a) In case of b) In case c) In case with
4. I am standing here my friends.
 a) in behalf of b) on behalf of c) on behalf
5. We solved the problem a new device developed by our engineers.
 a) by means of b) by means c) by means to
6., I had a happy childhood.
 a) In the whole b) On the whole c) The whole of
7. Can you help me?
 a) in anyway b) in any way c) any way
8. She didn't allow cancer to discourage her.
, she began to work twice as hard.
 a) On the contrary b) In the contrary c) To the contrary
9., we are impressed with her performance.
 a) In general b) On general c) In generally
10. I am seeing him in May – in June.
 a) or rather b) rather c) in rather