

EXPO'E'

Excellent Production of

ENGLISH



Advanced Level II

المتقدم - المستوى الثاني



Work Book

EinStylo

1

Read the text and answer the questions:

The Streets of New York City

Modern skyscrapers are not all New York City has to offer. There are several streets that give you a glimpse into the city's fascinating past. Nearly all these streets have historic landmark designation. South William Street, Mill Lane, Stone Street, Counties Alley, Hanover Square, and Pearl Street were all dirt lanes in the original Dutch settlement of the early 1600s. Wall Street marked the end of town.

The streets still exist but, sadly, the original Dutch buildings were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1835. Back in the 1640s, Stone Street was New Amsterdam's main drag called Hoogh Straet (High Street), the first cobblestone-paved street in the city. Then, it was a block from the water's edge at Pearl Street.

New Amsterdam had a remarkable number of taverns and that tradition is alive and well on Stone Street. South William Street, once Slyck Steegh (muddy lane), is a mix of commercial buildings from the 1830s and picturesque structures built in the early 1900s by prominent architects. Around the 1830s, wealthy folks built town-houses along Washington Square North. The stables were in the back alley. In the early 1900s, the former, two-story carriage houses were converted into artists' studios. There are 10 pretty, brick, row houses, built in the 1840s by land surveyor Aaron Patchin. In the early 1900s, artists and writers gravitated to this lovely spot. Some notable writers O. Henry and Theodore Dreiser, journalist John Reed, and poet E.E. Cummings used to live here.

1. What is the common thing between all streets of New York City?

.....

2. How and when were the original Dutch buildings destroyed?

.....

3. What's the name of the first cobblestone-paved street in the city?

.....

4. Who built town-houses along Washington Square North around the 1830s?

.....

5. When were the two-story carriage houses converted into artists' studios?

.....

6. Who built the ten pretty, brick, row houses in the 1840s?

.....

7. Would you like to visit such places? Why/Why not?

.....

2**Speaking:**

Task 1: Choose 2 of the following. Represent them to your class:

I would do it differently if...

What I would do if I were the president of the country

What I would do if I could go back in any part of the history

What I would ask for if I had three wishes

What I would do if I could become invisible

What powers I would have if I were a super hero

Task 2: Talk about car accidents in your country. What are the main reasons for them? Why don't people follow the rules? What are the dangers of breaking the rules? Represent to your class. Support with examples and statistics.

3**If Statements- Second form:**

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

IF I COULD LIVE MY LIFE ALL OVER...

If I had to live my life all over again, I'd dare make more mistakes next time. I would relax. I would limber up. I would be sillier than I have been this trip. I would take fewer things seriously. I would take more chances.

I would take more trips. I would climb more mountains, swim more rivers. I would eat more ice cream and fewer beans. I would perhaps have more actual troubles, but I would have fewer imaginary ones.

You see – I'm one of those people who live seriously and sanely hour after hour, day after day. Oh, I have my moments. And if I had to do it over again, I'd have more of them. In fact, I'd try to have nothing else, just moments one after another, instead of living so many years ahead of each day.

I've been one of those persons who never goes anywhere without a thermometer, a hot water bottle, a raincoat and a parachute. If I had to do it over again, I would travel lighter than I have. If I had to live my life over, I would start barefoot earlier in the spring and stay that way later in autumn.

I would go to more dances. I would ride more merry-go-rounds. I would pick more daisies.

Attributed to Nadine Stair, 85 years old!

3

Vocabulary:

Ex.1: 1. You are going to read a text about an 85 year-old woman talking about her life.

a. Circle the words you might find in the text.

relax	trips	dare	regret	pastime
earlier	car	trouble	thermometer	
safety	climb	book	dance	cry

b. Make up one sentence for at least 4 words from the box.

1.
2.
3.
4.

C. Read the text and try to find definitions for the following words.

dare

limber up

perhaps

sanely

barefoot

Ex.2: Read the text again and answer the following comprehension questions:

a. Why do you think the author would dare make more mistakes next time? Find evidences on the text.

b. How does the author describe herself?

c. Do you think you would regret so many things if you were her age? Why /not?

Ex.2: Correct the verbs between brackets using the second conditional form:

1. If I (be) ten years younger , I (take) a year off work and (travel) around the world.
2. If I (want) to ask you how old you are, (you / answer) me?
3. If they (have) a little more common sense, they (not ask) such ridiculous questions all the time.
4. Even if I (have) more time , I (not afford) to go out more than twice a week.
5. If I (have) more money, he (marry) me.
6. I (work) harder if I (be) better paid.
7. If you (not complain) so much, you (be) popular.
8. If I (give) her a diamond ring, she (sell) it.
9. I (climb) a tree if I (see) a tiger walking across Hyde Park.
10. If he (be) a poor man he (not stay) at the Savoy Hotel.
11. If someone (ring) my doorbell at 3 a.m., I (not answer) it.
12. If I (win) the great prize in a lottery , I (give up) my job.

Ex.3: Make transformation:

Re-write the following sentences using If clause II:

1. This boy eats too much . That's why he is so fat.

If he

2. Anne is always sleepy because she sits up late.

If she

3. We don't buy a new car because we have no money.

If

4. He doesn't watch horrors because he has a weak heart.

If he

5. Kate is always late for school because she sleeps too much.

If she

6. I can't read "Faust" in original because I don't know German.

if I

7. Christine is usually tired because she works too much .

If she

8. He can't drive so we can't take a car.

If he

9. You work too fast that is why you make so many mistakes.

If you

10. She doesn't have any friends so she feels lonely.

If she

1

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Regret

Huda is singing about how she hasn't got any regrets, which is a good thing because it's not a good idea to spend too long thinking about the past, because you can't change it: but you can learn from your past mistakes. Like my friend Jack, he made some silly mistakes earlier this year that could have had very serious consequences. You see, Jack was on holiday in the Mediterranean and he spent the first week happily sunbathing and swimming but then he started to get a little bit bored and he decided to explore the mountain that he could see behind his hotel.

So one afternoon, about two or three o'clock, he set off up the mountain, with a bottle of water, wearing deck shoes, he remembered to change out of his sandals, and he told me it was lovely. It wasn't a difficult walk up the mountain, the view was beautiful and the air was much cooler and he decided to sit down and have a little rest, enjoy the view but he fell asleep and when he woke up it was nearly dark and he was a bit scared because he hadn't told anybody where he was going. So he decided he'd better get down that mountain quite quick, before it went really dark. But sometimes going down is even harder than going up and he slipped, he fell, he really hurt himself and he couldn't move and nobody looked for him and he spent the whole night on the mountain. Well, luckily for Jack, in the morning somebody found him, help was called and everything was all right. They took him down the mountain, he got fixed up. But he has learnt from his mistakes.

Things could have been a lot worse. You see, if he'd told the people in the hotel where he was going, somebody would've gone and looked for him. And if he'd set off a bit earlier instead of late in the afternoon, it wouldn't have got dark. And most importantly of all, if he's worn proper shoes he might not have slipped. But Jack says he's learnt from his mistakes and all well that ends well.

Ex.1: Choose the correct answer:

1. Why does Huda think it's not a good idea to have too many regrets for the past?

.....

2. What did Jack decide to do because he was bored with sunbathing and swimming.

.....

3. When did Jack set off up the mountain?

.....

4. What would happen if Jack informed the people in the hotel where he was going?

.....

5. Have you ever made any silly mistakes that you regretted in the past? Tell us if you've got a story.

.....

Ex.2: Match the two parts of the sentences:

No.	Sentence		Complement
1	If he'd told the hotel staff where he was going,	a.	If he had worn stronger shoes.
2	He might not have fallen	b.	He might have died.
3	He wouldn't have been stuck in the dark	c.	If he had set off earlier.
4	If nobody had found him,	d.	someone would have looked for him.

1:.....

2:.....

3:.....

4:.....

2**Past Regrets**

Task 1: Talk about 3 regrets you have in your life. Things you wish you have done, and things you wish you haven't done. Represent to your class.

Task 2: Have a conversation with your friend about the wishes he/she has in their life. Discuss and represent to the class.

3**Dictation**

Re-write the text; with the correct spelling for misspelled words and correct punctuation:.

Kelly was excited. she was on holiday with her famely in a fantactic place – rio in brazil. the hotel was wonderful. there was a swimming pool and a gardin, and it was near the beach!

Kelly's brother Steve was excited too. it was carnival time in rio and that night there was a big party in the sireet. everyone had wonderful clothes in differient colours – green, blue, red, purple, and even gold and silver.

Kelly and Steve wanted to go to the party but they didn't have any carneval clothes. "let's go to a shop and buy some costumes," said Steve. so they went out of the hotel and into the shopping centre. all the shops had fantastic cloths. they went into a big shop.

Kelly put on a costume – there was a speciel jacket, a short skirt, a blue t-shirt, white boots and a cowboy hat. she looked in the mirror. "ha ha, you look terreble!" said Steve.

Steve put on a custume – a pair of red and yellow trousers, a green and red spotty shirt, blue shoes, a silly hat and a red nose. "that's good! you look like a clawn!" said Kelly.

Kelly bought a gold-coloured dress and silver shoes, and Steve bought a superman costume. now they were ready for the party!

they went back to the hotel. when they arrived they saw a tall, elegant woman in a black dress. she was wearing diamonds on her fingers, on her shoes, on her clothes and in her hair.

"wow!" said Steve, "look at her! who is she?" "that's diana diamond - the famous film star," said the manager. "the diamonds are famous - they cost thousands of pounds!"

Kelly and Steve went to get ready for the party. at eight o'clock they went to the restaurant with their mum and dad to have dinner. they had steak, chips and salad, and then an enormous ice-cream.

suddenly they heard someone screaming. "oh! my diamonds, my diamonds - they are gone! gone!" diana diamond ran into the room. "my diamonds are stolen!" she screamed.

Kelly and Steve went out of the hotel. they saw a man running away with the diamonds. the man had a black cat costume. in the street there were thousands of people wearing colourful costumes. everybody was dancing and singing. the music was very loud. "quick!" shouted Kelly, "after him!"

Kelly and Steve ran after the black cat. it was difficult to see him because of the party in the street. "there he is!" shouted Steve. "he's going towards the mountain!". the black cat ran faster and faster. Kelly and Steve ran faster too.

suddenly the black cat stopped. the man fell to the ground. Kelly and Steve sat on the man. the police arrived and took him away to prison. Kelly and Steve took the diamonds back to the hotel and gave them back to diana diamond.

"oh thank you, thank you," she said. "my wonderful diamonds - i have them back again. you must come to my extra special carnival party on the roof of the hotel."

so they went to the carnival party and watched the fireworks from the roof of the hotel. it was the best carnival party ever!

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4

If Statements- Third form

Ex.1: Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a Conditional sentence - Type III.

1. If the weather(to be) nice,
they(to play) football.
2. If we (to go) to a good restaurant,
we(to have) a better dinner.
3. If John(to learn) more words,
he(to write) a good report.
4. If the boys(to take) the bus to school,
they(to arrive) on time.
5. If the teacher(to explain) the homework,
I(to do) it.
6. If they(to wait) for another 10 minutes,
they(to see) the pop star.
7. If the police(to come) earlier,
they(to arrest) the burglar.
8. If you(to buy) fresh green vegetable,
your salad(to taste) better.
9. If Alex(to ask) me,
I(to email) the documents.
10. If he(to speak) more slowly,
Peggy(to understand) him.

Ex.2: In this exercise you have to choose the correct verb form in the bracket!

1. The accident wouldn't have happened if the driver
(didn't stop, hadn't stopped, stopped) suddenly.
2. If she had had enough money, she
(would buy, would have bought, bought) the diamond ring.
3. If she hadn't cheated in the match, she
(would not be disqualified, would not have been disqualified, was disqualified).
4. If all of the passengers had put on a life-jacket, a lot of them
..... (wouldn't die, wouldn't have died, didn't die)
when the boat was capsized last week.
5. He (wouldn't be, wouldn't have been, was not)
ill if he hadn't gone out in the rain.

1**SPORTS**

MARK: We might go to the football match next Saturday, Cristina.

CRISTINA: Football? You must be joking. I can't stand it.

MARK: No? Why not?

CRISTINA: Oh, Mark, haven't you realized yet? Twenty-two men in shorts, running after a ball, trying to kick it into a net, a man blowing a whistle, two others waving flags... and thousands of people shouting and screaming like madmen every time it's a goal or not. Is this a game?

MARK: I see... you prefer things like hopscotch, hide-and-seek, leap frog, blind man's buff...

CRISTINA: Don't tease me, Mark. I'm not a child anymore and there are much better sports than football.

MARK: Really?

CRISTINA: Yes, take volleyball, for example. It's so exciting, I'd say wonderful, the two teams trying to keep the ball in motion without letting it touch the ground. No foul play, no violence...

MARK: Yes, maybe you're right. I like volleyball, too. For me all ball games are great!

CRISTINA: Not only ball games, Mark. Don't you like badminton, cards, chess, even darts... and things like that?

MARK: Er... of course I do. Especially if I can play it with you!

CRISTINA: Oh Mark! This is not fair play...

Ex.1: Read the text carefully and answer the following questions:

1. What are Cristina and Mark talking about?

.....

2. On what day of the week are football games played in England?

.....

3. Why does Mark mention children's games like hopscotch?

.....

4. What kind of sports and games does Cristina prefer?

.....

Ex.2: Find out whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Cristina likes football very much. True False

2. Cristina doesn't like volleyball. True False

3. Volleyball is a violent game. True False

Ex.3: Read the answers carefully and write the suitable question:

1.

Yes, he likes football very much.

2.

She prefers volleyball.

3.

I saw the match yesterday.

2

Task : Discuss the questions below.

1. Do you do any sports?
2. Have you ever have you ever been a member of any sports team? What position did you play?
3. What sports are you good at?
4. What sports were you good at when you were at school?
5. Do you keep fit? How?
6. Do you know how to play any unusual sports?
7. Do you do any winter sports? Which ones?
8. Which sports do you like to watch on TV?
9. Which sports do you dislike? Why?
10. Have you ever been to any professional sporting events? Talk about your experience.
11. What is the most popular sport in your country? Why?
12. Which winter sports are popular in your country?
13. Who is the most successful sportsman in your country? Why?
14. Do professional athletes in your country make a lot of money?
15. Are people in your country crazy about sports?

3

Write a news report about the stolen picture by Renoir according to the plan that is on the left. Use the information given below the picture. Don't forget about the title of your news report!

Introduction

Paragraph 1

summary of the event- what/ who/
when/ where

Main Body

Paragraph 2, 3, 4

Description and detailed information about event, people involved, etc

Conclusion

Final Paragraph

Comment and/or future development

the number of main body paragraphs may vary depending on the rubric.

- * Valuable Renoir painting.
- * Terrence Wagner Museum.
- * Steal late last night.



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4

Ex.1: Match up the main clauses with the right defining relative clause!

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. Cats are animals | 1. who don't eat meat. |
| b. The Internet is a medium | 2. that has a lot of desert. |
| c. A nurse is someone | 3. that like chasing mice. |
| d. Australia is a country | 4. that is popular throughout the world. |
| e. A stadium is a place | 5. that some people consider dangerous. |
| f. A journalist is a person | 6. who takes care of sick people. |
| g. Coffee is a drink | 7. where sports are played. |
| h. Vegetarians are people | 8. who writes newspaper articles. |

Ex.2: Put in the correct relative pronoun!

1. The boy mother had had the accident also had to go to the hospital.
2. The building belongs to my grandfather is very old.
3. Susan, usually talks a lot, is not coming to the party.
4. Harrod's, is famous department store in London, sells everything.
5. The pop star, had once seen on stage, was staying in the hotel opposite.
6. Everybody was fond of the presents she had bought in Paris.

Ex.3: Find the mistake and correct it:

1. The house where I was born in is now for sale.
2. Ali is the boy whose speaks English well.
3. The hotel where we slept in is excellent.
4. Muna is a girl who mother is a famous doctor.
5. Grandma remembers a time who radio shows were popular.

Ex.4: Join the sentences using the correct relative pronoun to make relative clauses. Answers will vary. Sentences can be written in several different ways.

1. Jack started school last week. He is my nephew.

.....

2. The pizza burnt my mouth. It was delicious.

.....

3. Louis gave me his bike. He has moved to Canada now.

.....

4. This phone doesn't take very good photos. I got it for my birthday.

.....

5. Mike has written a book about surfing. He is a journalist.

.....

6. The film has been a surprising success. It came out last week.

.....

Ex.5: Correct the mistakes in the use of relative clauses (underlined) that you find in the (underlined) sentences!

Some people would say that Livvy Dolan is the kind of girl, who has everything. In the early 1990s when she was only six she worked as a model. Then she started acting. Tom O'Neill, who was a well-known director at the time, cast her in the film "Monday to Thursday". But the film, which made her really famous, was "Stargazer". She played a young girl escapes her violent father by looking for new stars through her neighbour's telescope. However, Livvy, who was very famous by now started to look for something new to do.

Ex.6: Make one sentence using the correct relative pronouns to form defining or non-defining relative clauses.

1. I have got a brother called Rob. He lives in Australia. He is a doctor. My brother Rob

2. There was a strike at the car factory. It began ten days ago. It is now over. The strike at the car factory

3. I was looking for a book this morning. I have found it now. I have found

4. Amy has a son. She showed me a photograph of him. He is a policeman. Amy showed me

1**Hurricane Safety Tips**

A hurricane is a huge storm that can be up to 600 miles across. Hurricanes have strong winds that spin inward and upward, and range from 75 to 200 miles per hour. Hurricanes usually last about a week, traveling 10 to 20 miles per hour over the open ocean. The evaporating ocean water gives energy and heat to a hurricane. Hurricanes rotate counter-clockwise around the center of the storm called the “eye”. The eye of the storm is the calmest part; it has fair weather and light winds. Hurricanes only form over ocean water that is 80°F or warmer. These storms usually form between 5 to 15 degrees latitude north and south of the equator. When hurricanes hit land they bring lots of rain, high winds, and large waves that can cause a lot of damage to buildings, trees and cars.

Before a hurricane: Have a disaster plan and a pet plan ready. Before a storm threatens, contact your veterinarian or local humane society for information on preparing your pets for an emergency. Board up windows and bring in outdoor objects that could blow away. Make sure you know which county or parish you live in and know where all the evacuation routes are.

Prepare a disaster supplies kit for your home and car. Include a first aid kit, canned food and a can opener, bottled water, battery-operated radio, flashlight, protective clothing and written instructions on how to turn off electricity, gas, and water. Have a NOAA weather radio handy with plenty of batteries, so you can listen to storm advisories. Have some cash handy as well, because following a hurricane, banks and ATMs may be temporarily closed. Make sure your car is filled with gasoline.

During a hurricane: Stay away from low-lying and flood prone areas. Always stay indoors during a hurricane, because strong winds will blow things around. Leave mobile homes and to go to a shelter. If your home isn't on higher ground, go to a shelter. If emergency managers say to evacuate, then do so immediately.

After a hurricane: Stay indoors until it is safe to come out. Check for injured or trapped people, without putting yourself in danger. Watch out for flooding which can happen after a hurricane. Do not attempt to drive in flooding water. Stay away from standing water. It may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines. Don't drink tap water until officials say its safe to do so.

Ex.1: Read the passage and answer the questions:

1. Describe the hurricane, using your own word:

.....

2. How fast do hurricanes travel over open water?

.....

3. What is the "eye" of a hurricane?

.....

4. Why is it important to know where do you live exactly?

.....

5. Why is it important to have a NOAA weather radio handy with plenty of batteries?

.....

6. What should you do during a hurricane?

.....

7. The underlined pronoun (it) refers to.....

2**Hurricanes**

Task 1: Talk about the last Tsunami that happened. Describe it and the sequences that happened after it.

Task 2: What are the reasons of an earthquake? Describe them and discuss. Represent it to the class.

3

Ex.1: Classify the following sentences as: declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, or imperative.

1. Where is my shovel?
2. This is the most beautiful lawn I have ever seen.
3. Please pass the lemonade.
4. My arms ache from digging the flower beds!
5. It takes hard work to plant all of these flowers.
6. Could you please give me the hose?
7. I am going to climb that tree.
8. The view from the top of this tree is amazing.
9. I can't get down!
10. Help me get down from this tree!
11. This summer, my family will travel to Greece.
12. I am so excited!
13. Do you know where Greece is?
14. Greece is home to many archaeological monuments.
15. You should read Greek mythology.
16. Greek mythology is full of adventures and legends.
17. Hercules, Achilles, and Perseus are all heroes found in Greek mythology.
18. Reading mythology will get you excited about traveling.
19. Would you enjoy a trip to Greece?
20. Come with us.

Ex.2: Kinds of Sentences: Write the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence. Identify and label each sentence as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

1. Wash the dishes before you watch TV .
2. Did it rain very hard at your house.
3. He ate 112 pancakes during the contest .
4. I'm going to the store tomorrow .
5. Bring the peaches over here.
6. Will you help me move the sofa.
7. The noisy crowd watched the parade .
8. There's a fire in the garage.
9. Do you know who won the art contest.
10. The students made models of cabins.

4

Simple Present Passive

Ex. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. He opens the door.

.....

2. We set the table.

.....

3. She pays a lot of money.

.....

4. I draw a picture.

.....

5. They wear blue shoes.

.....

6. They don't help you.

.....

7. He doesn't open the book.

.....

8. You do not write the letter.

.....

9. Does your mum pick you up?

.....

10. Does the police officer catch the thief?

.....

1**Eid al-Fitr**

Eid al-Fitr is a Muslim holiday that marks the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting (sawm). Eid is an Arabic word meaning "festivity", while Fitr means "to break fast"; and so the holiday symbolizes the breaking of the fasting period. It is celebrated after the end of the Islamic month of Ramadan, on the first day of Shawwal.

Eid al-Fitr is sometimes also known as the "Smaller Eid" as compared to the Eid al-Adha that lasts three days following the Hajj (the pilgrimage to Mecca) and is casually referred to as the "Greater Eid"

At the end of Ramadan every Muslim is required to pay Zakat al-Fitr (a special fast breaking alm) as a token of thankfulness to God for having enabled him or her to observe the obligatory fast. Typically, on the day of the al eid Muslims generally greet each other have a small breakfast before attending a special Eid prayer hat is performed in congregation at mosques or open areas like fields, squares etc. Muslims are encouraged to dress in their best clothes (new if possible) for the occasion.

Ex.1: Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. Eid al Fitr is celebrated at the beginning of Ramadan.

☐ True. ☐ False.

2. Eid al Fitr is also called the greater Eid.

☐ True. ☐ False.

3. Muslims fast on the Eid al Fitr.

☐ True. ☐ False.

4. Muslims perform a special prayer on the day of the celebration.

☐ True. ☐ False.

2**Explain in English**

Task: Ramadan ends with the festival of Eid-ul-Fitr. This is a time for family and friends to celebrate together. How do you celebrate? Describe a festival or special day which you remember.

Ex. Use these boxes to help you plan your ideas.

I wore

I did

I visited

I felt

3

Differences Between American and British English

Ex.1: Fill in the gaps to complete the table of British English words and their American equivalents.

British	American
Biscuit	c _ _ kie
l _ rry	Truck
Puncture	f _ _ t
rubbish bin	t _ _ _ h can
single ticket	o _ e w _ _
p _ _ t box	Mailbox
t _ n	Can
cook _ _	Stove
Torch	flash l _ _ _ _

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks:

Example: In the UK, you play football; in the US, you play soccer.

1. In the UK, you eat biscuits; in the US, you eat.....
2. In the UK, you buy a return ticket; in the US, you buy a
3. In the UK, you take a lift; in the US, you take an
4. In the UK, you go to the cinema; in the US, you go to the.....
5. In the UK, you wear trousers; in the US, you wear

6. In the UK, you go on holiday; in the US, you go on
7. In the UK, you wait in a queue; in the US, you wait in a
8. In the UK, you put petrol in your car; in the US, you put
in your car.
9. In the UK, you drive a lorry; in the US, you drive a
10. In the UK, the third season is autumn; in the US, the third season
is
11. In the UK, you wear a jumper; in the US, you wear a
12. In the UK, you eat sweets; in the US, you eat
13. In the UK, you live in a flat; in the US, you live in an
14. In the UK, you live with a flatmate; in the US, you live with a
.....
15. In the UK, you eat chips; in the US, you eat
16. In the UK, you eat crisps; in the US, you eat
17. In the UK, you throw away rubbish; in the US, you throw away
.....

4

Complete the following sentences using despite or because of :

1. all the difficulties, the project started on time and was a success.
2. his lack of experience, he became a successful businessman.
3. She refused the job the low salary.
4. I couldn't get to sleep the noise.
5. being by far the oldest player, he scored three goals.
6. I was late this morning the traffic.
7. She can't drive her blindness.
8. The children slept well the noise.
9. The bank closed down the recession.
10. We stopped playing football the rain.
11. Tom went to work not feeling very well.
12. Tom is very difficult to understand his weird accent.
13. Paul moved to Paris his job.

1

Read the following text, and answer the questions below:

The City Of Peace and Power

Mecca (Makkah in Arabic) is the center of the Islamic world and the birthplace of both the Prophet Muhammad and the religion he founded. Located in the Sirat Mountains of central Saudi Arabia and 45 miles inland from the Red Sea port of Jidda (Jeddah), ancient Mecca was an oasis on the old caravan trade route that linked the Mediterranean world with South Arabia, East Africa, and South Asia. By Roman and Byzantine times it had developed into an important trade and religious center, and was known as Macoraba. The sacred land in which Mecca and Medina are located, known as the Hijaz, is the western region of the Arabian Peninsula, a narrow tract of land about 875 miles long east of the Red Sea with the Tropic of Cancer running through its center. The land is called Hijaz, meaning barrier, because its backbone, the Sarat Mountains consist of volcanic peaks and natural depressions creating a stark and rugged environment dominated by intense sunlight and little rain fall.



Q1. Where is Mecca located?

.....

Q2. What is the name is the sacred land in which Mecca and Madina are located?

.....

Q3. What do the Sirat Mountains consist of?

.....

Q4. What does the underlined pronoun ' its' refer to?

.....

2

Task 1: Talk about three holy places in Islam. Describe them, and talk about their importance for Muslims.

Task 2: Talk about the holy places in your countries.

3

Passive (simple Past passive)

Ex.1: Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. She sang a song. →

2. Somebody hit me. →

3. We stopped the bus. →

4. A thief stole my car. →

5. They didn't let him go. →

6. She didn't win the prize. →

7. They didn't make their beds. →

8. I did not tell them. →

9. Did you tell them? →

10. Did he send the letter? →

Ex.2: Rewrite the given sentences in passive voice.

1. She bought four apples.

.....

2. We won the match.

.....

3. The man stole the blue car.

.....

4. The police arrested the thieves.

.....

5. The dog bit the old lady.

.....

6. Sami and Rami ate five hamburgers.

.....

7. The teacher taught the children.

.....

8. Victoria rode the brown horse.

.....

9. Grandmother told good stories.

.....

Ex.3: Look each at of the sentences below and decide whether they are written in British English (B), American English (A), or if they would be the same in both types of English (AB).

1. Did you get a single or a return? ()
2. It's a really busy, noisy road – there are trucks going past all the time. ()
3. She lives on the first floor, so you won't have to go up any stairs. ()
4. Shall I just put this stuff in the trash can? ()
5. I got a puncture when I was cycling to work yesterday. ()
6. My dad works as a janitor at the local school. ()
7. I went to the shop to buy five tins of peaches and some biscuits. ()
8. It's one of the biggest cities in Europe. ()
9. Excuse me, could we have the check please? ()
10. Yes, thank you, the meal was excellent. ()
11. It's dark out there, so take a torch. ()
12. I'm going to have to clean this windshield – I can hardly see out of it. If you could just bring me some water, I'll use the cloth I've got in the trunk. ()
13. That bag looks far too heavy for you to carry. ()
14. I need to get this bag repaired because the zip's broken. ()
15. It's about twenty minutes on the subway. ()

1

Read the following text, and answer the questions below:

Economics

Economics is the social science that studies economic activity to gain an understanding of the processes that govern the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in an exchange economy.

The term economics comes from the Ancient Greek οἰκονομία (oikonomia, "management of a household, administration") from οἶκος (oikos, "house") and νόμος (nomos, "custom" or "law"), hence "rules of the house(hold for good management)". 'Political economy' was the earlier name for the subject, but economists in the late 19th century suggested "economics" as a shorter term for "economic science" to establish itself as a separate discipline outside of political science and other social sciences.

Economics focuses on the behavior and interactions of economic agents and how economies work. Consistent with this focus, primary textbooks often distinguish between microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics examines the behavior of basic elements in the economy, including individual agents and markets, their interactions, and the outcomes of interactions. Individual agents may include, for example, households, firms, buyers, and sellers. Macroeconomics analyzes the entire economy (meaning aggregated production, consumption, savings, and investment) and issues affecting it, including unemployment of resources (labor, capital, and land), inflation, economic growth, and the public policies that address these issues (monetary, fiscal, and other policies).

Besides the traditional concern in production, distribution, and consumption in an economy, economic analysis may be applied throughout society, as in business, finance, health care, and government. Economic analyses may also be applied to such diverse subjects as crime, education, the family, law, politics, religion, social institutions, war, and science; by considering the economic aspects of these subjects. Education, for example, requires time,

effort, and expenses, plus the foregone income and experience, yet these losses can be weighted against future benefits education may bring to the agent or the economy. At the turn of the 21st century, the expanding domain of economics in the social sciences has been described as economic imperialism.

Q1: what does the term economics mean?

.....

Q2. Where dose the term economics come from?

.....

Q3. What does economics focus on?

.....

Q4. What is microeconomics?

.....

Q5. What is macroeconomics?

.....

2

Task 1: Talk about the economy in the developing countries.

Task 2: Talk about the effect of the environment on the economical development.

3**Prepositional phrases exercise**

EX.1: Read the sentences and choose the correct answer:

1. the bad weather, we went on a school picnic.

- a. in spite of b. instead of c. although

2. My mother is never pleased with my grades although I get nothing less than a 'B'.

- a. in spite of b. rather than c. although

3. I live in the mountains in the city.

- a. in spite of b. rather than c. although

4.the pain in his leg he completed the marathon.

- a. In spite b. Despite c. Instead of

5. I bought a used car a new one.

- a. Although b. instead of c. in spite of

EX.2: Complete the sentences with your own words correctly:

1. Although I was tired,
2. I walked home in spite of.....
3. Despite his age.....
4. I will try to make friends instead of
5. I always picture myself driving a van instead of
.....
6. I stayed in bed all day instead of
7. I ignored her question rather than
8. Maybe he'd rather listen.....