

EXPO'E'

Excellent Production of

ENGLISH

F2

Professional

Level II

المحترف - المستوى الثاني



Work Book

EinStylo

1

Travelling

Read the following text. Answer the questions below:

Hi there! My name's Max and I love to travel around the world .

Every year, I visit a different country because I like to see new places and try different food. Wherever I go, I always bring my camera with me because I love taking pictures of scenery and sightseeing.

Although I love going on adventures, I don't like flying on planes because I hate sitting in the same place for a long time. So when I'm on the plane, I like to pass the time by reading books and listening to music. When I visit exotic countries like Africa, I love to go on jungle safaris and to watch wild animals like lions, tigers and monkeys. I enjoy being outdoors and camping under the stars and I always hate coming back home!

1. Does Max like travelling around the world? Justify.

.....

2. Why does Max always bring his camera with him?

.....

3. Why does Max hate travelling on planes?

.....

4. What does Max do when he goes to Africa?

.....

2

Task1: Ask and answer Yes/ No questions. These questions might help you:

- a)? (you / cherries)
 yes,
 b)? (Mary / oranges)
 No,

Task2: Ask your family members about the things they prefer. Then represent it to the class. The following table might help you:

	Love	Like	Don't like	Can't stand	Hate	Have never tried
Watching TV						
Swimming						
Singing						
Skiing						
Skating						
Reading						
Walking						
Jogging						
Driving a car						
Fishing						
Sunbathing						
Travelling						
Boxing						
Knitting						
Cooking						
Ice-cream						
English						
Horror films						
Tea						
Chocolate						

3

Preferences:

Complete the sentences using the information. Don't forget to use some of these verbs: like, love, enjoy, prefer, hate.

a) Tim ☒ (salad) but ☒ (soup).

b) Susan ☒ (ice-cream) but ☒ (lettuce).

c) I ☒ fish but ☒ (meat).

d) My mother ☒ tea but ☒ (coffee).

4

Phrasal Verbs:

Ex.1: Rewrite each sentence replacing the underlined word with a phrasal verb:

get on / get over / head for / join in / live up to
run out of / put forward / put up
put up with / stand for

1. There isn't any juice left.

.....

2. What's the meaning of UE?

.....

3. The window in my bedroom needs to be fixed.

.....

4. My brother was seriously ill, but he has recovered now.

.....

5. The show wasn't as good as we expected.

.....

6. What exactly are they suggesting?

.....

7. When the party began everyone took part.

.....

8. The plane is going in the direction of Lisbon.

.....

9. We can't tolerate such heat.

.....

Ex.2: Complete the following sentences with suitable phrasal verbs and correct their tense if necessary.

**check out / go on / call back / have on / look for
settle down / slow down / look forward to
write down / check in**

1. The sun isn't always shining, but life must.....
2. I a blue skirt and a green shirt yesterday.
3. Guests must.....by 6.00 p.m.
4. I'm seeing Mary and John again, aren't you?
5. All passengers tried to at the same time.
6. My mother isn't here. Can you later?
7. I'm going to travel before and starting a new job.
8. The plant growth.....by the lack of rain.
9. Before I began writing my book, I.....my ideas.
10. Where have you been? I've been you everywhere.

1**Forests**

Read the following text. Answer the questions below:

The most important inhabitants of a forest are the trees. They provide all kinds of animals with homes, food, and a place to escape from predators.

Forests often get their name from the most common tree that grows there, from the steamy teak forests in the tropical regions to the pine forests in the cold north.

Insects like millipedes, worms, and other small creatures help parts of trees and other plants rot into the soil. They live on the forest floor.

The next layer of the forest is called the herb layer which is where ferns and small flowers grow. The understory of the forest is made up of bushes, shrubs and small trees.

Tall tree trunks covered in vines and creepers make up the next layer. The canopy is the uppermost part of the forest and is home to 50% of all plant species.

Forests are full of insects, birds, and many more creatures.

Long-eared owl:

During the night, the long-eared owl swoops silently among the trees and roosts in the trees by day.

They feed on small mammals such as mice and voles.

Lemur:

Lemurs are related to monkeys and there are 22 different kinds. They live in trees in Madagascar, an island in Africa. These small creatures only weigh 60 grams!

Tanager:

Paradise tanagers live in the rainforest canopy. They are noisy, colourful birds that feed on insects and fruit.

Arrow-poison Frog:

The rainforests in South America are home to the arrow-poison frog. They spend their lives in the trees and lay their eggs in pools of rain. They have deadly poison in their skin.

Woodchuck:

Woodchucks, also called groundhogs, are part of the squirrel family. They spend their day searching for roots, seeds and small insects. They hibernate during the winter.

Sloth:

Sloths live in Central and South America and hang from tree branches with their long, curved claws. They move so slowly that green plants called algae grow on their coats.

1. How do the trees in a forest help the animals that live there?

.....

2. Name two insects that live on the forest floor?

.....

3. Lavender and periwinkle are types of shrubs. Can you think of two types of trees?

.....

4. Write down three characteristics of birds.

.....

5. Long-eared owls are nocturnal animals. What does 'nocturnal' mean?

.....

6. Choose the correct answer. Madagascar is an island in

1. America

2. Australia

3. Africa

4. Asia

7. What is another name for a woodchuck?

.....

8. Write down three things that a woodchuck likes to eat?

.....

9. Unscramble the word below.

n o y p c a _ _ _ _ _

10. If one lemur weighs 60 gms, how much would eight lemurs weigh?

.....

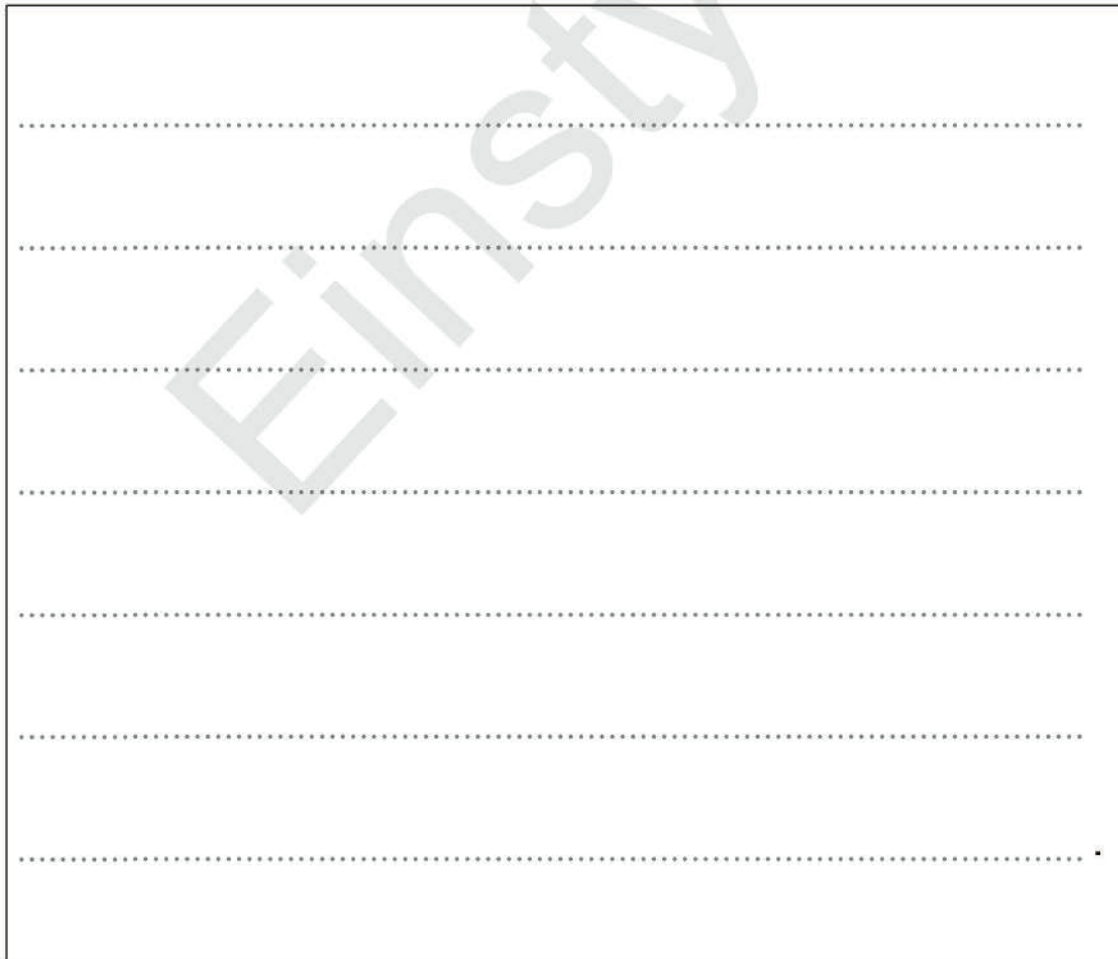
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Task1: Talk about forests in your country. Do people take care of them? Do you personally visit forests? What things do you like in there? What is the most popular forest in your area? What is it popular for?

Task2: Do you have any natural reservations in your country? What are their names? What do they preserve? Why do we have such reservations? Express and represent to your classmates.

3

Task: Write briefly how we can keep our environment clean.



4

Mood for Grammar:

Ex.1: Point out the verbs in the following sentences and name their moods and tenses:

1. The river flows under the bridge.

.....

2. I will do the work tonight.

.....

3. He told me that he had finished the work.

.....

4. God bless you!

.....

5. I am hoping to get a rise soon.

.....

6. Do sit down.

.....

7. I wish I had passed the test.

.....

8. I would rather you stayed till tomorrow.

.....

9. I will have plenty of time tomorrow.

.....

10. Be nice, sweet child.

.....

11. It has been raining since last night.

.....

12. He takes great pride in his work.

.....

13. It is time we started.

.....

14. By this time tomorrow I will have reached my home.

.....

Ex.2: Indicative Mood or Subjunctive Mood? Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. They treat her as if she their daughter.

☐ is ☐ was ☐ were ☐ has been

2. Take an umbrella. It looks as if it rain.

☐ is going to ☐ was going to ☐ were going to ☐ might be

3. She described that place as if she.....it before.

- ☐ visited ☐ has visited ☐ had visited ☐ were visiting

4. Would you like to go to the cinema tonight? – Well,
I'd rather.....a new TV show.

- ☐ watch ☐ watched ☐ had watched ☐ would watch

5. It is time you a better job.

- ☐ find ☐ found ☐ had found ☐ would find

6. It's high time he smoking.

- ☐ stop ☐ stops ☐ stopped ☐ had stopped

7. I'm going shopping. If I enough money left, I'll buy a couple
of toys for you.

- ☐ have ☐ had ☐ have had ☐ had had

8. If I a chance to see her again, maybe I could explain every-
thing.

- ☐ have ☐ had ☐ have had ☐ had had

9. If only I how to find her now!

- ☐ know ☐ knew ☐ had known ☐ would know

10. Suppose he elected last year. Do you think he would have
approved this project?

- ☐ was ☐ were ☐ has been ☐ had been

1**Scientific Expressions**

A: Carbon dioxide and other air pollution that is collecting in the atmosphere like a thickening blanket, trapping the sun's heat and causing the planet to warm up. Coal-burning power plants are the largest U.S. source of carbon dioxide pollution -- they produce 2.5 billion tons every year. Automobiles, the second largest source, create nearly 1.5 billion tons of CO₂ annually.

B: Yes. Although local temperatures fluctuate naturally, over the past 50 years the average global temperature has increased at the fastest rate in recorded history. And experts think the trend is accelerating: the 10 hottest years on record have all occurred since 1990. Scientists say that unless we curb global warming emissions, average U.S. temperatures could be 3 to 9 degrees higher by the end of the century.

C: Global warming doesn't create hurricanes, but it does make them stronger and more dangerous. Because the ocean is getting warmer, tropical storms can pick up more energy and become more powerful. So global warming could turn, say, a category 3 storm into a much more dangerous category 4 storm. In fact, scientists have found that the destructive potential of hurricanes has greatly increased along with ocean temperature over the past 35 years.

D: Yes. Global warming is a complex phenomenon, and its full-scale impacts are hard to predict far in advance. But each year scientists learn more about how global warming is affecting the planet, and many agree that certain consequences are likely to occur if current trends continue.

E: It's simple: By reducing pollution from vehicles and power plants. Right away, we should put existing technologies for building cleaner cars and more modern electricity generators into widespread use. We can increase our reliance on renewable energy sources such as wind, sun and geothermal. And we can manufacture more efficient appliances and conserve energy.

F: There are many simple steps you can take right now to cut global warming pollution. Make conserving energy a part of your daily routine. Each time you choose a compact fluorescent light bulb over an incandescent bulb, for example, you'll lower your energy bill and keep nearly 700 pounds of carbon dioxide out of the air over the bulb's lifetime. By opting for a refrigerator with the Energy Star label -- indicating it uses at least 15 percent less energy than the federal requirement -- over a less energy-efficient model, you can reduce carbon dioxide pollution by nearly a ton in total.

Ex.: Match the question with the answer. Only 5 out of 6 paragraphs have a question. What could be the question for the paragraph left out?

1. What causes global warming?

Paragraph (.....)

2. Is the earth really getting hotter?

Paragraph (.....)

3. Is global warming making hurricanes worse?

Paragraph (.....)

4. Is there really cause for serious concern?

Paragraph (.....)

5. How can we cut global warming pollution?

Paragraph (.....)

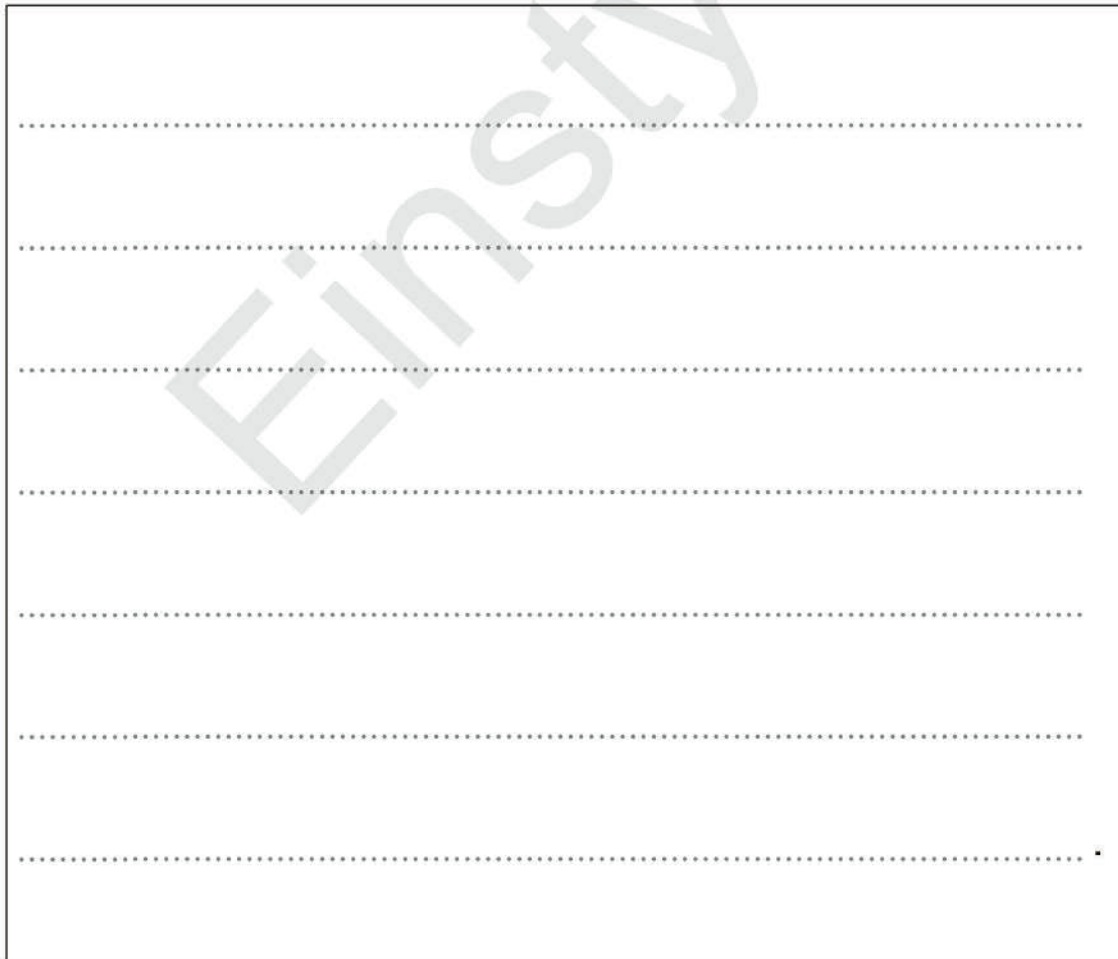
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Task1: Talk about global warming; its factors, the results and dangers of it, how people act towards it, and what governments do to stop it. Represent to your class.

Task2: What makes the world a better place? Talk about all the things human can do to help keeping the world with its environment., climate and weather safe. Represent to your class.

3

Task: Write about global warming and how it affects on the environment.



4**Present Continuous Passive:**

Ex.1: Write the following sentences into passive voice.
(present continuous passive)

1. The cat is tearing the new book.

.....

2. Is the agent chasing the criminal?

.....

3. We are collecting the donations at the moment.

.....

4. They are washing my car now.

.....

5. Mr. Barber is handing out the exam papers.

.....

6. Who is checking the passports?

.....

7. GPS is calculating the route to your destination.

.....

Ex.2: Change the active verbs to passive verbs in the sentences below.

1. The people are discussing politics.

Politics by the people.

2. Martin is painting the house.

The house by Martin.

3. Tina was cleaning the classroom.

The classroom by Tina.

4. Alfredo was smashing the aluminum cans.

The aluminum cans by Alfredo.

5. The students are writing compositions.

Compositions by the students.

6. Sara was holding an umbrella.

The umbrella by Sara.

7. The teacher was helping the students.

The students by the teacher.

8. Frank is locking all the doors.

All the doors by Frank.

1**Political Issues**

Read the text below. And answer the following questions:

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions from UN Member States. UNRWA also receives some funding from the Regular Budget of the United Nations, which is used mostly for international staffing costs.

The Agency's services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, micro-finance and emergency assistance, including in times of armed conflict.

ESTABLISHMENT

Following the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict, UNRWA was established by United Nations General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees. The Agency began operations on 1 May 1950.

In the absence of a solution to the Palestine refugee problem, the General Assembly has repeatedly renewed UNRWA's mandate, most recently extending it until 30 June 2017.

PALESTINE REFUGEES

UNRWA is unique in terms of its long-standing commitment to one group of refugees. It has contributed to the welfare and human development of four generations of Palestine refugees, defined as "persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948, and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict." The descendants of Palestine refugee males, including legally adopted children, are also eligible for registration.

UNRWA services are available to all those living in its areas of operations who meet this definition, who are registered with the Agency and who need assistance. When the Agency began operations in 1950, it was responding to the needs of about 750,000 Palestine refugees. Today, some 5 million Palestine refugees are eligible for UNRWA services.

Q1. What is UNRWA?

.....

Q2. When was the UNRWA established?

.....

Q3. Why was the UNRWA established?

.....

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

.....

2

Task1: Talk about the effects of discrimination on human beings all over the world.

Task2: What solutions has Islam provided to end the discrimination in all its pictures.

Task3: Political Nightmares - Interviewing and discussion.

- Students are splitted into 2 groups - a group of journalists and a group of politicians.

Foreign Minister

- 1) On a visit to Latin America you were quoted as saying, 'I wish I had studied Latin at school then I might be able to understand you guys.'
- 2) You thought East Timor was in Scotland.
- 3) On a visit to America you thought that the Vice President was a waiter and asked him to get you a cup of tea.
- 4) When asked your opinion on China you were Quoted as saying, 'I don't know much about the country but the people make great servants. Very hard-working.'
- 5) In a recent interview with the French Foreign Minister you offended him and he called you 'xenophobic' to which you replied, 'Sorry, I don't speak French.'

Home Secretary

- 1) One day after you gave a speech on the importance of parents to teach their children morals your son was convicted for selling drugs.
- 2) When you were younger you were a supporter of capital punishment.
- 3) When asked Your opinion on the wrongful imprisonment of the Birmingham Six you said, 'Yes, that was a shame but we can't get it right all the time.'
- 4) On a recent visit to Wales you were quoted as saying 'Wales is a beautiful country it's a pity about the people.'
- 5) In a debate on equal rights you said, 'Women don't have the strength to survive prison life.'

Education Minister

- 1) You talk about the importance and good standard of state schools but both your children attend private schools.
- 2) On a visit to a school in Hackney (a depressed area) you were quoted as saying 'I've never met so many ill-mannered children, they should be placed in a borstal.'
- 3) When asked about increasing class sizes in schools you replied '25, 35 - what's the difference?'
- 4) You were quoted as saying, 'Mixed Schools are a bad idea because the girls distract the boys.'
- 5) When a Cambridge professor allowed his students to use American spelling you said, 'This man should be sacked for a lack of patriotism, he obviously has no love of language.'

Health Minister

- 1) You talk about the need for people to stop smoking due to the cost for the NHS but smoke yourself.
- 2) When asked about the ever increasing waiting list for patients you were quoted as saying, 'Well, it's not my fault that people keep getting sick!'
- 3) In a debate on care for the disabled you said, 'The thing with disabled people is that they can't do the same things as you or I.'
- 4) When asked what the government planned to do to reduce the amount of hours worked by nurses and doctors you were quoted as saying, 'They should be grateful that they've got a job.'
- 5) You believe that there should be a move towards more private health care with a reduction in the public sector.

Politicians

You are about to be interviewed by a journalist who has a reputation for embarrassing politicians and exposing their faults. If this interview goes badly you could be in danger of losing your job. Luckily someone who works for you managed to steal a copy of the journalists notes. You have ten minutes to think about the questions that the journalist is likely to ask you and to think of suitable answers that will hopefully save your job.

Journalists

You are about to interview a top politician and are keen to expose he/she as being inadequate for the job they do. The government has been under increasing pressure recently and cannot afford any more mistakes. You have worked very hard gathering information that these politicians would like to forget. This is a your big chance to enhance your reputation and further your career.

3

Task: Compare between the roles politicians and Journalists do in politics.



Reported Speech:**4**

Ex.1: Complete the sentences in reported speech.

1. Salim said, "I love this town."

Salim said

2. "I can't drive a lorry," he said.

He said

3. "Be nice to your brother," he said.

He asked me

4. "Don't be nasty," he said.

He urged me

5. "Don't waste your money" she said.

She told the boys

6. "I always wake up early," he said.

He said

7. "You should revise your lessons," he said.

He advised the students

Ex.2: Choose the correct answer:

1. Sami said, 'I want to visit my friends this weekend.'
 - a) Sami said he wants to visit his friends that weekend.
 - b) Sami said he wanted to visit his friends that weekend.
 - c) Sami said he wanted to visit his friends this weekend.

2. Jameel said, 'I'm studying English a lot at the moment.'
 - a) Jameel said he was studying English a lot at that moment.
 - b) Jameel said he was studying English a lot at the moment.
 - c) Jameel said I was studying English a lot at that moment.

3. They said, 'We've lived here for a long time.'
 - a) They said they have lived there for a long time.
 - b) They said they lived here for a long time.
 - c) They said they had lived there for a long time.

4. 'I get up every morning at seven o'clock.', Ahmad said.
 - a) Ahmad said he got up every morning at seven o'clock.
 - b) Ahmad said I got up every morning at seven o'clock.
 - c) Ahmad said he had got up every morning at seven o'clock

Ex.3: Rewrite each sentence as indirect speech, beginning as shown:

1. 'You can't park here.'

The police officer told Jack

2. 'I'll see you in the morning, Helen.'

Peter told Helen

3. 'I'm taking the 5.30 train tomorrow evening.'

Janet said

4. 'The trousers have to be ready this afternoon.'

Paul told the dry-cleaners

5. 'I left my umbrella here two days ago.'

Susan told them

6. 'The parcel ought to be here by the end of next week.'

Brian said

7. 'I like this hotel very much.'

Diana told me

8. 'I think it's going to rain tonight.'

William said

Ex.4: Rewrite each question in indirect speech, beginning as shown:

Example: 1. 'What time does the film start, Peter?'

I asked Peter what time the film started.

2. 'Do you watch television every evening, Chris?'

The interviewer asked

3. 'Why did you apply for this job?' asked the sales manager.

The sales manager asked me

4. 'Are you taking much money with you to France?'

My bank manager wanted to know

5. 'When will I know the results of the examination?'

Maria asked the examiner

6. 'Are you enjoying your flight?'

The flight attendant asked me

7. 'How does the photocopier work?'

I asked the salesman

8. 'Have you ever been to Japan, Paul?'

Sue asked Paul

1**Email**

Read the text below. And answer the following questions:

A couple from Minneapolis decided to go to Florida for a long weekend to thaw out during one particularly icy cold winter. They both had jobs, and had difficulty coordinating their travel schedules. It was decided the husband would fly to Florida on a Thursday, and his wife would follow him the next day. Upon arriving as planned, the husband checked into the hotel. There he decided to open his laptop and send his wife an e-mail back in Minneapolis. However, he accidentally left off one letter in her address and sent the e-mail without noticing his error.

In the mean time:

In Houston, a widow had just returned from her husband's funeral. He was a minister of many years who had been "called home to glory" following a heart attack (died immediately). The widow checked her e-mail, expecting messages from family and friends. Upon reading the first message, she fainted and fell to the floor. The widow's son rushed into the room, found his mother on the floor and saw the computer screen which read:

To: My loving Wife

From: Your Departed Husband

Subject: I've arrived!

I've just arrived and have been checked in. I see that everything has been prepared for your arrival tomorrow. Looking forward to seeing you then. Hope your journey is as uneventful as mine was.

P.S. Sure is hot down here.

Q1. Where are the couple from?

.....

Q2. Why didn't the couple travel together?

.....

Q3. Who received the e-mail sent from the husband?

.....

Q4. Why was the widow from Huston surprised when receiving that e-mail?

.....

Q5. What does the underlined pronoun 'I' refer to?

.....

2

Task: Write about a day you'd like to forget.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Reported Speech-Reported Questions:**3**

Change these direct questions into reported speech:

1. "Where is he?"

She asked me

2. "What are you doing?"

She asked me

3. "Why did you go out last night?"

She asked me

4. "Who was that beautiful woman?"

She asked me

5. "How is your mother?"

She asked me

6. "What are you going to do at the weekend?"

She asked me

7. "Where will you live after graduation?"

She asked me

8. "What were you doing when I saw you?"

She asked me

9. "How was the journey?"

She asked me

10. "How often do you go to the cinema?"

She asked me

11. "Do you live in London?"

She asked me

12. "Did he arrive on time?"

She asked me

13. "Have you been to Paris?"

She asked me

14. "Can you help me?"

She asked me

15. "Are you working tonight?"

She asked me

16. "Will you come later?"

She asked me

17. "Do you like coffee?"

She asked me

18. "Is this the road to the station?"

She asked me

19. "Did you do your homework?"

She asked me

20. "Have you studied reported speech before?"

She asked me

1**Information Technology**

If you want a brief history of information technology, here is one. Humans were the first "computers". Then machines were invented to carry out the computational tasks. Now these machines have given way to new form of information technology. Information has become accessible from anywhere.

Information technology deals with the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of vocal, pictorial, textual and numerical information by a microelectronics-based combination of computing and telecommunications. Thanks to the continuous development of computers, the original computing systems became minicomputers and later personal computers took the lead. Nowadays, mobile phones are dethroning the personal computer and computing is evolving faster to become disembodied more like a cloud, becoming accessible more easily whenever needed. Information technology in this sense has transformed people and companies and has allowed digital technology to influence society and economy alike.

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

1. Information technology is changing principally because of:
 - a) the changing needs
 - b) new technological advances

2. According to the author the first computers were:

- a) calculators
- b) humans

3. Development of information technology is the result of:

- a) advances in computing systems
- b) development of machinery in general

4. Computing systems are taking the form of clouds means:

- a) computers have become smaller
- b) computing power will be disembodied.

2

Task1: NANOTECHNOLOGY Walk around the class and talk to other students about nanotechnology. Change partners often.

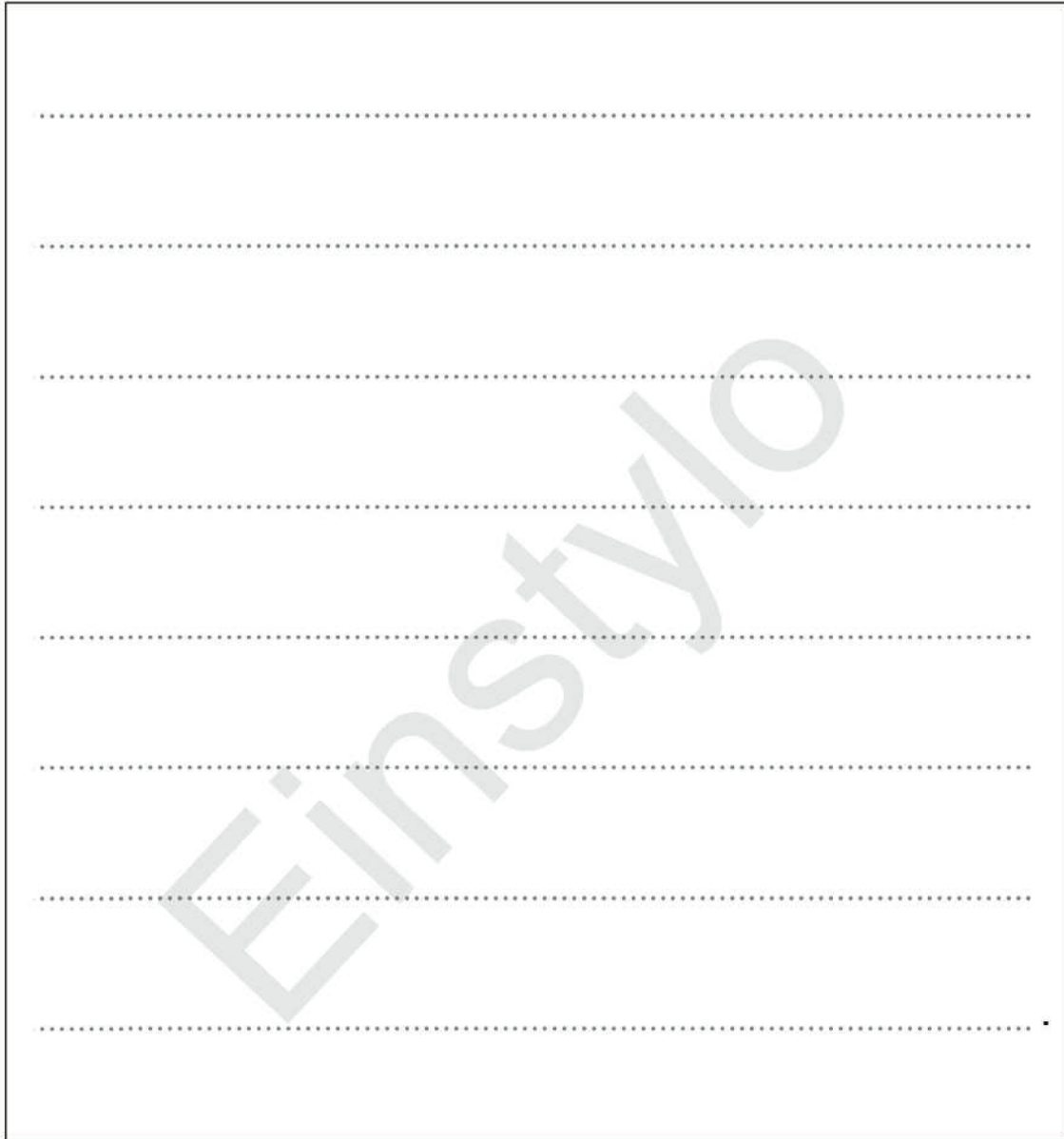
Task2: CHAT In pairs / groups, decide which of these topics or words from the article are most interesting and which are most boring.

scientists / genius / molecules / billionth / world-record holder / carbon / surgery / electric motor / convert energy / chemical reactions / mind-boggling / miniscule

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3

Task1: Write about nanotechnology for 10 minutes. Correct your partner's paper.



Task2: STUDENT NANOTECHNOLOGY SURVEY

Write five GOOD questions about nanotechnology in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

4

Coordinating Conjunctions and Correlative Conjunctions

Ex.1: Read the following sentences and then fill in the coordinating conjunction that best expresses the relationship between the two clauses. Don't forget punctuation.

and ,but ,for ,or ,so

1. My daughter wants to be a computer programmer she spends all her spare time on the computer.

2. Ron dared not ride the ski lift heights made him feel sick.

3. Kulwinder's living room is cozy her guests always gather in the kitchen.

4. Meet me at home meet me at school.

5. My first week on the job was terrible my boss told me so.

Identifying Correlative Conjunctions

Ex.2: Identify the correlative conjunctions you find in the following sentences.

1. Neither Simon nor this large crowd truly understands the nature of power.

2. At the antique store I found not only George Washington's first sword, but also the uniform he wore while in the Virginia militia.

.....

3. Reading either Melville or Orwell would be better than reading that pulp fiction you have been buying.

.....

4. Both The Lord of the Rings and The Chronicles of Narnia were written decades ago.

.....

5. Not only did your cousin burn down the barn, but he also wrecked the car.

.....

6. Those representatives attended both Grinnell College and Yale Law School.

.....

7. I can see neither the mountains nor the foothills from my vantage point.

.....

8. If you must go, either ride the bus or take the taxi to reach your destination.

.....

9. Both softball and fishing are popular summer activities in this area.

.....

10. If you buy now, you get not only the Juice Master 9000 but also a set of six juice glasses.

.....

Understanding Correlative Conjunctions

Ex.3: Combine each pair of sentences below with the correlative conjunction indicated in parentheses.

1. I like to play Monopoly. My cousin also likes to play Monopoly.
(both/and)

.....
..... •

2. The dog did not jump over the barrier. It did not jump through the hoop. (neither/nor)

.....
..... •

3. Your book could be on the table. It could be under the sofa. (either/or)

.....
..... •

4. We found the movie to be boring. We also thought it was interminably long. (not only/but also)

.....
..... •

5. That boy isn't a good hitter. He isn't a good fielder either. (neither/nor)

.....
..... •

6. Dave's aspiration is to be a writer. His other aspiration is to be a painter. (not only/but also)

.....

.....

7. To be a Navy Seal you must be physically fit. You must be mentally sharp too. (both/and)

.....

.....

8. Before the performance Tina was excited. She was also nervous. (not only/but also)

.....

.....

9. Cake could be served at the party. Pie could be served at the party. (either/or)

.....

.....

10. Tom can't figure out the problem. Cameron can't figure out the problem. (neither/nor)

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1**Reading Comprehension - Films**

Develop your reading skills. Read the following text and answer the comprehension questions

Graphing drawings or miniature models using traditional animation techniques; by means of CGI (Computer Generated imagery) and computer animation; or by a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects. The process of filmmaking is both an art and an industry.

Films usually include an optical soundtrack, which is a graphic recording of the spoken words, music and other sounds that are to accompany the images. It runs along a portion of the film exclusively reserved for it and is not projected.

Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures. They reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular **entertainment**, and a powerful medium for educating—or indoctrinating—citizens. The visual basis of film gives it a universal power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles to translate the dialog into the language of the viewer.

The individual images that make up a film are called frames. During projection, a rotating shutter causes intervals of darkness as each frame in turn is moved into position to be projected, but the viewer does not notice the interruptions because of an effect known as persistence of vision, whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of a second after the source has been removed. The perception of motion is due to a psychological effect called beta movement.

The name "film" originates from the fact that photographic film (also called film stock) has historically been the medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, moving picture, photo-play and flick. The most common term in the United States is movie, while in Europe film is preferred. Terms for the field in general include the big screen, the silver screen, the movies and cinema; the latter is commonly used in scholarly texts and critical essays, especially by European writers. In early years, the word sheet was sometimes used instead of screen.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Computer Generated Imagery is one of the techniques used to create films.
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. Soundtracks are projected with the film.
 - a) True
 - b) False
3. Persistence of vision makes it possible for the viewer to see the interruptions between the images.
 - a) True
 - b) False
4. The origin of the term film originates from the art of photography.
 - a) True
 - b) False

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Task: Complete the text

For this homework you will watch a movie and fill out this report.

You can also watch a TV show if you like. Enjoy! Movie Title

..... Country of Origin Genre

..... Actors

..... Director

..... Rating (PG, PG-13, R)

..... Write a summary of
what happened in the movie

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..... Write a review of the movie. Write at least
ten sentences. What did you like about the movie? What did you
not like about the movie? Describe the style of the movie. Was it
interesting, exciting, boring, funny, etc.

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3**Subordinating Conjunctions**

Choose from among these subordinating conjunctions to complete each sentence:

although	as long as	because	even if
so that	unless	until	while

1. She has decided to move to Portland there are more opportunities for employment in that city.
2. You can borrow my car you agree to be very careful with it.
3. They'll have a good corn harvest this year it rains a lot and prevents them from harvesting their crops.
4. Our neighbor is going to buy a gun she can protect herself from intruders who break into her apartment.
5. he can save a lot of money by taking the bus, Russ still drives his car into the city every day.
6. Ronald is going to finish his homework it takes him all night.
7. My daughter can't wait she gets her new bike.
8. Stay in the car I go into the store. I'll be right back.

9. It's a good idea to go to college for four years
it's possible to get a good job without a degree.
10. he's overweight, Tony eats a lot of food
before he goes to bed. That's not healthy.
11. The police can't arrest the suspect in the crime
they have more evidence against him.
12. Tim's parents will let him have his own car he
pays for his own insurance and doesn't get into any trouble with it.
13. Terry was talking on the phone and not
paying attention, her kids were making a big mess in the kitchen.
14. the police caught him driving while drunk, he
lost his license.
15. Hubert's wife will have to get a job they can
afford to pay their mortgage and other expenses.
16. You shouldn't accept a ride in a car from someone
..... you know the person really well.
17. Rogelio needs to see a doctor his back is
really bothering him a lot.
18. Jorge Shrubino was not a popular leader in his country
..... he had support from the business
community.
19. Tanya and Uri have agreed not to move in together
..... they get married.
20. The teacher got angry because the students were talking
..... he was trying to teach the class.