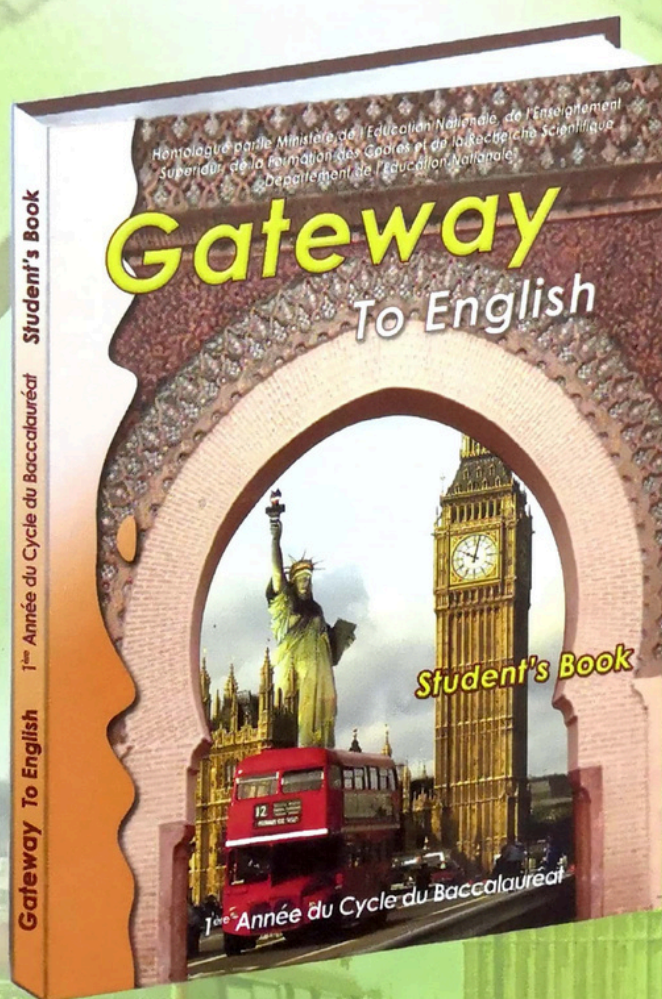


CONFORME AU PROGRAMME OFFICIEL DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE,
DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR, DE LA FORMATION DES CADRES ET DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE.
DÉPARTEMENT DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE

Gateway

To English



Workbook

1^{ère} Année du Cycle du Baccalauréat

Gateway

To English

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Workbook

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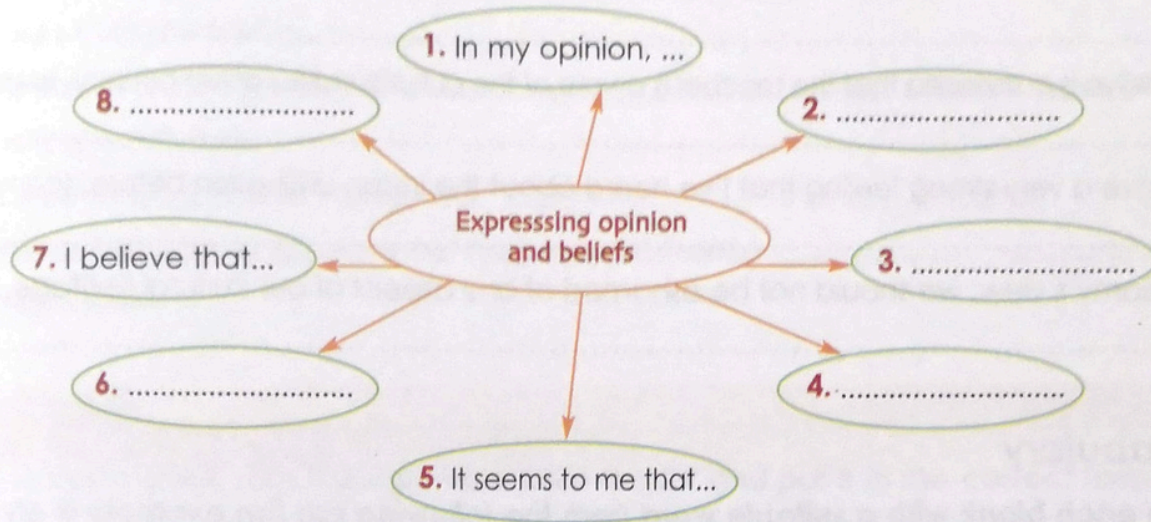
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Unit 1 : Our Cultural Heritage

Communication: Expressing beliefs and opinion

A. Complete the following diagram with expressions used to express opinion and beliefs. (examples are given)



B. React to the following questions by expressing your opinion or your beliefs.

1. Do Indians believe in superstition?
2. What do you think of Jamaa Lafna Square?
3. Are you in favour of preserving national traditions?
4. What are your views on Moroccan arts and crafts?
5. Are you for or against carpets manufacturing?

C. Complete the following sentences using the appropriate expressions of opinion or belief from the list:

I'm convinced - She maintains - I feel - I reckon - I doubt - I suspect

1. I have seen that painting somewhere before. (very strong feeling that you're right)
2. that she is a specialist in world cultures, but I'm not convinced.
3. girls shouldn't be forced to work in carpet factories and drop out of school.
4. the young couple are rich enough to give a big traditional wedding ceremony. (I am sure that will happen soon).
5. we'll ever see total world recognition and respect of the native cultures. (don't believe)
6. most people give importance to their national cultures. (this is my point of view)

Unit 1

D. Rewrite these sentences using the verbs in brackets.

1. I've always suspected that some of the antiques exhibited for sale are imitations. (doubt)
2. My view has always been that people should be proud of their cultural heritage. (reckon)
3. Kamilya is convinced that the teacher is aware of the cultural values of her country. (maintain)
4. I have a very strong feeling that I've heard about the Incan civilisation before. (convince)
5. In Samy's view, we should not be ashamed of any aspect of our cultural heritage. (feel)

Vocabulary

A. Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the following list: (an example is given)

varied - lifestyles - products - tradition - business - wedding - ceremonial - ceremonies - festivities - festival

Morocco has a **1. varied** and rich culture. There are different **2.**, crafts, architecture and clothes depending on which area you are in. Almost each area has its wedding **3.** The most famous **4.** tradition takes place in Imilchil. Every year, people from the various mountain tribes in the Atlas mountains meet at a special place for the Imilchil Moussem. This moussem which takes place in September is primarily a massive souk where 3000 or more people gather to sell and trade their **5.** This Moussem is not only a place for **6.**, but it's also the place of the largest fair in the country. Women arrive in **7.** clothes and spend time flirting and getting to know their would-be husbands during the **8.** and dances. Many of them already know each other. Then, near the end of the **9.**, the marriage **10.** begin and several marriages are celebrated simultaneously.

B. Match the words in column A with the ones in Column B. (an example is given)

Column A
1. cultural
2. pre-arranged
3. wedding
4. historical
5. musical
6. powerful
7. gained

Column B
a. control
b. monuments
c. instrument
d. marriages
e. dynasty
f. diversity
g. ring

C. Use each pair of words from the table above to fill in the blanks.

1. In families are responsible for marrying their children.
2. The Rbab is a traditional Moroccan instrument.
3. Ahmed bought a beautiful ring for his fiancée.
4. The Ottomans had a
5. Morocco is famous for its It has different types of folklore and a rich culture.
6. The Oudaya is one of the famous in Rabat.
7. Moroccan nationalists were not happy when France over the country.

Grammar

A. Fill in each blank with the right verb from the list and put it in the correct form:

buy - teach - send - put - go - have - spend - think - find - do

1. I to Spain last summer.
2. Samy his homework before he dinner last night.
3. That man over there French at a primary school.
4. John Mary flowers on her birthday.
5. It was cold so I on my jacket.
6. Mr Brown this car five years ago.
7. When I was in Spain, I most afternoons sightseeing.
8. Peter didn't go to work yesterday because he it was Sunday.
9. Salma a wallet on her way to school yesterday morning.

B. Put the following verbs in the corresponding columns. (examples are given)

~~walked~~ - played - watched - ~~carried~~ - cooked - planned - died - invited
stopped - studied - ~~decided~~ - smiled - enjoyed - disturbed - needed

/ d /	/ id /	/ t /
carried	decided	walked
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

C. Fill in the blanks with: a, an, the or Ø.

1. ____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
2. I was four when I first went to ____ zoo.
3. Can you tell me ____ way to ____ post office, please?
4. I saw ____ little boy climbing ____ tall tree near my house and I ran to get him down.
5. What time do you usually go to ____ bed?
6. I'm nervous because I don't like to see ____ dentist.
7. I usually listen to ____ radio when I'm driving.
8. We played ____ volley ball this morning.
9. Sue waited for her friend for ____ hour.
10. Let's go for ____ walk in ____ country.

D. Circle the right answer.

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Mr. Brown is 1. **the ; an ; Ø** engineer. He works for IBM. He gets 2. **a ; an ; the** very good salary, but he doesn't like 3. **Ø ; a ; the** job. His wife works as 4. **a ; Ø ; the** teacher at 5. **a ; an ; the** university in 6. **a ; Ø ; the** neighbourhood.

E. Complete the table with the past tense form of the following verbs.

Infinitive	Simple past
1. tell	
2. begin	
3. go	
4. feel	
5. write	
6. find	
7. give	
8. speak	
9. come	
10. do	

F. Fill in each blank with one of the verbs from the table in E.

1. Nobody understood William because he in a very strange accent.
2. The poor man humiliated when somebody..... him to leave the room.
3. I'm not happy because the pocket money my father yesterday was not enough.
4. I my homework before my father from work.
5. When I my e-pal's e-mail address, I him an e-mail.
6. The teacher us he was not going to come on Monday.

Reading

India is a melting pot of different faiths and religions. The diverse culture of India makes it the most unique country in the world. Customs and rituals are an integral part of the Indian way of life. These customs and rituals of India are what attract many tourists to this country.

Indians have various customs and traditions. Right from birth to death, there is hardly any occasion that does not have an elaborate ceremony. Soon after the birth of a child, an elaborate ceremony to name the child takes place, which is marked by chanting of slokas and singing of hymns. Weddings are grand affairs in India, as they follow various customs and rituals. So much so, many foreigners come to India to marry in Indian style. Rajasthan is the place that is most popular for royal

weddings in India. Even cremation is done according to rituals after one passes away.

Taking a heritage tour to India is one of the best ways to

know more about the fascinating aspects of Indian customs and rituals. Festivals are other important occasions when one can see different customs and rituals followed by people.

Come on a fascinating journey to the land of different faiths and unique cultures.



A. Choose the best title for the text from the list.

1. A passage to India.
2. Customs and rituals in India.
3. Marriage in India.

B. Find words that have the same meaning as the following.

1. wide variety (paragraph 1):
2. famous (paragraph 2):
3. dies (paragraph 2):
4. the only one of its kind (paragraph 3):

C. This text is probably an excerpt from

1. an encyclopedia.
2. a history book.
3. a tourist guide.

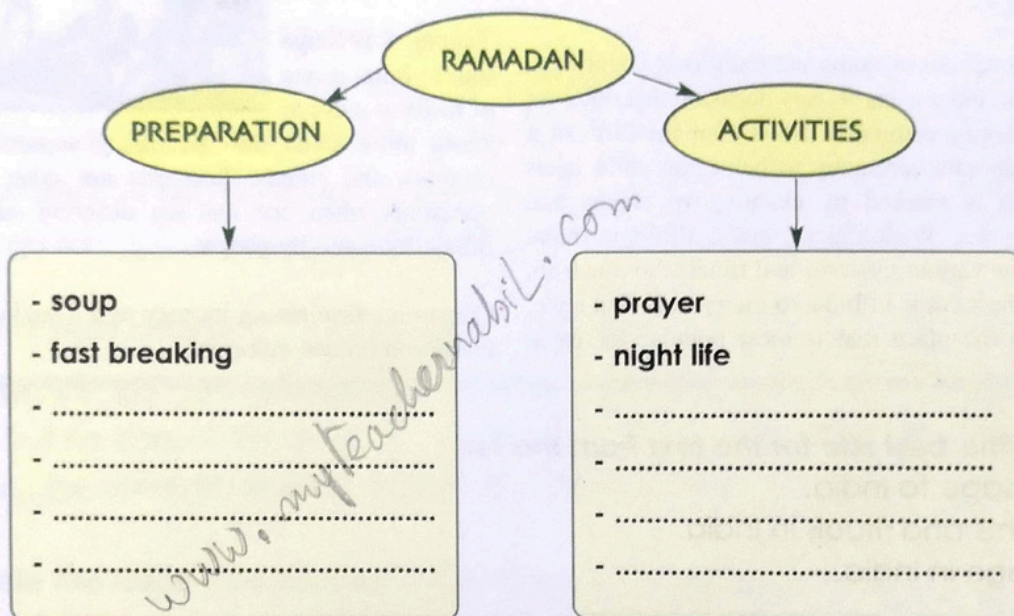
D. Say whether these statements are True or False. Justify your answer.

1. The Indians have only one national religion.
.....
2. Slokas is a kind of Indian dance.
.....
3. Foreigners find the Indian marriage style fascinating.
.....

Writing

A. Ramadan is one of the most important events in the Muslim world. Write an e-mail telling your English friend about the preparation for and celebration of this event in Morocco.

You may need to recall some vocabulary to help you write this message. Fill in this word map before you write the e-mail.



Send Chat Attach Address Fonts Colors Save As Draft

To:

Cc:

Subject:

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

The lighter side

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

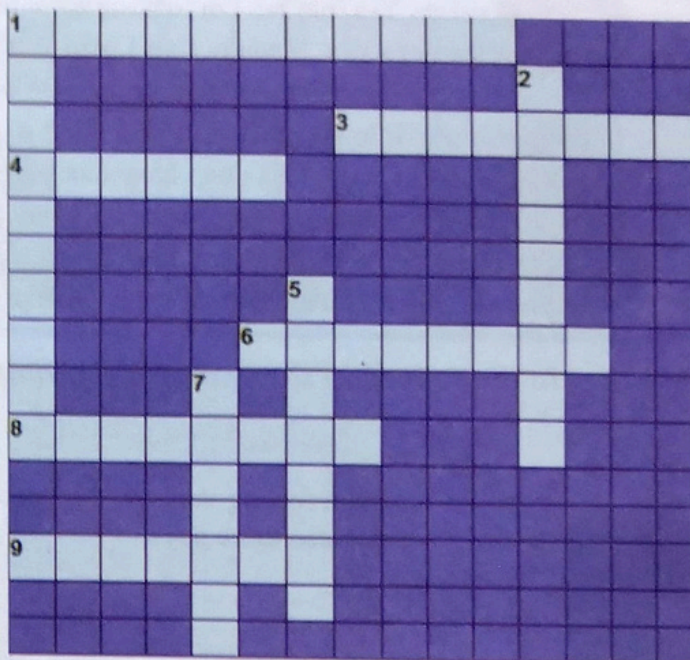
Complete the crossword puzzle with words related to cultural heritage.

Across:

1. In special events, Moroccan people wear clothes.
3. We must, our cultural heritage.
4. Morocco is famous for its delicious
6. Tourists from different parts of the world come to the Gnawa in Essaouira.
8. Morocco is in North Africa.
9. tourists find it difficult to communicate with people who don't speak their language.

Down:

1. Every country has its unique customs and
2. To her success in the baccalaureate, Khawla gave a big party.
5. The wedding was fantastic.
7. In Imilchil festival, young people from different tribes come to get



My progress check

What I've learned from this unit	What I need to work on	What I enjoyed most	My future learning plans
.....			
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Unit 2 : Education

Communication: Expressing advice

A. Put the following dialogue in the correct order. (The first two exchanges are done)

- a. **Customer:** Excuse me. (1)
- b. **Shopkeeper:** How about a suit? (...)
- c. **Customer:** Yes, please. I'm looking for a present for my husband. (...)
- d. **Shopkeeper:** Yes, Madam. Can I help you? (2)
- e. **Customer:** I don't know. Perhaps he won't like this one. It's too large. (...)
- f. **Customer:** It looks great. I think I'll get it. (...)
- g. **Customer:** Okay, but I don't have much money. (...)
- h. **Shopkeeper:** Hmm... You'd better not buy a suit, then. How about this pullover? (...)
- i. **Shopkeeper:** Why don't you look at this shirt? (...)
- j. **Shopkeeper:** You'd better. It's the wave of the future. (...)

B. React to the following statements by giving some advice.



I'm feeling very stressed these days.

.....

.....

.....



I'm very hungry.

.....

.....

.....



Children's school results are not all that satisfactory.

.....

.....

.....



I'm really bored.

.....

.....

.....



I still have loads of homework to do for next week.



.....

.....

.....

Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and find their corresponding names in the word puzzle below.



C	O	M	P	U	T	E	R	C	V	S	S
D	A	O	S	G	K	L	E	C	X	T	C
C	Q	L	A	A	G	I	R	K	N	A	I
A	V	J	C	H	A	I	R	K	N	P	S
E	W	S	R	U	Q	A	W	U	X	L	O
X	A	C	V	T	L	E	R	A	S	E	R
T	B	A	C	K	P	A	C	K	R	R	S
H	D	F	I	L	O	L	T	B	T	I	O
D	Y	W	H	I	T	E	B	O	A	R	D
V	U	I	A	R	R	U	L	E	R	C	I
J	P	M	I	B	D	L	B	A	S	S	D
M	I	C	R	O	S	C	O	P	E	C	E

B. Study these words: Notice that we can form some adjectives by adding suffixes like:

-ing; -ed; -al; -y; -ent; etc.

Noun	Adjective
Interest	Interest ing / interest ed
Education	Education al
Taste	Tast y
depend	depend ent

Here are some more suffixes:

-ic; -ful; -less; -ly; -cal; -ive; -ous; -ant

C. Find the adjectives for the following nouns in the table. (an example is given)

Noun	Adjective
1. danger	dangerous
2. psychology	
3. day	
4. fruit	
5. nation	
6. importance	
7. fascination	
8. care	

Noun	Adjective
9. medicine	
10. rain	
11. help	
12. population	
13. fame	
14. generosity	
15. health	
16. enthusiast	

D. Choose the best answer from the lists.

- Salim has to work hard because he is going to an exam next week.
a. make b. take c. do
- My brother is going to a course in Information Technology next year.
a. take b. do c. make
- The teacher us a very difficult test last week.
a. set b. gave c. made
- Rachida was very disappointed because she her exam.
a. succeeded b. passed c. failed
- When Fahim wanted to take his Baccalaureate exam, he had to spend hours his lessons.
a. revising b. taking c. studying.

E. Match the words in column A with their collocates in column B (an example is given)

Column A	Column B
1. school	a. education
2. boarding	b. room
3. teaching	c. activities
4. multimedia	d. subject
5. physical	e. school
6. extra-curricular	f. materials

F. Fill in each blank with one of the collocations in E.

Example: Our **physical education** teacher gave us lessons in aerobics.

1. I must go to the to check my e-mails.
2. Most teachers find it necessary to use in their lessons.
3. Which is your favourite? Physics or Maths?
4. With such a loaded time-table, it is difficult to find time for
5. I'd prefer to live with my family rather than in a

Grammar

A. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (simple past or past continuous).

Example: I **used** my time well while I **was waiting** for my plane - I **wrote** some emails.

1. I (not/do) anything special when my boss (phone) me.
2. While I (wait) for the taxi, I (see) two car accidents.
3. Tom (have) long hair and a moustache when he (be) at university.
4. I (listen) to the cassette you gave me while I (have) a shower.
5. What (you/do) this time yesterday?
6. I (not/call) you at 9 o'clock as arranged because I (have) a meeting.
7. Hicham (not/listen) as the teacher (explain) the lesson.

B. What were you doing at these parts of the day yesterday?

~~5:00~~

7:15

8:30

13:00

15:30

19:00

21:00

Example: I was sleeping at 5.00.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Reading

A. Read the two texts and fill in the chart below.

TEXT A

Laila is an eleven-year-old girl with an infectious laugh. She lives with her mother, grandmother and two younger brothers in a one-room home in a small village high up in the Atlas Mountains.



Despite their poverty, Laila's mother recognises the importance of education for her children and works very hard to send Laila to the village one-classroom school. "I don't want my children to have a life like mine," says Laila's mother, "I want them to study, be independent, and make something of themselves."

Laila loves going to school. In the classroom, she is the first one to raise her hand. She dreams of becoming a teacher.

Laila's teacher stresses the value of education for girls. "Once you have an education," she tells her students, "You'll stand on your feet." Laila takes this lesson in heart and is determined to make her dream come true.

TEXT B

Nadia, 7, is a cheerful and talkative school girl who attends her poor neighbourhood primary school. She feels fortunate to be able to go to school.

Just a year ago, she was working all day selling cigarettes and candy in the city coach station. She was forced to work by her family when she was five. Her job as a street vendor was difficult and dangerous.



"Now I feel just like the other girls my age. I'd like to be a social worker so as to help the other children who don't have the opportunity to go to school." Nadia says.

	Age	Place of residence	Attitude to school	Dream
Laila				
Nadia				

B. Say if these sentences are True or False. Justify your answer.

1. Both girls come from disadvantaged families.

.....

2. Laila doesn't seem to be a brilliant student.

.....

3. Laila gets more support from her family than Nadia does.

.....

C. Based on the information in the two texts, fill in the table with adjectives describing Nadia's and Laila's character. (Include at least three adjectives for each girl)

Nadia	Laila
.....	
.....	
.....	

Writing

A. These are parts of Betty's e-mail to Imane. The words in the sentences are scrambled. Put them in the correct order, then check punctuation and capitalisation.

1. you/your/thanks/information/gave/for/me/about/country/the.

2. I/really/am/by/your/fascinated/culture.

3. in/country/it/quite/is/our/different.

4. most/are/very/conservative/families.

5. our/it/girl/to/acceptable/have/not/for/a/a/is/boy-friend/for/in/family.

6. boy/either/a/girl-friend/invite/his/home/cannot.

7. I'll/more/in/e-mails/future/tell/culture/about/our/my/you.

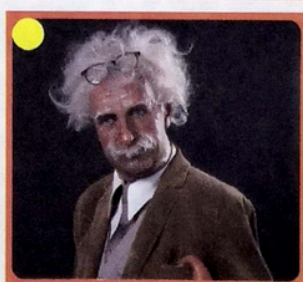
B. Write Imane's e-mail to her English e-pal, Betty. Pay attention to spelling, capitalisation and punctuation.

[illegible]

The lighter side

Match the following sayings by famous people with the appropriate pictures. Think of a convincing relationship. (Write the numbers on the pictures).

1. "The man who doesn't read good books has no advantage over the man who can't read them." *Mark Twain*
2. "The great aim of education is not knowledge but action." *Herbert Spencer*
3. "Experience is a hard teacher because she gives the test first, the lesson afterward." *Chinese Proverb*
4. "If you think education is expensive, try ignorance!" *Andy McIntyre*
5. "The whole art of teaching is only the art of awakening the natural curiosity of young minds for the purpose of satisfying it afterwards." *Anatole France*
6. "The more extensive a man's knowledge of what has been done, the greater will be his power of knowing what to do."



My progress check

What I've learned from this unit	What I need to work on	What I enjoyed most	My future learning plans
.....			
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Unit 3 : Media

Communication: Expressing interest and surprise

A. Read the following sentences and express surprise or interest.

1. "A classmate who didn't work hard got a high mark in a test."
"....."
2. "The government plans to build more stadiums and swimming pools for the youth."
"....."
3. "A friend of mine gets 3000 dhs weekly as pocket money from his parents."
"....."
4. "An NGO will provide mobile libraries for students in remote areas."
"....."
5. "A 120-year-old woman is still alive in our village."
"....."
6. "Hard working students will receive important prizes."
"....."

B. Look at the following pictures, then express surprise or interest.



1. "....."
"....."



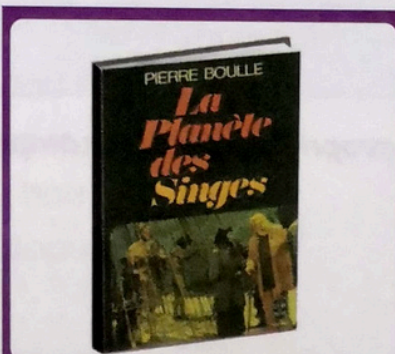
2. "....."
"....."



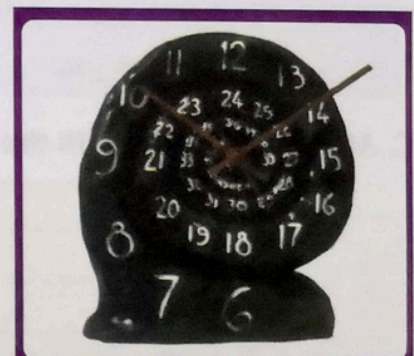
3. "....."
"....."



4. "....."
"....."



5. "....."
"....."



6. "....."
"....."

Vocabulary

A. Fill in each blank with one of the words from the list.

switch - newsagent's - channel - coverage - headlines - commercials - documentaries - prime-time

1. This offers programmes that I really like.
2. Nature shows and informational are wonderful.
3. The worst things about TV are the
4. When I don't like a TV programme, I just to another channel.
5. The time of the day when most people are watching TV is called
6. When I don't have time to read the newspaper, I quickly go over the
7. Turn on the TV. There's a live of the football match between Germany and Italy.
8. I always buy the newspapers from the near my office.

B. Complete the following dialogue using the appropriate verbs listed below (make necessary changes in the form of the verbs):

see - be - visit - profit - have - come - eat - spend

Helen: Have you ever (1) abroad?

Amine: Abroad? No I've never (2) to any foreign country. Have you?

Helen: Yes. In fact I've just (3) back from France. I (4) at least six weeks in Paris.

Amine: Wow! Have you (5) to the top of the Eiffel Tower?

Helen: No, I (6) I haven't (7) to the Louvres Museum either.

Amine: So, you haven't (8) much from your stay there, have you?

Helen: Not that much, but I have (9) other interesting places like gardens, palaces, theatres ...

Amine: Did you ever (10) out? I mean when you were there.

Helen: Yes, I (11) dinner at The Ritz many times!

Amine: I really envy you!

C. Match the verbs with the appropriate nouns. (examples are given)

1. a plan	a. take b. make c. do	7. a call
2. a message		8. a decision
3. a photo		9. a film
4. a rest		10. a favour
5. a cake		11. an exercise
6. an exam		12. a mistake

Grammar

A. Match the sentence parts in A with the ones in B. (an example is given)

	A		B
1.	a. I've been missing		the bus.
	b. I've missed		my family these days, so I'll go back home the sooner possible.
2.	a. I've washed		the car. Is there anything else I can do?
	b. I've been washing		the car. Can't you see my wet clothes?
3.	a. The boss has talked		about this before.
	b. Jane has been talking		on the phone for more than half an hour.
4.	a. I've been finding		my keys at last.
	b. I've found		it difficult to agree with my grandfather on many things.
5.	a. Have you written		to the hotel manager to complain about the bad service?
	b. Have you been writing		e-mails all morning?
6.	a. Peter's had		problems with his boss recently.
	b. Tom's been having		an accident.

B. Match the two parts of each sentence.

1. Tim and Barbara visited Marrakech
2. We haven't seen each other
3. Sarah hasn't finished her project
4. Barbara bought a new car
5. Many students have attended that course

a. since 2005.
b. a year ago.
c. recently.
d. in 2005.
e. yet.

C. Fill in the blanks with: yet, already, just, since, for, ever, never.

1. A: Excuse me, has Mr. Smith come _____?

B: No, not _____.

2. Mr. Brown has _____ telephoned to say the meeting will be postponed till next week.

3. I've been living here _____ twenty years now.

4. I haven't seen Bill _____ last Friday.

5. A: Would you like something to eat?

B: No, thanks. I've _____ had a sandwich.

6. A: Have you _____ had Japanese food?

B: No, _____

7. I think we have _____ met somewhere.

8. I've _____ seen such a beautiful place before.

D. Choose the correct tense: present perfect simple or continuous.

Example: I've had / **'ve been having** terrible headaches these days.

1. Mary **has worked** / **has been working** very hard recently. That's why she looks exhausted.
2. My sister is a very famous writer. She's **been writing** / **'s written** about ten novels.
3. Her eyes are red. She's **been crying** / **'s cried**.
4. The boy's clothes are dirty. He's **been playing** / **'s played** football.
5. What **have you done** / **have you been doing**? You look so tired.
6. I've **finished** / **'ve been finishing** washing the car.
7. Someone **has stolen** / **has been stealing** my pen.
8. Gloria has become very slim. She's **been going** / **'s gone** on a strict diet.

E. Read the following dialogues and put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense.

- Kate:** (1) (you/ever/be) to London?
- Sophie:** London? No I (2) (never/be) there. Have you?
- Kate:** Yes, I (3) (just/get) back. I (4) (go) there last year, too.
- Sophie:** (5) (do) you? That sounds fabulous. By the way, John (6) (be) now on holiday in France.
- Kate:** Really? How long (7) (he/be) there?
- Sophie:** He (8) (be) there since last Friday. I think I (9) (need) a holiday, too. I (10) (not/have) one for two years now. Can you imagine that?

Reading

The mobile phones: An ever-changing device

Mobile phones (or cell phones) today are a two in one telecommunication and multimedia device. They are no longer **restricted** to just calling tools but have transformed into an entertainment device too.

Nowadays, almost everyone carries a mobile phone, including the young children with whom mobiles are a sort of craze. Even adults cannot think of living without mobile phones. With the increasing popularity of cell phones, personalising ones' mobiles with ring tones, wallpapers, screensavers and other cellular accessories has become immensely popular.

The mobile phones have evolved tremendously. They are today available in numerous attractive designs and come with **amazing** features and functions. They have changed considerably since their first appearance and now provide us with **diverse** ways of communication along with entertainment.



Mobile technology has changed our lives. Now one can see television programmes on mobile phones any time, anywhere. We can also transmit emails, SMS, make plans for meeting, and take photos all with the help of our mobile phones.

Along with the advancement of mobile technologies has come the development of mobile contents. With the latest java games, wallpapers, polyphonic ring tones, Bluetooth mobile technology, picture messaging, you can never feel bored. Mobiles can today be used for not only making phone calls, but also for taking and sharing photos and video, playing music, and sending text messages.

Mobile phones have evolved as multipurpose tools that provide us with an easy, uninterrupted access to information, entertainment, and communication.

A. Which of the following statements is not a main idea in the text?

1. mobile phones have become essential in our life.
2. mobile phones have developed both in form and content.
3. mobile phones have become cheaper.
4. mobile phones are multifunction devices.

B. The following statements are false. Correct them with ideas from the text.

1. Mobile phones are unnecessary nowadays.
2. Unlike adults, most children don't have mobile phones.
3. Although mobile phones have become more and more attractive in their designs, their content is still limited.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What two main functions do mobile phones offer?
2. How do people personalise their mobile phones?
3. Apart from calling people and playing games, what else can one do with a mobile phone? (mention at least three things).
4. According to you, which of the mobile phone functions mentioned in the text is the most important? Justify your opinion.

D. Choose the appropriate definition from the lists.

1. restricted (paragraph 1): **a.** compared **b.** controlled **c.** limited **d.** developed
2. amazing (paragraph 3): **a.** amusing **b.** wonderful **c.** surprising **d.** beautiful
3. diverse (paragraph 3): **a.** varied **b.** complex **c.** divided **d.** confused

Writing**A. Read the following parts of a personal/informal letter, then rearrange them into a complete and appropriately organised letter.**

1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ...

A. Hope to hear from you soon.

D. What TV programme do you often watch?
What's it about? And why do you like it?

B. Regards,
Laura

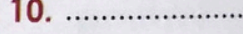
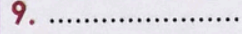
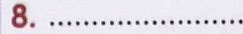
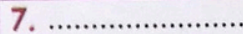
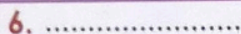
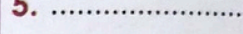
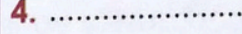
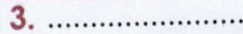
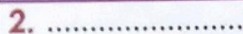
E. Hi Safia,

C. I'm writing this letter because I really want you to watch a new programme on BBC World which can help you improve your English. You're the only person I know in the African continent.

F. I enjoy a TV programme which is devoted to youngsters and deals with their concerns. What's interesting is that it gives an opportunity to the viewers to suggest solutions. Many friends of mine here watch it and talk about it during the weekend. I hope you'll enjoy it.

1. Are spelling and punctuation correct?
2. Have you answered all the questions Laura asked in her letter?
3. Is the letter divided into separate paragraphs?
4. Have you respected the appropriate layout of a personal letter?
5. Have you written your mailing address correctly?

Name the following media pictures.

[illegible]

Unit 4 : Leisure and Entertainment

Communication: Expressing feelings and emotions

A. Answer the following questions with one of the adjectives in the list:

embarrassed - bored - disgusted - disappointed - worried - humiliated

How do you feel when:

1. somebody insults you?
2. you have nothing to do?
3. you get a low mark?
4. you find a fly in your plate?
5. your father stays out very late?
6. your classmates laugh at you?

B. Fill in each blank with an appropriate adjective from the list:

Terrifying/ terrified

disgusting/disgusted

exciting/ excited

humiliating/ humiliated

satisfying/satisfied

1. The little boy was when he saw a big dog running towards him.
2. Our trip to the mountains was not bad. It was quite
3. Do you know that monkeys are eaten in some countries? It is absolutely
4. The children were so when their father told them they were going on holiday.
5. I don't like being kept waiting. I think it's

C. Complete the following mini-dialogues with appropriate adjectives.

1. **A:** What's the matter? You don't look happy today.
B: I feel so these days. I'm tired of doing the same thing everyday.
A: Why don't you go somewhere for a change, then?
2. **A:** Did you know that Jane has let David down?
B: No! Are you kidding? He must be
3. **A:** How do you find your new job, Bill?
B: Not bad. I 'm quite with it.
4. **A:** I'm so about the exam.
B: Take it easy. I'm sure you'll pass.
5. **A:** You can't imagine how Mary was when I told her that she had lied to me.
B: Really?

Vocabulary

A. Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list:

substitute - referee - kicked - forwards - goalkeeper - scores

1. The must watch carefully for infractions during the game.
2. The 's role is to keep the ball out of the goal.
3. When a player gets hurt, a takes his place.
4. The player the ball as far as possible.
5. The first line players are called
6. The team which more goals wins the match.

B. Complete the gaps by adding "-ed" or "-ing" to the words.

Examples: I've got a **blocked** nose.

I saw a **frightening** film on TV last night.

1. My exam results were **disappoint**.....
2. Can anybody stop that **scream**..... child.
3. We had a **tir**..... journey.
4. I didn't know what to say. I was a bit **confus**.....
5. It was such an **embarrass**..... situation.
6. We didn't like the food. It was **disgust**.....
7. I'm really **exhaust**..... I'll have to go to bed.
8. The film was long and **bor**.....

Grammar

A. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. **A:** Have you decided where to spend your holiday?
B: Yes, we have. We're **going** /'ll **go** to Italy.
2. **A:** Please don't be late again.
B: Don't worry. We'll **come** /'re **coming** on time.
3. **A:** I want to go to the cinema with you but I haven't got any money.
B: Don't worry. I'm **going to lend** /'ll **lend** you some.
4. **A:** I'm not feeling well today.
B: Oh, are you? I'm **going to call** /'ll **call** the doctor.
5. **A:** Have you got anything to do tonight?
B: Yes, I'm **going to meet** /'ll **meet** some friends.

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the future tense using "going to" or "will".

1. Tom and Sarah (get) married next week. That's why they want to print the invitations today.
2. Tom and Sarah (not invite) all their friends because their house is very small.
3. We think that foreign investments in Africa (improve) the economic situation.
4. I (provide) you with the necessary equipments in order to continue your research in this field.
5. "Look at that old building. It (fall) in a few days."

C. Fill in the blanks with one of the following prepositions:

on - at - in - until - into - during - before - out - down

1. Mr. Alami has a meeting Rabat October 4th.
2. Mr. Eams is a business trip London the moment.
3. He was standing the street corner a cigarette his mouth and his hands his pockets.
4. I won't leave the train arrives.
5. The students went the classroom, sat and took their book the teacher came.
6. Mr. Hyde didn't have the opportunity to meet his friends his stay in Vienna.
7. He stopped me I could finish what I wanted to say.
8. Mr. Brown will meet his associate the airport 8:00 the evening.

D. Fill in the blanks with "too" or "enough".

1. You are old to apply for this job.
2. Isn't it hot to go out at this time of the day?
3. Bill is not fit to take part in the marathon this year.
4. This book is difficult for me to read.
5. The room wasn't cool So I switched on the air conditioner.
6. This suitcase is heavy to carry.
7. We don't need to go to the cinema now. It's late.
8. I haven't got money to pay for you all.
9. Mary didn't have time to answer all the exam questions.
10. I'm tired to do anything tonight.

Reading

How do the British spend their leisure time?

Britain's most common leisure activities are home-based or social. Watching television, videos and DVDs, and listening to the radio are by far the most popular leisure pastimes, with an average of 22 hours a week devoted to *these*. Britain's regular weekly dramas or 'soap operas' such as 'Eastenders' and 'Coronation Street' have more viewers than any other programme.

Listening to music is also a popular pastime, with 72 per cent of households owning a CD player. Pop and rock albums are the most common type of music people buy, and pop is by far the most popular form of musical expression in Britain.

The most common free-time activity outside the home among adults is a visit to the pub. Other popular leisure activities include visits to the theatre or cinema. There are over 3,000 cinemas in Britain thanks to the large growth in 'multiplex' cinemas with *their* multiple screens. Britain also has about 300 theatres, of which about 100 are in

London. Britain's most famous theatre company, the Royal Shakespeare company, performs in Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, in London and tours around the country.

Of all sporting activities, walking is by far the most popular for men and for women of all ages. While men tend to dominate golf and cue sports such as snooker and billiards, women generally prefer swimming, keep-fit classes and yoga.

**A. Answer the following questions from the text.**

1. How many hours a week do British people spend on home-based leisure activities?
2. Where do most British people go in their free time?
3. What is the most practised sport by all British people?

B. What do the following words refer to?

1. *these* (paragraph 1):
2. *their* (paragraph 3):

C. Find in the text words that are similar to:

1. dedicated (paragraph 1):
2. because of (paragraph 3):

Writing

A. Read the following e-mail and identify your e-pal's opinion about reading in free time.

Hi,
I'm writing this e-mail to express my disagreement with and surprise about those who consider reading in our free time as a passive activity and waste of time.

Well, first of all our brain, like our body, needs some exercising. Moreover, when we read in our free time, we feel relaxed from the stress of hard work. We also improve our language and writing skills because we are exposed to good expressions and ideas by professional writers.

Do you share the same opinion about reading with me?

Yours
Michael

B. What do you think about the ideas expressed in the above e-mail?
Do you agree or disagree with Michael? Justify your opinion.

Example: I agree because
or I disagree because

C. Write an e-mail to answer Michael's question.

- Your answer should respect the layout of an e-mail.
- Express your feelings towards that message. (surprised to hear that/etc.)
- Agree or disagree giving convincing justifications.

My progress check

What I've learned from this unit	What I need to work on	What I enjoyed most	My future learning plans
.....			
.....			
.....			
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The lighter side

Can you recognise the following leisure activities?

Name the following leisure activities.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

Unit 5 : Celebrations

Communication: Expressing promises

Make promises about the following situations.

1. Your best friend has invited you to his/her birthday party and wants to be sure you will come.
You:
2. Your parents are not happy about your being late last night.
You:
3. You want to borrow a book from a friend but she/he's not sure you'll bring it back on time.
You:
4. Your little sister is really in need of somebody to help her do her homework.
You:
5. Your teacher is not happy with your school results and wants you to work a bit harder.
You:

Vocabulary

A. Put the following words in the right column.

celebrity - visit - design - widow - honey-moon - book - camp - plan - smoke
finish - cook - arrive - succeed - attack - complaint - cost - carnival

Verb	Noun	Verb and noun
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the table in A. (Use the correct form of the verbs)

1. The Browns have already a room in a hotel by the sea. They're going to spend a few days there.
2. A wedding ceremony can quite a lot of money in our country.

3. The of Peter's car is really attractive.
4. The Smiths have sent their children to spend their holiday in a summer
5. A is a woman whose husband is dead.
6. Paul and Jane are going to spend their in Haiti after the wedding ceremony.
7. The athlete fell down before he got to the
8. Rio De Janeiro is famous for its fantastic

C. Fill the blanks with one of the words from the list:

successful - relatives - held - renovation - share - enjoy

In Morocco, there are some special celebrations which are usually by women and only for women. The neighbours, and sometimes, get together to celebrate a surgical operation, the success of a neighbour's son or daughter at school or university, or simply the of a woman's house. These celebrations are usually held in the afternoon. The women usually the expenses. What is important for them is to get together to sing, dance and a good time.

D. Say whether these words are synonyms (having same meaning), antonyms (opposites) or homonyms (having same pronunciation). (examples are given)

		Synonyms	Antonyms	Homonyms
1. forget	remember		✓	
2. new	knew			✓
3. begin	start	✓		
4. warn	worn			
5. right	wrong			
6. won	lost			
7. won	one			
8. shout	yell			
9. rich	wealthy			
10. choose	select			
11. wood	would			
12. succeed	fail			
13. leave	depart			
14. not	knot			
15. always	forever			
16. gorgeous	beautiful			
17. heavy	light			

Grammar

A. Turn these sentences into the passive.

1. They make Toyota in Japan.

Toyota

2. They're building a supermarket in our neighbourhood.

A supermarket

3. They asked me to come back next Friday.

I

4. A storm caught them while they were climbing the mountains.

They

5. You must return this homework before the end of the week.

This homework

6. A big challenge is facing us.

We

7. We need to decorate our house.

Our house

8. A lorry overtook us.

We by a lorry.

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense: use active or passive forms.

1. The children (capture) by the spy camera while they (steal) some candies in the supermarket.

2. Jane (promote) because she (work) very hard.

3. The tramp was (catch) by the police because he (commit) a murder.

4. The party leader (give) a speech when he (interrupt) by a long applause by the audience.

5. I hate (interrupt) while I (talk)

6. Imad (host) by an American family when he (be) in U.S.A.

7. Make sure your e-mail (check) everyday.

8. A wealthy man (find) murdered in his bed. Now, the police (investigate) to find out who (do) the crime.

9. The manager (fire) because he (hold) responsible for the bad management of the company.

10. The boss told his employees that their plans should (keep) as a secret.

C. Fill in each blank with an appropriate relative pronoun:

whose - which - who - where

1. I'm looking for somebody speaks Italian.
2. That's the shop I bought these Jeans.
3. That's the girl lost her necklace yesterday.
4. The man you see over there is our new teacher.
5. The city I like most is Agadir.
6. I have a friend can give an idea of what Australia is like.
7. What do you call a man wife is dead?

D. Join the following sentences using a relative clause. You need to make some changes.

Example: I know the person. He broke the window.

I know the person **who** broke the window.

1. The student was given a free trip to Spain. He won it in the competition.
.....
2. Marrakech is one of the most beautiful cities in Morocco. It is visited by tourists from all over the world.
.....
3. That's the restaurant. I told you about it last week.
.....
4. The plane has just landed. It came from Toulouse.
.....
5. The car is red. It's Bill's car.
.....

E. Are the following relative pronouns necessary or unnecessary? Put the unnecessary relative pronouns between brackets.

1. I'm looking for a place **where** I can spend a quiet holiday.
2. Jane, **whose** house is now being redecorated, is spending a few days with Mary.
3. My friend spent all the money **which** his father gave him on sweets.
4. That's the man **whose** daughter got married last week-end.
5. This is the house **where** I was born.

Reading

Marriage customs in China

In a culture where the family as a social institution is central, marriage is an important institution and has many intricate customs associated with it. In the Chinese family system the wife lives with the husband's family and is deemed as no longer part of her own family, but the 'property' of the husband's family.

Arranged marriages, where the marriage match is arranged by the parents or relatives of the bride and groom, were once common in Chinese society but are now rare and viewed as old-fashioned. Marriage is usually now based on the couples' own choices. However, once the couple have chosen each other, the arrangements are usually taken over by the parents (or older relatives), thus observing traditional customs and superstitions.

Chinese men tend to marry fairly late in life, as they need to save up for the expense of the wedding: a Chinese wedding can be very expensive, especially



where the involved families are of high social status. Two important components of Chinese culture –the need to avoid embarrassment ('saving face') and to conspicuously display wealth and prosperity– come heavily to the fore in marriage, especially when it is the eldest son's marriage. Failure to provide an expensive wedding is likely to lower the status of the family, bring shame upon them and bring criticism raining down upon them from relatives.

A. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Justify your answer.

1. In the Chinese culture, having a family is not essential.
2. Arranged marriages are still common in China.
3. Parents are still concerned about traditional customs and traditions.

B. Complete the following sentences according to the ideas in the text.

1. To save up for the expenses of the wedding,
2. Showing wealth and prosperity is one of.....

C. Find words in the text that have the same meaning as the following:

1. very complicated and difficult to understand (paragraph 1):
2. elements (paragraph 3):
3. guilty and embarrassed feeling (paragraph 3):

Writing

A. A British magazine encourages English learners to improve their learning by allowing students from different countries to write articles on their celebrations in order to create an international understanding. Write an article for the magazine about Achoura explaining what happens on this occasion. Before you start writing, answer the following questions.

1. What do parents do in Achoura?
2. What do children receive from their parents?
3. What do children receive from their neighbours and relatives?
4. What do children do the night before?
5. What happens in the morning of Achoura?
6. Is there a special food on this occasion?

B. Write the article including the information you have in your answer to the questions in A. The following outline can help you.

- Paragraph one: reason(s) for writing the article.
- Paragraph two: write about Achoura.
- Paragraph three: write a conclusion.

N.B.: Respect the layout of an article.

C. Write **A for adjectives of appearance and **C** for adjectives of character. (examples are given)**

good looking A	generous	patient
friendly C	cheerful	shy
boring	easy-going	optimistic
lively	supportive	confident
confident	elderly	smart
well-built	bald	cruel
suntanned	nosy	shortish
sharp-nosed	pessimistic	outgoing
slim	plump	curly

The lighter side

Find ten words related to celebrations in the following word search puzzle.
(an example is given)

G	U	E	S	T	S	F	G	M	C
B	R	I	D	E	O	A	B	A	E
C	E	R	E	M	O	N	Y	R	L
J	F	I	O	Y	M	P	M	R	E
B	I	R	T	H	D	A	Y	I	B
C	C	R	J	O	G	G	G	A	R
R	A	R	H	S	B	R	V	G	A
P	L	I	D	T	I	S	O	E	T
W	E	D	D	I	N	G	B	O	E
D	N	E	L	N	S	G	G	G	M

My progress check

What I've learned from this unit	What I need to work on	What I enjoyed most	My future learning plans
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GLOBAL TEST 1

Global test 1 (After unit 5) : 40 points/ 2 hours

I. Reading comprehension: 15 points

In Britain, works of art are displayed in art galleries and, especially outside London, in museums. Shops that sell paintings are also called galleries. In the US, public art collections are displayed in art museums, and a gallery is a place where people go to buy works of art.

Many galleries and museums in Britain and the US receive limited financial support from national or local government. Other money is raised through admission fees and the sale of postcards, calendars, etc. Some galleries obtain money through sponsorship. Works of art are often expensive and galleries can rarely buy *them* without organising a public appeal or, in Britain, asking for money from the National Art Collections Fund.

Visiting an art gallery is a popular leisure activity for a large number of British people. Galleries and museums are friendlier places than they used to be. Many of them try to encourage children's interest in

art by arranging school visits. Most Americans make their first trip to an art museum with their school class, but when they are older, they usually only visit museums when they travel on vacation.

The most popular galleries in Britain, all in London, are the National Gallery, *which* receives over 4 million visitors a year, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Tate Gallery, which specialises in the work of British artists. The Royal Academy's Summer Exhibition of paintings sent in by the general public also receives a lot of visitors. Sculpture attracts less attention, and though the names of Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth are known to many people, few could describe any of their works. Well-known galleries outside London include the National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh and the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery.

Adapted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture for Learners of English

A. Answer the following questions based on the text: (7 points)

1. Why do art museums and art galleries organise public appeals? (2 points)
2. Why do museums and galleries arrange school visits? (2 points)
3. Where are the most famous British art galleries concentrated? (1 point)
4. How much interested are British people in sculpture? (2 points)

B. The following statements are all False. Correct them. (4 points, 1 each)

1. To buy a piece of art, an American would go to a museum.
2. Art galleries and museums in Britain get enough financial support from the government.
3. The Americans continue to visit museums regularly.
4. You can admire works of art made by famous artists of different nationalities in Tate Gallery.

C. What do the following words refer to? (1 points, 0.5 each)

1. **them** (paragraph 2):
2. **which** (paragraph 4):

D. Find in the text words that mean the same as: (3 points, 1 each)

1. exhibited (paragraph 1):
2. payment (paragraph 2):
3. holiday (paragraph 3):

II. Language (10 points)

A. Supply the correct tenses. (3 points, 0.5 each)

Anissa 1. (be) sixteen now. Until she 2. (be) five, she 3. (live) in Casablanca. After that, her family moved to Laayoun where her father 4. (work) for eleven years now for a national company. If his company 5. (need) him in some other place, the whole family 6. (go) with him again.

B. What will you say in the following situations? (4 points, 1 point each)

1. Teacher: What's your opinion on unemployment?
You: (express your opinion)
2. Your friend: I feel bored this afternoon.
You: (make a suggestion)
3. Your pen pal: I've been suffering from a terrible headache recently.
You: (give him/her a piece of advice)
4. Your father: Don't stay out late!
You: (make a promise)

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below. (3 points, 0.5 each)
(myself – enough – the – boring – too – which – bored – themselves – an – himself – whose)

1. sun rises from the east.
2. The children are not old to take care of while their parents are away.
3. I can't lift this bag; it's heavy for me.
4. The man jacket is blue is a person.

III. Writing (15 points)

Write a letter to tell Steve, your English pen pal, about education in Morocco.

Communication: Expressing complaint

A. Match the sentences in box A with those in box B.

Complaints
1. "It's now more than two weeks that we've been waiting for the delivery of the tractor."
2. "Your fish smells."
3. "You've torn my copybook. I won't lend you anything anymore."
4. "We can't accept such a terrible attitude towards us."
5. "I've never felt happy with that man."
6. "We're going to send an official complaint to the FIFA."

Who complains
a. A team that lost a match in suspicious conditions.
b. Immigrants to custom officers.
c. A divorced woman.
d. A customer to a seller.
e. A farmer complaining because the other farmers have already started tilling the earth.
f. A student to his classmate.

B. What should people say to apologise for the following complaints?



Aye! You stepped on my foot.



.....
.....
.....



Excuse me. I have a complaint to make. The service was very slow and the waiter who served us was rude and inconsiderate.



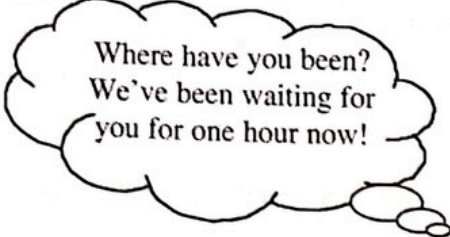
.....
.....
.....



I don't think I'll ever recommend this shop to anyone. I'm really disappointed by the service.



.....
.....
.....



Where have you been? We've been waiting for you for one hour now!



.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

A. Choose the verbs that go with the following parts of the body.

stare - wink - point - scratch - shake - chew - punch - kick - clap - kiss
talk - smell - lick - bite - slap - whistle - eat - blink - glance - nod

eyes	finger	mouth	head	hand	lips	foot	nose	tongue
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								

B. Fill in each blank with a suitable verb from the table in A. (use the correct tense)

- The driver because the light was too strong.
- When I asked the teacher if he liked my essay or not, she just her head and went out.
- The teacher sent him out of the classroom because he was gum.
- Don't talk. Just your head if you disagree or it if you agree.
- The little girl is crying because her father has her in the face.
- When a mosquito bites you, you start
- Ahmed has got a blue eye because somebody has him in the face.
- Why are you at me like that? Have I done anything wrong?

C. Match the words in column A with appropriate ones in column B.

Column A
eating
balanced
health
junk
blood
healthy

Column B
food
hazards
pressure
habits
environment
nutrition

Unit 6: Health and Welfare

Communication: Expressing complaint

A. Match the sentences in box A with those in box B.

Complaints
1. "It's now more than two weeks that we've been waiting for the delivery of the tractor."
2. "Your fish smells."
3. "You've torn my copybook. I won't lend you anything anymore."
4. "We can't accept such a terrible attitude towards us."
5. "I've never felt happy with that man."
6. "We're going to send an official complaint to the FIFA."

Who complains
a. A team that lost a match in suspicious conditions.
b. Immigrants to custom officers.
c. A divorced woman.
d. A customer to a seller.
e. A farmer complaining because the other farmers have already started tilling the earth.
f. A student to his classmate.

B. What should people say to apologise for the following complaints?



Aye! You stepped on my foot.



.....
.....
.....



Excuse me. I have a complaint to make. The service was very slow and the waiter who served us was rude and inconsiderate.



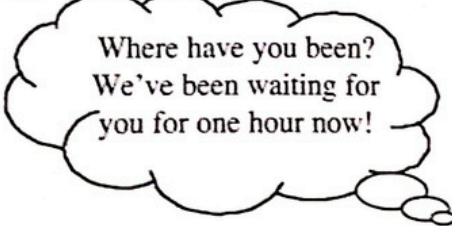
.....
.....
.....



I don't think I'll ever recommend this shop to anyone. I'm really disappointed by the service.



.....
.....
.....



Where have you been? We've been waiting for you for one hour now!



.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

A. Choose the verbs that go with the following parts of the body.

stare - wink - point - scratch - shake - chew - punch - kick - clap - kiss
 talk - smell - lick - bite - slap - whistle - eat - blink - glance - nod

eyes	finger	mouth	head	hand	lips	foot	nose	tongue
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								

B. Fill in each blank with a suitable verb from the table in A. (use the correct tense)

1. The driver because the light was too strong.
2. When I asked the teacher if he liked my essay or not, she just her head and went out.
3. The teacher sent him out of the classroom because he was gum.
4. Don't talk. Just your head if you disagree or it if you agree.
5. The little girl is crying because her father has her in the face.
6. When a mosquito bites you, you start
7. Ahmed has got a blue eye because somebody has him in the face.
8. Why are you at me like that? Have I done anything wrong?

C. Match the words in column A with appropriate ones in column B.

Column A
eating
balanced
health
junk
blood
healthy

Column B
food
hazards
pressure
habits
environment
nutrition

Unit 6

D. Fill in each blank with a suitable collocation from the table above.

1. Smoking can cause
2. Most young people like to eat if you want to keep fit.
3. You need to improve your if you want to keep fit.
4. High can cause serious health problems if a strict diet is not followed.
5. and exercising should be part of our daily life.
6. People all over the world must fight for a, especially in big, polluted cities.

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with:

can – have to – may – might – mustn't/can't – don't have to/needn't – should/ought to

1. Amina not come to the party this evening. She told me she wasn't feeling well.
2. you tell me where I can find a chemist's near here?
3. That man over there be a stranger. Look at the clothes he's wearing.
4. You get into the classroom without a school uniform.
5. **A.** Where are you going to spend your holiday?
B. I don't know. I go to Agadir.
6. We do something to help these poor people.
7. Mary thinks she finish her work before Friday.
8. You give in your homework in due time.
9. You bring heavy clothes with you. It's very hot here.
10. I have some water, please?

B. Complete the following sentences with the simple present or future.

1. 1. If I Mourad, I him you are looking for him, (see, tell)
2. Hicham to go on holiday this summer if his exams. (not be able to, not pass)
3. If Mary and Dave a flat, they married as soon as possible. (find, get)
4. I to see you this weekend if I time. (come, have)
5. Peter angry if he? (get, know)
6. Dave and his fiancée on a cruise this month if the weather fine. (go, be)

C. Match the parts of the sentences in column A with the ones in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A

1. If you mix salt with sugar,
2. If you put meat in the fridge,
3. Milk boils over
4. If you put ice in warm water,
5. If you mix blue and yellow colours,

Column B

- a. you get green colour.
- b. if you leave it on the fire.
- c. you get a nasty taste.
- d. it becomes cold.
- e. the viruses it contains are killed.

Reading

Drinking water to maintain good health

Our body is estimated to be about 60 to 70% water. Blood is mostly water, and the muscles, lung, and brain all contain a lot of water. We need to drink water because it is needed to regulate body temperature and to provide the means for nutrients to travel to all our organs. Water also transports oxygen to the cells, removes waste, and protects our joints and organs.

If you are physically very active, you lose more water than if you are less active. Diuretics* such as caffeine and alcohol result in the need to drink more water because they trick our bodies into thinking we have more water than we need. Symptoms of mild dehydration include chronic pains in joints and muscles, lower back pain, headaches, and constipation. A strong odour to your urine, along with a yellow or amber colour indicates that you are not getting enough water. Thirst is an obvious sign of dehydration and in fact, you need water long before you feel thirsty.

Our body needs between 2.5 litres to 3 litres water per day. However, if you exercise you should drink more every 20 minutes you are active. If you drink coffee, you should drink at least an equal amount of water. When you are travelling on an airplane, it is good to drink



about two glasses of water every hour you are on board the plane. If you live in an arid climate, you should drink as much as you can.

Our daily need for water varies according to many conditions. The best source of water is plain, pure drinking water. Sodas have a lot of sugar in them and are not a good source, so if you drink them, they don't count towards your daily amount. Some herbal teas that are not diuretic* are fine. Some sports drinks may be beneficial, just look out for added sugar and calories that you do not need.

It may be difficult to drink enough water on a busy day. Be sure you have water handy at all times by keeping a bottle of water with you when you are working, travelling, or exercising. If you get bored with plain water, add a bit of lemon or lime for a touch of flavour. There are some brands of flavoured water available, but some of them have sugar or artificial sweeteners which you do not need.

* Diuretics : سوائل مسببة للبول

A. Answer the following questions from the text.

1. What's the role of water for our body?
2. Why aren't sodas a good source of water?
3. What suggestion is given to avoid dehydration on a busy day?

B. Match each paragraph with its appropriate title.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Signs of dehydration. | Paragraph : |
| 2. The importance of carrying a water bottle. | Paragraph : |
| 3. Why we need to drink water. | Paragraph : |
| 4. How much water we need to drink. | Paragraph: |

C. Find in the text words that have similar meaning to:

1. suffering (paragraph 2):
2. dry (paragraph 3):
2. types (paragraph 4):

Writing

A. Write in note form some of the advantages of exercising regularly.

Physical	social	emotional
- reduces the risk of heart attacks.	- opportunity to meet people	- It makes you relaxed
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

B. Write a letter to your pen-pal telling him about the advantages of exercising regularly.

N.B : respect the layout of a personal letter.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a set of legal pads. The edges of the paper are slightly irregular, suggesting it might be a scan of a physical document. The background is a solid light gray color.

The lighter side

Match the following proverbs with their appropriate explanations. (an example is given)

Proverb	Explanation
1. Eat to live, but do not live to eat.	a. A person who does not get what he wants or needs is a frustrated person and will be easily provoked to rage.
2. More haste, less speed.	b. A person's age is immaterial - it is only when he thinks and feels that he is ageing that he actually becomes old.
3. The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.	c. Going to bed early is good for you.
4. A hungry man is an angry man.	d. Man was created for a divine purpose and he has a destiny with his Creator and responsibility for society.
5. Blood is thicker than water.	e. Family ties are stronger than other relationships
6. A man is as old as he feels.	f. If you try to do something quickly you will probably make mistakes and therefore take longer to finish the task than if you rush.
7. To err is human, to forgive is divine.	g. Being a clean person is next in importance to having good religious or moral principles.
8. Prevention is better than cure.	h. It is better to be careful beforehand than to try to solve a problem after it has arisen.
9. Cleanliness is next to godliness.	i. It is normal for man to make mistakes and do wrong, but for one to forgive another for his wrong is indeed a great and gracious act.
10. Early to bed, early to rise makes one healthy, wealthy and wise.	j. A woman can win a man's love if she gives him the food that he likes.

My progress check

What I've learned from this unit	What I need to work on	What I enjoyed most	My future learning plans
.....			
.....			
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Unit 7 : Ecology

Communication: Expressing hopes and wishes

Look at the following situations, then express hopes and wishes.

1. Mehdi hasn't got the visa yet. He has to be in New York in two days.
 - a- He hopes
 - b- He wishes
2. Barbara invested a considerable amount of money in the field of tourism in our area.
 - a- She hopes
 - b- She wishes
3. Sarah bought a second hand car.
 - a- She hopes
 - b- She wishes
4. Nassim was appointed as a Mayor in our city.
 - a- We hope
 - b- We wish

Vocabulary

A. Use the suffixes in the box to write the adjectives formed from these nouns.

-y -ed -ing -al -ful -ate -ial -ous -ent -tic

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
1. globe		11. society	.....
2. tropic		12. generosity	.....
3. environment		13. mess	.....
4. climate		14. romance	.....
5. noise		15. depression	.....
6. interest		16. fortune	.....
7. boredom		17. happiness	.....
8. pollution		18. independence	.....
9. success		19. person	.....
10. health		20. wealth	.....

B. Fill in the blank with an adjective from the table.

1. Most cities in industrial countries are
2. How can I concentrate on my work in such a place.
3. I found this novel so that I read it twice.

4. You have to change your bad eating habits if you want to keep
5. Why don't you clean your room. It looks so
6. Unemployment has become one of the most serious issues.
7. I feel really when I have nothing to do.
8. Mouna was She won a lot of money in the lottery.
9. It was really a film. It's one of the best films I've ever seen.
10. The newly-wed couple decided to spend their honey-moon in a place.

C. In each of the following group of words, two words rhyme and one doesn't. Circle the one which doesn't.

1.	home	come	Rome
2.	floor	flower	flour
3.	thief	belief	pie
4.	lord	sword	word
5.	read	steal	head
6.	food	wool	good

D. Match the words in column A with the words in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. oil	a. rain
2. exhaust	b. effect
3. ecological	c. layer
4. greenhouse	d. fumes
5. acid	e. warming
6. ozone	f. disaster
7. global	g. spill

E. Fill in the blanks using the word combinations you have found in the exercise above.

1. I think one of the main causes of smog is from cars.
2. Ecologists are now too much concerned about the hole in the
3. The is making the planet hotter. So can be a serious problem in the future.
4. such as Tsunami can't be prevented.
5. The from the tankers can do a lot of harm to sea animals.

Grammar

A. Circle the correct form.

1. Tom **will/ would** participate in that tournament if he really feels better.
2. If I **am/ were** you, I wouldn't buy that old car.
3. If I **am/ were** free, I would go with you to the café.
4. Sarah **will/ would** buy a sewing machine if she knew how to sew.
5. If I **get/ got** money from my parents, I would go to the cinema.

B. Circle the correct word. (an example is given)

1. I **wish** / **hope** I had time to watch that interesting film.
2. Fadoua **wishes/ hopes** she could get the visa in two days.
3. I **wish/ hope** I succeed in the entrance exam.
4. Tom and Barbara **whish/ hope** they set up a textile company in Morocco.
5. Some students **whish/ hope** they had less homework in order to have time to finish their projects.
6. I **wish/ hope** I work in that international company.

C. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct tense.

1. I (take) some nice photos of this beautiful landscape if I had a camera.
2. If it (be) nice today, we would go out for a picnic.
3. If I (have) money, I would see the football match.
4. I would get that job if I (speak) Spanish.
5. We (go) together to the cinema if we had time. But we don't.

D. Complete the following sentences.

1. Some species wouldn't disappear if officials
2. If Greenpeace had an office in my city, I
3. If your children didn't waste much water, the water bill
4. The air would be clean in this area of our city if officials
5. If my parents lived near me, I

E. Rewrite the following sentences with conditional type 2.

Example: I can't go to the cinema with you because I don't have enough money.

If I had enough money, I would go to the cinema with you.

1. Peter can't learn Italian because he doesn't have time.

.....

2. Hamid doesn't have a high mark, so he can't go in for Medicine.
.....
3. The Browns can't travel too far because they have too many children.
.....
4. I don't know his new address so I can't visit him.
.....
5. I can't put you up for the night because I haven't got an extra bedroom.
.....

Reading

The Swiss are proud of the beauty of their country. There is a lot of untouched nature and in general people are careful with it and set great store by protecting the environment. As a result, Switzerland is far advanced in recycling waste material. Chemicals, paper, carton, glass, plastic, cans, textile, oil and cooking fat are all collected separately. The way this is done differs from one town to another. In many cases, containers to hand in these materials are available at a central point like the railway station or the post office. The remaining materials should be put in special bags for the local waste processing firm to collect it. Due to an additional tax, these bags are pretty expensive. If you just need a couple of bags while staying in a vacation rental, your renter will generally be able to provide some. These bags can often not be found in the shopping section of the supermarket, but only at the checkout or the supermarket kiosk. It is common practice to stuff in as

much waste as possible and then place it on the road side on the designated day. In many cases, there is a nearby container as well to dispose of these bags.



For most tourists, these measures are relatively drastic compared to the situation at home. However, you will get used to it quickly and the advantages are clear: Switzerland is a very clean country. You will not find a lot of street litter along your way. Road traffic is also influenced by the special attention for the environment: the Swiss are mainly trying to limit the amount of cargo transportation by offering alternatives like railway transportation and putting trucks on trains.

Comprehension

A. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Find the justification of your answer in the text.

1. Switzerland is still suffering from the problem of waste material.
2. Waste bags are sold in the shopping section of the supermarket.
3. Tourists find the task of stuffing waste matter and placing it on the road site easy and normal.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What makes the Swiss proud?
2. What do tourists think of the Swiss measures to keep their country clean?
3. Why do the Swiss rely on trains for transportation?

C. Give a suitable title to the text:

Writing

A. Read the following formal letter, then say what type it is. Choose from this list:

- 1.** a letter of complaint **2.** a letter of application **3.** a letter of enquiry

Top Food Supply Company
755 Yaaqoub Mansour Road,
Flat 33, Marrakech.

March 25, 2006

Jessica Brown
Fish Restaurant Manager,
26, Gueliz, Marrakech.

Dear Ms. Brown,

Recently, we delivered 20 kg of fish to your restaurant. Your employee Ahmed Salah made a mistake in the cheque by forgetting one zero.

As I did not pay attention to the problem before, my supplier is asking me to bring the money needed as soon as possible or to bring him another cheque from you. He thought I wanted to deceive him.

For this reason, I want you to send me the rest of the money electronically. Otherwise I may lose my job.

Attached is a copy of the cheque I got from Ahmed Salah.

Thank you for your understanding.

Yours Sincerely
Mehdi Taleb

Accountancy department

B. Take the letter above as a model, and write a letter of complaint, on behalf of the inhabitants of your area, to the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of an international firm that has just been built in your area.

Your letter should include:

- 1.** a complaint against the nasty and harmful odour that is emitted from the firm.
- 2.** a proposal to change the situation for better.

N.B.: Don't forget to respect the layout of a formal letter.

The lighter side

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

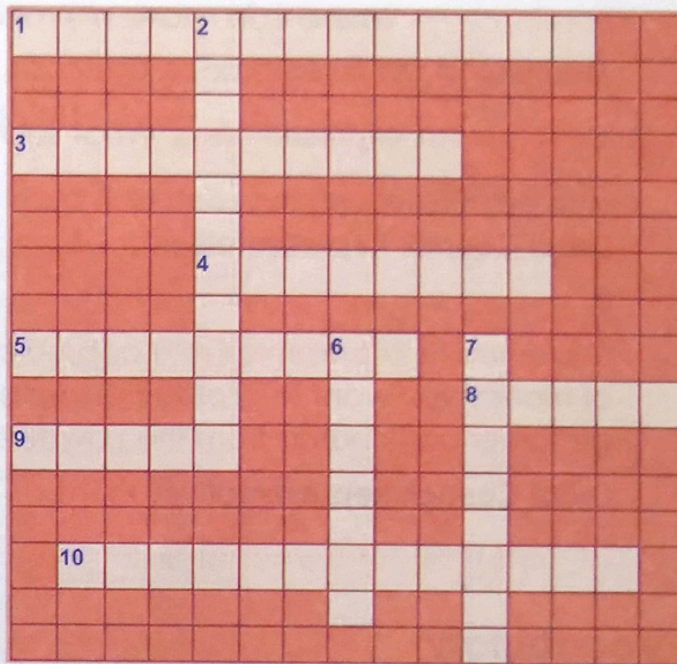
Complete the crossword puzzle with words related to ecology

Across:

1. Oil spill can cause serious problems.
3. The effect is a direct cause of global warming.
4. Books made of paper are cheaper.
5. It's very difficult to predict natural
8. The hole in the layer is getting bigger and bigger.
9. In large industrial cities, people find it difficult to breathe because of this.
10. It can do a lot of harm to global ecosystems.

Down:

2. They're found in tropical areas where there is a lot of rain.
6. A synonym for garbage.
7. The city's inhabitants have been warned not to swim in the river.



My progress check

What I've learned from this unit	What I need to work on	What I enjoyed most	My future learning plans
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
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Unit 8 : Society and social problems

Communication: Making Suggestions

A. Complete the following mini-dialogues.

1. **Sarah:** This is my first visit to Rabat. What places do you suggest I should visit?

Mounia:

Sarah: Where can I have my meals?

Mounia:

2. **Government Representative:** What solutions do you suggest for the development of this area?

Local Council Representative:

Government Representative: I appreciate your suggestions except for the amount of money you want to allot to the improvement of agriculture. However, if you can get other contributors from the private sector, that's ok.

Local Council Representative:

Vocabulary

A. Match the words in column A with their collocates in column B. (an example is given)

Column A	Column B
1. domestic	a. development
2. juvenile	b. institution
3. incurable	c. children
4. shanty	d. paid
5. homeless	e. work
6. sustainable	f. diseases
7. to solve	g. problems
8. reformatory	h. dysfunction
9. hazardous	i. violence
10. poorly	j. delinquency
11. family	k. towns
12. urgent	l. measures

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable collocations from the table above.

1. should be taken to rescue the people who were caught in a storm high up in the mountains.

2. The young boy was taken to a www.myteacher.nabil.com instead of prison.

3. AIDS is one of the most
4. can lead to crime.
5. The workers went on strike because they were
6. A large number of poor people are still living in
7. has become a big issue in Morocco.
8. is the main cause of divorce.
9. A lot of sleep in the street in big cities.
10. Children under 14 are sometimes hired to do

C. Find in the following group of words one word that does not rhyme with the others.

	lower	power	flower
1.	where	wear	fear
2.	some	home	come
3.	good	wool	pool
4.	load	broad	road
5.	far	bar	war
6.	tear	hear	wear
7.	tough	cough	though
8.	raw	saw	sow
9.	low	cow	blow

Grammar

A. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the suggested words.

1. "We're having a great time".
Tom said
2. "I like having long hair."
Bill said
3. "Have you had your lunch yet?"
The wife asked her husband
4. "If I were you, I wouldn't work so hard."
My friend advised me
5. "Don't forget to bring some dissert."
Mrs. Brown reminded her husband
6. "Where are you going?"
My mother asked
7. "I'm going to France soon."
Hicham told me

8. "I can't go with you because I have too much to do."

I told my friend

9. "I'm going to move out this evening."

Mary told her mother

10. "Where can I find a hotel near here?"

A tourist asked me

B. Write the following statements in reported speech using one of the reporting verbs in the list.

suggest - advise - remind - offer - refuse - complain - agree - promise - admit

Example: "I won't talk to him anymore."

Bill refused to talk to his friend anymore.

1. "Yes, it was me. I broke the vase."

The boy

2. "shall we go out for a walk?"

My mother

3. "I'll go and get some food."

Hicham

4. "Excuse me! The coffee is too cold."

The customer

5. "You're absolutely right. Careless drivers should be heavily fined."

Driss

6. "I'll buy you a new scooter if you get your baccalaureat."

My father

7. "Don't forget to go to the meeting at 3 o'clock."

My boss

8. "If I were you, I wouldn't wear that pullover."

C. Respond to the following questions using a suitable reflexive pronoun.

Example:

Did someone help you
to decorate your room?

Gloria

No, I did it **myself**.

Halima

Can you do
the washing up?

Wife

Can't you see I'm busy?
You can do it

Husband

Why don't we hire someone
to mow the grass?

Husband

I don't think we need to. We
can do it

Wife

Who's going to clean the
boys' room?

Wife

They
.....

Husband

Did you knit that pullover
for Susan?

Husband

No, I think she
.....
.....

Wife

Reading

Concerns about working teens

Momke Rockman from Germany feels parents and teachers need to explain to working teens the importance of a good education.

I never thought about teens working in places like Europe or the United States. In my opinion, 90% of the teens who go to work in one of these places don't have to. The fact that most of them do is not a sign of poverty. Teenagers sometimes like to behave like adults. They try to imitate their lifestyles.

When I needed money, for things like a driving licence or holidays, I also had to work for it. My parents gave me enough pocket money for everything that was necessary; but if I wanted more, I had to find a way to earn it. However, my first priority was always school. My parents always explained and showed me the importance of a good education as a basis for my future. And that's



the point where I see some problems for students who drop out of school and go to work.

If parents and teachers are not able to explain these values to their children, they shouldn't be surprised if teens give more importance to their jobs than to school.

What really worries me are children who have to contribute to their parents' income. In the "Third World" countries, children and teens often work full-time. They don't even have a chance to get an education. Young people in **our countries** forget too often how precious a good education is.

A. The text is probably taken from

1. a magazine.
2. an encyclopaedia.
3. a report.
4. a lecture.

B. The purpose of the writer is to

1. show how important education is for teens.
2. prove that work is more important than education.
3. talk about her own experience as a teen.
4. explain why teens prefer work to education.

C. Are the following statements True or False? Justify your answer.

1. The writer thinks that most teens in Europe and USA go to work because they are from poor families. *www.myteachernabil.com*
2. The writer believes that education is more important than work.
3. The writer is most concerned about teens who are obliged to work to help their families.
4. The writer states that in some countries teens and children are deprived of going to school.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the writer have to work when she was a teenager?
2. Do you agree with the writer when she says that education is more important than work for teens? Explain.
3. What do "our countries" (paragraph 4) refer to in the text?
4. What's the role of parents and teachers towards working teens?

Writing**A. List some of the problems of unemployment and suggest solutions to those problems.**

Problems	Solutions
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

C. Use the following checklist to edit your article.

- Did I include everything that I wanted to say?
- Did I give a reason for each opinion?

a. Do the topic sentences give the main idea of my paragraphs?
b. Did I organise ideas from the most important to the least important?

- Did I use the appropriate tenses?
- Did I use the right punctuation and capitalisation?

- Did I use correct essay form (introduction, body, conclusion) ?
- Did I check the spelling of the words I'm not sure of?

[illegible]

The lighter side

Write the numbers of the following idioms on the pictures, then fill in each blank with the appropriate adjective from the list. (an example is given)

gentle - wild - blind - quiet - frightened - fat - nervous - stubborn - strong - hungry

1. As **nervous** as a cat

2. As as a pig

3. As as a lamb

4. As as a bear

5. As as a bat

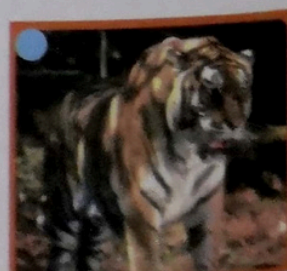
6. As as a mouse

7. As as a rabbit

8. As as a tiger

9. As as a horse

10. As as as a mule



Unit 9 : Human Rights

Communication: Apologising

A. Match the following statements with their corresponding functions.

Statements
1. I'll help you do your homework when I finish this letter.
2. Look ! What a beautiful scenery!
3. I can't concentrate on my work because of the noise.
4. Shall we eat out this evening?
5. I'm terribly sorry for the mistake. It won't happen again.
6. I find it very relaxing here.
7. If I were you, I would choose another colour.
8. I do believe that if people were careful while driving, there would be less accidents.

Functions
a. suggestion
b. apologising
c. feeling
d. promise
e. complaining.
f. advice
g. surprise
h. opinion

B. How would you apologise in the following different situations?

1. You're late for your English class.

You: "....."

2. You forgot to bring back the English copybook of a friend of yours.

You: "....."

3. You are in an official meeting. Suddenly, your mobile phone starts ringing.

You: "....."

4. It's your first day of work in an important company. However, you are late.

You: "....."

5. You stepped on somebody's foot on the bus.

You : "....."

Vocabulary

A. Find the noun for each of the following words, then put it in the appropriate box:

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. friend | 2. neighbour | 3. found | 4. open | 5. invest | 6. exploit |
| 7. dark | 8. donate | 9. adult | 10. equal | 11. hard | 12. employ |
| 13. enjoy | 14. secure | 15. brother | 16. happy | 17. relation | 18. solid |

.....ship 	ment 	ity
.....tion 	ness 	hood

B. Fill in each blank with the right vocabulary item from the following list:

labour - corporal - fool - rights - violation

- Human are becoming one of the main concerns of this government.
- The of peace treaty may lead to disastrous consequences.
- Child should be prohibited in all parts of our country.
- punishment is forbidden in our schools.
- Don't yourself. Without hard work you can't pass your exams.

Grammar

A. Fill in each blank with one of the right prepositions from the box.

in - out - on - up - away - back - off

- When it started to rain, Hamid put his umbrella.
- Before you leave the forest camp, you have to put the fire.
- I've run of money. I must go to the bank.
- Don't throw rubbish in the street.
- Put your school uniform before you get into the school.
- The thief stole the woman's money and run
- I wanted to see one of my relatives in the operation room but they refused to let me
- I heard a strange noise behind me, so I turned to see what happened.
- Take your jacket if you feel hot.
- Will you fill this form for me, please?

B. Fill in each blank with a verb from column A and a preposition from column B.
(use the correct tense)

Verbs
give
take
put
look

Prepositions
away
off
after
out

1. Who do you? Your father or your mother?
2. I have quitted my job and I'm a new one now.
3. I have to all these clothes. I don't need them anymore.
4. Will you the light, please? It's dark in here.
5. The plane just as we were getting off the taxi.
6. your books before you go to bed.

Reading

Millions of women throughout the world are deprived of their fundamental human rights for no other reason than they are women.

Soldiers and combatants involved in many conflicts round the world have mercilessly raped women. In some other parts of the world, women still suffer from domestic violence while governments refuse to intervene to protect them. Women are also discriminated against in the job market and consequently are deprived of participating in public life.

We live in a world in which women do not have basic control over what happens to their bodies. Millions of women and girls are forced to marry. Women are unable to depend on the government to protect them from physical violence in the home, with sometimes fatal consequences, including increased risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

Our duty as active citizens is to expose and denounce those human rights violations, practices and policies that silence and subordinate women. We should reject

specific legal or cultural practices by which women are systematically discriminated against, excluded from political participation and public life, segregated in their daily lives, raped in armed conflicts, beaten in their homes, denied equal divorce or inheritance rights, killed for having sex, forced to marry, assaulted for not conforming to gender norms, and sold into forced labour.

The realization of women's rights is a global struggle based on universal human rights and the rule of law. It requires all of us to unite in solidarity to end traditions, practices, and laws that harm women. It is a fight for freedom to be fully and completely human and equal without apology or permission.

Ultimately, the struggle for women's human rights must be about making women's lives matter everywhere all the time. In practice, this means taking action to stop discrimination and violence against women.



A. Choose a possible title for the text from the list.

1. Women's fight for equality.
2. Women's difficult situation in the world.
3. Declaration of women's rights.

B. Say whether these statements are True or False. Justify your answer.

1. In most countries, women enjoy equal status in the job market.

.....

2. Women are protected by governments from domestic violence.

.....

3. The realisation of women's rights is not easy to achieve.

.....

C. Find words in the text that have the same meaning as the following.

1. very important ; essential (paragraph 1):
2. with cruelty (paragraph 2):
3. finally (paragraph 5):

Writing**A. Your teacher wants you to participate in a national contest of young reporters. Read the requirements of the contest.**

If you are a Moroccan high school student with an average knowledge of English, you can participate in the contest of the best report about the new family code (Moudaouana of the family). If you think you have the necessary requirements, send us your report. The winners will receive interesting prizes.

B. Fill in the chart with the necessary information.

The situation of women in the past	The current situation of women
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

C. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense.

1. The Browns (just/buy) a new house in the suburbs. They (move) in only yesterday. When I (telephone) Mr. Brown this morning, he (tell) me that they (still/have) a lot of things to fix and that they (go) to invite all their friends for a party very soon. I (ask) him if the place (be) quiet and he (tell) it (be) wonderful.

2. **Jane:** (You/finish) Tom?

Tom: No, I I (still/work) on the project. I think I (finish) this afternoon. You can have your lunch. I don't think I (have) time to come.

Jane: I (already/have) a sandwich at a restaurant nearby. By the way, I (meet) Peter this morning. He (tell) me he (already/reserve) a hotel room for his holiday in Paris. He (say) he (think) he (stay) there for a few days. He (want) to know where we (go) to spend our holiday and I (said) we (not/decide) yet.

My progress check

What I've learned from this unit	What I need to work on	What I enjoyed most	My future learning plans
.....			
.....			
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The lighter side

A. Make correct words from the following scrambled letters. (all these words are related to Human Rights).

1. LEVRSYA:	6. FDEEROM:	11. CUJSITE:
2. MIDSNIITONRCI:	7. FRAFICKNIGT:	12. BLOAUR:
3. ADTPREIAH:	8. LIOVOITAN:	13. FREUEEG:
4. AWL:	9. GISGRATEEON:	14. TRIMORNIY:
5. COSNTONITUIT:	10. QEULAITY:	15. EGLLA:

B. Jokes.

1. Sherlock Holmes and his friend Watson were on a camping and hiking trip. They had gone to bed and were lying there looking up at the sky. Holmes said, "Watson, look up. What do you see?"
"Well, I see thousands of stars."
"And what does that mean to you?"
"Well, I guess it means we will have another nice day tomorrow. What does it mean to you, Holmes?"
"To me, it means someone has stolen our tent."

2. Patient: Doctor, I have a serious memory problem. I can't remember anything!
Doctor: So, since when did you have this problem?
Patient: What problem?

3. A man, after being hurt, calls 911 for help.
Man: Operator, operator, call me an ambulance!
Operator: Okay, sir, you're an ambulance!

4. Punctuation is powerful!!

An English teacher wrote the words: "A woman without her man is nothing" on the chalkboard and asked his students to punctuate it correctly. All of the males in the class wrote: "A woman, without her man, is nothing." All the females in the class wrote: "A woman: without her, man is nothing."

Unit 10 : Travel

Communication

A. Match the following statements with the appropriate functions.

- | |
|--|
| 1. You have to see a doctor! You look very pale. |
| 2. People mustn't smoke in public places. |
| 3. We must have forgotten the keys inside the car. |
| 4. I can't swim. I haven't learned swimming before. |
| 5. Look at the lights. John might still be awake. |
| 6. John could play football better when he was young. |
| 7. We needn't take a taxi. The cinema is only five minutes walk from here. |

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| a. Possibility in the present |
| b. Possibility in the past |
| c. Ability in the past |
| d. Ability in the present |
| e. Prohibition |
| f. Obligation |
| g. Absence of obligation |

B. Complete the following sentences with the right expression from the list.

- Laura's trip to Tangiers took more than six hours. She terribly tired now.
a. should be b. can't have been c. could be
- Bob the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of this company. He has been giving orders to all the staff for more than twenty minutes.
a. must be b. couldn't be c. mightn't be
- Barbara didn't come to the party yesterday. She
a. can forget b. might have forgotten c. must forget
- It was the first time that Sarah didn't come to class on time. She an acceptable excuse.
a. must have had b. can't have had c. couldn't have

C. What would you say in the following situations? (Express possibility or impossibility)

- You know that Khalid doesn't have a passport. Yet, he claims that he has visited Paris twice.
You: Khalid
- Ahmed got a high mark in the exam. He is a serious student.
You: Ahmed to get such a high mark.
- Tom is often absent. Moreover, he doesn't do his homework.
You:

Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct word form.

- When you travel with your family, you learn how to be more **collaborated** / **collaboration** / **collaborative**.
- In most Moroccan big cities, there is a wonderful **mix** / **mixed** / **mixture** of tradition and modernity.
- Energy **consumer** / **consumption** / **consume** is higher in industrial countries.
- There is a great **variety** / **varied** / **vary** of goods in hypermarkets and malls.
- I think that literate workers are more **produce** / **productive** / **production** than illiterate ones.
- You need to have a high degree to **qualified** / **qualification** / **qualify** for a job in this company.
- Invest** / **Investor** / **Investment** in building more hotels is meant to develop the tourist industry.

B. Fill in this chart with the correct form of the words.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. ....	.....	protective
2. represent	.....	.....
3.	knowledge	.....
4. ....	.....	individual
5.	protection	.....
6. initiate	.....	.....
7. ....	.....	cooperative
8.	preference	.....
9. ....	.....	industrial
10. preserve	.....	.....

Grammar

A. Rewrite the following sentences starting with the suggested word(s).

- "Are we going to be given the certificate tomorrow?"
The students asked
- "Sorry sir, you didn't repair my car on due time."
Tom complained to the mechanic
- "If I were you, I would accept the offer of that company."
Bill advised Laura
- "Ok. Let's work on the same project in order to finish on time."
Salwa and her friend suggested
- "Mum. My little sister tore the story you bought me last week-end."
The child complained

B. Report the following statements using the appropriate reporting verb from the list:

apologised - advised - declared - congratulated - confessed

- "Congratulations on your success."
Our teacher of English
- A thief at the police station: "... I broke into many houses in that area ..."
The thief
- "You should visit your doctor regularly if you want to be cured."
My friend
- "Sorry, I can't lend you these reference books."
Barbara
- "Most Asian companies have now adopted effective management systems."
The Korean official

Reading

When a family travels, it returns home with more than souvenirs and photos. Extremely happy by adventures together, the family members feel closer and stronger as a family. These shared travel experiences – the not-so-good as well as the good – enhance their lives in many ways since travels shape the personality of family members both as individuals and as a family.

Travel allows families to connect in ways not always possible at home, where busy daily routines dominate their lives. During the trip, everyone has a different responsibility than they do at home. Parents and children study maps, plan itineraries and solve problems together. It's wonderful for children to have parents rely on them in some decisions. Family members become better friends which strengthens bonds.

The best time to start travelling as a family is when children are still young. Adults who didn't travel as children tend to travel with more fear. Young travellers also learn increased responsibility, even when children are just 4, 6 or 8 years old; so they

feel empowered. The family discusses itineraries and then negotiates. The result: enjoying richer trips and seeing destinations through their children's eyes.

When you take a child out of his or her daily environment, it opens new windows of understanding of the world. On trips, kids will notice differences from city to city. Travelling exposes children to different cultures and customs. Kids learn that the world is not how it is in their small neighbourhood, that people live differently and have different values.

Exposed to another different environment, children may learn to appreciate unfamiliar music and cuisine, making them more open-minded to trying new things. They may even gain a broader understanding of human beings and, with encouragement from their parents, may learn tolerance and compassion – and an appreciation for what they have at home.

A. Which of the following titles is more appropriate to the text?

- Do you travel with your family?
- The benefits of travelling with family.
- Why do children like travelling?
- The problems of travelling with family.

B. Say whether the following sentences are True or False, then correct the false one(s).

1. Only the good travel experiences have a positive influence on family members.
2. One of the best advantages of travelling is consolidating the relationship between family members.
3. Travelling makes children dislike what they have in their city.

C. Complete the following sentences with ideas from the text.

1. It's important depend on themselves.
2. Thanks to become aware of the fact that the world is different.
3. Children wouldn't dare to try new things if

Writing**A. Write a biography of Marco Polo using the information in this table.**

Year/Period	Events and information
1254	- Born in Venice / Marco's father was a leading merchant.
1260	- Marco's father and uncle travelled to Peking / they met with Emperor Kublai Khan.
1269	- Marco's father and uncle returned to Venice promising the Khan to return to China.
1271	- Marco Polo joined his father and uncle for the second journey to China.
1275	- The Khan celebrated their return.
1277-1289	- The Khan appointed him to civil service. - He had a gift for languages. - Rose quickly through ranks. - Sent on several confidential missions. - Gained much information about India, Japan and China.
1290	- He applied for leave after a long excellent service. - The Khan refused. - The Khan's death released Marco from any obligation.
1295	- Marco returned to Venice.
1296	- Venice was at war with Genoa - The ship on which Marco was travelling was captured.
1296-1299	- He was held prisoner. - He wrote his Travels book.
1299	- He was released. - People in Venice didn't believe his travel stories. - Became the joke of the townspeople.
1324	- Died and buried in the Church of San Lorenzo.

B. Use the following checklist to edit your first draft.

- Did I respect the layout of a biography (Introduction / main body / conclusion)?
- Did I respect the tenses and chronological order of events?
- Did I use correct punctuation and capitalisation?
- Did I include appropriate linking words (First / then / Later / Moreover / Finally / However /etc.) and correct prepositions of time and place (in / on / at / etc.)?
- Did I take care of spelling?

The lighter side**Find an answer to the following riddles.**

1. What are two things people never eat before breakfast?
2. What has two hands and a face, but no arms and legs?
3. What has a neck, but no head?
4. What can't be used until it's broken?
5. Which letter is always trying to find reasons?
6. Which letter is not me?
7. "What letter of the alphabet has got lots of water?"
8. What begins with T, ends with T and has T in it?
9. What gets wetter as it dries?
10. What has teeth but can't bite?

My progress check

What I've learned from this unit	What I need to work on	What I enjoyed most	My future learning plans
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GLOBAL TEST 2

Global test 2 (After unit 10) : 40 points/ 2 hours

I. Reading comprehension: 15 points

A window on the world

Visit any British town or city that attracts tourists from late spring to the end of the summer, and you're pretty much guaranteed to be mown down by a group of excitable foreign students over here to learn English. Language schools run courses all year round, but the summer months are traditionally their busiest. All those students have to live somewhere, of course, and a placement with a local family is the best way for them to develop their language skills.

"The children gain a lot from the experience", says Mandy Winder of Brighton. She and her husband Michael have taken students from the local educational institutes for the past 12 years. "I have bought my children a globe, and the first thing Emily, 10, and Megan, 7, do when a new student arrives is to find out where he or she comes from."

The practical side of taking in a student is simple. Basics required are a reasonably sized furnished room with a desk and chair and use of a bathroom. Mandy certainly tries to make her guests feel part of her family. "We all eat together –that's when most of the talking gets done– and I try to make them feel at home. I ask them to tell me what foods they like and don't like." In return for their hospitality, the

host family receives about £70 to £80 per week.

Introducing a stranger into family life can cause a few problems. There are a few complaints. Mandy said that a few years ago she was watching a television programme when the foreign student picked up the remote control and switched over without asking. She remembers Japanese girls who came with strict guidelines not to talk to men. "They would chat to me, but hardly talk to my husband". Another drawback of taking in students comes when they leave. "If they've been with us for a long time, the children can find it hard when they go", says Mandy.

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So, is playing the host a worthwhile experience? In general, yes, especially if you have a big house with rooms to escape to. You have to be relaxed to do it –there are a lot of people who wouldn't want someone else in their home. Mandy Winder agrees: "The children have benefited from it enormously. They've learnt how to live with other people and they're very aware that we're not the only people in the world. Educationally, their geography has improved and they've had a bit of a head start by hearing other languages being spoken."

Adapted from Telegraph Weekend Saturday, August 11, 2001

A. The text is about (1 point)

1. A British family who takes in foreign students.
2. Studying English in Britain.
3. Foreign students who are taken in by British families.
4. Foreign students who live in Britain.

B. Which paragraph is about (5 points, 1 each)

1. Foreign students learning English in Britain.
2. Introducing the Winders family.
3. Conditions of hosting foreign students by a British family.
4. Problems encountered when a British family hosts a foreign student.
5. A general judgement on the experience of taking in foreign students.

C. Are the following statements True or False? Justify your answer. (4 points, 1 each)

1. British families take in foreign students for free.
2. The children in Mandy's family have developed their cultural awareness through the experience.
3. Some British families refuse to take in foreign students because they are from a different culture.
4. Some of the foreign students are impolite according to Mandy.

D. Choose the correct completion. (3 points, 1 each)

1. The writer concludes that taking in foreign students by a British family
 - a. is a rewarding experience.
 - b. is not a worthwhile experience.
 - c. is an experience free of problems.
2. In order to learn English better, foreign students
 - a. go to Britain as tourists.
 - b. go to Britain and live with a British family.
 - c. go to Britain and live in the schools where they learn English.
3. The Japanese girls did not talk to Mandy's husband because
 - a. they were told not to talk to men by their families.
 - b. they did not like to talk to men.
 - c. they were forbidden to talk to men by the British culture.

E. What does the title of the article mean? Explain it in your own words. (2 points)

II. LANGUAGE : (10 points)

A. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense. (2 points, 0.5 each)

1. If you watch this scary film, you (not/be able) to sleep.
2. If our local team (wins) the match. It will qualify for the final.
3. If you bought your own calculator, I (not/have to) lend you mine.
4. What would you do, if you (be) in my situation?

B. Rewrite the following sentences as suggested (2 points, 1 each)

1. "I'm sorry I didn't come to your party."
Mary apologised
2. Has anyone posted the letters yet?
Has the letters

C. Fill in the blank with one word from the following list. (3 points, 0.5 each)

attack - juvenile - fit - disasters - engaged - discrimination

1. In most parts of the world, women still suffer from gender
2. Mr. Smith suffers from frequent heart
3. You have to exercise to keep
4. Natural can cause a large number of casualties.
5. Jane and Harry have been for six months now.
6. delinquency can lead to drug addiction.

D. Write the correct form of the words in brackets. (3 point, 1 each)

1. Chinese food is very (taste)
2. I'm not really (enthusiasm) about going out this evening.
3. Ibn Battuta became (fame) after the translation of his book Arrihla.

III. WRITING: (15 points)

Child labour has become a very serious problem especially in larger cities. Write a letter to your school magazine stating some of the causes of this phenomenon and suggesting some solutions.

KEY TO GLOBAL TESTS

GLOBAL TEST 1 :

I. Reading comprehension: 15 points

A. (7 points)

1. To collect the money necessary to buy works of art.
2. To encourage children's interest in arts.
3. In London.
4. He says that only few people could describe any of the works of Henry Moor and Barbara Hepworth.

B. (3 points)

1. F. They go to an art gallery
2. F. They get limited support from their national and local government.
3. F. When they get older, they visit museums only when they are travelling on vacation
4. F. It has specialized in the works of British artists.

C. (1 point)

1. **them** paragraph 2, line 4: works of art
2. **which** paragraph 4, line 2: The Tate Gallery

D. Find in the text words that mean the same as: (3 points)

1. exhibited: displayed
2. payment: fees
3. holiday: vacation

II. Language: 10 points

A. Supply the correct tenses. (2 points, _ point each)

1. is 2. was 3. lived 4. has worked / has been working 5. needs 6. will go

B. What will you say in the following situations: (4 points; 1 point each)

1. You: I think that it is a big problem; In my point of view, it is a problem that need urgent solutions; ...
2. You: Why don't you go to the cinema!
3. You: You should see a doctor!
4. You: I promise to come before midnight.

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below. (4 points; 1 point each) (myself – enough – whose – boring – the – too – themselves – an – himself)

1. The.
2. enough – themselves
3. too
4. whose – boring

III. Writing: (15 points)

GLOBAL TEST 2 :

I. Reading comprehension: (15 points)

A. (1 point)

3.

B. (5 points, 1 each)

1. Paragraph 1 2. Paragraph 2 3. Paragraph 3 4. Paragraph 4 5. Paragraph 5

C. (4 points, 1 each)

1. F: they receive about £70 to £80 .

2. T: They're aware that we're not the only people in the world.

3. T: introducing a stranger into family life can cause a few problems.

4. T: there are a few complaints

D. (3 points, 1 each)

1. a 2. b 3. a

E. (2 points)

II. Language: (10 points)

A. (2 points, 0.5 each)

1. won't be able 2. win 3. wouldn't have to 4. were

B. (2 points, 1 each)

1. Mary apologised for not being able to come to my party.

2. Have the letters been posted yet?

C. (3 points, 0.5 each)

1. discrimination 2. attack 3. fit 4. disasters 5. engaged 6. juvenile

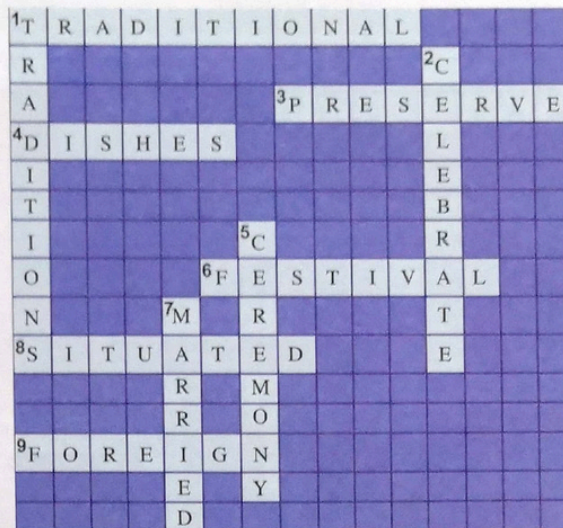
D. (3 points, 1 each)

1. tasty 2. enthusiastic 3. famous

III. Writing: (15 points)

KEY TO THE LIGHTER SIDE

Unit 1



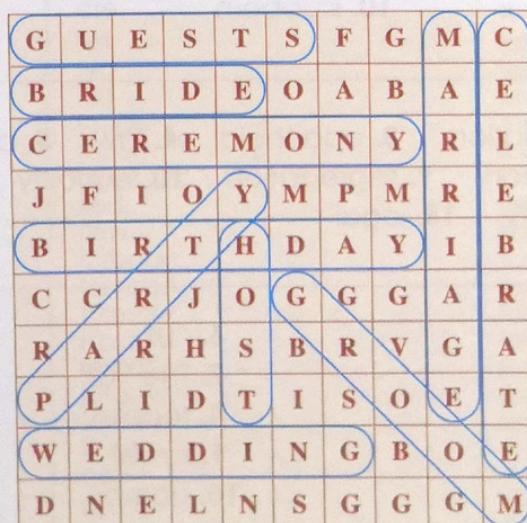
Unit 3

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. television set | 5. webcam | 9. lap-top |
| 2. newsagent's/press | 6. cinema | 10. mobile phone. |
| 3. digital camera | 7. DVD player | |
| 4. portable CD player | 8. World Wide Web | |

Unit 4

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. using the computer/ surfing the net | 5. dancing |
| 2. rope skipping | 6. playing tennis |
| 3. playing music | 7. reading |
| 4. painting | 8. roller-skating |

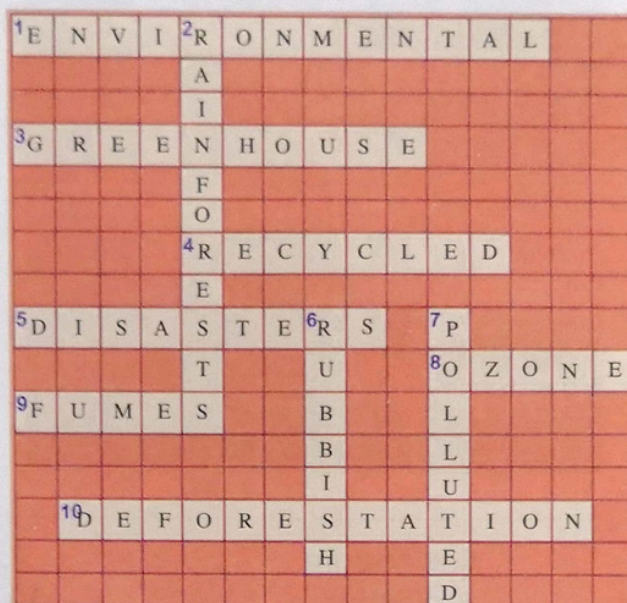
Unit 5



Unit 6

1. d 2. f 3. j 4. a 5. e 6. b 7. i 9. g 10. c

Unit 7



Unit 8

Animal proverbs (from left to right):

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| bat (5) | horse (9) | cat (1) | bear (4) | lamb (3) |
| mouse (6) | pig (2) | mule (10) | rabbit (7) | tiger (8) |
| 1. nervous | | 6. quiet | | |
| 2. fat | | 7. frightened | | |
| 3. gentle | | 8. wild | | |
| 4. Hungry | | 9. strong | | |
| 5. blind | | 10. stubborn | | |

Unit 9

1. slavery 2. discrimination 3. apartheid 4. law 5. constitution 6. freedom
 7. trafficking 8. violation 9. segregation 10. equality 11. justice 12. labour
 13. refugee 14. minority 15. legal

Unit 10

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. lunch and dinner | 6. "U" |
| 2. watch | 7. The "C" |
| 3. bottle | 8. teapot |
| 4. egg | 9. towel |
| 5. "Y" | 10. comb |

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past participle
A rise	arose	arisen
Awake	awakened / awoke	awakened / awoken
B e	was, were	been
Bear	bore	born / borne
Beat	beat	beaten / beat
Become	became	become
Begin	began	begun
Bend	bent	bent
Bet	bet / betted	bet / betted
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Broadcast	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted
Build	built	built
Burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt
Burst	burst	burst
Buy	bought	bought
C ast	cast	cast
Catch	caught	caught
Choose	chose	chosen
Cling	clung	clung
Come	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Cut	cut	cut
D eal	dealt	dealt
Dig	dug	dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled
E at	ate	eaten
F all	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Fit	fitted / fit	fitted / fit
Flee	fled	fled
Fly	flew	flown
Forbid	forbade	forbidden
Forecast	forecast	forecast
Foresee	foresaw	foreseen
Foretell	foretold	foretold
Forget	forgot	forgotten
Forgive	forgave	forgiven
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
G et	got	got/ gotten
Give	gave	given

Go	went	gone
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hide	hid	hidden
Hit	hit	hit
Hold	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Interweave	interwove / interweaved	interwoven / interweaved
Interwind	interwound	interwound
Keep	kept	kept
Kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled
Knit	knitted / knit	knitted / knit
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Lean	leaned / leant	leaned / leant
Leap	leaped / leapt	leaped / leapt
Learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie	lay	lain
Light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Mislead	misled	misled
Misspell	misspelled / misspelt	misspelled / misspelt
Mistake	mistook	mistaken
Overcome	overcame	overcome
Overtake	overtook	overtaken
Overwrite	overwrote	overwritten
Plead	pleaded / pled	pleaded / pled
Proofread	proofread	proofread
Prove	proved	proven / proved
Put	put	put
Read	read	read
Relay	relaid	relaid
Rid	rid	rid
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rise	rose	risen
Run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	sawed / sawn
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Set	set	set
Sew	sewed	sewn / sewed
Shake	shook	shaken
Shave	shaved	shaved / shaven
Shed	shed	shed
Shine	shined / shone	shined / shone

Shoot	shot	shot
Show	showed	shown / showed
Shrink	shrank / shrunk	shrunk
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang	sung
Sink	sank / sunk	sunk
Sit	sat	sat
Sleep	slept	slept
Slide	slid	slid
Smell	smelled / smelt	smelled / smelt
Speak	spoke	spoken
Speed	spelled / spelt	spelled / spelt
Spell	spent	spent
Spill	spilled / spilt	spilled / spilt
Spin	spun	spun
Spit	spit / spat	spit / spat
Split	split	split
Spoil	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt
Spread	spread	spread
Spring	sprang / sprung	sprung
Stand	stood	stood
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Stink	stunk / stank	stunk
Stride	strode	stridden
Strike	struck	stricken
String	strung	strung
Strive	strove / strived	striven / strived
Swear	swore	sworn
Sweep	swept	swept
Swell	swelled	swollen / swelled
Swim	swam	swum
Swing	swung	swung
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think	thought	thought
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Tread	trod	trodden / trod
Unbend	unbent	unbent
Undergo	underwent	undergone
Understand	understood	understood
Uphold	upheld	upheld
Upset	upset	upset
Wake	woke / waked	woken / waked
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove / weaved	woven / weaved
Weep	wept	wept
Wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

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