

CONFORME AU PROGRAMME OFFICIEL DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE,
DE LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR ET DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

TICKET

ENGLISH WORKBOOK

- + Tense Reference
- + Function Reference
- + Confusing Words

First Year Baccalaureate

NEW EDITION

TICKET

To English

WORKBOOK

- + Tense Reference
- + Function Reference
- + Confusing Words

First Year Baccalaureate

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INTRODUCTION TO STUDENTS

'Ticket Workbook' is meant to review, reinforce, and supplement the language activities suggested in your textbooks. You can use your workbook in class with your teacher or as a self study resource. Each unit contains the following activities in this order:

Review and Expand your Vocabulary

This is an opportunity for you to review the vocabulary related to the topic of each unit and to enrich your repertoire with new words or expressions on the same theme.

Practise Communicating

In these activities, you will review the language functions presented in your textbook and learn other expressions to communicate effectively in English.

Reinforce your Grammar

'Reinforce your grammar' includes various exercises on the grammatical elements presented in each unit. This is another opportunity for you to review and consolidate your grammatical knowledge of the English language.

Improve your Reading Skills

In this section, you will find more reading texts on the topic of the unit, followed by comprehension tasks. This section is meant to provide you with more training to improve your reading strategies and skills.

Develop your Writing Skills

This section provides you with various exercises meant to improve your writing skills. Some models are provided for you to follow and write your own texts.

Have Fun

We also provide you with some funny language activities such as jokes, riddles, cartoons,... They are meant to reinforce and expand your language skills and at the same time have some fun while learning the language.

At the end of the workbook, there is some extra material such as: tense references, function reference, confusing words, etc.

Good Luck

UNIT 1: EDUCATION

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list.

(rate - founded - faculties - attend - studies - compulsory)

Education in Morocco is free and _____ through primary school. Nevertheless, many children-particularly girls in rural areas-still do not _____ school. The country's illiteracy _____ has been stuck at around 50% for some years, but it is very high among women in rural regions.

The most prestigious university is Mohammed V in Rabat, with _____ of law, sciences, humanities, and medicine. Karaouine University in Fes, has been a centre for Islamic _____ for more than 1,000 years and it is the oldest university in the country. Morocco has one private university, Al-Akhawayn, in Ifrane. Al-Akhawayn, _____ in 1993 by King Hassan II and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, is an English-medium, American-style university comprising about 1,000 students.

2. Match the words on the left (a-f) with their definitions on the right (1-6).

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| a. challenge | ☐ 1. a student following supported high education or a person with much knowledge |
| b. tendency | ☐ 2. poor in technology |
| c. approach | ☐ 3. method or technique |
| d. scholar | ☐ 4. invitation or call to run a race, to have a fight, etc to see who is stronger, better, etc... |
| e. low-tech | ☐ 5. change or development in a particular direction |
| f. pupil | ☐ 6. person who is learning in a school or from a private teacher |

• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

1. Read the dialogue and underline expressions of agreement and disagreement.

Khalid : Girls do better at school than boys, don't they, Chris?

Chris : To some extent. But not at all subjects.

Khalid : As I see it, they are brilliant at languages and at memorising.

Chris : I totally agree with you. But boys are excellent at science subjects.

Khalid : That's true.

2. Respond to the statements below.

a. Learning foreign languages is better than learning a native language.

b. Science students are more hard-working than literary students.

c. A degree in literary subjects is easier to get than a degree in science ones.

d. Studying abroad is more interesting than completing higher studies in Morocco.

e. Private schools are better than public schools.

f. It's better for Moroccan university students to study and do part-time jobs to help themselves with the cost of studies.

• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Use the pictures below and write sentences in the simple past.

Example : During our trip to the zoo,

a. we saw lions.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.



h.

i.

j.

k.

l.

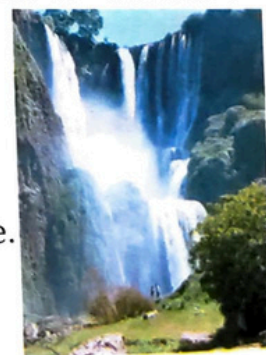
m.

2. Write the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

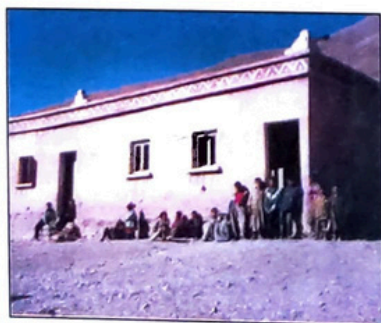
I still (to remember) my first day at school. My mother (to take) me early in the morning to the primary school in our neighborhood. All the students (to be) happy and wearing their new clothes. As for me, I (to be) very scared because everything was new to me and I (not / to meet) any friend from the neighbourhood. Fortunately, a teacher (to happen) to be my father's friend. Once he (to see) me, he (to rush) towards me and (to begin) asking me some questions. I (to realise) that he was my teacher. He (to invite) me to a decorated classroom which I will never forget.

3. Choose the correct answer from the list :

- I my ex-teacher in the supermarket a week ago.
see / saw / will see / have seen
- My teacher has got a nice car. He it since last year.
had / have / has had / will have
- Next week , our class on an excursion to the water falls in "Ouzoud".
went / are going / has gone / goes
- Latifa a student since 1996.
was / is / has been / have been / will be
- Khalid to France next year. He has never been abroad before.
will go / is going / has gone / have gone / went



• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS



1. Compare the two pictures.

.....
.....



2. Read the first and last paragraphs and answer this question.

Is the writer optimistic or pessimistic about reforming the Moroccan educational system ?

MOROCCO'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Everyone expects from Morocco's education system to prepare students for the future. All participants in the learning and teaching process be they parents, teachers, politicians or trade unions need to act positively so as to design better ways of preparing tomorrow's citizens to face the great challenges of today's world.



The classical way of approaching educational development ignores students and the quality of their education. Morocco needs to reverse this tendency by analysing the failure of its education system and look for innovative and efficient methods and approaches to improve it. We need a new generation of young individuals capable of analysing, interpreting, and synthesising. We need people who are self-reliant so that after they graduate and enter the labor force, they can promote Morocco's educational system. Yet, while industry is rapidly becoming "high-tech" under the pressure of international competition, Morocco is still at a stage where its schools are "low-tech."

Some Moroccan scholars and authorities suggest different remedies to reform the educational system: **a)** changing teaching methods; **b)** reversing the education pyramid to increase access to basic education; **c)** focusing on children's autonomy in learning by using case studies and team-building methods; and **d)** opening programs to various professionals beyond teachers. Schools can usefully be compared to enterprises; they should be managed as such and should be evaluated by parents and communities on the basis of their output. Schools should also welcome competition.

We also need to modernise our teaching methodologies and teacher training. A modernisation strategy should follow certain steps. First, the relevant authority should visit schools, discuss problems with teachers, and conduct a performance evaluation. These steps should be carried out transparently and democratically, to increase acceptance of the results. Next, the teacher training that follows this evaluation should take place within the schools, to ensure that the training received is relevant to the actual needs of the school and its pupils.

Reforming and reviving Moroccan schools is not an easy matter. It surely entails higher costs; those associated with physical and curricular modernisation and those related to political ones.

Adapted from : www.worldbank.org

3. Answer the following questions about the text.

a. Who are the partners in the process of education ?

.....

b. Is the writer satisfied with the Moroccan educational system ? Explain.

.....

c. What are the problems of the Moroccan educational system mentioned by the writer ?

.....

d. How can the Moroccan educational system be modernised ?

.....

4. Circle the correct answer.

The purpose of the write is to

a. talk about students' failure at schools.

b. talk about Morocco's teaching methods.

c. talk about strategies to improve Morocco's educational system.

5. Find in the text words meaning approximately the same as.

a. to plan (parag. 1)

c. production (parag.3)

b. autonomous (parag. 2)

d. guarantee (parag. 4)

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

You want to apply for a scholarship in the institute of higher education in London as it is advertised in your local newspapers. Complete the following letter with words in the box. When you have finished, write your curriculum vitae under the letter in the provided space.

appeared

scholarship

hold

marketing

experience

forward

available

citizen

apply

interviews

newspapers

Your address

Date

Institute of Higher Education,
PO BOX: 216
London,
England

Dear Sir or Madam,

I would like to _____ for a _____ in your institute for the next school year as it has
_____ recently in our local _____ here in Morocco.

I am a Moroccan _____, aged 22. I am a fluent speaker and writer of Arabic and French. I
also speak a great amount of English. As for my education, I _____ a diploma in _____
and I have _____ in communication and computer science.

I am _____ for tests and _____ at any time.

Looking _____ to receiving your answer.

Yours faithfully

Sophia Majidi.

(signature)

Write your CV here.

Your photo

*** Personal details:**

- Full name :
- Age :
- Gender :
- Date of birth :
- Place of birth:

*** Education :**

- Primary school
- Lower secondary school
- High school :

*** Languages :**

-
-
-

*** Interests and hobbies :**

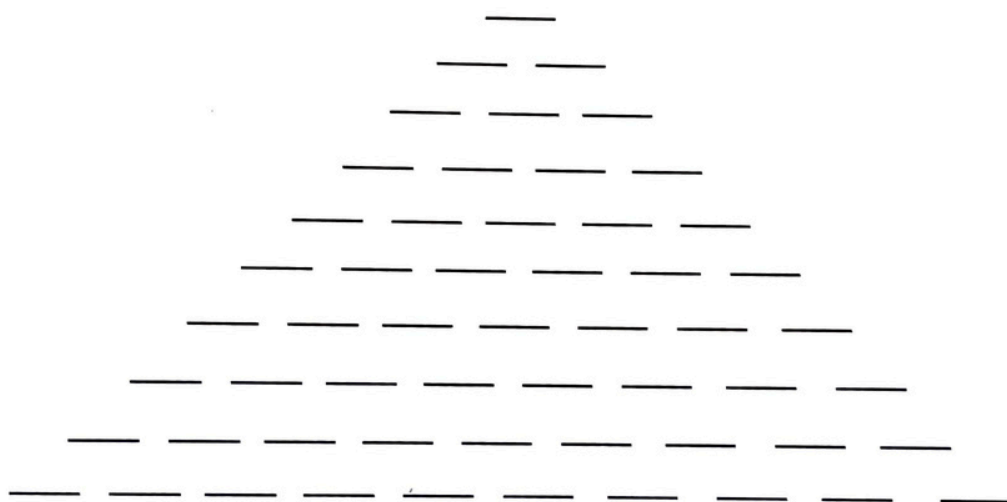
-
-
-
-

• HAVE FUN

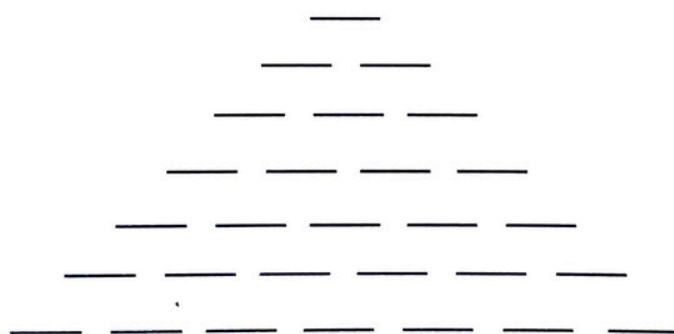
Word Pyramid

1. Build a pyramid with words beginning with the letter "g" according the given clues.

1. the seventh letter of the alphabet
2. opposite of 'come'.
3. a space, a break
4. a liquid students use to stick things together
5. drawing using lines or dots to represent any number or set of figures
6. a musical instrument
7. moving or changing slowly
8. receive a university degree
9. a large room used for bodily exercise
10. a group of ministries



2. Choose a letter from the Latin alphabet, and make your own word pyramid.



UNIT 2 : SOCIETY

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

Commonly Confused Words

Choose one of the words in brackets to fill the gap.

- Does this shop payment by credit card? (accept / except)
- All students got good marks at the exam Nabil. (accept / except)
- What did the new medicine have on you? (affect / effect)
- Did the new medicine you when you had it? (affect / effect)
- They gave us some excellent about the job interview. (advice / advise)
- I you to be calm and well dressed during the interview. (advice / advise)
- The doctor says that patient's recovery is (eminent / imminent)
- That doctor is very among his colleagues. (eminent / imminent)
- There is an art in Bab Rouah this week. (exhibition / expedition)
- The to the Atlas mountains discovered an ancient statue. (exhibition / expedition)
- If you want to win the competition, you have to hard. (practice / practise)
- A lot of makes perfect . (practice / practise)

• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

Learn these expressions of complaining and use them in the situations under the table.

I'm sorry to bother you, but ...
I'm sorry to have to say this but ...
Maybe you forgot to ...
I think you might have forgotten to...
Don't get me wrong, but I think you should...

- Someone who is parking his car in front of your garage.
.....
- Your friend hasn't replied to your letter.
.....
- You lent some money to a friend but didn't give it back.
.....

d. Your neighbours are singing and dancing all night long.
.....

e. You bought a new TV set and discovered it didn't work.
.....

f. Someone is throwing garbage in your neighbourhood.
.....



• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Fill the gaps with 'a', 'an' or 'the' if necessary.

a. We like green tea, but we don't like coffee.

b. It was interesting movie.

c. We had only boiled eggs for breakfast.

d. Excuse me. Have you got time?

e. Have nice day.

f. Where did you put books?

g. It's such nice weather that I think I'll go on picnic in the park.

h. River Bouregrag flows right between Rabat and Sale.

i. apple a day keeps the doctor away.

j. Can you tell me way to the supermarket, please?

k. supermarket is closed today.

l. Rachid is teacher and works in one of the schools

near our street.

m. Yassine is tallest boy in our class.

n. Where are you going next week ? - We are staying at home,
because we have to study hard to sit for exams.

o. I like dogs, but my mother doesn't.

p. Our neighbours have got two children : boy and girl; girl
is nine and boy is ten.



2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate expressions of 'used to' from the brackets.

Note : I used to do something = I did something in the past regularly but don't do it now.

I am used to (doing) something = I am familiar to it. / It isn't new or strange to me.

- When I was a child I go swimming in the river Oum Rabii. (used to, was used to)
- My mother the mess I make every evening. (used to clean up, is used to cleaning up)
- In the army, we at five o'clock every morning. (used to get up, are used to getting up)
- My brother 5 kilometres when he was in primary school. (used to walk, is used to walking)
- I the newspapers every morning. That's one of the things I really enjoy. (used to read, am used to reading)
- After a long time of training, I have become quite this program. (used to operate, used to operating)

3. Complete the following situations using expressions with 'used to'.

- We always get up very early ; we
- Nadia has lived alone for a long time; she
- I don't mind the noise and busy streets ; I
- Frank can drive on the left ; he
- Our neighbour has lived in the south for 15 years. She hot weather.

• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS**AT HOME IN MOROCCO**

I lived in Morocco for the first 20 years of my life. My memories of that time are primarily of my Moroccan childhood spent in a delightful and rich climate. Morocco is a country of scents, extraordinary colors, extreme gentleness, and at the same time, expresses an excessive and great sensuality.

I remember the pleasure I felt as a child floating in the water for hours, daydreaming. I remember Morocco with its vast landscapes and its expansive horizon, as we came down from the mountains, a feeling of infinite space as we faced the plain.

As I grew older, I rediscovered this feeling of harmony in my adolescence and in friendships. I am Jewish. My friends were Moroccan or French, Jewish or Arab. We visited each other; we celebrated the same holidays.



It was a great mosaic, rich, lively and tolerant. I have always been grateful for the tolerance of Morocco, the concept of respect for your neighbours. Tolerance, for Moroccans, also means intellectual cooperation.

When I arrived in France, I brought all these Moroccan feelings with me, but they became confused and buried in my subconscious. My culture was French, and French was my mother tongue. I was attracted by rock music with all its connotations of rebellion against my surrounding. I recorded two albums.

Then one day, something surprising happened to me that changed the rest of my career. I happened to be at a concert of Arab music. I was filled with nostalgia and intense emotion, and tears came to my eyes. I adored this music that was coming back to me - folk Andalusian, the Gnaouas,The mixture of sounds that formed my musical sensitivity as a child returned back to me. I understood then that my personal development lay there, in the assimilation of my Arab culture. From that moment on, I approached my work differently, and with immediate success. Today, my music evokes Morocco.

I feel the need to find my roots again. My family is no longer in Marrakech, but I have a house there that reminds me of my childhood and the coolness inside other houses.

For a long time, I was considered a tourist and I had to remind everyone that I sang in Arabic in order to be accepted. It was not easy and it was a slow victory. Today, Morocco is now for me a rediscovery..

BY SAPHO <http://www.sapho.org/>

1. Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

a. memories	...	1. pleasant odor or smell
b. delightful	...	2. implicit meanings
c. scents	...	3. something remembered
d. tolerance	...	4. religious, spiritual people
e. mystics	...	5. enjoyable and pleasant
f. connotations	...	6. origins or sources
g. evoke	...	7. acceptance of different cultures
h. roots	...	8. bring to mind

2. Find out the paragraphs where Sapho mentioned

- a. her nationality. ☐
- b. her religion. ☐
- c. her mother tongue. ☐
- d. where she was born. ☐
- e. her child memories. ☐



3. Answer the following questions.

- a. How long did Sapho live in Morocco ?

.....

b. Where did Sapho live in Morocco ?

.....

c. What happened to Sapho when she was at a concert of Arab music ?

.....

d. What kind of music does Sapho sing ?

.....

e. Is Sapho a novelist ?

.....

4. Find out expressions Sapho uses to describe Morocco.

.....

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

WRITE YOUR AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Fill in this form with the appropriate information about yourself.

Name

Birth Date Place of birth

Schools I have attended :

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

Important dates in my life :

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

Places I have visited :

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

Interests and hobbies :

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

Use this information to write your autobiography. Start like this :

I was born

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

• HAVE FUN

RIDDLES

A riddle is a question with an amusing answer.

Match the questions on the left with appropriate answers on the right.

How many men were born last year ?	Its tail
What nail should you never hit with a hammer ?	The word 'wrong'
What follows a horse wherever it goes ?	His wife
What word is always pronounced wrong ?	When there are four of them
When do dogs have 16 legs ?	Your fingernail
If a woman marries a king, what would she be ?	None, only babies were born



finger nails



a hammer



nails

UNIT 3 : HEALTH AND WELFARE

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

1. Fill in the chart with words from the list.

fibre teeth brushing vaccination bathing sleep nail cutting
tablets hygiene diet pills calories exercising

NUTRITION	MEDICATION	PERSONAL CARE
.....		
.....		
.....		

2. Fill in the blanks with words from the list.

cure check-up sensitise depression aware fit

- a. Parents should be of the psychological and physical changes that their children undergo during adolescence.
- b. Scientists are still trying to find an effective to AIDS.
- c. A good diet and regular exercising are essential to keep healthy and
- d. Mrs Emerson goes to a psychoanalyst's ; she has been suffering chronic since her husband died in a car crash.
- e. The media have to people about the risks of anti-ecological practices.
- f. You should have a dental once a year at least.



3. Complete the collocations with words from the list.

heart blood flu allergy building chronic urine haemorrhage

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. disease | e. attack |
| b. skin | f. bird |
| c. body | g. brain |
| d. test | h. analysis |



• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

Samia has received these pieces of advice on how to lose weight.

Which would you qualify as practical and which would you qualify as impractical ?

ADVICE	PRACTICAL	IMPRACTICAL
1. You'd better avoid food altogether. Content yourself with mineral water all day long .		
2. You should exercise once a day for about one hour.		
3. Do not sleep immediately after meals.		
4. Reduce your fat and sugar intake.		
5. Avoid eating between meals.		
6. One meal a day is enough for you.		

• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Answer this questionnaire about health and medical experiences.

QUESTIONS	YES	NO
a. Have you ever been operated on ?		
b. Have you ever been anaesthetised ?		
c. Have you ever lost consciousness ?		
d. Have you ever had/given blood transfusion ?		
e. Have you ever had an HIV blood test ?		
f. Have you ever contracted a transmissible disease ?		

2. What can you infer from these situations ? study this example :

- Tim and Samantha are going on a honey moon to Spain.

→ They have just got married.

a. Latifa is crying.

.....

b. Karim's finger is bleeding.

.....

c. Rachel's hands are stained with paint.

.....

d. The kids are over-excited.

.....

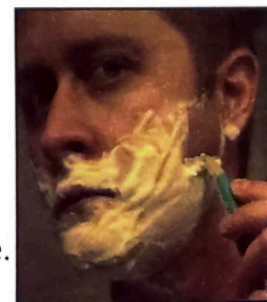
3. Insert the suitable pronoun.

a. Maria looked at in the mirror, and started crying as she saw the bruise on face.

b. Kamal hurt while he was shaving moustache.



a bleeding finger



.... shaving ...

- c. You should blame ! It was your fault.
- d. As children get older, they should rely on
and become independent from parents.
- e. When we were still young, my brother and I couldn't
stay at home by We used to be afraid of ghosts.



• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

1. Read the text and match these subtitles with the corresponding paragraphs.

- a. *The Financing of FAO Activities*
- b. *The Historical Background of the FAO*
- c. *The Objectives of the FAO*

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations. It was founded in 1945 in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. In 1951 the headquarters were moved from Washington, D.C., United States, to Rome, Italy. As of April 2006, it had 190 members.



The FAO works to raise the levels of nutrition and standards of welfare as well as to improve the production of agricultural products. Generally speaking, its main activities concentrate on four areas :

1. Providing assistance to poor countries.
2. Gathering information about nutrition, food, agriculture, forestry and fishery.
3. Giving advice to governments.
4. Discussing and formulating policy on major food and agriculture issues.

The FAO's major aim remains to eliminate hunger. Its Latin motto, 'fiat panis', translates into English as "let there be bread".

With its headquarters in Rome, FAO has branches worldwide. Member countries contribute to this organization with annual financial donations. They also provide blankets, food, and shelter to people in need during natural disasters and civil wars.

Adapted from www.fao.org

2. Answer these questions from the text.

a. What does FAO stand for ?

.....

b. When was it founded ?

.....

c. Where is it located ?

.....

d. What is its principal objective ?

.....

Thirty million people a year
DIE of HUNGER
 Thirty million people a year
DIE of HUNGER
 Thirty million people a year
DIE of HUNGER

3. What do the underlined words refer to ? Go back to the text and find out.

a. It (paragraph 1)

b. They (paragraph 3)

4. Find in the text the words defined as

a. the office that serves as the administrative center of an enterprise or an organisation.

(paragraph one) :

b. the food and liquid needed by people to maintain life and health.

(paragraph two) :

c. the social and economic well-being of a person or a community.

(paragraph two)

d. a voluntary gift (usually a sum of money) made to some worthwhile cause.

(paragraph three)

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

1. Choose phrases from column B to complete those in column A.

A	B
1. Our neighbour always complains...	a. to borrow some from a relative of hers.
2. She often spends ...	b. to save money for her medication.
3. Only last month, she had difficulty finding money ..	c. at least 1500 dhs a month.
4. Luckily, she managed ...	d. about the big sum of money she has to spend on medicines.
5. At the time being, she is trying ...	e. to get the treatment the doctor had prescribed for her.

2. Now write the paragraph correctly.

Our neighbour always complains

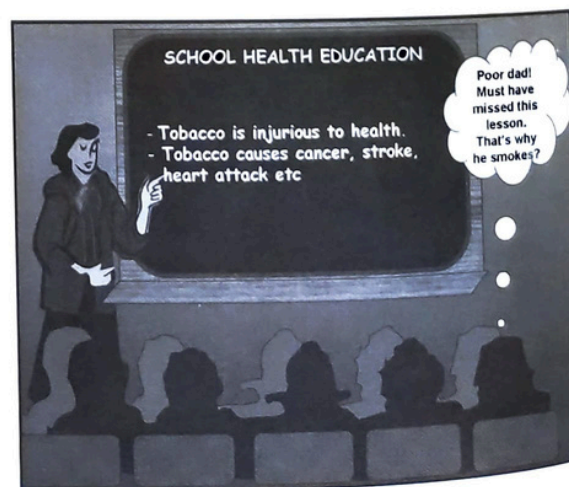
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



• HAVE FUN

1. Change one letter of these words to get new ones.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| a. do : | b. price : | c. blue : |
| d. week : | e. book : | f. bad : |
| g. tell : | h. walk : | i. seat : |
| j. goat : | K. tea : | l. clean : |

2. Add just one letter to these words, and you'll get new ones.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| a. back : | b. ate : | c. star : |
| d. god : | e. her : | f. kin : |
| g. tin : | h. end : | i. hell : |

3. Omit one letter from these words to get new ones.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a. aunt : | b. slow : | c. never : |
| d. spend : | e. gear : | f. sight : |



a bell



a tin



a goat



an ant

UNIT 4 : ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

OUR OCEANS

For too long, marine life has been largely open for exploitation and exploration. Rapid advances in technology have meant that the ability and power of vessels and equipment used to exploit marine life now far outweigh nature's ability to maintain it.

The state of the ocean life has become alarming because many species, microscopic or large, have been, or are being, driven towards extinction through devastating human impacts.

Defending our oceans will expose these threats, confront the damages and promote solutions such as a global network of ocean parks called marine reserves.

1. Find in the text words which mean approximately the same as the following.

- a. boats, yachts, ships, containers :
- b. aquatic :
- c. very small, tiny or minute :
- d. types, kinds :
- e. disappearance :
- f. supplies :



2. Fill in the blanks with the words you have just found.

- a. Microbiology is a branch which studies _____ living beings.
- b. Some rich countries will become poorer if they go on using up their raw _____.
- c. One of Greenpeace projects is to protect some animal _____ from _____.
- d. _____ are crafts that are used to explore the outer space or _____ life.

3. Using your knowledge on environment and ecology, try to form collocations with the following words.

environment - ecological - sea - aquatic - marine - deterioration - level - disaster - warming - ozone
- animal - energy - global - peace - layer - green - natural - nuclear - species - pollution -
reserves - balance

Example : environment deterioration

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. | f. |
| b. | g. |
| c. | h. |
| d. | i. |
| e. | j. |

• **PRACTICE COMMUNICATING**

1. Read the following dialogue , underline expressions of suggestion and circle the responses.

What Shall we do ?

Adil : Hi Brian, why don't we spend the weekend together ?

Brian : Sure. What shall we do ?

Adil : I don't know. Do you have any ideas ?

Brian : Why don't we see a film ?

Adil : That sounds good to me. Which film shall we see ?

Brian : Let's see "Profiler".

Adil : I'd rather not. I don't like violent films. How about "Spin"
quite a funny cartoon film.

Brian : OK. Let's see that. When is it on ?

Adil : It's on at 8 o'clock at the Rex. Shall we have a bite to eat before the film ?

Brian : Sure, that sounds great. What about going to that new restaurant 'Bladi Food' ?

Adil : Great idea! Let's meet there at six.

Brian : OK. I'll see you at Bladi Food's at six. Bye.

Adil : Bye.



3. Respond to the following situations as appropriate.

a. You want to go sightseeing with your friend. Suggest a good place.

.....

b. Your friend declines your suggestion and proposes a better place instead.

.....

c. Accept his idea giving a reason.

.....

d. Suggest a meeting time and place.

.....

• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct preposition.

(in - at - of - by - with - for - about - next to - on)

- a. Salim is waiting for me ____ the bottom of the stairs.
- b. Our seats are ____ the third row.
- c. Turn left ____ the lights.
- d. The singer is sitting ____ the chair ____ the piano.
- e. Samira used to swim ____ the sea and sunbathe ____ the sand.
- f. I was born ____ 9:00, ____ the morning ____ June 16th, 1988.
- g. The student was concerned ____ his low grade in class.
- h. I bought the shirt ____ 120 dirhams.
- i. Although we expected them to take a taxi, they came ____ car.
- j. She was angry ____ herself for having made such stupid mistakes.

2. Complete the sentences with "too" or "enough".

- a. There were many questions to answer; so I only did three.
- b. I didn't understand the lesson well, but I managed to answer the teacher's questions.
- c. The room wasn't warm so the worker turned the air-conditioner on.
- d. The tourist bought the jacket because it wasn'texpensive for him.
- e. My brother is old to drive the car by himself.
- f. The test was far difficult for the students to do.
- g. The suitcase was heavy for the kid to pick up.
- h. We haven't got time to take a holiday this year.
- i. The coffee was hot to drink; so I left it for a minute to cool.
- j. The teacher must give students practice exercises to understand this lesson.

3. Rewrite the following sentences as suggested; use "too" or "enough" to complete the ideas.

- a. This area is a bit dirty to camp in.

This area is not clean enough to camp in.

- b. Teenagers are quite mature to think about preserving the environment.

They are mature

c. The participants in the campaign have very little training to clean the area.

They aren't

d. The task is too difficult for volunteers to do.

The task isn't

e. The local authorities have little equipment to fight pollution.

They

• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

1. Read the first sentence and find out the effects of global warming.

GLOBAL WARMING

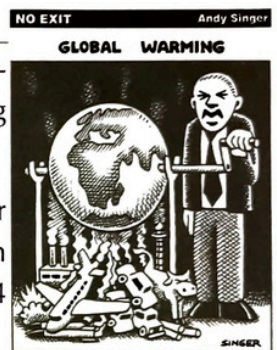
Bangkok, Jan 26: global warming will cause sea levels to rise up to 34 centimeters by the end of the century, causing increased flooding and coastal erosion, according to a new study by Australian researchers.

A study published some time ago showed that global warming was expected to further heat up the world's oceans and cause glaciers in the Himalayas and ice sheets in Greenland to melt. It estimated sea levels would increase between 28 centimetres to 34 by 2100.

"What we found is that sea levels are rising and increasing with time," said John Church, a co-author of the study by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. "It means there will be increased flooding of low-lying areas when there are storm surges," he said. This will lead to an increase of coastal erosion on sandy beaches. "We're going to see increased flooding on island nations." The writer added.

Most scientists believe greenhouse gases from human activities, like coal-burning and power plants, cause global warming by trapping solar heat in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gas emission should be reduced by 50 per cent by 2050; otherwise climate change will continue and increase in magnitude. Some countries like Australia and Canada have started the process, but there is a long way to go. What about the other countries? Have they started yet ?!

Adapted from : www.usatoday.com



2. Read the whole article and check if your answer is correct .

3. Circle the best answer.

- A. The purpose of the writer is to
- explain the erosion of the sea coasts.
 - show the effect of flooding.
 - explain how sea levels rise.

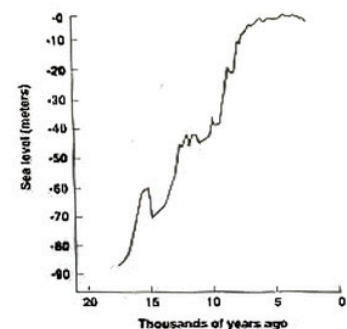
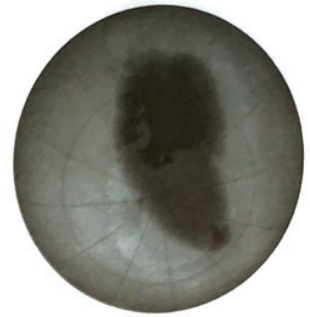


Figure 0.19 Rise in sea level in northwest Europe during the last 18,000 years.
After Moirer, 1973.

B. The last paragraph of the article is about

- a. the hole in the ozone layer.
- b. the origin of global warming.
- c. the erosion of beaches.



The hole in the ozone layer

4. What do the underlined words in the text refer to ?

- a. It (paragraph 2) :
- b. the writer (paragraph 3) :

5. Find in the text words meaning the same as

- a. inundation :
- b. gradual destruction :
- c. rising :
- d. degree :

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

1. The following paragraph needs a topic sentence. Read it ; choose a topic sentence from the ones below and write it in the place provided.

..... Today's technology has made nuclear power safer, cleaner, and more efficient than ever before. Nuclear power is now providing about 20 percent of America's electricity, with no air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions. Nuclear power is one of the safest, cleanest sources of power in the world.

- a. Nuclear power generates electricity.
- b. One of the most promising sources of energy is nuclear power.
- c. Nuclear power doesn't pollute the air .



2. Write a paragraph with ideas supporting the following topic sentence.

There are many causes of air pollution.....

.....

• HAVE FUN

Can you figure out these riddles ? Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. What runs but never walks ? | 1. It's always running. |
| b. Where does water in a river lie ? | 2. It has two banks. |
| c. Why does a river get tired ? | 3. In its bed. |
| d. Why is the river rich ? | 4. A river. |



River Bouregreg

World-wide Proverbs on the Environment



Kenya:

Earth is not a gift from our parents, it is a loan from our children.



Afganistan:

The wood is burnt, but the ashes are a nuisance.



Africa:

When spider webs unite, they can tie up a lion.



China:

Paper can't wrap up a fire.



Unknown:

The frog does not drink up the the pond in which it lives ...

UNIT 5 : ENTERTAINMENT

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

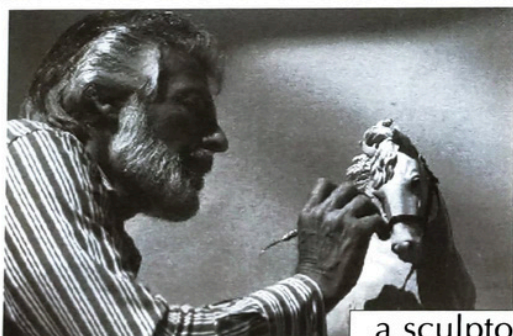
1. Fill in the blanks with verbs from the list.

- play* *go* *do* *have* *spend* *watch*
- a. Frisbee e. sightseeing i. some fun
 b. homework f. shopping j. the guitar
 c. cartoons g. nothing k. a sum of money
 d. camping h. swimming l. music lessons

2. Put the words in the balloon into the suitable column.

opera house - choreographer - museum
 conductor - magician - stadium - sculptor - exhibition - playwright
 carving - opera - pottery - sculpture - concert - ballet - play -
 circus - art gallery - theatre - novelist - musical - violionist

Arts and Crafts	Artists	Artistic Events	Entertainment Places
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			



a sculptor



a magician

3. Match these definitions with words from the table above.

- a. the artist who designs the steps and moves for a ballet or other dance performance :
 b. the art of making artistic objects of decoration from wood or stone :
 c. an athletic or sports ground with seats for spectators :
 d. a public display of items in an art gallery or museum :

- e. the artist who conducts an orchestra or a choir :
- f. a travelling company of entertainers (acrobats, magicians, clowns.....) who give their performances typically in a large tent :
- g. a play or film in which singing and dancing play an essential part :

• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

1. Fill in the table with expressions from the list.

I don't care. It's really exciting ! Who cares ? That seems quite interesting !
I don't mind. That's all right. How great ! That sounds very interesting !
It doesn't matter. So what ? Super ! It's all the same to me.

Expressing Interest	Expressing Indifference	
	Polite Expressions	Not Very Polite Expressions
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

2. Complete the exchanges with expressions of interest or indifference.

- a. Your classmate : I got the first mark in the last English test.

You :

- b. Your friend : I'm afraid I'm late for the appointment.

You :

- c. Your sister : I'm writing an essay on dinosaurs.

You :

- d. Your brother : A Russian circus is going to give a show in our town for free.

You :



• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Link phrases (a-f) with the ones that complete them (1-6).

- a. I phoned Jimmy around midday,
- b. When Pete arrived,
- c. Laura met her husband
- d. Sam hurt his hand
- e. We were watching an interesting movie
- f. What were you doing

- 1. while she was studying for her degree.
- 2. when the light went out.
- 3. but he was still sleeping.
- 4. when the fire alarm went off?
- 5. his parents were having an argument.
- 6. while he was making a kite.



.... his parents were having an argument.

2. Put the verbs between brackets in the simple past form or the past continuous form.

- a. The other day, I (fall) down when I (cross) the road.
- b. When I (get) into the plane, I (drop) my bag.
- c. We (get) wet while we (walk) in the rain.
- d. While the maid (clean) the room, an expensive vase (fall) out of the cupboard.
- e. As soon as he (get) under the shower, the doorbell (ring).....
- f. The tourists (slip) and (fall) while they (climb)..... the mountain.
- g. While I (sightsee) in London, I (meet) an old friend.

3. Complete the following story by filling in the blanks with appropriate reflexive pronouns.

Once there was a young man who called 'Icarus'. His father always wanted his children to look after The trouble was that Icarus always wanted to put into danger. His father said again and again if we don't take care, we'd hurt Icarus shocked his father with an idea that he was going to try out on He had watched birds fly by throwing into the air. His sister said she would like to push into the air and fly but she was too frightened. Icarus said he would try and he promised his father: 'I will not injure

The last words his father said before Icarus left were: 'Look after' Unfortunately, Icarus went too near the sun and the wax on his wings melted and the feathers worked free. He fell on the ground and died.

Adapted from www.english-test.net

• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

1. Look at the title, read the text and find out why Abdullah's hobby is different.

A HOBBY NOT LIKE THE OTHERS !

Many of us would say Abdullah's hobby is a dangerous one. Abdullah looks at the matter quite differently. This thirteen-year-old boy from Baha region in Saudi Arabia, has got a collection of over one hundred scorpions of different varieties and colours plus a good number of snakes. He has been going to forests and valleys ever since he was ten to hunt for these creatures.



In an interview with a Saudi newspaper, Abdullah confidently affirmed that he practises this hobby to donate his catches to laboratories and hospitals. Asked whether he was not afraid of these venomous creatures, he said : ' Man should be brave and courageous ; it is disgraceful to be a coward.' He added that courage alone is not enough. Expertise is also necessary. 'The scorpion stings a person only if he moves his body. If he lets the scorpion pass by without moving, it doesn't harm him.' he explained.

His parents are not at all worried about their son's dangerous hobby. 'We certainly cannot interfere with his choice so long as he doesn't hurt himself or neglect his school work.' Abdullah's father explained. His mother is so proud of him. She said : ' Abdullah is now famous all over the country. And fortunately enough, no snake or scorpion has ever harmed or stung him !'

Adapted from Saudi Gazette



2. Answer these questions from the text.

a. What is Abdullah's hobby ?

.....

b. When did he start this hobby ?

.....

c. What is his parents attitude towards his hobby ?

.....

d. What two conditions are necessary for this hobby according to Abdullah ?

.....

3. Are these statements true or false ? Justify your answers.

a. Abdullah catches scorpions and snakes for business.

.....

b. Abdullah is a good student.

.....

c. Abdullah's mother is afraid about her son.

.....

4. Complete these statements according to the text.

a. Abdullah has been practising this hobby for

b. A scorpion doesn't

5. These words appear in the text. Find their corresponding parts.

Adjective	Noun
a. courageous	
b. confident	
c. afraid	
d. disgraceful	
e. famous	
f. proud	

Verb	Noun
a. donate	.....
b.	collection
c. interfere	.....
d. neglect	.....

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

Write a letter to an English pen-friend about your hobby.

The following prompts may help you :

- a. What's your hobby ?
 - b. At what age did you start it ?
 - c. What qualities does it require ?
 - d. Why do you like it ?
- etc,.... .



PROVERBS

1. Join phrases (a-j) and phrases (1-10) to make ten English famous proverbs.

a. All that glitters	1. blood from a turnip.
b. His bark is worse	2. be bygones.
c. Beggars can't	3. than water.
d. A bird in hand is	4. before the horse.
e. Birds of a feather	5. is a friend indeed.
f. You can't squeeze	6. is not gold.
g. Blood is thicker	7. flock together.
h. Let bygones	8. be choosers.
i. Don't put the cart	9. worth two in the bush.
j. A friend in need	10. than his bite.

2. Read these stories, then decide which proverb (from exercise above) suits each situation.

a. The mugger pulled a gun on Joe on a dark street one night. "Give me all your money," the mugger said. Joe gave him all he had. The mugger counted it and said, "This is only \$10. "I need a lot more." Joe said :

"....."

b. Two neighbours had a dispute lasting 40 years, often about petty problems : one neighbour put up a fence that the other neighbour said was on his property; one neighbour built a new room on his house and the other neighbour got angry because he said the new room blocked the morning sun, and so on. Finally, on his 70th birthday, one neighbour called the other neighbour and said, "I want us to be friends before we both die :

"....."

c. A homeless person stopped Jack on the street and said, "I need money so I've got to sell my wife's ring. I'll sell it to you for \$50." Jack examined the ring. The stone looked good. He paid the \$50 and got the ring. Next day, he took the ring to a jewellery store . The jeweller glanced at the stone through his loupe and said, "How much did you pay for this piece of glass?" Jack sighed and said, "Oh I should have known :

"....."

UNIT 6 : MASS MEDIA

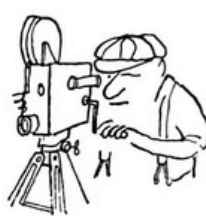
• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

Here is a list of some mass media. Write under each picture the corresponding word or words :

movies, magazines, videos, CD-ROMs, video games, computer games, cell phone, Internet, billboards, posters, flyers, record players, pagers, graffiti, VCRs, MP3 player.



CD ROMS



• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

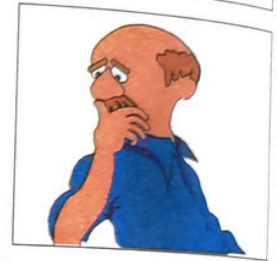
EXCITED, NERVOUS OR WORRIED ?

1. Read the following explanation.

- excited : a physical state with a positive meaning
- nervous : a physical state with a negative meaning
- worried : a mental state with a negative meaning

2. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate adjective (excited, nervous or worried).

- a. My parents always get _____ if I stay late outside.
- b. All students get a bit _____ before going into exams.
- c. Najib is very _____ about his trip to Agadir next holiday.
- d. Everyone's _____ the first time they sit for an interview.
- e. I must try not to be _____ on stage.
- f. Our neighbours are _____ about their son's health.
- g. Yassine is very _____ about his new laptop.
- h. I used to get _____ about taking the plane but I love it now.



3. Look at these pictures and write under each picture the appropriate adjective. The first answer is given. More than one answer is possible.



• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

The Passive Voice

Change the sentences from active to passive forms.

1. An electric engine started the fire.

.....

2. They publish local newspapers in Casablanca.

.....

3. They make the best shoes in Italy.

.....

4. They are sending the package by air.

.....

5. The police arrested the criminal quickly.

.....

6. They haven't cleaned the office yet.

.....

7. Did they catch the thief ?

.....

8. Do they make cars in Morocco ?

.....

9. Is a doctor going to examine you ?

.....



fire ! fire !



They arrested the criminal.



a doctor

• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

FORM AND PURPOSE OF MASS MEDIA

During the 20th century, the development of mass media was driven by technology that allowed the massive duplication of material. Physical duplication technologies such as printing, record pressing and film duplication allowed the duplication of books, newspapers and movies at low prices to large audiences. Radio and television allowed the electronic duplication of information for the first time.

Mass media can be used for various purposes :

- Advocacy, both for business and social concerns. This can include advertising, marketing, propaganda, public relations, and political communication.
- Enrichment and education, such as literature.

- Entertainment, traditionally through performances of acting, music, and sports, along with light reading; since the late 20th century also through video and computer games.
- Journalism.
- Public service announcements.
- In a democratic society, independent media serve to educate the public about issues regarding government and corporate entities.

Electronic media and print media include :

- Broadcasting, in the narrow sense, for radio and television.
- Various types of discs or tapes. In the 20th century, these were mainly used for music. Video and computer uses followed.
- Film, most often used for entertainment, but also for documentaries.
- Internet, which has many uses and presents both opportunities and challenges. Blogs are unique to the Internet.
- Publishing, in the narrow sense, meaning on paper, mainly via books, magazines, and newspapers.
- Computer games, which have developed into a mass form of media since devices such as the Play Station 2 , Xbox, and the Gamecube broadened their use.

Toward the end of the 20th century, the advent of the World Wide Web marked the first era in which any individual could have a means of exposure on a scale comparable to that of mass media. For the first time, anyone with a web site can address a global audience. Although a vast amount of information, imagery, and commentary (i.e. "content") has been made available, it is often difficult to determine the authenticity and reliability of information contained in web pages. The invention of the Internet has also allowed breaking news stories to reach around the globe within minutes. This rapid growth of instantaneous, decentralised communication is often deemed likely to change mass media and its relationship to society.

Wikipedia Encyclopedia

1. Choose the best explanation for the following words :

- a. corporate = communal / private / social
- b. advocacy = judgment / promotion / privacy
- c. blog = on-line diary / on-line mail / on-line news

2. Are these sentences true or false? Justify your answers.

a. Mass media develops because of technology.

.....

b. Physical duplication involves the printing of books, magazines ...

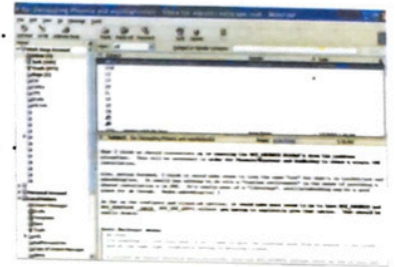
.....

c. Electronic duplication is possible thanks to radio and television.

.....

d. Content in the Internet is reliable.

.....



3. Answer the following questions.

a. What is the role of independent media ?

.....

b. What are the examples of advocacy mentioned in the text ?

.....

c. How is the Internet different from other forms of mass media ?

.....

4. Classify the forms of mass media mentioned in the text as follows :

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

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

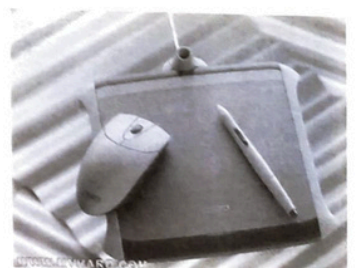
Write a two-paragraph essay for a website on the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet on teenagers.

Follow these steps :

Step 1- Brainstorming :

Fill in this chart with any ideas that come to your mind about the topic.

Don't write full sentences; write only key words or phrases.



Advantages of the Internet	Disadvantages of the Internet

Step 2 – Selection and speed writing :

Select three ideas from each column and write quick sentences (don't worry about mistakes or words you don't know).

Step 3 – Combining sentences :

Combine your sentences about the advantages in one paragraph and the disadvantages in the second paragraph.

Write a topic sentence for each paragraph.

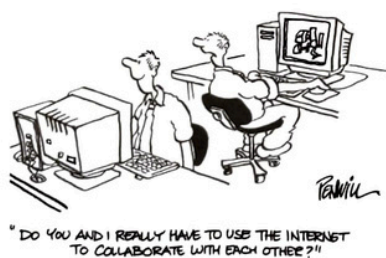
Write a sentence that summarises both paragraphs. You can put it at the beginning or end of your paragraphs.

Step 4– Correction :

Go through your essay and correct any mistakes or errors. Ask your teacher or your peers or consult a dictionary to help you in this process.

At the end, exchange your essay with another student and correct each other.

• HAVE FUN



UNIT 7 : CELEBRATIONS

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

1. Put the right celebration in the appropriate date line :

(May Day Valentine's Day New Year's Eve Women's Day Mother's Day)



Date	Celebration
14 th February	
2 nd Sunday of May	
1 st May	
8 th March	
31 st December	



2. Match the words (a-j) with their definitions (1-10).

a. anniversary	.....	1. a large outdoor fire used to celebrate some event
b. flag	.....	2. to honour an outstanding person, place, or event in history
c. going-away party	.....	3. clothing that you wear during a party or other events
d. display	.....	4. fire devices which display light show in the sky
e. bonfire	.....	5. an exhibition or to exhibit for other people
f. reception	.....	6. a piece of cloth showing colours or representing a nation or special group of people
g. feast	.....	7. formal party for welcoming guests
h. costume	.....	8. festivity done to say goodbye to someone
i. fireworks	.....	9. splendid meal with many good things to eat and drink
j. commemorate	.....	10. the date on which an event occurred in some previous years (or the celebration of it)

3. Fill in the blanks with words from exercise 2 above.

- People in Morocco light a _____ in the open air at night to celebrate Ashura.
- They are planning to _____ Mother Teresa for her call to peace.
- Tom put on a beautiful _____ during his wedding party.
- There were hundreds of _____ displayed in the sky to welcome the national football team.
- There was an interesting _____ at the Gallery last week celebrating a national event.
- Hicham Guerrouj proudly held the Moroccan _____ and made a tour around the stadium when he broke the 1500 meters record.
- The host prepared a big _____ for the special guests.
- We're going to organise a _____ for my brother because he is going overseas for a year to study.
- The president who visited our country last week was given an enthusiastic _____.
- The lady lit just four candles on her fortieth _____.

• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

What do you say in the following situations. Write a short dialogue.

Example :

You spoil a book you borrowed from your friend. What do you say to him ?

You : I am terribly sorry for spoiling your book, Adil !

Adil : Don't worry about it.

a. You have damaged the bicycle your neighbour lent you. Apologise to him.

You :

Your neighbour :

b. You forget to do your homework. What do you say to your teacher ?

You :

Your teacher :

c. A passer-by mistook you for somebody else. What does he say to apologise ?

The passer-by :

You :

d. Your friend has missed an important meeting you have fixed. How does he say sorry ?

Your friend :

You :



• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronouns.

(who / which / whom / why / whose / where / when)

a. Thousands of people come to Essaouira Festival ----- is held every year.

b. The Essaouira Festival is an occasion ----- Gnaoua music is played.

c. The festival takes place in an area ----- inhabitants benefit from varied shows.

d. Essaouira is a city ----- people are friendly and hospitable.



- e. Cool weather is the secret ----- tourists head towards Essaouira in summer.
- f. The singers ----- perform in the festival wear traditional and colourful clothes.
- g. The people ----- I met yesterday were in the festival.



River Ganges

2. Combine these sentences by means of a relative pronoun.

- a. Hindu people drink water from the River Ganges. Its water is sacred.
.....
- b. Hindus from all over the world travel to the River Ganges. It is the symbol of life without end.
.....
- c. Every day, the River Ganges is filled with hundreds of people. They come to drink or bathe in the sacred water.
.....
- d. This festival takes place in Allahabad. In Allahabad the Ganges and the Jumna rivers join.
.....
- e. This festival is a special time. In this time, Hindus hope to bathe in the sacred waters of the River Ganges.
.....

• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

1. Read the words in bold type, and predict what the text is about.

IWD



International Women's Day (8 March) is an occasion marked by **women's** groups around the world. It is designated in many countries as a national holiday when women in all continents, often divided by national boundaries and by ethnic, linguistic, and cultural differences, come together to celebrate their day, and seek **equality**, justice, peace and development.

The idea of having an international women's day was first put forward during protests over working conditions. Women from clothing and textile factories staged one such protest on 8 March 1857 in New York City. The textile workers were **protesting** what they saw as very poor working conditions and low wages. The protesters were attacked and dispersed by police. These women established their first labour **union** in the same month two years later.

More protests followed on 8 March in subsequent years, most notably in 1908 when 15,000 women marched through New York City demanding shorter hours, better pay and **voting** rights. In 1910, the first international women's conference was held in Copenhagen and an 'International Women's Day' was established, which was submitted by the German activist Clara Zetkin. The following year, IWD was marked by over a million people in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. However, soon thereafter, the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in New York City killed over 140 garment workers. A lack of safety measures was blamed for the high death toll. Furthermore, on the eve of World War I, women across Europe held peace **rallies** on 8 March 1913. In the West, International Women's Day was commemorated during the 1910s and 1920s, but dwindled. It was revived by the rise of **feminism** in the 1960s.

Adapted from : www.wikipedia.org

2. Read the text again and check your predictions.

What does IWD stand for ?

3. Are these statement true or false ? Justify.

a. Women's day is observed only in USA.

.....

b. During the nineteenth century, the working conditions of women were improving.

.....

c. The first women conference was held in Europe.

.....

4. Fill in each blank with one word from the text.

a. Women protested more and more because their working _____ were terrible.

b. On March 8, Women's Day is _____ all over the world.

• **IMPROVE YOUR WRITING**

Here is part of a letter from your pen friend. Read it and complete the letter below.

..... I am writing an essay about different celebrations and festivities all over the world, and I have learned that Morocco holds different ones. Could you please tell me about one celebration that is observed by Moroccans ?

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Friendly yours.

Write your letter here :

.....

.....

Dear ,

Thank you for your letter.

Well, one of the most popular celebrations in Morocco is

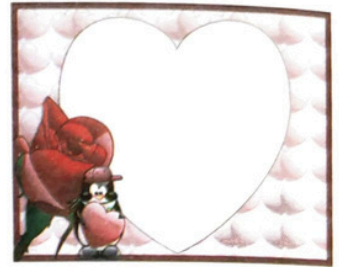
Yours forever

• HAVE FUN

1. What anagrams can you make from the following words. All the words you will form are related to celebrations and holidays.

Example : bite or clean : celebration

- a. A mad ran :
- b. An evil ten :
- c. See rat :
- d. A new hello :
- e. Any were :



2. Can you figure out this riddle ?

Why can't a man marry his widow's sister ?

.....

.....

UNIT 8 : OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

1. The following words are related to Moroccan arts. Match the ones on the left with those on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| a. charm | ☐ 1. attractive, striking and pleasing |
| b. features | ☐ 2. distinctive and representative |
| c. weave | ☐ 3. attraction and fascination |
| d. collection | ☐ 4. characteristics |
| e. jewellery | ☐ 5. ornaments, bracelets, necklace ... |
| f. typical | ☐ 6. compilation and assemblage |
| g. Picturesque | ☐ 7. knit and unite together |

2. Fill in the blank with one word from the list.

(undecipherable, treasure, hospitality, exhibition, ceremonies, aesthetic)

- a. The of the Moroccan art in different bazaars presents fine examples of the decorative arts of the Amazigh tribes inhabiting the Atlas Mountains in Morocco.
- b. Many tourists who come to visit Morocco are amazed at the secret behind the Moroccan, artistic and crafts.
- c. In Morocco, marriage differ from tribe to tribe and from city to another.
- d. Offering tea is an integral part of Moroccan
- e. In brief, Morocco is a of crafts and customs well known worldwide.



• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

Respond to the following situations using expressions of possibility.

Example :

Do you think Chinese technology will dominate the world ?

Perhaps Chinese technology will dominate the world.

- a. The weather is very cold today.
.....
- b. Salim is visiting Casablanca next weekend. He doesn't know the city well.
.....
- c. You'd better put on a raincoat.
.....
- d. I have been calling up my friend for hours, but he doesn't answer.
.....
- e. Will scientists find a vaccination against Avian Flu viruses?
.....
- f. Do ghosts exist?
.....



• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Put the verbs in the correct forms (all the sentences are in conditional type zero).

- a. When Mr. Smith and his wife (go)to the cinema, The baby-sitter often (look) after the house and the kids.
- b. If the weather (be) nice, she (walk) to work.
- c. Jerry (help) me with my homework when he (have) time.
- d. Latifa (read) love stories if there is nothing on TV.
- e. **Sophia** : "Where (stay/you) when you go to Sydney in your vacations ?"
Maria : "I stay with my friends near the harbour".

2. Some friends are planning a party. Everybody wants to enjoy the party, but nobody's really keen on preparing and organising it. So each one comes up with a few conditions, just to make sure that the others will also do something.

Put the verbs in the correct form (all the sentences are in conditional type one).

- a. If Caroline and Sue (prepare) the salad, Phil (decorate) the house.
- b. If Sue (cut)the onions for the salad, Caroline (peel)..... the mushrooms.
- c. Jane (sweep) the sitting room if Aron and Tim (move)the furniture.
- d. If Bob (tidy) up the kitchen, Anita (clean)the toilet.
- e. If Alan and Rebecca (organise) the food, Mary and Connor (make) the sandwiches.
- f. If Bob (look) after the barbecue, Sue (let) the guests in.
- g. Frank (play) the DJ if the others (bring) along their CDs.
- h. If they all (do) their best, the party (be) great.

3. Fill in with the correct phrasal verb, paying attention to verb forms.

(bring up - put off - take off - take up - turn off - keep on)

- a. The plane _____ from Madrid on time but never got to its destination.
- b. You must _____ jogging if you want to improve your health.
- c. _____ the TV and start reading for a while, please.
- d. _____walking until you see a small sign to your left.
- e. A long time ago, people_____children with very little money.
- f. The concert was _____ because of the rain.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the list.

jot down / cross out / rub out / put down / go over

If you want to write a good formal letter, it's a good idea to quickly ----- what you want to say in note form first. That way you can be sure that you won't forget anything important. Don't forget to ----- why you're writing and what you want the company or person to do. When you have done that, you should begin to write a rough draft. This is important because you'll probably make some mistakes and it wouldn't look good if your letter has many words or phrases which are ----- . Some people write their draft letters in pencil so that they can ----- their mistakes----- instead. This makes it easier to read what you have written when you finish.

Finally, write your letter neatly and, when you've finished, make sure you ----- it.

• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

Before you read, answer this questions.

What festivals is Morocco famous for ? Tell about them.

Read the text and do the task below it.

AHWACH

The Ouarzazate Ahwach festival is an annual artistic event where Ahwach troupes from different regions in Morocco meet and perform for the pleasure of the audience.



Troupes from El Haouz, Kelaât Megouna, Zagora, Boulmane, Telouat, Essaouira and Souss mobilise to assure the continuity of this traditional music heritage. "We are working hard to prepare this year's festival in better conditions," said a source from the organisation staff.

Besides Ahwach shows, the festival also schedules exhibitions of paintings, cinematographic filming instruments, local clothes and agricultural products of the region. The festival also schedules the screening of some films as well as theatre performances.

The event, which aims at highlighting the local cultural and artistic heritage, will also be an occasion to pay tribute to many Ahwach artists who dedicated their time and effort for the pleasure of the public.

The first edition of the festival took place on Sept. 23-25, 2005. The initiative was warmly applauded by the public which was fascinated by the performances of the local troupes, singing unwritten poems about love, peace and other subjects from daily life.

1. Decide if these statements are true or false. Justify your answers.

a. The Ahwach festival takes place in Ouerzazate once a year.

.....

b. Ahwach festival is an event reserved to traditional music only.

.....

c. The first edition of the festival pleased the audience.

.....

2. Complete the following sentences from the text.

a. Music bands from different regions

b. One of the festival's objectives is to honour

3. Find words or expressions meaning the same as

a. present an artistic spectacle (paragraph1) :

b. group of people working together under a manager (paragraph 2) :

c. programmes (paragraph3) :

4. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

a. We (paragraph2) :

b. The event (paragraph4) :

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

Write an essay about a local or national festival you have already been to.

These questions might help you.

1. When and where was the festival ?

.....

2. What kind of festival was it, religious, popular, national, musical ... ?

.....

3. Was it annual or just occasional ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

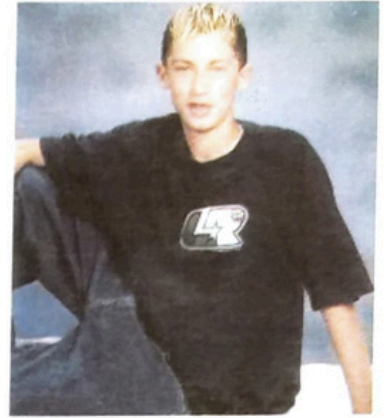
.....

- ✓ write a topic sentence in each paragraph.
- ✓ write supporting details and a concluding idea.
- ✓ link your sentences with connectors and conjunctions.
- ✓ revise your writing for spelling and grammar mistakes.
- ✓ exchange your writing with your partners for more evaluation.
- ✓ write a final version and hand it in to your teacher to grade it.

[illegible]

• HAVE FUN

Read these two messages and decide what is funny about them.



Dear Dad,

\$chool i\$ really great. I am making lot\$ of friend\$, and \$tudying very hard. With all \$tuff, I \$imply can't think of anything I need. \$o you can ju\$t \$end me a card, a\$ I would love to hear from you.



Dear Son,

I kNOW that astroNOmy, ecoNOmy, and oceaNOgraphy are eNOugh to keep even an hoNOur student busy. Do NOt forget that the pursuit of kNOWledge is a NOble task. You can never study eNOugh.

UNIT 9 : HUMAN RIGHTS

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list.

(voting, mass media, laws, bankrupt, democracy, resume, 18 years, civil rights, court)

1. Citizens should follow and obey :
2. Citizens can actively participate in government by :
3. Sources of information that are used by citizens to keep informed about current events :
4. Government in which members are elected by the citizens :
5. Rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens :
6. Body that must find there is enough evidence to indict or officially accuse a person of a crime :
7. Situation in which an individual is unable to pay his/her debts :
8. A summary of a person's personal history, education and job experience :
9. The age at which one can vote :



• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

Complete these sentences appropriately.

1. If only I there, I wouldn't have got a fine. (park)
2. If only I more time for my hobbies. (have)
3. If only it The garden's as dry as a bone. (rain)
4. I wish you to your mother like that. (speak)
5. If only I the money to go to John's wedding in The States. (have)
6. I wish the council that beautiful old house. It was part of the town's heritage. (demolish)

• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech.

- a. "I'm feeling tired now," he added.
.....
- b. "I saw Nora in the supermarket yesterday," said Jack.
.....
- c. "I'll bring a pizza" said Frank.
.....
- d. "Frank's going to install a new software," said Mary.
.....



- e. "They found gold here," said the geology teacher.
.....
- f. "I first met my husband in Paris," he told us.
.....
- g. "I want your homework handed in by tomorrow," the teacher said.
.....
- h. "Can I use your bicycle, Bob ?" asked Nada.
.....
- i. "Are we going out tonight?" asked Bob.
.....
- j. "Do you like chips ?" Bob asked Nada.
.....

2. Rewrite the following sentences in conditional type 2.

Example : I can't buy this laptop because it is expensive.
If this laptop was/were cheap, I would buy it.

- a. It's a pity. I'd like to send her an invitation, but I can't find her address
If,
- b. Farmers in developing countries aren't given special care. They can't improve their crops.
If,
- c. I can't buy myself a nice car because I don't have a lot of money.
If,
- d. Child labour is not banned. As a result, some children suffer from hard work.
If,
- e. Salim wishes to spend a year in the USA, but it's not easier to get a green card visa.
If,
- f. Supposing I met my favourite movie star, I want to ask him for an autograph.
If,

3. Write the verbs between brackets in the correct tenses to form conditional sentences.

- a. What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (win) a lottery?
b. _____ (ask) your teacher if you _____ (be) sure what to do.
c. If you _____ (find) the room too noisy, _____ (close) the windows firmly.
d. You _____ (not open) this tin of sardines if you _____ (use) a tin-opener.
e. Where _____ you _____ (travel) if you _____ (win) the lottery?
f. If you _____ (drive) faster, you _____ (have) an accident.
g. if I _____ (find) a bag containing a lot of money, I _____ (tour) Morocco.

• IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS**Characteristics and Categories of Human Rights****What are human rights ?**

Human rights are basic standards without which people cannot live in dignity as human beings. Human rights are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace. Their respect allows the individual and the community to fully develop. The basis of these rights can be found in most religions and philosophies and they are proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

What are the Characteristics of human rights

- Human rights do not have to be bought, earned or inherited, they belong to people simply because they are human - **human rights are 'inherent'** to each individual.
- Human rights are the same for all human beings regardless of race, sex, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin. We are all born free and equal in dignity and rights - **human rights are 'universal'**.
- Human rights cannot be taken away, no one has the right to deprive another person of them for any reason. People still have human rights even when the laws of their countries do not recognize them, or when they violate - **human rights are 'inalienable'**.
- People live in dignity, all human rights are entitled to freedom, security and decent standards of living concurrently - **human rights are 'indivisible'**.

What are the Categories of Rights

Rights can be put into three categories :

1. **Civil and political rights** (also called 'first generation' rights). These are 'liberty-orientated' and include the rights to: life, liberty and security of the individual; freedom from torture and slavery; political participation; freedom of opinion, expression, thought, conscience and religion; freedom of association and assembly.
2. **Economic and social rights** (also called second generation rights). These are 'security-orientated' rights, for example the rights to: work; education; a reasonable standard of living; food; shelter and health care.
3. **Environmental, cultural and developmental rights** (also called third generation rights). These include the rights to live in an environment that is clean and protected from destruction, and rights to cultural, political and economic development.

When we say that each person has human rights, we are also saying that each person has responsibilities to respect the human rights of others.

Adapted from <http://www.hrea.org>

COMPREHENSION

1. Match the word on the left with their synonyms on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. inherent | 1. worldwide |
| b. universal | 2. inborn |
| c. indivisible | 3. absolute |
| d. inalienable | 4. inseparable |



Free thought

2. Decide if these sentences are true or false. Justify.

- a. Respecting Human rights leads to the development of society.

.....

- b. People inherit human rights.

.....

- c. Human rights are different from one person to another depending on their origin, language, race, religion...

.....

3. Go back to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in your textbook and give examples of these rights.

Civil and political rights :

- a.
- b.
- c.



Economic and social rights :

- a.
- b.
- c.



Environmental, cultural and developmental rights :

- a.
- b.
- c.



4. Discuss with your partners the following statement.

"When we say that each person has human rights, we are also saying that each person has responsibilities to respect the human rights of others"

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

1. Read the following folklore tale. What is the moral behind the story ?

The Monkey and the Frog, A Folktale from Ghana.

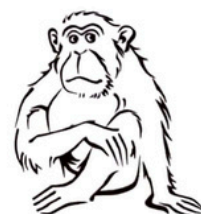
One day Mr. Frog was very hungry, but he couldn't find anything to eat in the forest.

He noticed Mr. Monkey sitting in a banana tree.

He asked Mr. Monkey to throw him a banana.

The cruel monkey just laughed and said, "If you learn how to climb trees, you will be able to get your own bananas."

The hungry frog said, "If you give me just one banana, some day I will be able to help you, too."



The monkey laughed again and this time the frog hopped sadly away.
The next day there was a tropical storm in the jungle.
It rained and rained and the river rose higher and higher.
The river flooded the land and all of the trees fell down.
The monkey held desperately to a branch of his tree.
But the water didn't bother the frog. He swam about happily eating his lunch.
The drowning monkey begged the frog to help him.
Mr. Frog answered, "If you learn how to swim, you will be able to save yourself."



2. Look at the pictures and order them logically.

A



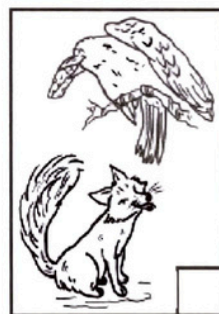
B



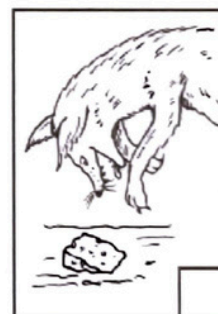
C



D



E



3. Write the story of "the fox and the crow". Follow the model of "The monkey and the frog". Begin like this :

One day Mr. Fox was

.....

.....

.....

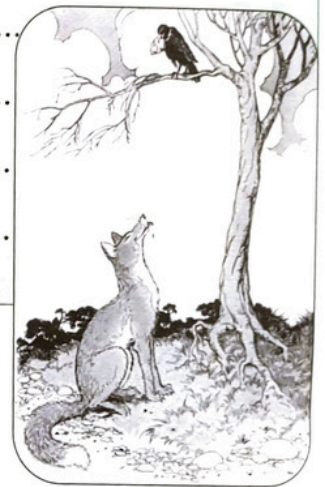
.....

.....

.....

Handwriting practice lines (dotted lines on a solid background).

The fox and the crow



• HAVE FUN

Match the sayings on the right with the situations on the left.

1. He/She is never satisfied with what he/she has got.	a. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
2. She/he is too old to learn languages.	b. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
3. Get up early If you want to succeed.	c. The grass is always greener on the other side.
4. If the boss is out, everyone stops working.	d. Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
5. I'll pass exams, work and buy a car and a villa.	e. The early bird catches the worm.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

UNIT 10 : TRAVEL AND HOLIDAY

• REVIEW AND EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct verb for the activities below.

- pack try visit go put on write take fly book buy stay go*
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. _____ photographs | b. _____ sightseeing | c. _____ souvenirs |
| d. _____ economy class | e. _____ at a hotel | f. _____ shopping |
| g. _____ the local food | h. _____ an art gallery | i. _____ postcards |
| j. _____ the suitcases | k. _____ a backpack | l. _____ a room in a hotel |

2. Fill in the blanks with words from the list.

beaches historical monuments sunbathing vacation sightseeing weather food

Tim : So, Julie, where did you go for your last

Julia : I went to Morocco.

Tim : Really? How was it ?

Julia : Wonderful! The were clean, and the
..... was great!

Tim : How long did you stay ?

Julia : I stayed for about 10 days.

Tim : What did you do there?

Julia : Well, I went, and tried lots of local

Tim : Did you do some ?

Julia : Of course. I went to lots of..... like Koutoubia.



Koutoubia

3. Choose one from the four options to complete the sentence.

- a. The Smiths decided to go to Scotland for a short They have already booked return bus tickets.

(travel trip voyage move)

- b. An archaeological was organised to investigate the remains which were found near Larache.

(trip safari expedition tour)

- c. If you are planning a holiday in Rome, you'd better go by plane because it is a three day by bus from Morocco to Italy.

(journey voyage pass expedition)

d. The Titanic sank during its through the Atlantic.

(journey tour traffic voyage)

e. Julia is going to Africa on a sightseeing to see lions, tigers and various types of wildlife.

(safari traffic trip voyage)

f. My dream is to go on a world and visit many interesting places.

(trip safari expedition tour)

• PRACTISE COMMUNICATING

1. Fill in this chart with expressions from the list.

Making Promises	Expressing Surprise
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

How come ?

I promise to support you.

What a surprise !

I can't believe my ears !

Unbelievable !

Rest assured ; we'll handle this problem.

Incredible !

I'll help you ; you can rely on me.

2. Complete these exchanges with expressions of promise or surprise.

a. Samir : I can't do this Maths exercise.

You :

b. Leila : Look, I've received an email from Tom Cruz !

Bouchra :

c. Rachid : Will you bring me a leather bag from Marrakech ?

Father :

d. Reda : Our school has got the first prize for clean environment.

Tarik :



What a surprise !

• REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Here is a telegram from an English friend. Write it in normal English, using the future tense ('going to + verb' or 'will + verb').

HI
LEAVING LONDON THIS AFTERNOON STOP
ARRIVING CASABLANCA AIRPORT AROUND
9 :00 PM STOP MEET ME AT THE AIRPORT ?
HOPE SEE YOU THERE STOP

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Choose the suitable future form.

- a. It's all right ,I..... get the shopping.
(will - am going to)
- b. Look at those clouds! It rain any minute.
(will - is going to)
- c. I take you in the car if you like.
(will - am going to)
- d . Westand by you whatever happens.
(are going to - will)
- e. I suppose we..... manage without the car.
(will - are going to)
- f. The sea be very rough this afternoon, so don't go swimming.
(is going to - will)
- g. Oh no! I've broken the vase. What say?
(am I going to say - will I)
- h. They build an opera house in the capital city; they've
already chosen the site.
(will - are going to)



It's claudy.

1. Read the text and opt for the best answer.

The purpose of the writer is

- to talk about the places which attract more tourists.
- to talk about the benefits of travelling.
- to talk about the most beautiful continent in the world.

THE TRAVEL BUG



Have you ever had the desire to wander the world and see what was out there? While some people prefer to stay in the comfort of their own home, others have been bitten by the travel bug and can't wait to explore the world. Exotic places call to them. "Come visit us and we will show you our mysteries," they say.

Every year millions of people pack their suitcases or put on backpacks and flock to visit the seven continents of the world. They wander through the castles and museums of Europe, and the cities and natural wonders of North and South America. Some visit the vast exotic cultures of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The great outback of Australia is a wonderland for those who go there. And a few lucky people even make to the most mysterious continent on the earth- Antarctica.

Why do people want to explore the world? It gives them a better perspective about the earth and the people living on it. It opens their minds, it gives them a sense of accomplishment, and it makes them feel alive. So save some money, get your passport ready, and see the world. It will change your life forever.

www.5minutesenglish.com

2. Decide if these statements are true or false.

- 'To be bitten by the travel bug' means you like to stay home.

.....

- Travelling influences people's lives in a negative way.

.....

- Travelling enriches your knowledge about the world.

.....

3. Complete the table according to the information in the text.

Continents	Reasons to visit them
a. Europe	
b. North & South America	
c. Africa, Asia & the Middle East	
d. Australia	
e. Antarctica	

4. The following words and phrases appear in the text. Read and match them with their definitions.

Words/Phrases	Definitions
a. the travel bug	1. strange, mysterious, exciting, unknown
b. to wander	2. to look around and find out new things
c. to be in the comfort of (one's) own home	3. come or go together in great numbers to the same place at the same time
d. to explore	4. go or travel to
e. exotic (adjective)	5. to be in a familiar or comfortable place
f. mystery	6. something unknown, something that needs to be found out
g. to flock	7. to go from one place to another without any definite plans
h. to make to	8. view, way of seeing things
i. perspective	9. feeling like you have done something important and good
j. accomplishment	10. strong desire to travel

• DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILLS

1. Rewrite this letter, avoiding all unnecessary repetitions.

Dear Carol,

I am having a great time in India. My sister is having a great time in India, too. My sister and I spend hours in New Delhi markets. In these markets you can find all sorts of marvellous things. You can find traditional Indian clothes. You can find jewellery. Besides, the Indian people are friendly. The Indian people are generous.

A lot of Indians are religious. Very few Indians are not religious. Therefore, sacred places are often crowded. You wonder if my sister and I go there. Well, I don't and my sister doesn't.

Ted,

with best wishes

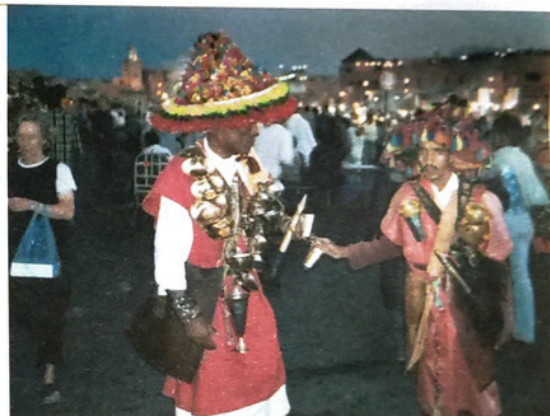
Dear Carol,

2. Study the following travel advert about Marrakech. Then, write a similar advert about your city/town. Follow the tips below.

***With only three hours flight from London,
you are soon at Marrakech !***

***It's warm and sunny all day long :
an ideal weather to explore the old medina,
the skills of local craftsmen ;
to taste the savour of typical mint tea
under the setting sun of Jamaa El fna ;
to share unforgettable moments,
enchanted by the snake charmers and talented acrobats !***

***Choose Marrakech for its beauty and authenticity !
Choose Marrakech for your comfort and tranquility !***



Tips to follow :

1. Precise the name and location of your hometown.
2. Suggest the best means of travel to your hometown.
3. Indicate accommodation (hotels, guest houses) where visitors can stay.
4. Tell visitors what they can see and do.
5. Write down an invitation slogan.

• HAVE FUN

Which word is the odd one in each list?

1. travel - depart - stay - leave
2. backpack - bag - suitcase - box
3. ticket - passport - visa - insurance
4. plane - train - bike - ship
5. camera - cup - binoculars - sunglasses
6. visiting - shopping - sightseeing - discovering



Binoculars



backpack



Plane

KEY TO FUN ACTIVITIES

UNIT 1 _____ EDUCATION

Word Pyramid

G
GO
GAP
GLUE
GRAPH
GUITAR
GRADUAL
GRADUATE
GYMNASIUM
GOVERNMENT

UNIT 2 _____ OUR SOCIETY

How many men were born last year?	None, only babies were born
What nail should you never hit with a hammer?	Your fingernail
What follows a horse wherever it goes?	Its tail
What word is always pronounced wrong?	The word 'wrong'
When do dogs have 16 legs?	When there are 4 of them
If a woman marries a king, what would she be?	His wife

UNIT 3 _____ HEALTH AND WELFARE

- a. do : go to so no b. price : prize pride trice ... c. blue : glue flue ...
 d. week : weak leek seek ... e. book : look hook took ... f. bad : sad mad bed led ...
 g. tell : bell tall till sell ... h. walk : talk wall wale ... i. seat : heat beat neat ...
 j. goat : boat goal coat ... k. tea : sea pea ... l. clean : clear ...
- a. black b. late mate gate hate ... c. stare stair start ... d. good goad e. here
 hear hers ... f. skin akin kind ... g. thin tan tip bin h. lend bend send ...
 i. shell hello ...
- a. ant b. low c. ever d. send e. ear f. sigh

UNIT 4 _____ ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- a. 4 b. 3 c. 1 d. 2

UNIT 5 ENTERTAINMENT

1. a. 6 b. 10 c. 8 d. 9 e. 7 f. 1 g. 3 h. 2 i. 4 j. 5

2. a. You can't squeeze blood from a turnip.
b. Let bygones be bygones.
c. All that glitters isn't gold.

UNIT 7 CELEBRATIONS

1. a. Ramadan b. Valentine c. Easter d. Halloween e. New Year
2. Because he is dead.

UNIT 8 OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

The letter 'S' in the son's message written in the form of the '\$' symbol means that he needs money. The father answers his message, but he refuses to send him money by highlighting all the 'NO' syllables in the written message.

UNIT 9 HUMAN RIGHTS

He/She is never satisfied with what he/she has got.	The grass is always greener on the other side.
She/he is too old to learn languages.	You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
Get up early If you want to succeed.	The early bird catches the worm.
If the boss is out, everyone stops working.	When the cat is away, the mice will play.
I'll pass exams, work and buy a car and a villa.	Don't count your chickens before they hatch.

UNIT 10 TRAVEL AND HOLIDAY

1. stay 2. box 3. insurance 4. bike 5. cup 6. shopping

TENSE REFERENCE

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
Simple Present	every day sometimes always often usually never ...	for habitual actions something happens repeatedly timetables, programmes, ...	Infinitive he/she/it + -s	I walk. He walks.	I don't walk. He doesn't walk.	Do I walk? Does he walk?
Present continuous	now at the moment Look! Listen! ...	something is happening at the time of speaking or future meaning, when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date)	to be (am/ are/ is) + Infinitive + ing	I'm walking. He's walking.	I'm not walking. He isn't walking.	Am I walking? Is he walking?
Simple Past	last ... ago in 2006 yesterday ...	talk about past actions	regular: Infinitive + -ed irregular form	I walked. He walked. I went out.	I didn't walk. He didn't walk. He didn't go out.	Did I walk? Did he walk? Did he go out?
Past continuous	while ...	someone was doing something at a certain time (in the past) -you don't know whether it was finished or not	was/ were + Infinitive + -ing	I was walking. He was walking.	I wasn't walking. He wasn't walking.	Was I walking? Was he walking?
Present Perfect	just, yet never, ever already so far, up to now, since, for recently ...	you say that something has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present. Action started in the past and continues up to the present.	have/ has + past participle	I have walked. He has walked.	I haven't walked. He hasn't walked.	Have I walked? Has he walked?

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
Future	tomorrow next... in the future	predictions about the future (you think that something will happen)	will + Infinitive	I'll walk. He'll walk.	I won't walk. He won't walk.	Will I walk? Will he walk?
going to		you decide to do something at the time of speaking, when you have already decided to do something. in the future what you think will happen	be (am/are/ is) + going to + Infinitive	I'm going to walk. He's going to walk.	I'm not going to walk. He's not going to walk.	Am I going to walk? Is he going to walk?
Conditional 0	if ...	talk about general truth or scientific facts	If + subject + simple present verb, subject + simple present	If you walk a lot, you get tired.		
Conditional 1	if ...	When you talk about possibilities in the present or in the future.	If + subject + simple present verb, subject + will + verb	If it is fine, I will walk.		
Conditional 2	if ... by	When you talk about unreal situations in the present or in the future.	If + subject + simple past verb, subject + would + verb	If I were you, I wouldn't walk.		
Passive form	...	When you don't know who is doing the action. When the object of the action is more important than the subject.	object + to be + past participle	The streets are cleaned once a week. The glass was broken by Ann.		

FUNCTION REFERENCE

Functions	Expressions	Examples
Expressing Opinions	I think/believe/guess ... In my opinion, ... For me, As far as I am concerned, ... As I see it,	For me, the Internet is the best medium of information.
Agreeing	I agree with you. I totally agree with you. I share your point.	I share your point that the Internet is the best medium of information.
Disagreeing	I disagree with you. I don't agree. I can't agree. ...	I don't agree; satellite TV is perhaps better.
Complaining	I'm sorry to have to say this but... I 'm sorry to bother you, but... May be you forgot to... I think you might have forgotten to... There may have been a misunderstanding about... Don't get me wrong, but I think we should ...	Sorry to have to say this, but you are making too much noise. I can't concentrate on my work.
Asking for advice	What should I do? What do you think I should do? What ought I to do? What do you advise?	I feel very tired. What do you advise?

Functions	Expressions	Examples
Giving Advice	I think you should ... You had better ... You ought to ... If I were you, I would ... If I were in your shoes, I would	I advise you to do medical check up.
Making Suggestions	Shall we ...? Let's ... What about ...? How about ...? Why don't we ...? Can we ...?	Let's go downtown to sightsee for a while. What about going downtown to sightsee for a while?
Expressing Interest	How interesting! That sound exciting! Great! Really! Incredible!	Sam: I will spend a week in Morocco during my holidays. Najat: How interesting!
Expressing indifference	It's the same to me. I don't care. So what? Who cares?	Adam: My friend bought me a scooter yesterday. Peter: I don't care. I got very excited after spending a nice picnic in the forest.
Expressing emotions, feelings and attitudes	To be/ I feel/ get/ become excited, happy, angry, exhausted, confused, frustrated, embarrassed, disgusted, frightened, depressed, ashamed, shocked, interested, bored, jealous, confident, hopeful, delighted	I got very excited after spending a nice picnic in the forest.

Functions	Expressions	Examples
Apologising	I am terribly/awfully/very sorry. Excuse me for ... I must apologise ... It was my fault to ... I can't tell you how sorry I am. Sorry I didn't mean to ...	Teacher: "Why are you late?" Students: "Sorry, I missed the bus."
Expressing possibility	May be. Perhaps. It can/may/could/might be. It is possible.	May be they will find a vaccination against SARS.
Hopes and Wishes	wish + phrase wish + simple past wish + past perfect wish + would hope + infinitive hope + will + infinitive	I wish you a nice holiday. I wish I had a hi-tech cell phone. I wish I had spent my holiday in Agadir last year. I wish you would succeed in your final exams. My friend hopes to get visa to the USA. I hope he will get it.
Asking for promises	Do you promise? Can I rely / depend on you? Are you sure you will do it for me? Is it a promise? Will you keep your word?	Father: If you have a good mark, I will buy you a nice hi-tech cell phone. Son: Is it a promise? Father: Yeah. You can rely on me.

SOME CONFUSING WORDS

Words	Meaning	Examples
definite definitive	certain conclusive; final	Our plan is definit: to go on a world cruise. My definitive decision is to stay, not go.
disinterested uninterested	bored impartial, biased	We felt disinterested as the film was too long. Refrees should be fair and uninterested.
lose loose	be unable to find movable; not fixed	If you lose your keys, you cannot find them. The horse got loose and disappeared in the forest.
big great high large tall	large in size , degree or amount bigger than average Measurement from the bottom to the top big in size and quantity greater height than average	A big room Great happiness A high building. A large area. A tall man
look see watch	to see what is there visual impression – understand like to look	Teacher told his students to look at the board. Can you see in darkness? I see what you mean. I like to watch TV.

Words	Meaning	Examples
principle principal	a rule, standard, or general guide a chief; primary or main	He is a man of principles. Our school principal is a nice man.
ways way	methods path; road; distance	There are many ways to make money in the world of business. I work a long way from my home.
adapt adopt	adjust take as your own	Some people cannot adapt to new environments. He often adopts the attitudes of his father.
advice (noun) advise (verb)	recommendation; counsel give advice	What is your advice for me? What do you advise me?
beside besides	by the side of in addition to	I live beside a big supermarket. Cartoons are entertaining. Besides, they are instructive.
quiet quite	without noise rather; moderately	He is as quiet as a mouse. You are quite right.
there their they're	existing In that place possessive of "they" short for "they are"	Let's go to the park over there. Students should respect their teachers. The keys? They're on the table.
waist waste (noun)	part of your body around which you fasten your belt rubbish; garbage, trash	I have a pain in my waist. Factories make a lot of waste.
weak week	feeble, not strong 7 days (Sunday to Saturday)	She can't defend herself; she is a bit weak. I spent a week at the beach.

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle	Base Form	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
be	was, were	been	lose	lost	lost
bear	bore	borne	make	made	made
beat	beat	beaten	mean	meant	meant
become	became	become	meet	met	met
begin	began	begun	mislead	misled	misled
bite	bit	bitten	mistake	mistook	mistaken
bleed	bled	bled	overdo	overdid	overdone
blow	blew	blown	overtake	overtook	overtaken
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	read	read	read
build	built	built	rid	rid	rid
burst	burst	burst	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
cast	cast	cast	rise	rose	risen
catch	caught	caught	run	ran	run
choose	chose	chosen	say	said	said
come	came	come	see	saw	seen
cost	cost	cost	seek	sought	sought
cut	cut	cut	sell	sold	sold
deal	dealt	dealt	send	sent	sent
dig	dug	dug	set	set	set
do	did	done	shake	shook	shaken
draw	drew	drawn	shine	shone	shone
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	shoot	shot	shot
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
drink	drank	drunk	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	sink	sank	sunk
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
fight	fought	fought	speed	sped	sped
find	found	found	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forbid	forbade	forbidden	split	split	split
forget	forgot	forgotten	spread	spread	spread
forgive	forgave	forgiven	stand	stood	stood
freeze	froze	frozen	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	sting	stung	stung
go	went	gone	stink	stank	stunk
grow	grew	grown	strike	struck	struck (stricken)
hang	hang (hanged)	hung (hanged)	swear	swore	sworn
hear	heard	heard	sweep	swept	swept
hide	hid	hidden	swim	swam	swum
hit	hit	hit	swing	swung	swung
hold	held	held	take	took	taken
hurt	hurt	hurt	teach	taught	taught
keep	kept	kept	tear	tore	torn
knit	knit (knitted)	knit (knitted)	tell	told	told
know	knew	know	think	thought	thought
lay	laid	laid	throw	threw	thrown
lead	led	led	understand	understood	understood
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	wake	woke	woken
leave	left	left	wear	wore	worn
lend	lent	lent	weave	wove (weaved)	woven (weaved)
let	let	let	weep	wept	wept
lie	lay (lied)	lain (lied)	win	won	won
light	lighted/lit	lit	write	wrote	written

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