

الرابعة متوسط انجليزية

حلول تمارين الكتاب

المدرسي

إعداد : بوالدوحان ياسين

File one

File one

Listen and consider

► Before you listen

Ex 01 - page18:

- Picture 1 → Chicken Tandori (India)
- Picture 2 → Hamburger (Fran U.S.A)
- Picture 3 → Yorkshire pudding (England)

Ex 02 - page 18 :

→ The most popular dish in the world today is hamburger,
 pizza it has made in Macdonald's.

► As You listen:

Ex 01 – page 18 :

A: There are two speakers.

B: Their names are Ronald and Abdelkader, form Algeria.

C: They are talking about food.

D: No, they aren't angry with each other, they are simply
teasing each other.

E: They decide to have a walk.

Ex 02 – page18:



A: You didn't know that, **did you?**

B: You know what food we can eat anywhere in the world
today, **don't you?**

C: It's the hamburger, **isn't it?**

D: You know the number of McDonald's restaurants open in
the world today, **don't you?**

E: You are happy now, **aren't you?**

F: Let's have a walk first, **shall we?**

Ex 03- page 19:

—————> Question "a", "b" call for yes or no answers.

—————> Question "c", "d", "e", "f" simply ask for agreement.

Grammar window – page 19:

B

→ We have two types of tag questions:

- Tag questions with **rising** intonation (a, b)

- Tag questions with **falling** intonation (e, d, c, f)

-If the intonation of a tag question goes **down**, the speaker is not completely sure of what s/he is saying.

S/he is asking a question to get information.

-If the intonation of a tag question goes **up**, the speaker is unsure of what she is saying she/he only uses the question to check information and ask for agreement.

C

→ When the statement is negative, the tag question is **positive**.

→ When the statement is positive, the tag question is **negative**.

Practice:

- a:** She knows the recipe for Shorba, **doesn't she?**
- b:** This restaurant can sit thirty people , **Can't it ?**
- c:** They drink tea in Tamanrasset, **don't they?**
- d:** They eat pudding in England, **don't they?**
- e:** It's a lovely evening for a party, **isn't it?**
- f:** You don't know how to make English tea, **do you?**

Write it up Ex 01 – page 20:

Column A		Column B
Tea	→ China	Coffee
Rice	→ Asia	Artichokes
Mint	→ Wales	Potatoes
Oranges	→ Brazil	Sugar
Dates	→ Saudi	Tomatoes
Figs	→ Arabia	Corn
Lemon	→ Afghanistan	

Ex 02- page 20:

1/ You: Tell me Omar, nice originally came from Asia,



Didn't it [you know]

Your partner: that's right, what about sugar? Where didn't originally come from?

2/ You: Tell Jamila, mint originally didn't come from Algeria, did it? [You don't know]

Your partner: that's wrong, mint came from Wales.

3/ You: Tell me Omar, orange originally came from Brazil, didn't it? [You know]

Your partner: that's right, what about dates?

Where did it originally come from?

You: dates didn't come from Algeria, did it? [You don't know]

Read and consider – page 21

Ex 01 – page 21:

1 You: we have flour, baking powder, sugar and salt, well I suppose we can make pancakes, can't we?

Your partner: sorry, we can't, we haven't butter and eggs.

2 You: we have flour, oil, milk.....well I suppose we can make, Doughnuts, can't we.

Your partner: sorry, we can't we haven't got castes sugar.

3You: we have flour and butterI suppose we can make Tcharek, can't we?

You partner: no sorry, we can't we haven't powdered sugar.

Ex 02- page 21:

Numbers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Letters	b	a	d	c	i	e	f	h	g

Grammar window - page 22

-Time sequencers: first, then, after that, finally.

-The time sequencers come “before” the verb in the imperative form eg: then, heat the pan.

-The imperative is used for making: request eg: mix and going instruction, directions, warnings, orders/commands, and advice.

After reading

Practice page 23

Ex 01-page 23:

-When you eat, hold the knife firmly in one hand and the fork in the other. Cut your food with the knife. Push the food onto your fork with the knife. Put the food into your mouth with the fork and not with the knife (1)

-Chew food very slowly. Keep your mouth closed while chewing don't speak while you have food in your mouth (2)

-Don't put too much food in your mouth at a time, take small bites only (3)

-Put the napkin on your lap. When you have finished eating, Wipe your mouth with your napkin and place it nearby on the plate. Put your knife and fork together on the plate .Don't put them on the table close.

► Write it out – page 23

- You want to be successful, don't you? Try my recipe because I have already tried it and it has worked well for me. First take 2 kilograms of hard work, then, add to then half a kilograms of punctuality. After that, sprinkle a pinch of honesty, finally a spoonful of self-respect.

Words and sounds

Ex 01- page 24:

verbs	adjectives	Phonetic transcription
To cook (food)	Cooked food	/K Ū Kt/
To boil eggs	boiled eggs	/bɔɪld/
To fry potatoes	fried potatoes	/Fraɪd/
To steam rice	steamed rice	/STI :md/
To roast peanuts	roasted peanuts	/Rɔvstɪd/
To grill lamb	grilled lamb	/grɪld/

Ex 02 – page 24:

You: Jamal prefers eating **rice salad**, doesn't he?

Your partner: No, he doesn't, he prefers **steamed rice**.

You: Jamila prefers eating **boiled eggs**, doesn't she?

Your partner: No, she doesn't, she prefers **fried potatoes**.

You: Jamal prefers eating **roasted peanuts**, doesn't he?

Your partner: No, he doesn't, he prefers **grilled lamb**.

You: you prefer eating **fried potatoes**, don't you?

Your partner: No, *I* don't, I prefer **boiled eggs**.

Ex 03- page 24:

You see/write	You pronounce	You see/write	You pronounce
Cooker	/kʊ ka/	Yolk	/J av k/
Fruit	/Fru:t/	Salmon	/sæ m a n/
Parsley	/P : sɫI/	Salt	/sɔ : ɫ t/
Fork	/fɔ :k/	Stomach	/l æ m /
Knife	/naɪf/	Lamb	/d a v n n t/
Turnip	/tɜ :nɪp/	Doughnut	/w I : t/
Hamburger	/hæ mbɜ:ga/	Wheat	/l a I t/
Yoghurt	/Jɔgat/	Light	/k d : f/
spaghetti	/s p a g e t i/	Calf	/ɔ : t a m/
		Autumn	

Ex 05- page 25: Complete with /I/ or /i: /

You see/write	You say/ read aloud	You see/write	You say/ read aloud
Sweets	/s w I : t s/	Apricots	/'e I p r I k ɒ t s/
Kiwis	/k I : w I : z/	Berries	/b e r I z/
Beans	/b I : n z/	Peaches	/p I tʃ I z/
Bitter	/b I t a/	Juicy	/d z u : s I/
Figs	/f I g z/	Lettuce	/l e t I s/
protein	/p r a ʊ t i : n/		

Ex 07: complete with /I/ or /e/

You see/write	You say/readaloud	You see/ you write	You say/you read aloud
Lettuce	/L e t I s/	Bread	/b r e d/
Lipid	/L I p I d/	Break fast	/b r e a k f a s t/
Liquid	/L I k w I d/	Eggs	/e g z/
Lemon	/L e m ə n/	coffee	/k D f I/

I: take a break:

Ex 01 page 26:

Idiom	1	2	3	4	5
Meaning	b	d	e	c	a

II: Research and Report

Ex 01 - Page 27:

- 1**: The cocoa powder contains **less** in calories than the chocolate bar.
- 2**: The cereal bar is **higher** in calories than the chocolate bar.
- 3**: The cereal bar is **lower** in fat than the cocoa powder.
- 4**: the chocolate bar is **higher** in calories than the cocoa powder but the cereal bar is **the highest**.

The propose is using comparative superlative forms

Ex 03 - page 28:

A: Foods and drinks in Tony's diet contain sugar: choco-pops wafers bars of chocolate.

B: Food in Tony's diet contain fat a no one.

C: I think Tony's diet is healthy because he eats boiled vegetables like tomatoes and potatoes.

Ex 4 – page 28:

Unlike the British, the Algerians have only **three** meals a day. First, they have **breakfast** when they get up, usually at **7:00**. It's made of **milk coffee and bread oil or sometimes biscuits**. Next, they have **lunch** at around **12:00**. **It is made of shorba fish or fish soup and friend potatoes with soda of Cause**. After that, they have **dinner at 9:00 p. m**, It's made of a soup and solder rice.

Listening and speaking:

Ex 01 - page 29:

a: What's on the menu?

b: Are you ready to order, sir?

c: And for the main course, sir ?

d: How would you like your steak, sir?

e: Do you like your steak?

f: What do you want to eat?

g: what would you like for a starter?

h: Do you like a starter?

i: Would you like a starter?

► **Because:** we have the expression 'would like to' and we usually use it to express things in a polite way.

Ex 03 – page 29:

Abdelkader has ordered the following:

Starter: a fish soup.

Main course: a filled steak and French fried potatoes. And vegetables.

Ex 05 –page 30:

A: The waiter does not know the meaning of the word chickpeas. Which the following strategies does he use to continue the conversation?

- a: He uses a synonym **b:He explains and compares**
c:He asks for help

B: The customer misunderstands the waiter at one moment of the conversation is it because the latter has made a mistake?

- a:in grammar **b:in pronunciation?** c: in spelling

► **you turn to speak**

Ex 01- page 30:

1) Waiter: the dish is made of potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables. I don't know how to say it. It like carrots, but it is white.

Customer: You mean turnips, don't you?

Waiter: Yes, that's right.

2) Waiter: The dish is made of Orion and tomatoes and another vegetables I don't know how to say it .it is like egg plants, but with green skin.

Customer: you mean courgettes. Don't you?

Waiter: That's right.

3) Waiter: The dish is made of potatoes and courgettes filled with minced mea and another vegetable; I don't know how to say it's like yellow peas.

Customer: you mean chick peas, don't you?

Waiter: That's right.

Ex 02 – page 31:

Waiter: Are you ready to eat, sir?

Customer: yes, we are, I'd like a kouskous, please.

Waiter: I'm sorry, there isn't kouskous on Fridays!

Customer: OK, I'll try the soup of the day then.

Waiter: would you like to order anything else?

Customer A: yes, I'll have up of mint tea and a glass of water

Waiter :(to customer B) what about you sir?

Customer B: just the chef's salad for me, please.

Customer A: (to Customer B) the waiter was friendly, wasn't he?

Customer B: yes, that's right, he was polite.

► **write it up:**

An American friend of yours is visiting you. Choose the dish you'll serve him/her. Write a note to describe it using the prompts in the box.

-The dish is called "shorba" .It made of chicken, onions, garlic salt, black pepper, parsley and vermicelli

-It's cooked for about one our thirty in a pan

-It's usually eaten as a starter in Ramadan but people like it in or ding day, too.

-Shorba is served with lemon juice and lot pepper

Reading and Writing – page 32

► **Read and check**

Ex 01 - page 32:

It comes from a:

a: Conversation about restaurant between two friends.

b: Restaurant advertising leaflet.

c: Cookery book.

Ex 04 – page 33:

A: NO, he doesn't.

B: We would read the tog questions with a rising intonation.

C: The third paragraph simply gives formation about place of this restaurant.

D: In the 1st paragraph try to persuade customers to go and eat at Jack's fish and chips corner?

Ex 5 – page 33:

A: There is no food more delicious than the one you're served at Jack's Fish and Chips Corner. → **Opinion.**

B: We are at the corner of Haymarket Street and Panton Street. → **Fact.**

C: Jack's Fish and Chips Corner is the restaurant which, has? the fastest service in London. → **Opinion.**

Ex 06 – page 33:

Customer A: We enjoyed the food, didn't you? (It confirmed)

Customer B: Oh yes, I certainly did. The food was simply delicious.....But the service wasn't fast, was it? Is not confirmed.

Customer A: I agree with you, but it takes a long time to prepare quality food, doesn't it? Is not confirmed.

Customer B: I guess so.

► **write it out – page 34:**

Numbers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
letters	a	b	e	c	f	d	g

The paragraph:

Our Opening times are generally from 10:30 a.m to 6:30 p.m, and we are open seven days a week all year round, call us on 01715880223, Book now and pay later, we accept all credit cards we, at Jack's Fish and Chips Corner, are looking forward to welcoming customers old and new. Your enjoyment is our pleasures!

Ex 02 – page 34:

Your invited

Occassion: My Birth day party.

Date: Saturday, October 26th, 2012.

Time: At around 15:00.

Place: At home.

Direction: Emir Abdelkader street, next to the University.

Ex 03 – page 34:

Dear Loubna

I'm going to make a party of birthday .It b why I'm writing to invite you.The party is going to be on Saturday, October 26th, 2012 in my house. We'll start the party at around 15:00.My house is located in emir Abdelkader street next to the University. It's a big and blue building.Iwish that you could come and enjoy the party with us!

Yours Aya.

Where do we stand now – page 36

► **progress check**

Listening and speaking

1) Read the dialogue below and make the waiter and customer sound more polite. – page 36:

Waiter: yes, sir, what would you like to eat?

Customer: I'd like a fillet steak with vegetables and French fries.

Waiter: How would you like to take your steak, rare, medium, or well-done?

Customer: well, done, please.

Waiter: yes, and would you like a starter?

Customer: yes, please, I'd like a mushroom soup.

Ex 02 – page 36:

Waiter: yes, sir, what would like to drink?

Customer: I would like to have a drink, it is famous her. You served it in all the celebration, but I don't know how to say it?

Waiter: You mean sherbet. Don't you?

Customer: Oh, that's night.

Ex 03 – page 36:

Fill in the blanks with sentences containing tag questions.

a) You're with a friend outside a fish and chips shop. You're looking at the prices. **It's very cheap**, what do you say? It's **very cheap, isn't it?**

b) You've just come out of a restaurant with your guest. You have both really enjoyed the meal. You thought it **was delicious**. The meal **was delicious, wasn't it?**

c) You are at the greengrocer's you're tasting an orange. It's bitter. It isn't **really ripe**. What do you say to your friend? It **isn't ripe, is it?**

Ex 04 – page 36:

Fill in blanks with appropriate tag questions:

a) You want a chocolate bar. Perhaps Hassina has got one. Ask her.

Hassina, you **have one. Haven't** you

b) Ali is just going out. You want him to bring some stamps.

Ask him Ali, you buy stamps. **Don't** you?

c) You're looking for your mobile (phone). karim has seen it.

Ask him, karim, you see it **don't** you?

Words and sounds:

Ex 01 – page 37:

Cross out the silent letter in each of the following:

Lamb - tart - rasp berry - sand wish - fork - knife
- water.

Ex 02 – page 37:

**Complete the phonetic transcriptions below with a
short /i/ or long /i:/**

spelling	transcription	spelling	Transcription
Kitchen	/kɪtɪn/	Peas	/pi:z/
Lettuce	/lesɪt/	Beef	/bi:f/

Reading and writing:

A: When the author writes that "ne pal has no sea", I

Understand that

a: The Nepalese eat a lot of fish.

b: People in Nepalese don't eat a lot of fish.

c: The Nepalese travel long distances to the sea.

B: When the author writes that "The Nepalese raise goats, cattle and yaks for dairy produce", I Understand that people in Nepal

a: Are vegetarians, so they don't eat meat

b: don't eat meat because they don't like it

c: Are poor, so they can't always kill their animals for food.

C: In the second paragraph the author wants to show that people in Nepal eat different foods because

a: They live in different climates zones.

b: They live in the same climate zones.

c: They have different religious.

Ex 02 – page 38:

Cross the words which do not belong to the list:

Response to food	meat	Kitchen Utensils	Spices
Hungry	Mutton	Knife	Black pepper
Full	Tuna	Spoon	Curry Powder
Gourmet	Veal	Breakfast	Milk
Angry	Lamb	Pan	Saffron
Glutton	Beef	Pressure Cooker	Coriander

Ex 03 – page 38: fill in the gaps

a) When you **stew** meat, you cook it slowly in a liquid in a pan with the lid on.

b) Ginger, pepper and cloves are all examples of **spices**.

c) A **pinch** of salt is the amount you can pick up between your four fingers and thumb.

d) When you **pickle** onions, you preserve them in vinegar.

Ex 04 – page 38:

-How to make an omelette?

-You know how to make an omelette, don't you?

Here is my recipe.

It's very easy and delicious. First, break the eggs in a recipient. Next, add a pinch of salt, ground pepper and beat them with a mixer. Heat the pan and put a little vegetable oil in it. After that, empty the beaten eggs in the pan and cook for about one minute. Finally, when the omelette is ready, sprinkle it with cheese and herbs that will give the omelette a good flavor.

File two

File Two:

Listen and consider – page 43:

► Before you listen:

1) You: can you sing, Samira.

Your partner: yes, I can,

2) You: can you play Tennis, Omar.

Your partner: No, I can't but I can play hand ball well.

3) You: can you swim, Samira.

Your partner: yes, I can.

4) You: can you do magic tucks? leila?

Your partner: No, I can't but I can sing and dance well

► As You listen:

Ex 01 – page 43:

1) Can you help me? /K~a n / Weak form

2) I can play the guitar. /K a n /

3) Yes, I can /K æ n / S. Form

4) No, I can't /K æ n t/ S. form.

Ex 02 – page 44:

1) He says "can you spare a moment to answer a few question, please?"

2) She says, "sure, what can I do for you."

3) Yes, she can.

4) No, she can't.

5) No, she couldn't do anything she wanted.

6) He parent accepted to let her play music because she was able to convince them that music wouldn't interfere with her studies.

► After listening:

Grammar window:

→ I can play guitar → present ability

Aux inf verb

→ Note can't → present ability

Could/couldn't past ability.

→ Can you spare a moment? =Request

→ Can I take part in the contest= permission

→ Yes, we do (use the same modal (can))

→ Can has future we use will be /able to/ can't be able to when

We talk about future, was able to/ were able to to refer to past achievement.

Practice – page 45:

Ex 01 page 45:

1) You: could people drive cars 1000 years ago?

Your partner: No, they couldn't, they didn't have any cars then

2) You: could people take photos 1000 Years ago?

Your partner: No, they couldn't because they had no cameras then

3) You: can people go the cinema today?

Your partner: yes, they can

4) You: can people cure cancer today?

Your partner: yes, they can.

Ex 02 – page 45

1) You: will people be able to live on the moon soon?

Your partner: No, they won't because it will be weny difficult for then

2) You: will people be able to cure cancer?

Your partner: yes, they will

3) You: will people be able to forecast earthquakes?

Your partner: yes, they will because they will have different abilities

Ex 03 – page 45:

- 1) Marco polo was able to travel to china with his father when he was still going.
- 2) Neil Armstrong was able to set foot in the moon for the first time in human history in 1969.
- 3) Ferdinand Magellan was able to find gold in a lot of mines.
- 4) Ibn Battutah was able to travel around world to about 44 countries.

Write it up – page 45:

-last term, Farida could speak **very little English**. Now she **can speak and read English quite well**. She **was able to get a good mark in the final test last march** If she **continues to work hard she will be able to pass with moment**

Read and consider – page 46:

► **Before you read:**

You: why has he stopped taking his test?

Your partner: I don't know, **maybe/ perhaps** he does not know the answer.

Your partner: I don't know. **Maybe/ perhaps** he is thinking.

Your partner: I don't know, **maybe/ perhaps** he has finished.

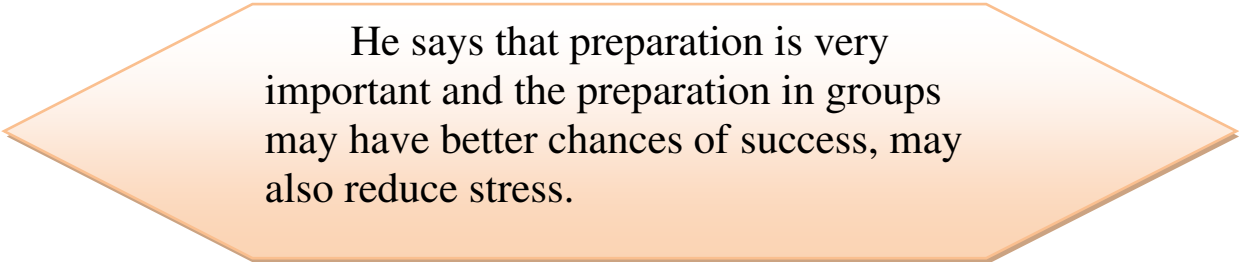


He suffers from test aux mtg

► **As you read**

Ex 02 - Page 46

I don't know, maybe/perhaps he will say that preparation is very important to avoid a lot of problems in the exam.



He says that preparation is very important and the preparation in groups may have better chances of success, may also reduce stress.

After reading – page 47:

Grammar window:

1) This method may possibly be suitable for some children

→ positive future possibility.

→ It may be the cause of failure of many others → positive future possibility

2) You may not believe it → negative of "May"

3) They might have failed in exams → past

Might is the past form of May. It refers to the future and expresses remote possibility.

4) Can pupils fail their exams?

Can is used instead of may when asking about possibility.

5) May I ask you a personal question? (Permission)

The journalist is speaking politely, so, he uses May?

May I? Could? Are more formal and polite than can I?

Practice – page 48:

Ex 01 - page 48:

Said: karim has invited me to visit him in England

Amine: will you go?

Said: I don't know, I **may go** next june. I may ask for a school leave

Amine: the head master **may not let** you go.

Said: I **may go** without asking for a leave then

Amine: I advise you not to do that .the head master **may** mark your absent.

Ex 02 – page 48:

A) May I use you telephone, please?

B) Can I borrow your dictionary, please?

C) May I leave early, please?

D) Doctor, May I give my friend a drink?

Ex 4 – page 49:

Column A	Column B
<p><u>1)</u> Don't swim here, you might be attacked</p>	<p>a: Expressing a wish</p> <p>b: warning</p> <p>c: suggesting</p> <p>d: Remote possibility</p>
<p><u>2)</u> May you live long and have a lot of children</p>	
<p><u>3)</u> There are no clouds in the sky, but it might rain</p>	
<p><u>4)</u> You are not good at English, well, you might try</p>	

Ex 04 - page 49:

Writ it out – page 49:

Everything can happen at the end of school year. I haven't really worked hard this year. So, I may fail my Brevet exam I'm still young so I may be accepted to repeat the year and take the exam again. However, exams are question of luck. So I may pass the B.E.M. I haven't made up my mind yet. I may continue my studies in the lycée. I may go to a vocational school instead because I like doing things with my hands. I'm fond of drawing so I might decide to train as a draftsman when I finish training I may open a workshop and try to work hard. I'll be able to gain a lot of money and start new life.

Words and sounds

Ex 01 – page 50:

il	im	in	ir	Un	Dis	Words
			✓			regular
		✓				capable
	✓					possible
		✓				responsible
✓						legal
		✓				justice
	✓					probable
		✓				definite
	✓					polite
					✓	obey
					✓	agree

Ex 02 page 50:

-Un balanced → /n h ' b æ L a n s t /

-Un attached → /A n a ' t æ t [t /

-inaction → /I n ' æ k [n /

-Inability → /I n a ' b I L a t i /

-disabuse → /d I s a ' b j u : z /

Ex 04 – page 50:

a:irregular ones

b:indefinite

c:illegal

d:impossible

e:incapable

f : impoli te

g:disobey

h:impossible

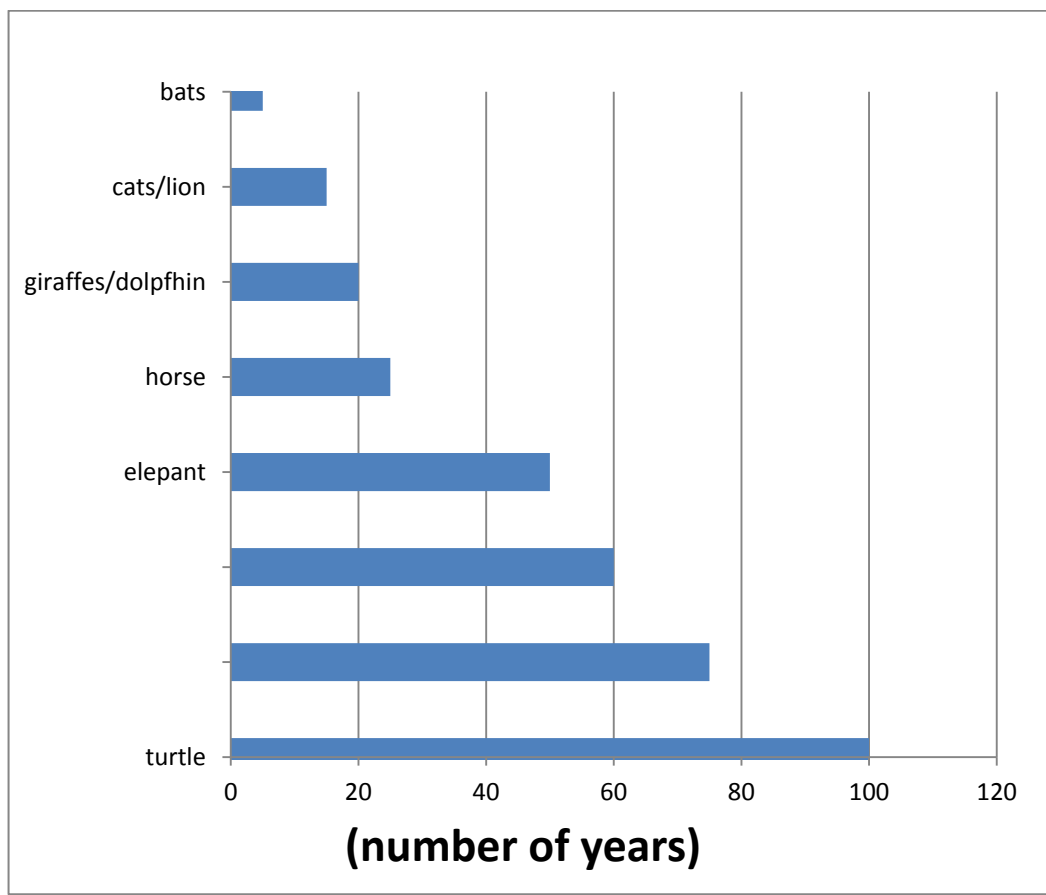
i:injusti

j:disagree

k:incapable

Research and Report

Ex 01 - page 52:



Ex 02 – page 52:

Example: giraffes live for 20 years on the average, but they may well live for up to 30 years.

1) Turtles live for 100 years on the average. But they may possibly live for up to 40 years.

2) Horses live for 25 years on the average, but they may well live for up to 30 years.

3) Eats live for 15 years on the average, but they may well live for up to 17 years.

4) Elephants live 50 years on the average, but they may well live for up to 70 years.

Ex 04 – page 53:

The mammals are the group of animals and finish which give birth to small ones and feed them with milk produced by their bodies many of this kind of animals are danger of extinction, the elephant is one of them

The elephant is a huge animal with a long nose "trunk" It's even the biggest animal living on earth to day. We can find it in Africa or Asia. The African one is bigger and has larger ears. It can reach, 3,70 m tall and 6 tons in weight. It may live up to 100 years. It's really in danger of extinction because of its "tusks" these long pointed teeth are very expensive and they're used to produce "ivory".

Ex 05 – page 53:

► rules to protect animals from extinction:

- 1)** We must refuse to buy products that contain animal products such as fur or ivory.
- 2)** We have to join a conservation organization. Different organizations have different focuses, some work to protect a small plot or protect a kind of animalect.
- 3)** We must protect "habitat conservation". Because the habitat loss occurs due to the construction of roads, shopping malls and housing in areas, where animals used to live.
- 4)** The government has to punish who kills this kind of animals.
- 5)** We must work to gather and create and restore habitat for endangered animals.
- 6)** We must limit the danger of pollution disease which threaten plants and animals with extinction.
- 7)** We have to plant native plants in our country.
- 8)** We must speak out for animals and tell everyone about the threatened species.

Listening and speaking – page 54:

Ex 01 – page 54:

Jill: I have got a bulldog

So have I

Neither can I

Jack: so do I

Neither do I

Ex 04 – page 54:

Have → Weak

Can → Weak

Do → Weak

► **You turn to speak:**

Ex 01 – page 55:

1-A) I can speak English.

B) So can I.

2-A) I like animals.

B) So do I.

3-A) I am good at physics.

B) So am I.

4-A) I don't like music.

B) So am I.

5-A) I didn't go the cinema.

B) neither did I.

6-A) I haven't seen that film.

B) Neither have I.

Ex 02 – page 56:

A { **You:** I have bought a bicycle
Partner A: So have I
Partner B: That's very funny. Have bought one too

B { **You:** We're flying to English next Saturday at 8.
Partner A: So shall we.
Partner B: How extraordinary! We are going on the same flight, too.

C { **You:** I haven't seen Boussad since last Monday.
Partner A: Neither have I.
Partner B: There is something wrong; I haven't seen him since last Monday too.

D { **You:** Everybody hates snakes. But I love them.
Partner A: So do I.
Partner B: I love them too.

Ex 03 – page 56:

It's the same of exercise 2 change only ideas.

Ex 04 – page 56:

a: your partner: happy new year farid! **You:** happy new year, too

b: your partner: have a nice day! **You:** you too!

c: your partner: I can drive a motorcycle **you:** I can drive too.

Write it up – page 56:

A: hello, my name is kamel.

B: hi kamel, I am nawel.

A: Do you like your new school?

B: yes, I do and I love the teachers.

A: So do I.

B: I am fond of music.

A: So am I.

B: I don't like languages.

A: Neither do I but I like physics and biology.

B: So do I.

A: I went to the cinema yesterday.

B: So did I .

A: I can't watch horror films.

B: Neither can I.

A: I think we have the same interest let's be friends, shall we?

B: Yes, that's great.

Reading and writing – page 57

Ex 01 – page 57:

A: The name of magazine is flash forward.

B: The title of the issue of the magazine life in the future.

C: The topics are: what will your life be like in 25 years?
.....ect.

D: No boots and a baby.

E: The most important article will be about robots naid.


Ex 03 – page 58:

Picture 01→ The scientist may be able to invent robot students to do your homework while you just lie in your bed listening to music.

Picture 02→ The scientists will be able to invent robots cooks which you can instruct to prepare your breakfast in the morning.

Picture 03→ They might even invent robot mechanics, which will repair broken robots.

Ex 04- page 58:

- 
- They will be able to invent robots cooks which you can instruct to prepare your breakfast in the morning.
 - They will be able to make to make robots maids, which will do house cleaning.
 - They may be able to intent robot students to do your homework.
 - They night even invent robot mechanics, which will repair broken robots.

Write it out – page 59:

Ex 01 – page 59:

a: Someday, people will be able to all then shopping by computer.

b: Scientists might be able to invent a computer which can read your mind.

c: In future, all children my will be able to study at using the computer.

d: Scientists will be able to make vaccine against cancer in the future.

Ex 02 – page 59:

1) You: People will be able to all then shopping by computer your partner: really? I don't think so; I **rather** think that scientists will not be able to all shopping.

2) You: All children will be able to study at home using the computer.

Your partner: I think so too.

3) You: Scientists won't able to make a vaccine against cancer.

Your partner: I don't think so; I rather think that scientists may well be able to make vaccine against cancer.

Ex 03 – page 59:

NASA scientists will be able to make a new type of space ship this spaces lip will be more powerful than those which NASA has made so far the future astronauts might be able to go on missions of exploration to mars. They may be able to communicate with NASA specialists in the kedy space Centre in Florida, because they can speak English

According a NASA direction, these astorant robots will be able to array with then another.

Where do we stand now?

A - Page 61: chose the appropriate modal

a: Excuse me. Officer, could you show me the way to Victoria a Station please?

b: can I borrow your protractor, said? I've forgotten mine at home.

c: May I see your passport?

d: I don't know, she may be ill.

e: will we leave now, my white?

Headmaster: no, you won't. You haven't answered All my question.

B - Page 61:

1 { **Your partner:** I can sing and dance.
You: so can I.

2 { **Your partner:** I can go to school to day
You: neither can I

3 { **You:** I like bananas and peaches
Your partner: so do I

C – Page 62:

a: Your answer is **incorrect**

b: Stealing is **illegal**

c: It is **impossible** to find him at home now

d: I'm **Unsatisfied** with what you're doing

▶ **Reading and writing**

Ex 01 – page 62:

The longest we can hope to live today is about 120 years. The average life span is about 75- 80 for woman. But we **may well** live in the future because our living conditions are getting better and better every day. People in developing countries **may** live for a hundred years on the average, but those who live in developed countries **may possibly** reach the average life span of one hundred and twenty years. Some men **might well** live up to the age of 140 years whereas some woman might reach the age of 160 years.

Ex 02 – Page 62:

1)——→couldn't .

2)——→ I wasn't able to / couldn't.

3)——→ Could you.

4)——→Wasn't able to/ couldn't.

5)——→Will able to visit.

Ex 03- Page 62:

Take exercise 3 as an example

File three

Listen and consider

► Before you listen

a: Becky is a lovely she is 11 and Paul active person he is 14.

b: Becky likes playing soccer and singing

Paul likes playing American football and loves motor biking

c: They live in San Diego, California

► As You listen

Ex 02 – page 67:

When school finishes,

-Becky will go and visit Grandma and Grand pa at Spring Valley; she will help then clean then garden. She will stay with them until the first week in July is over. Then she will stay in San Diego, she will not do any homework. She will stay in bed.

-Paul will not stay town. He will go to camp with his coach at Mount Palomar. He will go do some motor biking while he is there.

Ex 03 – page 68:

a: What will do when school finishes?

b: How will you spend your time when are back?

c: Will you keep on training after the football season is over?

Ex 04 – page 68:

1) Where will you go when school finishes, Becky?

→ I will go to visit my Grandma and grand pa.

2) How will pass you time when school finishes, Paul?

→ I will go to camp.

3) Will Paul stay in town?

→ No, he will not.

4) Will Becky do home woks.

→ No, she will not.

► **After listening:**

Grammar window page 68

I will stay with them
Future

Until the first week of July is over
time conjunction

Main clause

Subordinate time clause

→ Both the verbs in the complex sentences refer to the future.

→ The verbs which come after time conjunction are in present simple.

When the holidays will finish, we'll come back to school.

Wrong

→ When the holidays finish, we'll come back to school, correct.

Practice

Ex 01 – page 69:

Maurine: Bye, sweetie, have a safe trip to Spring Valley.

Becky: Thanks, Mom, I **will phone** as soon as I **arrive** there.

Maurine: Fine. But remember that I won't be come in the early evening. I **will pick up** Paul after his training session is **over**.

Becky: That's at 6 p.m., isn't it? I'll **ring** you before you **leave** home. By the way, Mom, **Don't forget** to feed my hamster while I **am** away.

Ex 03 –page 69:

a: I won't stop working Until I **finish it.**

b: when I finish my studies in Middle School, I'll **go to the lycée.**

c: As soon as the bell rings, we'll **have a break.**

d: I'll **do my homework** while waiting for the film to start.

e: I'll buy my book before I **return back to school.**

Ex 04 –page 69:

You: What will you do when you finish your studies in middle school?

Your partner: I will go to the lycée, what about you?

You: What will you buy before you return back to school?

You partner: I will buy my book

► Write it up

Ex 01 and 02 page 69:

- As soon as I pass my brevet exam I'll go to the lycée.
- I'll study hard for three years until I get my Bac exam.
- When I leave the lycée, I'll travel around Algeria.
- After I get my diploma, I'll build glass houses.
- I'll work for some time before I go to the University to train as an architect.

► **Read and consider**

1) If Paul passes his final year exam, he will go to Lincoln senior high school.

2) If he get his high school diploma, he will in a drive in restaurant.

3) If he fail to get his high school diploma, he will start work, full time, might away.

4) Becky will not go to junior high, if she finishes primary school with high grades.

5) She will go to university any way, If she doesn't win a scholar ship.

6) She will keep on playing soccer with the college term, If she has any spare time.

► After reading

Grammar window – page 71:

- The verb of the if clause is in present simple.
- The verb of the result clause is in future simple.
- Yes, there is.
- When we start that sentences with if clause we put the comma in the middle.
- When we start the sentence with the result clause, we don't put a comma in the middle.

If + subject +verb(present), subject + Verb(future)

Subject+verb(future+if+subject+verb(present))

Practice (72)

Ex 01 – page 72:

1) If I pass my Brevet exam, I will Be admitted to second day school.

2) If work hard for three years I, will pass Bac exam.

3) If I go to university, I will study literature.

4) If I become a writer, I will be famous.

Ex 02 - page 72:

1) **Your sister:** what if you can't phone him?

You: I'll send him a message.

2) **Your brother:** what if you can pass you Brevet exam?

You: I'll repeat the year.

3) **Your brother:** what if you can't do the exercises?

You: I'll ask help from my sister.

4) **Your Brother:** what if it rains?

You: I'll stay at home.

5) **Your Brother:** that If a jackal attacks you?

You: I will kill him with shooter.

6) **Your Brother:** what if you break your leg?

You: I will call the emergency.

► **Write it out**

If I pass my Brevet exam I'll go to the secondary school

If I go the lycée I'll opt for the foreign languages stream, I'll study hard for three years to get my Bac exam, If I get my Bac exam I'll go the University, If I manage to study at the university. I'll very writer and I'll be very famous.

Words and sounds – page 73:

Ex 01 – page 73:

Art → **artist**

Cartoon → **cartoonist**

Paint → **painter**

Write → **writer**

Music → **musician**

Direct → **director**

Collect → **collector**

Physics → **physician**

Sculpt → **sculptor**

Library → **librarian**

Art → **artist**

Chemistry → **chemist**

Guitar → **guitar**

Teach → **teacher**

Ex 02 – page 73:

Column A	Column B
1: I we don't go now, we'll miss the bus	A: theath
2: If you don't stop screaming, I'll spank you	B: warining
3: If you don't like, we'll give you a new one	C: prediction
4: Mum, I'll do the dishes if you want	D: pronis
5: Be careful, you'll get electric shock if you touch that wire	E: suggestion
6: She will understand if you explain why you did it I'm sure	F: offer

Ex 04 – page 74:

/D/ sock – lot – **port** – pot.

/D:/ court – **cot** – caught – bought.

/3:/ bind – serve – **but** – curl.

/a:/ car – large – half – **cat**.

/U:/ pool – book- **good** – two.

/v/ book – **suit** – pull – foot.

/æ/ **glass** – bat – cat – cap.

Research and Report – page 76

Full Name: California

Capital city: Sacramento

Other important cities : los Angeles , San Diego, san Francisco,
san Jose, Fresno , Santa Barbara.

Governor: Auld Schwarz enegger

U.S. bordering states: oregon – Nevada – Arizona

Bordering ocean: giant sequoia red woods

Bordering country: the state of oveyon to the north/ Nevada
and arisjona to the east mexico to the south

Population: 29, 760, 000

Famous valley: Yosemite/No PA valley/Death valley

Famous bridge: the golden gate bridge

Famous observatory: PALOMAR Mountain/ umenote

Famous cinema city: Hollywood

Famous tree: redwood

The map search in Internet

Ex 05 – page 74:

A: br-cr-fr-grfr-tr = Brown - crime. Fruit- grass- prepare-
tree.

B: bl.cl.fl.gl = black- cloud- fly- gloves.

C: sc.sh.sk.sm.sn.st- science- slide- skin-smile-snow-stay.

D: spr.sh= spring- spray- strong – strong.

Ex 06 – page 74:

Brad and Tracy study English at a high school in Florida

beginning beginning beginning middle beginning beginning

when they complete their studies there. They'll train as

middle beginning beginning

translators at Houston University in Texas. As soon as they

beginning middle middle

finish their training, they'll sign a contract with a petroleum

end middle

firm in the Middle East.

End end end.

Research and Report: page 76

Ex 01 page 77:

1 → sise

2 → elementary

3 → grade

4 → primary

5 → middle

6 → college prep

7 → vocational training

8 → 12th

9 → Community college

10 → University

Ex 02 – page 77:

Dear Becky:

I'm happy to help you in your subject project on school in our country.

The pre university educational system in Algeria consists of their important stages. First, pupils go to primary schools at sisc they study school exam, If they succeed, they move to middle school which goes for 4 years. Student take the brevet exam at the end of Ms 4, If they manage to get a pass, they will go to the lycée Secondary school studies in the lycée un for three years In the third year they take the bac exam, the bac is a diploma which allows students to register at the university.

Best wishes

Asma

Advertising a monument: page 78

Fact sheet: the royal Mauritanian. Mausoleum.

Location: In Algeria (Tipaza).

Shape: circular

Base circumference: 185, 5 meters

Diameter: 60, 9 meters

Height 32, 4 in height

Sustaining columns: 60

Doors: 4 doors

Listening and speaking

Listen and check

A: A tourist guide wants to express his **dissatisfaction** because one of the tourists keeps arriving late. He will say.....

b: he is late again

B: the tourist grid expresses his **satisfaction** because the tourist has arrived at last. He will say:

a: It's quite alright now

Ex 04 – page 79 :

a: The first sight the tourist will visit is Mauretania Mausoleum.

b: one hour and half.

c: six K.M off Algiers – Tipaza

d: just after A in Tagourait on the left hand side in the direction of sidi Rashed

e: 2 groups

f: in the local cafeteria

g: Tipaza

► your turn to speak:

Tourist: oh, I forget my camera

Tourist guide: Don't worry, I'll lend you mine

Tourist: I would like to visit this mausoleum

Tourist guide: yes, of cense.....

► **Write it up page 81:**

Good morning ladies and gentlemen, I hope you had a good night's sleep and you liked the hooted. Today we are going to start our trip with a visit to the Marvelous caves, It'll take half an hour to get there we'll take our lunch at 12:00 at A bahya Restaurant, I'll give the chaise to taste our fish food next our next stop is in new museum here in jijel are going to see our tradition and customs.....I hope you will enjoy, thank, let go dives.

Reading and writing (page 82)

Ex 01

The singer's name: jimmy speens's

The composer's name: Robert Campbell

The title of the song: a Rainy Sunday

The writer of the lyrics: Jonathan DyKes

Ex 02 – page 82:

It's rainywhat to do

If I stay in bed all day, I'll only think about you

If I goin the park, I'll probably catch the flea!

I just don't know

What to do

I just don't know

What to do

If I stay in bedabout you

If I try to study,.....anything new

And if I go.....in the park

I'll probably catch the flu -atchoo!

Ex 03 and 04 – page 83:

It's nearly Sunday lunch time and I don't know where to eat

If I walk to the fish and chips shop. I'll only get wet feet

If I stay at home for lunch, I'll have to eat last week's meat

and If I get in my car and drive to the pub, I probably won't get a seat.

Ex 05 – page 83:

A: Which of the following words comes closest to doesn't
the singer's feeling

C= sadness

Because

B: The singer feels thus because **c:he hasn't got anything**

To do.

Ex 06 – page 84:

2) If you're good, I will buy you an ice cream—→ In this
sentence a mother is speaking to her son, the sentence expresses offer

3) If you aren't satisfied, we'll refund you, In this sentence a
boss is talking to a worker, the sentence expresses

suggestions

4) In this sentence a librarian is speaking to a student, the
sentence expresses warning.

Write it out: page 84

Dear all,

I'm writing to inform you about the plans for next Friday's excursion the depart time point will be our school If everybody is punctual we'll start our excursion at 7sharp we'll wait for other 15 mn if, there are late comes

The weather forecast announces a day with shouers on Fu day, Don't worry we have made a contingency plan just in case it rains, we don't go to the zoo, we will visit the Marty's monument instead that will keeps us from getting wet and it will help us a lot in revising one history lessons we'll have lunch at 12: 30 by the universide but if the weather is rainy, we'll get back into the coach and have our sand wishes inside.

See you next Fu day

Excursion coordination

Where do we stand now (page 86)

Ex 01 – page 86:

A: Why do you know your newspapers and old copy books in the garbage can leave then?

Where shall I leave then?

B: If me recycle them, we won't need much wood for paper (prediction)

C: trees – branch – friends – town (consonant duster)

D: They are friendly

E:

/ʊ/	/u:/	/ɑ:/	/æ/
Copybook	You	Ask	Have
Good	Do-soon	Branch	And
Wood	Newspaper	Garbage	As

Ex 02 – page 68:

a: If you ring from the station, I will come and meet you.

b: what will you do if the train is late?

c: I'm sure you will enjoy the film if you see it.

d: If she phones, tell her, I will be back at three.

e: If I see her, I will not say any thing.

Ex 03 – page 87:

a: If I get enough money, I'll travel round the world.

b: If it rains this afternoon, we'll stay at home.

c: I'll lose the curtains when it gets dark.

d: when I get stop playing soccer.

e: you can't go home now but you can go when the work is fin shed.

Writing – page 87:

Dear citizens,

The green political party in entering the elections with the following program me, if you vote for us, we will plant trees all along the pavements of our town, we promise that we will ban traffic in the center of the town and build recycling factories, so vote for us, we also promise that we will impose taxes on polluting industries and on cigarettes, as soon as we take office, As you know, these are the major causes of cancer, we'll obliged factories to re-use old bottles, we hope to create more than one million jobs for street sweepers in the whole country.

FILE FOUR

Listen and consider

1

You: what did mami do for a living before he became an actress?

Your partner: He was shoe maker

You: that's right

2

You: what did brad pitt do for living before became an actor?

Your: he was a journalist

You: that's right

3

You: what did At meng do for living before he became singer?

Your partner: he was Unemployed, wasn't he?

You: you're wrong, he was cab rent maker

4

You: what did nicol kidman do for living before she became an actress?

Your partner: she was Unemployed

You: you're right

Grammar window – page 93:

A: I used to teach in high school Harlem, New York city:
means I used to teach in high school but I'm playing roles in films now.

B:

b: did you like teachingyes, I did.

C: I didn't use to complain about them, means.

D: I didn't complain about them.

2) Close the connect form.

A: we use used to talk about things which a : don't happen now, but did happen in the past.

B: we can use the simple past to replace used to

Practice Ex 01 – page 93:

1) **You:** Have you heard, karim plays in major films?

Your partner: Really? He used to be so shy

2) **You:** Have you heard, souad ranks first mathematics?

Your partner: Really? She used to have bad marks in geometry and Algebra

3) **You:** Have you heard, Ron runs faster than anyone else?

Your partner: Really? He used to lag behind every body

Ex 02 – page 94:

A: Which primary school did you use to go to?

B: I used to go to universal school

A: Who used to be your teacher of Arabic?

B: Mr. Otmain used to be my teacher of Arabic

A: what about your teacher of French?

B: Mrs. Salma used to be my teacher of French.

A: how did you use to go to school, by bus, by car or on foot?

B:I used to go school on foot.

A: Did you use to eat at canteen?

B: No, I didn't use to eat at the canteen.

A: what used to be you favourite subject?

B: English used to be my favourite subject.

A: Did your teachers use to punish you?

B: No, my teachers didn't use to punish me.

Write it up – page 94:

When I was younger, I used to go to school by bicycle. After school I used to revise my lessons before watching T.V. my favourite T.V. show used to be cosby show, my friends used to come, to my home to play games At school, I didn't use to like maths and physics. I used to prefer to sturdy languages: Arabic and French.....the season I liked most was summer, during holiday I used to go the beach. I used to be a very good swimmer

Read and consider – page 95:

► before you read

Ex 01- page 95:

You: Where did people in the sahara used to live?

Your partner: They used to live in caves

You: what did they do to live?

Your partner: They used to hunt

You: With what did they hunt?

Your partner: They used to Lunt with spears

You: Did they make clothes?

You: What did they wear?

Your partner: They used to wean animal skins

You: Did they use to paint?

Your partner: Yes, they do too they use to play the flute.

Ex 02 – page 95: (guess)

a: The sahara used to be a desert hand

b: The sahara used to be a green land because we see trees in the picture

c: Life used to be dangerous there because we some dangerous animal

d: Life used to be very safe there

As you read (page 96)(correction of 2 –page 95)

Ex 01 – page 96:

b: The sahara used to be green land, because it used to have large rivers and big lakes which contained a lot of fish, and it had forest.

c: Life used to be dangerous there because It was full of dangerous animals.

Ex 02 – page 96:

Look at pictures and guess

Eg: They play flute

► After reading

Grammar window – page 97

A:

1

a: the sahara used to be green land with large rivers and big lakes

b: the large rivers and big lakes contained a lot of fish

It used to be a green land with large rivers and big lakes which contained a lot of fish.

2

a: It had large forests

b: the large forests were full of dangerous animals

It had large forests which were full of dangerous animals.

3

a: people used to live in the sahara

b: these people were cave people

The people who used to live in the sahara were cave people

4

a: they painted many beautiful pictures of animals and hunters in the caves

b: they lived in the caves

They painted many beautiful pictures of animals and hunters in the caves where they lived

D: Which who where are relative pronouns, they refer to the words which come before them

Ex 01 – page 97:

1

Ann: what is this?

Archaeologist: that's a stone axe. Which cavemen used for hunting

Ann: oh! That was really useful, wasn't it?

2

Ann: excuse me, what is this?

Archeologist: that's a skin bag which cavemen used for keeping tools

Ann: oh! That was really useful, wasn't it?

3

Ann: Excuse me, what is this

Archeologist: that's a stone pot that the cavemen used for drinking water

Ann: oh, that was really useful, wasn't it?

Ex 02 – page 98:

1

Tourist: Excuse me, what did cavemen use to do here?

Tourist guide: this is the place where cavemen keep their musical instruments

2

Tourist: Excuse me, what did cavemen use To do here?

Tourist guide: this is the place where cavemen sheep on animals skins

3

Tourist: Excuse me, what did cavemen use to do here?

Tourist guide: this is the place where cavemen keep a fire to frighten wild animals

Write it out:

Life used to be dangerous in the sahara, you know tigers, bea to day all you can see are these beautiful camels, which have carried you here from the hotel life was even more dangerous for children, the child who used to stay close to the open fire often got burnet, the children who often fetched water to drink feel in to the deep lakes and died.

Words and sounds

Ex 01 – page 99:

Diphthong: the union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable a ligature

Eg: /ea/ → hair, /i/ → nice

Ex 02 – page 99:

1)/ea/ → hair

2)/aI/ → eye

3)/əʊ/ → nose

4)/Iə/ → ear

5)/aʊ/ → month

Ex 03 – page 99:

əʊ	aʊ	aI	eI	Ie	eə	əI	ʊə
Stone	Now	Buy	bay	Here	Air	Oil	Sure
No	House	Five		Spear	There		Pure
Boat	Town			Hear	Bear		Tour
Know					Chair		

Research and Report

Ex 01 – page 101:

Area: 1, 269, 346 square miles

Bordering countries: Pakistan, china, Nepal, Bhutan,
Bangladesh and burn

Official languages: Assamese, Bodo, Hindi, sindhi, marath,
Punjabi

National languages: standard Hindi, English

Religions: Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism, Islam

Capital city: New Delhi

Main towns: Kolkata – Delhi – Mumbai – Chennai

Currency: R P

Monuments: taj – mahal – city –palace gate way of India
sanchistupa. Qrutab main, juntar manta

Representation al animals:

Famous Indian leaders: mahatma gandli- swami vive
kananda sardar Retal

Ex 02 – page 101:

The raj is the pseudonym of British rule in India before independence in 1947. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh used to be part of the British Raj, but just six months after independence what used to be the British Raj was partitioned between Pakistan and India. After partition, some 15 million Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims moved to live among their own. At least a million people were massacred on all sides during the migration. Fighting over the region of Kashmir continues to this day. Between 1947 and 1971, Pakistan used to have two parts, one part situated to the west of India and another to the east of the same country. East Pakistan had a larger population than West Pakistan. In 1971, the people of East Pakistan declared their independence as Bangladesh.

Ex 03 – page 101:

Taj Mahal: a white marble mausoleum built by Shah Jahan in memory of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It took 2000 workers more than 23 years to build, they finished building it in 1653. It is a famous example of Indo-Islamic architecture which fuses the Muslim and Hindu styles. It has a central dome and minarets on each corner.....

Ex 04 – page 102:

Name: harun Alhashid

Date and place of birth:

Father: Muhammad Ibn Mansure Al Mahdi

Mother: of berber stock

Occupation: zubayda, his cousin 782 A.D.

Hobbies:

His friends: Khalid Al Barmak- fadlDjaffar- yahia

His pen – friends: Charlemagne- king of the franks, gifts to

Charlemagne: silk robes, elephant, chess game, watch.....

Dislikes:

Hero of a famous tale:

Habits: walking the street of Baghdad in disguise at night

Ex 05 – page 102:

T.V. presenter: can you tell me the name of the Abbasides caliph?

Host A: he was Rashid

T.V.presenter: that's right

T present: your turn said who was his father?

Host b: I have no idea

T.V. present: his father was Muhammad In mausurec Al Mahdi .

Ex 06 – page 102:

Harun al. Rashid (766 - 809) was the fifth caliph of the Abbasid dynasty, during his reign the power and prospect of the dynasty was at its height, his father was Muhammad I bnmausue Al Mahdi and his mothe was khayzuran (of berberstock) he was born at rey near taهران in 966, the third son of the thind Abbasid caliph

► **Do you know**

Ex 01 – page 103:

The Italian leonardo Fibonacci (1080 -1250) who was a merchant and also learned math ercitan, intruded Arabic numerals to western Europe, he was redacted in be jar a where his father was a commercial agent, when he matured to Italy he published a book of mathematics which called the book of Abacus

The Arabs numbered many excellent physicians Atoning the best know was rhazes who was an Alchemist, his most famouse book was the compare heusive book which summed up the medical know ledge of ancient Greeks

Ex 02 – page 103:

Al-khawarism was a Persian mathematician, astronomer, and geographe, he was born around 780 in khawarism and died around 850, he wrote a book a book of Algebra which was the first book on the systematic solution of linear and quarctiatic equation

Use the following example and continue about the others

Listening and speaking

Listen and check

Ex 01 – page 104:

A: You can't hear well what your inter locator says:

You will say

b: Could you repeat that, please ?

B: You make a mistake while speaking to some one

You will c: say sorry and correct the mistake

C: You don't understand what your inter locu tor says:

You will say a: pardon?

Ex 03 – page 104

A: Hold on! James has not finished yet

The teacher responds like this because James doesn't want to listen to his partner's answer,

B: Now, who can tell me who was Powhatan's daughter
the teacher uses the word now to say that he will ask another question

► your turn to speak page 105

1) Which Indian tribe used to live in the south of America?

Yes, Karim

Karim: the Indian tribe which used to live in the south of America

Was a Proche.

2) You: which Indian tribes used to live in the north of America?

Yes, Karim

Karim: the Indian tribes used to live in the north of America were Blackfoot and Cree

Write it up : page 106

Complete the table:

Date of colonists arrival?	They arrived in 1907
Name of the India tribe?	Powhattan
Name of India chief?	powhatan
What did he look like	Tall-digrified man with a stern face
What was he like ?	He was severe, necerforgauehis enemies, loved his daghter
What was his age	60 years old
What was his daughter's name	pocahantas
How old was she	13 years

Ex 02 – page 106:

1) You: who used to be the chief of India tribe?

Your partner: pauhatan who used to be the chief of the Indian tribe?

2) You: who used to be to head of the head of the Indian tribes?

Your partner: powhatan whose age 60, was the head of Indian tribes.

3) You: who was the wife of captain james smith?

Your partner: pocahantas who was the daughter of powhatan, was the wife of james smith

Ex 03- page 106:

Pocahontas was daughter of the most famous chief of India she was didn't live in teepees they lived in small round houses they sardthat she was 11 where she met john smith but when she was 18 she married jhonrolfe, they had child named Thomas, she was a very stony women in other words Pocahontas would once a g air save the lives of Mary in tames town by warning the shatters of an Indian attack around 1627 she was ill and died.

Reading and writing – page 107:

Ex 03 – page 108:

Read the letter of opinion and answer:

A: In the letter first sentence of the letter, Martin Luther King..... but he was my hero the author states he this opinion

B: the author organizes his text by listing and explaining senses of argument

C: he /she use the sequencers first second third finally to organize his/her ideas

Ex 04 – page 109:

a: synonyms of famous = well known

b: man of peace : he never preached population in America

c: opposites to :

peace ≠ violence

courage ≠ a afraid

hate ≠ love

Ex 05 – page 109:

strategies	1	2	3	4
Examples	d	a	b	c

For avoiding repetition the main reason

Write it out page 109:

Mohandas karamchand Gandhi was an Indian nationalist leader. He led the struggle for independence. He was a peace loving man who strongly believed that non – violent cooperation could free his country from British colonial rule , he organized many hunger strikes and demonstrations to make India get its independence in 1947, a Hindu nationalist assassinated Mahatma Gandhi in 1948 he killed him because he thought that Gandhi had betrayed his people.

Ex 02 – page 110:

Take the letter of Martin Luther King as an example.

Where do we stand now page 112:

Ex 01 – page 112:

A) Which school did you use to go?

B) How did you go to school when the weather was fine?

C) How did you go to junior high school when the weather was ruing?

D) Did you use to study Greek?

E) Did you use to have computer science

Ex 05 – page 113:

A: Girls used to wear a white blouse and long dark dress or skin.

B: The men and women teachers Uniform are different.

C: The author disapproves because he finds it difficult to tell who are the teachers and are the students.

D: Yes, I agree with the author's opinion.

- I disagree with the author's opinion because now at school, student and teachers wear pine fours of different colors which make it easy to tell who the teachers are and who are the students.

Ex 06 – page 113:

1) It is: hated

2) They are: I didn't go to an all boys' school

My sister too didn't go to an all-girls school

Ex 07 – page 113:

School regulations used to be very strict, students who didn't behave well were caned by the head master, if I remember well, he caned me three times, and sometimes the teachers used to give us a thousand lines to write the students who used to take in class were compelled to write a thousand times the line “ I must not talk in class”

Ex 08 – page 113:

1) **His friend:** have you heard, john is very fat now

The author: Really? He used to be skinny

2) **Her friend:** have you heard, rose is teaching English at University

The author: Really? She used to hate English

3) **A:** have you heard, pam and gerge got married

B: I can believe it they used to be friends

Ex 09 – page 114:

A: I used to like the fete which/ those students organized at the end of every school year

B: fetes urea the good times when we really felt happy to do something for charity

C:the school care takes used to give us a spare room where we put everything we made

D: the girls who took cookery and need lower lessons, knitted jumpers a made cakes

E: the boys who used to take wood work lessons made wooden toys like trains and dolls

F: At every fate there used to be a “white elephant” stall where you could find seond hand clothes

G: I particularly liked the last day of the fete when paints came to show with us the fete and to spend some of their money charity

Ex 10 – page 114:

How him flies! Eight years ago, I used to be pupil at universal school, I used to be very tall my teachers always seated me at the back of the classroom, I used to very noisy which made my teachers unewous and often punished me, I wasn't a clever pupil and I don't use to have good marks

File five

Listen and consider

Ex 01 – page 119 :

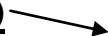
A: bashir is around 15years old

B: he goes to middle school

C: he hopes to because rich man

D: he is dreaning of becoming a naval engineen

Ex 02 – page 119:

a) 

b) 

Ex 03 – page 120:

a : If bashir suddenly became rich, he would buy a fishing boat for his father

b: If his dream came true, he would pay a visit to his friend

c: Kerrie would take limon a sight soing tow of has bour, the opera house and other if he asked her

Grammar window page 120:

1

a: The verb is in past simple, it refers to future

b: He is poor

c: The clause expresses condition

2

a: This sentence expresses result

b: This is a dream

3

When we imagine an unreal situation, we use if + past simple tense in conditional clause

- In the result clause, we use the auxiliary verbs **WOULD** + the inf without to

4

Note: that in if – sentences, we often use **were** instead of **was**
eg if I were a famous singer.....

Practice

Ex 01 – page 121:

1) A: What would happen if trees could talk?

B: If tree could talk, they would complain about pollution

2) A: what would happen if man had wings?

B: If man had wings he would fly

3) A: What would happen if money grow on trees?

B: If money grow on trees, people would not work

4) A: What would happen if animals could talk?

B: If animals could talk, they would complain about man unelty

Ex 03 – page 121:

a: If he didn't work so hard, he would not often get nervous
break dour

b: Karima would come to the party if she were not sick

c: If you didn't smoke too much, you unildn't cough

d: If I had a car, I would give you lift

Write it up (page 121)

Host: would you introduce yourself to the audience, please?

You: my name is Amira, I'm 23 old, I live in jijel, my father Omar, my mother is malouka

Host: what thing in your life would you change if you could?

You: If I could change things in my life, I'd do more exercise to keep fit I'd watch less T.V and talk more with my family and friend. If I had time, I would help my father and mother doing odd jobs

Read and consider:

As you read

Ex 01 – page 122:

Abd Elkader is inactive person, because he seems strict one

Parald is indecisive and person

“try to guess more”

Ex 02 – page 123: certainties of Abd Elkader

a : I Am going to quit tomorrow

b: I am sure I'll pass

c: I'm going to apply for admission to magister degree in journalism

d: I'll go home to tom to see my parents and have a rest

Ex 3 –page 123: **uncertainties of Ron**

a: I might accept the invitation

b: I might get back to san die go next week

c: I might stay here for another month I might because rich and famous

After reading

Grammar window page 123

1) The sentences refer to actions in future

2) In list of exercise the speaker is not really sure about what he wants to do?

3) We use might to express uncertain tyour remote possibility

4) No, we don't add s with she /he/it

5) No, we don't use do/does in the negative we add only not after the auxiliary

Practice page 124:

Ex 01 – page 124:

a: What's for lunch, mom ?

We're having a pizza, It is in the oven

b: Are you going to give a gift for your birthday ?

I might, I haven't decided yet

c: I'm going to the airport this afternoon

I'm picking up my sister at 4 p.m

d: Who is eating with us?

I've invited Aisha but she might be late, it depends on the traffic

e: What time are we eating?

Don't worry, I'll be ready before your bus comes

Ex 02 – page 124:

Colum A	Colum B
1-don'trun over	a: warning
2-what shouldjuice	b: deduction
3-he isn't.....shower	c: option
4-As you like.....stay	d: suggestion

Ex 03 – page 124:

Your partner: I've been waiting for this bus for thirty five minutes if it doesn't come soon, I'll be late for work

You: If y were you, I'd take a tasci

a:A: I was walking down the street when thief snatched my hand bag and ran away

B: if I were you, I would call the police

b: A: I haven't got any cash left and the bank is closed

B: if I were you, I would lend some from a friend

c: A: my friend is coming to dinner tonight and I've burnt meat

B: if I were you, I would buy pizza and juice

d: A: I've got no friends and I'm ra the shy

B: if I were you, I would go to parties to meet people

Ex 04 – page 125:

a: her boss might give her a pay rise next year

b: she wouldn't go to work on crowded buses if she had a car

c: she could rest when she gets home if she didn't have to take care of her sick mother

d: she would quit her job if she was sure to find better ove soon

Write it out page 125

Dear Amel,

This year I haven't really made up my minds as to where I'll spend my summer holidays, I might go to visit grandma and grandpa in oran, they might need some help in cleaning then home and garden, I might go to the sea the beach is only 2 kms away from my grandparent's home, but I might go shopping with my friend as well.

Yours Aya

Words and sounds:

Ex 01 – page 126 and 02

Object ¹ /'Dbzikt/(N), sth that can be seen or touched; material thing; e.g Tell me the manes of the objects in this room.	object ² /əbzekt/v, say..... opposed to;make.....against; e.g: I object to all/his noise
Present ¹ /'preznt/ gift(N) a Birthday present e.g I'll make you a present.	Present ² /pri'zent/(V), give offer; e.g He presented the village with a Bus
Increase ¹ /in'kri:s/(V)make or become greater by 20 millon since independence	Increase ² /'Inkri:s/(N) amount by.....sth increases e.g Increases population made family planning necessary

Ex 03 and 04 page 126:

1 → yes

2 yes →

3 yes →

Ex 05 – page 126:

-Okay? → query

Okay is the equivalent of “are you ready?”

-ready? ↗ It's a query “yes, I am”

-sorry ↘

-yes? ↗ A query

-tea? ↗ Equivalent of "do you want some tea?"

A query

-yes, please, with sugar ↘

(Agreement with a statement)

Research and report

Ex 01 – page 128:

Australia

Location: southern hemisphere

Area: 7659861 sq km

Population: 23, 122,664

Capital city: canberra

Main towns: Sydney- Melbourne- Brisbane- Hobart- perth- Darwin

Famous desrt: creat victoria- Gibson- tanami – sandy

Famous rock: Ayers Rock

Famous animal: kangaroo- koala emu

Famous opera house: Sydney opera house, bene long point, Sydney N S W

Famous bridge: arguably- Sydney harbor bridge

Rig by team: Brisbane broncos- brumbies, Q L D Reds.

Most popular water sport: swimming.

Ex 02 – page 129:

1) the most powerful observatory is in U.S.A.

2) The largest desert is in Algeria.

3) The tallest tree is U.S.A.

4) The biggest tock is in Australia.

Ex 03 – page 129:

Kangaroo is from Australia

Listening and speaking

Ex 01 – page 130:

He uses the words in bold type because he doesn't know what say next so he hesitates.

Ex 03 – page 130:

a: False it costs 20 000 DA.

b: False, we don't have charter flights, fortunately.

c: True.

d: He won't rent a car because he hasn't got enough money
false because he doesn't know how to drive.

e: True.

Ex 04 – page 130:

1) You: what would you do if didn't pass your BAC exam?

Your partner: if I didn't pass my BAC exam, I would repeat the year

You: what would you do if your friend had a problem?

Your partner: if my friend had a problem, I would do all my best to help him

You: what would you do if couldn't go to the party?

Your partner: if couldn't go to the party, I would send the present for him and apologies.

► Your turn to speak page 131

Ex 01 – page 131:

1

Passenger: Can you recommend me the best restaurants to drive out in the evening.

Taxi driver: I'd really recommend Al ward a restaurant the people there are very polite.

Passenger: It sounds great.

2

Passenger: can you recommend me the best stores to buy clothe.

Taxi driver: er.....um, well I wouldn't recommend army one.

3

Passenger: can you recommend me the cheapest hotels to say overnight?

Taxi driver: um.....I'd recommend shati hotel.

Passenger: that's great.

Ex 02 – page 132:

Your partner: oh! My god, I've missed my plane. What should I do?

You: em.....let me think, if I were you I would be calm and I would take the plane of the day after.

Your partner: Oh, no my mother has fallen ill, what should I do home and take care of her.

You partner: oh! My good, try suit case was taken by another passing.

You: you might inform the security guard there.

Write it up page 132

Dear Rashid,

Sorry to hear about the trouble you're having in Britain at present don't panic, it often happens that tourists lose their passports, if I were you, I would inform both the local police and the Algerian consulate in London, you could phone to Rabah at 054645690, he could give you a lift there, I know you're probably running short of money the best thing to do would be to move to a youth hostel you won't pay as much in a youth hostel as you do in a hotel. Above all, keep yourself –control, After all, holidays are nothing if there is no adventures in them, I'm sure you will keep fond memories of these holidays when you come back to Algeria.

Reading and writing page 133

Read and check:

News page	Advertisement page	Problem page	Sport page
		I can't sleep I'm worried I'm so restless I'm always tired	I can't concentrate My muscles ache

Ex 02 – page 133:

Write a short letter to seek advice

Possible answer looks at page 134 and 135

Ex 04 – page 134:

Words similar to and	Words similar to so
In addition Besides More over Further move	As a result There fore

Ex 05 – page 134:

1) In addition /besides

2) Moreover or further more

3) Therefore/as a result

4) In addition/besides

Ex 06 – page 134:

I think Nacera will continue her letter by giving positive and negative prospects

Ex 07 – page 134:

Similar to but	Similar to I conclude
Howe ver yet inconstrast on the contrary	To sum In coulusion on the whole

Ex 2 – page 134:

1 → besides /in addition

2 → however

3 → In contrast to

4 → to sum up

5 → on the whole

6 → In conclusion

Write it out page 135

Ex 1 page 135:

Paragraph 1—→ Introduction

Paragraph 2—→ The reality of the situation

Paragraph 3—→ Positive prospects

Paragraph 4—→ Negative prospects

Paragraph 5—→ Conclusion

Ex 02 – page 135: possible answer

Dear Dr

I'm writing to seek your kind advice, I'm four year middle school student I took my brevet last June and I had a pass with merit the problem is that I'm facing adilimma as to the choice of the stream in which I'll register in the lycee, my parents want to register me in the scientific stream where my choice goes for the litrary stream.

Indeed, If I decided to register the stream of my choice, I would realize the dream of my life which consists of becoming a translator. I would work very hard to get a litrary stream baccalaureate, which would be really disappointed, they want me to become a doctor.....

In conclusion, I'm at a crossroads in my educational career, I don't know whether I must listen to my parent or decide about what do with me school life on my own, what should I do ?

Yours sincerely

Karim

Where do we stand now? Page 137

Ex 01- page 137:

Speaker A: Are you going to have lunch with us today?

Speaker B: Don't wait for me, I might be late, it depends on the traffic.

Speaker A: what are you doing to might?

Speaker B: I don't know, I might go out or I might stay at home.

Speaker A: we have guests coming for fin day lunch

Speaker B: I know I'm going to cook kouskous with lamb; I've bought all the ingredients.

Speaker A: I'm going to bury Hassina a red blouse


Speaker B: I wouldn't if I were you; she might not like the color red

Speaker A: why are you interested so much in politics Louisa?

Speaker B: well, I want to be a politician who knows? One day I might be president.

Ex 02 – page 137:

Yes 

Yes 

Yes 

Reading and writing page 138

The letter is a letter of reference

To whom it may concern

Nacera has asked me to write a letter in support of her application for registration at your university, I understand that she wants to register for a master's degree in chemistry, Nacera attended my classes regularly from 1998 to 2002, she was conscientious and assiduous student Furthermore, she was very friendly with both the staff and her classmates in addition to her academic and personal qualities Nacera know two other foreign languages, French and German besides English, this know ledge allows her to feel at home in other Cultures, in conclusion I am sure that if Nacera was given a chance to study in congenial environment she would perform well, therefore I strongly recommend her for registration at your university.

Ex 02 – page 138:

a: I would lend you my umbrella if I had one but I'm afraid I haven't

b: this shorba would taste better if it had more coriander in it

c: I wouldn't mind living in Australia if it weren't far from Algeria

d: I'd help you solve the problem, if I could but I'm afraid I can't I'm bad at maths

e: If I were you, I wouldn't chive this car, it has no brakes

Ex 03 – page 138:

If I became rich, I'd send my children to a private school where they can study in less crowded classes, if I were rich I'd have a bank account for my children, they would never have to worry about money, I'd build a house where each of my kids will have his own room and his separate study, I'd buy a car to get to work and never be late, no, no, no.....I'd stop working I'd be the boss whose orders, I'd wear suits in many colors usually with white skirt.

File six

Listen and consider - page 143

Ex 01 – page 143:

A : What did the father do yesterday?

B: He was reading a novel.

A: What did the mother do yesterday?

B: She was eating ice cream.

A: What did Uncle Charles do yesterday?

B: He was having a chat.

Ex 02 – page 143:

You: What was Uncle Charles doing before the shark attack?

Your partner: He was having a chat

You: What was Cathy doing before shark attack?

Your partner: She was play with a balloon

Continue as examples

As you listen

Ex 01- page 144:

A) Were you..... Kerrie? **a/wə/** - **b/wɜ:/**

B) No, I wasn't, I was.....ice cream. **a/wəznt/** - **b/wɜznt/**

Were you watching her? **a/wə/** - **b/wɜ:/**

Yes, I was a. **a/wəz/** - **b/wɜz/**

Were they swimming with her? **a/wə/** - **b/wɜ:/**

No, they were not, my husband...a novel. **a/wəndt/** - **b/wɜ:ndt/**

Ex 02 – page 144:

a: The mother was having an ice cream when she fell into a pothole.

b: Bill was digging holes in the sand and building castles while Cathy was playing with a balloon.

c: The life guard arrived on the scene when the mother was lying on the ground.

d: The father was reading a novel , and yogh daughter was playing with a balloon the son digging holes in the sand and building castles when the elder daughter was attacked by shark.

After listening

Grammar window page 144:

1) The sentence "D" contain two finished action.

2) Sentence "b" and "f" contain true simultaneous action in progress in the past.

Sentences "A" and "C" and "E" contain **interrupting** actions.

Practice page 145

Ex 01 – page 145:

Kerrie: I had an awful time yesterday

Aunt Lucy: did you? What happened?

Kerrie: I was having breakfast when suddenly a fly dived into my cup of coffee.

Aunt Lucy: then what happened?

Kerrie: I burnt my finger as I was taking the cake out of the oven.

Aunt Lucy: Oh, dear? What next.

Kerrie: As I was getting off the school bus, I slipped and arm

Aunt Lucy: Oh, dab luck! Did anything else happen?

Kerrie: just my luck!

Aunt Lucy: oh no! What did you do in the evening?

Mary: (computer went out of order while I was doing exercises).

Aunt Lucy: And then?

Kerrie: when I was reading favourite book in bed, the light to go out.

Aunt Lucy: so you slept and dreamt beautiful dreams last night, didn't you?

Kerrie: not at all (just as I was getting to sleep a thunderstorm woke me up.

Aunt Lucy: All this is nothing compared with the shark attack!

Write it up

Yesterday was unlucky day for me, first, when I woke up I realized that I was late, next as I was having breakfast I slipped coffee on my shirt then while I was getting on the school bus I missed the step and fell down the worst happened in the evening when I came back home while I was crossing the street a motor cyclist nearly ran me over, I dropped my bag in the middle of the road and a car ran over it.

Read and consider page 146

► Before you read

Ex 01 – page 146:

Plane was flying low to land at 9:30 yesterday.

Another plane was taking off at 9:30 yesterday.

Bikers were riding right side of the road.

Pedestrian was crossing the road.

Motorcyclists were looking at the plane.

Children were making a snowman.

Ex 02 – page 146:

- 1)** Tragic accident blocked traffic
- 2)** Two cyclists died in collision on airport road

► As you read:

Ex 01 – page 147:

- A)** The accident occurred on a sharp bend on Airport road.
- B)** They were talking to each other while they were riding bikers.
- C)** The traffic block last for more than two hours.
- D)** The journalist arrived on the scene when the police were investigating the accident.

After reading grammar window

- 1)** "we arrived on the scene started first and place were investigating" the second action.
- 2)** "we arrive on the scene is shorter action than police were investigating, the accident.
- 3)** he sentence "c" represents graph A.
- 4)** sentences A, B représente graph B.

Practice page 148

Ex 01- page 148:

a : It was snowing when the accident occurred.

b: An air plane was flying when the collision happened.

c: The pedestrian was standing on the left road side while the cyclists were over taking the lorry.

d: While the lorry driver was heading to the airport, he was having a chat with hitch hiker.

e: The lorry driver was singing as he was driving.

Ex 02 – page 148:

Reporter: where were you when the accident happened?

Eyewitness: I was standing on the road side just near these trees

Reporter: what were the cyclists doing while they were over taking the lorry?

Eyewitness: they were talking to each other

Reporter: where were you when the accident happened ?

Eyewitness: I was standing on the road side just near these trees

Reporter: what were the cyclists doing while they were overtaking the lorry?

Eyewitness: they were having morning exercise

Write it out: page 148

I was driving on airport road when I saw a hitchhiker, I stopped to give him a lift, when he got on the lorry I saw that he had a guitar, I told him to play us a tune, he was playing and I was singing along with him, everything was going well when suddenly I saw two bikers were trying to overtake me it was round sharp land, I reduced my speed, but while they were overtaking me a motorcyclist coming from the other direction, suddenly appeared and the man to behind the motorcyclist was drawing his attention to a low flying plane and the road was slippery so he didn't see the bikers who were overtaking me his motor cycle slipped one crashed in to the bikers.....

Words and sounds

Ex 01 – page 149:

a: I talked to him in the street the other day.

b: tell me, who's that man over there?

c: please, I said "could you make less noise?"

d: An honest man doesn't tell lies

e: I told her never to come here again.

f: After he finishes speaking, I'll offer him a drink.

g: you're about 50 miles from London, he said.

Ex 02 – page 149 and 03:

Verb(1)	Noun (2)	Verb(3)	Noun(4)
To prepare /prɪ'peɪd/	Preparation prɪ'peɪʃn	To explain ɪk'spleɪn	Explanation ɪk'splæneɪʃn
To pronounce /prɒ'naʊns/	Pronunciation prɒ'nʌnsi'eɪʃn	To comprehend kɒm'prɪhend	Comprehension kɒm'prɪ'hensjən
To invent /ɪn'vent/	invention ɪn'venʃn	To direct dɪ'rekt	Direction dɪ'rekʃn
		To admire /dɪ'maɪə/	admiration əd'mɪ'reɪʃn

Ex 04- page 149:

Vowel sound()	Vowel sound/e/	Vowel sound/n/
Bat- rat	Met- next	But
fat- cat	bad-bet	but
bad- mat	said-head	cut
sad		come

Research and report

Ex 01 – page 151:

On day Joha borrowed a small pot from his neighbor he didn't take it back when he finished cooking so his neighbor Visited him, please, my I have my small pot back? He said of course, joha said, here you are.

Joha gave the man his small pot and another tiny one What's this?. Asked the other man; your small ^pot had a baby while it lived in my house, answered joha. The neighbor was surprised but he didn't say anything, he just took the small pot and tiny pot and went home.....

Ex 02 – 03 – page 151:

When joha returned the pot with another tiny pot inside, the surprised neighbor asked how the small pot got there your pot gave birth to a going one during the night, said joha, and he then insisted that the young pot and both be returned to the neighbor as they belonged together and could be cruel to separate them, the delighted neighbor, laughing at joha's stupidity, took both the pots. A few weeks later joha asked to borrow the pot again, when days had gone by, and joha still had not returned the pot, the neighbor came by to ask for it. May god have mercy on its soul, replied joha you pot has passed away, on the evening I borrowed it, fell ill and died, the neighbor yelled, died? Since when do kettles ever since they've been able to have children, answered joha.

Research and report page 152

Ex 01 - page 152:

A: Butterfly, B: Crocodile

Ex 02 - page 152 :

Use the internet.

Listening and speaking page 153

Listen and check

Ex 01 – page 153:

A: A guest of yours is eating when suddenly spills milk on the table he feels embarrassed and starts apologising, you will respond by saying

c: that's ok don't worry

B: A friend of yours complaining that his broken arm hurts you'll say

c: calm down

C: you have bought a new sweatshirt. A friend of yours tell you I a nice sweatshirt you're there you'll respond by saying

a: thank you

D: A classmate of yours tells s/he has paid three million dinars for his/her bicycle you'll respond by saying

a: How much did you say?

Ex 03 – page 153:

A →

B →

C →

Your turn to speak page 154

Ex 01 – page 154:

Speaker B: did you?

Speaker B: that's great?

Speaker B: how much did you say?

Ex 02 – page 155:

Tahar: I was in America this time last year

Omar: Did you? Where did you go and visit?

Tahar: I visited madison square garen.

Omar: Did you? That's great

Abderrahmane: Oh! I'm so sorry

The spectator: That's ok. don't worry done see no harm was

Write it up

1 passed

2 passed

3 works

4 spent

5 have wor/won

Reading and writing

Ex 01 - page 156:

The author: brothers Grimm.

The title of the book: Grimm's Fairy Tales.

The publishing house: penguin popular classics.

The story: Snow white.

Ex 03 – page 156:

Order of sentences	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Letters	c	a	d	e	b	g	f	h

Ex 04 – page 158:

a: She was looking at the falling snow flakes when she picked her finger and there drops of fell drpon the snow.

b: While she watching the drops of blood, she wished for a baby girl.

Ex 05 - page 157:

The lesson that the author wants to teach the reader is that we should not be jealous because jealousy makes us wicked

I agree with the author because someone who is jealous person he can't live safe and peace.

Write it out

Ex 01 – page 158:

The servant left snow white in the deep forest on an autumn after while birds were singing in the trees and wolves were howling a short distance away and a breeze was blowing of the mountain and dead leaves were falling on the ground, snow white was scared so/to was starting crying and running, in the evening, she came to a cottage and went in there to rest herself everything was clean and neat in the cottage, on the table, there were seven plates with seven loaves and seven glasses with juice in them and seven knives and forks. And there was hungry, so she picked a piece of each loaf and drunk a little out of each glass, where she was full she lied in one of the beds and fell asleep.

Ex 02 – page 185:

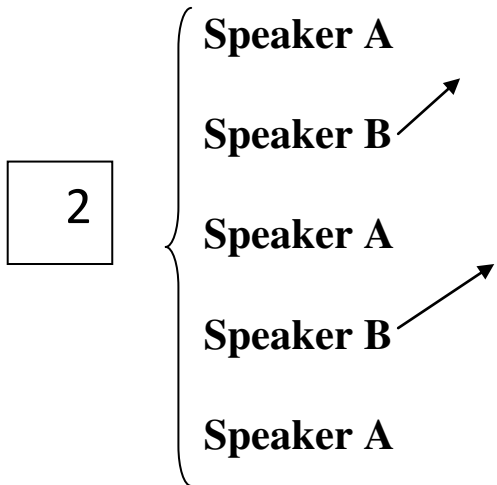
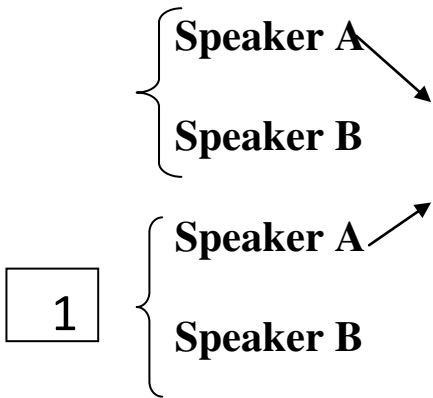
While snow white was sleeping, the masters of cottage came in they were seven dwarfs. They mined gold and silver in the mountains they were called; Doc, Sneezy, Bashful, sleepy grumpy and happy, One day the step mother discovered that snow white was not dead. She lived happily with the sewn dwarfs; she went to the dwarfs cottage. She gave her a poisoned apple snow white fell asleep after eating it, when a price kissed her, she work up, the prince asked for her hand. She accepted to be his wife, they decided to invite the stepmother to their wedding when she latter learns that the princess was snow white, she died of jealousy.

Where do we stand now?

Ex 01 – page 160:

Numbers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Letters	b	a	c	g	f	d	e

Ex 02 – page 160:



Reading and writing page 161

Simply, this short biography teaches us that we can't consider anything even if the handicapped as an exercise to discourage and stop living but we must keep trying until we success.

Grammar.

Ex A - page 161:

- 1) I fell and I broke my arm two days ago.
- 2) While she was having breakfast, the telephone rang.
- 3) As he was going out for work, he saw a friend across the road.
- 4) They were looking out of the window when the explosion happens.
- 5) We were playing football while the girls were playing basket.
- 6) When I was taking a test, the headmaster came in

Ex B – page 162:

Mr Adam was just closing

To his surprise, **he was realizing** that he was a **wanted** criminal, as the man.....

The criminal arrested, when the customer asked him.....the customer said, it's tight at the shoulders isn't, **it will stretch**, **mr Adam answered**, the customer bought the leather jacket that Adam.....the police walked in and caught him from.....jacket.

Ex c – page 162:

It was a beautiful spring morning, I was picnicking with my school friends, the sun was shining, the butter flies were flying all around us, the birds were singing beautiful tunes while the breeze was blouring from the north, I was reading a book while my school friends were playing basket ball, they were enjoying the game so much; the shouted every time they scored. At one moment, the ball went out of the cleared ground and fell in the bushes nearby.

One of my school friends went to fetch it, as he was walking towards the ball; he saw something that looked like actick. When he picked it, he realized that it was a long snake it was too late! The make bithin and slipped away under the bushes. For tonally, we had some against snake bites in first our aid box