

REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF ENGLISH

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MODULE 1: HOLIDAYING AND ART SHOWS



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Lesson one: holidaying

Both adults **and** children enjoy going to the seaside.

Not only adults **but also** children enjoy going to the seaside.

Vocabulary:

Monotonous: boring

Picnic: a meal that you eat outdoor

To book: to arrange to do s.th at a particular time

Expensive ≠ cheap

Structure:

1) **Parallelism**

Example: as an artist he drew, sculpted and painted.

→the repetition of the of a from, tense or structure in a sentence is called parallelism

2) **Used to + bare inf:**

Example: people used to spend their holidays with their relatives.

→ Now they don't.

→ Used to + bare inf is used to express an habitual action in the past / past habit.



Lesson two: space tourism

- “The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page of the book”: the book and page are used metaphorically. The book refers to the whole world and one page refers to one country.
- Travel is our **passport / ticket** to know other people, culture, food, clothe, language, rituals...

Vocabulary:

Shuttle: ship / aeroplane / rocket

Port: the departure point

Exorbitant: much more moeny

Suborbital:

Well-to-do: very rich

Face off: fight/ argument / commpetition

Foothold: strong position

Fare: the amount of money you pay for travel

Mystery: s.th you cannot exmain explain or understand

Billionaire: extremely rich person

Edge: the border / frontier

A couple of: two



Grammar:

1) Negative prefixes:

E.g.: unspecified: not specified

→ "un" is a prefix that we add to the before a word to get the antonym. It is called a negative prefix.

prefix	example	prefix	example
in-	inattention / inanimate	ir-	Irrational / irrelevant
un-	uncommon / unclear / unanimous	im-	Immature / immoral
dis-	Disagree / disapprove / disappear	ab-	Aboriginal
il-	Illegitimate /	non-	Non-smoker / non-calm / non- drinker

2) Verb + verb + ing

E.g: it will **begin taking** on passengers: begin + verb + ing

→some verbs like the verbs of likes and dislikes must be followed by an "ing" verb.

- Stop + verb + ing: 1 action. **Stop making noise**
- Stop + verb: 2 actions. **He stopped to call him:** he stopped driving to call him.

Advantages of space tourism	Disadvantages of space tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adventure / new experience- Forget about daily routine- Discover another space- Discover a mysterious world- Accompany astronauts- Reach fame- Realize dream- Explore space- Help scientific research	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Waste of money- Dangerous / risky- Crazy idea- Encourages discrimination- Not available for every one.



Lesson 3: Art shows

- **Ashow**: A type of entertainment, / performance. That has singing, dancing, acting...in the theatre or on television...

- ***Type of art shows***: a play a movie Dance show a talk Painting Exhibition Music performance.

- ***Vocabulary***:

- * **Foyer**: entrance hall / large open space.
- * **Interactive**: helping to communicate with each other.
- * **Performance**: show
- * **To book**: make reservation
- * **Free**: at no cost
- * **Drum**: round musical instrument.
- * **Adept**: Be skilful at sth.
- * **Single-handed**: alone
- * **Venue**: a place where a concert / show happens.



Compound adjectives :

Eg: An umbrella with bright colours.

a bright-coloured umbrella : **Adj + noun + ed**

Eg :Silk and produced naturally

Naturally-produced silk and cotton : **adv + past participle**

Eg : stores walled with stones

Stone-walled stores : **noun + noun + ed**

Eg : a tank tree that is 1 millions years old.

a 1 million – year - old tree : **number + year + old**

Eg :A centre for training elephants.

Elephant-training centre : **noun + verb + ing**

Eg : A flight that lasts 6 hours.

a 6 – hours flight : **number + noun**



Lesson 4: exploring a song

TYPES OF HITS: pop / jazz / blues / rock / reggae / classical occidental and oriental / popular music

Celine Dion:

Nationality: Canadian

Birth date: 30 march 1968

Style of hit: pop

Famous songs: my heart will go on / because you loved me / falling into you

IMMORTALITY

Lyrics: Bary Gib

Melody: Robin Gib

Vocabulary and structure: see handout



Lesson 5: walking tour

- **Walking tour:** a journey on foot (in the city or in the country) you make for pleasure during which you can visit many places.

WALKING TOUR	
ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Available for very body.- Cheap- Good for all ages- Plain and simple- Lose weight: keep fit- Maintain blood pressure- Lower stress levels- Strengthen your bones- Entertainment- Soak up fresh air- Commune with nature- Meet other people- See different sites, places customs, monuments- shopping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- alone: boring- dangerous in the country:<ul style="list-style-type: none">. attacked by animals. fall down: break legs. lose the way back. injure yourself- risky in the city:<ul style="list-style-type: none">. lose your money / luggage. Attacked by gangsters.. accident- get tired- requires good weather



The United Kingdom (UK): includes England, Scotland, wales and Northern Ireland and not the republic of Ireland (Eire)

Adjectives: English / Scottish , a scot / welsh / Irish

The Great Britain (GB) includes England, Scotland and wales.

England is one of the constituent countries of the UK. It occupies the southern third of the island of Great Britain and it is bordered **by** the North Sea to the east, the English Channel to the south, wales to the South and Scotland to the north.

To describe location we use:

Shares border with

Situated north, south...of

Bordered by some place to the east, west...



Vocabulary:

Frontier: border

Constituent: a part of

Cosmopolitan: containing people of different races.

Year round: in all seasons

Venue: a place where a show happens

Spectacular: marvellous / outstanding

Structure: superlative

Example: the most spectacular ceremony. →most + long
adjective: superlative

The superlative is not used to compare two events; **it is used to impress / influence readers**

Consolidation / irregular adjectives



Lesson 6: package tour

A **package tour** is a journey organised by a travel agency at a fixed price.

Package tour	
Advantages	disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scheduled / organised- More comfortable:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Transport▪ Accommodation▪ Services▪ Activities- Secure / safe- More pleasurable (group)- Discover other place, monuments...- Know other people, culture, language...- Do shopping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Expensive- Available for rich persons- Risky: accidents- Boring / monotonous- Limited by a program: stressful- Lack of freedom- Waste of money- Disappointing

Vocabulary:

- **Jet:** a fast and big plane
- **Statue:** the figure of a person or an animal
- **Temple:** a place where people worship god
- **Admission:** right of entry / access
- **Check in:** showing your ticket at an airport.
- **Contest:** competition.
- **Discount:** reduced price.
- **Exhibition:** show / performance.



Lesson 7: at the travel agency

A travel agency is a retail business that sells services to the tourists /customers, such as airlines, car rentals, hotels, sightseeing tours...it organises holidays to the tourists.

Vocabulary:

Deposit: money given in part payment.

Scheduled: programmed.

Oil refinery: a tactory where oil is made pure.

Refund: compensation / money paid to remove the bad effect of s.th.

Disappointed: dissatisfied.

Superb: fabulous / excellent.

To complain: to express dissatisfaction.



Structure:

What are the differences between the two examples?

Example 1: “you will be met at the airport”

Example 2: you said that we would be met at the airport.

The first is direct but the second is indirect

The salutation:

- ❖ The receiver is a man that you know: **dear Mr X**
- ❖ The receiver is a man that you do not know: **dear Sir**
- ❖ The receiver is a woman that you know: **dear Mrs X**
- ❖ The receiver is a man that you do not know: **dear Madam**



Lesson 8: put a little drama in your travel

Vocabulary

- **Cyber trip:** a virtual trip / journey relating to computers or the net.
 - **Heading to:** moving in a particular direction
 - **On the calendar:** planned / programmed
 - **To stage:** to perform a play on a stage.
 - **Stage (n):** platform / stand
-
- ✓ William Shakespeare is a great writer / dramatist who **ever lived**. He reached **immortality** thanks to his famous plays like Harry Potter, King Lear , Othello , mac Beth, Hamlet...
 - ✓ Shakespeare plays survived for more than 400 years after his death because he wrote kings and queens who were previously considered non-faulty persons, the representative of god in the earth.



Lesson 9: the winter's tale

Definition of a narrative

It is a tale: story about events that are real or not. It is a narrative text to entertain or to tell a story.

Elements of a short story:

1. **character**.: a person or an animal who takes part in the action.
2. **setting**: time and place.
3. **conflict**: struggle between characters or against other forces like those of nature in a story.
4. **plot**: sequence of events.
5. **denouement**: the final stage where anything is made clear.
6. **Theme** : the central idea or the moral of a story.
7. **climax**: the highest point of intensity / tension / suspense.
8. **h- point of view** :
9. 1) **1st person**: the story is told through the voice of a character. He uses the personal pronoun "I"
10. 2) **omniscient**: the story is told by an all-knowing narrator. He uses the personal pronoun "he".



3) Vocabulary

- a) A country that is ruled by a king or a queen. : **kingdom**
- b) Controlled or possessed by s.th. : **seized**
- c) The fact of feeling upset because you think that somebody loves another more than you. : **jealousy (n) / jealous (adj)**
- d) Cruel and wicked : **evil**
- e) Having a relationship with someone who is not your spouse: **unfaithfulness / infidelity / disloyalty**
- f) The guilty feeling after doing something morally bad to someone: **shame**

4) PRESENTATION:

A narrative / tale written by Charles and Harry Lamb. It is a summary of Shakespeare's play: the winter's tale.



MODULE 2: EDUCATION MATTERS



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Lesson one: school related words

“if you are planning for lifetime, educate children”

“the real wealth of a nation is its children”

Wealth = richness (n) / wealthy = rich (adj)

Basic rights of children: - life / registration / liberty / freedom / care / education

Vocabulary:

- **to provide someone with something:** to give something to someone
- **priority:** a very important thing
- **denied :** refused
- **nutritious:** healthy
- **to boost:** to make something better
- **literate:** able to read and write # illiterate
- **to sit for an exam:** to do / write an exam
- **to pass an exam:** to succeed
- **to drop out:** to leave / quit
- **Registration:** to have a name put an official list



Grammar: too + adjective +to

e.g: parents are **too poor** to send their children to school.

Paraphrase: **because** parents are very poor, they cannot send their children to school.

→ **too + adjective + to is used to express cause and effect / result**

Complete the table below:

Verb	Noun
- to provide	- provision
- to deny	- denial
- to reduce	- reduction
- to attend	- attendance
- to expect	- expectancy
- to succeed	- success
- to fail	- failure



Lesson two: education for all

Education ACT: “education is free and compulsory from the age of six to sixteen”

- **Free:** at no cost
- **Compulsory:** obligatory

Every girl and boy should be entitled **for** education regardless **of** his colour, religion, social or **economic** status.

- **Regardless of:** despite / no matter

Education is our **passport** / **ticket** to have decent life.

- **Decent:** respectable
 - **Registration:** enrolment / to have a name put in an official list.
 - **If we do not donate**, children will not stay ay school.
 - **Unless we donate**, children won't stay at school.
- **If + negative verb = unless + positive verb**



Lesson3: virtual schools

1) Vocabulary :

- **Virtual:** imaginary / unreal
- **bullying:** to frighten or to hurt someone
- **To log on:** to connect a computer system
- **Appeal:** what makes something attractive
- **Texting:** writing on the computer
- **Bustle:** a group of people moving together on a busy way.

2) Structure: *Emphatic DO:*

- *E.g. distance learning **DOES** have side effects.*
- ***DOES** is used to emphasize meaning*
- *E.g. I **Do** believe in god.*



Advantages and disadvantages of distance learning:

Advantages	disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- children enjoy it- more freedom / flexibility- no uniform / no timetable- shorter days- no heavy bags- study at available time and place- available for every body- less expensive- wear whatever you like- no bullying, no bustle- Geographic and socioeconomic disadvantages are minimized. (no need to cross long distances)- more comfortable- not limited to age (lifetime)- good for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- mothers with children to care for- working students- handicapped children- children living far away- Retaining your job while attending school.- Spending time with family while learning.- Learning at your own pace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- absence of interaction between students and students / teachers- less options / routine- no physical exercise / passive- no eye contact- encourages laziness- little verbal and physical communication- nullifies the advantages of voice, appearance ...- no chance to learn how to handle with the bustle and bullying in real life- no opportunity for the children to grow up in a normal atmosphere- hard to adapt with online learning environment- Sitting in front of the computer for hours a day can have side effects like:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- damage the sight- damage the backbone- growing alone can cause- loneliness / stress / depression / an imperfect character of the h



Lesson4: online learning

Vocabulary:

- **cyber:** related to the net.
- **e-learner:** related to the net.
- **commitment:** devotion / dedication.

Writing:

There is no doubt that online education is becoming the norm than the exception in spite of the side effects it hides. On the one hand, online education offers several appeals that make students enrol in virtual schools. To start with, e-learners enjoy more freedom than in classical schools. For instance, they are no longer obliged to wear school uniforms, or carry heavy bags. They also have shorter days at schools which can allow them to practise their hobbies and forget about the education routine. Next, cyber students benefit from more comfort. In fact, there are no longer journeys as they are no longer obliged to cross longer distances to reach school. They study at their own pace wherever and whenever they wish; in the room, the garden or the library. Finally, this new type of education is good for many categories of people. For example, it is the best solution for bullied children who need to regain their confidence, the mothers with children to care for, handicapped children or living far away from the school and the working students.



Lesson 6: age or?

Tunisian classes are not made up just of outstanding students but also of the low achievers. There is also a mixture of gender and students are grouped together according to age.

- Mrs Heron, the headmistress of the school created / adopted a new scheme based **on** grouping students according to ability rather than age. The students are assessed before being allocated to one of the five levels. She aims **at** tackling the standards of students and dealing with the tradition of underachievement.

Vocabulary:

- ❖ **outstanding:** clever / intelligent
- ❖ **to boost:** to make s.th better.
- ❖ **Assessed:** tested / evaluated.
- ❖ **Deprived:** poor.
- ❖ **Weakness** ≠ strength (n) **weak** ≠ strong (adj)
- ❖ **To fail** ≠ to succeed
- ❖ **Numeracy:** skill with numbers e.g. maths.

Structure: prepositions with verbs

Eg: to focus on / lead to / deal with / succeed in...



Lesson 7: lifelong learning

"It is never too late to learn"

- We can learn during the whole life.
- Learning is not limited to age.
- It is timeless.
- We can learn from cradle to grave.
- Learning is notto any period of life. It is aaspect o life as we can learn even in our **(adult)**.....
- "Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever." *Mahatma Ghandi.*

Vocabulary:

- **Venture:** risky project.
- **merely:** simply
- **confined:** limited / restricted
- **maturity:** full growth / development
- **to adapt:** to adjust
- **conventional:** traditional
- **genuine:** authentic / real
- **Vocational:** connected with the skills that you need to get a job.
- **paramount:** most important
- **Span:** continuity.



Advantages of lifelong learning:

- Not limited to age
- Lifelong learning is a way to combat illiteracy.
- Promote qualifications.
- Be open to new ideas and attitudes. Offers an inexpensive way to try s.th new
- Acquire more knowledge and information.
- Learn other language.
- Bring skills up to date. Builds on skills you already know
- Retrain for a new line of work. Increases income.
- Learn further skills like the computer skills.
- Good for old and retired persons to avoid depression, stress and isolation. Gives them a feeling of accomplishment and increases self-confidence.
- Prolong active life / improves memory / keeps your mind sharp.
- Helps meet other people.

○ Structure: noun+ hood

○ **Examples:**

- ✓ childhood / boyhood / adulthood / manhood
- ✓ womanhood / motherhood / fatherhood / brotherhood / sisterhood



Lesson 9: Alexander G Bell

1) difference between a biography and an autobiography

- ❖ Alexander graham bell is known not only as the **talented** and the gifted person who **invented** the telephone. But he was also an excellent **teacher of speech**. He devoted his talent for the sake of **alleviating** the **plight of the deaf** and dumb in communicating.

2) vocabulary

- a) someone who writes a biography: biographer
- b) eternal / permanent: timeless
- c) to be familiar with: no stranger to
- d) speaking with difficulties and pause: stammering
- e) an incorrect way of pronouncing sounds and letters: lisping
- f) handicaps / physical problems: impediments / defects
- g) used all over the world: worldwide
- h) proficient: adept
- i) to ease / lessen / to make s.th less strong / bad: to alleviate

3) Structure:

example: Alexander graham bell was a teacher of **the deaf**.

- The + adjective is used to refer to **a group of people**.

Examples: the poor: the poor people / the rich: the rich people



MODULE THREE: *creative inventive minds*



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Lesson 1: invention related words

1) Vocabulary

- Brain: an organ in the body that is responsible for actions and reactions.
- Mind: an organ in the brain that thinks and remembers.
- To fancy: expressing surprise.
- To innovate: to introduce changes upon

2) Structure: used to + bare infinitive Vs be used to + v + ing

3) Advantages and disadvantages of robots



Lesson 3: the playsation

- ❖ Technology is becoming **as vital as** food and air.
- ❖ Technological **gadgets** have **invaded** our life and we have become so dependent **on** technology that it became so hard to live without it.
- ❖ Technology is a great human achievement that made our life **easier** but also **more complicated**. Technology is a **blessing in disguise**. We should **not turn deaf ears** to the side effects it may pretence.

Vocabulary:

- **to launch:** to release
- **giant:** huge
- **Compatible:** reliable
- **to envision:** to imagine

Structure:

e.g 1: Sony's efforts **are devoted to perfecting** electronic games.

→ *be devoted to / dedicated + V + ing*

e.g 2: I **am used to playing** games.

→ *be used to / accustomed to + v + ing*



Play Station

advantages

- means of entertainment play games.
- spend free time.
- concentration
- interaction
- develop cognitive skills
- stretches imagination
- teaches patience
- learn computing skills

disadvantages

- waste of time
- students neglect studies
- addiction
- makes children more violent and aggressive
- violent behaviour
- encourages consumption of alcohol and smoking
- can damage the sight and the backbone

-the play station can be **advantageous** for kids if they are controlled and supervised by their parents.



Lesson 4: prize winners

- ❖ We should pay tribute to the talented persons, in other words we should recompense them for their achievements.
- ❖ Talented scientists and creators are rewarded different prizes and medals.
- ❖ Martin Luther king was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1964.

THE NOBEL PRIZES: founder and winners

vocabulary

- **Fields:** areas of study
- **to reward:** to award / to recompense
- **Prize:** medal
- **Tribute:** being grateful to somebody
- **Creator / originator:** founder
- Enterpriser / thriving person: **entrepreneur**
- Fortune / a lot of money or property: **wealth**
- Establish / **found:** create / set up
- A sum of money collected for a particular purpose: **a fund**

STRUCUTURE: passive voice



Lesson 5: women choose to opt out

- ❖ Women cannot be successful inventors or leaders because they do not exhibit a high degree of self-assurance, self-**confidence** and **autonomy** nor do they have the **culture** in these areas.

Vocabulary

- **to opt out:** to leave / to quit / to leave
- **corporation:** huge and giant company
- **to fail** ≠ to succeed
- **path:** ways of achieving something
- **at the expense of:** with damage to
- **recognition:** public praise and reward
- **to cite:** to mention s.th as a reason.
- **Potential:** (adj) that may possibly become something (before a noun)
- **Potential (n):** the qualities or abilities that s.b has but that may not be fully developed.



Structure:

a) subjunctive:

e.g: it is essential that any company identify potential women manager.

→ Focus on the form of the verb: what do you notice?

→ **it is essential that + subject + verb in the infinitive**

→ This tense is called the subjunctive. It is used to emphasize meaning.

- We use the subjunctive after these expressions

❖ it is best that

❖ it is crucial that

❖ it is essential that

❖ it is important that

❖ it is urgent that

❖ it is vital that

b) conditional type 3:

e.g: women **could have brought** great advances to their companies if they **had been offered** more flexibility and recognition.

→ **if past perfect + would / could have + past participle** is used to make **unreal past condition / statement**. We may be **hypothesising** about the past, imagining, expressing regret...



Lesson 6: the brain drain

VOCABULARY

- ❖ **migrate:** any permanent movement of people / animals from one place to another.
- ❖ **immigrate:** entering a foreign country to live there permanently
- ❖ **emigrate:** to leave to another part of your own country or go and live in another
- ❖ **drain:** a pipe that dirty water goes through
- ❖ **brain drain:** "departure of educated or professional people from one country, economic sector, or field for another usually for better pay or living conditions". Also said: "BRAIN WASTE"
- ❖ **contentious:** controversial / cause disagreement
- ❖ **incentive:** s.th that encourages you to do s.th / motivation
- ❖ **expatriate:** emigrant / a person who lives outside his own nation
- ❖ **expertise:** skill in particular job
- ❖ **supply:** provide
- ❖ **hinder:** to hamper / to delay / to impede / slow down
- ❖ **to sow the seeds of:** start the process that leads to particular result
- ❖ **swim against the tide:** oppose the attitudes or opinions that most other people have
- ❖ **persecution:** discrimination



Why do people migrate?

→ Make dreams true / work / earn more money / get qualifications (study) / fulfil ambitions / escape wars / escape political, religious and social / escape natural disasters: flood, earthquake, drought...

Brain drain	
Advantages (gain)	Disadvantages (loss)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- provide cheap skilled labour for developed nations- less joblessness in poor nations- boost the economy and industry of receiving nations (faster economic growth)- source of currency in sending nations- investment in poor nations- use expertise to make economy prosper in poor nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Absence of highly skilled and trained employees.- economic and technological loss to the developing countries- hinder development plan in the third world especially- Slow economic and industrial growth in poor nations.- widens the gap between rich and poor countries- Developing nations become technologically and culturally dependent on the West.- Financial loss as a lot money is spend on education and training of migratory- Decline of scientific research in the Arab countries

→ Brain drain is advantageous to the beneficiary (receiving) countries and loss to countries of origin, because it deprives these countries from the innovations of their subjects.



Solutions:

- Establish centers for development and scientific researches.
- Cooperate with international and regional corporations.
- Provide societies with funds to facilitate the return of immigrants.
- Hold more conferences and cooperate with the UNESCO to establish attractive scientific projects and supervise these centers.
- Revise the wages.
- Plan and coordinate between education system and labour market

Structure: so that / so + adj + that

Examples:

- 1) People emigrate **so that** they earn money
- **So that** is used to express purpose
- 2) They are **so poor that** they emigrate to America.
- **So+ adjective + that** is used to express a cause / result.



Lesson 7: scientists' achievements

Who is an inventor?

→ inspired by his natural love and curiosity to knowledge, a scientist dedicates his efforts to and commits himself to intensive work in order to make researches experiences and scientific inventions.

- Idiomatic expressions:

1) "to reach the end of the road": to arrive at the point where s.th can no longer continue in the same way.

2) "to have the credit for doing something": to have praise / approval for doing s.th

Vocabulary:

- **actual (adj):** real / tangible
- **to enable:** to empower / to make someone able to do s.th
- **inspiration:** stimulation / motivation / encouragement
- **to magnify:** to make s.th look bigger than its actual size
- **to occur:** to happen / to take place

Structure: restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses:

▪ Examples:

1- Alexander G Bell, who is also a teacher, is the inventor of the telephone.

2- The man who invented the telephone was a teacher.



MODULE FOUR: LIFE ISSUES



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Lesson one: life concerns

- ❑ Life issues are common problems and / or crises that happen to normal people living normal lives
- ❑ An issue is an important topic for discussion
- An **issue** is a problem, a matter or a topic that leads to a debate.
- Pollution, war, scientific advances are the most **controversial issues** in our world
- **Lifeless**: not living / dull / inanimate
- **Life – and - death**: very important
- **Lifetime**: existence
- **Diet**: to eat certain foods to lose weight
- **Steam**: to cook or to be cooked in steam
- **Sleepy**: tired and ready to go to sleep
- **Jar**: pot / container / vessel

Example: smoking



Lesson two: attitudes

- **An attitude** is the judgement or the way you think, feel, or behave towards a certain issue.
- *“An attitude is the motor concept or the physical expression of an emotion”*. DARWIN
- *Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference”*. WINSTON CHURCHILL
- *“Happiness is an attitude; we either make ourselves happy or miserable”*. FRANCESCA REIGLER
- **Ethics** are the moral code of conduct. Beliefs of what is morally right or wrong in human behaviour.
- **Ethical (adj) ≠ unethical**
- ❖ **Examples of ethical issues:** honesty / faithfulness / betrayal / friendship / loyalty / cheating / Violence...



❖ song “Another day in paradise” by Phil Collins

1- Characters:

- **he:** a noble / arrogant / egotist / selfish and cruel man
- **she:** a miserable / pitiful / poor woman

2- relationship: inequality / discrimination / despise / absence of care

3- Topic: a helpless and strange woman is asking the support of a man who is passing by her but he ignored, neglected and uncared for her.

4- Inferred attitudes: racism / segregation / hatred / absence of care / absence of love...

5- The morale / the message conveyed through the song: we should be compassionate / sympathetic / kind / benevolent / loving and careful for each other regardless of our gender, race or social status.

6- Vocabulary

- **profound:** deep
- **coward ≠ valiant**
- **valiant:** brave / courageous
- **envy:** be jealous / envious (adj)
- **to shake:** to tremble
- **blister:** a small painful area of skin that looks like a bubble and contains a clear liquid
- **to whistle:** to make sounds by forcing air out between your lips



Lesson 3: if...

1- the essential morals to succeed in life?

- ❖ Being patient, Honest, Courageous, Cool, Prudent
- ❖ Accepting loss and gain
- ❖ Avoid violence by tolerance
- ❖ Peace is better than war so try to be a peaceful man.
- ❖ The most important values people should respect.
- ❖ Solidarity is a noble reaction which strengthens relationships between people in different countries.

2) The message conveyed through the poem:

Attitudes are our moral code of conduct to live a respectable / decent / proper life.



3) Vocabulary:

- **Triumph:** victory / conquest / accomplishment
- **To give way to:** to stop resisting / to give up / to surrender
- **Make allowance for:** consider something
- **Virtue:** good quality / goodness ≠ vice
- **Foes:** enemies
- **Impostor:** pretender / fake / s.b who pretends to be s.o else to deceive others.
- **Vice:** immorality / corruption / badness

4) Grammar:

e.g.: "all are losing theirs"

- **Theirs:** possessive pronoun

5) Pronunciation: silent letters

Examples: doubt / knives / thoughts



Lesson 5: ecodriving

- - We **rely on** energy to live, work and move from a place to another but we are consuming it **unconsciously** which can threaten / endanger our survival and the life of future generation.
- - Global warming is the most challenging problem that **might lead** to our extinction.
- - **saving energy is not only good for people's pockets but also for environment.**
- **Ecodriving:** driving cars causes more atmospheric pollution than any other human activity:
 - ❖ emitting tons of CO₂
 - ❖ green house effects
 - ❖ toxic fumes
 - ❖ acid rain / smog
 - ❖ global warming
 - ❖ over consumption of energy
 - ❖ pollute the air we breathe; cause breathing diseases : death



❖ **To have a healthy environment and better life we should:**

- follow smooth and safe driving techniques
- the slower we drive, the less energy we consume
- cars free days
- Use public transport
- Walking / cycling / caring journeys
- Organise campaigns to sensitise people about the atmospheric dangers of cars.
- Reduce the amount of used fuel
- Find other sources of energy: solar energy
- “If you are not going far, there is no need to use the car”



❖ Vocabulary:

- **green house effects:** the gradual rise in the earth's temperatures by an increase of gases like the CO₂
- **inundate:** to cover with water / to flood
- **to extinct:** no longer exists
- **prematurely:** too early
- **tips:** pieces of advice
- **efficiently:** effectively
- **to illuminate:** to explain / to clarify
- **standby (n):** ready for immediate use
- **appliance:** a machine/ device / b apparatus



Structure:

1) If we all **did** this we **would save** too much energy.

If + simple past + present conditional is used to talk about an unreal condition in the present

2) Must / need / need not

- Saving energy at home **need not be** difficult.

➤ **Need not + base form: absence of necessity**

We **need not have polluted** the air.

➤ **Need no have + pp: absence of necessity in the past.**

We **need to cycle** or walk when we are not in hurry.

➤ **Need to + base form: obligation / necessity**

we **must switch off** the light of the room when we leave

➤ **must + base form: obligation**

NOTE: didn't need to means the action did not happen



lesson six: URBAN EXODUS

Country life	
advantages	disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- healthy atmosphere- clean environment- fresh air- calm / placid / quiet /peace of life- longer life- no stress / depression- lower crime- Vibrant community / solidarity- Less expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Difficult access to post offices / schools / banks...- Housing crisis- Deterioration of infrastructure / roads- No transport network- Absence of services- Few entertainment facilities- Few job opportunities- crime



❖ Vocabulary:

- **urban ≠ rural**
- **exodus:** migration / movement
- **vibrant:** exciting / lively
- **to outlive:** live longer
- **to level off:** to become equal
- **decade:** a period of ten years
- **decline:** decrease
- **booming:** growing / becoming successful
- **life expectancy:** an expected time a person is likely to live
- **peak (adj):** highest level



Structure:

e.g. the rural economy is booming **despite** the crisis in farming.

Express this sentence differently using **although**

The rural economy is booming **although** there is a farming crisis.

➡ **Although and despite are used to express contradiction / contrast**

Despite / in spite of + noun / phrase, although + clause



Lesson seven: new scast

VOCABULARY

- ❖ **To pour:** to fall in large quantity
- ❖ **Mist:** thin fog
- ❖ **Haze:** fog / vapour / thin mist caused by heat, dust, smoke
- ❖ **Drizzle:** the light rain
- ❖ **Hail:** frozen rain
- ❖ **Mud:** soft, wet earth / muddy: adj
- ❖ **Wet ≠ dry**
- ❖ **Traffic jam:** a lot of people or things that are crowded together making it difficult to move.
- ❖ **To forecast:** to say what will probably happen in the future
- ❖ **To threaten:** to endanger
- ❖ **Hamper:** obstruct / hinder / prevent / make s.th difficult
- ❖ **To clear:** disappear



Lesson eight: staff mangement

Believing that it is the best way to **boost** productivity in their own companies, mangers do not **hesitate** to fire their employees. In fact they do not care about them as **people**...

VOCABULARY:

- ❖ **Staff:** work force / group of persons working for a company
- ❖ **To fire:** to dismiss / to sack.
- ❖ **Prospect:** the chance of being successful
- ❖ **Redundant:** no longer needed for a job
- ❖ **To be keen on:** fond of / devoted to / interested in
- ❖ **Executive (n):** the boss / manager / director
- ❖ **Asset:** valuable people or things
- ❖ **To reckon:** to think / consider / believe
- ❖ **Utterly:** completely
- ❖ **To strike:** to stop / cease work as a protest
- ❖ **Culprit:** offender/ a person who has done something wrong.



STRUCTURE

e.g.: workers express their disappointment by **going** sick, not **trying**, **leaving** or **threatening** to strike.

➡ The same form is repeated / used. We have a parallel structure.

NOTE: we apply parallelism with:

- **Co-ordinating conjunctions:** and, or, but, for, so, yet
- **Correlative conjunctions:** either..or, neither..nor, not only..but also, both..and, whether...or
- **Words in a series:** they bought a laptop, a web cam, a flash disk and a mouse.



TIPS FOR REVISION

1) Reading comprehension:

- ❖ Read the questions carefully before reading the text.
- ❖ Do not waste your time looking for the answer of one question, if you don't understand a question move to the next.
- ❖ Write clear answers and do not write in more than the given space.
- ❖ Use quotation marks for the true/false questions.
- ❖ Skim the text to answer the questions, that is, do not read the whole details, read just to answer.
- ❖ Do not get frustrated when the text is long, the longer it is, the easier it will be.
- ❖ Do not spend more than 40 minutes for the reading comprehension.



2) Language:

- ❖ Read the whole paragraphs before starting the answers.
- ❖ Read the words before and after the blanks to know the right form.
- ❖ In the matching activity, (match the sentence parts from both columns to form a coherent paragraph..) read the ends of the first part and the beginning of the second parts.
- ❖ For the blank filling activity, read all the words in the box and categorise them according to their form: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs...
- ❖ Do not devote more than half an hour for the language activities



3) Writing:

- ❖ Write short, clear sentences.
- ❖ Do not overuse linkers and use only the appropriate ones.
- ❖ Do not overuse “and”.
- ❖ Do not copy ideas from the text.
- ❖ Do not repeat the words of the essay.
- ❖ Do not bother the corrector with extra ideas.
- ❖ Write only ideas which have relation to the topic of the essay.
- ❖ Follow the writing process.
- ❖ Do never let writing space blank spot.



- *He who laughs last laughs longest.*
- *The impossible can always be broken down into possibilities*
- *Reach for the stars, even if you have to stand on a cactus.*

• *ALL OF MY BEST WISHES*

