

Reading Plus

القسم الثاني

أسئلة الكتاب المدرسي

و

أسئلة إضافية

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ملاحظة / ترتيب الأسماء ليس تفضيلاً وإنما يقدر بعضنا بعضاً

Unit 1
Making changes

- Read the texts. Then answer the questions

1- For **China** people all over the world, New Year is the most important time of the year. Many people paint their front doors red in preparation. Dragons and fireworks are also part of celebrating the New Year period, which can last as long as two weeks, starting on the first day of the lunar month and continuing till the moon is at its brightest.

2- New Year (sometimes called *Hogmanay*) is a more important occasion in **Scotland** than other parts of the UK. Many of the customs, like ‘first-footing’, have been adopted in other English speaking countries.

3- Unlike in some other countries, New Year is a public holiday in this North African country (**Egypt**); people mark the occasion by holding joint prayers and other rituals in mosques as an expression of gratitude to God. They also visit the homes of their extended families to exchange New Year wishes.

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Decide more or less what the missing words in the sentences mean:

- 1- Children are sometimes frightened of the..... that people wear.
- 2- It was..... outside, so we lit the fire and stayed inside.
- 3- What I like about her is her..... to other people.
- 4- He wasto find that they’d gone without him.
- 5- Some of the other studentsme for not knowing the answer.

2- Look at these words from the texts and then decide which meaning makes the best sense in the sentence:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1- lunar (Text 1) | A- connected with the moon | B- a fixed time or period |
| 2- occasion (Text 2) | A- to happen | B- a special time or event |
| 3- mark (Text 3) | A- a cross or tick made with a pen or pencil | B- to show that something is different from normal |
| 4- joint (Text 3) | A- connected | B- not individual |
| 5- gratitude (Text 3) | A- thanks | B- greatness |

**The beginning of an article about New Year traditions in different cultures.
Then complete the tasks below:**

There are many different customs connected with the New Year, varying from country to country, or from culture to culture. For Chinese people all over the world, New Year is the most important event in the calendar. It begins on the first day of the month, which has the darkest night, and continues till the full moon 15 days later. There are many traditions, most of them involving the colour red. During the celebrations, people wear red clothes and children are given red envelopes containing 'lucky money'. Red is the symbol of fire, which is believed to drive away bad luck. This also explains the popularity of fireworks, which are supposed to frighten away bad spirits with their combination of noise, fire and brightness.

New Year is a time for families to get together and people often travel long distances to be with their families. Food also plays an important part, especially the big family meal on the evening before the New Year begins (New Year's Eve).

أسئلة خارجية

1-Answer the following questions:

1- Why do chinese people choose the red colour at the start of the year ?

.....

2- Why are fireworks popular in China ?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

1- Traditions are usually having the same rituals from country to country. ()

2- New year in China is a main incident in life. ()

3- Fifteen days are the period of time that new year celebrations last. ()

4- People 's visits and food are vital in new year. ()

5- After the New Year's Eve big families have a meal together. ()

3- Complete:

1- Envelopes which are given to children supposed to be

2- To be with their families chinese

أسئلة الكتاب

1- 'Red is the symbol of fire.' What do you think a *symbol* is?

a : a small piece of something larger **c :** something that stands for an idea

b : a thing which is the same as something else

2 – Match the phrases with its correct symbol:

1- The dove carrying an olive branch symbolizes.	a- the Olympic games welcomes all . nationalities to participate
2- The Olympic rings symbolize.	b- peace
3- For Muslims, the crescent symbolizes.	c- Palestinian nationalism
4- For Palestinians, the kuffiyeh symbolizes	d- Islam

Read the rest of the article you started then complete the questions below:

A lot of the New Year ‘**traditions**’ in countries like England, Australia and the USA are actual **Scottish in origin**. **These** include **joining hands and singing** the Scottish song *Auld Lang Syne* (which means something like ‘for the old times’).

Another custom, which is less popular now, is ‘first-footing’. To bring good luck to a house, the first person to visit **it** (entering by the front door and leaving by the back door) should be a tall, dark-haired man carrying a piece of coal for the fire, some salt, some bread and a drink. These symbolize warmth, flavour and of course food. More generally, it is usual, as in China, to clean the whole house on the day before New Year, and to make sure you have paid back any money you owe to others before midnight.

Like other Muslim countries, Egypt uses the Islamic calendar and the New Year marks the migration (*Hijra*) of Prophet Mohammad () from Mecca to Medina. The New *Hijra* Year can’t begin until the appearance of the new moon of Muharram is officially announced. Although modern technology now makes it possible to find **this** out **well in advance**, the new year moon should be observed **with the naked eye**.

New Year is widely celebrated with visits to family and friends. In many different parts of the country, special religious chanting troupes organise performances in praise of Prophet Mohammad and in commemoration of his *Hijra*. For many, though, this period is a time for prayer and quiet thought, concentrating on what you have done wrong in the past year and how you need to change in the next.

Whatever culture you look at, there seems to be one idea that **underlies** many of the New Year customs: the idea of a new beginning, of leaving one period behind and looking forward to the coming **one**.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

1- How do the English people celebrate at the start of the New Year ?

.....

2- What brings good luck to a house according to Australia ?

.....

3- How should the first person who enter the house be ?

.....

4- What do these words symbolise ?

a piece of coal b- salt c- bread and drink.....

5- What chinese usually do before 12 p.m ?

.....

6- What does the new year mark to Muslims countries ?

.....

7- When does the New *Hijra* begin ?

8- How do Muslims celebrate their new year ?

a-

b-

9- What do prayers focus on during commemoration of *Hijra* ?

10- What is the main idea that **underlies** many of the New Year customs in different cultures ?

٢- **Decide whether each of the following is True or False**

1- All traditions in the USA are scottish in origins. ()

2- Auld Lang Syne is Scottish song. ()

3- 'First-footing' becomes more popular nowadays in the USA. ()

4- The naked eye was the only mean to observe the appearance of the new moon of Muharram

أسئلة الكتاب

١- **Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)**

a- I'm not sure how much I have borrowed and need to pay back to my parents.....

b - At this time of year, performing groups of dancers, etc. visit the town.....

c - He wrote several poems expressing admiration for God.....

d - This event takes place in order to remember the life of a national hero.....

2- **'A lot of the New Year "traditions" in countries like England, Australia and the USA are actually Scottish in origin.**

1- The phrase *Scottish in origin* means that

a- the traditions first started in Scotland.

b- the traditions came to Scotland from other countries.

2- The writer puts inverted commas round the word 'traditions' to show that

a- the word is a quotation from somewhere else.

b- the customs don't really come from the countries mentioned.

3- 'These include joining hands and singing.' The phrase joining hands means:

a- putting your hands together.

b- holding the hands of other people.

4- 'Although modern technology now makes it possible to know this well in advance, the new moon should be observed with the naked eye.'

1 - The phrase well in advance means

a- a long time before.

b- making good progress.

2- The phrase with the naked eyes means

a- see something using glasses

b- see something without using a telescope

5- '**Whatever** culture you look at, there seems to be one idea that **underlies** many of the New Year customs.'

1- Adding the suffix ever to question words like what, where, when or how adds the meaning that:

a- it doesn't matter what / where / when / how.

b- the question what / where / when / how changes with time.

Complete the sentences with similar ...ever words.

- a- hard I tried, I couldn't open the door.
- b - You can visit me..... you want to. I'm free all week.
- c- I take this book with me..... I go.
- d- You should try your best,..... you do in your life.

2- Adding the prefix *under-* can add either of these meanings: *at the level below* or *not enough*.

Which meaning does it add in these sentences?

- a- One idea underlies many New Year customs.....
- b- Don't undervalue your work; it's better than you think.....
- c- Many large cities have an underground railway system.....
- d- You can mark important points by underlining them.....
- e- I think I'm underpaid for all the work I do for my company.....

6- What do these underlined words, in the text, refer to?

- 1- These (line 2):.....
- 2- it (line 5):
- 3- this (line 13):
- 4- one (line 22):

7- What examples can you find in the text of customs that show the ideas of 'a new beginning' and 'leaving a period behind'? Can you think of any other examples?

.....
.....

Read the newspaper article to see how close your ideas were.

It seems that people in the UK are turning away from traditional New Year's resolutions, like giving up smoking, in favour of more modern ones. A website has just published a list of the top resolutions for this year, showing that giving up smoking has dropped from first place to eighth.

Health-based resolutions like getting more exercise (second place) and eating more healthily (third place) remain popular, but the top choice, spending less money, probably says a lot about the economic situation. This year's fifth most popular resolution, wasting less time on social media sites like Facebook, also reflects modern times.

Instead, people are resolving to spend more time with family and friends (sixth place), and to improve themselves by reading more (fourth place) or learning a language or musical instrument (seventh and ninth). Trying to find a better job just makes it into the top ten.

The website's director said that people were moving away from negative stopping bad decisions like habits towards more positive ones. 'They want to change their lives by doing something new,' he said, 'and there's a definite feeling that this kind of resolution has a better chance of success.'

أسئلة خارجية

١- Answer the following questions:

1- What are people in Britain turning away from?

.....

2 – Why do people prefer more modern resolution ?

.....

3- What is the most popular resolution?
.....

4- What is the least popular resolution ?
.....

5- According to the website's director, what is the purpose of the article ?
.....

6- Which resolution would improve our life more as palestinians?
.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

1- Giving up smoking has risen from first place to eighth. ()

2- More people than before choose to stop smoking. ()

3- Using sites like Facebook takes the tenth place. ()

3- Choose:

1- Spending time with family and friends takes..... place.

- a- fifth b- sixth c- seventh

4- Complete:

1-Getting more exercise takes the.....place

2-remain popular and comes to the third place.

3- Changing life by doing something new create.....

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Put the words and phrases from the box with their meanings.

fell, succeeds in reaching or doing, preferring, relates to, is connected with

1- in favour of

2 - dropped.....

3 - reflects.....

4 - makes it.....

2- Use the words and phrases in Activity 3 to complete the sentences, changing the form if necessary.

made it, reflect, drops, in favour of

1 - During the night, the temperature sometimes..... by 20 degrees in desert areas.

2 - To get fit, some people stop taking lifts..... using the stairs.

3- Climbing the mountain was hard, but we finally..... to the top.

4- His opinions..... the fact that he had a difficult childhood.

3- Answer the following questions:

1 - Why do you think 'spending less money' has become the most popular resolution?
.....

2- According to the text, why do fewer people than before choose to stop smoking? Can you think of a reason not mentioned in the text?
.....

3- Of the top ten resolutions, which one would improve your life most?
.....

Read the introduction to an article about doing something new. Then complete the tasks below.

New Year, New You!

Around this time of year, lots of people make resolutions to change their lives. Of course, it's natural to associate a new year with new beginnings, but doing something new brings benefits to your life whenever you choose to do it. In fact, New Year is possibly one of the worst times of the year to make life-changing decisions if you want to stick to them: in Europe and North America, it coincides with the middle of winter. With its long hours of darkness and cold wet weather, this is definitely not a season to be optimistic.

This may well be why, as many studies have shown, most people who make New Year's resolutions usually break them after five weeks.

So, whatever time of year it is, you might decide to learn to speak Chinese, take up long-distance running, become a poet, or whatever. How do you make sure you don't start with great enthusiasm, but then give up soon afterwards? We're sure following the five steps in this article will make success a lot more likely

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

1- Why do people make resolutions ?

.....

2- What brings benefits to your life ?

.....

3- Why is taking decisions in new year considered the worst time in Europe and North America?

.....

4- What will happen if you follow the five steps ?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

1- New year is supposed to be the best time to take decisions in Europe and North America. ()

2- Winter is the best season to take decisions. ()

3- Complete:

1- People in Europe break new year 's resolutions because

4- Choose:

1- Winter is definitely not a season to be:

a- normal

b- pessimistic

c- less pessimistic

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words and phrases from the text.

(The sentences are in the same order as the words and phrases in the text.)

1- I always connect this song with the holiday we had two years ago.....

2- It's easy to make resolutions, but harder to not change your mind about them.....

3- Unfortunately, my birthday is at the same time as the end of the holidays.....

4- When I started, I felt that everything would be fine........

5- She wants to start a new hobby, but she isn't sure what to choose.....

6 - He's just started playing the guitar and is full of a strong positive feeling.....

2- Answer the questions.

1- What two things, according to the article, are wrong with the idea of 'New Year's resolutions'?

- 2 - What do you think the rest of the article is going to do? (choose)
- a- explain more about the points in the first paragraph
 - b- give some helpful advice to readers
 - c- make some new points about doing new things

Read the rest of the article. Then put the titles below into the correct position (1–5).

One step at a time

Share it

Enjoy yourself

Set clear goals

Think negative

1.....

When you're thinking about aims, there's one rule you should follow above all others: don't be too general. Just thinking that you 'want to be a bit healthier' is very unlikely to get you anywhere. Instead, you need to express your aim as something exact and practical that can be measured.

2.....

Don't spend all your time worrying about how successful you're going to be. Remember to enjoy the new experience for what it is. That way there's a far better chance that you'll keep going. If you're learning something, you'll make much better progress if you enjoy the learning rather than thinking about what score you might get at the end.

3.....

Including other people can have various benefits. Firstly, the more people you tell about what you're doing, the less likely you are to give up, simply because you don't want to have to admit it to them. Secondly, if you do something with other people, it will be more fun (see above) and you won't want to let them down.

4.....

Yes, you did read that correctly. Of course, the usual advice is to stay positive. But there will almost certainly be a time when everything seems to be going wrong and you start thinking it's all too hard. Studies show that it's better to think about what could go wrong so that you can have a plan in place when it happens.

5.....

Don't try to do everything at once. Divide your final aim into smaller parts so that getting to the end of each part is one small success, and one step nearer to the goal.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions.

1- What rule should you follow when you are thinking about aims ?

2-What do you need to achieve your aim properly ?

3- What is the second rule should you follow ?

4- Why should you remember to enjoy the new experience to pass your aim ?

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5- How could you make much better progress ?

6- What is the third step should you follow ?

7- Why should you tell more people about what you are doing ?

8-Why won't you give up when you tell people about what you are doing ?

9- What would happen if you do something with other people ?

10- What is the forth rule should you follow ?

11-What do studies show when everything seems to be going wrong ?

12-What should you do when everything seems to be going wrong ?

13- What is the fifth rule should you follow ?

14- What should you do instead of doing everything at once ? or How could you get nearer your final goal ?

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

- a- If you want to be a bit healthier' is very definitely to get you anywhere. ()
- b-You shouldn't spend all your time worrying about success in advance. ()
- c- The new experience should make you feel happy.()
- d- Enjoying the learning is more important than what you might score at the end. ()
- e-People help you bring various benefits. ()
- f- It's advisable to do everything at once.()

3- Complete:

- 1- The usual advice is.....
- 2- There iswhen everything is wrong and thinking is hard.
- 3-Final aim should be.....into smaller parts.
- 4- It's a little.....to get to the end of each part of your goals.

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Look back at the text . Then answer the questions.

1- Why is 'I think I'd like to be a better person' not a good resolution to make?

2- Which piece of advice is especially useful for students in general?

3- Which advice might seem strange to most readers?

4 - Which suggestion relies on people's personal pride?

Vocabulary

1- Look at the example. Then answer the questions below.

Example

The first person to visit should be a tall, dark-haired man.

- a- How is the underlined compound adjective made?
- b- What kind of word is *dark*?
- c- What kind of word is *-ed* added to?
- d- What is used to join the two parts?

2-Fill in the space with the suitable phrasal verbs from the box below :

frighten away, drive away, moving away, turning away

- 1- Fire is believed to bad luck.
- 2- Fireworks are supposed to bad spirits.
- 3- People are from traditional New Year's resolutions.
- 4- He said people were from negative decisions.

3- Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. (Make any changes to the form of the verb.)

run, move, throw, frighten, look, take

- 1 - The film's first scene was so frightening that I couldn't watch and had to..... away.
- 2- There were dangerous animals nearby, so we lit a fire to them away.
- 3 - She grew up here, but her family had to away from the area.
- 4 - I called to the boy, but he was frightened and away.
- 5- I don't need this again, so you can it..... away.
- 6 - They make great food that you can eat in the café or..... away.

4- Rewrite the sentences below using the correct form of (be) supposed to.

- 1- The staff should really wear suits, but not everyone does.
The staff.....
- 2- I meant it to be a surprise present, but someone told her.
It.....
- 3- It's thought that painting your door red will bring good luck.
Painting.....

5-Match these expressions with their similar meaning:

1- an oil-producing country	a- decisions that can change your life
2- an English-speaking culture	b- a car that drives itself
3- a self-driving car	c- a culture in which people speak English
4- an eye-opening experience	d- an experience that makes you realise something for the first time
5- a breath-taking view	e- a country that produces oil
6- a heart-stopping moment	f- a view that makes you gasp because it's so impressive,
7-life-changing decisions	g- a moment when something shocking or frightening happens

Unit 2

Fitting in

Read the article. Then answer the questions:

If you put the words fitting in and belonging into an Internet search engine, you'll find that you get very different results. Nearly all the lifestyle advice and self-help sites seem to agree that a feeling of belonging is unquestionably 'a good thing', something that we all need if we want to be healthy, happy people.

In contrast, fitting in is almost always presented as something we need to avoid. One quotation (from the children's writer and artist Dr Seuss) that often turns up is this one: 'Why try to fit in when you were born to stand out?' The implication is clear: fitting in is a bad idea, standing out or being different is good.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

1- Why is belonging important for people?

.....

2- Why do you think the writer prefer belonging over fitting in ?

.....

3- What implication does Dr Seuss mean about fitting in?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

1- All the lifestyle advice sites agree that a feeling of belonging unquestionably. ()

2- Not all self-help sites agree that a feeling of belonging unquestionably. ()

3- Belonging is a good thing and we need it to be healthy and happy. ()

4- Fitting in is something we need to avoid.()

5- Fitting in is as similar as belonging.()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- 'Nearly all the **lifestyle advice and self-help sites** seem to agree ...'

a- What is someone's lifestyle?

.....

b- What kind of advice do websites like this usually offer?

.....

2- 'A feeling of belonging is **unquestionably** "a good thing" ...'

a- Complete the table to show how the word unquestionable / unquestionably is made.

Negative prefix	Verb	Adjective suffix	Adverb suffix

b- If something is unquestionable, what is it impossible to do?

.....

c- If something (e.g. a book, a piece of music or a painter) is described as incomparable, what does it mean?

3- Replace the words in brackets with phrasal verbs from the text.

a- He often (arrives or appears) late for meetings.

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.....
b- We should use a different colour to make this sentence (look different from the others).
.....

The phrasal verbs are not used in exactly the same way in the sentences as in the text. How are the two meanings connected?

- A They refer to similar situations, but the meaning is different.
B They have similar meanings, but refer to different situations.

4 ‘The implication is clear ...’

The noun implication means ‘hidden suggestion’ and comes from the verb imply.

Match these verbs with their meanings. Then add them to the table, with their nouns.

1- simplify	a- what you do to get a job
2- apply	b- increase in number
3- multiply	c- make something easier

VERB	NOUN
imply	implication
simplify	
apply	
multiply	

3- Answer the following questions.

1- How is fitting in different from belonging?
.....

2- What do you think Dr Seuss means when he says people are born to stand out?
.....

3- Why might some people, especially young people, not want to stand out from others?
.....

Read the second part of the article . Then complete the tasks below.

. A lot of young people might disagree with Dr Seuss. For most teenagers, it seems, standing out and not being accepted as 'normal' is horribly embarrassing. They put great effort into being accepted by other teenagers. This will often take the form of liking the right kind of music, wearing the right clothes, or even having the right kind of mobile phone. In more extreme cases, a young person might deliberately choose not to work hard at school and get good marks, or be led into bad habits.

This feeling is something that most people grow out of. They gradually learn to be confident about who they are. They realise that being like everyone else isn't such a good idea and that standing out can be an advantage. After all, when you think about it, to stand out is to be outstanding, which is definitely a positive word: when someone is described as an outstanding actor / writer / business person / leader, it's high praise. The process can take quite a long while though. As the British TV star Clare Balding once said: 'Fitting in is boring. But it takes you nearly your whole life to work that out.'

Fitting in is not the same as belonging. The need to belong to a group or community goes back to the earliest days of human societies, and there are good reasons for it. Life in the past was hard, with dangers all around, and people acting together with a common purpose had a much better chance of surviving than an individual. In fact, being left out of or cut off from the group would more than likely lead to death. Obviously, the consequences are not so disastrous in modern societies, but the need survives. Many scientific studies have shown that people who don't feel that they belong to a group are more likely to become ill than those who are part of a community, and don't live as long

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

1- What is the embarrassing thing for teenagers?

.....

2- What should some teenagers do to be accepted by others?

.....

3- What are the bad things that deliberately done by some teenagers?

.....

4- What kind of feeling do most people grow out of?

.....

5- What are the good reasons of belonging?

.....

6- Why do people survive as groups more than individuals?

.....

7- What lead to death?

.....

8- What happen to people who don't feel they belong to a group?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

1- A few young people might agree with Dr Seuss. ()

2- To be accepted as normal is embarrassing. ()

FOLLOW ME

- 3- The right clothes is a form of being accepted by teenagers. ()
- 4- Choosing not to work hard deliberately is called extreme case. ()
- 5- Piece by piece , some people learn to be confident about who they are. ()
- 6- Being like everyone else is a good thing. ()
- 7- TV star Balding says: Fitting in is an interesting process. ()
- 8- Belonging to a group or community goes back to the present time.()

3- Complete

- 1- Being accepted by other teenagers takes other forms like :
a-..... b-..... c-.....
- 2- To be led into bad habits deliberately is called.....
- 3- It's high praise when someone is described as.....

أسئلة الكتاب

1- ‘... standing out and not being accepted as “normal” is horribly embarrassing.’

a- Why do you think the writer puts the word *normal* in inverted commas?

b- When you are embarrassed, you feel as if everyone is looking at you. What kind of things

2- ‘... a young person might deliberately choose not to work hard at school ...’

What does *deliberately* mean?

a- on purpose b- freely

3- ‘This feeling is something that most people grow out of.’

1- The phrasal verb *grow out of (something)* means

- a- to gradually become too big.
- b- to lose a habit or feeling as you get older.
- c- to be made or produced from something.

2- Can you think of other examples of things that children usually grow out of?

4- ‘... when someone is described as an outstanding actor / writer / business person / leader, it’s high praise.’

a- What does *outstanding* mean?

A unusual or strange

B better than most others

b- Give real examples of people you believe are outstanding leaders, writers, musicians or sports people. What makes them outstanding?

5- ‘The process can take quite a long while though.’

A *process* is a number of events leading to a result, which takes time to happen. What process is the writer referring to here?

6- ‘... being left out of or cut off from the group would more than likely lead to death.’

1- The two phrasal verbs used in the sentence are similar but not exactly the same. Match them with these meanings.

a- to..... something or someone..... (= to not include)

b- to something or someone..... (= stop communicating with)

2- What prepositions are used with each one if we want to add an object?

a- leave out a group

b- cut off a group

7- Find fixed phrases in the third paragraph with these meanings.

- 1- shared aim
- 2- single person
- 3- almost certainly

8- The verb survive is used twice (lines 36, 41), with slightly different meanings. Find the two uses and say which one means:

- 1- to remain the same.....
- 2- to continue living.....

9- ‘... people who don’t feel that they belong to a group are more likely to become ill than those who are part of a community, and they don’t live as long.’

- What does the highlighted word *they* refer to in this sentence?
 - a- people who are part of a community
 - b- people who don’t belong to a group

10- Complete the explanation. Then compare your answer with another student.

Fitting in means trying to (1).....
.....
This is often seen as a bad thing to do because it stops you from being yourself.
Belonging, on the other hand, is the feeling that (2).....
.....
This is something we all need

Read the text about "black sheep ". Then complete the

1- In English, the phrase 'black sheep of the family' is used to describe someone who doesn't live his or her life the way the rest of the family expects them to. People like this must be common, because many other languages, mostly European, have exactly the same idiom*. Other languages, like Russian, talk about someone being a 'white crow' (crows being birds that are nearly always black).

2- Real black sheep are rather rare. From a farmer's point of view, black wool** couldn't be changed into different colours, so it was seen as worthless. As a result, farmers used to be disappointed when, by chance, their white sheep sometimes had a baby with black wool. So if a family had a 'black sheep', it was definitely thought to be something undesirable. Nowadays, though, the phrase has lost some of its negative meaning. This is probably because people don't worry as much as they used to if someone is a bit different from normal. In fact, some people even think of it as an advantage: it means that the person has a more exciting life than most others, who just follow the rules and don't take risks.

3- Among creative people, it isn't unusual to find those who were regarded as black sheep. Being an outstanding artist or poet seems to require a different way of looking at the world. Also, independent and strong-minded women, at least in the past, have tended to be black sheep, simply because the social rules about what was an acceptable lifestyle were stronger for women. In any field, people like this are outstanding because they stand out from the crowd.

4- One example is the 19th century English writer Mary Shelley. Her mother died when she was young, and it was the daughter of her father's second wife who received an education. Mary herself was left on her own a lot and began writing stories and poems. When she was 17, she travelled to Europe and was cut off from her family for some time after this. Two years later, while in Switzerland, Mary, along with several friends, including well-known writers, were amusing themselves one rainy afternoon by making up horror stories. Of all the stories produced that day, Mary's is the one people still remember. Although she wrote several other books, the story of *Frankenstein* is by far her most famous work. It is known all over the world and has been made into a film many times.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions.

1- What did the phrase 'black sheep of the family' use to describe ?

.....

2- Why must the phrase 'black sheep of the family' be common for people ?

.....

3- What do Russian call the phrase 'black sheep of the family' in their culture ?

.....

4- Why did farmers think that 'black wool' was seen as worthless ?

.....

5- When did farmers use to be disappointed?

FOLLOW ME

6- Why has the phrase 'black sheep' lost some of its negative meaning nowadays ?

7- Why do some people consider that 'black sheep' is as an advantage nowadays

8- What do you need to be an outstanding poet?

9- Why have independent and strong-minded women, in the past, tended to be black sheep?

10- Why are some 'creative people' outstanding ?

11- Where did Marry travel and how old was she ?

12- What kind of stories did Marry make in Switzerland?

13-What is Marry's famous work?

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

- 1- The 'black sheep of the family' is odd and abnormal. ()
2- All European, have exactly used the 'black sheep as the same idiom.()
3- Nowadays, if a family has a black sheep, it is definitely thought to be undesirable. ()
4-Real black sheep are rather common. ()
5-'Black wool' is worth and expensive for both farmers and people. ()
6-We can get different colours of 'black wool'. ()
7-In the past, the phrase 'black sheep' lost its negative meaning. ()
8- Some people who feel 'black sheep' are creative. ()
9-Marry's mother was still alive when she was 17 years old.()
10-Marry was 19 years old when she became famous.()
11- Marry always contacted her family when she travelled. ()
12-The story of Frankenstein has been made into a play. ()
13-Marry Shelley was looked at her as a 'black sheep.' ()
14-Marry's Frankenstein were made up one rainy morning. ()

3- Choose:

1-Farmers used to be when, by chance, their white sheep sometimes had a baby with black wool
a- Optimistic b- depressed c- happy

أسئلة الكتاب

1-Match the headings with the paragraphs in the text. (There is one more title than you need.)

- A- Where the meaning comes from paragraph.....
B- Why some people become black sheep paragraph.....
C- Some examples of black sheep paragraph.....
D- The story behind a popular book paragraph.....
E- A definition of the phrase paragraph.....

2- Complete the sentences with a maximum of two words from the text.

- 1- The idea of being a 'black sheep' seems to be quite..... in European countries.
2 -Several languages have an..... similar to the English phrase 'black sheep of the family'.
3- In real life, however, black sheep are not common; in fact, they are.....
4 -Black wool is..... , so farmers regard it as .

FOLLOW ME

- 5 -The modern meaning of ‘black sheep’ isn’t as..... as it used to be.
6 -The life of ‘black sheep’ may be more exciting because they are more likely to.....
7- people tend to be black sheep as they see the world differently from others.
8 -Women have sometimes been seen as black sheep because there were stricter ideas about what it was for them to do.
9- Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein* is the most famous of several that were made up one afternoon.

3- Answer the questions.

- 1- How has the meaning of the phrase *black sheep* changed nowadays?
.....
2- How old was Mary Shelley when she first made up the story of *Frankenstein*?
.....
3- What do you know about the story?
.....
4 -What might be surprising about the fact that a story like this was written by a nineteen-year-old girl in the eighteenth century?
.....

Vocabulary

1- Complete the sentences with the idioms in the box. (You may need to change the form of the verb.)

stick out like a sore thumb, swim against the tide, feel like a fish out of water

- 1- Everyone else agreed with the plan. He seemed to be the only one who thought there was a problem with it. He didn’t say anything in the end because it’s hard to.....
.....
2- All the other people at the party were experts in their fields. I couldn’t join in their conversations because I didn’t understand what they were talking about. I.....
.....
3- She was late and had to go to the restaurant straight from work, in her normal clothes. When she got there, she saw that the others were all dressed in their best evening dresses. She was sure she.....
.....

2- Match the beginnings and endings of the proverbs. Then match each proverb with the situation it might be used to describe.

1- When in Rome, 2- You can’t put a square peg 3- Birds of a feather	a- flock together. b- do as the Romans do. c- into a round hole.
--	--

- 1- I don’t really like tea, but I used to drink it at ‘tea time’ when I was in England.
The proverb is:
- 2- You can tell he’s not a good person by looking at the kinds of people who are his friends.
The proverb is:
- 3- She loved art and poetry, but her father wanted her to be a doctor. She tried, but it didn’t work, and now she’s a well-known painter.
The proverb is:

4-Replace the underlined words with phrasal verbs made from *out* + the verbs in the box. (You may need to change the tense of the verbs.)

get out of, grow out of, miss out on, run out, stick out, work out

- 1- She lost that habit when she was about six years old.....
- 2- We'd better turn back before all the water is gone.....
- 3- It took me a long time to solve the maths problem.....
- 4- The animal escaped from its cage.....
- 5- Of course I'm coming. I don't want them to not be present for the fun.....
- 6- I wear a suit because I don't want to look different from everyone else.....

5- Match linking phrases are all used to show the connection with the sentence before. Which phrases are used to show the connections below?

Linking phrases	Phrases are used to show the connections
1- In contrast,	a-The next sentence is even stronger than the last one.
2- After all,	b- Because of this / For this reason
3-In fact,	c- The next sentence is the opposite of the sentence before.
4- As a result,	d- The next sentence means the same as the last one, but may be simpler.
5- In other words,	e- Here is a good reason why the sentence before is true.

7- Complete the sentences with the linking phrases in the box.

After all, As a result, In contrast, In fact, In other words

- 1- You can trust me....., we've been friends for a long time.
- 2- It will be very difficult., it may be nearly impossible.
- 3- There has been a lot of rain recently., some roads have been closed.
- 4- People who don't belong to a group tend to get ill more often than those who do., belonging is good for your health.
- 5- When you see her, she's always chatting to her friends., her sister is very quiet.

8- Circle the best linking phrases to complete the text about online communities.

For many people, the word community has a nice sound. It makes them think of small towns or villages where everyone knows everybody else, people look after their neighbours and of course nobody locks their doors. (1) **After all** / **In contrast**, people don't steal from their friends.

In our modern times, these kinds of communities are disappearing. (2) **In other words** / **In fact**, they might never have existed in such a perfect form. But the human need to belong still exists, and the Internet has helped people to form new types of community.

Communities in the past depended on geography. (3) **After all** / **In other words**, they referred to a particular area where people shared a lifestyle. (4) **In contrast** / **As a result**, the Internet allows us to contact people all over the world. (5) **As a result** / **In other words**, online communities, where people who have never met can share their interests, are becoming more and more popular.

Unit 3 The global village

Read the text. Then complete the tasks .

The term global village was first popularized by the Canadian writer Marshall McLuhan in the early 1960s. He described how communications technology was transforming the world into something more like a village, in which people could communicate and pass on information quickly and easily. And this, remember, was many years before the Internet was widely used.

The word globalization is also older than most people think. It appeared, with more or less the same meaning as it has today, as early as the 1940s. It is true, though, that it wasn't until the second half of the 1980s that it became common, at first in the area of economics and business, and then in other academic fields. By the 1990s, it seemed as if everyone was talking about it.

We may now have reached a point when it is so much a part of our lives that we no longer think about it very much. If you tell a group of young business students that they're going to discuss globalization, the chances are that they won't see the point. Far from being a new idea, it now simply describes the way things are.

أسئلة خارجية

1-Answer the questions.

1- By whom was the term 'global village' first popularized ? and when?

.....

2- What is the role of communication technology according to Marshal's description?

.....

3- When did the term 'globalization' become common?

.....

4- What fields was the term 'globalization' used first ?

.....

5- Why do we no longer think about globalization very much these days ?

.....

6- Why isn't globalization worth to discuss by young business students?

.....

Decide whether each of the following is True or False

1- The 'term global' village was first popularized in 1960.()

2- New technology made people communicate with each other easily.()

3- Globalization has appeared since the internet was widely used. ()

4- The internet appeared before communication technology. ()

5- Globalization became common as early as 1940s. ()

6- The word 'globalization' is a modern word. ()

7- In 1940s , the word globalization had nearly the same meaning as it has today. ()

8- By the 1990s, globalization was known to most people. ()

9- Nowadays, globalization becomes definitely a part of our live. ()

10- For young business students, globalisation becomes a new idea to discuss . ()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Choose the correct meaning for these words and phrases from the text.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1- term (line 1) | a- name for an idea
b- period of time |
| 2- transforming(line 2) | a- taking from one place to another
b- completely changing |
| 3- widely(line5) | a- not exactly
b- commonly, often |
| 4- the chances are(line 13) | a- it is likely
b- there are opportunities |
| 5- see the point (line 13) | a- understand the idea
b- know the purpose |
| 6- Far from(line 13) | a- Instead of
b- A long distance from |

2- Use the words and phrases in Part 1 to complete the sentences.

transforming, far from, see the point, widely, term, the chances are

- 1- We'll never succeed, so I don't..... of continuing.
- 2- He left home an hour ago, so..... that he'll be here soon.
- 3- She's a popular singer in her own country, but notknown outside it.
- 4- A lot of money was spent on..... the land into a children's play area.
- 5- criticising his ideas, I strongly agree with most of them.
- 6- He may use a different..... to describe it, but he's really talking about the same thing as other writers.

3- 'The term global village was first **popularized** in the early 1960s.' The suffix *-ize* (or *-ise*) changes an adjective into a verb and adds a meaning. *To globalize (something)* is to become or to make something more international. What does the verb *popularize* mean?

4- Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write the phrase or sentence from the text that helped you to decide.

- 1- The writer seems to think Marshall McLuhan's idea was ahead of its time. (true/ false)
.....
- 2- The word *globalization* was widely used from the 1940s onward. (true/ false)
.....
- 3- Young business students often think globalization isn't worth discussing. (true/ false)
.....

Read the article. Then complete the tasks below.

There are some who question whether globalization is really something new. After all, they argue, if you look at what was happening in the 18th and 19th centuries, or even earlier, doesn't it seem very similar? Companies in Europe and North America, supported by their governments, were opening up the rest of the world, searching for cheap raw materials. They transported these back to their own factories and produced manufactured goods, then sold them at a huge profit. The world became linked by trade and business.

In a sense, this view is correct, but what it underestimates is the scale and speed of the changes that have taken place in the last thirty years or so. And the key role in these changes is that of computer technology, because it underlies all of them. Thanks to developments in digital technology, for example, it is now possible to move vast amounts of money around the world in seconds. Currency trading now goes on almost 24 hours a day, and it has been estimated that the amount of money traded has gone up by several thousand per cent in the last forty years. Decisions taken in a stock market in one country can have a disastrous effect on countries on the other side of the world, and entire national economies can be destroyed almost overnight.

What we are seeing today clearly *is* something different and new. It affects us all, and it relates not just to areas like trade, business and economics, but also to culture, entertainment, what we eat, how we communicate with each other and even how we see ourselves, our relationships and our lives.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions.

1- Why were companies in Europe and North America opening up the rest of the world ? By whom were they supported?

.....

2- Where did companies in Europe and North America transport the cheap raw materials? Why ?

.....

3- Why did the world become linked by trade and business?

.....

4- What underestimate trade and business ?

.....

5- What is the key role in the changes the passage mentioned and why ?

.....

6- Why is the computer technology important these days?

.....

7- What are the benefits of digital technology nowadays?

.....

8- Why do decisions taken in a stock market are dangerous?

.....

FOLLOW ME

9- How does globalization affect all of us?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

- 1- Some people look at globalization in the past as similar as nowadays. ()
- 2- Companies in Europe and North America, were opening up the rest of the world without any help. ()
- 3- Globalization is an extension for what was happening hundreds of years ago. ()
- 4- European companies sold their manufactured goods at cheap prizes. ()
- 5- The scale and changes that have taken place in the last 30 years were underestimated. ()
- 6- The developments in digital technology are important for us. ()
- 7- Nowadays, you can move amounts of money around the world fast and easily. ().
- 8- Decisions taken in a stock market in one country can destroy the world economy. ()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- '[They were] searching for cheap raw materials. They transported these back to their own factories and produced manufactured goods.'

Add these words to the table in the correct column . (One word can go in both columns.)

coal	paper	cotton	silver	plastic	glass	wood	goods
------	-------	--------	--------	---------	-------	------	-------

Raw materials	Manufactured goods
.....
.....

2- 'The world became **linked** by trade and business.'

'The **key** role is that of computer technology.'

1- **Link** and **key** are both normally used as nouns.

What kind of words are they used as in the text?

.....

2- In what way can trade link the world?

.....

3- If something is described as a **key** part / point / question, etc., is it just important or the most important thing?

.....

3- Find these words in the text. Then choose the correct meaning for each one.

- 1- underestimates (line 7)
 - a- gives too little importance to
 - b- falls below
- 2 - taken place (line 8)
 - a- been replaced
 - b- happened
- 3- vast (line 10)
 - a- unusual
 - b- very large
- 4- currency (line 11)
 - a- at the moment
 - b- money used by a particular country

FOLLOW ME

- 5- entire (line 14) a- whole
b- early

4- Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

underestimates, taken place, vast, currency, entire

- 1- They travelled for weeks through the..... desert.
- 2- I need to get some foreign..... before my long business trip.
- 3- He always..... how long it takes to finish the work.
- 4- My grandfather lived in the same village for his..... life.
- 5- A lot of changes have..... in the town since we moved here.

5- Answer the questions.

- 1- What makes recent changes different from what has happened before?
.....
- 2- Why is technology so important to these changes?
.....
- 3- What disadvantage of instant currency movement does the text mention?
.....
- 4- Why is globalization important for everyone?
.....

6- What do these words, highlighted in the text, refer to?

- 1- *even earlier* (line 2) [earlier than when?].....
- 2- *these* (line 5).....
- 3- *them* (line 6).....
- 4- *these changes* (line 8) [which changes?].....
- 5- *it* (line 9).....

7- Which sentence is the best summary of what the text says about globalization?

- a- Globalization is simply a continuation of what was already happening hundreds of years ago.
- b- Despite what some people argue, there are important differences between recent developments and what happened in the past.
- c- The main advantage of globalization is that it has made trade much easier and quicker

Read the continuation of the article. Which of the effects you discussed are mentioned?

If we look at culture in its widest sense, the spread of a global culture is clear. The range of consumer goods available in shops in most countries is getting wider and more international, and the same company names appear everywhere. The same big-name films are shown in the world's cinemas. It seems that young people in nearly every country are listening to Afro-American rap or hip-hop music (or a local variation of it). The nature of fame itself has become international: there are many places where people are more likely to recognise the face of Nelson Mandela than their own neighbours.

Perhaps the best example is in the area of food and drink. In most large cities, people can choose to eat not just in Indian, Italian and Chinese restaurants, but Thai, Arab or Caribbean ones too. Meanwhile, Coca Cola is drunk almost everywhere, and the global spread of American-style fast food seems impossible to stop. Every day, around 70 million people eat food from McDonald's, in over 100 countries. Economists even use something called the Big Mac index to compare the purchasing power of world economies.

Again, though, there are different views of this process. Some believe that, like the economic changes, these cultural changes are just a continuation of a process that began years ago. And among those who accept that we are seeing something new, there is disagreement about whether the developments are positive or negative. Are they a sign of increasing Americanisation, or is this a two-way exchange? Are traditional local cultures being killed by an international culture that is the same everywhere, or are they simply changing and adapting in a natural way?

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions.

- 1- How does the range of consumer goods available in shops in most countries ?
.....
- 2- Why do the same company names appear everywhere?
.....
- 3- Why do some big films become famous?
.....
- 4- What made Afro-American rap or hip-hop music known for youngs?
.....
- 5- Why do people recognise the face of Nelson Mandela than their own neighbours?.
.....
- 6- Why is it impossible to stop the spread of American-style fast food?
.....
- 7- What do economists use to compare the purchasing power of world economies.?
.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

- 1- The spread of a global culture is apparent.()
- 2- Food and drink are the fastest means to spread around the world.()
- 3- Coca cola is drunk just in America.()

FOLLOW ME

- 4- Cultural changes began and will continue in the future.()
- 5- The economic changes are the result of the cultural changes.()
- 6- Experts agree that the developments of globalisation are positive.()
- 7- Globalisation comes as a result of international culture.()
- 8- Local culture has stronger effect than the international culture.()

أسئلة الكتاب

١- Answer the questions.

- 1- What can now be bought in shops around the world?
.....
- 2- What does the example of Nelson Mandela show?
.....
- 3- What, it appears, cannot be prevented?
.....
- 4- Which phrase means 'the same thing happening as in the past'?
.....
- 5- What do people still argue about, even though they agree that globalization is different from what has happened before?
.....

Read two online reviews of *Globalization and its Discontents*. Then complete the tasks

With his background, Joseph Stiglitz is in a good position to explain how globalization works. You might expect him to be a supporter of the way the world has been going for the last forty years, but instead he is extremely critical.

This book is now over thirteen years old. The main reason why I've only given it a 4-star review is that I suppose there must be more up-to-date books out there, but if there are I haven't read them. And I'm not sure if they would be able to offer such a clear picture of how globalization is failing the world's poor, harming those it claims to be trying to help.

The story he tells is now a well-known one. In country after country, organisations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund lend money to governments on the condition that they 'reform' their economies. These so-called reforms always involve selling public services to private companies and opening up the economy to large multinational companies*. And, of course, these companies are based in the rich countries that have most of the power in the World Bank and IMF.

As I say, it's an old story, but Stiglitz's book is still worth reading for its inside knowledge and its very readable style, which makes it easy to read even for those of us who aren't economists.

I have to say I was rather disappointed by this book. The first two chapters are interesting enough, but after that it gets stuck in too much detail. If you don't know much about economics, you'll probably want to stop reading before your head starts hurting.

I carried on, hoping to read something about the cultural effects of globalization or the damage it's doing to the environment, but nothing appeared. The author seems to have forgotten the second part of his own title (the part that reads '... and its Discontents'). People all over the world feel so strongly that they take to the streets in protest against what globalization is doing to the world. Is that because they disagree with the economic theory behind it?

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions.

1- Why has the writer given Joseph's book a 4-star review?

.....

2- What picture does the writer want from other writers of globalization should talk about?

.....

3- On what condition do the world bank & the IMF lend money to governments ?

.....

FOLLOW ME

- 4- Explain how could the world bank & IMF reform the countries' economies from their point of view?
.....
- 5- Who support World Bank and IMF ?
.....
- 6- Why is Joseph against the policy of reforming the countries ?
.....
- 7- Why is Joseph's book still worth reading ?
.....
- 8- Who does globalization work in favour of?
.....
- 9- Why was the writer disappointed by Joseph's book ?
.....
- 10- What did the writer hope to read in Joseph's book ?
.....
- 11- From the writer's view what has Joseph forgotten to write
.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

- 1- Joseph stiglitz is one of the most famous supporters of Globalization. ()
- 2- The writer read the latest books about globalization. ()
- 3-From the writer's view , the other writers gave a clear picture of Globalization. ()
- 4- The writer is confident that globalization is failing the world's poor. ()
- 5- Joseph's book can be understood by most kind of readers. ()
- 6- The World Bank and IMF are controled by rich countries. ()
- 7- Multinational companies are the only winner in the end. ()
- 8- In Joseph's book chapter 3 & 4 could be easily understood by everyone. ()
- 9- Happiness was the feeling of all the people over the world of globalization . ()

أسئلة الكتاب

١- Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write the phrase or sentence from the text that helped you to decide.

- 1- The writer of the first review didn't give five stars because he knows there are better books available.
(T / F)
- 2- The first reviewer suggests that globalization works in favour of rich countries and large companies.
(T / F)
- 3- The first reviewer says that the book was written mainly for specialists in this subject.
(T / F)
- 4- The second reviewer suggests that the book's title is not a good one.
(T / F)
- 5- The reviewers agree that only other economists would fully understand the book.
(T / F)
- 6- Both reviewers seem to be against globalization.
(T / F)

2- Answer the questions.

1- The verb *reform* means to change something that is not working properly. Which two ways does the first reviewer use to suggest that this isn't the best way to describe the economic changes recommended by the World Bank and IMF?
.....
.....

2- In what way does Joseph Stiglitz have 'inside knowledge'?

FOLLOW ME

.....

3- What two areas does the second reviewer think are missing from the book?

.....

4- The second review ends with a question. What answer do you think the writer expects?

.....

vocabulary

1- Decide whether the words in the box are positive, negative or neutral (neither positive nor negative)?

modern, cheap, quick, old-fashioned, cold, strange clever, comfortable, slow, young, lazy, proud

Positive(+)	Neutral(?)	Negative(-)

2- Read the opinions about globalization. Which of the opinions are for(F) globalization? Which are against(A)?

- 1- Cheap imports from countries in Asia and other places harm local industries.....
- 2- One effect of globalization is that poorer countries are becoming richer.....
- 3- Thanks to the Internet, it's much easier now for new ideas to spread around the world
- 4- Large multinational companies work through factories in low-income countries where pay and working conditions are very bad
- 5- You get the same big names in shopping centres all over the world.
Local differences are disappearing
- 6- Globalization is making it very difficult for smaller national film industries to compete
- 7- It's great to be able to watch the latest Hollywood films on your tablet.....
- 8- The benefits of globalization tend to go to the richest people in any country, so the gap between rich and poor is getting wider
- 9- We can buy products in the shops from all over the world, and they're often very cheap
- 10- Transporting products all round the world is bad for the environment.....
- 11- Easier communication is bringing different cultures closer together,
which increases international understanding.....

3- Look at the examples. Then answer the questions below.

Examples

Of course, people enjoy being able to watch the latest Hollywood films.
However, globalisation is making it very difficult for smaller national film industries to compete.

The same big names appear in shopping centres all over the world, and local differences are disappearing. On the other hand, consumers like the chance to buy international products at cheap prices.

Unit 4

Money talks

Match the quotations with their meanings?

1- 'Money is the root of all evil.'	a- Nothing important happens without money.
2- 'Money talks.'	b- With money you can get people to do what you want.
3- 'Money makes the world go round.'	c- All bad things in the world come from money.
4- 'Money has never made man happy, nor will it. The more of it one has, the more one wants.'	

1- Which pair of quotations the box gives a positive view of money, and which two are negative?

.....

Read the first paragraph of one of the news stories.

A

In a speech yesterday, the chief of one of the country's biggest banks said he believed the high bonuses paid to senior bank staff were not excessive. 'If we want to attract highly experienced and qualified employees,' he said, 'we need to be able to offer them a competitive income. Otherwise, they will take their talents elsewhere.' He added that the introduction of a limit on bonuses paid to top bankers would not improve the position of poorer people in society.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions.

1- What did one of the country's biggest banks say about the high bonuses paid to senior bank staff in his speech yesterday ?

.....

2- How can banks attract highly experienced and qualified employees, according to the chief ?

.....

3- What will happen if we can't offer them a competitive income ?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False

1- Competitive income can attract highly experienced and qualified employees. ()

2- To limit on bonuses paid to top bankers would improve the position of poorer people in society.()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text.

(The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

1- All the workers were given extra payments when company profits went up

2- I don't mind paying a reasonable amount, but this is too much

3- All companies need to be able to be equal to or better than others

FOLLOW ME

- 4- You'd better take your bag with you. **If not**, someone might take it
- 5- This is just one of her many **special abilities**
- 6- If customers can't get what they want, they'll go **to another place**

B

The Finance Minister has said that the latest prediction for the future of the country's economy is 'extremely good news'. Reacting to the latest industrial production figures and the forecast of 1.5% growth in the coming year, he claimed that it was proof that government spending cuts were working. However, he said that more reductions were still needed

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions:

1- What is the 'extremely good news' according to the Finance Minister?

.....

2- What is the proof that government spending cuts were working?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False :

1- The latest prediction for the future of the country's economy is 'extremely positive'. ()

2- Spending cuts help to improve industrial production. ()

3- The government still needs to spending cuts. ()

C

A new study by the Foundation for Economic and Social Research (FESR) has produced evidence that the gap between the richest and poorest in society is still growing. According to the report, the richest 10% of the population now have incomes almost ten times higher than the poorest 10%. One of the report's authors added: 'It's a trend that shows no sign of stopping in the near future.'

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions.

1- How many time is the richest 10% of the population's income in the world higher than the poorest10?

.....

2- What did one of the report's authors add about this trend?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False

1- The gap between the richest and the poorest in society is stopped, according to FESR.()

2- Ten percent of the richest of the population's income are more than the poorest 10% all over the world. ()

3- The big gap between the richest and the poorest will stop in the near future. ()

D

Stock markets around the world suffered serious losses yesterday, causing fears that the global economy could be moving towards a new crisis. Experts said that there was no single reason for the fall in share prices. Rather, it seemed to be a reaction to the economic uncertainty caused by various recent events.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions.

1- What did stock markets around the world suffered from yesterday?

.....

2- What fears did the global economy suffer from yesterday?

.....

3- What did experts say about the fall in share prices?

.....

4- What do you think that various recent events may cause ?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False

1- Stock markets around the world yesterday gained great profits . ()

2- Serious losses will make the global economy gets better. ()

3- Experts said that there was many reasons for the fall in share prices. ()

4- It seemed nothing caused the economic uncertainty. ()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Look at all four news stories and headlines. Then complete the tasks below.

Match the pairs of synonyms.

fall, chief, gap, staff, evidence, reductions, forecast

1- proof

5- drop

2- employees.....

6- divide.....

3- prediction.....

7- boss.....

4- cuts.....

2- Decide whether the sentences are TRUE or FALSE. If there is not enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY.

1- The bank chief doesn't care about the problems of poorer people.

(TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY)

2- The FESR believes that the gap between rich and poor has reached its widest point.

(TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY)

3- The Finance Minister said that the government's aims hadn't been achieved yet.

(TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY)

4- The fall in share prices was caused by lack of confidence.

(TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY)

3- Complete the table with nouns from the stories. صفحة رقم ٦٤ في الكتاب المدرسي

Verb	Noun
react	
predict	
collect	
reflect	
introduce	
reduce	
produce	

Vocabulary

1- Complete the following sentences with the following nouns in the box.

reaction, prediction, introduction, reduction, production

- 1- My..... is that the company will make a profit next year.
- 2- Oil is used in the..... of plastic.
- 3- The..... to his speech has been generally positive.
- 4- You need to explain your aims in the..... to the essay.
- 5- There has been a big..... in the number of people who use desktop computers.

Read the article. Then complete the tasks

From cowries to contactless: a short history of money

1- On its own, money has little or no meaning. It only gains meaning when a group of people all accept that it has a certain value when used for the exchange of goods or services. To understand this, we need to look at what happened before money was invented.

2- In early societies, trade was carried out by bartering: the exchange of one thing or service for another. If one person had a bag of salt and another was good at making shoes, they could agree to exchange the salt for a pair of shoes. Firstly, they each had to want what the other person was offering, and secondly they had to agree that the two things were of equal value.

3- To solve this problem, people started to base their trade on items that nearly everyone wanted, like salt, chocolate or cows. Cowrie shells are a well-known example of this, and a step towards what we recognise as money, because they are easier to carry around than cows or bags of salt.

4- The Lydians, who lived in what is now Turkey, are thought to be the first people to use coins, over 2,500 years ago, although pieces of metal had been used for centuries before. The earliest paper money was probably in common use in China around the year 960.

5- In this form, money itself doesn't need to be made of something valuable; it is only important because of what it *represents*, or stands for. Until quite recently, for example, the British pound (£) was based on a promise that the bank would exchange it for one pound in weight (lb) of silver.

6- Nowadays, methods of exchange are moving away from real coins and notes that need to be carried around. First, there were cheques, which have now been more or less replaced by plastic credit or debit cards. One example is 'contactless' bracelets that you wear on your wrist and pass in front of a machine. Another is the growing popularity of 'bitcoins', a digital currency that can only be used on the Internet.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions.

1- How does money gain its meaning?

2- How was trade carried out in early societies?

3- What two conditions can be done to exchange the salt for a pair of shoes?

4- How did people start to base their trade to solve this problem?

5- Why were Cowries shells desirable?

6- Who used coins first?

7- What kind of money was probably in common use in China around the year 960.?

8- What is the importance of money if it doesn't need to be made of something valuable ?

9- What is money known as?

10- How can you prove that money is known as *representative money*, give an example?

11- How are methods of exchange moving away nowadays?

12- What were cheques replaced by?

13- What is the digital currency that can only be used on the Internet? And why its popularity is growing?

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False

1- Money certainly has a big meaning at present.()

2- Money becomes important when used for the exchange of goods or services.()

3- To make a good trade , goods or services should have an equal value.()

4- Salt, chocolate or cows were used to exchange goods.()

5- Cows or bags of salt were easier to carry than Cowries shells.()

6- It is thought pieces of metal had been used as money before 2,500 years.()

7- Some countries are making their own coins with disagreed values.()

8- Pieces of metal was probably in common use in China around the year 960. .()

9- Money itself needs to be made of something valuable.()

10- Cheques can be replaced instead of plastic credit or debit cards.()

11- 'Contactless' bracelets are alternative of money.()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Five sentences have been removed from the article. Write the missing sentences in the correct blanks.

A- It didn't have to be something that they needed, just something desirable.

FOLLOW ME

- B- But this only worked on two conditions.
- C- More recent developments have moved even further in this direction.
- D- This is why it is known as *representative money*.
- E- Other countries soon followed, making their own coins with agreed values.

2- Choose the best title for each paragraph.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| a- No value in the materials | paragraph |
| b- The beginning of money as we know it | paragraph |
| c- Towards unreality | paragraph |
| d- What is money? | Paragraph |
| e- Different examples of 'money' | paragraph |
| f- Before money | paragraph |

3- Choose the best way to continue the sentences. Circle A, B or C.

- 1- Bartering is described as
 - a- the earliest form of money.
 - b- only used by particular societies.
 - c- a trading system with certain problems.

- 2- Salt could be used as currency because
 - a- it was something most people wanted.
 - b- it could be found almost anywhere.
 - c- it was easy for people to carry around.

- 3- The main point that the text makes about paper money is that
 - a- it was first made in China.
 - b- it has no value as a material.
 - c- it is difficult to copy exactly.

- 4- The text suggests that the history of money is
 - a- an important subject for economists.
 - b- a series of steps away from real life.
 - c- the story of the development of early human societies.

Read the poem. Then answer the following questions:

Money
by W.H. Davies

When I had money, money, O!
I knew no joy till I went poor;
For many a false man as a friend
Came knocking all day at my door

Then felt I like a child that holds
A trumpet that he must not blow
Because a man is dead; I dared
Not speak to let this false world know.

Much have I thought of life, and seen
How poor men's hearts are ever light;
And how their wives do hum like bees
About their work from morn till night.

So, when I hear these poor ones laugh,
And see the rich ones coldly frown—
Poor men, think I, need not go up
So much as rich men should come down.

When I had money, money, O!
My many friends proved all untrue;
But now I have no money, O!
My friends are real, though very few.

أسئلة الكتاب

- 1- **Why does the poet describe the people who knock at his door as 'false'?**
 - a- They had chosen the wrong door by mistake.
 - b- They could not be trusted as real friends.
- 2- **In the second verse, he compares himself as a man with money to a child who has a trumpet that he isn't brave enough to blow. What is it that he felt he couldn't say?**
 - a- His 'friends' were not really friends at all
 - b- Someone he knew had died
- 3- **What do you think he means by saying that poor men don't need to 'go up', but rich men 'should come down'.**
 - a- It is unfair that some people have so much more than others.
 - b- It would be better if rich people had less money.
- 4- **Do you think the last line sounds**
 - a- happy?
 - b- sad?

5- Looking at the poem and the life of the poet, do you think his opinions were based on

- a- other people's experiences?
- b- the poet's own experience?

6-Look back at the poem " Money". Then answer the questions. صفحة ٦٣

1- Which opinions in the article are similar to those in the poem?

.....

2- What are the 'basic human needs' referred to in the second paragraph of the article?

.....

7- How would you say these lines in modern, conversational English?

1- For many a false man as a friend came knocking all day at my door.

2- Much have I thought of life.

3- Poor men, think I, need not go up.

Read the text

How much is enough?

....., rich people aren't happier than poor people....., this may seem to be a controversial statement to some, but there is enough evidence to be able to state this as a fact. Developments in biology and psychology now allow us to measure happiness more accurately than ever before, and the results are clear. Levels of stress and depression in the richer countries are rising, with people reporting less, not more, satisfaction with their lives.

A recent study in the UK shows that overall happiness peaked in the mid-1970s and has been declining ever since. The researchers reached the conclusion that over a certain level (about £20,000 per person), 'extra income is not associated with increased happiness'.once basic human needs have been met, there is simply no point in getting richer.

It seems that a lot of people have forgotten something that nearly everyone used to think was obvious: money and happiness are not the same thing. I hesitate to write this, because someone will say that I am romanticising poverty. I am not. But I have lived in poor countries, and it was impossible not to notice that people there smile and laugh more, socialise more easily and complain less than people in the richer nations.

....., I am not saying that poverty causes happiness, but there does seem to be a lot of evidence that wealth causes unhappiness. Why, then, do people still spend so much time and effort on getting richer, even when they already have far more than they could ever need? Various theories have been suggested., though, I am still unsure., I can't understand why anyone would need to buy another luxury car when they already have three or four. How many homes can you live in at any one time? The only explanation I can come up with is that it is a kind of addiction: when your life has been all about making money, that becomes your purpose, the reason you get up in the morning.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions:

1-What is the controversial statement to some?

2- What are the evidences that prove " the rich aren't happier than the poor " as a fact?

3- What allows us to measure happiness more accurately than ever before ?

4- How could you describe levels of stress and depression in the richer countries?

FOLLOW ME

5- What does the recent study in the UK show?

6- What conclusion did the researchers reach ?

7- What causes unhappiness according to many evidence ?

8- Why do some people need more than one car or house according to the writer?

9- How can you define 'fortune addiction' according to the writer?

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

- 1- The rich are always happier than the poor. ()
- 2- The results of measuring happiness more accurately is unclear. ()
- 3- People reporting less, not more, satisfaction with their lives are happier than others. ()
- 4- Happiness peaked in 1970 according to the recent study in the UK. ()
- 5- The study indicated that happiness is connected with income. ()
- 6- Money and happiness are different
- 7- The writer romanticises poverty strongly. ()
- 8- According to the writer, people in poor countries complain more than people in rich countries. ()
- 9- Obviously, the writer is saying that poverty causes happiness. ()
- 10- Nature of human beings leads them to greed. ()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Phrases 1–6 are used to introduce sentences and show the writer's attitude.

Match them with their meanings a–f. Then add the phrases to the text in the correct places.

1- To be honest,	a- Others may think differently.
2- Obviously,	b- This may not be true in all cases.
3- Admittedly,	c- Of course.
4- Put simply,	d- I'm telling the truth.
5- Personally,	e- This is the basic meaning.
6- Generally speaking,	f- I accept.

2- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text.

(The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

1- The price of oil reached its highest point two years ago, but then began to fall.

2- The number of people feeling satisfied with their lives is becoming less.

3- Poverty is often connected with lack of education.

4- Most people want to have friendly contact with others at some times in their lives.

5- Being rich is no guarantee that you will have a happy life.

6- There are various kinds of habits that are hard to stop, like shopping, computer games or eating chocolate.

Vocabulary

1-Complete the sentences with a general noun phrase using *the* + an adjective in the box.

deaf, homeless, confused, young, careless, blind

- 1- We are collecting money to provide guide dogs for.....
- 2- More houses are being built to help solve the problem of.....
- 3- Using social media as a way of communicating is most often used by.....
- 4- Using sign language is a way for..... to communicate.
- 5- This simple and clear book is the perfect guide for.....
- 6- Only..... are likely to make this mistake

2- Look at the example. Then answer the questions below.

Example
People in richer countries are reporting less, not more, satisfaction with their lives.

- 1- Would a lot of readers expect people in rich countries to be more satisfied or less?.....
- 2- Why does the writer use both *less* and its opposite *more* in the sentence?
A- to make the difference between the two clearer
B- to show that the reality may be surprising to some

3- Match the pairs of opposites in the boxes. Then use them to complete the sentences.

declining
the rich
poverty
happiness

depression
the poor
wealth
increasing

- 1- Far from creating greater....., money can actually cause.....
- 2- Perhaps it is..... rather than..... who need to change their lives.
- 3- In some countries, globalisation has created more....., not more.....
- 4- Instead of..... as we hoped, demand for the product is actually.....

4- Look at the example from the text in Period 4 (how much is enough). Then answer the questions below.

Example
*The researchers **reached** the conclusion that ... extra income is not associated with increased happiness.*

- 1- Which three of the nouns below can also follow the verb *reach*?
a- destination b- agreement c- friendship d- decision result

FOLLOW ME

2- Which one of these three uses the literal meaning of *reach*?.....

3 -Which two of the verb phrases below mean the same as *reach* and can also be used with the same nouns?

a- come to b-go towards c- arrive at

5- **Complete the sentences with verb phrases and nouns from the box, changing the form of the verb if necessary.**

reached / come to ... decision,	reach / arrive at ... destination,
reached / came to ... conclusion / decision,	reach / come to ... agreement ,

1- What time do you think we will..... our..... ?

2- Have you..... a about which car to choose?

3- The two sides talked for hours, but still couldn't..... an..... about the terms of the takeover.

4- After a lot of thinking about the essay question, I finally..... aabout what to write.

Unit 5

Winners and losers

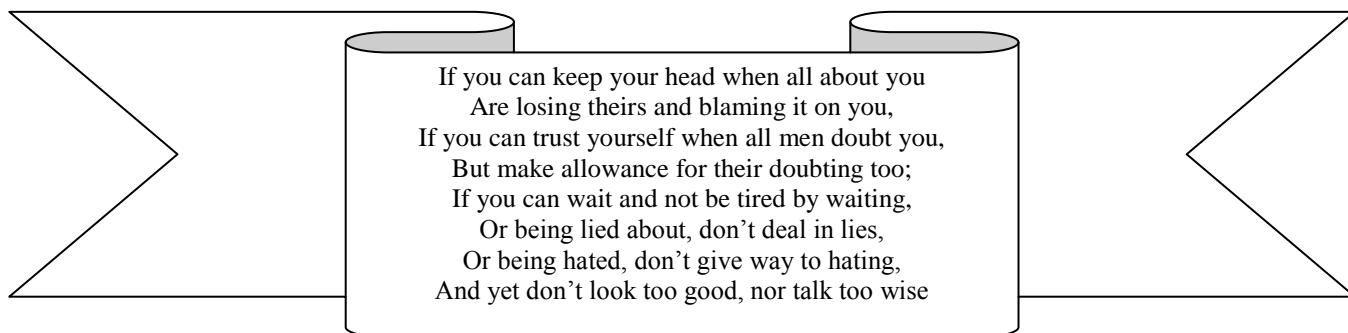
أسئلة الكتاب

1- Read the quotation. Then discuss the questions below :

**‘If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same ...’**

- 1- Impostors are people who pretend to be something they are not. What do you think the poet means by saying that triumph and disaster (or victory and defeat) are impostors?
.....
- 2- How could you respond to victory and defeat in the same way?
.....
- 3- What message do you think the quotation is trying to give to the tennis players who play on the Wimbledon Centre Court?
.....

Read this first verse of the poem *If*–.



أسئلة الكتاب

1- Then match the words and phrases with their meanings.

Words and phrases from the poem	meanings
1- keep your head	a- forgive
2- lose your head	b- not trust or believe
3- blame	c- get involved with
4- doubt	d- resist, reject
5- make allowance for	e- say a problem is someone's fault
6- deal in	f- panic
7- don't give way to	g- stay calm

- Read the two texts. Then answer the questions below.

TEXT A

This week, Rudyard Kipling's *If* has been chosen yet again by the British public as their favourite poem. Originally written as advice to Kipling's son about dealing with life and growing up to be a man, it has been an inspiration to thousands of people for over a century. Of course, some people dismiss its advice as old-fashioned, belonging to a time that has passed. But when it is loved by so many people, how can it be bad?

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions:

1- What is the favourite poem that has been chosen yet again by the British public this week?

2- Why was Rudyard Kipling's *If* originally written ?

3- Why did some people dismiss its advice?

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False

1- Rudyard Kipling's *If* has been the most favourite poem this week.()

2- The poem has been an inspiration to thousands of people for over 100 years.()

3- Some people loved it because it's old, but others not.()

4- The poem is hated by so many people.()

TEXT B

I'm sure I can't be the only person who gets annoyed every time Rudyard Kipling's *If* is announced as 'Britain's favourite poem'. I suppose people like it because of its simple rhythm and rhyming pattern. It may be easy to read, but do they ever try to apply its advice to real life? When you look at its recommendations closely, they really are a lot of outdated nonsense. Take for example the famous lines about treating triumph and disaster 'just the same'. What does it actually mean? Is Kipling suggesting that we stay calm and not show our feelings, whether we win or lose? Imagine a World Cup Final where all the players and fans just nodded their heads and said 'That was OK, but in the end it's only a game.' Would that be exciting?

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the questions:

1- Why do people love Rudyard Kipling's if poem?

2- How should we deal with triumph and disaster according to Kiplin?

3- Why is the writer angry of the famous lines about treating triumph and disaster 'just the same'?

4- How would football matches be like if players followed Kipling's advice?

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

1- The writer gets annoyed every time Rudyard Kipling's *If*. ()

2- The writer says its recommendations are outdated nonsense. ()

3- The poem is easy to understand ,but difficult to apply its advice to real life. ()

4- All people consider the poem ' if ' nonsensical. ()

5- To treat with ' triumph and disaster' the same would be exciting according to the writer. ()

6- We should respond to victory and defeat equally. ()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Which text

1- gives real-life examples to make a point? Text(A, B)

2- explains the purpose of the poem? Text(A, B)

3- examines the meaning of the poem? Text(A, B)

4- is most critical of the poem? Text(A, B)

2- Why was the poem written?

a- to help the poet's son grow up

b- as an inspiration to people

c- because the poet wanted to be popular

3- What does the writer of Text B suggest about people who like the poem?

a- They are annoying.

b- They don't understand real life.

c- They prefer easy poems.

4- What does the writer of Text B think football matches would be like if players followed Kipling's advice?

a- fairer

b- less exciting

c- more interesting

5- Find words in the texts that have these meanings.

1- something that makes you feel hopeful (Text A, paragraph 1)

FOLLOW ME

- 2- say that something is not worth considering (Text A, paragraph 2)
- 3- put into practice (Text B, paragraph 1)
- 4- pieces of advice (Text B, paragraph 1)
- 5- not useful any more (Text B, paragraph 1)
- 6- dealing with (Text B, paragraph 2)

6- Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. (Make any necessary changes.)

inspiration , outdated, dismiss, recommendations, treating, apply

- 1- We only saw the faults in the plan when we tried to..... it.
- 2- There is some truth in his argument. It's not easy to..... .
- 3- His brave struggle against illness is an..... to many people in the same situation.
- 4- Maybe we should try to look at this as an opportunity, instead of..... it as a problem.
- 5- Communications technology has made writing letters seem..... .
- 6- The..... in this report will help us to solve the problem.

7- Look at the examples. Then answer the questions below.

Examples

- Of course, some people dismiss it ..., but when it is loved by so many people, how can it be bad?
- It may be easy to read ..., but when you look at it closely, it really is a lot of outdated nonsense.

- 1- Which half of the sentence contains the point the writer wants to make?
- 2- What does Of course mean in the first example?
 - a- It is clear that ...
 - b- I accept that ...
- 3- What does may be easy mean in the second example?
 - a- I agree that it's easy
 - b- I'm not sure if it's easy

Read the poem.

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
(5) If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream – and not make dreams your master;
(10) If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
(15) Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
(20) And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

(25) If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings – nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
(30) With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And – which is more – you'll be a Man, my son!

أسئلة خارجية

Answer the following questions:

1- When should you keep your head and think clearly?

When people around you lose their sensibility and their ability to think clearly.

2- When should you trust yourself?

When all people around you doubt you.

3- What should you do with their doubts?

You should accept their doubts even though you don't agree with them.

4- What shouldn't you feel when you wait?

You shouldn't feel tired by waiting.

5- What shouldn't you do when you are lied about?

You shouldn't deal in lies.

6- How should you look?

You shouldn't look too good.

7- How should you talk?

You shouldn't talk too wise.

8- How should you deal with Triumph and Disaster?

You should deal with them the same.

9- What should you bear to hear?

You should bear to hear the truth.

10- What do knaves do with truth?

They twisted truth.

11- Why do knaves twist truth?

To make a trap for fools. To make stupid people believe them.

12- What should you do when you lose?

You should start again at your beginnings and never breathe a word about your loss.

13- What should you do with your heart, feeling and strength?

You should control them to serve your turn.

14- What should you keep when you talk with crowds?

You should keep your virtue and honesty.

15- What should you remember when you walk with kings?

You should remember the common touch, and keep the ability to communicate with ordinary people.

16- What should you do with the unforgiving minutes?

You have to fill your time with good and useful things.

Choose the correct answer:

1- 'keep your head' means:

a) remain selfish b) remain proud c) remain sensible

2- You should men doubting.

a) refuse b) accept c) deny

3- When you are lied about, you should deal in

FOLLOW ME

- a) lies b) truth c) doubt
4- When you are hated, you should others
a) hate b) ignore c) forgive
5- You should deal with Triumph and Disaster
a) differently b) equally c) unequally
6- Truth is twisted by people
a) honest b) dishonest c) careful
7- You should keep your When you talk with crowds.
a) honesty b) ideas c) information
8- You shouldn't be tired when you are
a) thinking b) waiting c) speaking

Complete:

- 1- You should keep your head when people around you lose their sensibility
2- You should trust yourself when all people around you doubt you
3- You shouldn't feel tired by waiting
4- Knaves twist truth to make a trap for fools or to make stupid people believe them
5- When you lose, you should start again at your beginnings and never breathe a word about your loss
6- You should control your heart, feeling and strength to serve your turn
7- When you talk with crowds, you should keep your virtues

True or False:

- 1- The poet advises you to accept blame and doubts from people. (T)
2- The poet encourages you to trust others and not to trust yourself. (F)
3- The poet asks you to stop waiting when you feel tired. (F)
4- The poet encourages you to say the truth though, other people treat in lies. (T)
5- The poet advises you to deal with Triumph and Disasters the same. (T)
6- The poet advises you to deal with Triumph and Disasters differently. (F)
7- Knaves twist truth. (T)
8- The poet advises you to keep watching broken things in your life. (F)
9- You should start from the beginning when you lose. (T)
10- You should control your heart and feelings to serve only other people. (F)
11- You should keep honest when you talk with crowds. (T)
12- The poet encourages you not to deal with ordinary people when you walk with kings. (F)
13- The poet encourages you to love your friends too much. (F)

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Study the rhyming pattern.

1- Read the first four lines of the poem aloud. Notice which words at the end of the lines sound the same.

2- Underline all the rhyming words.

3- The rhyming pattern of the first verse is sometimes described as A B A B C D C D. Can you see why?
Does this rhyming pattern also continue in the other verses?

2- Find the lines that give the following advice. (The pieces of advice are in the same order as in the poem.)

- 1- Keep calm, don't panic. Line.....
2- Don't be impatient. Line.....
3- Don't give up when things go wrong. Line.....

FOLLOW ME

- 4- Don't be afraid of taking risks. Line.....
- 5- Don't complain about your problems. Line.....
- 6- Be determined and keep trying. Lines.....
- 7- Treat all people the same way. Lines.....
- 8- Don't waste your time. Lines.....

- **Read the text. Then answer the question:**

Whenever I see Hollywood films or read those 'self-help' books that say you can achieve anything if you want it enough, I recall a story I read in Nick Hornby's book Fever Pitch. It's about a young footballer in the late 1980s (I don't know his name, and that's partly the point of the story, because not many people do). Hornby imagines how his career developed.

In his school team, he was obviously far better than any of his teammates. Later, in his local team, it would have been the same story – still much better than everyone else. He was then picked for a famous First Division team, and even here it doesn't end, because, as Hornby points out, most members of First Division youth teams never get any further.

But this one did. He even got into the England Under 21 team, and everyone agreed that he had the potential to be one of the best young footballers in the country. But Hornby remembers seeing him play in a vital semi-final around that time, when it was clear to everyone watching that he simply couldn't keep up with the top players.

He stayed in football for another four years. He ended up moving to smaller and smaller clubs, and then disappeared. As Hornby says, this man 'clearly had more talent than nearly everyone of his generation (the rest of us can only dream about having his kind of skill) and it still wasn't quite enough'.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

- 1- What can we achieve from reading 'self-help' books ?
.....
- 2-What does the writer recall Whenever he see Hollywood films or read those 'self-help' books ?
.....
- 3-What does Nick Hornby's book Fever Pitch talk about?
.....
- 4-Why is the player's name which wasn't known, partly the point of the story?
.....
- 5-Why was the player chosen for First Division team ?
.....
- 6-How did the player develop after moving to First Division youth teams?
.....

FOLLOW ME

7-What did everyone in England agree about this player ?

8-What was clear to everyone watching the young footballer play in a vital semi-final?

9-Why couldn't he keep up with the top players?

10-What happened to the young footballer at the end of the story ?

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

1-Self-help' books say you can't achieve anything if you want it enough.()

2-The writer knows the young footballer's name. ()

3-He was the best player in his teammates.()

4-The player wasn't chosen to play for a famous First Division team.()

5-The player is the only one who got further in his team.()

6-The player didn't get into the England Under 21 team.()

7-The player was the best one in the semi-final match.()

8-The player stayed in football for another fourteen years.()

9-The player ended up moving to bigger and bigger clubs.()

10-The player had more talent than nearly everyone of his generation. ()

11-His talent was enough to be the best player in the UK .()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Decide whether the statements below are TRUE or FALSE according to the text.

If there isn't enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY.

1- The writer suggests that Hollywood films give an unrealistic view of success.

(TRUE, FALSE, DOESN'T SAY)

2- Nick Hornby's book is about football.

(TRUE, FALSE, DOESN'T SAY)

3- The player is remembered by many football fans today.

(TRUE, FALSE, DOESN'T SAY)

4- Most players in the youth teams of big football clubs don't succeed.

(TRUE, FALSE, DOESN'T SAY)

5- The young player only played one match for a First Division team.

(TRUE, FALSE, DOESN'T SAY)

6- Nick Hornby concludes that the player wasn't very good after all.

(TRUE, FALSE, DOESN'T SAY)

2- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the text.

(The words and phrases are in the same order as in the text.)

1- Every time I think the work is finished, I find something else to do.....

2- You have to work hard if you want to get success.....

3- Can you remember the title of that book he mentioned?.....

4- Which one have you chosen?.....

5- It's very good for a first book and the writer shows great possibilities for the future.....

6- It's very important to have a plan if you want to succeed.....

7- To reach the top in any field, you need to have a lot of natural ability.....

3- The following words, highlighted in the text, all refer back to something in the same sentence or the sentence before. What do they refer to?

1- It (line 3):.....

2- do (line 4):.....

3- his (line6):.....

4- did ((line 12):.....

FOLLOW ME

5- the country (line 13):.....

6- it (line 19):.....

Fever Pitch

Read what Hornby himself says about what we can learn from the story.

by Nick Hornby

The lesson that Nick Hornby draws from his story is that one of the great things about sport is what he calls its 'cruel clarity'.

There are a lot of people who manage to make careers in acting, writing or music without having huge talent, but in sport it quickly becomes obvious if you're not good enough. For example, the professional 100-metre runner who isn't particularly good at it just doesn't exist. The young footballer in Hornby's story clearly knew he was good. He tried his hardest, he was determined, he had opportunities, but in the end he didn't make it.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

1- What lesson does Hornby draw from his story?

.....

2- What is the difference between sport and other hobbies ?

.....

3- Why didn't the young footballer succeed in Hornby's story ?

.....

سؤال الكتاب

1- Which is the best summary of Hornby's conclusion?

A- You need to be really good to succeed in sport, the arts or writing.

B- In sport, just having skill is not enough. You have to try hard as well.

C- If a sports person is not quite good enough, it will become clear in the end.

Vocabulary

1- Look at the examples. Then answer the question below.

Examples

*He simply couldn't **keep up** with the top players.*

*He **ended up** moving to smaller and smaller clubs.*

Which phrasal verb suggests these ideas?

- 1- a final result..... 2- staying at the same level or speed.....

2- Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box + up. (Change the form of the verb if necessary.)

give, end, keep, clear, grow, take

- 1- I've recently..... running. It's really helping me to stay fi.
- 2- Don't now. One last try might be enough to do it.
- 3- If you don't take this chance now, you'll..... regretting it later.
- 4 - You can do it in the kitchen as long as you..... the mess when you fiish.
- 5 - Slow down! I can't.....
- 6 - My daughter wants to be a doctor when she.....

3- Match the phrasal verbs in the box with their meanings.

Phrasal verbs	Meaning
1- become an adult	a- give up
2- start a new hobby or sport	b- end up
3- make something tidy again	c- keep up
4- stop trying	d- clear up
5- go at same speed	e- grow up
6- finally be or do something	f- take up

4- Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- 1- Most very young animals are not able to feed.....
- 2- She has a habit of talking to..... when she's on her own.
- 3- We need to keep telling..... that we can win.
- 4- It wasn't a present. I bought it.....
- 5- Help..... to the food, everyone.

5- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.

read, hear, write, dream, think, complain

- 1- You're very quiet. What..... you about?
- 2- This is a really good restaurant. I..... about it from a friend.
- 3- Several people about the article. They said it had a lot of mistakes.
- 4- In his articles, he usually..... about travelling abroad.
- 5- I've never studied the subject, but I..... a lot about it in books.
- 6- The rest of us can only about having his kind of skill.

Unit six

Past history?

Read the two texts about similar events. Then complete the tasks below:

Text A

As it turned out, the cease-fire didn't last, and before long the bombing and shooting began again, worse than before. Our position was becoming very difficult. It was dangerous to go out to the shops or visit friends and family, and at night we couldn't sleep. During the daytime, though, I remember I would go out with other boys collecting used bullets and pretending to be soldiers. We were making the best of a bad situation, as children often do.

أسئلة خارجية

Answer the following questions

1- Why was it dangerous to go out to shops or visit friends?

.....

2- What did the writer use to do during the daytime?

.....

3- How could the writer collect used bullets?

.....

Text B

In April 1948, the year after the fall of Haifa, Zionist gangs attacked and occupied the western areas of Jerusalem. Some families had already escaped, and those that remained did not have the weapons or leadership to offer organised resistance and defend their homes. In theory, British Mandate forces were there to protect them, but unfortunately they didn't intervene. Many Palestinian families were forced into exile as a result.

أسئلة خارجية

Answer the following questions

FOLLOW ME

1- What did Zionist gangs attack and occupied in 1948?

2- What happened to Palestinians families after Zionist gangs attack ?

3- What did British Mandate forces have to do for Palestinians families ?

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Answer the following questions

1- Discuss the main difference(s) between the two texts.

2- Which phrasal verb at the beginning of Text A suggests that things didn't happen as expected?

3- '... the cease-fire didn't last, and before long the bombing and shooting began again ...'

1- A cease-fire is

a- the final end to a war or battle.

b- an agreement to stop fighting for a time.

2- The phrase before long means

a- soon afterwards.

b- much later

4- 'I remember I would go out with other boys' In this sentence, the modal verb would means the same as

a- used to.

b- wanted to

5-

a- Which phrase in Text B suggests an intended idea that didn't actually happen?

b- Do you know a similar phrase that means the opposite of this one?

6- '... they failed to intervene ...' The verb intervene means

a- to have a personal interest in the result.

b- to put yourself between two competing sides.

vocabulary

1- The words and phrases below are all connected with ways of telling what happened in the past.

Match them with their meanings.

Words and phrases	Meanings
1- first person	a- story of someone else's life
2- third person	b- I / me or we / us
3- biography	c- from a personal point of view
4- autobiography	d- story by someone who saw what happened
5- memoir	e- story of the writer's life
6- objective (adjective)	f- telling a story
7- subjective (adjective)	g- personal recording of memories
8- eye-witness account	h- he / she / him / her or they / them
9- narrative (noun or adjective)	i- not including personal opinions

4- Arrange the words and phrases from the box two lists.

- 1- first person
- 2- third person
- 3- biography
- 4- autobiography
- 5- memoir
- 6- objective
- 7- subjective
- 8- eye-witness account
- 9- narrative

first person narrative

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

third person narrative

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

5- Answer the following question.

If you want to know what happened in the past, what are the advantages of these three types of text?

1- a memoir or autobiography looking back at the events

.....

2- an objective historical study

.....

3- an eye-witness account written or recorded at the time

.....

Read the text . Then answer the questions.

1- What period is the text about?.....

2- Where was the writer living?.....

It's estimated that, as a result of the Nakba, over 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their homes in 1948 and 1949 (about 80% of the original population), with more to follow. Today, there are more Palestinians living abroad than in Palestine itself, mostly in Jordan or other Arab states but also in the USA, Europe and other non-Arab countries.

At the time, I don't think we completely realised the full scale of this Diaspora, but I do remember our home in New York became a meeting place for many displaced Palestinians, mostly young men. My aunt would cook them Palestinian food and it became a 'home from home' for them. In return, they would have to suffer her insistent questioning about their backgrounds. What town or village were they from? Who were their relatives?

These kinds of questions have always been part of normal conversation among Palestinians, but I now realise the deeper importance that they had after 1948. It was a way to reassure ourselves that these places had not disappeared, as if simply by naming them they could be preserved in reality. The constant discussions about people's origins and backgrounds were a way of returning to their homeland, at least in imagination.

What people sometimes forget is that for us, the idea of return was a very real one. 'It's our home,' people would say, 'so how is it possible that we won't be going back soon? Surely the rest of the world can see how unfairly we've been treated. and won't allow it to continue.'

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

1- How many palestinians were forced to leave their homes in 1948 and 1949?

.....

2-Where did Palestinians leave after the Nakba?

.....

3- How did the writer's home become in New York after the diaspora?

.....

4- What would the displaced palestinians have to suffer in the writer's home?

.....

5- What does the writer realise about their backgrounds?

.....

6-What is the importance of the insistent questioning about their backgrounds?

.....

7-What was the purpose of the constant discussions about people's origins and backgrounds?

.....

8- What do people sometimes forget?

.....

FOLLOW ME

9- What does the writer want from the rest of the world to see about the palestinians ?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

- 1- About 20 percent of Palestine's original population remained at homeland after the *Nakba* . ()
- 2- Palestinians who lives in Palestine are more than the displaced. ()
- 3- The writer realized the full scale of this Diaspora. ()
- 4- Most of the displaced Palestinians who were meeting at that home were old men. ()
- 5- The writer's aunt cooked them Palestinian food. ()
- 6- Palestinians always forget the idea of return to their homeland. ()
- 7- The rest of the world can see how fairly we've been treated. ()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

- 1- He explained the real size of the problem we were facing.....
- 2- As a result of the disaster, thousands of people have been forced to leave their homes.....
- 3- It's hard to refuse her because she's very unlikely to give up or take no for an answer.....
- 4- The President tried his best to make people stop worrying about the situation.....
- 5- People think we have continuous and endless sunshine here, but it does rain sometimes.....

2- Answer the questions.

- 1- '... over 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their home ... with **more** to follow.'
What does more refer to?
.....
- 2- '... it became a "**home from home**" for them.' What does the writer mean by home from home?
.....
- 3- '... about people's **origins** and **backgrounds** ...' What is the difference between the meaning of origin and background?
.....
- 4- '... the deeper importance that **they** had after 1948.' What does they refer to?
.....

3- Answer the following questions.

- 1- Why does the writer begin by giving facts and numbers?
.....
- 2- Roughly what period in history does the text look back to?
.....
- 3- Why didn't the writer and his family realise at the time how large the Diaspora was?
.....
- 4- Why are names and backgrounds especially important at this time?
.....

4- 'Surely the rest of the world can see how unfairly we've been treated, and won't allow it to continue.'

- 1- Looking back and knowing what happened later in the 1950s, 60s and 70s, how does this view of the situation now sound?
 - a- sad?
 - b- foolish?
 - c- moving?
- 2- Do you think the writer intends it to sound this way? Why?

Read the first part of the article . Then answer the questions:

1- What do real bridges do?

2- What kind of bridges is the title referring to?

Building bridges to the world

After the 1948 disaster, over 700,000 Palestinians lost everything and were forced into a Diaspora that spread round the planet. For many years afterwards, the Palestinian cause received little attention or understanding from the world. That changed dramatically in 1974, when the late national leader, President Yassir Arafat, stepped onto the world's political stage to speak to the United Nations. His famous words rang out: 'Today, I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand.'

This landmark speech showed the world two things: first that the Palestinian cause could not be forgotten, and secondly that there really could be a peaceful way forward. Arafat's words also affected Palestinians deeply. They made many realise that it was necessary to build bridges between Palestine and the West. This was the way to create international understanding and, one day, a free and independent Palestine.

The years since the national leader President Arafat's speech to the UN have not been easy, and there have been many setbacks. Yet there are also reasons for optimism. In recent years, as a result of the continuous diplomatic struggle of the present Palestinian leadership, under their representative President Mahmoud Abbas, more and more countries have officially recognised Palestine as an independent state, and in 2012 the United Nations General Assembly voted to upgrade the status of the Palestinians to that of a 'non-member observer state'. There is hope that at last, thanks to the efforts of Palestinians around the world, the tide has finally turned.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

1- What happened after 1948 catastrophe and what followed the Palestinian Diaspora?

2- What happened in the 1970s to make the world start thinking more seriously about the Palestinian situation?

3- What two possibilities for the future did the Palestinian national leader offer?

4- What did Arafat's speech show the world?

5- What did the Palestinians face after the national leader President Arafat's speech to the UN?

FOLLOW ME

6- Why are there still reasons for optimism to the Palestinians ?

.....

7- What made many countries officially recognise Palestine as an independent state?

.....

8- What did the UN General Assembly vote for Palestinians in 2012?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following sentences are true or false:

- 1- The Palestinian issue was the center of the world's interest 1948.()
- 2- Hundreds of thousands of palestinians were forced into a Diaspora after the 1948 disaster.()
- 3- The Palestinian issue received a big attention from the world after the 1948 disaster.()
- 4- In 1974, Arafat spoke to the security council.()
- 5- The olive branch represents peace.()
- 6- The freedom fighter's gun represents war.()
- 7- Arafat's speech showed the world that there really could be a progress way forward.()
- 8- Arafat's words had an influence on Palestinians.()
- 9- Palestinians knew that they had to establish relationships between Palestine and the West. ()
- 10- Creating international understanding could make Palestine free and independent .()
- 11- Palestinians have been exposed to many setbacks after Arafat's speech in 1974.()
- 12- Not so many countries have officially recognized Palestine as an independent state.()
- 13- In 2012, the UN General Assembly voted to upgrade the status of Palestine as an independent state.()
- 14- Despite the efforts of Palestinians around the world, the tide is still.()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Match the words and phrases from the text with their meanings.

Words and phrases from the text	meanings
1- cause	a- position
2- late	b- raise to a higher or better level
3- rang out	c- an idea people support or fight for
4- setbacks	d- be heard strongly and clearly
5- diplomatic	e- no longer living
6- struggle	f- connected with high-level discussions
7- representative	g- a fight or a difficult task
8- upgrade	h- problems that stop progress
9- status	i- person speaking or acting for others

2- Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

setbacks, diplomatic, struggle, cause, upgrade

- 1- He argued for a..... solution to the problem rather than a military one.
- 2 -It will be a long..... with many..... , but we will succeed in the end.
- 3- I need to..... my computer to a better model.
- 4- We need to..... bring our to the world's attention and get them to support it.

3- Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

late, rang out, representative, status

FOLLOW ME

- 1- She wrote the book in memory of her..... husband.
- 2- They are sending a..... to the discussions to make their opinions known.
- 3- As a Professor, she has a high..... at the university.
- 4- The noise of a shot suddenly..... , making us all jump.

4- What do these words, highlighted in the text, refer to?

- 1- That (line 3).....
- 2- They (line 9).....
- 3- This (line 10).....

5- Say what these dates refer to.

- 1948:** the year when.....
- 1974:** the year when.....
- 2012:** the year when.....

6- Answer the questions.

- 1- What is the symbolic meaning of the olive branch and gun that President Arafat said he was holding?
.....
- 2- What choice was he offering to the world?
.....
- 3- What did he mean when he said ‘Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand’?
.....
- 4- How did the speech change the way many Palestinians thought about their relationship with the rest of the world?
.....

Read the second part of the article . Then answer the questions:

Along with President Arafat, other prominent representatives of this Palestinian generation in exile played a vital role in bringing the cause to the world's attention. One of these was the great writer and academic Edward Said, originally from Jerusalem, who fought with all the strength of his great mind for freedom, equality and justice in general, and for the future of Palestine in particular. On his death, the poet Mahmoud Darwish, himself an important and well-known international figure, wrote: 'I cannot say goodbye to Edward Said, so present is he among and within us, and so alive around the world.'

Another great Palestinian intellectual was Hisham Sharabi (1927–2005), originally from Jaffa, and later an important professor at Georgetown University near Washington. Like Said and other Palestinians, he worked all his life to improve western understanding of Arab and Palestinian issues. He was editor of the Journal of Palestine Studies, and wrote many books, including his famous Introduction to the Study of Arab Society (1975). He also became well known for his television appearances and his journalism, as well as creating the Arab-American Cultural Foundation, which builds American understanding of Arab and Islamic culture, and setting up the Jerusalem Fund, a foundation that provides scholarships for students from Palestine

Sharabi wrote about his 'bitterness and anger' when, in 1993, he returned to Jaffa, his home town, to make a documentary: 'As I stood there, I could hear people speaking Russian, probably recent immigrants from the old Soviet Union. They were full citizens in my country, and I was there only on a limited Israeli tourist visa.' However, he went on to say that the only way forward was a political compromise founded on justice and international law and UN Security Council resolutions. For him, this compromise had to include the Right of Return.

Sadly, none of these great Palestinians lived to see the end of the Diaspora. They did, however, inspire a new generation to follow in their footsteps. Motivated by love of country and highly educated, they have risen, often from poor beginnings, to importance and success across the arts and sciences. Today, they continue to build bridges of understanding that will one day carry the Palestinian nation home.

أسئلة خارجية

1- Answer the following questions:

1- What important ideas did Edward Saeed fight for through his writing?

2-What did Hisham Sharabi do to improve the western understanding of Arab and Palestinian issues?

3- What are the institutions that Sharabi established?

4- What is the role of the Arab-American Cultural Foundation?

5- How did sharabi become a well-known person?

a-.....

b-.....

FOLLOW ME

c.....

6- What was the aim of Hisham's visit to Jaffa?

7- Why did Sharabi feel bitterness and anger when he returned to Jaffa?

8- What does the compromise should be based on according to Sharabi's opinion?

9- What does the compromise should include according to Sharabi's opinion?

10- How could we continue to build bridges of understanding between Palestine and the west?

2- Decide whether each of the following sentences are true or false:

1-Arafat only played an important role in bringing the cause to the world's attention. ()

2-Edward Said struggled for freedom and equality. ()

3-Edward Said was a patriotic citizen. ()

4-The poet Mahmoud Darwish was shocked of Edward's death. ()

5-The poet Mahmoud Darwish consider that Edward still remains in our memory. ()

6-Hisham Sharabi was 78 when he died. ()

7-Sharabi and Said are originally from Palestine. ()

8-Sharabi and Said were great Palestinian intellectuals. ()

9-Georgetown University located in Washington. ()

10-Sharabi and Said built bridges between Palestine and the world. ()

11-Introduction to the Study of Arab Society (1975)was written by both Sharabi and Said . ()

12-Sharabi was famous because he was an artist. ()

13-Sharabi set up many institutions to support Palestine and the Islamic world. ()

14-Jerusalem Fund supported Palestinian students. ()

15-Sharabi was angry when he returned to Jaffa. ()

16-Sharabi went to Jaffa to make a play . ()

17-Sharabi came to his home town on a limited Israeli business visa. ()

18-In Jaffa, Sharabi heard people speaking Russian. ()

19-The people speaking Russian in Jaffa were refugees. ()

20-Sharabi started to call for a political compromise founded on justice and international law and UN Security Council resolutions. ()

21-This compromise had to exclude the *Right of Return*. ()

22-Arafat, Said and Sharabi were all Palestinian intellectuals. ()

23-None of Palestinians followed their goals. ()

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

1-He is a well known and important person in the country's history.....

2- When one side has all the advantages, there can be no fair balance.....

3- They are convinced of the fairness of their demands.....

4- He was both a politician and an intelligent, academic person.....

5- There are many problems that need to be discussed before we can reach a solution.

6 The government is trying to control the number of people coming from other places to live in the country.

7- I'm sure we can reach some kind of acceptance that not all demands will be achieved

8- My opinions are all based on the idea of human rights.....

FOLLOW ME

- 9 This book will **give good ideas** to anyone who wants to succeed in life.....
- 10- She was **encouraged to do something** by her wish to help other people.....
- 2- Explain in your own words why Mahmoud Darwish was unable to say goodbye to Edward Said.
.....
- 3- Say what non-academic work Hisham Sharabi did to help the Palestinian cause.
.....
- 4- What was the issue on which Sharabi refused to compromise?
.....
- 5- Say what these dates refer to.**
- 1927:** the year when.....
- 1975:** the year when.....
- 1993:** the year when.....

Vocabulary

1- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The government has spent a lot of money on **building bridges** to improve transport.
a- non-literal/ figurative b- a literal
- 2- Many realised that it was necessary to **build bridges** between Palestine and the West.
a- non-literal/ figurative b- a literal

2- Look at the sentences, which contain other figurative phrases related to the theme of this Unit. Explain the figurative meanings uses in the text.

- 1- 'Yassir Arafat **stepped onto the world's political stage.**'
Figurative expression means:.....
- 2- 'This **landmark** speech showed the world two things.'
Figurative expression means:.....
- 3- There is hope that **the tide has finally turned.**'
Figurative expression means:.....
- 4- 'They **played** a vital **role** in bringing the cause to the world's attention.'
Figurative expression means:.....
- 5- They inspired a new generation to **follow** in their **footsteps.**'
Figurative expression means:.....
- 3- Look at the sentences, which contain other figurative phrases related to the theme of this Unit. Explain the the literal and figurative meanings of the phrases.
- 1- 'We need to draw a line under everything that's happened so far and think about the future.'
Literal meaning:.....
Figurative meaning:.....
- 2- 'There's no point thinking about how things might have been different. You can't turn back the clock.'
Literal meaning:.....
Figurative meaning:.....

4- Complete the sentences with the figurative phrases from the box.

played a role,	turn back the clock,	tide has turned,
stepped onto the world's stage,	draw a line under	follow in ... footsteps,
landmark,		

- 1- He wants to..... his father's by becoming a Professor.
- 2- It's time to..... these events and decide what should happen next.
- 3- She wasn't the person involved in the discussions, but she definitely..... in making them successful.