

Anglais 1

Juillet 2023

Eating out

Many people enjoy the experience of going out to eat at a restaurant. It's enjoyable to eat one's favorite foods, or to try some entirely new food. Going out to a restaurant is also fun because it allows a change from the usual routine of eating at home. There are many different kinds of restaurants. One popular type of restaurant is the fast food, you must first wait in time at the front of the restaurant, and then order food from the counter. After paying, the food is quickly delivered, and you can enjoy your meal.

In most restaurant, you don't have to go to a counter to order your food. Instead, you are taken to a table soon after entering the restaurant. There, a waiter comes to give you a menu. You can choose your meal from the foods that are listed on the menu. After ordering, it takes some time to prepare your food. After a while, the waiter brings your meal to the table. When you are finished eating, the waiter brings the "bill" or "check". You then pay for the meal, and leave some extra money as a "tip" for the waiter.

In some other restaurants, the waiter does not bring the mill to your table. Instead, after you are taken to a table, you then go to a counter called a "buffet". There you can select different types of foods, such as salads, soups, meats, breads, vegetables and desserts...

English, listening Speaking: Level 1

I. Questions on the reading

A. Answer the questions below after reading the text carefully.

1. Why is it fun to go to a restaurant?

2. In which type of restaurant, you must first wait on line?

3. What does the waiter bring when you are finished eating?

B. Complete the following sentences with parts from the text.

1. In some other restaurant

2. _____
_____ to a counter to order your food.

II. Grammar section

A. Choose the correct answer in each list to complete.

1. Pepita _____ her sister from the US last week.

a. call b. called c. will call

2. Could you tell us _____?

a. where is the office
b. where does the office
c. where the office is
d. when is the office

3. My mother _____ her hair in the bathroom now.

a. washes b. is washing
c. washed d. washing

B. Use a pronoun replacing the underlined words.

1. Maria (_____) is studying with Peter in the living room.

2. Jenny and I (_____) where are the movies last night.

III. Vocabulary section

A. Circle the word that doesn't match with the others.

1. Train; rain; bus; car
2. Architect; teacher; pen; nurse

B. Write the contrary of the word below.

1. Long _____
2. Difficult _____

IV. Writing production

A. Complete with your own words.

1. The more I study, _____

2. Tanya is angry, so _____

B. Develop the following topic within 10 lines.

What do you like the most, eating at the restaurant or at home in family? Why?

The Internet

The Internet / the Net is a system connecting millions of computers worldwide. In order to go online, you must connect your computer to a modem (equipment that sends information along telephone lines to other computer). A popular use of the Internet is sending and receiving e-mail (letters or documents sent electronically) to or from people who are also connected to the Internet. At the present time, approximately 33% of the world population has accessibility to the Internet.

You can download documents and software programs on the Internet. The principal components of the Internet are the World Wide (www) and e-mail. With the passage of time, the Internet has become the most effective business tool in the contemporary world. It can be described as a global meeting place where people from every corner of the world can come simultaneously.

The Internet has been perhaps the most outstanding innovation in the field of communication in the history of mankind. As with every single innovation, Internet has its own advantages and disadvantages. But usually, greater magnitude of advantages outweighs his disadvantages.

Make a goal #2 / P. 74

I. Questions on the reading

A. Read the text carefully and answer.

1. Approximately how many of the world population has accessibility to the Internet?

2. What are the principal components of the Internet?

3. What is a modem?

B. Complete each incomplete sentence with the missing parts in the text.

1. With the passage of time, _____

 contemporary world.

2. But usually, greater _____

II. Grammar section

A. Put the verbs in the correct tense.

1. Last night uncle Peter (to visit) _____ us at home.
2. Next year I (to be) _____ in the secondary I.
3. Keep silent. Dad (to listen) _____ to music now.

B. Underline the correct word.

1. Billy has lived here (ago, for, since) 3 years.
2. Do you have (something, anything, nothing) to eat?

III. Vocabulary section

A. Complete with the correct words from the list.

pills – widower – symbol – punishment

1. A woman whose husband is dead _____
2. What parents do to children when they do something bad _____
3. What doctors give to sick people in order to make them get better _____

B. Give the derived noun of.

1. To drive _____
2. To sing _____

IV. Writing production

A. Complete with your own words.

1. If you don't study your lessons _____

2. I don't feel good today because _____

3. If you followed the course _____

B. Choose one of the following topics (Eight lines at least)

1. How can the Internet make life more pleasant?

If you were a millionaire, what would you do in order to help poor people?

Shopping in America

In America, just as in England, you see the same shop with the same boards and Windows in every town and village. Shopping however, is an art its own and you have to learn slowly where to buy various things. If you are hungry, go to the chemist's. A chemist's shop is called a drugstore in the United States: It is : national institution and a very good institution, at that. In the larger drugstore you may be able to get drugs: too, but their main business consists in selling pencils, Candy, toys, braces, belts, furniture and imitation jewelry. Every drugstore has a food center with high stools in front of it and there they Serve Various Juices, Coffee, Sundaes, Ice-cream, Sandwiches, Omelets and other egg dishes.

If you want Cigarettes, go to the grocer's; if you want to have your shoes cleaned, go to the barber; if you want a radio, go to a man's shop; if you want a Suitcase go to the chemist's.

Whatever you buy, it may be changed later for something in the same shop. This is a great pastime with the Arnerica, It is not unusual at all to see a lady bringing back a hat with a lot fruit on it and exchange it either for real fruit or a real hat.

You do not need to plan your shopping very carefully because you will find some shops stay open in New York all night.

For Side by side

I. Questions on the reading

A. Read the text carefully then answer the following questions.

1. What is still possible after buying about something you don't like?
2. What's particular in the larger drugstore ?
3. What is a chemist's shop ?

B. Complete each incomplete sentence with the missing parts from the text.

1. Shopping, however Various things
2. Whatever you buy, it may

II. Grammar section

A. Underline the correct word.

1. If you walked faster, you (*will be, would be, are*) on time.

2. Simon Speaks English fluently, (*so does Peter, so did Peter, nor Peter*).
3. I don't have (*Something, Nothing, Anything*) to say about it

B. Give the simple past tense of the following verbs.

1. To study
2. to sell

III. Vocabulary section

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

desk – home – suburbs – bike

1. They prefer to ride
2. It's time for me to go
3. Put the book on the

B. Give a suffix to the following words.

1. Product
2. Please

IV. Writing

A. Use your own expression to complete each incomplete sentence.

1. I cant see the board because
2. If my mother sent me enough money

B. Develop this question with your own expressions, (*eight lines at least*).

Describe a place you have visited.

Getting ready to go on vacation

It is the last term of school year and the students are getting ready to go on vacation. All students work very hard at school in order not to fail the final examinations. Students know that if they fail the tests. They will have to take the same tests before the beginning of school in September. That will give them a very hard time during the summer vacation.

Most of the students have already planned their vacation. Some of them will go to the states, whereas some of them will go to the countryside to breathe fresh air. Some of them realize that will be a better opportunity to learn something. They decide then to go a professional school during the vacation. Unfortunately some of them plan nothing to do for the vacation.

At last, people realize that the summer vacation is the opportunity to reach a goal that you have had in mind for years.

From learn and improve your English p.169

I. Questions on the reading

A. Read the text carefully then answer the following questions.

1. Why do students work hard at school?
2. Have all students already planned their vacation?
3. What happens when they fail their exams?

B. Complete each incomplete sentence with the missing parts from the text.

1. Unfortunately some of them
2. _____ hard time during the summer vacation.

II. Grammar section

A. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense.

1. Last night, I (to see) _____ a very nice film.
2. How old (to be) _____ you now?
3. Now, she (to write) _____ a letter.

B. Underline the correct word.

1. Nothing (can't, can) replace someone you truly love.
2. Marc is (lot, the hottest hotter) than Peter.

III. Vocabulary section

A. Give a suffix to the following verbs.

1. Power
2. interest

B. Arrange the words in correct order to have meaningful sentences.

1. Students / already / most / the / planned / vacation / of / have / their
2. Work / very / all / student / at / hard / school.
3. getting / are / students / the / to / on / go / ready
v a c a t i o n

IV. Writing

A. Use your own expression to complete each incomplete sentence.

1. Next week,
2. If I have money, I
3. thank you for

B. Choose one of the following topics. (Write eight lines at least)

1. What will be your profession?
2. Describe one of your best classmates?

Saved by music

This is the story of Legner Lacosta, one of the young musicians of the Simon Bolivar youth Orchestra.

At just 12, Legner was on the streets. Leaving school, his mother and step brothers, he started hanging out in a Caracas barrio beside the motorway.

By 13, Legner a crack habit and a 38 calibre gun and a regular role as a drug dealer and thief. At 15, the police caught and beat him, and he was sent to a young offenders' institute: 'I was bored and didn't want to do anything,' he says.

But one day he had his first meeting with a clarinet. 'I didn't know what it was. I was fascinated when I saw it. The director taught me the first four notes. I played those four notes all days'.

By 17, Legner was back at the detention centre bus this time in a smart polo shirt and trendy glasses, there to teach the clarinet. 'Music saved my life' he says. 'It helped me let out a lot of the anger inside. If music had not arrived, I wouldn't be here today'

He has now moved to Germany to continue his studies. Thousands of other under privileged kids across Venezuela have made a similar journey, thanks to El Sistema. By working hard on their instrument, they have found dignity and a reason for living.

New spring p.55

I. Questions on the reading

A. Read the text carefully then answer the following questions.

- 1. How was Legner at 12?
2. What appened to Legner when he was 15?
3. Where has he moved now?

B. Complete each incomplete sentence with the missing parts in the text.

- 1. By working hard on their instrument,
2. the first four notes.

II. Grammar section

- A. Underline the correct word in parentheses.
1. My parents have (give, gave, given) me a wonderful gift for my birthday.

- 2. He (can, ould, cans) get a better grade if he studied.
3. My friend and I (have - are - am) 15 years old?

B. Give the simple past tense of the following verbs.

- 1. To leave
2. To call

III. Vocabulary section

Complete the following chart.

Table with 3 columns: Verb, Adj., Noun. Row 1: 1., Respectful, Row 2: 2., Studious

IV. Writing

A. Use your own expresions to complete each incomplete sentence.

- 1. I don't feel good, because
2. If my father sent me enough money

B. Develop this topic in eight lines at least.

Write about a career you will choose after you finish high school? Explain why you are going to make that choice.

Talk about Daily Habits

I think the most terrible thing in life for my little brother is getting up in the morning. He is almost sick when my mother calls, "Samuel! It's Seven O'clock! Get up!

Samuel answers, "I'm coming!" And goes right back to sleep. I am not at all like my brother. I don't like to go to bed at night but! Don't mind getting up in the morning. I usually wake up before my mother calls me. I jump out of bed and go into bathroom to take a shower. I go dressed, brush my teeth, comb my hair, and get ready to go down stairs for breakfast as soon as my mother calls.

But no Samuel. He just sleeps. A military band in our bedroom could not wake him up. I call him and say, "Get up! Mom will be up here to pull you out of bed if you don't get up right now.

But he just sleeps. After calling a few more times my mother has to come upstairs and pull Samuel out of bed. He always says, I was going to get up in another minute. Really I was. I's that way everyday with my little brother. Perhaps someday he'll learn to get up on time, but I really don't think so.

I. Questions on the reading

A. Read the text carefully then answer.

- How does Samuel feel when his mother calls him in the morning?
- What does Samuel say when his mother pulls him out of bed?
- What does Samuel's brother do before his mother calls in the morning?

B. Complete the following incomplete sentences referring to the text.

- _____ could not wake him up.
- I usually _____ my mother calls me.

II. Grammar section

A. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense.

- He (to go) _____ to school everyday.
- I didn't (to understand) _____ you.
- They (to leave) _____ the house at 5 o'clock yesterday.

B. Follow the instructions.

Infinitive form	Past tense	Past participle
To leave		
		gone

III. Vocabulary section

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

A		B	
I want some water	1	a	I'm tired
I want to go to bed	2	b	Expensive
This clothes costs a lot of money	3	c	thirsty

A	1	2	3
B			

B. Give a suffix to the following words.

- Power
- Interest

IV. Writing

A. Use your own expressions to complete each complete sentence.

- If I mother sent me enough money.
- She usually combs
- A good friend.

B. Develop this topic with your own expressions (eight lines at least)

What will be your profession?Why?

Getting ready to go on vacation

It is the last term of school year and the students are ready to go on vacation. All the students work very hard at school in order not to fail the final examinations. Students know that if they fail the tests, they will have the same tests the beginning of school in September. That will give them a very hard time during the summer vacation.

Most of the students have already planned their vacation. Some of them will go to the states, whereas some of them will go to the countryside to breathe fresh air. Some of them realize it will be a better opportunity to learn, they decide then to go to a professional school during the vacation. Unfortunately some of them plan nothing to do for the vacation.

At last, people realize that the summer vacation is the best opportunity to reach a goal that you have had in mind for years.

Learn and improve your English

I. Questions on the reading

A. Read the text carefully then answer

1. What happens when the students fail their final examinations?

2. According to the text, mention at least three different things the students may be doing during their vacation.

3. Which season is the narrator talking about?

B. Complete with the missing words in the text.

1. Most of _____ vacation.
2. Unfortunately some _____

II. Grammar section

A. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct sentence.

1. You must _____ (to tell) me the truth.
2. I _____ (not/to see) her yesterday.
3. If I had enough money I _____ (to give) you some.

B. Underline the correct word.

1. I can't say (*nothing, anything, something*) about that.

2. The man (*who, whom, what*) wrote the book was rewarded.

III. Vocabulary section

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

Desk – home – suburbs

1. They prefer to live in the _____
2. It's time for me to go _____
3. Please don't put it on the _____

B. Give a prefix to indicate the opposite of following adjectives.

1. _____ expensive
2. _____ patient

IV. Writing

A. Use your own expressions to complete each incomplete sentences.

1. The secretary needs some papers to _____
2. I can't stay here because _____
3. A good neighbor is _____

B. Develop this topic with your own expressions (eight lines at least)

What would you like to do in the summer times?

Shopping in America

In America, just as in England, you see the same shops with the same boards and windows in every town and village.

Shopping however, is an art of its own and you have to learn slowly where to buy various things. If you are hungry, go to the chemist's. A chemist's shop is called a drugstore in the United States; it is a national institution and a very good institution, at that. In the larger drugstores you may be able to get drugs too, but their main business consists in selling pencils, candy, toys, braces, belts, furniture and imitation jewelry. Every drugstore has a food center with high stools in front of it and there they serve various juices, coffee, sundaes, ice cream, sandwiches, omelets and other egg dishes.

If you want cigarettes, go to the grocer's; if you want to have your shoes cleaned, go to the barber; if you want a radio, go to a man's shop; if you want a suitcase, go to the chemist's.

Whatever you buy, it may be changed later for something in the same shop. This is a great pastime with the American. It is not unusual at all to see a lady bringing back a hat with a lot fruit on it and exchange it either for real fruit or a real hat.

You do not need to plan your shopping very carefully because you will find some shops stay open in New York all night.

Stand out p.39 (2004)

I- QUESTION ON THE READING

A- Read the text carefully and answer.

1. What is still possible after buying about something you don't like?
2. What is particular in the larger drugstores?
3. What is a chemist's shop?

B- Referring to the text, complete the following incomplete sentences with the missing parts.

1. Shopping, however _____, various things.
2. It is not unusual bringing a hat

II- GRAMMAR SECTION

A. Underline the correct word.

1. If you walked faster, you (would be, will be, are) on time.
2. Dave speaks English fluently, (so does Garry, so did Garry, nor Garry).
3. I don't have (something, nothing, anything) to say about it.

B. Give the simple past tense of the following verbs.

1. To ride ...

2. To see ...

III- VOCABULARY

A- Match each word in column A to its definition in column B.

A		B	
Pregnancy	1	a	A beautiful three colored sign in the sky.
Failure	2	b	Someone who builds houses.
Rainbow	3	c	State of a woman having a foetus in her belly
		d	When you don't have a good result.

A	1	2	3
B			

B- Give the derived noun of

1. To win :
2. To erase:

IV- WRITING PRODUCTION.

A- Use your own expressions to complete each incomplete sentence.

1. I can't see the board because
2. If I had enough money
3. I was late yesterday because
4. Don't forget to see Charles before

B- Develop this question with your own expressions. (eight lines at least)

Describe a place you have visited.

A natural disaster

Matthew is the name of one of the most devastating hurricanes that ravaged the southern parts of Haiti, more precisely Jacmel, Grand'anse, Cayes and Nippes commonly called 'the great south', on October 2, 2016.

The damages caused by this hurricane will last for many years. The houses, the public institutions such as schools and churches were completely demolished and many people were killed and almost all the animals. These parts of Haiti called green parts of the country' because of their percentage of vegetable cover are now a desert and the trees are uprooted. There are almost no more trees. And these inhabitants lived in abundance alimentary. They produced enough to feed other people in other departments. Now they are hungry and have no house to live.

The needs are serious. The public services don't exist anymore. There isn't even drinking water. So people are exposed to disease.

The humanitarian services think that in the coming months, many people (adults, children) will be dying of hunger. They are calling for help.

I- Question On The Reading

A- Read the text carefully and answer the questions.

1. What do the humanitarian services think?
2. Mention the main departments that have been stricken Matthew.
3. Why do people call these regions 'green parts of the country'?

B. Referring to the text, complete each incomplete sentence with the missing parts.

1. and have to live.
2. The damages

II- GRAMMAR SECTION

A. Underline the correct word.

1. (How much, how many) water do you put in the container
2. Dad hasn't called me (since, for ago) three years.
3. You can't be successful without (working, to work, worked).

B. Change the following sentences into the negative form.

1. She wrote the letter
2. Paul is watching TV.

III- VOCABULARY

A. Match each word in column A to its synonym in column B.

A	
Attractive	1
Laborious	2
True	3

B	
a	Unbehevable
b	Believable
c	Charming
d	Hardworking

A	1	2	3
B			

B- Fill in the blank spaces with the words from the box.

Twins, unusual, bitter, forest

1. In the you see animals and trees.
2. Ted and Teddy are They were born in 2004.

IV. Writing

A. Use your own expressions to complete each incomplete sentence.

1. Look at the sky, there are lots of
2. I don't feel good because
3. I couldn't sleep well because
4. I you don't take a taxi

B. Develop this topic with your own expression (eight lines at least)

Talk about a place that you have visited.

He had to eat his words

Since food is important to everybody, people talk about it a lot; but did you know that you can use food words to say almost anything? Many English idioms use food words. For example, when something is easy to do, you can say “it is a piece of cake”. Or you can say; it’s like taking candy from a baby. Food idioms can tell about liking something or somebody very much. A proud mother points to her child and say, “she’s the apple of my eye”. Food idiom can also tell about not liking something. A lazy person says working is not my cup of tea.

Did you ever hear anyone say, I’ll take that with a grain of salt? He meant” I don’t really believe that” Another person say: “My friend is the salt of the earth”. She means “my friend is good and friendly and helpful”.

A lot of slang expressions use food words too. Bread is a slang expression for money. Very little money is chicken feed. When a person says painting is my bread and butter, she means “I paint to get the money to live”.

The most important person in a place can be top banana or the big cheese. A man of no importance is small potatoes.

Many English idioms and slang expressions use cooking words too. An angry person is burned up, boiling or steaming.

English for a changing world # 3

I– QUESTION ON THE READING

A– Read the text carefully and answer.

- To tell her pride in her daughter, what idiomatic expression can a mother say?
- When someone depends on doing something to live, if he’s a painter, what’s the idiomatic expression could he say? /10
- To express the easiness in doing something, what to say as an idiomatic expression?

B– Complete each incomplete sentence with the missing parts from the text.

- _____ , with a grain of salt?

- An angry person _____ or

II– GRAMMAR SECTION

a) Fill in the blanks with the correct question words.

What, when, why

- _____ is your birthday?
- _____ does she hate me?
- _____ is your last name?

b) Put the following verbs in the past tense.

- When I (to be) _____ a boy I used to go to the countryside.
- We (to see) _____ your mother yesterday.
- He (to write) _____ to his girlfriend now.

III– VOCABULARY

A– Give the opposite of the underlined words.

- Your sister is a tall girl
- Marc walks too fast

B– Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

Grandfather – nephew – uncle – daughter

- My mother’s brother is my _____
- My _____ is my father’s father.
- If Wilson is my brother, his son is my _____

IV– WRITING

A– Fill in the blanks with your own expressions.

- Last night I couldn’t sleep because.
- Nothing is more _____
- I we weren’t sick.

B– Choose one of following topics. (Eight lines at least)

- Summarize an interesting book you’ve read or movie you’ve seen. Explain.
- What will be your profession? Why?

Do you have an umbrella? Someone invented the umbrella about 4,000 years ago. People used umbrellas in Egypt, Assyria, Greece and China in ancient times. Nowadays, we use our umbrellas for protection from the rain. However, people first used umbrellas for protection from the sun. People in China were the first ones to use their umbrellas for rain. They put wax on paper umbrellas.

European women used umbrellas before European men used them. Jonas Hanway was the first man to carry one in England. He made people called the umbrellas a Hanway because of him.

We make umbrellas from many different things. The first ones were made of wood and cloth. Now many are made of plastic or other synthetic materials. Today umbrellas are easy to carry. They fold up into a small package. The umbrella is a great invention. Don't forget yours the next time it rains.

Cambridge

I- COMPREHENSION

A- Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What are many umbrellas made of today?
2. Who was the first man to use an umbrella in Europe?
3. What were the first umbrellas made of?
4. Who first used umbrellas for protection from the rain?

II- GRAMMAR

A- Fill in the chart with the correct form of the verb.

	Base form	Simple past.	Past participle
1	see		
2		ate	
3			bought
4	Leave		

B- Fill the blanks by using: *since, for, ago*

1. plane took off two hours The
2. We have lived in the same address. ten years
3. The patient has been in the room monday.

III- VOCABULARY

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

Waitresses, plumber, doctor, gardener

1. I'm Miguel Diaz. I'm a , I fix sinks and toilets.
2. Linda and I are We work in a restaurant.
3. Peter is from Guatemala. He is a He takes care of patients.

IV- WRITING

A- Use your own expressions to complete each incomplete sentence.

1. Late last night we
2. Don't you see that

B- Answer this question briefly.

1. What's your immediate need?
2. Develop this topic in eight lines at least.
Write about an invention that you really appreciate.

Internet

The internet (or the Net) is the name for the system that links computers all over the world. To use the net all you need is a personnel computer (P.C), a phone, a modem to connect the P.C to the telephone line, and a subscription to your local server.

As soon as you are connected, you can send and receive messages by e-mail, make new friends and get information on every subject you can imagine from countless sites on the World Wide Web (www), the name for the electronic site with over 20 million electronic pages of text, pictures and graphics.

Try surfing the Net: it is like using an encyclopedia index, but it's much more fun! First of all, look up the subject that interests you. You will get a list of the helpful web sites, the different "places" you can go to. Each site has an electronic address, called a link. Click on the link with your mouse and in a few seconds you will be connected to the site you have chosen.

In a few years time, millions of people will be linked to internet. We will be able, for example, to watch any television program or video whenever we like, and listen to all the songs that have ever been recorded.

Learn and improve your English

I- READING COMPREHENSION

I- Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. According to text, what is a little bit different between surfing the Net and using an encyclopedia.

2. Thanks to the Net, what one will be able to do?

3. How do you call the electronic address of each site?

4. How do you define the word "Internet"?

II. GRAMMAR

Underline the correct word.

1. Last year, we (*are visiting, visit, visited*) the garden.

2. The box is light. There is (*something, nothing, anything*) in it.
3. You can't be successful without (to work, working, worked)
4. Jeff has been sick (since, for, ago) three weeks.

III. VOCABULARY

Complete the following chart.

	Verb	Adj.	Noun
1		respectful	
2		Studios	
3	To internet		

IV- WRITING

A- Use your own expressions to complete each incomplete sentence.

1. I don't feel good, because
2. If my father sent me enough money

B- *Answer briefly this question.*

1. What is the best way to become a rich person?
2. Develop this topic with your own ideas. (Eight lines at least)

Explain in your own words, the way that the internet helps you.

Running

It's time to start running. Lots of people, young and old like it. It's quickly becoming one of our most popular pastimes. It's part of playing tag and hide-and-peek. Running is a wonderful form of exercise and a popular sport.

As an exercise, running helps to keep people in shape. "Keeping in shape" means staying healthy. More people are running to keep in shape now than ever before.

As a sport, it's exciting to do and beautiful to watch. It's also something you can do with a friend or by yourself.

Racing is a popular form of running. It's a sport in which people compete with one another. They compete to see who can run the fastest. Some races, called dashes, cover short distances. Other races, like marathons, cover long distances.

In a marathon, runners run more than twenty-six miles. Usually people like to run marathons in cool weather. Cool weather makes it easier for runners to run long distances. Marathons are held in many cities. They are a kind of friendly competition. Runners travel all over the country to compete in them.

Another popular form of running is jogging. Jogging means running at a comfortable and steady pace. How fast you jog is really up to you. In jogging, the only person you're competing with is yourself. That means improving a little bit each time you

go out and jog. When you jog, the main idea is to improve yourself. When you race or jog, it's important to prepare with warm-ups. Warm-ups are exercises that help your body relax so that you can run better and not get hurt.

Tracks # 4

A– Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

A– Read the text carefully and answer.

1. What is running?
2. Now, why are more people running?
3. How many miles do marathon runners run?
4. Where are marathons held?

B– Grammar section

Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense.

1. Someday you (to tell) me the truth.
2. I (not / to see) her yesterday.
3. They (to go) to the beach last Sunday.
4. If I had enough money I (to give) you some.

III– Vocabulary section

Fill in the blanks with words from the list.

desk, home, suburbs

1. They prefer to live in the
2. It's time for me to go.
3. Put the books on the

D– Writing production

A– Complete each incomplete sentence with your own words.

1. It's not possible for me to
2. I can't give it to you because.

B– Answer this question briefly.

1. Would you rather be fat or thin? Why?
2. Develop this topic in eight lines at least. What's your favorite sport? And why do you choose it?

The Internet

The Internet / the Net is a system connecting millions of computers worldwide. In order to go online, you must connect your computer to a modem (equipment that sends information along telephone lines to other computers). A popular use of the Internet is sending and receiving e-mail (letters or documents sent electronically) to or from people who are also connected to the internet. At the present time, approximately 33% of the world population has accessibility to the Internet.

You can download documents and software programs on the Internet. The principal components of the Internet are the World Wide (www) and e-mail. With the passage of time, the Internet has become the most effective business tool in the contemporary world. It can be described as a global meeting place where people from every corner of the world can come simultaneously.

The Internet has been perhaps the most outstanding innovation in the field of communication in the history of mankind. As with every single innovation, Internet has its own advantages and disadvantages. But usually, greater magnitude of advantages outweighs its disadvantages.

Make a goal # 2

A- Questions on the reading

I- Read the text carefully and answer.

1. Approximately, how many of the world population has accessibility to the Internet?

2. What are the principal components of the Internet?

3. How Internet can be described?

II- Complete each incomplete sentence with the missing parts from the text.

1. You can download ...
2. As with every single innovation, Internet ...

B- Grammar section

I- Underline the correct Word in parentheses.

1. My parents have (give, gave, given) me a wonderful gift for my birthday.
2. He (can, could, cans) get a better grade if he studied.
3. My friend and I (have, are, am) 15 years old.

II- Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense.

1. Jane (to be) actually in 9th grade.
2. Last night, we (to watch) a war film.
3. Have you already (to do) your homework.

C- Vocabulary section

I- Circle the word that doesn't go with the groups.

1. a. horse b. donkey c. school d. dog
2. a. nice b. black c. red d. pink

II- Put the following words in the correct order to form correct sentences.

1. Bought / a / yesterday / shirt / nice / I

2. To / woud / like / study / you / Spanish?

3. You / tell / must / truth / the

D- Writing production

I- Fill in the blanks with your own words.

1. Next year
2. What will you do if
3. There are

II- Choose one of the following topics. (Eight lines at least).

1. If you are a millionaire, what would you do in order to help poor people?
2. Talk about one of your best friends.

Teenage driving

Elena, you just ran a red light! Brad shouted from the back seat of the car.” Did I? Sorry! I didn’t even see the red light” A few minutes later, Elena saw a stop sign after she ran it. She was driving over the speed limit. When they got to Megan’s house, Elena called her mother. “Mom, we’re at Megan’s house. Everything is ok. I drove safety”

Teenage driving is sometimes a problem. In the United States, more teenagers die from accidents than from any other cause. There is a higher risk of accidents with 16 year old drivers than with 17 – an – 18 year – old drivers. Also, when teens drive with other people in the car, they have accidents more often than when they’re driving alone.

What is the reason for teenage driving problem? Are teen reckless and dangerous drivers? Some people say teenagers are too young to drive. Other people don’t agree. They say that the problem is just teenagers are new drivers. They just need more practice and experience.

Make a goal # 3

A– Questions on the reading (50pts)

I– Read the text carefully and answer.

1. Why didn’t Elena see the red light?
2. In the United States, What causes more teenager’s death?
3. In what occasion do teens have accidents more often?

II– Complete each incomplete sentence with parts of sentence taken from the text.

1. They just _____ and experience.
2. _____ too young to drive.

B– Grammar section

I– Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense.

1. Last night Uncle Peter (*to visit*) _____ us at home.
2. Next year I (*to be*) _____ in the 3rd grade.
3. Keep silent. Dad (*to listen*) _____ to music now.

II– Pick up the correct word and write it in the blank space.

1. Do you have (*something, anything, nothing*) _____ to eat?
2. Bob has lived here (*ago, for, since*) _____ three years.

3. If you walked faster you (*will catch, would catch, catching*) _____ the train.

C– Vocabulary section

I– Match each word from column A to its best definition in column B.

A		B	
Pills	1	a	a woman whose husband is dead
Widower	2	b	a careless driver
Punishment	3	c	What parents do to children when they do something bad.
		d	What doctors give to sick people in order to make them get better

A	1	2	3
B			

II– Give the derived noun of:

1. To drive
2. To sing

D– Writing production

A– Complete each incomplete sentence with your own words.

1. If you don’t study your lesson.
2. I don’t feel good today because.
3. If you followed the course.

B– Choose one of the following subjects. (Eight lines at least).

1. Describe one of your best classmate.
2. Would you like to become a teacher ? Why?

From the moment she got off the plane, Janet felt that something was wrong, but she could not decide what it was. She proceeded through the airport to the baggage pickup. As she waited for bags to appear, she began to think once again that something was wrong – something was missing.

Her bags arrived and a skycap took them to a waiting taxi. As she rode into the city, she turned over in her mind the events of the day. The flight from Denver had been uneventful. Her hotel reservation was confirmed, and her business appointments for the week had been scheduled a month ago. Everything appeared to be in order. Yet, she still felt that something was missing.

She glanced down at the seat. There were her purse, her small bag of make-up, and suddenly she knew what was wrong. Her briefcase, with all the important documents and plans, was missing! She almost cried.

From people Today

II– Questions on the reading

A– Read the text carefully then answer.

1. Realizing the missing objet, how was Janet?

2. Where did the flight come from?

3. What was missing?

B– Referring to the text, complete the following incomplete sentences.

1. There were and Was wrong

2. to a waiting taxi.

II– Grammar section

A– Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense.

1. Yesterday there (to be) many guests at the party.

2. If you don't leave now you (to miss) the meeting.

3. James (to play) games every day with Harry.

B– Underline the correct word in each line.

1. Mrs. Diane sees a nice cat, on the roof. (*did, hasn't, doesn't*) she?

2. No one (*can, could, can't*) do it? It wasn't easy.

3. Have you already (*seen, see, saw*) the book?

III– Vocabulary section

A– Fill in the blank spaces with the correct words.
Elevator, aisle, bill, cash

1. The mechanic sent me a ... for repairing my car.

2. I was too tired to walk upstairs, so I took the

3. The passengers were standing at the ... of the bus.

B– Match each word in column A with its definition in column B.

Colonne A	
An Island	a
A surgeon	b

Colonne B	
1	Has to operate broken bones
2	Has to drive buses
3	Is a part of land surrounded by water

Thinking about clothes

There are four main reasons for wearing clothes. The first reason is to cover our bodies. Then why do people usually cover most of their bodies? People of different times and places have different ideas right and wrong clothes and about how much of the body to cover. In parts of India and North Africa, women cover their faces. People in Europe and North America wouldn't show any parts of their legs. The next reason for wearing clothes is protection. Clothes protect us from heat and cold. Heavy clothes and sturdy boots protect people who work outside from mosquitos, sharp branches, stones and wild animals.

The last and probably the most important reason for wearing clothes is "vanity". People want to look good. But they want to look different from everybody else.

From: English for a changing world

I- Questions on the reading

A. Read the text carefully and answer.

1. What is the utility of heavy clothes?

2. In North Africa, how do women get dressed?

3. Do people have the same ideas about clothes utility?

B- Referring to the text, complete the following incomplete sentences.

1. But they want _____ everybody else.
2. _____ Europe wouldn't show legs.

II- Grammar section

A- Fill in the blanks by using: *since, for, ago*

1. They left three hours _____
2. He has been doing the same job _____ many years.
3. We have been at home _____ the accident.

B- Give the plural form of:

1. Piano:
2. Child:
3. Foot:

III- Vocabulary section

A- Give a prefix to:

1.expensive
2.patient
3.graduate

B- Complete with the correct word: (*both, whole, familiar*)

1. Did she eat the _____ melon
2. That song sounds very _____ to me.

D- Writing production

A- Use your own words to make complete sentences

1. If I saw you yesterday _____
2. The secretary needs some papers to _____
3. I can't stay here because _____

B- Choose one of the following topics. (Ten lines at least).

1. What will be your profession? Why?
- 2 Describe your daily activities.

Raising Children

Before I was married, I had a lot of theories about raising children. Now that I have a baby of my own, I have had to learn fast about child raising. Some of the lessons that I've learned have been to take it easy, but as my mother used to say: 'All things are hard before they're easy'

My friends and I discuss the care and feeding of babies almost every time we get together, most of them have children under three years of age. The arguments pro and con in bottle feeding are quite common. There are discussions about diapers, baby food, discipline, and, of course, what to do when the baby cries. I believe a lot in holding and comforting the baby, but some of my friend say that "spoils" the child. Others believe as I do, and so we really have some lively discussion.

From: Side by side

A- Questions on the reading

Read the text carefully and answer.

1. What are the discussions about?
2. What did the writer's mother use to say?
3. According to the writer's friends what is the result of holding and comforting the baby?

Referring to the text, complete the following parts of sentences.

1. My friends and _____ we get together.
2. _____ and so we
lively .

B- Grammar section

a. Underline the appropriate word.

1. The box is so heavy. There must be (*anything, nothing, something*) in it.
2. (*Nobody, everybody, anybody*) here likes English. They hope to speak it perfectly someday.
3. (*Some one, no one, everyone*) can live without water.

b. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense.

1. Can you (*to drive*) _____ this old truck?
2. We (*to watch*) _____ TV now.
3. If you visited the zoo with us you (*to enjoy*) _____ it.

C- Vocabulary section

a. Match each word in column A to its definition in column B.

A		B	
bride	1	a	An elected person who governs a commune
guilty	2	b	Someone whose job is to fight against cruelty
mayor	3	c	A woman in her wedding day.
		d	The way you feel for doing something wrong.

A	1	2	3
B			

b. Follow the instructions.

Adj.	Adv.	Noun
		Softness
	Sadly	

D- Writing production

a. Complete each incomplete guided sentence with your own ideas.

1. I know a nice proverb in English : " _____ "
2. The neighbor classroom is so noisy !
3. As for me, a fourteen year old girl is not old enough to

b. Choose one of the following topics. (Eight lines at least).

1. Summarize a book you've just read or a movie you've watched.
- 2 How will you spend your summer vacation?

Gourmet Cooking

Cooking has always fascinated me. I suppose that if I were to begin my career again I would become a chef. Actually, I'm an electrical engineer. On occasion I gather up my gourmet cook-books, select a recipe that I want to try, and proceed in doing it. I guess I prefer more exotic type dishes to those that are considered to be more standard.

I have become somewhat of an expert in making desserts and different kinds of breads. The blending of the different ingredients to produce a produce that titillates the palate is, as my wife reminds me, a "kind of engineering feat!"

From Meeting people

I- Questions on the reading

A- Read the text carefully and answer.

1. What kind of dishes does he prefer?
2. Who reminds him of a kind of engineering feat while making those dishes
3. What does he do in reality?

B- Complete the following incomplete sentences referring to the text.

1. I suppose that if I were to begin my career again
2. I guess I prefer more exotic-type dishes

II- Grammar section

A- Choose the correct word in each line, then write it in the blank space.

1. Bob and Billy are your neighbors,
 - a. Are they
 - b. aren't they
 - c. Will they
2. Jerry went to the beach,
 - a. I do too
 - b. so did I
 - c. so do I
3. I bring my umbrella, it ... rain
 - a. might
 - b. must
 - c. is

B- Use *since, for, ago* to complete the sentence.

1. The bus left an hour ...
2. My parents have moved there 1998
3. We have been waiting you.

III- Vocabulary Section

A- Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks

(*credit card, artificial, anymore, check*)

1. I don't have any money. So, I'll pay with my
2. The waitress doesn't work at that restaurant
3. The soup is green because it has color in it.

B- Give the feminine of:

1. Husband
2. Nephew:

IV- Writing production

A- Use your own expressions to complete each incomplete sentence.

1. Thank you for
2. If I had time, I
3. When I get home

B- Choose one of the following topics. (8 lines at least)

1. What are the benefits for the children to live with their parents?
2. What will be your profession? Why?

Two students Barbara and Richard are talking about the future.

Richard: What do you think life will be like in 50 years?

Barbara: Well, I think everyone will work from home.

Richard: Really, I think robots will do all the work for us.

Barbara: Well, maybe. I also think we'll do all our shopping and order food via the computer.

Richard: Oh that sounds great but we won't eat real food. I think we'll eat nutrition pills.

Barbara: Yeah! No more fat people. The cities will be different, too. I'm sure they'll be huge with building at least 200 floors high.

Richard: I think we'll travel in high-speed public transportation.

Barbara: I don't. I think travelling will be too difficult in cities.

I- Questions on the reading

A- Read the conversation carefully then answer the question.

Does Barbara agree or disagree with Richard about high speed public transportation?

B- Write the things Richard and Barbara say about the future for each topic.

	Barbara	Richard
Food	1	2
Work	3	4

B- Grammar

A- Complete the sentences with:

yet, already, just, ever or never

1. have you seen a famous person?
2. No, Have you?
3. Have you done your homework ?
4. Yes, I've finished it.

B- Change the following sentence in negative and interrogative forms. "Alliens will visit our planet"

Neg 1

Int. 2

III- Vocabulary

A- Circle the general word.

1. a. brown b. pink c. color d. navy blue
2. a. sister b. daughter c. son d. family
3. a. nature b. trees c. forest d. grass
4. a. car b. plane c. means of transportation d. boat

B- Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. She / short / black / has / hair / beautiful
2. She / us / how / with / will / stay / long?

IV- Writing production

A. Use your own words to complete the phrases into sentences.

1. I remember
2. I'll never forget

B- Choose one of the following topics

I- Look ahead 10 years. How do you see the future? Write an eight-line conversation about ten years from now, will you live in the same house? Will you be employed? Will you speak English very? Give details.

II- Write an eight-line paragraph about how you'd Haiti to be 10 years after earthquake. How will public transportation be, the homes, the cities and roads? Give details.