

دروسكم

منصة التعليم الإلكتروني



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ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

1 حصص مباشرة

1

2 حصص مسجلة

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3 دورات مكثفة

3

أحصل على بطاقة الاشتراك



Tittle

Report) introduction (topic) why

Reported speech
questions / answers

Conclusion — Results

1 Read the text below and guess which newspaper rubric it fits in. Circle the letter of the correct answer. Justify your choice.

- A. Advertisement page
- B. Advice column
- C. Opinion page



Question: Can you help me? At the end of every term at school, we have a thorough examination in every subject. I always revise my lessons for these tests, but on the day of the exam I feel really anxious, and I get into panic when I see the test. I never manage to score well. Please tell me what I should do. (Meriem)§1

Answer: Don't worry. It's quite natural and normal to be nervous when you take your exams. You should tell yourself that your classmates feel the same as you do, and that anxiety can be positive. §2

But you are right to think that panic is a big problem. Many pupils fail their exams because they lose self-control. There are three main reasons for this. Firstly, they take the exam just for the scores. Secondly, they are not positive. They don't say, "We can do it". And thirdly, they usually adopt the wrong approach. §3

So what should you do? You should start to think positively about your exams. Don't think you are a total failure just because of lack of success in previous exams. You should also keep in mind that you don't take exams only for the scores. You ought to look at them as an opportunity to show to yourself what you can really do. Finally, make sure you don't start answering the exam questions as soon as the teacher hands them to you. §4

not to



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2 Read paragraphs 1-4 above and match them with functions A-D below.

- A. Giving advice/recommendations 4 B. Expressing concern over a problem 1
C. Analysing a problem 3 D. Showing sympathy 2

3 Pair work: Imagine how Meriem would answer if a friend of hers (Bashir) asked her what the psychologist advised / told her to do / not to do.

Use information from § 4 to act out a dialogue. Imagine Bashir's questions.

Example:

Bashir: What did the psychologist tell you?

Meriem: S/he told/advised me to/not to ...

4 Now, imagine you have been asked for and have been given the advice above. Write a diary entry of about 10 lines recording what you told the psychologist and what s/he advised you to do.

Start like this:

On January 20, I wrote a letter to a newspaper to expose my problem. I asked the psychologist to ...



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- Read Reminder IV below and do the exercises that follow.

REMINDER IV

- When reporting, we don't always use the verbs 'say', 'tell' and 'answer'. We can use summarising verbs such as admit, advise, apologise and beg.
- ① Match quotes 1-8 in column A with reporting verbs a-h in column B.

| Column A | Column B |
|--|------------------|
| 1- "Remember you have to buy an air ticket." | a. warn |
| 2- "Beware of the dog!" | b. promise |
| 3- "You should go and see a doctor." | c. remind |
| 4- "I'll never say it again." | d. suggest |
| 5- "Why don't we open the box first?" | e. apologise |
| 6- "Please, please, please, show me the way to do it." | f. <u>admit</u> |
| 7- "I'm so sorry for the incident!" | g. <u>advise</u> |
| 8- "Okay, okay, I touched it. It's <u>true</u> ." | h. beg |

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- Read Reminder III below and do the exercise that follows.

REMINDER III

Adverbs of manner

1. Adverbs of manner tell us **how something happens.**

e.g. How did Tom interview the old lady?

He asked her questions **politely.**

2. We form adverbs of manner by adding **-ly** to an adjective.

e.g. Karim is a **slow** typist. → Karim types **slowly.**

After a consonant, **-y** in the adjective changes to **-i**.

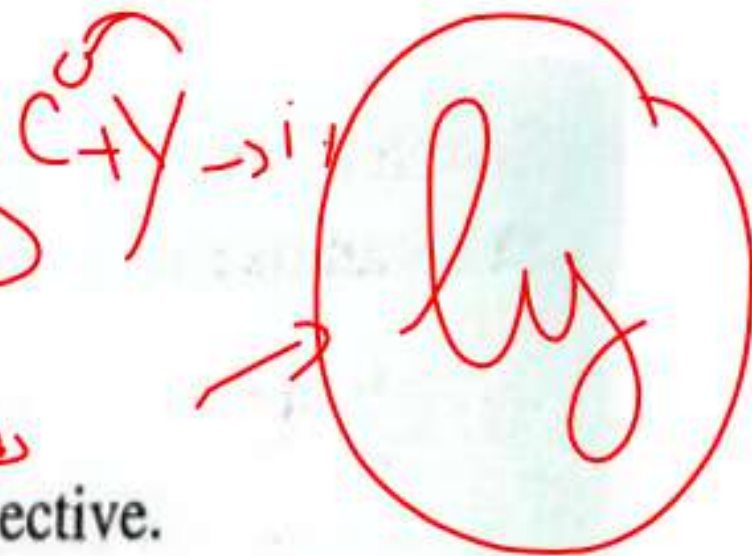
e.g. heavy → **heavily**

3. We can use some adjectives as adverbs **without adding -ly or -ily :**

e.g. Sofiane is a better news presenter. → Sofiane presents news **better.**

Other examples are: **best, early, fast, hard, high, last, late, worse, etc.**

- Add suffix **-ly** to the words in bold type in the box below (**when necessary**) to form adverbs of manner. Then use the adverbs to fill in the blanks in the monthly report that follows:



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MONTHLY REPORT NOTES

New employees: Anne Trevor, Tom Field

Anne: Positive: Hard worker. Cordial receptionist. Polite partner.
Negative: Sometimes late.

Tom: Positive: Hard worker. Quick and careful computer user.
Negative: Cold partner. Heavy smoker.

MONTHLY REPORT – Confidential.

RE. New employees: Anne Trevor, Tom Fielding

POSITIVE

Both Anne and Tom work hard 1. Anne welcomes our guests very cordially 2 and she talks to them very politely 3. Tom is perhaps less popular than Anne with the guests, but he works on the computer very quickly 4 and carefully 5.

NEGATIVE

Anne is friendly and our customers like her, but she sometimes arrives late 6 at work. Tom talks to the customers coldly 7, and he smokes heavily 8. This disappoints some customers.

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2 Now quote the sentences in column A above. Pay attention to your punctuation.

Example: "Get out!" he ordered.

Read Reminder V below and do the exercises that follow.

REMINDER V

We can build adjectives by adding '-ful' or '-less' to some nouns. These suffixes are not stressed, and they are respectively pronounced /fəl/ and /ləs/.

1 Add suffixes '-ful' and '-less' to the nouns in the table below to form adjectives. Be careful! Some of them accept only one suffix.

| Nouns | -ful | -less | Nouns | -ful | -less |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| worth | X | worthless | beauty | beautiful | X |
| harm | harmful | harmless | care | careful | careless |
| delight | ✓ | X | success | truthful | X |
| price | X | priceless | truth | hopeful | X |
| use | useful | useless | hope | hopeless | |

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WRITE IT OUT

1 Use the verbs in the box to fill in the blanks in the report that follows. All of the 4 verbs should be in the past simple.

say ask tell answer

File #12

Police officer: John Holmes

REPORT

I saw a suspect on a ladder at the back of Number 19, Oxford Street. His behaviour was a little strange, so I called him. I (1) asked him if that was his house. He (2) answered that it was; he could not find his keys and he wanted to get in. I (3) asked him what his name was. He (4) answered that his name was Mr Jones. As he climbed down the ladder, a neighbour came out of her house and (5) told me what the problem was. I (6) asked that Mr Jones wanted to get into his house. She looked at the man and (7) told me in a low voice that the people from Number 19 were on holiday. I arrested Jones and brought him to the police station.



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3 Read the newspaper headlines in the box below and guess what each of them emphasizes.

- A. CHILD KILLED IN TERRIBLE ROAD ACCIDENT
- B. CAR DRIVER BADLY INJURED
- C. LORRY RUNS OVER CHILD

4 Say which of the article headlines above is the most dramatic. Why?

5 Imagine you are a journalist. Write a newspaper story reporting the accident represented in the picture below. Use the information in the table that follows. Don't forget to quote witnesses.

Start like this:

Headline _____

The accident occurred near a sharp bend in the road leading to _____ yesterday.

According to _____.

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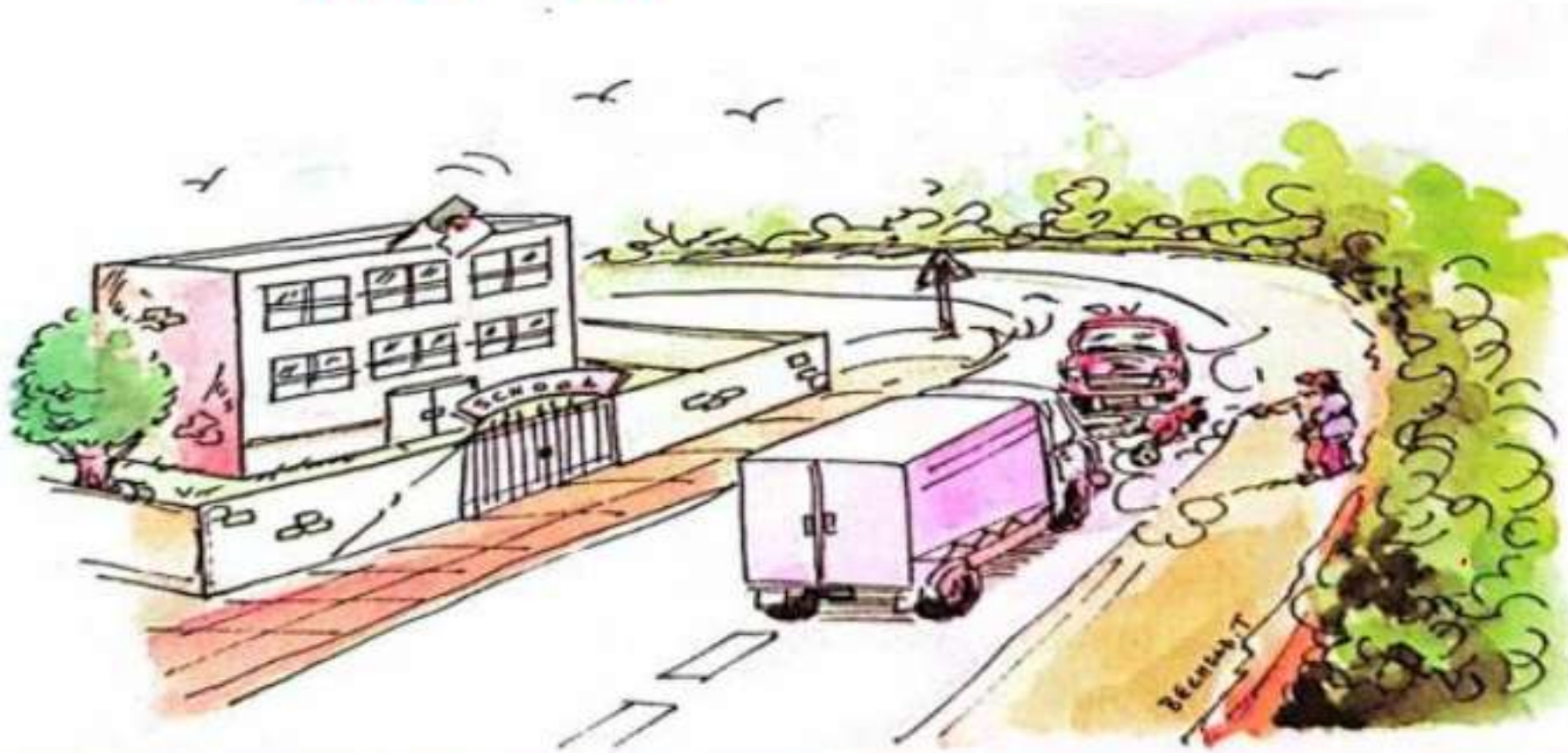
Start like this:

Headline: _____

The accident occurred near a sharp bend in the road leading to _____ yesterday.

According to *witnesses* _____.

a school



| The picture shows | Causes of accidents | Features of accidents |
|---|---|---|
| a lorry a car a child a ball a sharp bend a school | - fast driving - careless driving (e.g. driver distracted, dangerous overtaking, etc.) - mechanical defects - weather conditions | - vehicles: collide / run people over / knock people down - people: get killed / injured / taken to hospital, etc. |

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How to Use Conditionals

Zero Conditional

The zero conditional is used for facts, such as scientific realities.

• If you boil water, it evaporates.

present simple

Result 100%



First Conditional

The first conditional is used to refer to a likely future outcome.

• If the weather is bad, we will cancel the party.

present simple

future simple

Second Conditional

The second conditional is used for imagined (and often quite unlikely) situations.

• If I won the lottery, I would buy a private island!

past simple

would + verb stem



Third Conditional

The third conditional is used for talking about imagined events in the past.

• If I 'd studied harder, I would've gotten a band 8 on my IELTS test!

past perfect

would + have + past participle

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Type: zero conditional sentence

Structure: present simple + present simple

when the result will always happen or it's a fact or a law

example : If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils.



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Conditional sentences

1st conditional

| If clause | conditional clause |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>If + present tense</i> | <i>future tense</i> |

If he misses his train, he'll be late.

2nd conditional

| If clause | conditional clause |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>If + past tense</i> | <i>would + bare infinitive</i> |

If my car broke down, would you help me?

3rd conditional

| If clause | conditional clause |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>If + past perfect</i> | <i>would + have + past participle</i> |

If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

THINK

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CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 1

Please create conditional sentence based on the situation given.

1. I must exercise regularly to keep fit.

If I exercise regularly, I will be fit



2.

I want to take the bus to arrive early to work.



If I take the bus, I will arrive early to work

3. Carl must run faster to win the race.



If Carl runs faster, he will win the race



4. I have to work hard in order to succeed.



If I work hard, I will succeed

5. Peter eats too much and he feels sick.

If Peter eats too

much, he will get sick.



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part

1. If I had a lot of money, I would + stem

- a) will buy a flat in New York
- b) would buy a flat in New York**
- c) am buying a flat in New York
- d) buy a flat in New York



2. If he lived in a small village, he would

- a) feed the sheep and cows**
- b) go to the shopping mall
- c) take the subway
- d) stay in a skyscraper



3. If my father didn't have a job, he

- a) could live in a big house
- b) couldn't watch TV
- c) could buy a yacht
- d) couldn't pay for the bills**



6. I would take him for a walk everyday if I

- a) have a pet dog**
- b) will have a pet dog
- c) had a pet dog
- d) am having a pet dog



7. If I were an animal, I

- a) would be a lion**
- b) will be a lion
- c) can be a lion
- d) am a lion



would + stem + if +

8. I wouldn't invite Jenny, if I

- a) organize a party
- b) organized a party**
- c) will organize a party
- d) would organize a party



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THiNK

Make conditional sentences about the picture.



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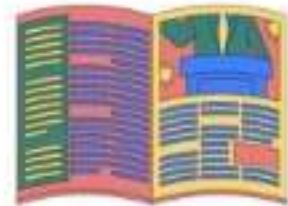


Theme : Communication The Press

1* Means of Communication(Tv, Newspapers, Magazines....)



Newspaper



Magazines



Radio



Cordless phone



Mobile phone



Landline phone

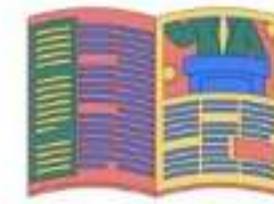
2* How to report event, accident, news :

- Questionnaire ✓
- Survey ✓
- Interview ✓
- Articles ✓
- Graphs ✓



Unit Two: Our Findings

Theme : Communication The Press



Magazines



Newspaper



Radio

Grammar

1_ Direct and indirect speech: Reporting questions and statements in the present simple tense, modals.

2_ Reporting verbs : Said , told , wondered , asked , answered , replied ..

3_ adjectives using suffixes **ful** and **less**

4_ Stress shift from noun to adjective

5_ Pronunciation of final "s"



Unit Three: Back to Nature

Theme : Environment and World of Animals

* Environment and World of Animals



* Environmental Problems such as pollution, natural disasters, climate change and suggesting solutions.



Unit Three: Back to Nature

Theme : Environment and World of Animals

Grammar

- 1_ If Conditional (0 / 1 / 2)
- 2_ Expressing cause and effect relationship using **as a result** , **so** , **consequently**
- 3_ Express opinion: I think How do you feel about....? I agree / I disagree..
- 4_ Quantifiers: some , a little of , most of , all of , half of , few..
- 5_ Forming adjectives using suffixes : al , ic, ical
- 6_ Forming opposites using negative prefixes.