

دروسكم

منصة التعليم الإلكتروني



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

1 حصص مباشرة

2 حصص مسجلة

3 دورات مكثفة

أحصل على بطاقة الاشتراك



2 Syllables

noun / adjective → 1st Happy - Table

verb → 2nd Connect - repeat ...

3-4 Syllables

before the last
tion - sion - ic - ian = contamination

before before the last
y - al - ize - ate = apologize



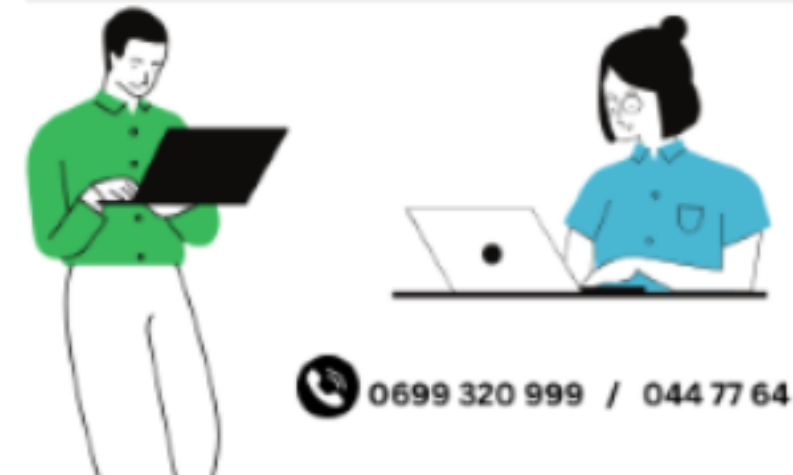
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Unit Three: Back to Nature

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. ✗



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1 Complete the table below with information from the conversation that follows.

Starting words	An abrupt interruption	An expression for dealing with interruptions.

Chairman: Right. Can we start? The main purpose of this meeting is to discuss the problem of traffic pollution in our town. Would you like to begin, Mary? What have you got to say on the subject?

Mary: Well, I think that there are too many private cars in the streets. That's what causes traffic jams and pollution. Now, the way to solve the problem in my opinion is to discourage people from using their cars in the city centre.

Chairman: So, you mean that people should use public transport in town. How do you feel about Mary's idea, John?

John: I like Mary's idea, but I can't really agree with her because many people need to use their cars simply because they're dependent on them....

Peter: I disagree with you there John...

Chairman: Just a minute. Let him finish, Peter! What were you saying, John?

John: Well, I was saying that people are dependent on their cars and that's true....



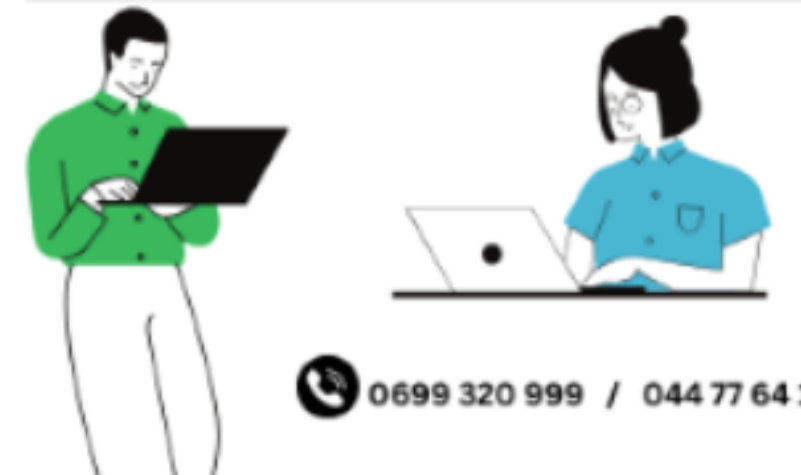
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Chairman: Right. Can we start? The main purpose of this meeting is to discuss the problem of traffic pollution in our town. Would you like to begin, Mary? What have you got to say on the subject?

Mary: Well, I think that there are too many private cars in the streets. That's what causes traffic jams and pollution. Now, the way to solve the problem in my opinion is to discourage people from using their cars in the city centre.

Chairman: So, you mean that people should use public transport in town. How do you feel about Mary's idea, John?

John: I like Mary's idea, but I can't really agree with her because many people need to use their cars simply because they're dependent on them....

Peter: I disagree with you there John...

Chairman: Just a minute. Let him finish, Peter! What were you saying, John?

John: Well, I was saying that people are dependent on their cars and that's true....

② Find in the tactics summary on the next page an expression that could make Peter's interruption in the conversation above less abrupt.

rude



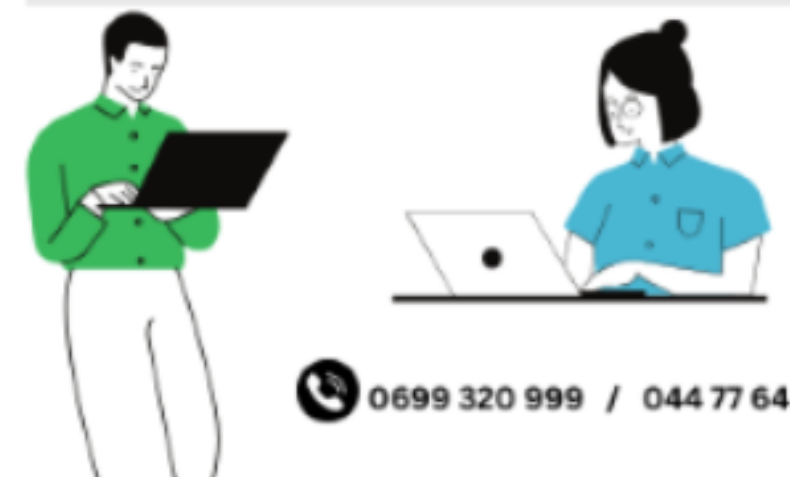
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Tactics summary for conducting a meeting

1. Opening the meeting

- Right. Can we start, please ?
- Shall we begin?

2. Expressing the purpose of the meeting

- The main purpose of this meeting is to...
- The first thing we must do is...

3. Asking for initial contributions

- Perhaps you could start, Ahmed...
- I'd like you to start with ...

6. Disagreeing

- I beg to disagree with.../ I don't think it will work. . . .
- I'm sorry, but I don't agree with...

7. Interrupting

- Can I come in here? / Just a minute!
- Could I say something?

8. Dealing with interruptions

- Just a minute. Let me finish.
- Hang on... I haven't finished.

4. Asking for opinions

- What do you think, Ryan?
- What's your opinion, Ourida?
- What's the view of ...?
- How do you feel about...?
- What's your reaction to Ahmed's suggestion?

5. Agreeing/half agreeing

- I agree / We accept that / You're right.
- I agree , but ...

9. Bringing a meeting to its targets

- Right. Let's see what we've got.
- OK. Can we come to a decision on this?

10. Summarising and concluding

- O.K. Let's recapitulate/sum up ...
- Right. We have decided then to...

11. Closing the meeting

- Let's finish there.
- OK. Let's call it a day.

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Chairman: Right. Can we start? The main purpose of this meeting is to discuss the problem of traffic pollution in our town. Would you like to begin, Mary? What have you got to say on the subject?

Mary: Well, I think that there are too many private cars in the streets. That's what causes traffic jams and pollution. Now, the way to solve the problem in my opinion is to discourage people from using their cars in the city centre.

Chairman: So, you mean that people should use public transport in town. How do you feel about Mary's idea, John?

John: I like Mary's idea, but I can't really agree with her because many people need to use their cars simply because they're dependent on them....

Peter: I disagree with you there John...

Chairman: Just a minute. Let him finish, Peter! What were you saying, John?

John: Well, I was saying that people are dependent on their cars and that's true....

3 Now, listen to the rest of the conversation and complete the minutes below.

Minutes of the Meeting on Traffic Pollution April 29, 2008

Agenda:

Item 1: Causes of pollution

Item 2: Suggested solutions

Attendants: Mr Peter Roscoe: Chairman

Mrs Mary Higgins

Mr John Smith

Mr Peter Burns

On April 29, 2005, the traffic consultants named above met to discuss the problem of traffic pollution in Marlowville and to suggest solutions.

After discussion the consultants agreed on the following decisions:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

The chairman closed the meeting at 7 p.m after confirmation of the decisions reported in these minutes.

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Do you want to be a better reader ? Turn off the television !A recent study found that kids younger than 10 spend about two hours a day watching TV ,playing video games , or using computers .That is about the same amount of time they spend with a book ! The study which was released on Tuesday included more than 1,000 parents of kids between the ages of 4 and 10 years. Spending a lot of time on the computer , watching TV or playing video games can make it hard to get better at reading. Kids who live in homes where the TV is on “most of the time “ are less likely to be able to read by age 6.

Reading is still popular ,though .Almost 80 percent of kids under 6 are exposed to books . In fact researchers say kids spend an average of 49 minutes a day with a book . And what is the average amount of time spent in front of the TV or computer ? about 2 hours and 22 minutes !

Victoria Rideout , a researcher for the study , says :”Kids , who watch TV , use computers , and play video games will have an advantage in their lives .” “Media can help their learning , but there are disadvantages , too.” She adds. Dr. Henry Shapiro studies kids ‘ development and behavior .He says :” reading , playing with toys , and talking with others is much better for kids learning than watching TV” .He also says :”There is a good side of TV, computers and video games ; kids are home ,safe ,they are learning things”.

Adapted from www.timeforkids.com 31,2017

1. Choose the best answer : This text is about : (1pt)

- A. Proving that reading is the best way to learn .
- B. Proving that media are the best way to learn .
- C. Proving that kids prefer reading than watching TV .

2. Say whether the following statements are true or false : (1pt)

- a. children spend less time watching TV than reading
- b. according to Rideout media have disadvantages only.....
- c. TV affects children’s reading habits
- d. Dr.Shapiro is totally convinced that TV is bad.....

3. Answer the following questions according to the text : (3pt)

- a. when was the case study released ?
- b. How many parents were included in the case study ? and what was the age of their children ?
- c. What the effects of media on children according to Dr. Henry Shapiro ?

5. Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text ? (1pt)

- a- They(1§):.....
- b- Their (3§):.....

1. Find in the text words closest in meaning to the following : (1pt)

- a. children (1§):.....
- b. Drawback (3§):.....



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- Read the advert carefully and answer the questions that follow.

ECOCLEAN: Kind to your Environment and Kind to you!

Want to do more to help the environment but not sure how? Or think it's going to be expensive or take too much time and effort? Look no further than Ecoclean's award-winning environmentally sound household cleaning range. It's kind to your environment and to you. Our bottles are recyclable, and our product is made from plant extracts. It doesn't contain any harsh optical brighteners; so it is gentle on your skin without compromising the effectiveness of the product. Ecoclean is the perfect way to really have a positive effect on you environment without it having an impact on your daily life. The first to market ecological cleaning products on a large scale, Ecoclean has developed into a world wide market leader in ecological domestic cleaning products.

Ecoclean products can be found in all major supermarkets, competing alongside traditional washing up liquids and washing powders.

Using Ecoclean means cleaning the green way. For a chance to win one of the 55 recycled bags filled with Ecoclean products worth £20, please email your name and address to gat.competition@indmags.co.uk.

Find out more about Ecoclean on www.ecoclean.com



- 1 What is the writer's purpose in the advert above? Circle the correct letter in the box and indicate your degree of certainty by ticking (✓) in one of the boxes.

The writer's purpose is to	Degree of certainty				
	1	2	3	4	5
A. persuade the reader of the value of the product. ✓				✓	
B. inform the reader that the product is not harmful to nature.			✓		
C. describe the chemical composition of the product.	✓				
D. explain the importance of the product.					✓
E. exhort the reader to use the product.					✓



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- Read the definitions of text type below. Then circle the type of text (A-D) to which the advert on the previous page belongs. Justify your answer.

- A. An argumentative text is a text which develops ideas in order to persuade people to do something.
- B. A descriptive text is a text which describes people, objects, ...
- C. A narrative text is a text which tells about an event or a series of events.
- D. An expository text is a text which states and explains facts.

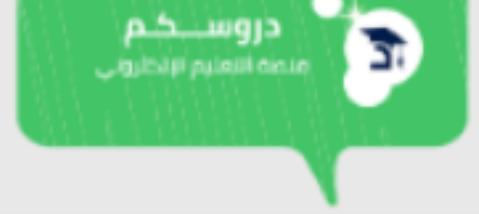
- Listen to these sentences from the text above and mark their intonation with an arrow (↗ or ↘).

- Want to do more to help the environment but not sure how?

- Or think it's going to be expensive or take too much time and effort?

- Rewrite the two questions above to make them more grammatically correct.

- What type of register (formal, informal) does the author use? What for?



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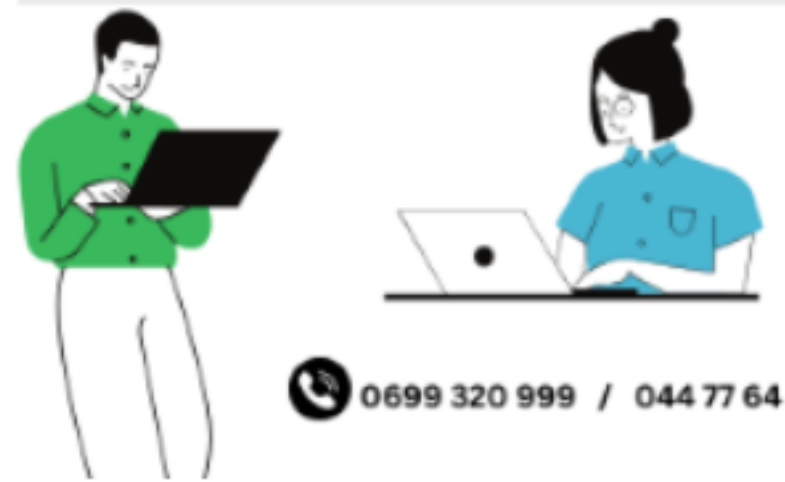


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Homework: Use the information in the box to write a 'green' advert about the use of the cloth bag below.

A. Ask questions to attract the reader's attention:

- Protect nature and be fashionable at the same time
- Live in harmony with your environment
- Be a friend of the Earth

B. Describe the product using these adjectives:

natural	pollutant-free
bio-degradable	recyclable
fashionable	viable

C. Give other advantages of the cloth bag:

- economic (price)
- strong ...
- practical
- easy to carry



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- Read Reminder III and do the exercises below.

REMINDER III

You can derive adjectives from some English words by adding suffixes such as : -able /-ible -ous -al -ful -less -ive -ic -ing

Example: fashion → **fashionable** courage → **courageous** economy → **economic / economical** wonder → **wonderful** care → **careless**
 attract → **attractive** tradition → **traditional** pollute → **polluting**

You can deduce the meaning of words from context by looking at the suffixes.

- 1 Add the suffixes in the Reminder above to the words in bold in sentences A-H below. Then rewrite the sentences using the adjectives.

A. Paper is a material we can **recycle**. ⇒ Paper is a recyclable material.

B. Co₂ emissions contain many **toxins**. ⇒ Co₂ emissions are toxic.

C. Oil spills **harm** the oceans and seas. ⇒ Oil spills are harmful.

D. Ecoclean **doesn't harm** the environment. ⇒ Ecoclean is harmless.

E. A lot of noise **aggresses** the ears. ⇒ Noise is aggressive.

F. The greenhouse effect constitutes a **danger** to the earth. ⇒ The greenhouse effect is... dangerous.

G. Desertification is a serious problem of **ecology**. ⇒ Desertification is... ecological.

H. This food **has no taste**. You cannot eat it. ⇒ This food is tasteless.



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il o l

2 Put a tick (✓) in the right box to form opposites of the words in the table below.

im o P.M in o R

im-	in-	un-	ir-	il-	dis-	words
✓						pure / 'pjʊə/
				✓		legal / 'li:gəl/
✓						possible / 'pɒsəbl/
				✓		logical / 'lɒdʒɪkl/
		✓				suitable / 'su:təbl/
		✓				drinkable / 'drɪŋkəbl/
			✓			responsible / rɪs'pɒnsəbl/
✓						moral / 'mɒrəl/
	✓					effective / ɪ'fektɪv/
			✓			regular / 'regjələ/
	✓					significant / sig'nɪfɪkənt/
					✓	agreeable / ə'grɪ:əbl/

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Djihad 1min

a motorola
phone

Sammy 1min

pollution

So. because

Yacine

1min

Global warming