

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

**ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS OF TOURISM AND HOTEL
MANAGEMENT**
BOOK THREE

WRITTEN BY

ANEED THANWAN RUSTAM (M.A)

FARIK ABBAS AHMAD(M.A)

KHAWLA WHAIEB SABRI(B.A)

SHAYMA'A MUSADDAQ YAHYA(B.A)

*Published by the General Directorate of Vocational Education,
Ministry of Education, Baghdad, Iraq, 2015*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH,

THE MOST GRACIOUS,

THE MOST MERCIFUL

Contents

Subject page

Introduction

Unit One: Hotel Accommodations

Unit Two: Hotel Staff

Unit Three: Hotel Facilities

Unit Four: Revision One

Unit Five: Travel Agency

Unit Six: Holiday Activities

Unit Seven: Human Rights

Unit Eight: Revision Two

Mini dictionary

INTRODUCTION

Aim:

The general aim of this course is to develop learners' language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing to supplement what they have learnt in the previous years but with more specification in conformity with the other subject matters in the curriculum, and to enable them to use English communicatively in the future.

OBJECTIVES :

By the end of the three-book series, learners are supposed to :

1. develop knowledge of the basic elements of English: vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar.
2. develop understanding of oral and written language skills.
3. be aware of the ESP vocabulary and expressions relevant to their study: tourism industry, hotel management and services, tour guidance and tour operators...etc..
4. develop aesthetic and cultural creative sense in order to appreciate ESP topics.
5. participate in everyday-life communicative dialogues, discussions and interactions.
6. understand instructions, read manuals, booklets and magazines in tourism, tourist places and tourist activities.
7. develop receptive skills, i.e. listening and reading, by practicing certain activities in this respect.
8. promote productive skills, i.e. speaking and writing, by fulfilling meaningful and authentic activities.
9. be capable of using ESP in their future career.
10. practise language learning skills such as speed reading skills, i.e. scanning, guessing, etc..

11. practice language learning skills autonomy such as note-taking, summarizing, etc..
12. become active participants and language users, and
13. involve in co-operative learning.

SYLLABUS DESIGN

Each book of the series has the following activities format: vocabulary, speaking, reading, pronunciation, grammar, and writing. This is to ensure its communicative purposes within the activity sequence and to motivate learners to participate effectively. Listening is achieved indirectly by exposing learners to the model, i.e. the teacher.

Features of the Book

- Vocabulary:** is introduced at the beginning of each unit in the form of activities so as to make them familiar to learners when they appear again in the reading text. Teachers are supposed to encourage learners to work out the activities as to warm up.
- Speaking:** is presented to provide learners with an opportunity to express themselves and actually use English in the form of activities and dialogues which will equip them with the basic expressions needed to cope with everyday conversations in English concerning their field of study and future career. This activity will give them both practice and confidence in using what they learn.
- Reading Comprehension:** There is one main reading text preceded by **lead in** questions and activities to give learners reason to read and to predict what they will be reading about in the text. At the same time, it is a kind of brainstorming to what they already know about the world (prior knowledge) or about English. The reading texts are supplemented with various activities to help students discover and learn new vocabulary, expressions and materials in more than one

method. The reading texts are interesting , stimulating, and including examples of the main structure items of the unit.

-Pronunciation: is intended to provide practice in English pronunciation with sufficient illustrations. The presentation of the English sound system needs to be enriched by other examples and/or activities on the part of the teacher and the learners as well.

Grammar: The main grammatical points are almost given according to their occurrence in the reading passages. It contains activities which promote practicing the main structure items. It is also reviewed in the **Revision units** for reinforcement and ease in using them again.

-Writing: is promoted by exposing learners to activities that include practicing certain writing skills and sub-skills. Sometimes if activities are new, instructions are presented to the learners where they are required to follow these activities step-by-step.

Revision Units

Revision is crucial in language learning. There are two revision units. Each one is situated after every three units. Language and structures are recycled throughout various activities in order to help learners reinforce what they have learned, especially new items and vocabulary.

Working in Pairs or in Small Groups

The learner is the core of the learning process. It means s/he must have an active role whether individually or in pair/group work.

The activities are either oral or written. The oral ones are done in pairs, groups, or whole class participation, and even assigned by the teacher to be practiced at home. As for the written activities, they are done by learners at school or home for reinforcement and practice. In pair or group activities, the teacher should make sure that the learners do understand the aims of the activity. The teacher may go round

and listen to pairs as they perform the activity orally and give help when necessary, before eliciting answers from the whole class.

Pair or group work is not easy to organize in every class, and there may be a noise problem to deal with. However, it is worth trying occasionally. Working in pairs or groups encourages learners to broaden their communicative skills, to share ideas, and to help each other. If learners enjoy working like this, as it is a change of focus and that of activity, they will probably appreciate that they have to work quietly.

Teacher monitors in order to :

- aid the flow of conversation when necessary,
- identify any common errors or areas of breakdown,
- offer encouragement, and
- recognize when best to change the pairings or groups.

Assessment Procedures

1. Oral Assessment

As is officially recommended, (30) marks are dedicated for oral assessment. These marks are to be distributed according to the activities shown in the table below.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mark</u>
Reading / Comprehension Questions	10
Pronunciation	5
Topic Discussion	5
Vocabulary	5
Dialogue	5

2. Written Assessment

The rest (70) marks go to assess learners' achievement in the written test which includes every feature described in this prescribed textbook.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mark</u>
Reading Comprehension	10
Grammar	15
Pronunciation	10
Vocabulary	5
Language Function	10
Writing	10
Teaching Oral Activities Through Written Exams	10

UNIT ONE

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

VOCABULARY

1.1 Choose the appropriate word for each picture. Make use of the words in the list:

(single room, double room, suite, coffee bar, beauty shop, ballroom)



1.2 Fill the blanks with words from the list below:

(comfort, countries, categorizing, deluxe, extremes, features, luxury rating, range, recreational, services)

Another way of hotels is by the quality of they offer. At the top are the hotels, which generally offer their guests..... and convenience possible. At the bottom are those that provide merely a place to sleep. In between these twoare establishments offering a wideof service and comfort. A system for hotels according to quality is widely used in France and a number of other This system puts the top hotels in a special category, with other receiving from five stars to one star. The standardinclude private bathrooms, room telephones, facilities, and so on.

SPEAKING

1.3 Share your classmate the answers to these questions:

1. What is the difference between a suite and a double room?
2. Do you prefer to have your food at the hotel or outside the hotel?
3. What kind of hotels do you like to choose for your holiday?
4. Do all kinds of hotels offer the same accommodations?
5. What are the facilities some hotels may offer their guests?

READING

1.4 Try to answer these questions before you read the text below:

1. How do we classify hotels according to the accommodations and services they offer?
2. What are the basic accommodations hotels usually provide the travelers with?
3. In what way larger hotels differ from smaller hotels in respect to their accommodations and services?
4. What is the difference between the residential hotels and the extended hotels?
5. What is a casino hotel? What does it provide the travelers with?
6. For whom are guest houses mainly established?



1.5

Hotel Accommodations

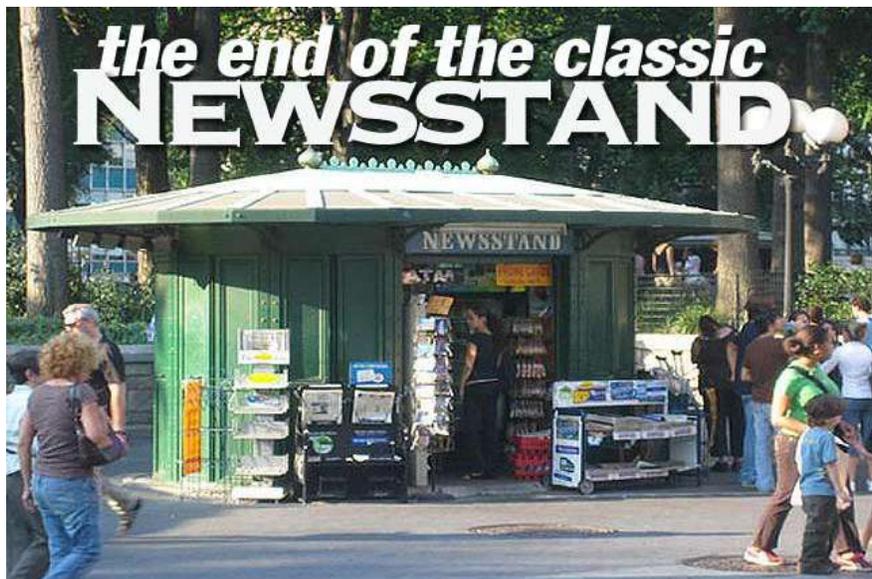


Larger hotels and motels often have banquet rooms, exhibit halls, and spacious ballrooms to accommodate conventions, business meetings, wedding receptions, and other social gatherings. Some commercial hotels are known as conference hotels. Hospitality establishments vary greatly in size and in the services they provide. Hotels and motels comprise the majority of establishments and tend to provide more services than other lodging places.

There are five basic types of hotels according to the accommodations and the services they offer: commercial, resort, residential, extended-stay, and casino. Most hotels and motels are commercial properties that cater mainly to business people, tourists, and other travelers who need accommodations for a short stay.



Beside the single and double bedrooms and suites, commercial hotels and motels offer a variety of services for their guests. These include a range of restaurant and beverage service options: from coffee bars and lunch counters to cocktail lounges and formal fine-dining restaurants. Some properties provide a variety of retail shops on the premises, such as gift boutiques, newsstands, drug and cosmetics counters, and barber and beauty shops, audiovisual and technical equipment, a business center, and banquet services.



A resort is a place to which people travel for recreation, it may offer mountain scenery, the combination of sun and sea, or features that are entirely man-made.



Residential hotels provide living quarters for permanent and semi permanent residents. They combine the comfort of apartment living with the convenience of hotel services. Many have dining rooms and restaurants that are also open to residents and to the general public

Extended –stay hotels combine features of a resort and a residential hotel. They provide rooms with full-equipped kitchens, entertainment systems, ironing boards and irons, office space with computer and telephone lines and other amenities.

Casino hotels provide lodging in hotel facilities with a casino on the premises. The casino provides table wagering games and may include other gambling activities, such as slot machines and sports betting.

In addition to hotels and motels, bed-and-breakfast inns, recreational vehicle parks, campgrounds, and rooming and boarding houses provide lodging for overnight guests. Guesthouses are built for travelers with limited budgets, and youth hostels are mainly occupied by students.

1.6 A- Give a list of the famous hotels in your city, and show how they are classified.

B- Give a list of the accommodations and services provided by the famous hotels in your city.

1.7 Fill the spaces in the following sentences with words from the reading text above.

1. Most hotels and motels are that mainly to business people, tourists, and other travelers who need accommodations for a short.....
2. Commercial hotels often have and technical equipment, a..... center, and services.
3. A resort may offer mountain, the combination of and, or features that are entirely-.....
4. Residential hotels combine the comfort of living with the convenience of hotel services.
5. Extended-stay hotels provide rooms with kitchens, entertainment systems, ironing boards and, office space with and telephone lines and other

1.8 From the reading text above find out the opposites of the following words:

- short
- smaller
- similarity
- narrow
- minority
- informal

-We can also use the conditional III to express regret about the past.

If we had learned vocabulary, we might have got a good mark.

-When the verb in the 'if clause' is in the past perfect tense, in the main clause, we use 'would have or'd have, might have or could have + the past participle':

Form

<u>Conditional III</u>	<u>If Clause</u>	<u>Main Clause</u>
if	Past perfect	would/ could +have +past participle

1.10 Put the following sentences in conditional II using the verbs in brackets:

1. If I (play) the lottery, I.....(have)a chance to hit the jackpot.
2. If I (hit) the jackpot, I(become)rich.
3. If I (are) rich, my life(change) completely.
4. I (buy)a lonely island, if I(find) a nice one.
5. If I.....(have) a lonely island, I (build) a huge house by the beach.
6. I (Invite) all my friends if I(rent) a house by the beach.
7. I (pick) my friends up in my yacht if they(want) to spend their holidays on my island.

1.11 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms to make conditional (III) sentences.

1. If you (study)for the test, you (pass) it.
2. If you (ask)me, I (help) you.
3. If you (go) to the cinema , we (see) my friend.
4. If you (speak)English, she.....(understand).
5. If they..... (listen) to me, we(be) home earlier.
6. I (write) you a postcard if I (have) your address.
7. If my leg had..... (not / break), I (take part) in the contest.

1.12 Prepositions

(at, on, in, between, during, through, among)

1.(At) is used with hours, noon, and midnight to show exactness of time:

at 9 o'clock.

I start work at 9 o'clock.

We arrive our destination at 8 o'clock.

They left us at noon.

She usually sleeps at midnight.

2.(On) is used with the days, date, and with things:

on Friday, on Sunday

Good bye see you on Friday.

The new course will start on Monday morning.

The examination will be on the 1st of July.

I put the book on the table.

She fixed the picture on the wall.

3.(In) is used with parts of the day, months, year, seasons, and with things:

In the morning

In the evening

in May

in 1947

in Spring

in my pocket

in the bag

I'll phone to him in the morning.

We usually meet in the evening.

I'm going on holiday in May.

His father died in 1998.

They usually do picnics in spring.

They keep the money in the bag.

He puts the pen in my pocket.

Note: We do not use (**at** , **on** , **in**) before (this, last, next, every).

Are you going out this evening?

He traveled to England last year.

I'll visit them next month.

They see each other every day.

4. (Between) is used for two persons, things,..... .

She is sitting between her sister and her friend.

The child is sleeping between his father and his mother.

Our school is between the bank and the post office.

Iraq is between Syria and Iran.



5. (Among) is used for more than two.

We sat among the trees.

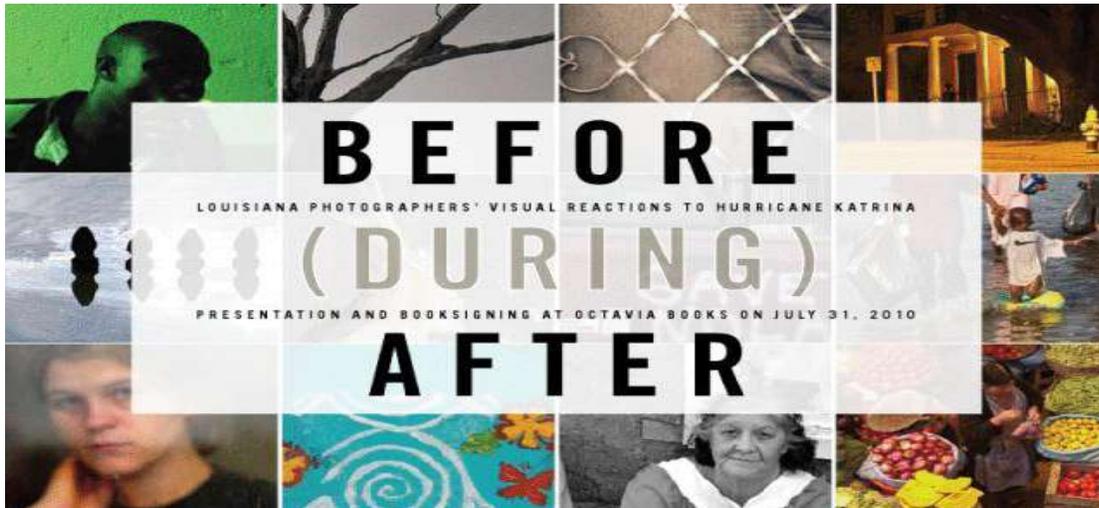
I cannot see him among the crowd.



6. **(During)** is used for duration of time .

We didn't speak during the meal.

He kept silent during the meeting.



7. **(Through)** is used for place.

The sun is shining through the window.

They started their journey through the river.



1.13 Choose the correct preposition in these sentences:

1. I want to lose five kilogram (on, at, in) one month.
2. Could you get me this pants (on , at, in) large size.
3. She seems to be interested (on, at, in) psychology.
4. I will come to pick you up (on, at ,in) 2 pm tomorrow .
5. This class will be held (on, at, in) Monday.

1.14 Fill in the blanks with (at, on, in):

1. Where were you28 February?
2. I got up 8 o'clock this morning.
3. My sister got married May.
4. Let's meet7.30 tomorrow evening.
5. Did you travel Tuesday evening?
6. Farah isn't here the morning.

1.15 Choose the correct preposition:

1. I meet my friend (between, among, at) the bus – stop .
2. The town lies (among, during, in) the mountains.
3. It rains (during, through, on) the winter.
4. We walked (on , at , through) the village.
5. The book shop is (between, on, during) the bank and the supermarket.
6. Frank is sitting (among, on, at) the trees.

Pronunciation

1.16 The final plural and third person singular (-s):

1. It is pronounced /s/ after the voiceless sounds:

/f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/

coughs, attacks, stops, blasts, months, weeks, bits.

2. It is pronounced /z/ after the voiced sounds:

/b/, /d/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /ð/, /ð/, /v/, /y/ and all vowel sound

grabs, broods, stings, fails, comes, earns, things, roars, goes, breathes, loves ,
beds, bags, straws, delays

3. It is pronounced /ɪz / after */s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ :*

chances, watches, judges, chooses, wishes, misses, fixes, pushes, roses, rouges,
bridges, blazes

1.17 Classify the words in the box into three groups according to the pronunciation of the final (-s):

/s/

/z/

/ɪz/

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.	mixes	16.	threatens
2.	mails	17.	apologizes
3.	approaches	18.	acknowledges
4.	woes	19.	expresses
5.	forgets	20.	brushes
6.	remembers	21.	absorbs
7.	kisses	22.	reminds
8.	polishes	23.	speaks
9.	gloves	24.	refuses
10.	boxes	25.	orders
11.	expects	26.	snoops
12.	promises	27.	weeds
13.	burns	28.	laughs
14.	copies	29.	brings
15.	suggests	30.	truths

DIALOGUE

1.18 AT THE RESTAURANT

Waiter: Hello, can I help you?

Kim: Yes, I'd like to have some lunch.

Waiter: Would you like *a starter*?

Kim: yes , I'd like *a bowl of soup*, please.

Waiter: And what would you like for *a main course*?

Kim: I'd like *a grilled* cheese sandwich.

Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

Kim: Yes, I'd like a *glass of coke*, please.

Waiter : (after Kim has her lunch) Can I bring you *anything else*?

Kim: No thank you, Just *the bill*.

Waiter: Certainly.

Kim: I don't have my glasses. *How much* is the lunch?

Waiter: That's \$6.75.

Kim: *Here you are*. Thank you very much.

Waiter: You're *welcome*. Have a good day.

Kim: Thank you , *the same to you*.

WRITING

1.19 Write a paragraph in which you give a description of a visit you have made to a luxury hotel in Baghdad, Describe the hotel's location, accommodations, and services.

TOURIST SAFETY CORNER

1.20 Travel Safety

1. keep your travel plans ,including accommodation details , to yourself.
2. Don't hitch hike.
3. Try not to travel at night.
4. Ask your hotel manager for advice on 'safe' versus 'unsafe' local areas.
5. As a general rule, city streets that include children and women suggest that the area is safe for families.
6. Keep a photography of your passport and all documents in a safe place.
7. Avoid incidents such as fights, riots or civil disturbances at all times.

UNIT TWO

HOTEL STAFF

VOCABULARY

2.1 Write the appropriate word from the list below for each of the these pictures:

(porter, cashier, housekeeper, chef, laundry worker, maintenance employee)



2.2 Match these words with their definitions:

1.	coordinate	a.	a task done as a part of a routine
2.	over booking	b.	entering financial charges in a record
3.	requires	c.	give work to somebody usually for payment
4.	waitress	d.	a female serving food and drink in a restaurant
5.	employ	e.	reserving rooms for too many guests
6.	routine	f.	needs
7.	posting	g.	a fixed or regular way of doing things
8.	chores	h.	to make things or people function together

2.3 Fill the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below:

(desk, traits, attention, skills, months, maintain, customer, positions, apprenticeship, hoteliers)

Hotel operations are becoming diverse and complex, but all require employees to a customer-service orientation. recognize the importance of personal service and to guests, so they look for persons with positive personality and good communication when filling many guest services positions, such as clerk and host and hostess positions. Many hotel managers place greater emphasis on service skills while providing training in important skill areas such as computer technology and software. Vocational courses and programs in food preparation, catering, and hotel and restaurant management provide training opportunities. Programs range in length from few..... to several years.

SPEAKING

2.4 Discuss with your classmate the following topics:

- A. What is the work in a hotel demanding?
- B. How is the work in a hotel scheduled on shift-basis?
- C. What are the possible dangers of working in a restaurant kitchen?

READING

2.5 Answer these questions before you read the text below:

1. Who supervises training the hotel employees?
2. Who is in charge of solving the routine problems in the hotel?
3. What does the cashier do?
4. Where do the front desk employees work?
5. Are there waiters in all hotels?

Now read the text below and check your answers.

2.6 HOTEL STAFF

Working in the hotel industry can be fun and exciting, depending on the hotel and your position there. There is usually management staff, front desk staff members, housekeeping employees, maintenance employees, kitchen workers and restaurant waiters. In general there are two main types of hotel jobs: administrative jobs and guest service jobs.

Administrative Jobs

Administrative jobs include:

A- General Manager: The job of the general manager of a hotel usually requires considerable training and job experience. The manager is in charge of all aspects of the running of the hotel. He coordinates the work of the department heads who supervise housekeeping, advertising and promotion, food services, and the rest of the operations. The manager also supervises hiring and training the hotel employees.



B- Assistant manager: The assistant manager performs administrative work for the manager. He deals with routine problems such as unsatisfactory room assignments or over-bookings, and refers more serious problems to the manager.

C- Accounting staff: Accounting staff include chief accountant, cashier, and night auditor. The chief accountant is in charge of all the hotel's financial records and he determines its overall financial policy. The cashier provides financial services to the guests at the front desk or at the food and beverage service areas. Night auditor checks the accuracy of postings on the guest accounts.

Guest Service Jobs



The guest service jobs include

A- Front desk clerk: Front desk clerk verifies the guest's reservation. If the guest has no reservation the clerk checks the room availability. The check in process for guest usually includes getting credit card information, giving the guest the pass card to enter the room, answering the guest's questions, taking phone calls, and making reservation

B- Porters: These employees also used to be called bellhops. They usually dress in uniform. The porter helps the guest take his or her luggage to the room and make sure the room is acceptable to the guest.

C- Housekeepers: Housekeepers are in charge of performing necessary housework, such as cleaning, changing beds, laundry, and so on. In a hotel this work is usually carried on under the supervision of head housekeeper.

D- Waiters and waitresses: In the hotels that have restaurants the waiters and waitresses take orders and serve the meals. They pour water , clear and set tables and perform some similar chores.

E- Kitchen staff: Kitchen staff member may cook, wash dishes, prepare salads, order supplies, plan menus or prepare foods, for senior cooks or chefs to cook for the guests.

2.7 Read the text again and answer the following questions:

1. What does the job of the general manager of a hotel require?
2. What does the night auditor in a hotel do?
3. Who is in charge of reservations in a hotel?
4. What is the other name for the porter?
5. Who prepares food for the chef to cook in the hotel restaurant?

2.8 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the reading text above:

1. The manager is in charge of all aspects of the of the hotel.
2. The assistant manager performsfor the manager.
3. The front desk clerk verifies the guest's..... .
4. Porters usually dress in
5. In a hotel housekeeping is usually carried on under the of head housekeeper.

Grammar

2.9 Passive Voice in the Future

-We use the passive form when we are interested in the object or when we don't know who caused the action.

Examples:

Active: Ali will write a letter.

Passive: A letter will be written.

I will be provided with lunch at the meeting.

You'll be given some homework for tomorrow.

Making questions with passive forms.

Will he be given a new car in his birthday?

Passive with Modals

Affirmative Form	Object + may, must, can, could, ought to, should + be + verb (past participle)
Question Form	Must, may, can, should, might + object + be + verb (past participle)

Active: Our English teacher may give an exam today.

Passive: An exam may be given by our English teacher today.

Active: Thomas could write many books.

Passive: Many books could be written.

Active: Should you have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant?

Passive: Should the bill be paid before leaving the restaurant?

2.10 Put the following sentences into passive voice:

1. Jane may buy a new computer tomorrow.
2. Where can you hide this box?
3. Ali couldn't see the man.
4. You should learn your lesson.
5. They ought to take the exam.
6. Should students study all the lessons.
7. He won't see Cathy.
8. They will not ask him.
9. Will the company employ a new worker?
10. Will the plumber repair the shower?
11. You may forget the rules quickly.
12. You should study the lesson repeatedly.
13. They should cancel the game.
14. The doctor can't persuade her.
15. They need to repair car.
16. Who should pay the damage?

2.11 Polite Request

-These questions are made with modal verbs.

Would you...?

Could you...?

Will you...?

Can you...?

May I

Do you mind.....?

Uses:

1. Modal verbs are helping / auxiliary verbs that express ideas like ability, permission, and asking for assistance. Many modal verbs have more than one meaning. They are always followed by infinitive verb.

For example

Could you help me for a minute, please?

-This shows that the speaker is asking for help politely.

2. To ask questions in a very polite way, use: Would you/ Could you (please) + simple verb +?

For example

Would you please email that document to me? I need it.

Could you explain that again, please? I didn't understand.

3. To ask questions in a polite but more casual way, say: Will you/ Can you (please) + simple verb +?

For example

-Will you please answer the phone? I'm working.

-Can you hold my books for me please? My hands are full.

4. We do not use the word 'may' in a polite question when 'you' is the subject.

For example

May you please close the door? ➔ **Wrong!**

Could you please close the door? ➔ **Right!**

Acceptance:

-To agree with the polite requests, we use the following expressions:

1. Yes.

2. Yes certainly.

3. Certainly

4. Yes, of course.

5. Of course.

6. I'd be happy to.

7. I'd be glad to.

8. My pleasure.

-**Informally**, we can say.

Sure.

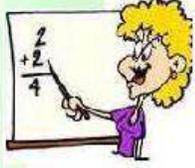
Okay.

Refusal:

-To disagree with the polite requests, we use the following expressions.

- 1.No.
- 2.Sorry.
- 3.No, I'm sorry. I can't.
- 4.Sorry, I can't. I'm busy right now.
- 5.I'd like to, but I can't.
- 6.I'd love to, but I'm busy right now.

2.12 Make polite requests using the pictures below:

<p>You want the window closed.</p>  <p>Could / can you...</p>	<p>You want to use the computer.</p>  <p>Could / Can / May I</p>	<p>You want a drink of water.</p>  <p>Could/ Can/May I.....</p>
<p>You want the door opened.</p>  <p>Could / Can you...</p>	<p>You want the TV to turned on.</p>  <p>Could / Can you...</p>	<p>You want to use the telephone.</p>  <p>Could / Can I ...</p>
<p>You want to borrow your friend's book.</p>  <p>Could / Can / May I ...</p>	<p>You want a sandwich.</p>  <p>Could / Can / May I ...</p>	<p>You want your teacher to speak slower.</p>  <p>Could / Can you ...</p>

2.13 Choose the most appropriate expression to fill the spaces in these sentences.

1.I speak to Ali , please?

Can
May
Would
Would you mind if

2. you open the window, please? It's hot here.

Could
Couldn't
Won't
Wouldn't

3.buy two loaves of bread on your way home?

Could you
Will you
Would you
Would you mind

4. Would you mind if I your dictionary for an hour or so?

borrowed
will borrow
would borrow

5. Ahmad,lend me two hundred dollar till next week, please?

Can't you
Could you
Do you mind
Would you mind

6. Cathy, help me with this grammar exercise, please?

Can you
Can't you
Won't you
Do you mind

2.14 Make polite requests out of the following:

1. Ask Ali to wake you up at 8 a. m.
2. Ask Mary to help you in the kitchen.
3. Ask the waiter to bring you water.
4. Ask your teacher to enter the classroom.

Pronunciation

2.15 The final-ed of the regular verbs in the past form:-

The final – ed of the regular verbs in the past form is pronounced in three different ways : / d/ , /t/, / id/

smelled /d/

walked /t/

visited /id/

Examples:

1./d/

In verbs ending with voiced sounds / b/, /g/, /ð/, /v/, /z/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/, /m/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/ , the –ed is pronounced /d/ as in:

throbbed, begged, clothed, survived, puzzled, need, judged, harmed, stringed, murdered, killed, lived, arrived, called, cried, saved, signed, used

2 /t/

In verbs ending with voiceless sounds /p/, /k/, /θ/, /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, the final – ed is pronounced /t/ as in:

helped, asked, frothed, laughed, dressed, brushed, reached, stopped, worked, crashed, pushed

3 /id/

In verbs ending with the sounds /t/ or /d/ the final (-ed) is pronounced /id/ as in:

counted, edited, ended, breaded, needed, hated, wanted, invited, decided, printed

2.16 Classify the verbs into their appropriate column.

/d/	/t/	/id/

hoped , stuffed, wanted, played , married, studied, arrived,
died, rested, added , needed, washed, laughed, finished,
talked, looked, briefly, visited , travelled, amazed ,studied ,
founded , decided, missed

DIALOGUE

2.17 COMPLAINT AT A HOTEL

Clerk: Good morning, can I help you?

Guest: I'd like to make a *complaint* about *my holiday* at Hawaii Hotel last week?

Clerk: I'm sorry to hear that. What exactly was the problem?

Guest: First of all when we got to the hotel we found that our room hadn't be cleaned.

Clerk: Oh dear, did you complain to the *hotel staff*?

Guest: Of course, but we were told all *the chambermaids* were *off duty*. Anyway, that's not all. The people in the room above *sounded like* they were having all-night party. I *demanded* another room but the *receptionist* told me the hotel was *full*.

Clerk: Oh, I see.

Guest: And to *cap all the food* in the restaurant was *awful*. It was so bad we had to eat out all the time *despite* having paid for the *meals* in the price of our holiday.

Clerk: I do *apologize*. I'd like to *offer you* a 20% *discount* on the price of one of our *Autumn breaks* as a *gesture of goodwill*.

Guest: A 20% discount, you must be joking. I want to see the manager.

WRITING

2.18 Write a paragraph describing briefly the jobs of the employees in a hotel.

- a. manager
- b. front desk clerk
- c. housekeeper
- d. porter
- e. waiter

Tourist Safety Corner

2.1 Hotel safety

1. If possible choose accommodation that was unmarked 'swipe cards' rather than numbered keys for each room. If you lose your swipe card or if it is stolen, the thief won't know which room to rob.
2. Take note of emergency exits, stairwells, fire escape and emergency plans, just in case.
3. Always lock your room or suite door when retiring for the night. If there is a chain included, use it.
4. When arranging to meet people you've never met before, wait them in the lobby. Don't ask them to come to your room.

UNIT THREE

HOTEL FACILITIES

VOCABULARY

3.1 Write the name of each of the following activities. Make use of the
Words in the list below

(mountain trekking, snorkeling, skiing, hunting, scuba diving, water rafting)



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

3.2 Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. demonstration | a. entertainment at a theater or on a television |
| 2. exhibition | b. explanation to show how to use or do something |
| 3. show | c. game to see who is the fastest |
| 4. race | d. musical group that are playing in public |
| 5. competition | e. public display of products or works of art |
| 6. live band | f. event in which people try to be the best at something |

3.3 Complete these sentences using words from the list:

(dishes, able to accommodate, equipped with, full range, conference rooms, offers, rooftop, exhibition)

1. Some rooms are modern sockets and fax machines.
2. The restaurant has a fantastic view of the city.
3. The hotel a professional interpretation and translation service.
4. There is a of conference equipment.
5. The small conference room is a maximum of 100 delegates.
6. Vegetarian are also available.
7. There are both and exhibition areas.
8. There is a business center from 9 am to 5 pm.

Speaking

3.4 Share your classmate saying the following dialogue:

Guest: We're looking for a good restaurant for dinner?

Staff: What kind of food are you interested in?

Guest: Since we are in Thailand we want to try Thai food.

Staff: The Thai restaurant is always a good choice.

Guest: We'll try it. Could you recommend a place to take our kids to? They are getting bored at the beach.

Staff: There's a movie theater in Phuket Town at Central Festival they might enjoy.

Guest: Is there anything more exciting?

Staff: Have they ever ridden an elephant?

Quest: No, but is it safe?

Staff: Oh, absolutely.

Guest: That sounds OK. Thank you very much.

3.5 Say whether these statements are true or false:

1. All hotels provide facilities other than lodging.
2. Resort hotels are usually located in natural settings.
3. Hotels that are located in mountains definitely provide their guests with opportunities to practice snorkeling.
4. No hotels make local travel arrangements for their guests at all.
5. Some hotels offer free shuttle to and from the airport.

READING

3.6

HOTEL FACILITIES

A hotel is an establishment that provides lodging paid on a short-term basis. Facilities provided may range from a basic bed and storage for clothing to luxury features like en-suite bathrooms. Larger hotels may provide additional guest facilities such as a swimming pool, business center, childcare, conference facilities and social services.



Resort hotels and motels are typically located in vacation destination or near natural settings, such as mountains, seashores, theme parks, or other attractions. They offer luxurious surroundings with a variety of recreational facilities (healing centers and spas) as well as planned social activities and entertainment. Some resort hotels and motels provide additional convention and conference facilities to encourage customers to combine business with pleasure including theme nights, shows and music.



Hotels located on the seashore or within easy- reach walking distance of a beach offer their guests opportunities of practicing beach walking, golf games, water activities such as water sports, ocean-activity gear, motorized water equipment, snorkeling and scuba-diving. Coastal hotels usually boast ocean views or beach front access. Those hotels that are located in the mountains attract customers who are interested in mountain trekking, mountain climbing, or skiing.



Some hotels offer free shuttles to and from airport, and shuttles may run during limited hours or require a reservation. Hotels may, as well, make local travel arrangements or give advice to guests or help them with their travel plans.



Recreational vehicle parks cater people who enjoy recreational camping at moderate prices. Some parks and campgrounds provide service stations, general stores, shower and toilet facilities, and coined –operated laundries. And some of them are designed to organize recreational activities like youth's camps, family vacation camps, hunting and fishing camps, beside other outdoor adventure retreats

that offer trail riding, white water-rafting, hiking, fishing, hunting and similar activities.



3.7 Answer these questions with information from the reading text above:

1. What are the types of sea activities a tourist may practice?
2. What are the kinds of camping activities?
3. What type of tourists do mountain hotels usually attract?
4. Which hotels have healing centers and spas?
5. Do some hotels help the guests with their travel plans?



3.8 Fill the blanks in these sentences with words from the reading text above:

1. Facilities provided may range from a basic bed and storage for clothing to like en-suite bathrooms.
2. Some resort hotels encourage customers to combine business with including....., show and music.
3. Recreational vehicle parks cater people who enjoy at moderate prices.
4. Coastal hotels usually boast views orfront access.
5. Larger hotels may provideguest facilities.



Grammar

3.9 Cause and Effect

-Cause and effect is a relationship between events or things where one is the result of the other or others.

(therefore, as a result, so..... that, such..... that, because, since , as, If, leads to, results in cause, result from, because of)

1.

Since

As

Because

she was very sad, she had to stay in the house.

2. She had to stay in the house

since

as

because

she was very sad.

1.(As__ Since __ Because) Cause + effect

Effect + (as __since__ because) cause

Note: When we use (as, since, because) at the beginning of the sentences we

use a comma after (as, since or because) clause.

3.10 Join each pair of sentences to make a cause-effect sentence:

1. They are rather expensive. They are quite hard to find.(as)
2. Are you feeling unwell? You ate too much. (because)
3. it was raining. The game was canceled.(since)

2. Effect + because of + Cause

-This expression ends with a preposition which introduces clause stating a cause (a reason). The preposition is followed by a noun or pronoun. The cause - clause may come before or after the effect- clause.

Examples

- He walked slowly because of his bad leg.
- The explosion occurred because of the aging pipes.

3.Effect +{is, are}+ caused by + cause or

4. Effect+ results from + cause

Examples

- Germs are caused by fermentation and decay.
- Death in wild life is resulted from oil spill.
- His injury results from a fall.
- Their failure resulted from their negligence.

5. Cause + leads to + effect

6. Cause + results in + effect

7. Cause + causes + effect

Examples:

-Drinking alcoholic leads to a stroke.

-Her efforts resulted in her success.

-Smoking cigarettes causes lung cancer.

8.....So..... adjective or adverb.....that.....

Examples:

The table is very heavy. He can't lift it.

The table is so heavy that he can't lift it.

9.....such.....adjective + noun....that.....

Examples:

Ahmad is a very clever boy. He always gets high marks.

Ahmad is such a clever boy that he always gets high marks.

10. IF + cause + effect or

Effect + if + cause

A – if +subject + simple present +.....subject +will / shall + base

present

B – subject + will / shall + base present + ... if +subject + simple

present

Examples:

1.The house is not expensive. Ali will buy it.

IF the house is not expensive, Ali will buy it.

2.Firas will get better. He follows the doctor's advice.

Firas will get better if he follows the doctor's advice.

11. Cause +(therefore or as a result) + effect:

cause + ;therefore, + effect
as a result

Examples:

-Firas didn't go up the hill. He was weak and tired.

Firas was weak and tired; therefore, he didn't go up the hill.

-They were late. They missed the train.

They were late, as a result they missed the train.

3.11 Join the following sentences. With the words in brackets:

- 1.It's raining now. We must stay at home. (as)
- 2.He didn't buy the book. He had no money. (because)
- 3.Ali walked. He didn't find a taxi .(since)
- 4.We were late for work, the alarm was not set. (because)
- 5.The wind speed increases, the sail boat moves faster. (as)
- 6.Ali's wife left him. Jealously.(because of)
- 7.Sales are down. Price increase. (because of)
- 8.Low marks. Mistakes. (caused by)
- 9.Eating fast. Indigestion. (cause by, result from, or lead to)
- 10.There was drought. There was lake of rain. (lead to)
- 11.Layla is a very kind nurse. All the patients love her. (suchthat)
- 12.Ahmed is a clever boy. He always gets high marks. (such That)
- 13.The house is not expensive. Ali will buy it. (if).
- 14.Muneer takes an aspirin. He has headache. (if).
- 15.Salem visits his uncle. He has enough time. (if).
- 16.Ibrahim stayed late last night. He didn't go to work.(as a result) .
- 17.Ahmed likes English. He finds it easy.(therefore)
- 18.Ibrahim decided to resign. The manager refused to give him a promotion (because)

3.12 Invitations

-To make invitations, we use the following formal expressions:

1. Would you like to + verb
2. I'd like to ask you to +verb
3. It would be my pleasure if you would + verb
4. May we have the honor of you+ verb +ing ?

Examples

- Would you like to join us for dinner this evening?
- Would you like to come with us?

Refusing an invitation (formal)

-In refusing invitations, we use the following expressions:

1. Thank you. I'm afraid I have another engagement.
2. Sorry.
3. I'm afraid I can't.
4. I can't. I have to work.
5. Tonight's no good. I have an appointment.
6. I'm busy tonight. I hope you will invite me again on another night.

Examples:

- Would you like to go with us to the party?
Thank you. I'm afraid I have another engagement.
- It would be my pleasure if you would come to my house for dinner.
I'm afraid I can't.

Accept an invitation

- The most common forms used to accept an invitation are:

- 1.Thank you very much.
- 2.That would be nice.
- 3.Certainly , I'd love to.
- 4.Thank you .I'd love to. Would you like me to bring anything?
5. Thank you very much. I'd be delighted to. What time should I be there?
- 6.Oh, certainly. Thank you. Do I need to bring anything?
7. Sure

Examples

Would you like to come for dinner?

That would be nice. Thank you.

I would ask you to type these letters?

Sure.

Inviting someone to come to your house for dinner (Formal)

Would you like to come for dinner tonight?

Would you care to join us for dinner at our house tonight?

I was just wondering if you would like to come for dinner tonight.

We'd be delighted to have you for dinner tonight.

Informal Phrases

Inviting someone to come for dinner (informal):

Want to come for dinner tonight?

Want to pop for a quick dinner?

Care to come for dinner tonight?

Accepting an invitation (informal)

Sure. What time?

Why not? When do you want me to be there?

Sure. When should I be there?

Yes! Want me to bring something?

I'd love to. I'll bring dessert.

Refusing an invitation (informal) :

I can't. I have to work

Tonight no good. I have an appointment.

3.13 Write invitations that respond to the following suggestions:

1. Invite your boss for a dinner next week. (formal)
2. Invite a friend out for a drink. (informal)
3. Invite an important person to have lunch with you. (formal)
4. Invite your brother for a barbecue. (informal)
5. Invite your friend to see the circus. (formal)
6. Invite your uncle to attend a political rally. (formal)
7. Invite your sister to your son's graduation party. (formal)

3.14 Respond to the following invitations:

Invitations	Responses
An important business partner invites you for a meal.	
A colleague invites you for a drink.	
Accept an invitation to join a literary session. (formal)	
Accept an invitation to join a party. (informal)	
Say sorry because you can't come.	

3.15 Write two answers for each of the following questions, accepting the invitation in the first answer and refusing it in the second one:

1. Would you like to have dinner with me on Friday?
2. Would you like to have lunch on Sunday?
3. Would you like to come to my party?

3.16 Complete the following sentences making invitations:

Would you like to

Could you come to...

Would you care to

I'll really happy if you come to....

I'm sure that you won't be disappointed to come to....

Pronunciation

3.17 English voiced consonants (/b/ d/ g/ v/ θ/ z/ ʒ)

-There are fifteen English consonants which are called voiced. These are pronounced with some vibration in the vocal cords .

1- /b/ is found in such words as:

Book, baby, rubber, job.

2- /d/ is found in such words as:

day, dead, ladder, odd

3- /g/ is found in such words as:

game, green, ghost, bag, giggle

4- /v/ is found in such words as:

movement, love, river, favor

5- /ð/ is found in such words as :

this, that, mother, breathe, clothes

6- /z/ is found in such words as:

zebra, music, puzzle, these, rose,

7- /ʒ/ is found in such words as:

pleasure, vision, garage, usual

Notes:

- The letter (b) is not pronounced when preceded by the letter (m) in the end of such words as : lamb, tomb, thumb, climb, and also in the words 'debt and doubt'.

-Notice the difference between /v/ and /f/ in the following pairs of words

van	save	of
Fan	safe	off

DIALOGUE

3.18 CITY TOUR

A: Excuse me, could you help me, please?

B: Sure. What's your problem?

A: You see, I'm looking for the famous museum In London, Madame Tussaud's. Could you tell me where is it situated?

B: To get to Madame Tussaud's you should take bus No.24. It will deliver you right to the place. The museum has wax figures of historical androyal figures. Whose figures did you like most?

A: I am greatly impressed by the figures of the royal family. And what about you?

B: I like the Science Museum. Its exhibits display the discovery of the steam engine, photography, glass-making, printing and atomic. What other places would you like to see?

A: I want to see Trafalgar Square.

B: Oh! It is certainly the place worth seeing.

A: Anyway, after visiting the Trafalgar Square I want to go for a walk in a park, but I'm not able to find any.

B: Oh, the Hyde Park is near here. By the way, it is the largest park in London.

A: I have heard of Kensington Gardens.

B: Yes, it is to the northwest of Trafalgar Square. London has so many other interesting places to visit.

A: You are right. Thank you very much. See you some time somewhere!

B: No, not once again.

WRITING

3.19 Write a paragraph about the facilities hotels may provide to:

- a. business travelers
- b. tourists who are adventure seekers, and
- c. tourists who are interested in camping

Tourist Safety Corner

3.20 Transport Safety

1. At the airport, watch for your suitcase as it appears on the carousel. Don't hang back and wait for the crowds to disperse. You might find that someone else has already taken your bag in the meantime.
2. Avoid changing money at airports, as thieves could be watching you.
- 3 . Consult with your hotel manager or tourist information centre about the public transport in your area. Make sure you know what official taxi cabs look like. A thief may pose as a taxi driver to lure you into their car.
4. Don't share taxis with strangers.
5. Carjacking is a problem in some cities. When driving, keep all doors locked and windows up.

UNIT FOUR

Revision One

4.1 Rewrite the following sentences making conditional II:

1. If I (succeed), I(get) a new job.
2. If he (be) younger , he (travel) more.
3. If we (not/ be) friends , I(travel) with you.
4. If I (have) enough money , I (buy) a big house.
5. If she.....(not/arrive) to work so late, she.....(be) promoted.
6. If we(win) the lottery , we(travel) round the world.
7. If you (have) a better job , we(be) able to buy a new car.
8. If I (speak) English well, I(have) a good job.

4.2 Fill in the blanks with the following prepositions(on, to, at, in, by with, from, during):

1. I'm leaving Friday
2. I always feel tired the evening .
3. Laura was born 1975
4. What are you doing the week end ?
5. I can't go to the party Sunday .
6. I'm going out. I'll be back an hour .
7. I live a small street near the station.
8. David's father is ill. He's hospital.

9. My sister gets up six o'clock the morning.

10. We went to the stationa taxi.

11..... Spring, the land becomes covered grass .

12. Is your house far the bus- stop?

4. 3 Supply the suitable prepositions:

1. I' m proud my country.

2.She was dressed white.

3.What prevented you coming?

4.A tree protected us the rain .

5.There are a few chairs the middle the garden.

6.Who is knocking the door ?

7.Is there enough food all the children?

8.He speaks English confidence.

4.4 Rewrite the following sentences using conditional III.

1.If you (not/ be) late , we (not/ miss) the bus.

2.If she (study) hard, she (pass) the exam .

3.If we (arrive) earlier , we (see) john .

4.If they (not/go) to bed early, they (wake up) late .

5.If he (become) a musician , he (record) a C.D.

6.If she(go) to art school , she (become) a painter.

7.If I..... (be)born in a different country, I(learn) to speak a different language .

8.If she(go) to university , she (study) French .

4.5 Put these sentences into passive voice.

1.I will write a letter.

2.John will give the lesson.

3.She will not help us.

4.We will not visit the hill station this year.

5.They will submit their homework.

4.6 Fill the spaces with the correct word:

1- I borrow a pen, please?

(could, would, may)

2- I've forgotten my wallet.

- You lend me some money?

(can, would, could)

3- Do you mind the window, please?

(to close, closing, closed)

4- you like to come to the cinema tonight?

(can, would, could)

5- Would you mind me with boxes?

(helping, help, helped)

6- I leave early tomorrow morning? I have a doctor's appointment.

(could, do you mind if, would you mind if)

4.7 Join each pair of sentences to make a cause- and- affect one:

1. I never brush my teeth. I have five cavities. (because)
2. The refrigerator was practically empty. We had to go to the store.(as a result)
3. Changes in classification. Pluto is no longer a planet. (result in)
4. School was cancelled. We went to the mall. (since)
5. The ocean is extremely polluted. Coral reefs die. (leads to)
6. Wind speed increase. The sail boat moves faster.(If)
7. Students are noisy. The teacher is annoyed.(so that)
8. The door was left unlocked. Thief broke into the house.(as)
9. It rained hard. It caused flood.(caused by)
10. It was sunny. The driver opened the sunroof of the car. (therefore)

UNIT FIVE

TRAVEL AGENCY

VOCABULARY

5.1 Choose the right name for each of these pictures. Make use of the words in the list:

(travel agency, cruise lines, railways, passengers, travel guide, airlines office).



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

5.2 Match these words with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. retailer | a. a thing that persuades somebody to do something |
| 2. stock | b. a payment added to what is usual |
| 3. discount | c. a contract made by accompany to provide compensation for loss, damage ,etc. |
| 4. commission | d. a person who sells goods for the general public |
| 5. bounces | e. a thing that encourages somebody to do something |
| 6. incentives | f. a store of goods available for sale |
| 7. inducement | g. an amount of money taken off the usual cost of something |
| 8. insurance | h. money paid to somebody for selling goods |

5.3 Check in the dictionary the meanings of these terms:

- a. travel
- b. voyage
- c. tour

5.4 Fill each blank with the correct word. If both words can be used, choose the word that sounds more natural in each situation:

1. There are no seats available for the date that you.....(requested/ recalled).
2. How.....(flexible/changeable) are you? (=How much are you willing to change your schedule?)
3. Would you be..... (interesting/interested) in renting a car while you are there?
4. That flight is(full/ complete). Let's find you a seat on another flight.
5. Will you be travelling.....(alone/ lonely)?
6. I booked you a flight on October 1st(returning/coming) on October 15th.
7. We can.....(arrange/ make)(=organize) your entire trip.

SPEAKING

5.5 Say this dialogue with your classmate:

Travel agency clerk: Good morning, can I help you?

Customer: I need to book three tickets in economy class for Tokyo on the 28th of May.

Travel agency clerk: Okay. Yes, here's a flight on ANA from Francisco to Tokyo, would you like the return tickets, too?

Customer: No, just one way. How much is the fare?

Travel agency clerk: It would be \$5570 for the three tickets.

Customer: Are there any other cheaper flights?

Travel agency clerk: This is the cheapest for that day. However, if you book for the 1st of June, you'll have to pay only \$4800 for three tickets on JAL.

Customer: I see. Let me think it over and call you back.

READING

5.6 Try to answer the following questions before you read the text below:

1. What is a travel agency?
2. Have you ever been in a travel agency? Why.
3. Do we buy tickets through travel agency only?
4. The travel agency acts for many suppliers. Mention some of them.
5. Does travel agency make travel arrangements?

Read the text below and check your answers.

5.7 TRAVEL AGENCY

Travel agency is a private retailer or public service that provides travel and tourism-related services to the public on behalf of suppliers such as airlines, car rental, cruise lines, hotels, railways, and package tours. In addition to dealing with ordinary tourists most travel agencies have a separated department devoted to making travel arrangements for business travelers and some travel agencies specialize in commercial and business travel only. There are also travel agencies that serve as general sale agents for foreign travel companies, allowing them to have offices in countries other than where their headquarters are located.

A travel agency's main function is to act as an agent, selling travel products and services on behalf of a supplier. Consequently, unlike other retail businesses, they do not keep a stock in hand. A package holiday or a ticket is not purchased from a supplier unless a customer requests that purchase. The ticket is supplied to the agency at a discount. The profit is therefore the difference between the advertised

price which the customer pays and the discounted price at which it is supplied to the agent. This is known as the commission. In many countries, all the individuals or companies that sell tickets are required to be licensed as a travel agent.



Travel agencies also receive a large variety of bonuses, benefits, and other incentives from travel and tourism related companies as inducements for travel agents to promote their products. Other sources of income may include the sale of insurance, travel guide books, public transport time tables and money exchange.

With general public access to the internet, many airlines and other travel companies began to sell directly to passengers. As consequence, airlines no longer need to pay the commissions to travel agents on each ticket sold. In response, travel agencies have developed an internet presence of their own by creating travel websites, with detailed information and online booking capabilities.

5.8 Read the above text again and answer the following questions:

1. What does the travel agent do?
2. What do we mean by commission?
3. What other things does travel agency sell other than tickets?
4. Does travel agency act as an agent for local companies only?
5. Isn't necessary for travel agency to be licensed or not?

Grammar

5.9 EXPRESSING PURPOSE



-English has various ways of expressing purpose .We can use (to, so that or in order to) , sometimes we can simply use the verb infinitive .

A- Expressing purpose with verb infinitive:

1- We use (to + infinitive) when we want to (show the purpose of an action) .
(Purpose = why we do something) .

Example : Why did you go to London ?

I went to London to see my sister .

2-We use (to + infinitive) when we want to (show why something exist).

Example : The policemen were there to control the crowd .

B- Expressing purpose with (so that)

1- We use (so that) to say that one action makes another action possible.

Example : I have bought a dictionary so that I can learn more .

2- We use (so that) to say that one person does something and as a result someone else can do or doesn't have to do something else .

Example : We built a pool in the garden so that the children could swim .

5.10 Choose the correct expression of purpose either (to) or (so that) to fill in the blanks:

1. She left work early ----- be at home when he arrives .
2. I'll go to university ----- continue my studies .
3. He works hard ----- he can earn a living .
4. You have to wake up early ----- be on time .
5. Soldiers risk their lives ----- we can live more safely .

5.11 Join each pair of sentences twice: (a) with (to or in order to) and (b) with (so that):

1. Ali is looking for a part time job. He wants to save some pocket money.
2. Nadia decided to stay in England for a while. She practices her English.
3. Susan exercises regularly. She doesn't want to get fat.

5.12 OPINIONS



- You can introduce your **opinion** or show that you **agree** or **disagree** with someone by starting your sentence with one of the following expressions:

- . In my opinion ----- .1
- . In my view ----- .2
- . Speaking for myself----- .3
- . I'm sure that ----- .4

Agreeing with somebody:

- Exactly
- You're absolutely right.
- So do I /Neither do I.
- I agree .

Disagreeing with someone:

- I don't agree with you.
- I'm afraid I must disagree.
- I'm not so sure about that.

Examples :

- In my view, she shouldn't be getting married so young .
- You are absolutely right .
- Speaking for myself, it's very important that twins should stay together.
- I'm not sure about that.

5.13 Put in order:

1. opinion, birds , should ,In ,in ,not ,cages ,my ,kept ,be
2. better, I'm, Sunday ,it ,sure ,to, is, on, return.
3. sure , rain , Let's ,I'm ,tomorrow ,today ,that ,it'll ,go

5-14 Give your opinion about the following situations:

1. Praying in time is very important .
2. Birds should not be kept in cages .
3. Buying a new car is something good .
4. Travelling abroad is fantastic .

Pronunciation

5.15 English consonant voiced sounds:

1. /dʒ/ charge , age , join , just , gem , soldier , individual
2. /m/ name , autumn , more , money , enemy , some
3. /n/ moon , nose , nine , new , narrow

Except : damn , column

4. /ŋ/ wing , sing , thing , think , link , uncle
5. /l/ learn , last , call , fell , always

Except : palm , half , walk , could , should

6. /r/ every , bright , try , road , ring

Except : bird , girl , barter , nearly , over , were

7. /w/ watch , wait , why , queen , one

Except : write , wrap , answer , whom , allow , how

8. /j/ you , yesterday , unit , use , Europe , Euphrates

Except : until , unable

5.16 Identify the following sounds /dʒ/,/n/,/l/,/w/, /r/, /j/ ,/m/ in each of the following words (even if there's more than one sound in the same word):

sing , genuine ,come , tube , when , being , life , make , queen, write, church

DIALOGUE

5.17 Renting a car



Clerk: Good Morning. May I help you?

Mary: I'd like to rent a car, please.

Clerk: Okay. Full-size, mid-size or compact, ma'am?

Mary: Full-size , please. What is the rate?

Clerk: 78 dollars a day with unlimited mileage.

Mary: And I'd like insurance just in case.

Clerk: Is there an additional driver?

Mary: No.

Clerk: If you want full coverage insurance, it would be 8 dollars per day. It includes collision damage waiver and personal accident insurance.

Mary: All right . I'll take it .

Clerk: Here is our brochure, ma'am. Please choose a model in this section.

Mary: How about this one?

Clerk: All right. How many days would you like to use it?

Mary: Just one day.

Clerk: May I see your driver's license and credit card please?

Mary: Is the international driving license fine?

Clerk: Yes, it is. Please fill in this form. Can you check this box and put your initials here and again here.

WRITING

5.18 Write a paragraph about your last visit to a travel agency.

Make use of the following suggestions:

- making arrangement for travel
- asking about time of flight and return
- buying tickets
- buying a travel guide book

Tourist Safety Corner

5.19 Money Safety

1. Don't wear expensive jewels on obvious display.
2. Wear valuables (such as traveler's cheques and credit cards) on a belt worn under the clothes and next to your skin.
3. If feeling particularly vulnerable, wear your money belt somewhere other than around your waist. Thieves know all about money belts too.
4. Consider carrying a 'dummy' wallet holding a small amount of cash. If you are directly controlled by a mugger, you can hand over the dummy wallet and avoid further distress.

UNIT SIX
HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

VOCABULARY

6.1 Write the appropriate word for each picture. Make use of the words in the list below:

(camping, theme park, beach holiday, cycling, rock climbing, wildlife)



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

6.2 Match the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1.package | a. a way of travelling by getting free lifts |
| 2.skiing | b. a holiday spent in a tenet |
| 3.sightseeing | c. a holiday spent on a ship |
| 4.camping | d. a holiday organized by a travel agent which includes the cost of hotel and transport. |
| 5.touring | e. a holiday spent in the mountain moving across the snow |
| 6.cruise | f. a holiday where you travel with your luggage on your back |
| 7.hitchhiking | g. a holiday when you want to see interesting buildings and places |
| 8.backpacking | h. a holiday 'on the move' visiting different places |

6.3 Give the opposites of these words:

1. wildlife
- 2.outdoor
- 3.abroad
- 4.multi-activity
- 5.gently

SPEAKING

6.4 Say with your classmate the following dialogue:

Susan: Hi David, what are you doing?

Alice: I am making a plan for the next month holiday.

Susan: What? You make a plan for the holiday? So, you always have activities on holiday?

Alice: Of course. My family always makes a plan for our holiday.

Susan: Really? That is enjoyable. By the way, what did you do on the last holiday?

Alice: We went to a very beautiful island in the northern part of the country. What about you?

Susan: I don't do anything. Every holiday, I usually go to my grandmother in the village. That's all I do because my parents are very busy.

Alice : Why are they busy?

Susan: They never have time for me. They are always busy doing their jobs.

Alice : How if you come with my family to spend your holiday?

Susan: I am afraid my family will not allow me . Anyhow, thank you for the invitation.

Alice: Not at all.

READING

6.5 Try to answer these questions before you read the text below.

- 1.What is a holiday?
- 2.Is it necessary to have experience to participate in a holiday activity?
- 3.What are the kinds of snow sport?
- 4.What do we mean by on-road riding and off-road riding?
- 5.Where do tourists experience the culture of the wildlife?

6.6

HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

A holiday is a period of time you spend, either in your country or abroad, participating in one or a range of activities. A wide variety of outdoor activities is available to fit a broad range of interests, experience and fitness levels. Usually no or little experience is necessary, just enthusiasm and a willingness to try something new. The main types of activities one can practice during a holiday are thrill-seeking, wilderness, winter, cycling, and special interest.



The most popular thrill-seeking activities are water –rafting, caving, and rock climbing. You can choose to focus on one activity or instead opt for a multi-activity holiday in which you spend a day or two on each before moving on to the next.



Wilderness activities involve spending time in various wilderness areas such as deserts, jungles, plateau, tundra and mountains. Such trips are generally made of trekking, camping, and survival- skill activities, with opportunities to experience the culture of the wildlife.



Winter holiday activities include skiing (downhill or cross- country), snowboarding, snowmobiling, and dog –sledding. These are often offered in unusual and un-spoilt locations and allow you to escape the crowds that you would normally come across.

Cycling activities include different kinds of ridings ranging from gently cycling through relatively flat landscapes, on-road riding, off-road riding to mountain bike expeditions.

For those who have real interest and passion in one subject or many subjects there is a variety of interest activities they can practice such as photography, yoga, archaeology, conversation, and language learning.



6.7 Read the text again and answer the following questions:

1. What are the activities people usually practice on a holiday?
2. What do we mean by thrill-seeking activities?
3. What are the activities tourists practice on a winter holiday?
4. Why do people visit un-spoilt tourist destinations?
5. Where do tourists experience survival- skill activities?

6.8 In the text above find the words which have the same meanings of the words in bold letters of the following sentences:

1. The main **kinds** one can practice during a holiday are thrill-seeking, wilderness, winter, cycling and special interest.
2. A wide **diversity** of outdoor activities is available to fit a broad range of interests, experience and fitness levels.
3. Usually no or little experience is necessary, just **great eagerness** and willingness to try something new.
4. The most **famous** thrill-seeking activities are water- rafting, caving, and rock climbing.
5. These are often offered in unusual and **clean** locations.

6.9 Fill the blanks with words from the list to form meaningful sentences:

(an old castle, to Spain, a car, our time there, into the water, late, in the sun, volleyball, ice cream, in a nice hotel)

1. We went.....
2. We stayed
3. We enjoyed.....
4. We slept.....
5. We visited.....
6. We ate.....
7. We lay
8. We jumped.....
9. We played.....
10. We rented.....



Grammar

6.10 Contrast



To show the contrast between two ideas, we can use connectives such as :
(but still , however , while, in contrast to , but , despite , whereas , although ,
in spite of , even though, though).

Examples

There was no more coffee , **but still** he asked for another cup .

I mostly tell the truth ; **although**,sometimes I tell a white lie .

In spite of her broken toe ,she went dancing .

Her pencil broke **while** she was writing.

Although I like tea, I would order coffee.

In contrast to those of Ajatha Christy, Hemingway's stories are interesting.

Boys like blue **but** girls like pink.

They're good friends **even though** there are many differences between them.

Nature has no lines, **whereas** drawing almost always contains lines.

Despite the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.

6.11 Choose the correct connectives for the following sentences.

- 1.Rana is very good at writing , (**whereas / although**) Zaid is good at mathematics
- 2.(**While /Despite**) Suzy is a sociable person , Nancy likes to be by herself.
- 3.Basim didn't study for his exam , (**but still / in contrast to**) he managed to pass .
4. Ali likes to do his work in advance , (**however , but**) Ahmed does his work at the last minute .
5. (**Although / In contrast to**) Nadia doesn't wear a watch , she is usually on time .
- 6.(**In contrast to, Though**) his drawings, her drawings are very beautiful.

6.12 Write (T) if the sentence is true and (F) if it is false, then correct the false ones:

1. **While** Adil starts his homework early , he doesn't finish it .
2. **In contrast to** they have different study habits , they both are succeeding .
3. Salam helps in the bakery after school **even though** he has a lot of homework to do.
4. Rahaf is usually on time **while** Susan is usually late .
5. **Although** of his bad temper, she still loves him.
6. **However** intelligent a man is, he needs the help of the machines.

6.13 OFFER

When we offer , we ask someone if he would like to have something or if he would like us to do something for him .

1. Would you like + noun phrase ?
2. Would you like me to + verb + -----?
3. Shall I (we) + verb + -----?
4. Let me + verb+.....

Accepting an offer

When we accept an offer , we say:

Yes, please.

That is very kind of you.

That would be lovely.

Refusing an offer

When we refuse an offer, we say

No, thanks.

Examples :

- Would you like me to wash the car?

That's very kind of you .

- Shall I do the ironing?

No , thanks .

6.14 Match each of these offers with its suitable response.

1.	Shall I drive at noon?	a.	Yes, good idea. I think we all need some tea.
2.	Shall we go to the cinema tonight?	b.	Please, I don't like driving at night .
3.	Would you like a biscuit with your coffee?	c.	Good idea. What do you want to see?
4.	Shall we take a break?	d.	Yes, please I feel hungry.
5.	Would you like some tea?	e.	Oh, that'd be lovely.

6.15 Put in order:

1. me , this , Let , for , type ,you , letter

2. now , Shall , ? ,have , you , with , I ,lunch

3. like , to , you , phone , Manal ,Would , to ,?,arrange , me

Pronunciation

6.16 English Voiceless Consonant Sounds

1. /p/ pay , help , explain

Except : psychology , receipt

2. /t/ ten , want , wished , booked

Except : listen , often , castle , match , witch

3. /k/ keep , kind , cost , picnic , accuse , square, mix , explain

Except : know , knife , knight

4. /f/ foot , enough , tough , elephant , paragraph , off, philosophy, phrase

Except : of , bought , light, bright, daughter, might

5. /θ/ think , both , breath , health , cloth, theatre, three

6. /s/ say , solve , display , city , science , pass , glass , possible, see, bus

Except : dissolve , easy , possession, rise, use, lose, noise

7. /ʃ/ shop , push , sure , sugar , expansion , mission , ocean , ancient, machine ,
issue , precious , commercial , partial, fashion

Except : dishonest , dishonor

8. /tʃ/ child , chest , each , picture , mixture , , future, teach

9. /h/ he , hold , behind , behave

Except : oh , hour , whistle , ghost , why , what , though

6.17 Identify the voiceless consonant sound in each of the following words:

1.ten

2.cholera

3.head

4.dish

5.branch

6.through

DIALOGUE

6.18 Travel Safety

Tourist: Good morning.

Travel Agent: Good morning. How can I help you?

Tourist: I'm going to travel abroad next week. I would like to know some information concerning travel safety, please.

Travel agent: By all means. First of all, it is recommended not to over pack, just take what you absolutely need.

Tourist: That I will do. What about money, can I carry cash with me?

Travel agent: Don't carry large amounts of cash. Taking some traveler's checks is a better idea.

Tourist: That is great. Should I worry about my luggage?

Travel agent: Of course. Mark your luggage with your name and in some distinctive way so that they are easily found.

Tourist: All right. I know little English, how can I communicate with the nationals?

Travel agent: Don't be intimidated if you feel that your language skills are limited.
It is important to learn few key phrases.

Tourist: What other thing you recommend me to do?

Travel Agent: It is advisable not to involve in things like talking in politics, too much bargaining, photographing in prohibited areas, walking alone in empty streets and so on.

Tourist: Thank you very much.

WRITING

6.19 Answer these questions about your last holiday then make a paragraph out of the answers:

1. Where did you go on your last holiday?
2. How many days did it last?
2. Did you have a nice time?
3. How did you get there?
4. How was it like?

Tourist Safety Corner

6.20 Things to remember when travelling:

1. Ask for the safety of your intended destination before visiting it .
2. Carry with you at all times the contact details of your embassy.
3. Consult with your hotel manager or local tourist information officer for up –to- date information on 'safe' and 'unsafe' areas in the city.
4. Try to blend with the locals and avoid looking or acting like a tourist.
5. If you are mugged don't fight. It is better to lose few dollars and wristwatch than get injured.

UNIT SEVEN

HUMAN RIGHTS

VOCABULARY

7.1 In these pictures people practice their human rights. Choose the appropriate word for each picture from the list below:

(study, work, worship, speech, travel, protest)



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

7.2 Match the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1.violation | a. Preventing somebody from enjoying or using something |
| 2.inequality | b. the action of deliberately causing somebody severe pain |
| 3.discrimination | c. cruel treatment of a person or animal |
| 4.mistreatment | d. the lack of justice |
| 5.torture | e. to treat somebody badly or in an unkind way |
| 6.injustice | f. breaking or being contrary to a rule, principle or treaty |
| 7.deprivation | g. the state of being unfair |
| 8.abuse | h. treating a person or group differently than others |

7.3 Fill each blank in the following sentences with the appropriate word from the list below:

(human, believe, organization, commission, peace)

1. The United Nations is an international..... that was established in 1945 to help keep world peace .
2. In 1948 a special United Nationswrote a special document which stated the human rights.
3. Human rights are the rights that each person has, simply because he or she is.....
4. The human rights are there to protect us and help us live in
5. We all have to believe in what we want to..... .

SPEAKING

7.4 Discuss with your classmate the following questions:

1. Do you think that human rights are important?
2. Do you feel you have all the human rights you need?
3. Are you interested in reading and watching news stories in human rights?
4. What do you know about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
5. Do you always respect other people's rights?

READING

7.5 Try to answer these questions before you read the text below:

1. What are human rights?
2. When did the term "Human Rights" come into wide use?
3. What do we mean by civil human rights?
4. What are the revolts that human rights associated with?
5. Can you give examples of human rights violations?

Now read the text below and check your answers.

7.6

HUMAN RIGHTS



Human rights are the fundamental rights that humans have by the fact of being human, and that are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government. The term came into wide use after World War II, replacing the earlier phrase "natural rights", which had been associated with the Greco-Roman concept of "natural law" since the end of the middle ages. As understood today, human rights refer to a wide variety of values and capabilities reflecting the diversity of human circumstances and history. They are conceived of as universal, applying to all human beings everywhere, and as fundamental, referring to essential or basic human needs.

Human rights have been classified historically in terms of the notion of three "generations" of human rights. The first generation of civil and political rights is associated with the Enlightenment and the English, American, and French revolutions. It includes rights to life, and liberty and the rights to freedom of speech and worship. The second generation of economic, social, and cultural rights is associated with revolts against the predations of unregulated capitalism from the mid-19th century. It includes the right to work, and the right to education. Finally, the third generation of solidarity rights is associated with the political and economic aspirations of developing and newly decolonized countries after World War II. It includes the collective rights to political self-determination and economic development.

Since the adoption of "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" in 1948, many treaties and agreements for the protection of human rights have been concluded through the auspices of the United Nations, and several regional systems of human rights law have been established.



In the late 20th century special international criminal tribunals were convened to prosecute serious human rights violations. The International Criminal Court, which came into being in 2002, is empowered to prosecute crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide and war crimes.

7.7 Read the text again and answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between universal and fundamental human rights?
2. How many generations of human rights are there?
3. What do we mean by solidarity human rights?
4. When was the International Criminal Court established?
5. What crimes does the Court prosecute?

7.8 In the text above find out words to replace the words in bold letters in the following sentences.

1. Human rights refer to a wide variety of values and capabilities reflecting the diversity of human **conditions** and history.
2. They are **known** as universal and fundamental.
3. Economic, social, and cultural rights are associated with revolts against the **exploitations** of capitalism from the mid-19th century.

4. Solidarity rights are associated with political and economic **ambitions** of developing and newly **liberated** countries after World War II.
5. Many treaties and agreements for the protection of human rights have been concluded through the **guardianships** of The United Nations.

Grammar

7.9 Advice



-We can use several expressions to give advice.

1. You should + verb +

- You should brush your teeth before you go to bed .

You shouldn't + verb +.....

- You shouldn't take medicine without consulting a physician.

2. Subject + had better + infinitive without (to) +

- I had better not come to her birth day party .

Note : We use (**had better**) to give advice about specific situations , not general ones . If you want to talk about general situations , you must use (**should**) .

- When we use (**had better**) there's suggestion that if the advice is not followed something bad will happen :
- I'd better get back to work (or my boss will be angry with me)
- We'd better get to the airport by five o'clock (or else we may miss the flight)

3- If I were you ,

- If I were you , I wouldn't let this happen .

4- Why don't you + verb+..... ?

- Why don't you ask your lawyer ?

5-Take it from me +.....

- Take it from me , it isn't worth buying a cheap laptop .

Note : The word (advice) is an uncountable noun , and uncountable nouns do not have plural form. They can't be used with the article (a/an).

Correct - He gave me some advice .

Incorrect – He gave me an advice .

7.10 Use 'had better', 'should' or 'shouldn't' to fill the following blanks:

- 1.You ----- tidy up or your mum will be very angry.
2. You ----- be more careful .
3. They ----- get ready or they'll be late.
4. You ----- be so selfish .
5. The kids ----- spend so much time in front of the T.V.
6. He ----- work harder if he wants to keep his job.
7. You ----- listen to the bad people .

7.11 Put these words in order to make sentences:

1. were , act , I ,responsibility, with ,more ,If ,would ,I ,you
2. mess , make , You'd ,not , a ,better
3. you , why ,now ,leave ,don't
4. should ,more , dress , for , appropriately , office ,the , they

7.12 Participle Adjectives



Some participles, like 'bored' or 'boring' ,can be used as adjectives. These are used in a slightly different way from normal adjectives.

A- We usually use the past participle (ending with **-ed**) to talk about how someone feels:

I was really **bored** during the flight. (**NOT**: I was really boring during the flight.)

She's **interested** in history. (**NOT**: She's interesting in history.)

John's **frightened** of spiders. (**NOT**: John's frightening of spiders.)

B- We usually use the present participle (ending in **-ing**) to talk about the person, thing, or situation which has caused the feeling:

It was such a long, **boring** flight .(So I was bored.)

I read a really **interesting** book about history. (So I was interested.)



Many people find spiders **frightening**. (So they're frightened when they see spiders).

-Be careful! '**I'm boring**' is very different from '**I'm bored**'! 'I'm boring' means I cause other people to be bored. This is not good! Here are some examples of when one person causes a feeling in another person.

Examples:

I was listening to such a **boring** guy at the party. He talked about himself for an hour!

She's a really **interesting** woman. She's lived all over the world and speaks five languages.

My mathematics teacher at school was really **frightening!** He was always shouting at the students.

These participle adjectives make their comparative by using 'more' (not –er) and their superlative by using 'most' (not –est):

I was **more frightened** of dogs than spiders when I was a child.

That book is **more boring** than this one.

I think Dr Smith's lesson was **more interesting** than Dr Brown's.

I think this is the **most interesting** talk we've heard today.

It was the **most frightening** film that he'd ever seen.

Examples (–ed and –ing) adjectives

<p>Alarming What an alarming noise!</p>	<p>Alarmed I was alarmed by the loud bang.</p>
<p>Amusing That TV programme is really amusing.</p>	<p>Amused He was amused to hear his little son singing in the bath.</p>
<p>Boring I've never seen such a boring film!</p>	<p>Bored The students looked bored as the teacher talked and talked.</p>
<p>Confusing I find these instructions very confusing! Could you come and help me?</p>	<p>Confused I was confused, because I asked two people and they told me two different things.</p>
<p>Depressing This weather is depressing! Is it ever going to stop raining?</p>	<p>Depressed I was feeling depressed, so I stayed at home with hot chocolate and a good book.</p>

<p>Embarrassing That is the most embarrassing photo! I look terrible!</p>	<p>Embarrassed John was really embarrassed when he fell over in front of his new girlfriend.</p>
<p>Exciting It's a really exciting book. I couldn't wait to find out what happened at the end.</p>	<p>Excited I'm so excited! I'm going on holiday tomorrow!</p>
<p>Exhausting I hate doing housework! It's exhausting!</p>	<p>Exhausted Julie was so exhausted after her exams; she spent the next three days sleeping.</p>
<p>Fascinating The brain is fascinating, isn't it? It's amazing how much it can do.</p>	<p>Fascinated Joan was fascinated by her grandmother's stories of life in the 1920s.</p>

7.13 Choose the right answer Participial adjectives ending in (-ed or -ing):

1. It is a (**tired / tiring**) job.
2. I always feel terribly (**tired / tiring**) at the end of the day.
3. Why are you so (**excited / exciting**) about the new teacher?
4. I have got some (**excited / exciting**) news for you.
5. He came up with a (**disappointed / disappointing**) remark.
6. The teacher was (**disappointed / disappointing**) by her students.
7. He was (**annoyed / annoying**) by her comment.
8. He's got an (**charmed / charming**) way of smiling.
9. I am (**disgusted / disgusting**) by the food.
10. What a (**disgusted / disgusting**) food! I can't eat it.

PRONUNCIATION

7.14 English vowel sounds

1. /i/ it , sit , pyramid , any , ensure , enough , language , passage , captain
2. /i:/ see , feel , clean , east , we , he , believe , achieve , police , machine ,she
3. /e/ end, empty, well, pen, head, wealth, death, weapon, friend, said
4. /a/ apple, add , fact , thank , glad , pad, has, arm, man
5. /a:/ part , hard , ask , pass , aunt , half , palm , father , last
6. /o/ on, olive , bond , long , block , wallow , wand , song, offer
7. /o:/ or , for , store , talk , walk , saw , awful , four , court , thought ,
bought, war, water
8. /u/ cook , stood , look , wood , could , put , woman , sugar
9. /u:/ soon , food , cool , do , move , true , knew , include , glue , juice

10- /ʌ / but, cut, much, unhappy, one, come, mother, country, blood, flood

11. /ə / accept , attend , alone , teacher , leader , legal , logical ,oblige , petrol ,
protect , famous , figure

12./ ə: / earn , earth , bird , girl , nurse , word , work , her , urge , term

Now see the difference between short vowel sounds and long vowelsounds:

/i/	/i:/
sit	seat
ship	sheep
it	eat

/a/

back

can

at

/a:/

bark

can't

art

/o/

fox

pot

not

/o:/

fork

port

naught

7.15 Underline the word that carries the given sound:

1. /o/ told own most hot
2. /o:/ born work worn tornado
3. /ʌ/ soot wool flood wood
4. /e/ treat bread heat heal
5. /u/ foot food fool tool

7.16 Write the missing symbols in the following phonetic transcriptions:

- ill /...l/
meat /m...t/
pen /p...n/
farm /f...rm/
store /st...r/
stood /st...d/
love /l...v/

DIALOGUE

7.18 At the Bazaar

Customer: Do you have this in blue?

Shopkeeper: I'm sorry, we only have this shirt in black?

Customer: I bought this yesterday, but it is too big.

Shopkeeper: I can exchange this for you.

Customer: Do you have fitting rooms?

Shopkeeper: No, we don't, but we have a mirror.

Customer: Are these two wallets the same price?

Shopkeeper: No, the one on the right is more expensive.

Customer: Can you send these things to my address in Japan?

Shopkeeper: Yes, we can ship your purchased products anywhere in the world.

Customer: Do you accept Master Card?

Shopkeeper: Yes, we accept all major credit cards.

Customer: Is there another branch that might have that jacket?

Shopkeeper: Yes, we have another store a couple blocks away from here.

Customer: Can I pay in dollars?

Shopkeeper: Yes, we accept that currency.

WRITING

7.18 Write a paragraph about the "Human Rights Day". Make use of these suggestions:

- 10th of Dec.
- U. N. headquarters in N.Y. City
- speeches
- conferences, meetings ,cultural events
- protests against war and dictatorship
- tackling poverty

Tourist Safety Corner

7.1 Be aware of thieves when travelling:

Thieves devise inventive ways to rob you. Some of these ways may include:

1. Posing as a police officer and asking to check your money to counterfeit bills.
2. Posing as a tour guide and offering to show the sights of the city.
3. Slipping sedative drugs into your food or drink.

UNIT EIGHT

Revision Two

8.1 Write suitable sentences for the following situations by using (to, so that):

1. A situation that shows why something exist.
2. A situation that shows one action makes another action possible.
3. A situation that shows the purpose of an action.

8.2 Match the following expressions:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. I'd better do it now or | a. you won't get in to university. |
| 2. You'd better invite them or | b. we can't go out. |
| 3. You'd better pass your exam or | c. it will be too late. |
| 4. We'd better find a babysitter or | d. you'll get a punishment. |
| 5. You'd better hand in your homework or | e. they will be offended. |

8.3 Fill in the blanks (Let, Would you ,Would you like to ,Shall I):

1. ----- come skating with us ?
2. ----- paint the room for you ?
3. ----- be free for lunch on Saturday .
4. ----- me take care of the baby today .

8.4 Write the phonetic symbols of the underlined letters in the following words:

measure, done, any, culture, mean, born, gentle, face, moves , shout, breathh, put,
hold, phone, although, machine, coughh, antique , ringg,

8.5 Fill in the space in the second sentence with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in the first sentence.

1. I have a **fast** car ,but my friend has a ----- one.
2. This is a **nice** cat. It's much ----- than my friend's cat.
3. She's sixty years **old**. Her brother is ninety, so he is-----.
4. This is a **difficult** exercise but the previous exercise is the ----- one.
5. He has an **interesting** hobby, but my sister has the -----hobby in the word.
6. In the last holiday I read a **good** book, but my father gave me a ----- one last weekend .
- 7 .This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is ----- .
8. We live in a **small** house, but my grandparents' house is ----- than ours.
9. Yesterday Ali told me a **funny** jock .This jock was the -----one I've ever heard.
10. I have an **expensive** watch, but my sister's watch is ----- than mine.

8.6 Do as required:

1. You should concentrate on your exercise. You won't make any mistake.
(purpose: so as to)
2. Soldiers risks their lives. We live safely .(purpose: so that)
3. Nadia left work early. She wants to be at home when her husband arrives.
(purpose: to)
4. Ships carry life boats. The crew escape when the ship sinks.(purpose: so that)
5. I'll go to university. I want to continue my study .(purpose: in orderto)
6. She works hard. She earns a living .(purpose: so that)
7. Shahad is rich . She is not happy.(contrast: Despite)
8. Sami lives close to his office. He is always late for work. (contrast: Although)
9. Nada rarely sees Suha. They are neighbors. (contrast: Although)
10. (Although/In spite of) all our hard work, a lot of things went wrong. (choose the correct conjunction)
11. (Although/In contrast to) I was very hungry, I couldn't eat .(choose the correct conjunction)
12. Ali did the work (despite/but) being ill.(choose the correct conjunction)



8.7 Give your opinion to the following situations.

1. Surveying the Web is more fun than watching TV.
2. Female doctors are more caring than male doctors.
3. Bicycling is a truly enjoyable form of exercise.
4. Seeing another girl with the same dress as mine.
5. Soccer and rugby are violent sports.

Mini dictionary

abrogate	يلغي
absorb	يمتص
abuse	يسئ
acknowledge	يعترف
agent	وكيل
Archeology	علم الاثار
Auspices	رعاية
Ballroom	قاعة رقص
Barbecue	يشوي
Bargain	يقايض
Bellhop	خادم الفندق
Betting	رهان
Bonus	مبلغ اضافي
Boutique	دكان
Brochure	كتيب، دليل
Broad	واسع
Brood	يطيل
Budget	ميزانية
Camp	مخيم
Capability	قابلية
Carouse	عرض للفرسان
Cashier	امين صندوق
Categorize	يصنف
Category	فئة
Cater	يقدم الطعام
Caving	التجول في الكهوف
Chores	اعمال روتينية
Circus	سيرك
Colleague	زميل
Collision	تصادم
Combination	اتحاد
Commission	عمولة
Comprise	يتضمن
Conceive	يفهم
Concept	مفهوم
Consult	يستشير

Convene	يجتمع
Convenience	ملائمة
Coordinate	ينسق
Cosmetics	مستحضرات تجميلية
Counterfeit	يزيف
Credit	رصيد
Cruel	قاسي
Currently	حاليا
Customer	زبون
Cycling	ركوب الدراجة
Decay	يفسد
Declaration	اعلان
Decolonized	يتحرر من الاستيطان
Delighted	مبهج
Demanding	كثير المطالب
Deprivation	حرمان
Design	يصمم
Detailed	مفصل
Devise	يخترع
Devoted	مكرس
Disappointed	مخيب
Discount	خصم
Discrimination	تمييز
Disperse	يشتت
Display	يعرض
Distress	محنة
Disturbances	اضطرابات
Documents	وثائق
Dummy	دمية
Eagerness	لهفة
Employee	مستخدم
Empower	يمكن
Entertainment	تسلية
Enthusiasm	حماسة
Entirely	تماما
Equipment	معدات
Essential	جوهرى
Exhibition	معرض
Exchange	مقايضة
Expedition	حملة

Express	يعبر
Extended	ممتد
Fermentation	تخمير
Fitting	ملائم
Fundamental	اساسي
Gambling	لعب القمار
Gathering	اجتماع
Genocide	اباده جماعي
Grab	ينتزع
Guest house	دار ضيافة
Guide	مرشد
Housekeeper	مدبرة منزل
Incentive	حافز
Incidents	حوادث
Individual	شخص
Inducement	دافع
Inequality	تحيز
Initial	اولي
Injury	جرح
Injustice	ظلم
Insurance	تامين
Interpretation	تفسير
Intimidate	يرعب
Invitation	دعوة
Involve	ينهمك في
Jackpot	الجائزة الكبرى
Jungle	غابة
License	يمنح
Lodging	اقامة
Lounge	حجرة جلوس
Lottery	يانصيب
Luggage	امتعة
Lure	يغري
Maintenance	صيانة
Minority	اقلية
Moderate	معتدل
Mugger	سفاح
Negligence	اهمال
Newsstand	كشك صحف
Notion	فكرة عامة

Option	خيار
Organize	ينظم
Quality	نوعية
Quarter	ربع
Perform	ينجز
Permanent	دائم
Phonetic	صوتي
Plateau	النجد، هضبة، سطح مستوي
Porter	البواب
Pose	يتظاهر ب
Posing	تظاهر
Pour	يسكب
Prefer	يفضل
Premises	المبنى
Profit	فائدة
Prohibit	يمنع
Properties	صفات
Prosecute	يحاكم
Protect	يحمي
Protest	يحتج
Purchase	يشترى
Rafting	الطوف
Range	مدى
Rating	تصنيف
Rental	تأجير
Request	طلب
Retail	بيع بالتجزئة
Retailer	بائع بالتجزئة
Roar	يصخب
Rugby	لعبة الركبي
Safety	امان
Scenery	منظر جميل
Sedative	عقار مسكن
Session	جلسة
Severe	صارم
Similarity	تشابه
Skating	تزلج
Slots	الاماكن الضيقة
Snoop	يتطفل
Snorkeling	سبح باستخدام انبوب الغطس

Soccer	كرة القدم
Solidarity	التكافل
Spacious	واسع
Spill	يريق
Sting	يلدغ
Standard	مقياس
Suggestion	اقتراح
Supplier	المورد
Surfing	التزلج على الامواج
Surveying	مسح الاراضي
Tackling	الامساك بالخصم
Threaten	يهدد
Thrill	يثير
Torture	تعذيب
Transcription	نسخة
Trek	يشق طريقه ببطء
Treaty	معاهدة
Tribunal	محكمة
Tundra	سهل
Uniform	بدلة نظامي
Values	قيم
Vegetarian	النباتي
Versus	ضد
Violation	انتهاك
Violent	عنيف
Vulnerable	عرضه للانتقاد
Wallet	محفظة جيب
Wedding	زفاف
Weed	عشبة ضارة
Wilderness	برية
Willingness	رغبة
Wondering	تسائل، تعجب
Worship	عبادة