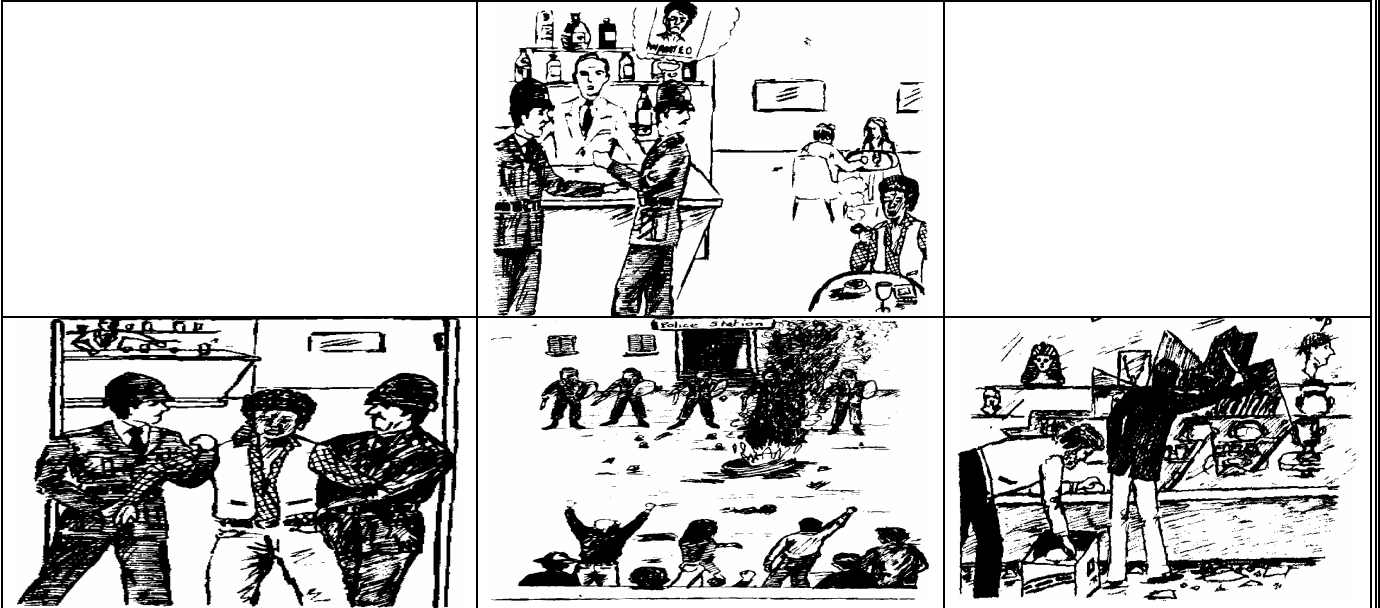


# Narrating

## Why and What for?



While staying with Rachid's family John and Liz found a recent copy of the “Sunday Times” which Rachid had sent to his sister to read. A front page headline attracted John's attention: “**HOW BRISTOL BLEW UP**”. John was worried because his parents were living in Bristol.

The article read: “It all started last Saturday afternoon when the police raided the Black and white Cafe in Grosvenor road, Bristol. This Cafe has always been a very popular social place for the black community of Bristol. The police moved in because they suspected the owner of serving drinks for which he had no licence. While they were talking to the owner, one of the police noticed a black youth who was wanted by the police.

The police officer went to talk to him because he had suspected him of being a member of a gang who had robbed a local bank a few weeks earlier. The officer told the suspect that he was going to drive him to the police station in order to question him. At that moment a group of youths attacked the officer in order to free their friend, but they were soon overcome and the suspect was taken away. It was the beginning of a full-scale riot in the centre of Bristol.

By mid-afternoon a large crowd had gathered outside the police-station which was protected by scores of policemen. The police officers were equipped with riot shields and helmets to protect themselves from various missiles which the angry crowds were throwing at them. The situation worsened when the police started to fire tear-gas to disperse the rioters.

Then groups of youths ran down the streets, looting shops and setting fire to police cars. After that, more police reinforcements were arrived in order to restore law and order, but they were met by more angry crowds whose relations with the local police had never been good.

It was only after dark that peace returned to the area. when the rioters heard that the suspect had been released.

**IV. Pre- reading:** Let's talk about it.

**Aim:** to introduce the topic and key voc. Items.

**1- When workers feel they aren't paid correctly, what do they do?**

- They make the authorities know about their problems or decisions as a first step.

**2- If their demands are not satisfied / fulfilled by the government, what will they do?**

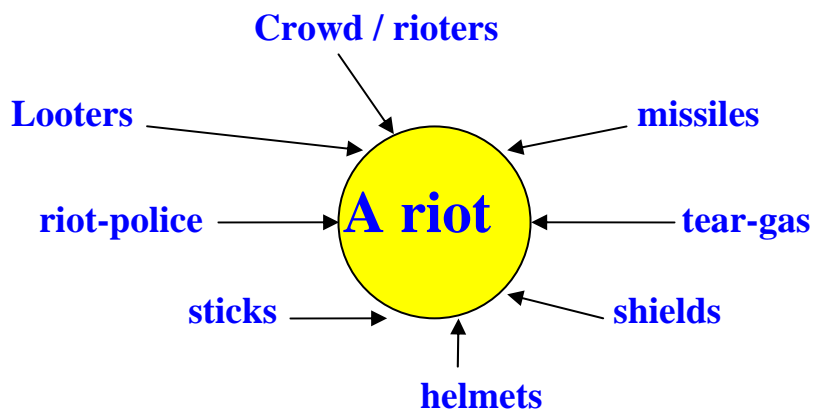
- Well, they are going to make everyone know about their problems through demonstrations. This is the second step

**3- What about if the Prime Minister gives them a deaf ear?**

-They must go on strike.

**4- If their strike fails and the police are sent in using violence to make them resume their work.**

- Here the workers may go out to the street and start breaking everything. This is the final step; this is called rioting.



**V- READING COMPREHENSION**

1. How many paragraphs are there in the above passage?

**Aim:** pps identify indentations to give paragraph number.

-There are six.

2. Is the reading passage above a letter?

**Aim:** pps identify the type of text they are reading.

3. Are these statements true, false, not mentioned or Insufficient data?

**Aim:** pps identify the general idea of the text.

a- The three friends are in Bristol.

b- The police entered the café because the owner served illegal drinks.

c- The police officer arrested the black youth because he killed a man while robbing a bank.

d- The black youths were insulted by the police officer.

TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED	Insufficient Data
b	a	d	c

4. What or who the underlined words in the text refer to?

**Aim:** pps identify the relationship between proforms and their antecedents.

Words	Referents
1- <u>they</u>	The police
2- <u>him</u>	The black youth
3- <u>they</u>	A group of youths

5. A- Match words and synonyms.

**Aim:** pps match words and their synonyms.

WORDS	synonyms
1- to come across	A- recent
2- new	B- was worried
3- was anxious	C- to find

B- Match words and opposites.

**Aim:** pps match words and their opposites.

WORDS	OPPOSITES
1- had received	A- last
2- first	B- always
3- never	C- had sent

C- Match words and definitions.

**Aim:** pps match words and their definitions.

Definitions	WORDS
1- To think a person guilty without proof.	A- headline
2- The title or caption of a newspaper article, usually set in large type.	B- raid
3- Sudden, forcible entry into a place by police.	C- to suspect

6. Find in the text words, phrases or expressions that are opposite in meaning to the following:

**Aim:**

old # recent      later # earlier

**VI- Post-reading:**

**Aim:** to round off the lesson.

1. On your answer sheet, write the letter which best completes the sentence.

1. **The police raided the Black and White** cafe because :

- A) the owner was selling dangerous drinks.
- B) the owner did not respect the closing times.
- G) the owner did not have the necessary permit.
- D) the owner was very popular with the black community.**

**2. The police officer** wanted to question the suspect **because** :

- A) he was a dangerous gangster.
- B) the policeman thought the suspect belonged to a gang.
- C) he attacked a policeman.
- D) the policeman recognized him to be a robber.

**3. A group of youths attacked the police officer in order to** :

- A) start the riot.
- B) revenge the café owner.
- C) stop him from getting more reinforcements.
- D) stop him from taking their friend away.

2. Fill in the gaps (or the blanks) so that the text makes sense.

During his visit to Ziamama, John found a recent copy of the “**Sunday Times**”. A front page caught his attention. It read “**HOW BRISTOL BLEW UP**”. Suddenly John became worried because **his parents were living in Bristol**.

The article was about some **riots** caused by the arrest of a black **youth** by the police. Later that afternoon a large **crowd** gathered outside the police-station **to persuade the police to free their friend**. Unfortunately the situation **worsened** because the police started to fire tear-gas **to disperse the rioters**. Finally the violence stopped because the angry crowds heard that **their friend had been released**.

**SECTION TWO:**

**MASTERY OF LANGUAGE**

**1\* Supply apostrophes where necessary.**

**Aim: to practise apostrophes.**

- 1. You re very much taller than Meriem.
- 2. We ve got a very mild winter this year.
- 3. She s taking a taxi to the station now.
- 4. Hakim s just left.
- 5. Asma isn t taking part in the play.
- 6. Flies don t bother us in the winter.
- 7. Lazhar hasn t been absent once this year.
- 8. “You won t have my orange,” growled Madjid.
- 9. The swallow doesn t spend the winter in this country.
- 10. We re learning English.

**2\* Which verbs can be derived from these adjectives?**

**Aim: to use the suffix “-en” to derive verbs from adjectives.**

<b>ADJECTIVES</b>	<b>VERBS</b>
black	To blacken
white	To whiten
red	To redden
wide	To widen
hard	To harden
soft	To soften
bright	To brighten
worse	To worsen

2.1\* Insert the appropriate verb in the following sentences:

**Aim:** pps fill the sentences with derived adjectives.

1. The sun ..... the earth.
2. The road is narrow. So, the local authorities are going to ..... it.
3. Some chemical agents –Javel- ..... clothes.
4. He loses his job; his family situation .....
5. The day ..... into the night.

3\* Classify the following words in the following table:

**Aim:** pps split words into roots and affixes.

Unattached \* disrespectful \* irrelevant\* successfully\*

Prefixes	Roots	Suffixes
Un-	attach	-ed
dis-	respect	-ful
Ir-	relevant	
	success	-ful / -ly

4\* Supply the plural form of the following words :

**Aim:** pps supply the plural form of irregular nouns.

1. leaf	1. leaves
2. adversity	2. adversities
3. boy	3. boys
4. fax	4. faxes

5\* Supply the past tense and the past participle of the following verbs.

**Aim:** pps supply the past tense and the past participle of irregular verbs.

think – teach – buy – catch – bring - fight

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
To think	thought	thought
To teach	taught	taught
To buy	bought	bought
To catch	Caught	Caught
To bring	Brought	Brought
To fight	fought	fought

6\* Complete the following sentences using 'since', 'for' or 'ago'.

**Aim:** to focus on the use of 'since' & 'for' with the present perfect and 'ago' with the simple past.

- 1\* I have been speaking English for 3 years.
- 2\* My father stopped smoking a few weeks ago.
- 3\* We have started studying English since 1999.
- 4\* Two weeks ago, the students visited El-Kala Park.