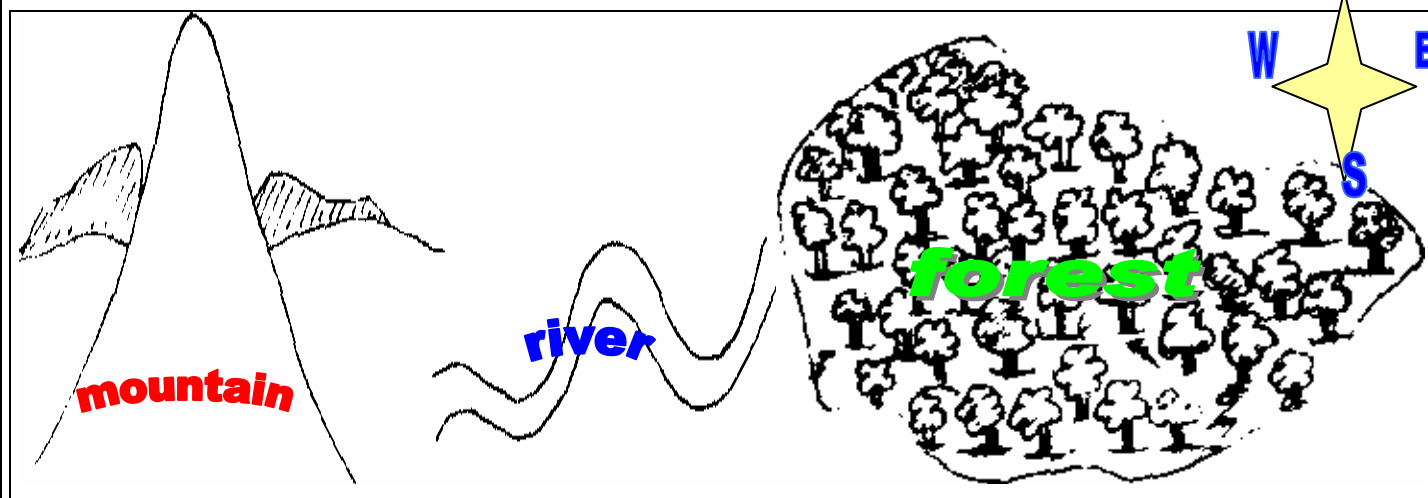


3. Listen to your teacher and complete the map of the scene and mention the movements of the two sides.



4. Listen to the dialogue and reorder the events in a chronological order.

Chronological order	What happened?
	We were carrying important documents.
	The planes were flying high over the area.
	We were holding an important meeting.
	We heard an observation plane.
	We hurried into the forest.
	Giant helicopters landed more parachutists.
	We were wading across a small river.
	It came suddenly out of the clouds.
	We called off our meeting.

5. Fill in the following table.

Subject	Action	Object	How?	Where?	When?
We	Were holding	A meeting		in a cave	In February 1959.
We	heard				
We		the meeting			
We	hurried				
The planes	were flying			over the area.	
	were taking	pictures of the movements			
A companion	was keeping guard				
We		important documents with us.			
We	knew	them			
It	came			out of the	

clouds.

We

Safely.

III- Post-listening:

1. Here are the answers to some questions about the text. Write the questions.

1. Omar was narrating the story.	
2. We were holding a meeting.	
3. Planes were flying high.	
4. We called off the meeting.	
5. Helicopters landed parachutists.	

2. List from the table all the continuous and sudden actions.

Sudden events	Continuous events

3. Use the above table to write the story of the battle in a short paragraph.

In February 1959, we were holding an important meeting in a cave.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.

V- READING COMPREHENSION

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

2. Is the reading passage above a letter?

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

- 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

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

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.

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

B- Match words and opposites.

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

C- Match words and 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:
old # **recent** later # **earlier**

VI- Post-reading:

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 Ziamia, 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

The article was about some caused by the arrest of a black by the police. Later that afternoon a large gathered outside the police-station persuade the police Unfortunately the situation because the police started to fire tear-gas to Finally the violence stopped because the angry crowds heard that

SECTION TWO:

MASTERY OF LANGUAGE

1* Supply apostrophes where necessary.

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?

ADJECTIVES	VERBS
black	
white	
red	
wide	
hard	
soft	
bright	
worse	

2.1* Insert the appropriate verb in the following sentences:

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:

Unattached * disrespectful * irrelevant* successfully*

Prefixes	Roots	Suffixes

4* Supply the plural form of the following words :

1. leaf	
2. adversity	
3. boy	
4. fax	

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

think – teach – buy – catch – bring - fight

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
To think		
To teach		
To buy		
To catch		
To bring		
To fight		

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

- 1* I have been speaking English3 years.
- 2* My father stopped smoking a few weeks
- 3* We have started studying English 1999.
- 4* Two weeks, the students visited El-Kala Park.

7.1* LINKING WORDS 1

Expressing Cause / Reason Why....?

 Study the following example:



1* Many people saw the Titanic **because** *it was an excellent film.*

☉ Statement + **because** + *Sentence (cause)*

2* Everybody likes him **because of** *his kindness.*

☉ Statement + **because of** + *Noun phrase (cause)*

Activity 7.1.1 :

Join the two sentences using an appropriate connector from the list.

because of	because
-------------------	----------------

- 1* Amel criedshe was unhappy.
- 2* They went to bed early they were tired.
- 3* Naouri arrived late at work the traffic jam.
- 4* He spent six months in a hospital his severe illness.
- 5* He failed in his exam his laziness.

Activity 7.1. 2 :

Complete the following sentences :

- 1* Salim did not succeed in his exam **because**
- 2* The students arrived late **because of**
- 3* Mejd did not go to school **because of**
- 4* Ahlem was refused the job **because**
- 5* He got a lung cancer **because**
- 6* John fell asleep **because**
- 7* Fouad is happy **because of**
- 8* Salim got bad results **because of**

Activity 7.1.3 :

Combine the following sentences using the connectors provided.

1* Nabil started jogging and his doctor told him to.	because / because of	
2* The students were making noise and the teacher was absent.	because / because of	
3* Chadli has become a bright student and his hard work.	because / because of	
4* Ali turned the heating on and the cold weather.	because / because of	
5* Nabila was really sad and her father had died.	because / because of	

7.2* LINKING WORDS 2

Expressing Purpose / Aim / Goal what for?

 **Study the following example:**

- 1* Saliha had worked hard at school **in order to** *succeed* in her final exam.
☉ Statement + **in order to** + *Verb* + rest of sentence (*purpose*)
- 2* **The** workers are working at weekends **so as to** *complete* the project in time.
☉ Statement + **so as to** + *Verb* + rest of sentence (*purpose*)
- 3* This machine is used **to** *cut* plastic.
☉ Statement + **to** + *Verb* + rest of sentence (*purpose*)

Activity 7.2.1 :

Use the words in brackets to join the following sentences:

- 1* I keep the dog. It guards the house. (**to**)
-
- 2* Pupils go to school. They want to learn. (**in order to**)
-

3* I' m saving up. I am planning to buy a new car. (to)

-

4* I get to work earlier. I want to be on time. (so as to)

-

5* I am going on a diet. I want to lose weight. (in order to)

-

6* I have got to go to Birmingham. I had a business meeting. (to)

-

7* I study encyclopedias. Then I can answer quiz questions. (so as to)

-

8* I have gone out. I want to have a bike ride.(in order to)

-

Activity 7.2.2 :

Complete the following sentences :

1* Mesbahi works a lot so as to

2* We went to the library to

3* Algerian heroes fought the French in order to

4* This heater is used so as to

5* This machine is used to

6* Merriem was hurrying in order to

7* We all work to

Activity 7.2.3 :

Combine the following sentences using the connectors provided.

1* Nabil started jogging and he wants to be fit.	so as to / to	
2* The students must work hard and he wants to succeed.	in order to / to	
3* The computer is used and to make fast calculations.	so as to / to	
4* Ali turned the heating on and he wants to warm the house.	in order to / to	
5* Nabila goes to school and he wants to learn.	so as to / to	

8* Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

☺ PAST TENSES

- Samira (discover) that Reda (lie) to her.
- After Johnny (finish) reading he (switch) off the light.
- She (become) famous when she (appear) on a TV program.
- The students (act) a play while their parents (watch) them.
- Harry (garden) when his son (fall) from the bicycle.
- I (not / go) to New York last summer because I (be) ill.
- Sir Alexander Fleming, the father of penicillin, (win) a Nobel Prize in 1945.
- We needed some money. So, we (sell) our car.
- Christopher Columbus (discover) America in 1492.
- Louis Pasteur, a great biologist, (be born) at Dole, France, in 1822.

9* Without changing their meaning, rephrase the following sentences.

1. Travelling by train is <u>not expensive</u> .	1. Travelling by train is
2. The pupil <u>did not arrive on time</u> .	2. The pupil
3. I must find <u>a place where I can have lunch</u> .	3. I must find
4. A good driver must <u>pay attention</u> .	4. A good driver must
5. Travelling by plane is <u>not slow</u> .	5. Travelling by plane is

10* Match statement (A) rejoinder (B) and situation (c).

A	B	C
1. Can I have 2 stamps, please?	a) It is for a girl aged 10.	A. Greengrocer's
2. Open your books, page 7, please.	b) Any drink with it?	B. Post office
3. What size shoes do you want?	c) What page, please?	C. Shoe shop
4. I would like a big hamburger, please.	d) 1 kilo, ok.	D. Fast food
5. Can I have 1 kilo of banana, please?	e) Sorry. How many did you say?	E. Classroom

A	1	2	3	4	5
B	e				
C	B				

11* classify these words according to the pronunciation of their final 'ed':

crumbled- packed- opened- decided- added- united- helped- passed- played- pushed-

/t/	/Id/	/d/

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1* Use the following table to write a short paragraph about Hassiba Boulmerka.

Who?	Hassiba Boulmerka / Algerian long-distance runner
Date of birth	July 10 th , 1968
Place of birth	Constantine
Family	Not rich
Education	Secondary education
Job	To work as a secretary
What happened?	To take part in many competitions. To win the Olympic Games of Barcelona, Spain, in 1992. To win the world championships of Athletics in Goterburg, Sweden.
Award	To become famous throughout the world.

2* Use the following table to write a short paragraph about a famous person.

Who?	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Family	
Education	
Job	
What happened?	
Award	