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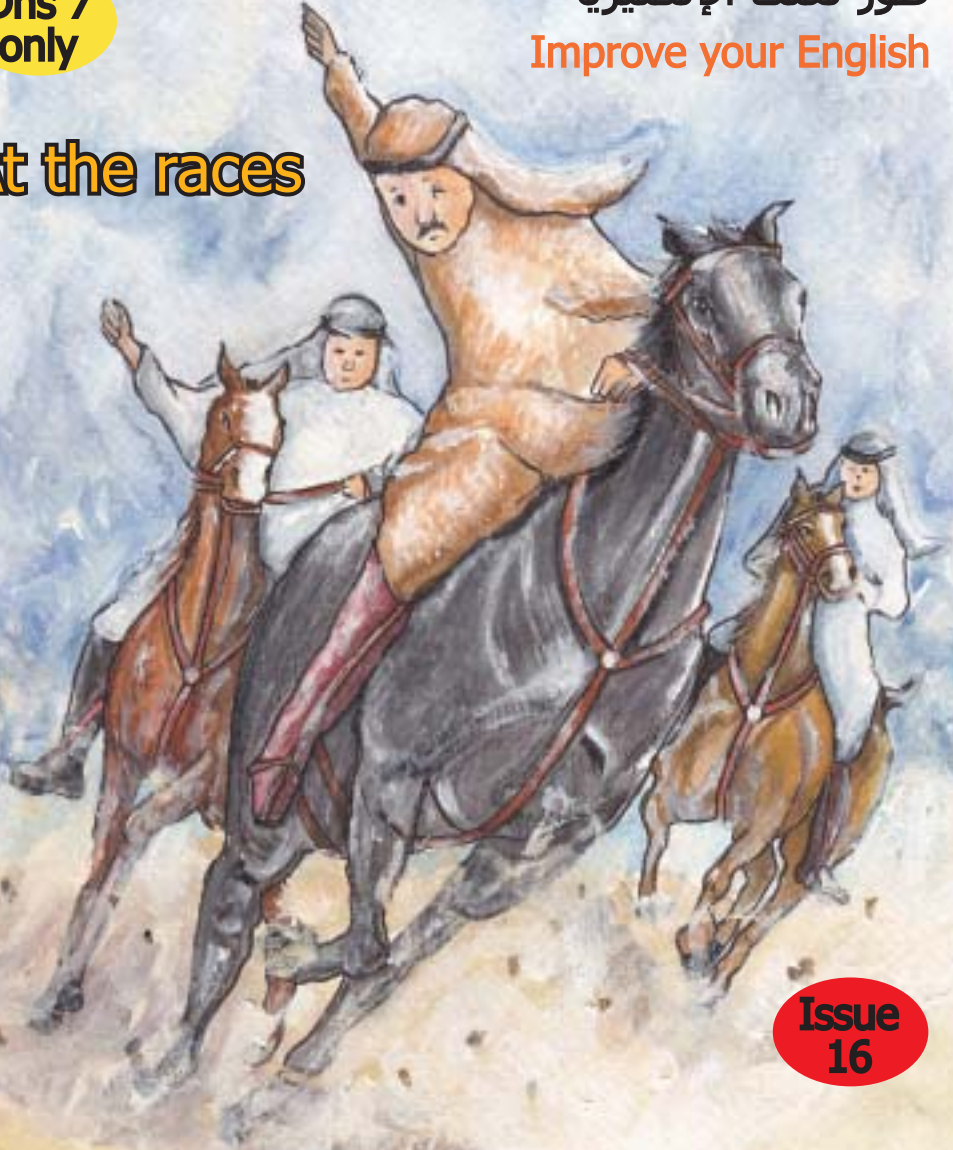
مجلة تُعنى بتعليم اللغة الإنكليزية

February | March 2010

Dhs 7
only

طوّر لغتك الإنكليزية
Improve your English

At the races



Issue
16

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Welcome

مرحباً

Welcome back to English 4 U. We hope you all enjoyed your recent break.

أهلاً بكم مجدداً في مجلتنا. نأمل أن تكونوا جميعاً قد استمتعتم بإجازتكم الماضية.

The **horse racing** season in Dubai is now underway and our cover story focuses on **Arabian horses**. We give some words and definitions associated with **horses** and **racing**.

بدأ الآن موسم **سباقات الخيل** في دبي، لذلك سيتحدث موضوع الغلاف عن **الحصان العربي** ويقدم بعض المفردات والمصطلحات المرتبطة بالخيول والسباقات.

In the intermediate section, we look at **renewable energy**. We follow our characters **Fadi** and **Shadi** in Malaysia.

وفي المستوى المتوسط، سنلقي نظرة على **الطاقة المتجددة**. وكذلك سنرافق **فادي** و**شادي** في رحلتهم إلى ماليزيا.

Advanced learners can read about the English crime writer, **Agatha Christie**. The crossword is about **inventors** and **inventions**. In an article that deals with the natural world, we cover **earthquakes**.

وبإمكان المتقدمين قراءة ملخص عن كاتبة الروايات البوليسية الإنكليزية **أجاثا كريستي**. أما موضوع الكلمات المتقاطعة فهو عن **المخترعون والاختراعات**. وسنغطي موضوع **الزلازل** في مقالة عن كوارث العالم الطبيعية.

Of course, you will also find the usual mix of **puzzles**, **jokes** and **competitions**. Please continue to send us your letters, stories and poems.

ستجدون أيضاً المجموعة المعتادة من **الألغاز** و **النكت** و **المسابقات**. تابعوا إرسال رسائلكم و قصصكم و قصائدكم.

Happy reading!

قراءة ممتعة!

David

How to use English 4 U

كيف تستعمل English 4 U

The magazine has three levels:

للمجلة ثلاثة مستويات:

★ easy
★ ★ medium
★ ★ ★ hard

سهل ★
متوسط ★ ★
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The easy level pages have green headings, the medium level pages have blue headings and the hard level pages have red headings.

المستوى السهل محدد باللون الأخضر و المستوى المتوسط باللون الأزرق والمستوى الصعب باللون الأحمر.

English4U

مجلة شهرية تُعنى بتعليم اللغة الإنكليزية

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هاتف ٠٥٠ ٨٩١٩٧٥٣

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مدير التحرير
ديفيد بالدوين

ترجمة و إخراج
وليد الجمعة

الكتاب المساهمون

مستر تشيبس
ايمي نوريس

تدقيق لغوي
بلال محمد

رسوم
آلاء الخطيب
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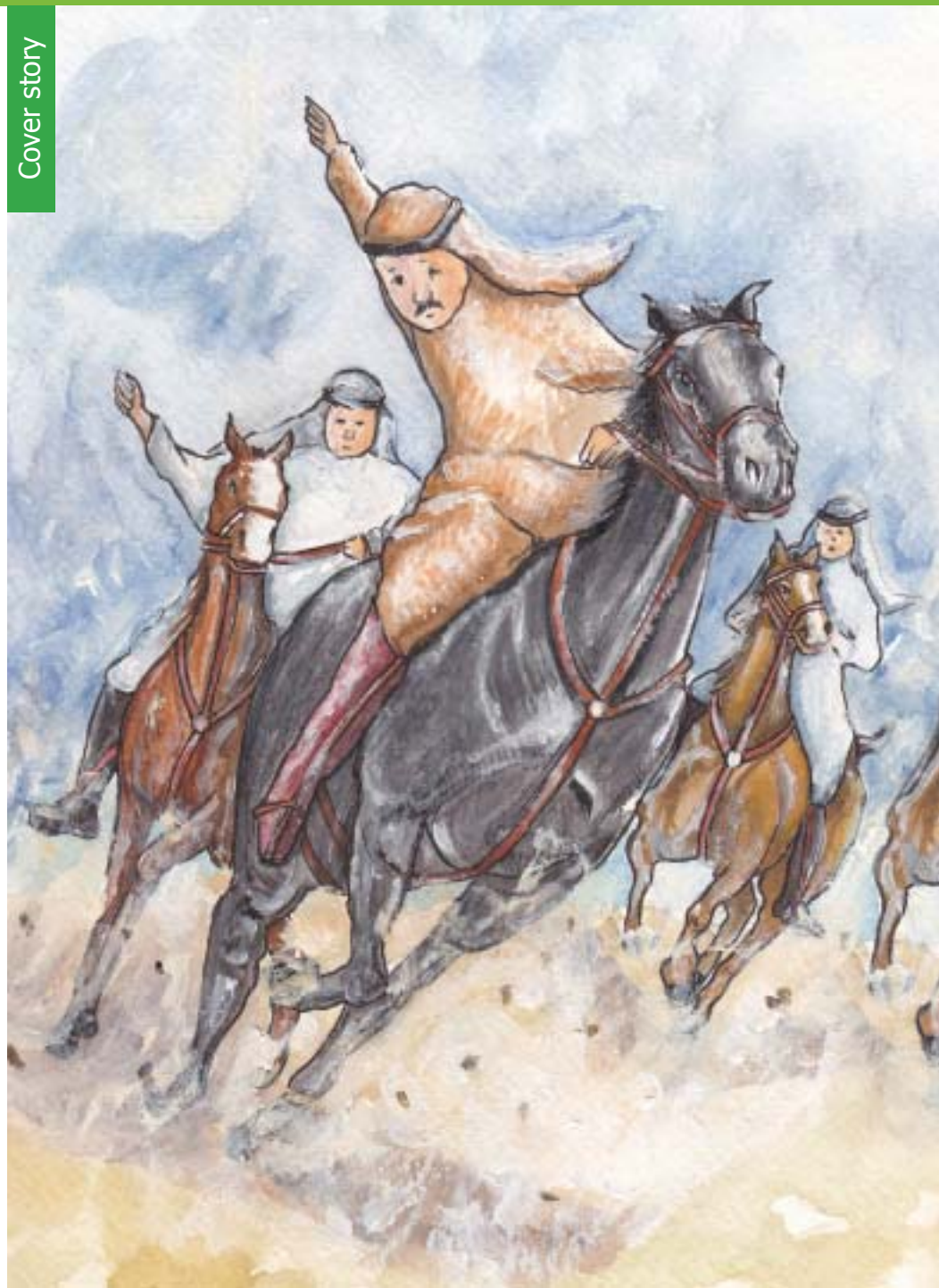
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Easy Level



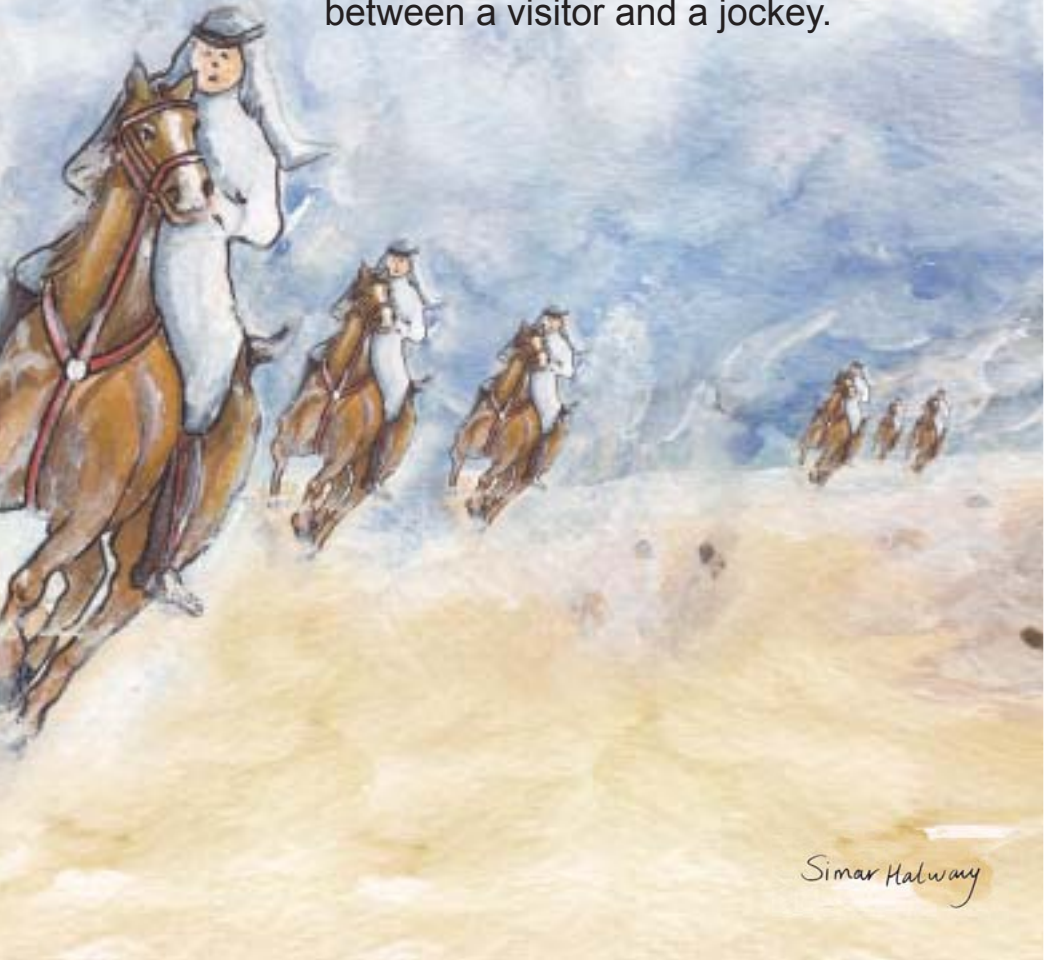
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21	Word list

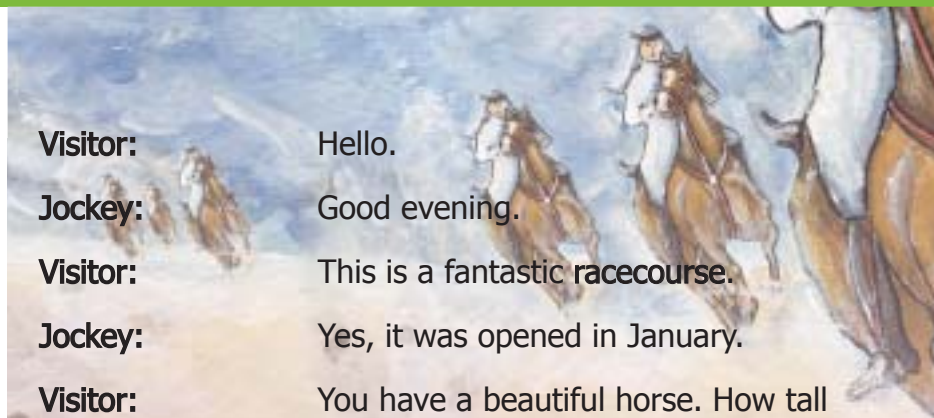


At the races

The Dubai International Racing Carnival
is now taking place at Meydan.

On the next page is a conversation
between a visitor and a jockey.





Visitor: Hello.

Jockey: Good evening.

Visitor: This is a fantastic **racecourse**.

Jockey: Yes, it was opened in January.

Visitor: You have a beautiful horse. How tall is it?

Jockey: It's about 170 centimetres.

Visitor: And how fast can it run?

Jockey: It's a **race horse** and it can run up to 60 kilometres an hour.

Visitor: Your clothes are very colourful.

Jockey: Well, each jockey wears clothes that have special colours, so it makes it easy to follow the race.

Visitor: What time is your race tonight?

Jockey: At 9 o'clock. Did you know that the world's richest **horse race** is on 27 March, here at Meydan?

Visitor: No, I didn't.

Jockey: It's called the Dubai World Cup and the winner receives \$3.6 million.

Visitor: Amazing! Good luck with your race.

Jockey: Thanks. Goodbye.

racecourse race horse horse race (see page 36)

Vocabulary builder



a horse

A horse is a large animal with four legs, a mane and a tail.



a saddle

A saddle is the seat for a rider of a horse or a camel.



a cup

A cup is a large metal container with two handles that the winner of a race receives.

A jockey is a person who rides a horse in a race.



a jockey

A cap is a hat which a jockey wears.



a cap



a stable

A stable is a place where a horse lives.

A shirt is a garment that covers the top part of the body.



a shirt



a race

A race is a competition to find out who is the fastest.

A grandstand is a place where people sit to watch a race.



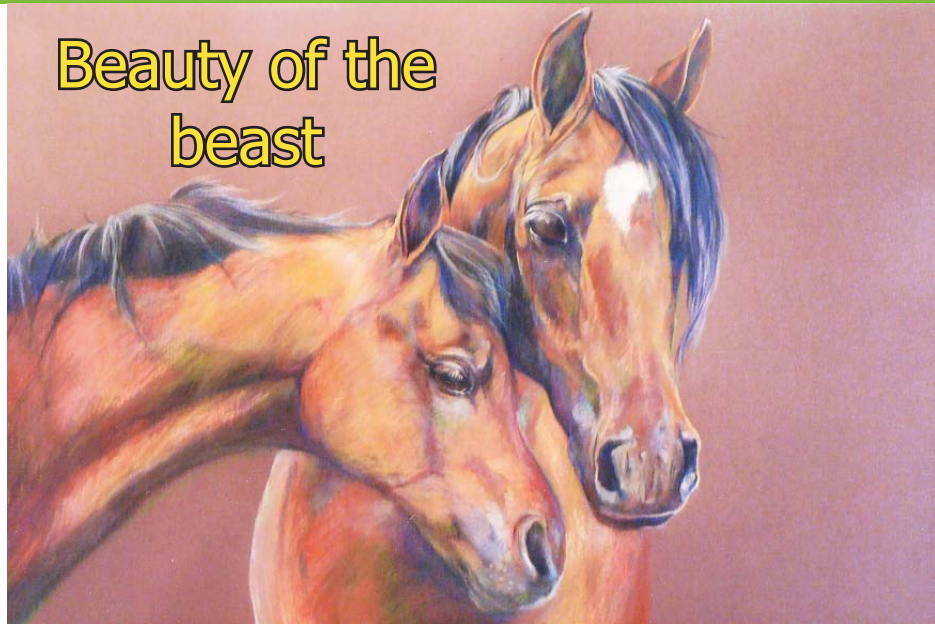
a grandstand

a racecourse



A racecourse is a place where animals, cars and athletes race.

Beauty of the beast



The Arabian horse (حصان عربي) is a **breed** of horse that came from the Arabian Peninsula. It is one of the oldest horse breeds in the world. Horses have been used in this area for over 4,500 years. The Arabian horse developed in a desert climate and the Bedouin people used the horse in their day-to-day lives. The horses were well looked after. The colour of the Arabian horse can be grey, reddish-brown or black.

Today, the Arabian horse is very **popular** and you can find the breed in many countries.

Vocabulary builder

● **breed** (n)

type

● **popular** (adj)

well-liked

(n) = noun (adj) = adjective

Do you remember?

A) A person who races a horse.

j _ _ _ _ _

B) The rider of a horse sits on this.

s _ _ _ _ _

C) A horse lives here.

s _ _ _ _ _

D) This animal has four legs, a mane and a tail.

h _ _ _ _

E) The winner of the race receives this.

c _ _

Messages 1

Student's Book

Unit 7

Grammar practice

1 There is / are

What's in the flat? Complete the sentences with *'s*, *are*, *isn't* or *aren't*.

3 bedrooms	bathroom	cupboards	shelves
✓	✓	x	✓

kitchen	dining room	shower	chairs
✓	x	x	x

1 There 's a kitchen.

2 There _____ three bedrooms.

3 There _____ a shower.

4 There _____ any chairs.

5 There _____ a dining room.

6 There _____ some shelves.

7 There _____ any cupboards.

8 There _____ a bathroom.



Answers on page 68

2 Is / Are there ... ?

Complete the questions with *Is there* or *Are there*.

1 Are there any tomatoes in the kitchen?

2 _____ any butter in these sandwiches?

3 _____ any lamps in the dining room?

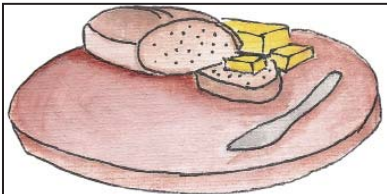
4 _____ a piano in the living room?

5 _____ any milk for my coffee?

6 _____ any trees in your garden?

7 _____ a wardrobe in your bedroom?

8 _____ any people on the beach?



3 Countable and uncountable nouns

Write the words from the box in the table.

sandwich bread onion cheese fruit tomato egg
water

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
sandwich	

See page 57 for **how many** / **how much**.



Answers on page 68

4 a, some or any?

Underline the right word in each sentence.

1 Are there *some* / *any* onions on these pizzas?

2 I want *a* / *some* fruit for breakfast.

3 He hasn't got *a* / *any* tomatoes.

4 We need *some* / *any* eggs.

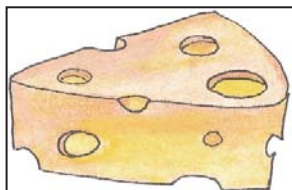
5 Do you want *a* / *any* sandwich?



6 There isn't *some* / *any* cheese.

7 I want *some* / *any* bread.

8 There's *a* / *some* bottle of water in the kitchen.



Answers on page 68

The rain forests

Hello, I'm Alia Hassan, I'm in grade 7. I'm from AlNoaimya school. This term, I learnt about rainforests and I wrote a summary about the rain forest.

The rain forests are found in countries closest to the equator. The weather wet, hot sunny and rainy all the year. That's why it's called the rainforests. The rainforests have many unique animals and plants. As many as 20,000 different animal species like clown birds, flying lizards, leaf cutting ants, monkeys. That's why people have to protect them.

Activities of human beings are destroying life in the forest. They don't use it in the right way. They cut a lot of trees to export its woods to build houses, schools and to make furnitures. By working together we have a chance to save the tropical forest. It provides the nature home to over half of the plants and animals species on earth.

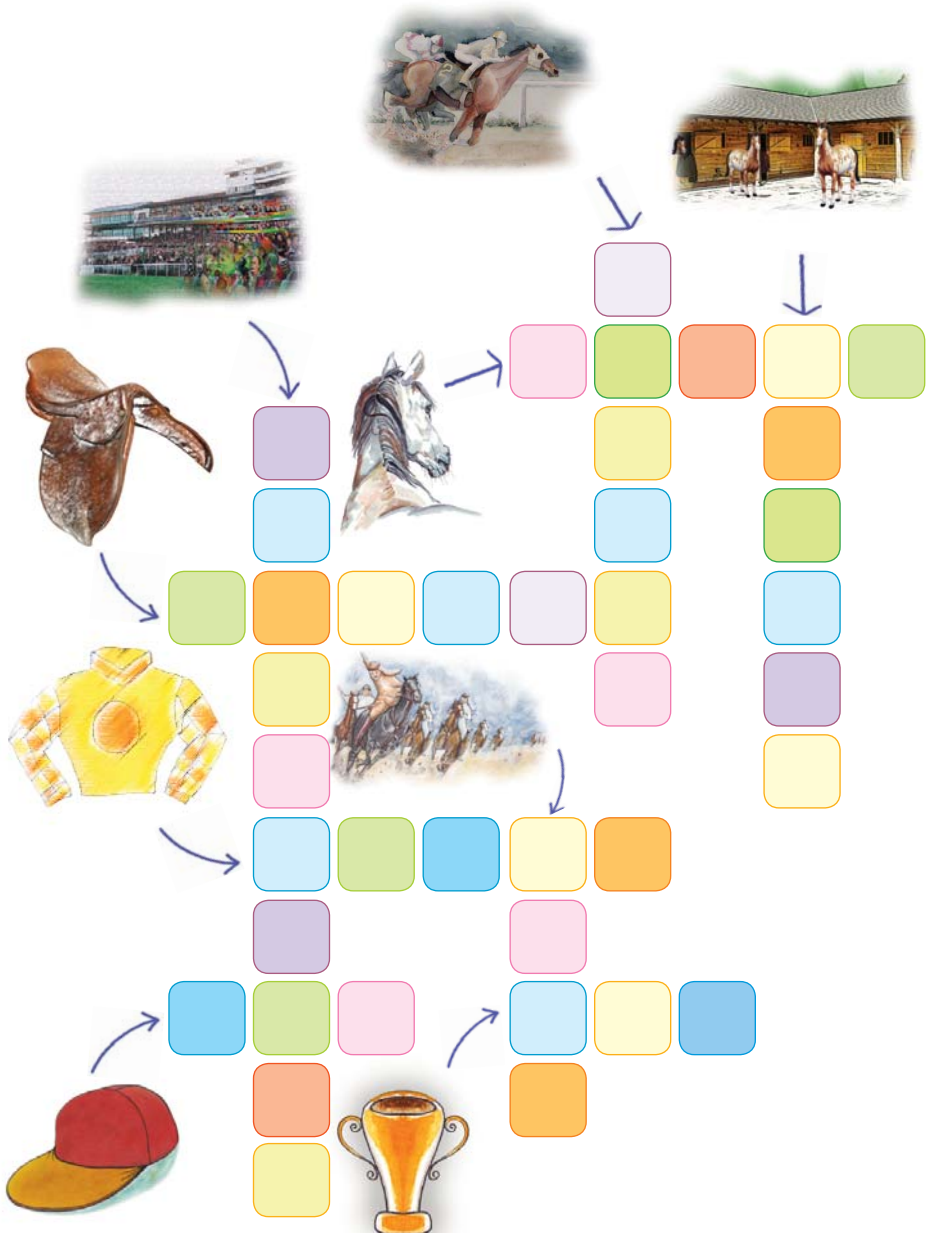
• Name: Alia Hassan Alkabi

• Grade: 7-1

• School: AlNoaimya school, AL-Manama



Complete the puzzle.



All the words appear on pages 9 - 11.

Win a dictionary with Cambridge

We would love to hear from our younger readers, so if you are aged 16 or under, get ready with your pen or keyboard!

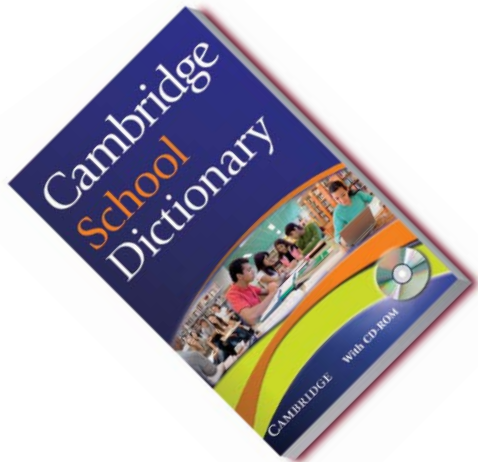
Camels and horses are two animals that are important in the culture and traditions of the UAE. In other cultures, different animals are important. For example, in India the elephant and the tiger are symbols of the country.

Write and tell us about your favourite animal. It can be small, big, tame or wild. Tell us the name of the animal and the reason you like it. Use a **maximum** of 50 words.

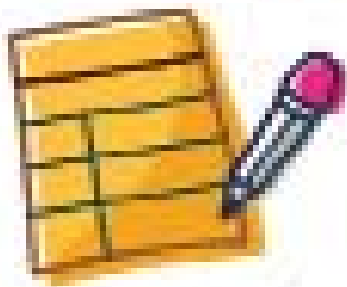
We will send a dictionary to the best letter and print it in the next magazine.

Happy writing!

Send your letters by email to:
competition@english4u.ae



These words appear on pages 8 - 11.



amazing (adj)	مدهش	large (adj)	كبير
athlete (n)	رياضي	metal (n)	معدن
beautiful (adj)	جميل	open (v)	يفتح
cap (n)	قبعة	race (n)	سباق
carnival (n)	مهرجان	racecourse (n)	مضمار السباق
clothes (n)	ملابس	receive (v)	يتلقى
colour (n)	لون	rich (adj)	غني
competition(n)	منافسة	ride (v)	يركب
container (n)	وعاء - حاوية	saddle (n)	سرج
cup (n)	كأس	seat (n)	مقعد
fantastic (adj)	رائع	shirt (n)	قميص
fast (adj)	سريع	special (adj)	خاص
follow (v)	يتبع	stable (n)	إسطبل
garment (n)	قماش	tall (adj)	طويل
grandstand (n)	مدرج المشاهدين	tonight (n)	الليلة
handle (n)	مقبض	visitor (n)	زائر
horse (n)	حصان	wear (v)	يلبس
hour (n)	ساعة	winner (n)	فائز
jockey (n)	فارس السباق		

37 words

(n) = noun (v) = verb (adj) = adjective



Medium Level



23

One word bluff

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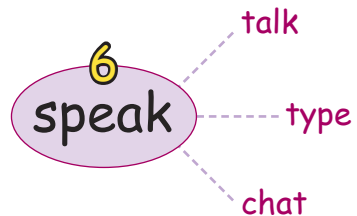
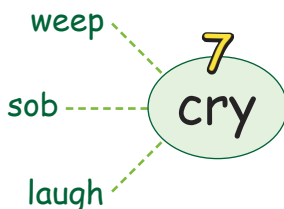
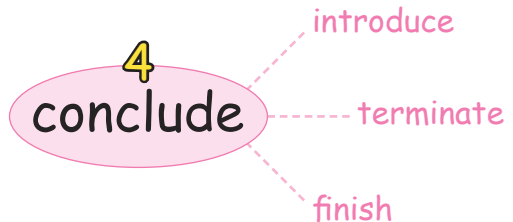
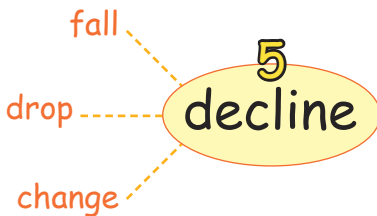
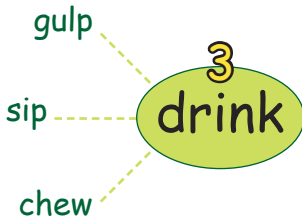
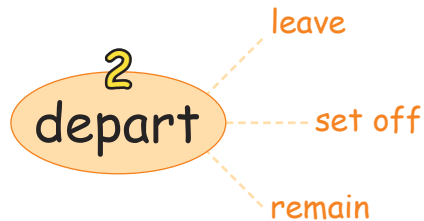
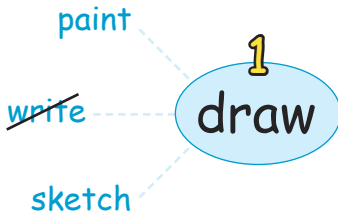
Joke corner

One word bluff

Pick the one word which doesn't fit.

These are all verbs.

We have done the first one for you.



Answers on page 69

Around the world with Fadi & Shadi

Malaysia

Fadi, an Emirati, and Shadi, a Syrian, are continuing their world trip. Now they are in Malaysia.

Read their dialogue, then answer the questions.



Shadi: It's much hotter than New Zealand!

Fadi: Well, of course it is. We're in the capital, Kuala Lumpur. It's just north of the Equator, so it's always hot.

Shadi: The temperature never falls below 22° C. It rains a lot, too.

Fadi: The climate is similar throughout the country. Malaysia is a big country and has a population of about 28 million.

Shadi: The South China Sea divides the west and east parts of the country.

Fadi: The country's highest mountain is called Mount Kinabalu.

Shadi: An important region of Malaysia is Borneo. It has rainforests and is rich in biodiversity*.

Fadi: What do you think of Kuala Lumpur or KL as the locals call it?

Shadi: I like it. It has a nice mix of old and new buildings and big parks. The Petronas Twin Towers are amazing buildings and for a few years they were the tallest buildings in the world.

Fadi: Before Burj Khalifa opened! Many of the new buildings remind me of Dubai.

Shadi: I'm feeling hungry. What would you like to eat?

Fadi: We can try some local dishes, and after lunch we can visit the well-known Islamic Arts Museum which has over seven thousand artefacts.

* biodiversity - the range of plant and animal life in a particular habitat

Shadi: That sounds good!

Fadi: Well, on holiday it's always nice to do some sightseeing and learn about local cultures.

Shadi: Remember the English proverb: Travel broadens the mind!



Travel broadens the mind.
Do you agree or disagree?

We would like you to answer this question. Write about 100 words.

Send your answers by email to: competition@english4u.ae

We will print the best answers and the winner will get an Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

Here are a few ideas, but feel free to add your own.



- ★ You experience new cultures
- ★ You try different food
- ★ You discover exotic places
- ★ You learn a few words of a new language
- ★ You have to visit countries to learn about their customs and people



- ★ Some places are dangerous
- ★ You miss your friends and family
- ★ You get sick
- ★ Travelling is expensive
- ★ You can learn about countries from television and the internet

Destroy the incorrect sentences

about Fadi & Shadi.

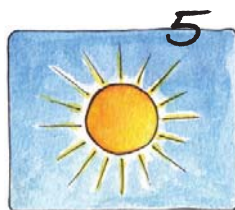
Find the mistakes and correct them.
Be careful - some of the sentences are correct!

1. Kuala Lumpur is south of the Equator.
.....
2. It rarely rains in Malaysia.
.....
3. Malaysia have a population of 28 million.
.....
4. The South China Sea divides the north and south parts of the country.
.....
5. There are rainforests in Borneo.
.....
6. The Petronas Twin Towers are old buildings.
.....
7. The world's tallest building is in Kuala Lumpur.
.....
8. The Islamic Arts Museum is a famous museum.
.....

The weather

1. Match the words and pictures.

sunny rainy windy cloudy foggy snowy



A. sunny _____

B. rainy _____

C. windy _____

D. cloudy _____

E. foggy _____

F. snowy _____

Answers on page 69

2. Match these adjectives with the pictures.

cold hot warm wet cool dry

- A. cold _____ B. hot _____
C. warm _____ D. wet _____
E. cool _____ F. dry _____

The question What...like? asks for a description.
What's the weather like? = Describe the weather.

3. Answer this question about Fadi & Shadi.

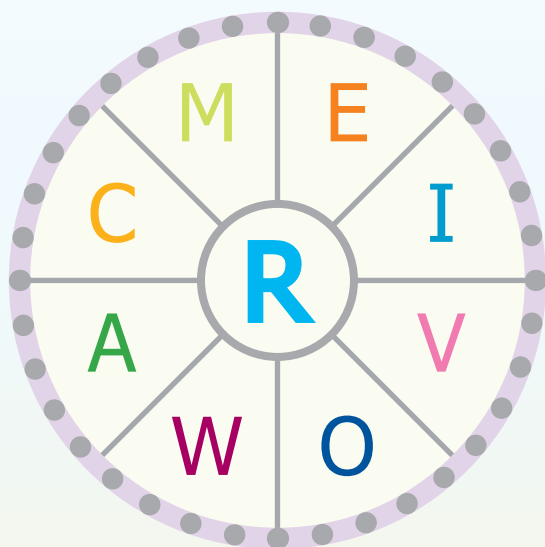
What's the weather like in Malaysia?

4. Now answer the question about the UAE?

What's the weather like in the UAE?

Word puzzles are a good test of your vocabulary.

How many words can you make from the letters in the wheel?
Each word must contain the hub letter **R**.



Can you find a 9-letter word?
There are at least 27 other words of
four letters or more.

Answers on page 69

Take the words in the word bank and find them in the puzzle.

N	T	X	F	O	T	A	P	X	D
O	D	R	A	O	B	P	U	C	N
R	M	R	E	T	S	A	O	T	E
P	H	P	A	P	R	O	N	M	N
A	A	K	D	E	K	N	I	S	K
T	C	N	B	F	R	I	D	G	E
A	M	I	C	R	O	W	A	V	E
D	I	S	H	W	A	S	H	E	R
T	C	R	E	K	O	O	C	U	G
B	E	L	T	T	E	K	U	W	A

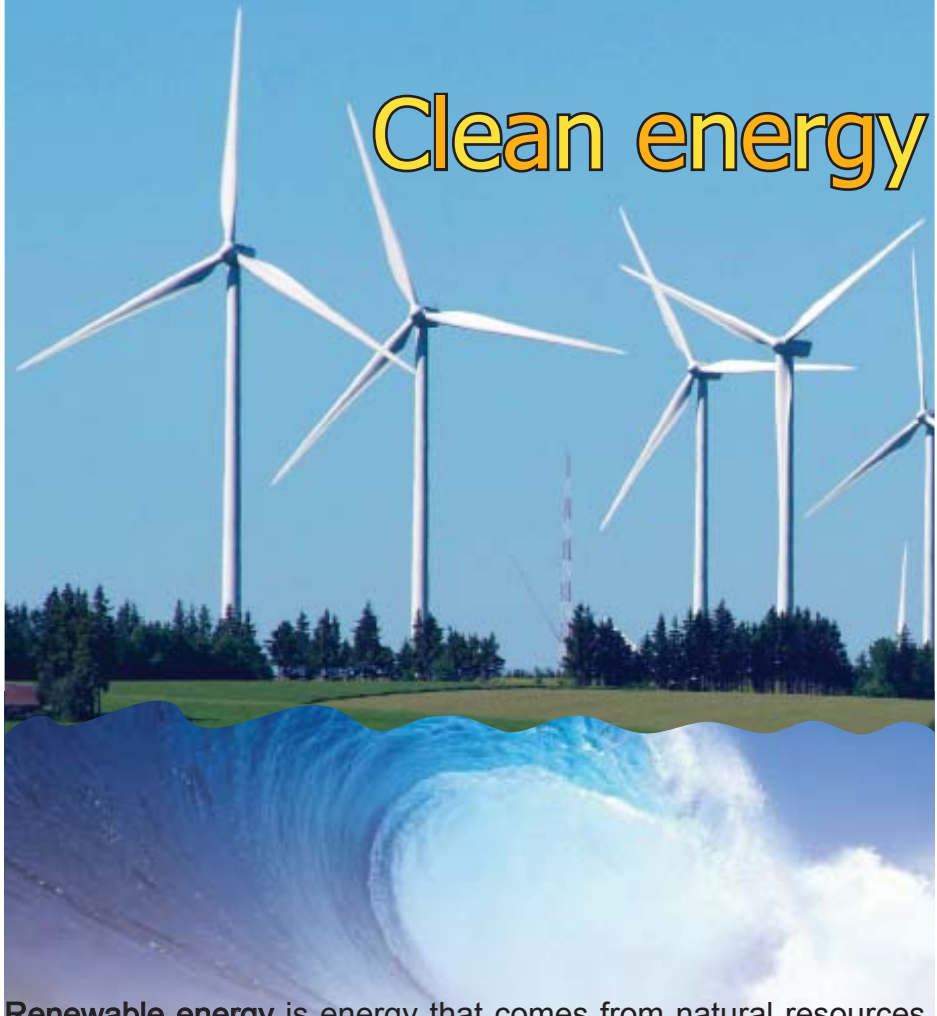
Word bank

cooker fridge kettle tap

toaster dishwasher sink

microwave cupboard apron

Clean energy



Renewable energy is energy that comes from natural resources. Examples of these are sunlight, wind, tides, waves, rivers and geothermal sources. It is estimated that 20% of global energy use comes from renewable sources. By contrast, **non-renewable energy** resources are those that come from fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal.

Energy from the sun is called **solar** energy. 'Solar' means sun. In the Middle East, where it is usually hot and sunny, solar energy is being used more and more, especially in new buildings. Solar energy can be used to produce electricity and to heat water.



Wind energy is another important source of renewable energy. Energy from the wind has been used over the centuries to power windmills to mill wheat or pump water. Nowadays, wind turbines are used to generate electricity. The blades of these wind turbines are about 30 metres long. Wind turbines are collected together in wind farms.

Tidal energy comes from sea tides. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon on the oceans around the world. The difference between high tide and low tide can be many metres. **Waves** can also be used to generate electricity. Waves are caused by the action of winds on the sea. They can be many metres in height and contain a lot of energy. The energy from both tides and waves can be harnessed to drive turbines that generate electricity.

Energy from rivers can also be collected and used to generate electricity. This is also a renewable energy source and is called **hydroelectric** energy.

Geothermal energy is energy taken from the natural heat of the Earth's crust. In some places of the world, like Iceland and New Zealand, you find hot springs and geysers and these are used to generate electricity.

World energy consumption is growing and it is certain that the amount of energy used from renewable resources will increase in the coming years.

Make questions

1. _____ . (What...?)

This is energy that comes from natural resources.

2. _____ . (How much...?)

About 20% of world energy use comes from renewable resources.

3. _____ . (Where...?)

Solar energy is used in some new buildings in the Middle East.

4. _____ . (How long...?)

They are about 30 metres long.

5. _____ . (Which...?)

Tidal and wave energy are two types of energy generated by the sea.

Send your riddles to:
contact@english4u.

Short riddles to wake up your brain cells.



1

How many seconds are there in a year?

2

What is always behind the times?

3

Why do sharks only swim in salt water?

4

What is the largest ant in the world?

5

What's the difference between a pear and a pearl?

6

Where can you always find money?

7

What was the highest mountain before Mount Everest was discovered?

Answers on page 70

GRAMMAR

Review

Vocabulary

Words that go together.

We can use two nouns together. The first noun is like an adjective and gives information about the second noun.

Here are some examples taken from page 8.

a racecourse (a course for horses)

a race horse (a kind of horse)

a horse race (a race for horses)

- Some **noun + noun** combinations are written together like single words:

a bathroom

a postcard

- Others are written with two words:

an alarm clock

a film star

Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns.

1 post card box
office

2 dining bed
bath

3 cup spoon
pot

4 teacher bus
bag

5 hostess port
conditioning

6 sign jam
lights

Answers on page 70

Thank you for all the contributions you sent us about 'the things you like to do in winter'.

We enjoyed reading about the things you like to do, and it was clear from your letters that winter is your favourite season.



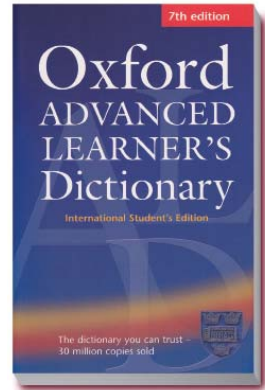
Everyone in my family loves winter. We like the weather when it is raining and cold. We turn off the air conditioning and use blankets. We go to the desert and have barbecues. In the evenings, we sometimes walk near the creek. Two weeks ago, we went to the zoo in Al Ain and it was fantastic.

We also go the cinema and I try to listen to the English in the film but it is difficult because the actors speak too quickly. At school, I like to do some sport. Sport is good for you and everybody should do sport to keep healthy.

Mariam Zeitouni

This month's winner is Mariam Zeitouni. She is 16 years old and lives in Ras Al Khaimah. We are sending Mariam a Cambridge School Dictionary.

Win Oxford



Favourite words

Following the competition about your favourite words in the last issue, we received hundreds of words. Thanks to everyone for taking the time to email us.

The top-ten were:

mother love yes hello peace hope
money family sorry happy

Unsurprisingly, no-one chose 'school' as their favourite word!

The winner of the Oxford dictionary is Mohsin Al Eid. He is from Masafi.

Travel broadens the mind.
Do you agree or disagree?

See page 26 for details of our writing competition.

The morning view

The sun came peeping out at morn;
behind the trees and pass the hills.
It stretched its golden arms and shone
among the land of daffodils.

To feed the hungry land,
that seeks for warmth and light.
To bring a little life on earth,
and make the picture bright.

The morning mist,
the morning breeze,
hisses and whispers
to our ears...

What a wonderful morning
every morning can be,
revealing such greatness, wonders,
delight and beauty.

Every morning moves the deepest emotions,
leaving thoughts about Allah's creative creations.



By: Hanan Ahmed Al Mulla.
School: Khawlah Bint
Thalaba, Sharjah.
Age: 15
Teacher: Amal Al Zolabi

إشترك الآن

للحصول على نسخة من English 4 U عن طريق البريد، يرجى ملئ الاستمارة الآتية. السعر يشمل كافة الأجور والمعاملات البريدية. للكميات الكبيرة يرجى الاتصال بنا للحصول على أسعار خاصة.

معلومات عن المشترك

الاسم الكامل	_____
صندوق البريد	_____
الإمارة	_____
الهاتف	_____
الهاتف المتحرك	_____
البريد الإلكتروني	_____

سعر الاشتراك (١٢ عدداً)

١٠٠ درهم إماراتي (في الإمارات)

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Animal Jokes

Are you a vegetarian because you love animals?

No, because I don't like plants.

What has an elephant's trunk, a tiger's stripes, and a giraffe's neck?

A zoo.

Which bird can lift the heaviest weights?

A crane.

Why do mother kangaroos hate rainy days?

Because their kids have to play inside.

Why does a hummingbird hum?

It doesn't know the words.

Why do birds fly south?

It's too far to walk.

Why don't baby birds smile?

Would you smile if your mother fed you worms all day?

How do we know that owls are smarter than chickens?

Have you ever heard of Kentucky-fried owl?



Hard Level



45

This month's proverb

46

Mad about idioms!

48

The Solar System dozen

50

The natural world - earthquakes

54

The Aviator

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How many / how much

58

Culture shock - Renewable energy

60

Intro to literature - Agatha Christie

62

The Mousetrap

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Inventors & inventions crossword

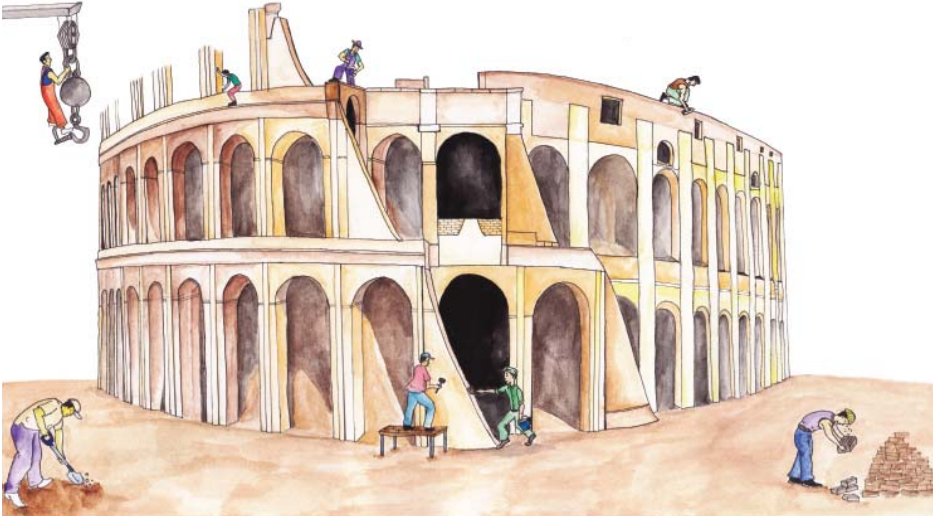
66

Common mistakes

67

Ask Tom

Rome was not built in a day



Meaning

Many things cannot be done instantly, and require time and patience.

The reference to Rome is made because Rome is a beautiful city, and even in the eleventh century it had elegant buildings and streets. It took centuries to build.

Origin

This proverb appeared in a text in France in the twelfth century. The English version did not appear until 1545.

Examples

Mariam said to her sister, "Hanadi, are you still writing that children's book you started last year?" Hanadi replied, "Yes, but I hope to finish it soon. Remember, **Rome wasn't built in a day.**"

An idiom is a form of speech or an expression that is peculiar to itself. Grammatically it cannot be understood from the individual meanings of its elements. This month we explain a few more idioms beginning with the letter *C*.



How well do you know these idiomatic expressions? Try matching them up. Good luck!

1. Cliff hanger



A. The result is so close that it cannot be predicted and will only be known at the very end.

B. If people cannot sleep, they are advised to do this mentally.

2. Cook the books



3. Could eat a horse

C. You apply too much force to achieve a result.



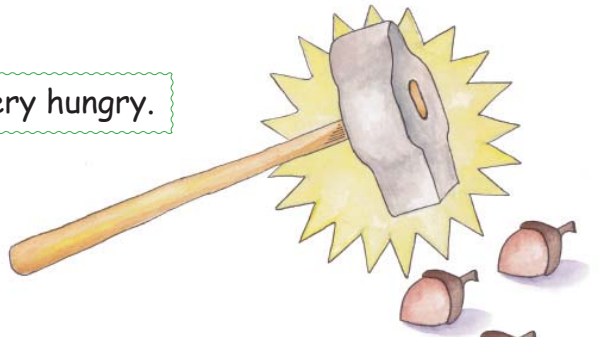
4. Count sheep



D. Someone who keeps false accounts to make money illegally.

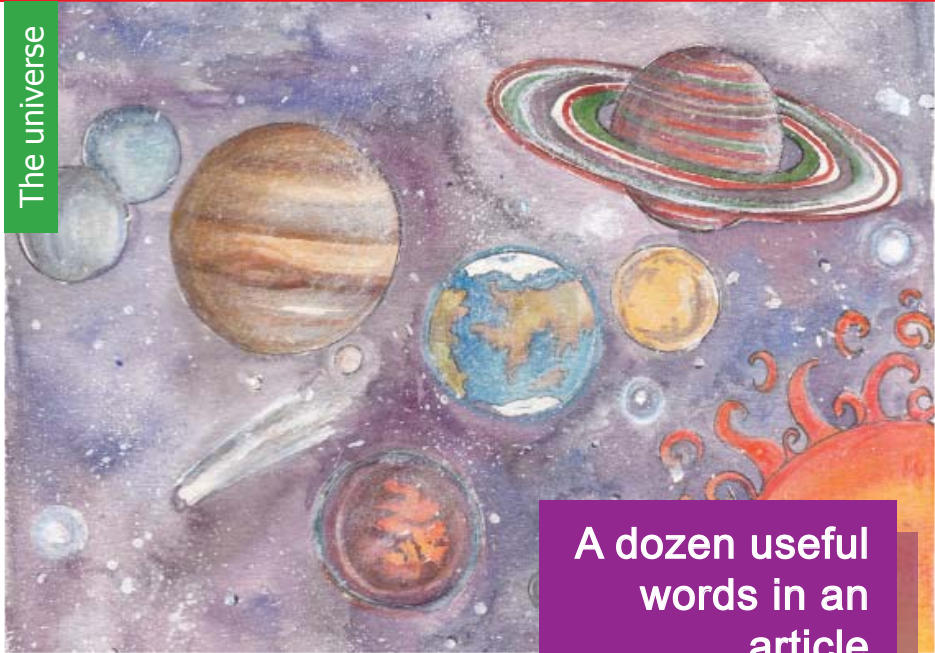
5. Crack a nut with a sledgehammer

E. If someone is very hungry.



The Solar System dozen

The universe



A dozen useful words in an article about the Solar System.

dwarf ~~Solar~~ Mars planets
Earth billion Astronomy Sun
telescope centuries spacecraft exploration

Put the right words in the gaps.

We have done the first one for you.

Our¹ Solar System was born about five² _____ years ago – that is to say, five thousand million years ago. The Solar System consists of a central star, the Sun, and the bodies that orbit it. These bodies include nine³ _____, moons, asteroids and comets. Most of the planets fall into two main groups. The four small rocky planets near the Sun are called Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. The planets further away from the Sun are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Pluto belongs to neither group but is small and icy. Due to its size, it is called a⁴ _____ planet and is the outermost planet.

Venus is the closest to Earth and Mercury is the closest to the Sun. The largest planet is Jupiter.⁵ _____ is known as the red planet.

⁶ _____ is the scientific study of celestial objects such as stars, planets and galaxies. It is one of the oldest sciences. Astronomers of early civilisations performed methodical observations of the night sky but it was the invention of the⁷ _____ in the seventeenth century that helped to develop astronomy into a modern science.

For⁸ _____ astronomers concentrated on learning about the motions of heavenly bodies. They saw the⁹ _____ rise in the east, cross the sky, and set in the west. After the Sun had set, they saw tiny points of light appear as the sky was growing dark. Most of these lights seemed to stay in the same place in relation to each other. These lights were called stars. Other lights, however, seemed to travel, and these moving points were called planets.

Space¹⁰ _____ is the use of astronomy and space technology to explore outer space. Physical exploration of space is conducted both by human spaceflights and by unmanned¹¹ _____.

The question about the existence of life on other planets continues to fascinate people. Perhaps there is another planet like Earth in the Universe, and, perhaps one day, human beings will migrate. Who knows? Even more exciting, intelligent life might be present in other places besides on¹² _____.





Haiti suffered a devastating earthquake last month.
Here is an article about earthquakes.

1.

In an earthquake the ground shakes and trembles while masses of rock move beneath the Earth's surface. Sometimes an earthquake causes great damage to property and to human life. Earthquakes constantly occur around the world, but most of them can only be detected by scientific tools.

2.

The Earth's crust is made up of flat rock called tectonic plates. These plates are large masses of rock up to 35 kilometres thick. These move very slowly, and where they meet is called a fault. When the plates rub together, the movement forces waves of energy to come to the Earth's surface. This causes tremors and shakes - and this is what causes earthquakes.

3.

When the plates in the Earth's crust move, they release energy called seismic waves. These waves spread through the rock in all directions. The seismic waves can be powerful enough to open up giant cracks in the ground. The land may be raised or lowered. The centre of the quake is called the epicentre.

4.

Earthquakes can be very dangerous. They can make buildings fall down and set off landslides, as well as having many other deadly effects. Earthquakes which occur on the seafloor can push water upwards and create massive waves called tsunamis. Floods and fires often follow large-scale quakes. Much of the damage to lives and property that is done by earthquakes, however, is caused when buildings collapse.

5.

Seismographs are machines that scientists use to measure the Earth's tremors. Earthquakes are measured on the Richter Scale. This grades earthquakes from 1 to 10 in strength. The higher the number on the scale, the more powerful the quake is and the more damage it can cause.

6.

Earthquakes are often followed by aftershocks, causing even more damage to already weakened buildings and roads. An aftershock is a smaller earthquake that happens after the main quake, in the same area. Aftershocks can happen for up to two years after the original earthquake, losing power over time.

7.

Earthquakes can happen almost anywhere in the world. About 80 percent of the world's earthquakes happen along a belt that circles the Pacific Ocean.

8.

No, and it is very unlikely they will ever be able to predict them. Scientists have tried many ways to predict them but none have been successful. Scientists know that on any particular fault line there will be an earthquake in the future but they don't know when.



Now match these headings to the paragraphs on the previous pages.

Are they dangerous?

How are earthquakes measured?

Can scientists predict earthquakes?

Where do earthquakes occur?

Why do they happen?

What is an aftershock?

What is an earthquake?

What does an earthquake do?



Answer the questions with full sentences.

1. How often do earthquakes occur?
_____.
2. What energy is released by the plates?
_____.
3. What is the centre of the earthquake called?
_____.
4. How do scientists measure earthquakes?
_____.
5. Can scientists predict them?
_____.

Answers on page 70



Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meaning.



Antonyms are words that have the opposite meaning.

Look at the text on the previous pages.

Find the synonyms for the words below:

1. always (adv) _____
2. equipment (n) _____
3. strong (adj) _____
4. structures (n) _____
5. occur (v) _____

Find the antonyms for the words below:

6. uneven (adj) _____
7. quickly (adv) _____
8. safe (adj) _____
9. preceded (v) _____
10. past (n) _____

(adj) = adjective (v) = verb (n) = noun (adv) = adverb

The Aviator



Based on a
true story

This film was made in 2004 and starred Leonardo DiCaprio as Howard Hughes. It was directed by Martin Scorsese.

The Aviator is based on the life of Howard Hughes, an American film producer and aviation **magnate**. Hughes was born in Texas on 24 December, 1905 and became one of the **wealthiest** people in the world. The film focuses on Hughes' life from the late 1920s* to 1947. He gained fame in the late 1920s and 1930s as a film producer who made successful and often **controversial** films.

Throughout his life Hughes had a great interest in **aviation**. He founded Hughes Aircraft Company in 1932. He set numerous world air-speed records. One record he set was for flying around the world. He did this in just under 91 hours.

*1920s (nineteen twenties) - the decade from 1920 to 1929

1930s (nineteen thirties) - the decade from 1930 to 1939

With the strain of meeting **deadlines** and budgets, Hughes started to show signs of strange **behaviour**, repeating phrases over and over and exhibiting a **phobia** over dust and germs. He would use tissues to pick up objects, so he could keep himself free of germs. He suffered from obsessive-compulsive disorder and increasingly became a **recluse**. He rarely met people and had his nails cut and hair trimmed only once a year. He would spend months at a time living in rooms in a hotel, seldom leaving his room.

In 1953, Hughes set up the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, and his **legacy** is maintained through this. He died on 5 April, 1976 and left around \$2.5 billion to family members and charities.

Hughes has emerged as one of the 20th century's most **iconic** business and aviation figures.

Vocabulary builder

- **magnate (n)** a powerful or influential person
- **wealthiest (adj)** richest
- **controversial (adj)** capable of arousing different views
- **aviation (n)** the operation of aircraft
- **deadlines (n)** time limits for completion of a task
- **behaviour (n)** manner of conducting oneself
- **phobia (n)** a strong fear of something
- **recluse (n)** a person who withdraws from the world
- **legacy (n)** something that continues from an earlier time
- **iconic (adj)** having the character of someone or something admired

(n) = noun (adj) = adjective

Reading



1. These numbers are in the texts. What do they refer to?

- A. 24 _____
- B. 91 _____
- C. 1932 _____
- D. 1976 _____
- E. 2.5 _____

2. Answer the questions about Howard Hughes.

- 1. Where was he born?

- 2. Who directed *The Aviator*?

- 3. When did he set-up Hughes Aircraft Company?

- 4. How many hours did it take for him to fly around the world?

- 5. How much money did he leave to his family and charities?

Nouns can be **countable** and **uncountable**.

Countable nouns are nouns we can count. We can say two chairs, six children, ten dirhams.

Uncountable nouns are nouns we cannot count. Examples of these are: water, information, money.

- We use **How many** to make questions with **countable** nouns. The noun after **How many** is always plural.

▫ **How many** films did he make?



▫ **How many** pupils are there in your class?

- We use **How much** to make questions with **uncountable** nouns. The noun after **How much** is always singular.

▫ **How much** money did he leave?



▫ **How much** sugar do you put in your tea?

Culture shock

Renewable energy

Test your knowledge about renewable energy by answering the questions below.

1 The energy saved by recycling one aluminium* drinks can is enough to run a TV for how long?

- ☐ 30 minutes
- ☐ 1 hour
- ☐ 3 hours

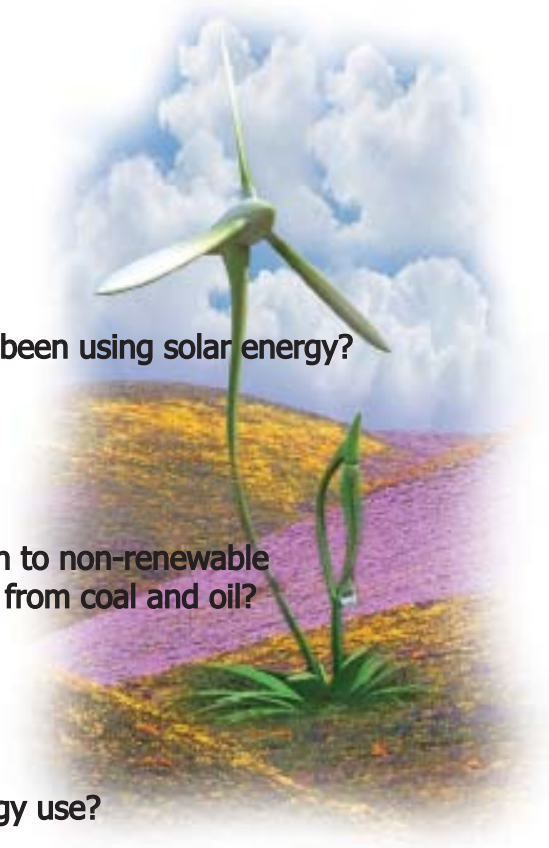
2 To save energy in cars, people are starting to use hybrid vehicles. This means that cars have:

- ☐ water and petrol engines
- ☐ electric and petrol engines
- ☐ hydrogen and water engines

3 The amount of energy poured onto the Earth by the Sun every 15 minutes is equivalent to the world's energy needs for:

- ☐ a year
- ☐ a month
- ☐ a day

*aluminum - American English



4 How long have people been using solar energy?

- ☐ 10 years
- ☐ 25 years
- ☐ 50 years

5 What is the name given to non-renewable energy such as energy from coal and oil?

- ☐ fossil fuels
- ☐ black fuels
- ☐ carbon fuels

6 What does ocean energy use?

- ☐ waves and rain
- ☐ waves and wind
- ☐ waves and tides

7 The UAE is host to IRENA. What does IRENA stand for?

- ☐ International Renewable Energy Agency
- ☐ Institute and Renewable Energy Agency
- ☐ International Resources and Energy Agency

8 What does biomass energy come from?

- ☐ density of matter
- ☐ plants and organic matter
- ☐ gravity



For many people, reading is a great pastime. However, in our busy lives, we don't always find enough time to read. Try to read something each week. Reading will improve your English.



Agatha Christie

Agatha Christie was born on 15 September 1890 in Torquay, southwest England. She was a crime novelist and produced more than 100 works, including 21 plays. She is often referred to as the 'Queen of Crime'. Most of her stories feature detectives Hercule Poirot and Miss Jane Marple.

Agatha Christie is in the Guinness Book of World Records as the best selling writer of books of all time. It is estimated that sales of her books have exceeded four billion and most of her books have been translated into many languages, including Arabic.

Her father, Frederick, was American and she was the youngest of three children. After school she worked as a nurse and later she worked in a hospital pharmacy, a job that influenced her work as many of the murders in her books are carried out by poison.

Christie's first marriage ended in unhappiness and in 1930 she married an archaeologist, Max Mallowan. They were married for 46 years. She accompanied her husband on his archaeological expeditions and spent time in Turkey, Syria and Iraq. Some of her crime stories are set in the Middle East, such as ***Murder on the Orient Express***, ***Murder in Mesopotamia***, and ***Death on the Nile***.

She died on 12 January, 1976 in Oxfordshire, England.

Agatha Christie is revered as a master of suspense and her books, plays and film adaptations will continue to interest people, young and old, for years to come.

Some of her works

●	<i>The Mysterious Affair at Styles</i>	1920
●	<i>The Mystery of the Blue Train</i>	1928
●	<i>Murder on the Orient Express</i>	1934
●	<i>Death on the Nile</i>	1937
●	<i>Destination Unknown</i>	1954
●	<i>Cat among the Pigeons</i>	1959
●	<i>The Clocks</i>	1963
●	<i>Endless Night</i>	1967
●	<i>Elephants Can Remember</i>	1972
●	<i>Sleeping Murder</i>	1976



Agatha Christie's stage play
The Mousetrap was first
performed at the
Ambassadors Theatre
in London on
25 November 1952.
It is still running
after more
than 24,000
performances.

The Mousetrap

Agatha Christie

-The play has two acts.

It is winter in England. A young couple, Mollie and Giles Ralston, have started up a new hotel in the converted Monkswell Manor. They are snowed in together with four guests and an additional traveller, whose car ran into a snowdrift. Sergeant Trotter arrives on skis to inform the group that he believes a murderer is on his way to the hotel, following the death of Maureen Lyon in London.

The guests consist of Mrs Boyle, an elderly, unhappy woman with a legal background; Major Metcalf, a retired Army major; a young man who admits he is running away from something but refuses to say what it is; a strange, aloof woman who speaks about the horrific experiences of her childhood; a man who speaks English with a foreign accent; and a detective who says he has come to protect the guests from the murderer.

When Mrs Boyle is murdered, the guests realise that the murderer is already with them. It quickly transpires that the killer could be any one of the guests, or even the hosts themselves.

The detective tries to solve the crime by clever interrogation but in doing so he uncovers the past about each of the guests as he struggles to discover the murderer.

Towards the end, Sergeant Trotter gathers everyone in the dining room with the plan to set a trap for one of the suspects. But the play has a twist when it is revealed that Sergeant Trotter is not a policeman at all, and that Major Metcalf is, in fact, an undercover detective, looking for the murderer.

Finally, the murderer is revealed to be ...

By tradition, at the end of each performance, audiences are asked not to reveal the identity of the killer to anyone outside the theatre, to ensure that the end of the play isn't spoiled for future audiences.

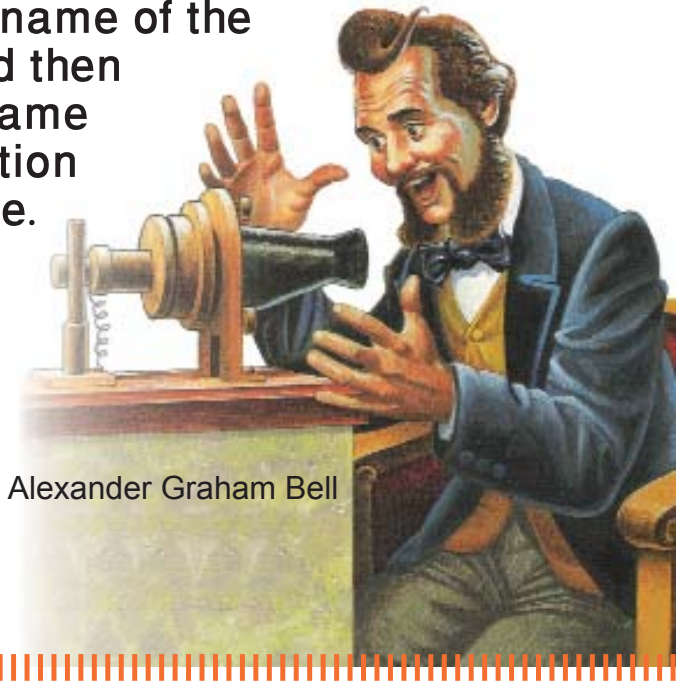
Whodunit

Whodunit (for 'Who done it?') is a complex, plot-driven variety of the detective story in which the



puzzle is the main feature of interest. The reader is provided with clues from which the identity of the perpetrator of the crime may be deduced before the solution is revealed in the final pages of the book.

Look at the name of the inventor and then guess the name of the invention from the clue.



Across

5. John Logie Baird, moving pictures and sounds, perhaps flat screen (10)
6. Karl Benz, used to transport people and things (3)
8. Alexander Graham Bell, fixed line and mobile (9)
9. Roland Hill, the post office sells this (5)

Down

1. Thomas Edison, used for brightening rooms and streets (5,4)
2. Egyptians or Phoenicians, windows are made from this material (5)
3. Alexander Fleming, antibiotic used to treat infections (10)
4. Wright Brothers, a flying machine (9)
7. Tim Berners-Lee, the World Wide Web (8)

Inventors & inventions crossword

Crossword

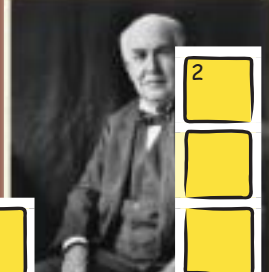
John Logie Baird



Karl Benz



Thomas Edison



1

2

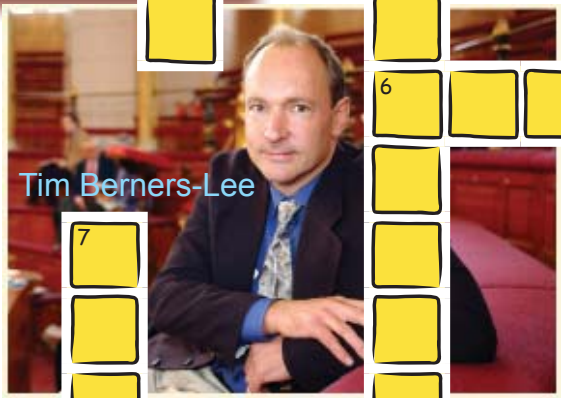
3

4

5

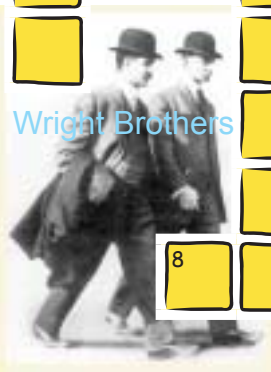
6

Tim Berners-Lee



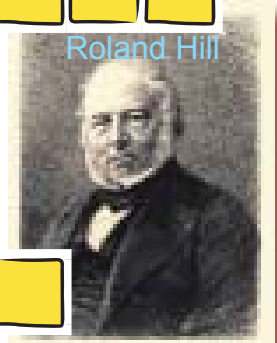
7

Wright Brothers



8

Roland Hill



Alexander Fleming



9

Answers on page 71

well & good

This month we explain the differences between 'well' and 'good'.

These words can have similar meanings, but **well** is an adverb and **good** is an adjective. Remember that an adverb goes with a verb and follows it. An adjective goes with a noun and goes before it.

Look at the examples:

The car runs well .	(verb and adverb)
It's a good car.	(adjective and noun)
The goalkeeper plays very well .	(verb and adverb)
He's a good goalkeeper.	(adjective and noun)

Complete the sentences using well or good.

1. She speaks _____ English.
2. Hussain Al Jasmi is a _____ singer.
3. He didn't study, so he didn't do _____ in the exams.
4. It's always _____ to have a holiday.
5. They speak Arabic _____ .

Well also means 'in good health'.

- How are you? Very well, thanks.
- She didn't feel well, so she went to the doctor's.

Dear Tom



I often use the words journey and trip to refer to the same thing. Can you explain the differences?

Regards,

Salem Al Awad, Fujairah



In English, there are many words that refer to the act of travelling and so any confusion is understandable. Depending on the type of travel, we can use the following words:

travel / journey / trip / expedition / safari / cruise / commute
voyage / flight / drive / tour / crossing / outing

A **journey** is one 'piece' of travelling*. You make journeys when you travel from one place to another.

- The **journey** from Sharjah to Ras Al Khaimah takes about one hour.
- Did you have a good **journey**?
- The **journey** was long and tiring because the train broke down.

A **trip** is a return journey, for business or pleasure. We talk about **day trips**, **round trips** and **business trips**.

- I went on a business **trip** to Bahrain.
- The school is organising a day **trip** to the zoo in Al Ain.
- Did you have a successful **trip** to Japan?

Next month we will look at definitions of other travel related words.

Good luck,

Tom

*traveling - American English

Easy Level

□ Page 13

A) jockey B) saddle C) stable D) horse E) cup

□ Page 14

2. are 3. isn't 4. aren't 5. isn't 6. are 7. aren't 8. 's

□ Page 15

2. Is there 3. Are there 4. Is there 5. Is there 6. Are there 7. Is there
8. Are there

□ Page 16

Countable nouns: onion, tomato, egg

Uncountable nouns: bread, cheese, fruit, water

□ Page 17

2. some 3. any 4. some 5. a 6. any 7. some 8. a

□ Page 19



Medium Level

□ Page 23

1. write - not making a picture
2. remain - not moving
3. chew - opposite meaning (chew = eat)
4. introduce - opposite meaning (introduce = start)
5. change - not going down
6. type - not speaking
7. laugh - opposite meaning

□ Page 27

1. Kuala Lumpur is north of the Equator.
2. It often rains in Malaysia.
3. Malaysia has a population of 28 million.
4. The South China Sea divides the west and east parts of the country.
5. OK.
6. The Petronas Twin Towers are modern buildings.
7. The world's tallest building is in Dubai.
8. OK.

□ Page 28

A=5 B=1 C=2 D=4 E=6 F=3

□ Page 29

2. A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 B. 5 C. 1, 4, 5 D. 1 E. 1, 2, 4, 6 F. 2, 4, 5

3. Model answer (answers may vary).

It's hot and it rains a lot. The minimum temperature is 22° C.

4. Model answer (answers may vary).

In summer it's very hot. Temperatures can exceed 45° C. In summer it never rains but in winter it sometimes does. The nights are cool in winter. It is sunny throughout the year.

□ Page 30

1. 9-letter word - MICROWAVE. Some other words of four letters or more containing the hub letter R: care carve caver core crave cream crew crime crow emir mare micro more mover mower over race rave ream rice roam waiver warm wear wire wore worm.

□ Page 31

□ Page 34

1. What is renewable energy?
2. How much energy comes from renewable resources?
3. Where is solar energy used?
4. How long are the blades of wind turbines?
5. Which two types of energy come from the sea?

N	T	X	F	O	T	A	P	X	D
O	D	R	A	O	B	P	U	C	N
R	M	R	E	T	S	A	O	T	E
P	H	P	A	P	R	O	N	M	N
A	A	K	D	E	K	N	I	S	K
T	C	N	B	F	R	I	D	G	E
A	M	I	C	R	O	W	A	V	E
D	I	S	H	W	A	S	H	E	R
T	C	R	E	K	O	O	C	U	G
B	E	L	T	T	E	K	U	W	A

□ Page 35

1. 12 ... 2nd of January, 2nd of February ...!
2. The back of a watch.
3. Because pepper makes them sneeze!
4. Antarctica!
5. The letter L.
6. In a dictionary.
7. Mount Everest.

□ Page 37

2. room
3. tea
4. school
5. air
6. traffic

Hard Level

□ Pages 46 & 47

- 2=D
- 3=E
- 4=B
- 5=C

□ Pages 48 & 49

2. billion
3. planets
4. dwarf
5. Mars
6. Astronomy
7. telescope
8. centuries
9. Sun
10. exploration
11. spacecraft
12. Earth

□ Pages 50 & 51

1. What is an earthquake?
2. Why do they happen?
3. What does an earthquake do?
4. Are they dangerous?
5. How are earthquakes measured?
6. What is an aftershock?
7. Where do earthquakes occur?
8. Can scientists predict earthquakes?

□ Page 52

1. They occur all the time.
2. The energy is seismic waves.
3. The centre of the earthquake is the epicentre.
4. They measure them with a seismograph.
5. No, they can't.

□ Page 53

1. constantly
2. tools
3. powerful
4. building
5. happen
6. flat
7. slowly
8. dangerous
9. followed
10. future

□ Page 56

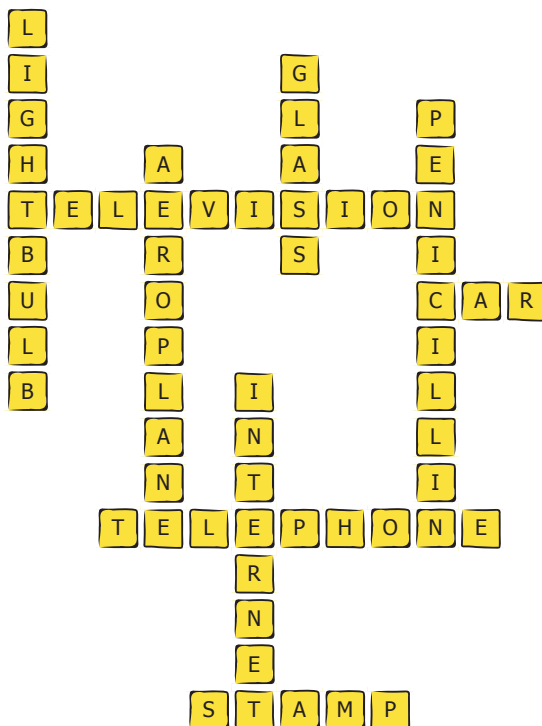
1. A. 24 December - birthday of Howard Hughes. B. 91 hours - around the world flying record. C. 1932 - the year in which the company was set-up. D. 1976 - the year Howard Hughes died. E. \$2.5 billion - the amount of money Howard Hughes left.

2. 1. Texas
2. Martin Scorsese
3. 1932
4. 91
5. \$2.5 billion

□ Pages 58 & 59

1. 3 hours
2. electric and petrol engines
3. a year
4. 50 years
5. fossil fuels
6. waves and tides
7. International Renewable Energy Agency
8. plants and organic matter

□ Page 65



□ Page 66

1. good
2. good
3. well
4. good
5. well



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