

English4U

مجلة تُعنى بتعليم اللغة الإنكليزية

February 2009

Dhs 7
only

طوّر لغتك الإنكليزية

Improve your English

The Loch Ness Monster

Issue
10



Learn English in the United Kingdom

English 4 U offers **free** and **independent** advice to anyone wishing to learn English in the United Kingdom. Through our database, we offer advice about:

**schools | courses | examinations | host families
locations | hotels | visas**

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English4U



شاركوا معنا!

خصصنا في المجلة مساحة لمساهمات القراء
الأعضاء الذين بإمكانهم إرسال الألغاز والنكت
والقصص القصيرة والقصائد ... الخ. حيث
سنقوم بنشر أفضل المساهمات متضمنة
أسماء أصحابها. أرسلوا مساهماتكم إلى
البريد الإلكتروني: contact@english4u.ae

Join in!

We have reserved a space in the
magazine for readers' contributions. You
can submit puzzles, jokes, short stories,
poems etc. We will publish the best ones
and include your name. Send your
contributions to: contact@english4u.ae

Welcome

مرحباً

Welcome back to **English 4 U**.

أهلاً بكم في مجلة **English 4 U**.

For beginners, we have vocabulary about the **living room**, and in the grammar corner we look at **Where is...?** and **Where are...?**

لدينا للمبتدئين بعض المفردات عن **غرفة الجلوس** و في ركن القواعد سنتحدث عن كيفية السؤال عن المكان **أين هو/هي؟ وأين هما/هم؟**

We write about a typical day for our character, **Sami**.

و سيجدنا سامي عن أحد أيامه الاعتيادية.

For advanced learners, we look at **Nessie**, the **Loch Ness Monster**. Is it fact or fiction? We have a condensed version of **Treasure Island**, a children's literary classic. We invite you to write a summary of your favourite book. Turn to Page 63 for details.

بالنسبة للمتقدمين، سنتحدث عن **الوحش لوخ نيس** الملقب بـ "نيسه" و ما إذا كان شخصية إسطورية أم حقيقية؟ ولدينا ملخصاً عن **جزيرة الكنز** ضمن زاوية أدب الأطفال الكلاسيكي التي ندعوكم فيها لكتابة ملخصات لكتبكم المفضلة. اقرؤوا الصفحة ٦٣ للحصول على معلومات إضافية.

You will also find the usual mix of **puzzles**, **jokes** and **competitions**.

سنجدون أيضاً المجموعة المعتادة من **الألغاز** و **النكت** و **المسابقات**.

We welcome your contributions and suggestions. Our contact details are on the adjacent page.

نرحب دائماً باقتراحاتكم واستفساراتكم. تفاصيل الاتصال بنا مدونة في الصفحة المقابلة.

Finally, we wish you a happy, peaceful and healthy 2009.

وأخيراً، نتمنى لكم عاماً سعيداً في ٢٠٠٩ ملته الصحة والسلام.

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
صعب

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 و المستوى الصعب باللون الأحمر.

English4U

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Easy Level



6	The living room
12	Where is ...? / Where are ...?
15	Activities
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19	The living room puzzle
20	Word categories
22	Word list
23	Coming next month

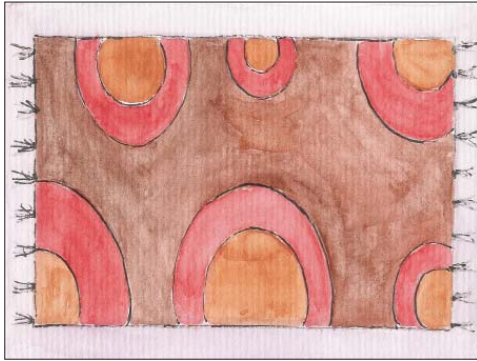
Vocabulary builder



بناء المفردات

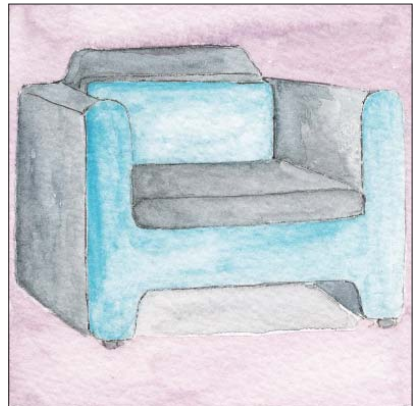


سجادة



a rug

كرسي بذراعين



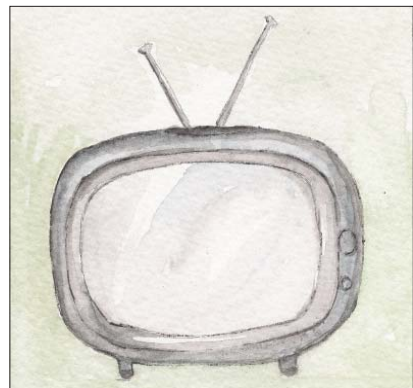
an armchair

خزانة كتب



a bookcase

تلفاز



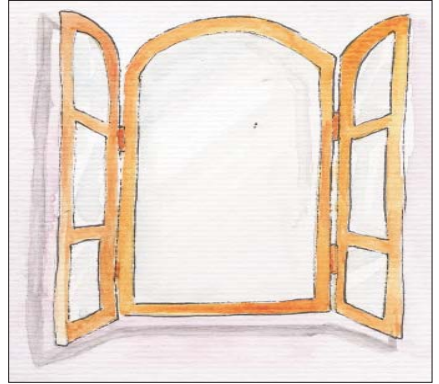
a television

ستائر



curtains

نافذة



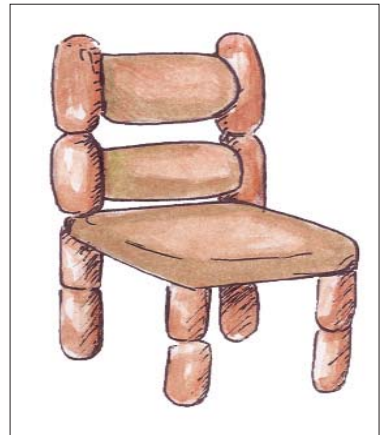
a window

مصباح



a lamp

كرسي



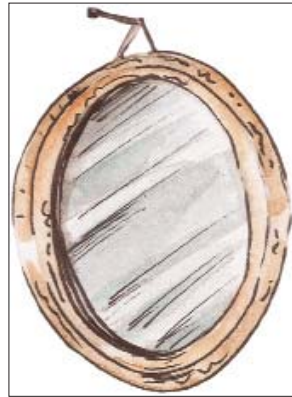
a chair

ساعة



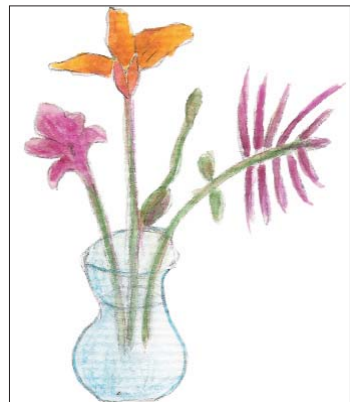
a clock

مرآة



a mirror

مزهريّة



a vase

أريكة



a sofa

نبته



a plant

نظام صوتي



a stereo

هاتف



a telephone

صورة



a picture

أين الجامع؟



Where is the mosque?

أين الولد؟



Where is the boy?

أين الشجرة؟



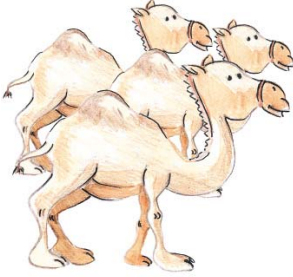
Where's the tree?

أين المُدرّسة؟



Where's the teacher?

أين الجمال؟



Where are the camels?

أين التلاميذ؟



Where are the pupils?

أين العلب؟



Where are the boxes?

أين الأولاد؟



Where are the boys?

ركن القواعد

لكي نسأل عن مكان شخص أو شيء مفرد، نبدأ السؤال بـ **where** ومن ثم **is**.

الصيغة المختصرة لـ **where is** هي **where's**.

لكي نسأل عن مكان أكثر من شخص (أو أكثر من شيء)، نبدأ السؤال بـ **where** ومن ثم **are**.

لا توجد صيغة مختصرة لـ **where are**.

Grammar corner

To ask where someone or something is, we begin the question with **Where** and then use **is**.

Where is Ali?

He is in the classroom.

Where is the lamp?

It is on the table.

The short form is **Where's**?

Where's the book?

It's near the pencil.

To ask where two or more people or things are, we use **Where are**.

Where are the pupils? They're at school.

Where are the pictures? They are on the wall.

There is no short form of **Where are**.

انظر إلى صورة غرفة الجلوس في الصفحتين ٦ و ٧ وأكمل الجمل مستخدماً بعض أحرف الجر من العدد الماضي مثل: على، في، تحت، خلف، أمام، بالقرب من، بجانب وقرب.

Look at the picture of the living room on Pages 6 & 7 and complete the sentences, using some of the prepositions from the last issue. Do you remember these? Prepositions are words like: on, in, under, behind, in front of, next to, near.....

1. Where is the rug?

It is under the table.

2. Where is the lamp?

It is

3. Where are the flowers?

They are

4. Where are the pictures?

They are

5. Where are the books?

They're

6. Where's the sofa?

It's

الأجوبة في الصفحة ٦٩
Answers on page 69

انظر إلى الصورة وأكمل الجمل.

Look at the picture of the classroom and complete the sentences.



1. *The pupils are in the classroom.*
2. The books
3. The bag
4. A boy
5. The chairs

الأجوبة في الصفحة ٦٩
Answers on page 69

ضع الكلمات في ترتيبها الصحيح مع وضع نقطة أو إشارة إستفهام في نهاية كل جملة.

Put the words in the right order. Don't forget to put a full stop, or a question mark, at the end of each sentence.

1. the books / near / is / The pencil

The pencil is near the books.

2. are / Where / the pupils?

.....

3. Where / the board / is?

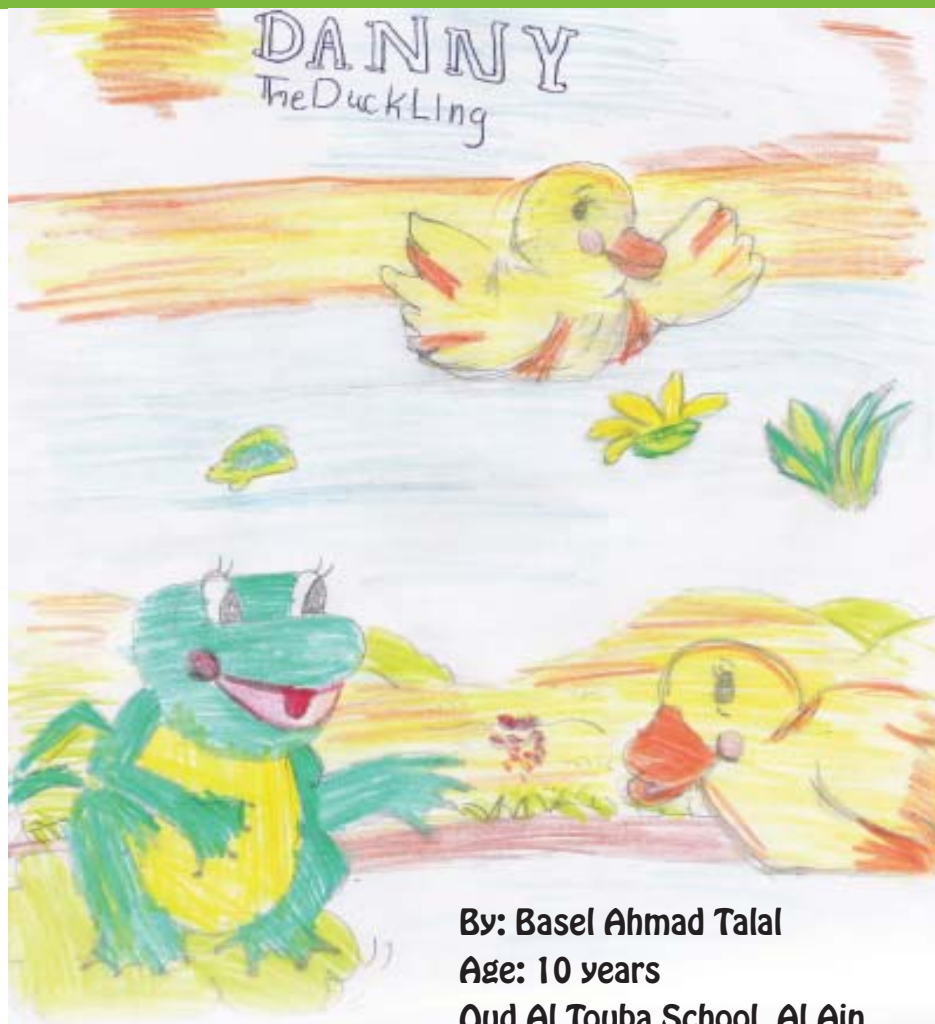
.....

4. the door / near / is / He

.....

5. the tables / Where / are / ?

.....



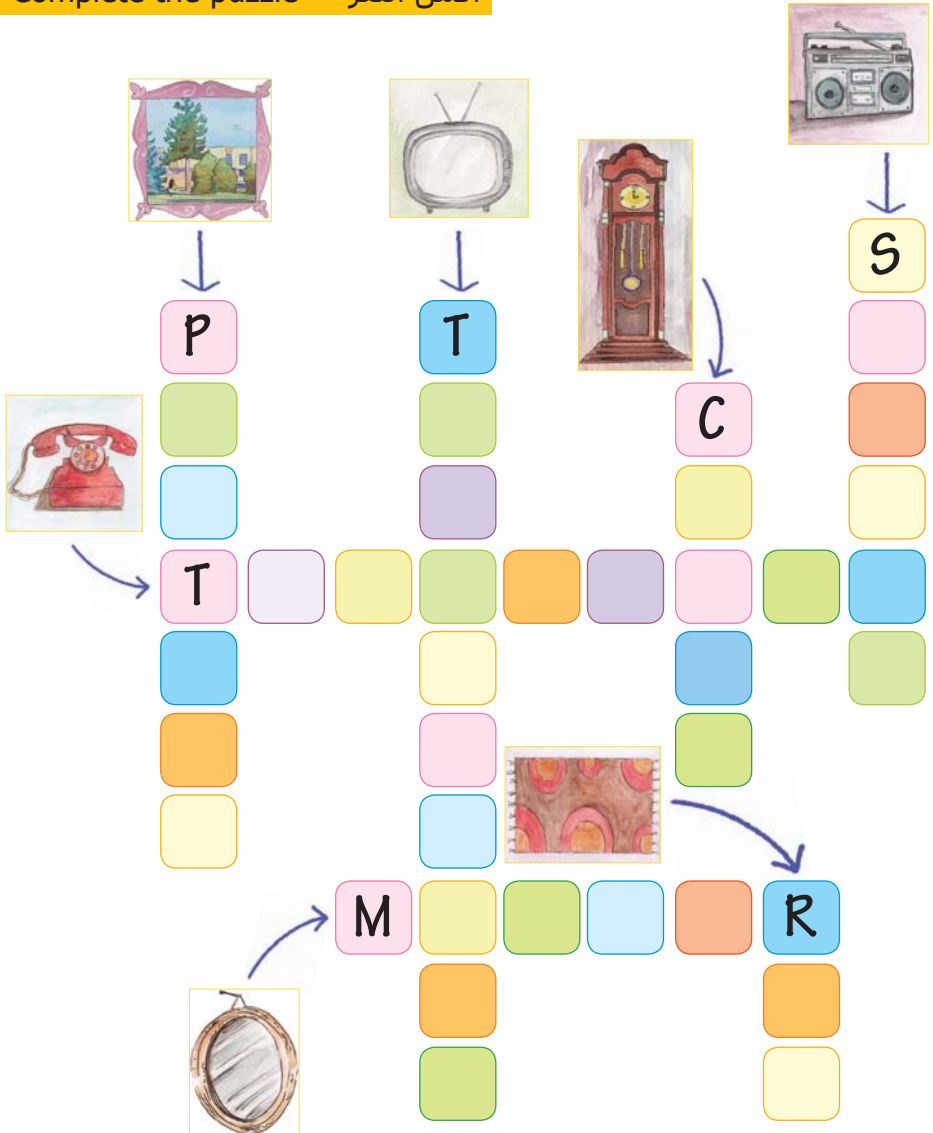
By: Basel Ahmad Talal

Age: 10 years

Oud Al Touba School, Al Ain

It is a sunny afternoon on the farm and Danny the duckling is swimming on the Pond. Danny's friend Freda the frog hops on a lily pad. "Hello Danny," she croaks. "Do you want to play a game?" Danny thinks hide and seek would be a good game to play. "You hide and I'll seek," he quacks. Freda hops off into the reeds while Danny counts to one hundred, flapping his wings. "Now where could Freda be?" thinks Danny. He looks behind a tree. She's not there, so he heads for the reeds, but it's very dark in there and Danny is scared. Suddenly Freda jumps out. "Boo!" she croaks. "Made you jump!" Danny quacks with a shock, but he's glad it's Freda and not a scary monster.

Complete the puzzle أكمل اللغز



جميع كلمات اللغز موجودة من الصفحة ٨ إلى الصفحة ١١ .

All the words appear on pages 8 - 11.

الأجوبة في الصفحة ٦٩
Answers on page 69

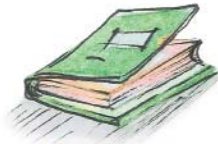
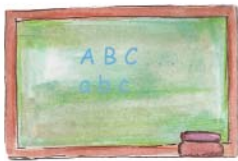
Word categories

استخدمنا هذه الكلمات في أعداد سابقة. هل هذه الكلمات تستعمل للصف أو للألوان أو للغواكه؟ ضع الكلمات في مكانها الصحيح.

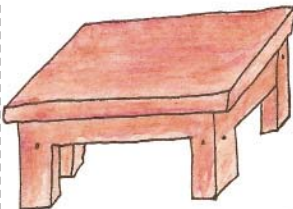
We have used these words in previous issues. Are the words related to the **classroom**, **colours** or **fruit**? Put the words in the correct boxes.

chair red green pencil
orange book black blue banana
apple
pineapple ~~table~~ watermelon
yellow board

The classroom



table



Colours



.....

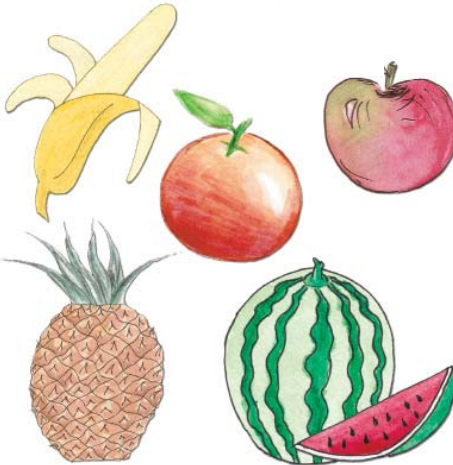
.....

.....

.....

.....

Fruit*



.....

.....

.....

.....

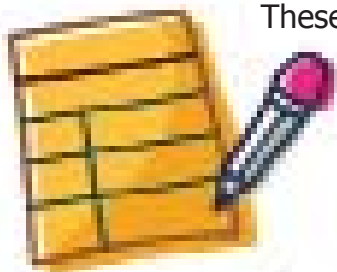
.....

★ The word fruit is uncountable, meaning that it is the same in the singular and the plural.

الأجوبة في الصفحة ٦٩
Answers on page 69

تشمل هذه القائمة الكلمات من الصفحة ٨ إلى الصفحة ٢١.

These words appear on pages 8 - 21.



apple	تفاحة
armchair	كرسي بذراعين
bag	حقيبة
banana	موزة
black	أسود
blue	أزرق
board	لوح
book	كتاب
bookcase	خزانة كتب
box	علبة - صندوق
boy	ولد
camel	جمل
chair	كرسي
classroom	صف
clock	ساعة
curtains	ستائر
flower	زهرة
green	أخضر
in	في
lamp	مصباح
mirror	مرآة
mosque	جامع

near	بالقرب من
next to	بجانب
on	على
orange	برتقالة
pencil	قلم رصاص
picture	صورة
pineapple	أناناس
plant	نبته
pupil	تلميذ/ة
red	أحمر
rug	سجادة
sofa	أريكة
stereo	نظام صوتي
table	طاولة
teacher	مدرس/ة
telephone	هاتف
television	تلفاز
tree	شجرة
under	تحت
vase	مزهرية
watermelon	بطيخة
where	أين
window	نافذة

حاول ان تتعلم هذه الكلمات.

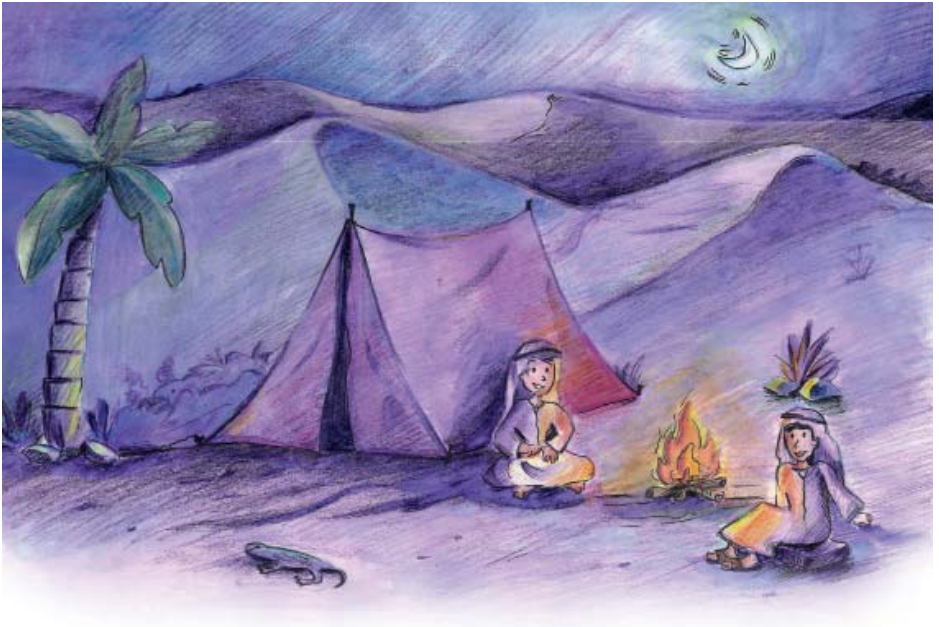
Try to learn these words.

للمبتدئين، ستجدون في العدد القادم:

For beginners, in the next issue you will find:

• ليلة رائعة في الصحراء . . .

• A fantastic night in the desert . . .



• و غير ذلك الكثير . . .

• And much more . . .

مستوى متوسط

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صحّح الجمل	٣٦
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Medium Level



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26	Signs
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32	Picture story - A day in Sami's life
36	Destroy the incorrect sentences
37	Riddles
38	Adjectives
41	Letter writing
42	Kids' space
43	Word puzzle
44	Word wheel
47	Jokes' corner

One word bluff

Pick the one word which **doesn't** fit.

✧ We have done the first one for you.

autumn

spring season winter



university

school college factory

ceiling

wall room floor

bronze

gold diamond silver

postcard

stamp letter parcel



newspaper

magazine information brochure

tree

flower plant soil



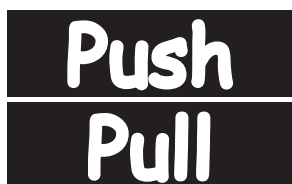
Answers on page 70

Where can you see these signs? Write the letter next to the correct picture on the adjacent page.

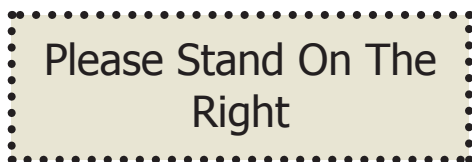
A

Fare	Extras
002.57	00.97

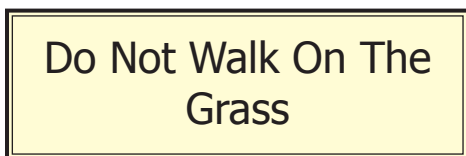
B



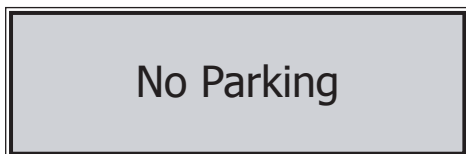
C



D



E





1

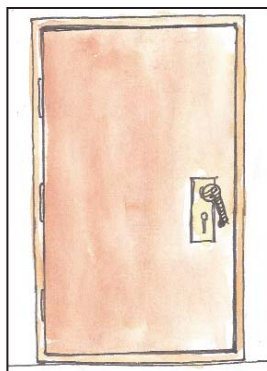
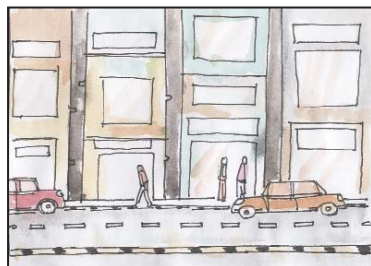
in a taxi



2



in a street



3

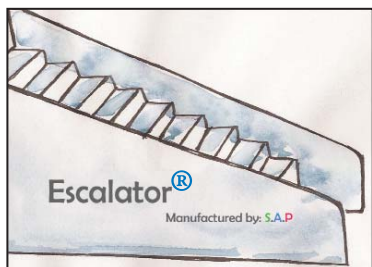
on a door



4



in a park



5

on an escalator



Answers on page 70

Messages 1

Student's Book

Unit 2

Grammar practice

1 **be : affirmative (full forms)**

Change short forms to full forms and rewrite the sentences.

1 You're good at sport.

You are

2 She's a singer.

3 We're interested in science.

4 Her name's Michelle.

5 I'm a guitarist in the band.

6 It's Wednesday today.

7 They're in Milan.

8 My dog's called Jessie.

2 **be : affirmative (short forms)**

Complete the sentences. Use short forms.

- 1 This is my cousin. She a teacher.
- 2 I Australian and I live in Sydney.
- 3 They like sport and they very good at tennis.
- 4 Listen to the music. It brilliant!
- 5 We from Argentina.
- 6 Where's Tony? He late today.
- 7 You very good at computer games.
- 8 London and Exeter are cities. They in England.

3 **be : negative**

Make negative sentences.

1 He's a drummer.

He isn't a drummer.

2 Tom and Liz are in London.

3 I'm ready.

4 My cousin's good at swimming.

5 She's the leader of the band.

6 You're very late.

7 We're students.

8 It's my birthday.

4 **be : questions and short answers**

Complete the questions and answers. Use the right form of *be*.

1 A: *Are* they interested in animals?

B: Yes, they *are* .

2 A: he a teacher?

B: Yes, he

3 A: Sadie at university?

B: No, she

4 A: we in your group?

B: No, you

5 A: Rome the capital of Italy?

B: Yes, it

6 A: you from Greece?

B: Yes, I

7 A: the Great Lakes in Africa?

B: No, they

8 A: you good at music?

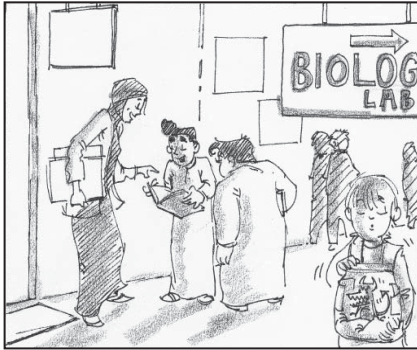
B: No, I

Picture story - A day in Sami's life

This is a story about a typical day in Sami's life.

Put these pictures in the correct order by numbering them. Number 1 is done for you.

9:00 a.m.



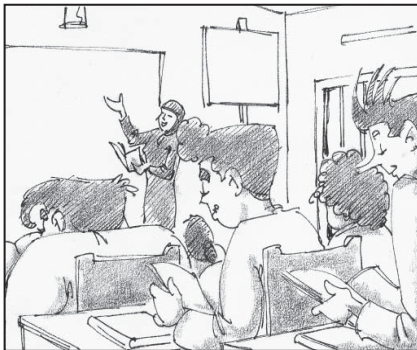
Sami talks to his teacher in the corridor.

11:30 a.m.



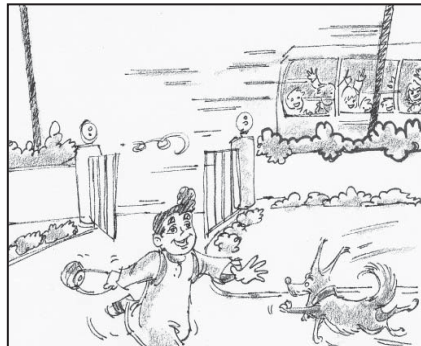
Sami plays with his friends in the playground.

10:30 a.m.



Sami has an English class.

2:00 p.m.



Sami arrives home.

5:00 p.m.



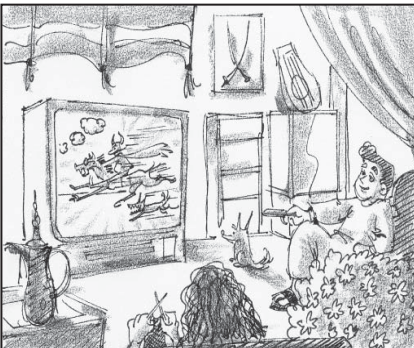
Sami goes shopping.

7:30 p.m.



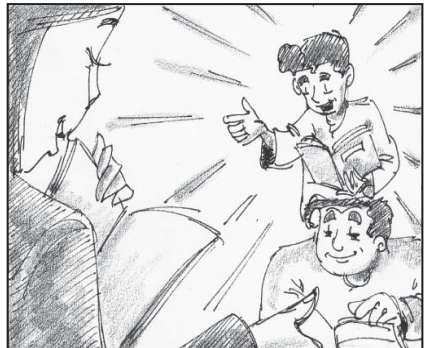
Sami does his homework.

9:00 p.m.



Sami watches television.

10:45 a.m.



Sami answers questions.

Picture story - A day in Sami's life

2:15 p.m.



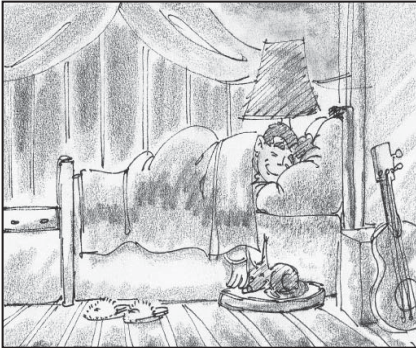
Sami has lunch.

7:30 a.m.



Sami arrives at school.

10:15 p.m.



Sami goes to bed.

1

7:00 a.m.



Sami catches the school bus.

Answers on page 70

Write the story about a typical day in Sami's life using the Past Simple tense. If you wish, you can add extra information.

Begin like this:

Yesterday, Sami woke up at 6:30 a.m. He had breakfast and caught the school bus at 7:00 a.m.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Sample answer
on page 71

Destroy the incorrect sentences

about Sami in the picture story

All these sentences should be in the Past Simple tense.

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

1. Sami woke up and had shower.

.....

2. He caughted the bus.

.....

3. He talked to his teatcher.

.....

4. Sami answerd questions.

.....

5. He returned home by bus.

.....

6. He did his homeworks.

.....

7. Sami watched television.

.....

Answers on page 71

Short riddles to wake up your brain cells.



A What occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment and never in a thousand years?

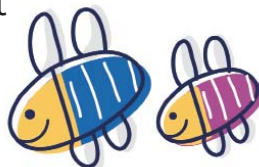


B What do you call a fish without an eye?

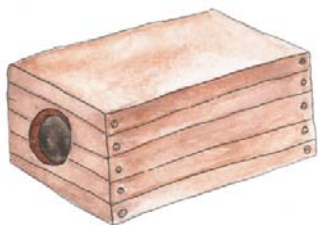


C What is a sleeping bull?

D What insect can be spelt with just one letter?



E What vehicle is spelt the same backwards and forwards?



F What month has 28 days?

G What can you put in a wooden box that will make it lighter?

Answers on page 71

GRAMMAR

Adjectives

Adjectives ending in -ed.

A lot of adjectives end in **-ed** and **-ing**, for example, **tired** and **tiring**. Here we look at adjectives which end in **-ed**.

Examples:



Ahmed has been doing the same job for three years. He does the same things in his job every day. He's really **bored**!

Hadeel works in an office. She starts work early and finishes late. She works very hard. She is always **tired**.



GRAMMAR

We use adjectives that end in **-ed** to describe people's feelings about something.

Examples:

Ahmed is **bored** with his job.
(Ahmed feels bored.)

Hadeel is **tired** after long days at work.
(Hadeel feels tired.)

They were all **excited** at the match.
(They felt excited.)

Some other common adjectives that end in **-ed** are:

interested, surprised, disappointed, worried,
amazed, relaxed, convinced, frightened.

(Continued next month with **-ing**)

Complete each sentence using the correct word from the box. Use each word once.

frightened bored worried
confused relaxed disappointed

1. I was with my exam results because I failed in two subjects.
2. We were by the signs and got lost.
3. John was by the film and fell asleep in the cinema.
4. She has to go to the dentist's, and she is very
5. After a good holiday, the pupils are feeling
6. They were all when they heard the fire alarms.

Win a dictionary

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

Write and tell us about some of the things you did in your recent school holidays. Perhaps you went to the desert, travelled in the UAE, visited your cousins, had a barbecue, did some shopping ...

(Remember that your story should be in the Past Simple tense because all the activities have been completed.)

We will send a dictionary to the best two entries and print the letters in next month's magazine.

Happy writing!



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

If I win, I'd like:

Tick one box!

- ☐ an English - English dictionary
☐ an English - Arabic dictionary



Following our letter writing competition in the last issue, about 'The things you would like to see happen in 2009', here are the best two letters. We are sending Maya and Roqaya each an English dictionary.



I hope that doctors will find cures to horrible diseases. People should live in peace without battles and wars. We should respect everyone and be tolerant. For me, I hope I will get to university to study medicine.

Maya Ali
Choueifat School, Sharjah
Age 16

In 2009 I want peace everywhere. I want people to talk in nice ways with each other and help people who are ill or have problems. If we are kind, the world would be better.

Roqaya Salah
Al Qatara School, Al Ain
Age 13

Find the adjectives in the grid and write them in the blanks below. Each adjective contains four or more letters.

Answers on page 71

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

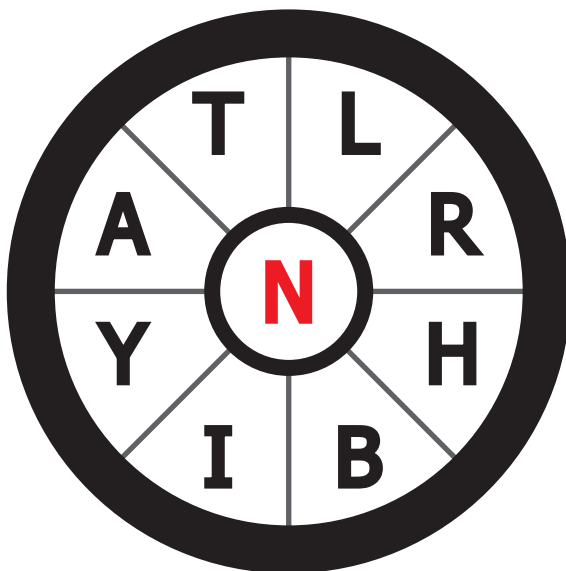
- *intelligent*
-
-
-
-
-
-

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

The word wheel puzzle is 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 N.

Can you find a 9-letter word? There are at least 17 other words of four letters or more.



Answers

9-letter word - LABYRINTH. Some other words of four letters or more containing the hub letter N: anti, barn, brain, hint, inlay, lain, lint, nail, rain, rainy, rant, tarn, than, thin, tiny, yarn . . .

إشترك الآن

للحصول على نسخة من English 4 U عن طريق البريد، يرجى ملء 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 الإشتراك (١٢ عدداً)

١٠٠ درهم إماراتي (في الإمارات)

(خارج الإمارات) يرجى الاتصال بنا للحصول على الأسعار

طريقة الدفع

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انجليش فور يو صندوق بريد ٧٠٣٩٩ الشارقة



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Teacher - pupil jokes

Teacher: What is the plural of mouse?

Pupil: Mice.

Teacher: Good, now what's the plural of baby?

Pupil: Twins!

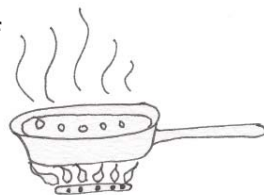
Teacher: Why are you standing on your head?

Pupil: I'm just turning things over in my mind.



Teacher: Can anyone give me the name of a liquid that won't freeze?

Pupil: Hot water!

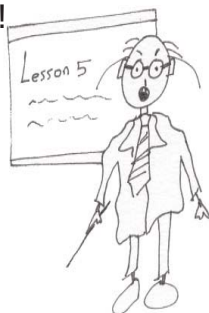


Teacher: How do you manage to get so many things wrong in a day?

Pupil: Because I always get here early!

Teacher: Make up a sentence using the word lettuce.

Pupil: Let us out of school early!



Send your jokes to: contact@english4u.ae

مستوى صعب

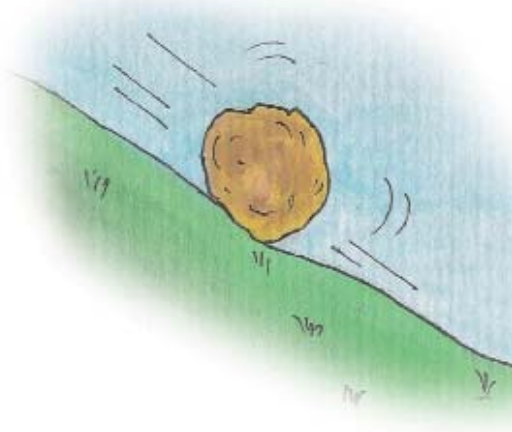
حكمة هذا العدد	٤٩
مغرم في المصطلحات!	٥٠
12 كلمة عن سلامة الطرق	٥٢
الوحش لوخ نيس	٥٤
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حقائق خفية في الإنكليزية	٦٤
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كلمات متقاطعة عن الحيوانات	٦٦
إسأل توم	٦٨
الأجوبة	٦٩



Hard Level



49	This month's proverb
50	Mad about idioms!
52	Road safety dozen
54	The Loch Ness Monster
60	Culture shock - Computers
62	Intro to literature - Treasure Island
64	English language trivia
65	Common mistakes
66	Animal crossword
68	Ask Tom
69	Answers



**A rolling
stone
gathers
no
moss**

Interpretation

It refers to a person who keeps moving to avoid picking up responsibilities and cares.

Comments

The literal meaning of the statement is true. Only a stationary stone will collect moss. A person who changes jobs frequently may not be as successful as someone who stays in one job.

Origin

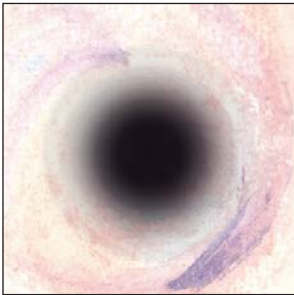
This is an old proverb that came into English from Latin. The English translation appeared in the sixteenth century.

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 idioms beginning with the letter B.



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

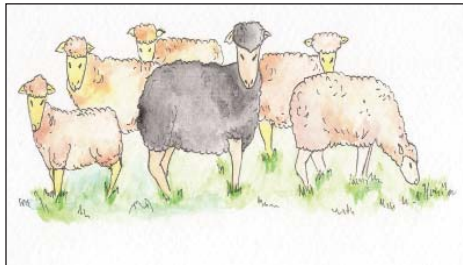
1. Black hole



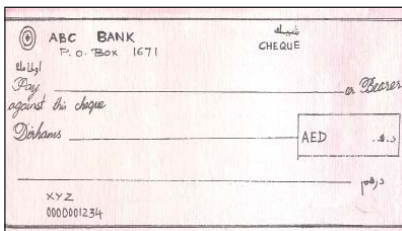
A. If there is a black hole in financial accounts, money has disappeared.

B. If you blow the cobwebs away, you make sweeping changes to something to bring fresh views and ideas in.

2. Black sheep



3. Blank cheque



C. If someone blows their top, they lose their temper.

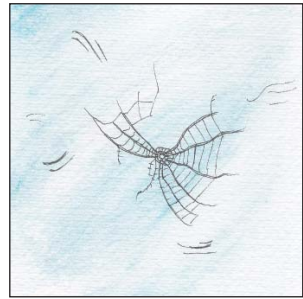
4. Blood is thicker than water



D. If you are given a blank cheque, you are allowed to use as much money as you need for a project.

5. Blow the cobwebs away

E. This idiom means that family relationships are stronger than others.



6. Blow your top



F. Someone who is the black sheep doesn't fit into a group or family because their behaviour or character is not good enough.

Answers

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

The twelve most common and useful words in an article about road safety.

Put the right words in the gaps below.

fatalities ~~pedestrians~~ fog campaigns
radar seatbelts speed prevention confiscated
headlights transportation licences

✧ We have done the first one for you.

Road safety is a very important issue for everyone. It affects both drivers and . ~~pedestrians~~ . The aim of road safety is to reduce the harm resulting from crashes of road vehicles. Each year, more people are harmed in traffic accidents than in all other forms of combined.

Road accidents are one of the world's largest public health and injury problems.

Driving today is very different to the driving of a few years ago. Cars are faster and the roads are more crowded with traffic. People always seem to be in so much of a hurry to reach their destination.

In the UAE, vehicle accidents are a major cause of and injuries. The government recognises the seriousness of the situation and have been launched to educate the public about the importance of road safety.

Driving test procedures have been tightened to try to ensure that only capable and careful drivers are given The wearing of is compulsory and it is important that this law is obeyed. In order to minimise injury, all children should be strapped into seats in the back of the car.

Traffic signs stipulate maximum limits which some people choose to disobey. Fortunately, systems and cameras are helping the traffic police to catch such dangerous drivers. These drivers can have their cars and can lose their licences.

The weather can also be a factor in the cause of accidents. Whenever there is or sandstorms, drivers should slow down and switch on their

Pedestrians need to take care when crossing major roads. It is important to cross at designated crossing points, and to cross only when it is safe to do so.

Finally, if drivers obey all traffic rules and regulations, the UAE will be a much safer place for both drivers and pedestrians. We can all help to bring this about.



a licence – British English

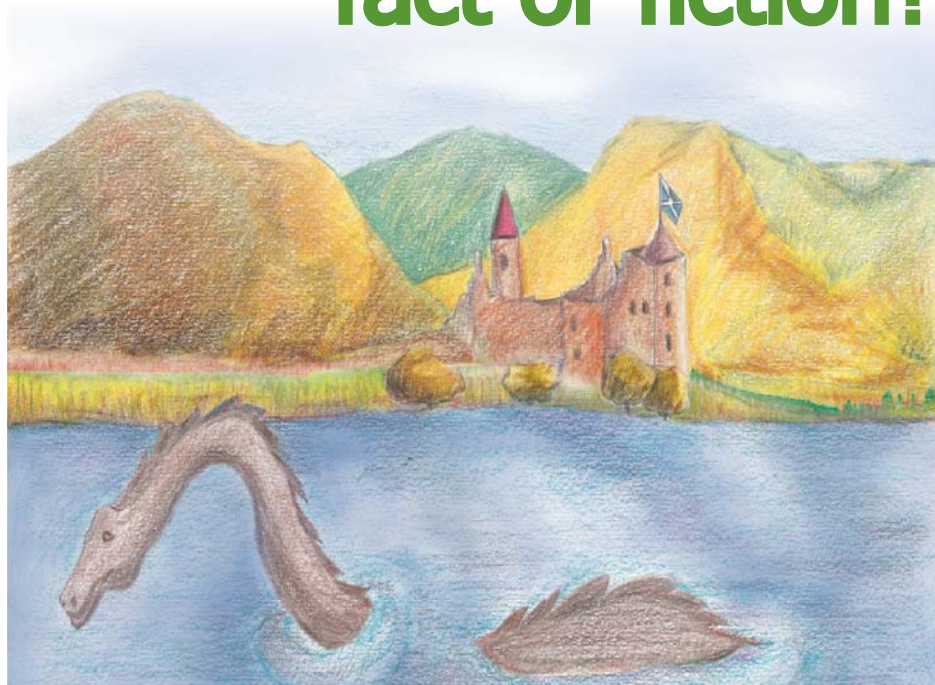
a license – American English



Focus on

Nessie ...

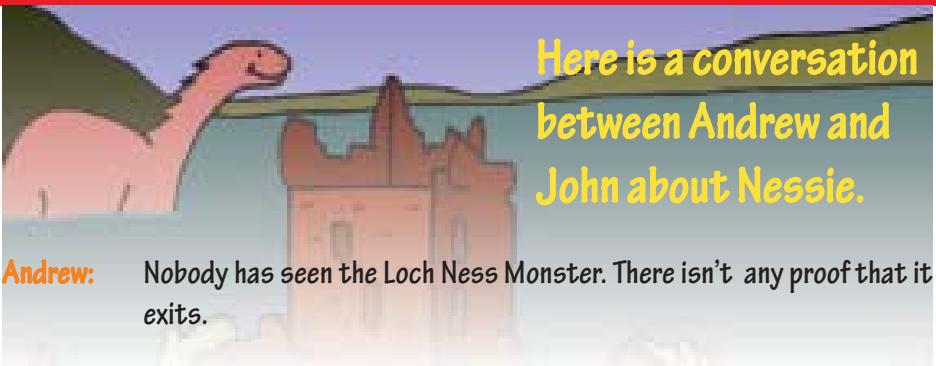
fact or fiction?



Scotland's Loch Ness Monster

The Loch Ness Monster, affectionately known as Nessie, is a creature that is said to live in Loch Ness, a deep lake in the north of Scotland.

The modern story of Nessie began in 1934 after Dr Robert Wilson allegedly photographed a beast with a long neck emerging out of the murky waters. The evidence is largely anecdotal. The scientific community regards the Loch Ness Monster as a modern-day myth, and explains sightings as hoaxes.



Here is a conversation
between Andrew and
John about Nessie.

Andrew: Nobody has seen the Loch Ness Monster. There isn't any proof that it exists.

John: That's not true. A lot of people have seen it and some people have taken photos. I've seen some photos of Nessie. It's grey. It is about 10 metres long, and has a small head and a long neck.

Andrew: Rubbish! There isn't any such monster. Some people have perhaps seen something but that doesn't prove anything. The people have just got a lot of imagination.

John: Some scientists believe that a monster exists. Scientists aren't people who make things up.

Andrew: Perhaps they just want publicity. In fact, Nessie attracts lots of tourists to Scotland.

John: Well, we both have different opinions about Nessie so let's talk about something different.

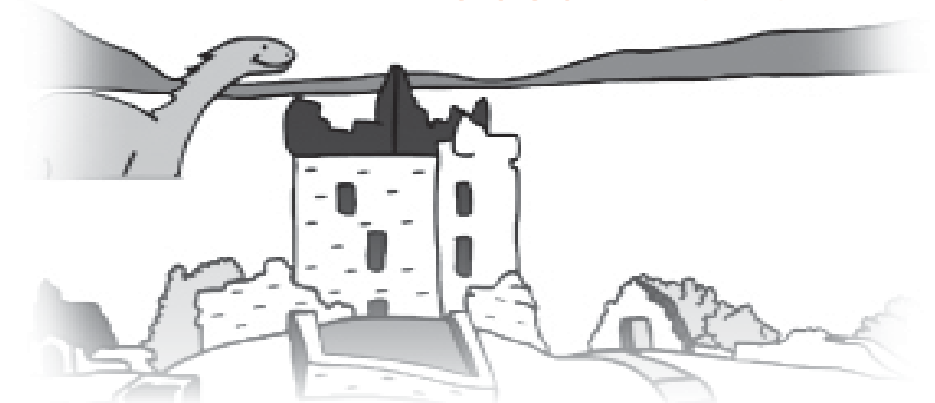
Andrew: OK. Are you doing anything tonight?

John: No, but let's do something special. We could go to the cinema.

Andrew: Yes, great idea. Somebody told me that the Cineplex is showing Jaws, a film about great white sharks!



Comprehension about the text



Match the beginnings (1-5) to the endings (A-E) of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Andrew does not believe that | |
| 2. Tonight there is a film | |
| 3. John has seen pictures showing | |
| 4. Andrew thinks people have | |
| 5. Lots of tourists go to Scotland | |

- A. because of Nessie.
- B. a lot of imagination.
- C. Nessie exits.
- D. at the Cineplex.
- E. that Nessie is 10 metres long.

Answers on page 72

In the dialogue, Andrew and John used the words: *some, any, something, anything, somebody*.

Do you know the differences between *some* and *any*? Here's a brief explanation.

Some

Use **some** in positive sentences:

- I've bought *some orange juice*.
- She made *some mistakes* in the exam.



Use **some** in questions when we expect a positive answer:

- Would you like *some coffee*? Yes, please.
- Can I have *some biscuits*? Yes, of course.



Any

Use **any** in negative sentences:

- In the sales I didn't buy *any shirts*.
- There isn't *any milk* in the fridge.



The Loch Ness Monster

Use **any** in questions when we don't know what the answer will be:

- Do you need any help?
- Has he got any friends?



Something / someone / somebody

They follow the same rules as **some**:

- She had something to eat then went out.
- Last week I met someone who knows you.



Anything / anyone / anybody

They follow the same rules as **any**:

- They didn't say anything.
- Do you know anyone who can help us?



Complete the sentences with some, something, somebody, any, anything, anybody.

1. There are beautiful flowers in the pot.



2. Has seen my keys?

3. The policeman said in Arabic so I didn't understand.

4. 'Would you like tea?' 'Yes, please.'



5. Please don't tell the secret.

6. Do you know about their problems?



7. I bought cheese, but I didn't buy butter.

8. Do you know good hotels in Ras Al Khaimah?

Culture shock

Computers



Choose the right answer

1 Who designed the first automatic computing engine?

- ☐ Bill Gates
- ☐ Charles Babbage
- ☐ Steve Jobs

2 What programs tell a computer what to do?

- ☐ hardware
- ☐ software
- ☐ manual

3 What is the name for the letters, numbers and symbols on a keyboard?

- ☐ icons
- ☐ digits
- ☐ keys

4 What piece of hardware looks like a television?

- ☐ a monitor
- ☐ a keyboard
- ☐ a printer



5 What do the letters PC stand for?

- ☐ Private Computer
- ☐ Personnel Computer
- ☐ Personal Computer

6 What is the 'brain' of the computer called?

- ☐ Central Programming Unit
- ☐ Central Processing Unit
- ☐ Computer Processing Unit



7 What does 'www' stand for?

- ☐ World Wide Web
- ☐ Wide World Web
- ☐ World Wild Web

8 Where is the Computer History Museum?

- ☐ California
- ☐ Dubai
- ☐ London

For many people, reading is a great pastime. However, in our busy lives, we don't always find enough time to read, and books that are considered classics in English literature are often neglected.

So we thought we would try to encourage you to explore literature by taking a book each month and writing a summary of the story. If you like the summary, then consider buying the book. We guarantee that you will find reading it a richly rewarding experience.



Treasure Island

by Robert Louis Stevenson



Map of Treasure Island

Treasure Island is an adventure novel by the Scottish writer, Robert Louis Stevenson. The book was published in 1883 and tells a tale of 'pirates and buried treasure'. The story has many twists and turns and is full of action, adventure, betrayal and greed. It is very nicely illustrated.

Summary

The book is set in the eighteenth century and is about the adventures of young Jim Hawkins. The book starts with the death of Captain Billy Bones at an inn in the south west of England. Jim and his mother, the innkeeper, go into Billy's room and find a map. Jim takes the map to the local doctor, Dr Livesey. He and Squire Trelawney recognise it as the map to the buried treasure of the fearless pirate, Captain Flint. Mr Trelawney puts together a crew and they set sail on the Hispaniola to find this treasure. Jim, Squire Trelawney and Dr Livesey don't know that most of the ship's crew are pirates. Their leader is one-legged, Long John Silver.

The pirates do everything possible to get the treasure for themselves. On the island they meet its only inhabitant, Ben Gunn. The pirates find where the treasure is supposed to be, but it has already been taken. Ben Gunn had discovered the treasure and hidden it in a cave. Long John Silver and Jim run off and hide with Ben Gunn. Fighting between the various groups breaks out and the pirates are left on the island. Jim, Long John Silver, Ben Gunn and Dr Livesey load the treasure onto the ship. Long John Silver goes with them but leaves the ship one night with some of the treasure and is never seen again. The others make it home safely, each with a share of the treasure.

245 words

Now it's your turn!

If you have read a book that you really enjoyed, then write a summary of it in about 250 words. We will send you a **book token** if we print your story.

In the English language:

1. What is the symbol (#) called?

ampersand octothorpe tittle

2. What is the dot over the letters 'i' and 'j' called?

tittle accent ampersand

3. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, which word has more definitions than any other word in English?

by set put

4. The following sentence can be read the same way in either direction: 'Was it a car or a cat I saw?'
It is an example of what term?

rebus palindrome univocalic

5. What term refers to replacing a disagreeable or possibly offensive term or phrase with a more agreeable one?

euphemism hyperbole allegory

This month we explain the differences between the words 'homework' and 'housework'.

Homework and Housework

(a) Homework

Studies carried out at home in preparation for school

- Sara did her English homework late last night.
- Pupils sometimes have a lot of homework to do at night.
- There isn't any homework to do in the school holidays.

(b) Housework

Cooking, cleaning and doing the washing

- They do the housework on Saturday.
- We try to get the kids to help with the housework.
- Ahmed never does any housework.

homework and housework

Both these words are uncountable which means that they are always singular and never have an 's' at the end.

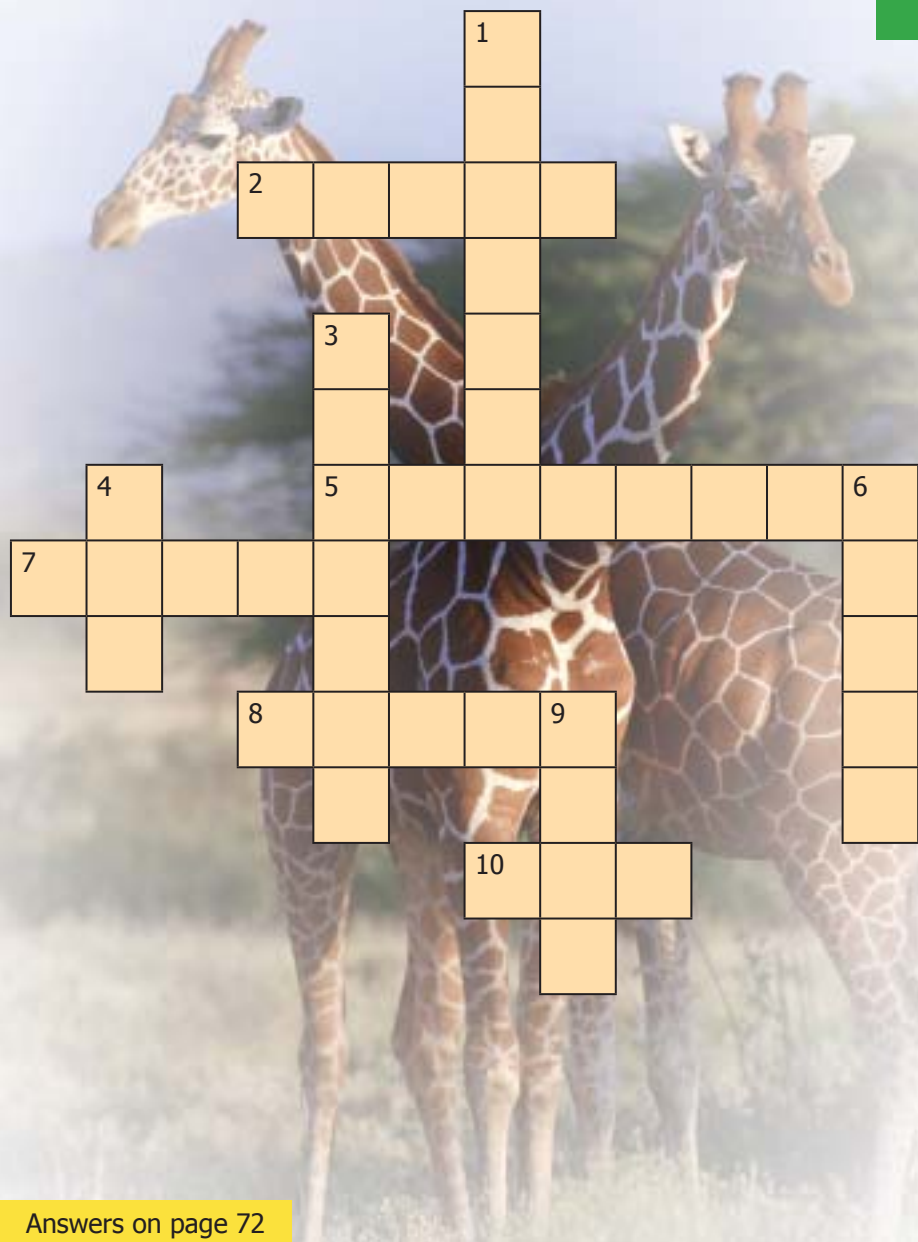
Read the clues below and fit them into the puzzle.

Across

- 2. Looks like a horse, but has stripes (5)
- 5. A large animal with tusks (8)
- 7. This animal races at Nad Al Sheba (5)
- 8. This animal has one hump or two humps (5)
- 10. Lives in deserts and forests, cunning (3)

Down

- 1. Lives in Africa, has a very long neck (7)
- 3. The world's fastest animal (7)
- 4. Gives us milk (3)
- 6. Lives in Asia, the largest of all the cats (5)
- 9. The king of animals (4)



Answers on page 72



Dear Tom

At school we are learning to tell the time. I want to know why people say **o'clock** e.g. two o'clock.

Thanks.
Maher, Al Ain



The use of the apostrophe (') changes meanings. Here it means that letters are missing in a word. The long form of this expression is two of the clock and the apostrophe stands for the missing letters in *of the*. So two of the clock becomes two o'clock. But two of the clock is a very old expression and we don't use it in modern English - we just say it's two o'clock.

(In the next issue we will look at more uses of the apostrophe.)

Easy Level

Page 15

2. It is on the table. 3. They are in the vase. 4. They are on the wall.
5. They're in the bookcase. 6. It's under the window.

Page 16

2. The books are on the tables. 3. The bag is near the chair. 4. A boy is near the door. 5. The chairs are under the tables.

Page 17

2. Where are the pupils? 3. Where is the board? 4. He is near the door.
5. Where are the tables?

Page 19



Pages 20 & 21

- The classroom - chair, book, board, pencil
Colours - red, black, yellow, green, blue
Fruit - orange, apple, banana, pineapple, watermelon

Medium Level

Page 25

factory room diamond stamp information soil

Page 27

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

Page 28

2. She is 3. We are 4. name is 5. I am 6. It is 7. They are 8. dog is

Page 29

2.'m 3.'re 4.'s 5.'re 6.'s 7.'re 8.'re

Page 30

2. Tom and Liz aren't in London. 3. I'm not ready. 4. My cousin isn't good at swimming. 5. She isn't the leader of the band. 6. You aren't very late. 7. We aren't students. 8. It isn't my birthday.

Page 31

2. Is, is 3. Is, isn't 4. Are, aren't 5. Is, is 6. Are, am 7. Are, aren't 8. Are, 'm not

Pages 32 - 34



Page 35

(A sample answer - answers may vary)

Yesterday, Sami woke up at 6:30 a.m. He had breakfast and caught the school bus at 7:00 a.m. He arrived at school at 7:30 a.m. Sami talked to his teacher in the corridor at 9:00 a.m. Later, at 10:30 a.m., Sami had an English class and in the lesson he answered some questions. He played with his friends in the playground at 11:30 a.m. School finished at 1:30 p.m. Sami arrived home at 2:00 p.m. and had lunch around 2:15 p.m. In the evening, at 5:00 p.m., he went shopping. He did his homework from 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Then he watched television and finally, he went to bed at 10:15 p.m.

Page 36

1. Sami woke up and had a shower.
2. He caught the bus.
3. He talked to his teacher.
4. Sami answered questions.
5. OK.
6. He did his homework.
7. OK.

Page 37

- A. The letter M.
- B. A fish!
- C. A bulldozer.
- D. Bee (B).
- E. Racecar.
- F. All of them.
- G. Holes.

Page 40

1. disappointed
2. confused
3. bored
4. worried
5. relaxed
6. frightened

Page 43

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

Hard Level

Pages 52 & 53

transportation prevention fatalities campaigns licences
seatbelts speed radar confiscated fog headlights

Page 56

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

Page 59

1. some 2. anyone 3. something 4. some 5. anyone 6. anything
7. some 8. any 9. any

Pages 60 & 61

1. Charles Babbage 2. software 3. keys 4. monitor 5. Personal
Computer 6. Central Processing Unit 7. World Wide Web 8. California

Page 64

1. octothorpe 2. tittle 3. set 4. palindrome 5. euphemism

Page 67

Across: 2. zebra 5. elephant 7. horse 8. camel 10. fox
Down: 1. giraffe 3. cheetah 4. cow 6. tiger 9. lion

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