

English4U

مجلة تُعنى بتعليم اللغة الإنكليزية

October 2009

Dhs 7
only

طوّر لغتك الإنكليزية
Improve your English

An Arab Dhow



Issue
13

Welcome to the new academic year. We hope you will enjoy developing your English skills.

Good luck with your studies,
English 4 U Team





نرحب بكم في بداية الفصل الدراسي الجديد
ونتمنى أن تستمتعوا في تطوير مهاراتهم في
اللغة الإنكليزية.

حظ موفق في دراستكم،
فريق المجلة

Welcome

مرحباً

Welcome back to **English 4 U**.
We hope you had a nice summer holiday.

For beginners, we focus on a traditional **Arab dhow** with a dialogue and vocabulary. Fresh from our summer holidays, we have a quiz about places in the world.

In the intermediate section, we have a 'do-it-yourself' story about **Sami**. We also explain the differences between **so** and **such**.

We continue the maritime theme for advanced learners, with an article about the **Titanic**. You can read about the famous English poet, **William Wordsworth**, too. Some common mistakes in **IELTS** are also covered.

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

Happy reading!

David

أهلاً بكم في مجلة **English 4 U**.
نأمل أن تكونوا قد قضيتُم إجازة صيفية ممتعة.

بالنسبة للمبتدئين، سنسلط الضوء على **المركب العربي** التقليدي مع حوار وبعض المفردات. ومن إجازتنا الصيفية الأخيرة، لدينا لغز عن بعض الأماكن في العالم.

وبالنسبة للمتوسطين، لدينا قصة عن **سامي**. كذلك سنشرح أوجه الاختلاف بين **such** و **so**.

وسنواصل الموضوع البحري بمقالة عن **تايتنك** للمتقدمين. أيضاً تستطيعون القراءة عن الشاعر الإنكليزي الشهير **وليام ووردسويرث**. كذلك سنغطي بعض الأخطاء الشائعة في **الأيلتز**.

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

قراءة ممتعة!

How to use English 4 U

كيف تستعمل English 4 U

The magazine has three levels:

★ easy
★ ★ medium
★ ★ ★ hard

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

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★ سهل
★ ★ متوسط
★ ★ ★ صعب

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

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Easy Level



6

Dhows

8

Sea pictionary

11

Test your knowledge

12

Animal name game

14

Learn with Cambridge

18

Holiday snaps quiz

21

Word list



At the fish market

- Customer:** Good evening.
- Dhow sailor:** Good evening to you, too.
- Customer:** How was the fishing today?
- Dhow sailor:** Excellent, we had a big catch.
- Customer:** What time did you start fishing?
- Dhow sailor:** Very early this morning.
- Customer:** And what did you catch?
- Dhow sailor:** We caught a lot of fish and some lobsters.
- Customer:** Tuna is my favourite fish. Do you have any?
- Dhow sailor:** Of course, and we have some hammour, too.
- Customer:** How much is tuna?
- Dhow sailor:** 20 dirhams a kilo.
- Customer:** That's fine, please give me 2 kilos.
- Dhow sailor:** Here you are.
- Customer:** Thanks, goodbye.

Vocabulary builder

A large body of salty water that covers much of the Earth.



the sea



a boat

A boat travels on water. It carries people and cargo.

A beach is land at the edge of the sea. It is often covered with sand.



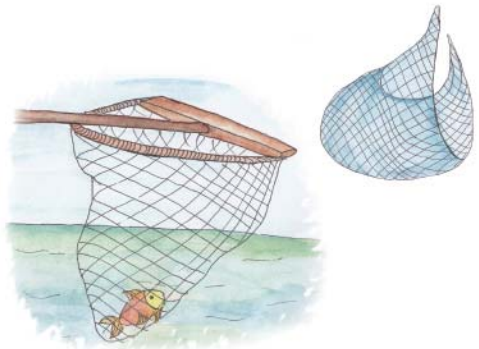
a beach



a rope

A rope is strong,
thick string.

A net is sometimes
used to catch fish.



a net



an octopus

An octopus lives
in the sea. It has
eight long legs.

A seagull is a sea bird with grey and white feathers.



seagulls



a fish

A fish is an animal that lives in water.

A turtle lives in the sea. Its body is covered with a hard shell.



a turtle

➡ What do you know about turtles?

There are many different types.
Some of them live in the Arabian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. They eat plants and small sea creatures. Some turtles grow to two metres and weigh 900 kilograms. They can live for up to 200 years.



Do you remember?

Find the correct word from the sea pictionary.

- a) This is by the edge of the sea.
b _ _ _ _ _
- b) It has eight legs.
o _ _ _ _ _
- c) It flies and lives near the sea.
s _ _ _ _ _
- d) You use this to catch fish.
n _ _ _ _
- e) You can travel on this across water.
b _ _ _ _

Answers on page 69

Select the correct name for the baby creature.

1. What do you call a baby cow?

- ☐ kitten
- ☐ puppy
- ☐ calf
- ☐ cub



2. What do you call a baby turtle?

- ☐ hatchling
- ☐ calf
- ☐ chick
- ☐ cub



3. What do you call a baby dolphin?

- ☐ kid
- ☐ foal
- ☐ cub
- ☐ calf



4. A baby falcon is called what?

- ☐ chick
- ☐ cygnet
- ☐ pullet
- ☐ eaglet



5. A baby whale is called what?

- ☐ cow
- ☐ calf
- ☐ cub
- ☐ infant



Answers on page 69



Did you know?

The singular and plural are the same for **sheep** and **deer**.

- The farmer sold a **sheep** and two lambs.
- There are many **sheep** in the field.



- Bambi is a film about a young **deer**.
- In Africa, you can see a lot of wild **deer**.



Messages 1

Student's Book

Unit 4

Grammar practice

1 *Position of adjectives*

Put the words in the right order and make sentences.

1. person / quiet / a / she's

She's a quiet person. -----

2. a / film / it's / boring

3. exciting / an / Rome / city / is

4. green / I've / eyes / got

5. guitarist / he's / fantastic / a

6. new / we've / teacher / a / got

7. a / isn't / sport / dangerous / volleyball

8. got / ears / elephants / big / have

2 **Have got: affirmative**

Complete the sentences with the right form of *have*.

1. We 've got six cousins.
2. Nicola _____ got a cold.
3. They _____ got some interesting friends.
4. My brother _____ got a new mobile.
5. Karen and I _____ got fair hair.
6. Sydney _____ got some great beaches.
7. You _____ got a nice red T-shirt.
8. That man _____ got a kind face.

3 **have got: negative**

Make negative sentences.

1. She / not got / any sisters

She hasn't got any sisters.

2. We / not got / a car

3. I / not got / glasses

4. Simon / not got / a key

5. That girl / not got / a tennis racket

6. My brothers / not got / long hair

7. Sarah's cousin / not got / a friendly face

8. Tom and Lisa / not got / any computer games

4 **have got: questions and short answers**

Complete the questions and answers with the right form of *have*.

1. **A:** **have** you got any pets?
 B: No, I **haven't** .

2. **A:** she got a coat?
 B: Yes, she .

3. **A:** they got blue eyes?
 B: Yes, they .

4. **A:** we got any emails?
 B: No, we .

5. **A:** Lee got a headache?
 B: No, he .

6. **A:** you got our address?
 B: Yes, I .

7. **A:** I got the right answer?
 B: Yes, you .

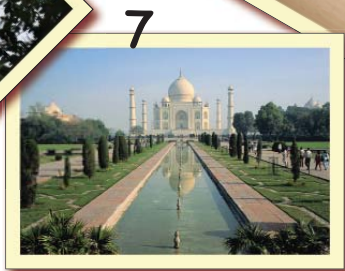
8. **A:** your dog got long hair?
 B: No, it .

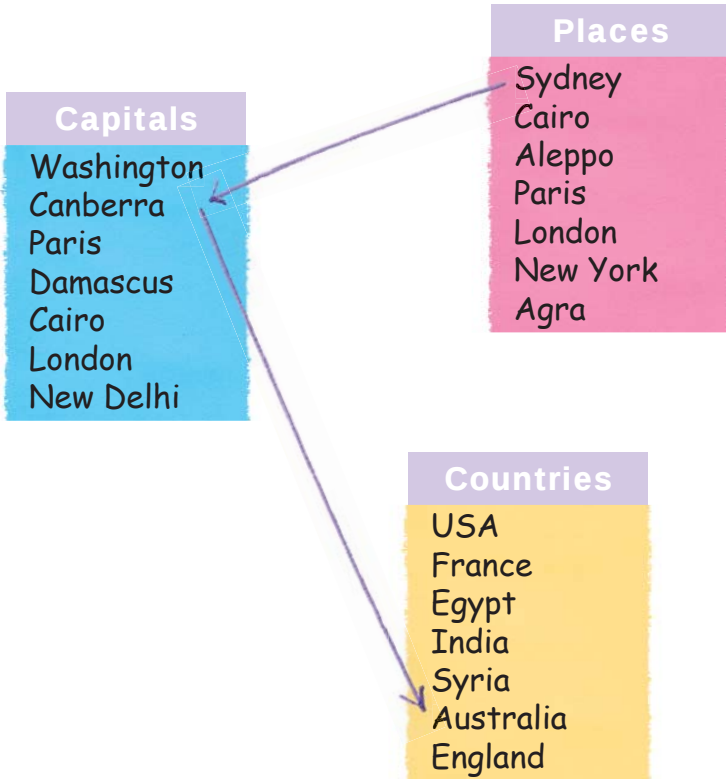
Holiday snaps quiz

We hope you had a nice and relaxing summer holiday.

Here are some pictures of places you may have visited.

Can you match the pictures to their capital cities and countries?





1. Sydney, Canberra, Australia .
2.,,
3.,,
4.,,
5.,,
6.,,
7.,,

Answers on page 69

Contribution - The Girl

By: Fatima Al Kaabi

Grade: 7

Al Foah School,

Al Ain



⌘ The Girl ⌘

One day there was a girl, a good girl. Her name is Laila. She went to the park. She saw many girls. Then, Laila said 'What's your name?' The other girl replied, 'My name is Moza, and what's your name?' Laila said 'My name is Laila.'

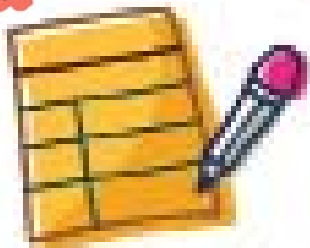
I love my family. I love my friends, I like to sing. I love everyone in my life. 'Moza said Goodbye, Laila said Goodbye.'

Laila went home. She went to bed and slept.

⌘ 'THE END' ⌘



These words appear on pages 7 - 13.



animal (n)

حيوان

beach (n)

شاطئ

boat (n)

مركب

calf (n)

عجل

cargo (n)

حمولة

catch (n)

صيد

catch (v)

يصطاد

cow (n)

بقرة

deer (n)

غزال / غزلان

dhow (n)

مركب تقليدي

dolphin (n)

دولفين

early (adv)

مبكراً

Earth (n)

الأرض

excellent (adj)

ممتاز

falcon (n)

صقر

favourite (adj)

مفضل

feather (n)

ريشة

fish (n)

سمكة / سمك

fish (v)

يصطاد سمك

grey (adj)

رمادي

hammour (n)

سمك الهامور

leg (n)

ساق

live (v)

يعيش

lobster (n)

سرطان البحر

market (n)

سوق

net (n)

شبكة

octopus (n)

أخطبوط

rope (n)

حبل

sand (n)

رمل

sea (n)

بحر

seagull (n)

نورس

sheep (n)

خروف / خرفان

start (v)

يبدأ

string (n)

حبل / خيط

strong (adj)

قوي

thick (adj)

ثخين / سميك

travel (v)

يسافر

tuna (n)

سمك التونة

turtle (n)

سلحفاة بحرية

water (n)

ماء

whale (n)

حوت

white (adj)

أبيض

42 words

(n) = noun

(v) = verb

(adj) = adjective

(adv) = adverb



Medium Level



23

One word bluff

24

Do it yourself story - Sami

27

Destroy the incorrect sentences

29

Riddles

30

Have / have got

34

Kids' space

35

Letter writing

36

Word wheel

39

Jokes' corner

One word bluff

Pick the one word which doesn't fit.

We have done the first one for you.



Answers on page 70

Adventures of Sami

1



2



3



4



5



Answers on page 70

6



7



8



Match a word or a phrase
from the box below to one of
the pictures.

has breakfast telephone rings looks out of the window
wakes up buys a film a beautiful day Hello
watches a film at home talks with his friend goes to the
DVD shop

Do it yourself story - Sami

➔ Use the information to write a story by filling in the gaps.



Sami woke up at (a) _____ (When?). He looked out of the window. It was another beautiful day in (b) _____ (Where?). He had a shower and got dressed. Then he went into the garden and had his breakfast. For breakfast he had (c) _____ and _____ (What?). Before he finished his breakfast the phone rang. 'Hello?' It was (d) _____ (Who?). 'Hi there. How are you?' 'I'm fine, can you meet me at the mall at (e) _____ (What time?)'. They went to the DVD shop. They looked at the films and Sami bought (f) _____ (Which?). They went home and watched the film. The next day Sami started school after his summer holidays.

Answers on page 70

Useful language

When did he wake up?

Where did he live?

What did he have for breakfast?

Who rang him?

What time did they meet?

Which film did Sami buy?

Destroy the incorrect sentences

about Sami.

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 at 9 o'clock.

.....

2. From the window, Sami could sea the see.

.....

3. He ate breakfast with his father.

.....

4. During breakfast, the phone ringed.

.....

5. Sami was happy to speak to his friend.

.....

6. The DVD shop was closed.

.....

7. He buyed a film.

.....

8. They watched a film called 'Super Bird'.

.....

Now and Then

My name is Hozifa mohamed tayeab. I am 10 years old. I am in grade five. I am a pupil in Umm AlQura School. I am going to talk about the life today and the life in the past.

The life in the past was different from the life today. People lived in castles 800 years ago. They used to wash the clothes by hand in a wooden bathtub. They also used horses and small ships to travel. There weren't electric lights then. Castles didn't have electricity. But they used candles for lights then.

Life now has changed, because people use many inventions. Also they use stoves to cook the food. They have electricity so they can use light bulbs for light. They wash clothes by washing machine. Now most people live in big buildings and houses. Also they can travel a lot by airplanes, cars, big ships or trains. They use telephones, Internet, computers and televisions to communicate.



Hozifa Mohammad tayeab
5/1-Umm al Qura
School, Umm al Quwain
Teacher: Mrs. Marwa Adel

Send your riddles to:
contact@english4u.ae

Short riddles to wake up your brain cells.



1 What is at the end of a village
and in the middle of sea?

2 If there are three oranges and you
take away two, how many will you have?

3 What do you call
a 100-year-old ant?

4 What is it that you cannot hold for five
minutes, even though it is lighter than a feather?

5 What animal is most
likely to eat a relative?

6 Why is it so hard
to open a piano?

7 Why did the one
handed man cross the road?

8 How much dirt is there in
a hole that is 2 metres deep?

Answers on page 70

GRAMMAR

corner

There are a few uses of have or have got.

Have got has the same meaning as have and both are used as present tenses.

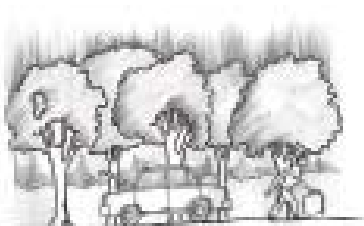
The have got forms are more common in an informal style.

Have / have got

We can use the words for the following:

- to talk about things we possess

- I **have** a car.
- I **have got** a car.



- We do not **have** a house.
- We **have** not **got** a house.



- Do you **have** any money?
- **Have** you **got** any money?



• to talk about our families

- Ahmed **has** three brothers.
- Ahmed **has got** three brothers.
- Does he **have** any friends?
- **Has** he **got** any friends?



• to describe people

He **has** straight hair.
He **has got** straight hair.

They **have** brown eyes.
They **have got** brown eyes.



• to talk about illnesses

I **have** a headache.
I **have got** a headache.

She **has** a sore throat.
She **has got** a sore throat.



Grammar corner

- To make a question using **got**, we begin with **Have** or **Has** then we put the personal pronoun **I, you, he, she, it, we, they** and then **got**. At the end we put a question mark.
- To make the negative, we put **not** between **have / has** and **got**: **have not got / has not got**. The short form is **haven't got / hasn't got**.
- In short answers we do not repeat **got**.

■ **Have** you **got** any money?

Yes, I **have**.

■ **Has** she **got** a brother?

No, she **hasn't**.

have for an action

We only use **have** in a lot of useful expressions. These are:

have a swim

have a wash

have a bath

have a shower

have breakfast

have lunch

have dinner

have a talk

have a fight

have a meeting

have a discussion

have an argument



For events in the past, use **had** and for those in the future, use **will have**.



Now look at **Learn with Cambridge** on pages 15 - 17 and complete the **have got** exercises.

Write the correct forms of **have** and **have got**.
Use **have got** where possible.



Rashid¹ _____ a wife and two children. He² _____
an old house in Fujairah. It³ _____ four bedrooms and
is near the sea. The house⁴ _____ a large garden and
they sometimes⁵ _____ barbecues. Rashid⁶ _____ his
own company. He⁷ _____ a new car and he⁸ _____ an
old motorbike, too. He drives the motorbike in the desert. It
doesn't go fast because it⁹ _____ a very large engine. It¹⁰
_____ extra wide tyres so it can climb the sand dunes.
He sometimes¹¹ _____ a run along the corniche. His
children¹² _____ homework to do in the evenings. Both of
them¹³ _____ a computer. They¹⁴ _____ some hobbies
and they¹⁵ _____ a lot of friends so they¹⁶ _____ a lot
of free time! In summer, they¹⁷ _____ a holiday in Europe.
They¹⁸ _____ a great time but it was very expensive.

Answers on page 70



Following our letter writing competition in the last issue, about 'a city or country you would like to visit', here is the best letter. We are sending Walid M. Eid an English dictionary.



Cape Town

I would like to visit Cape Town in South Africa. I have a friend from South Africa and he is always telling people about it. It's about 8 hours away by plane. I want to go to the top of Table Mountain and see some wildlife. I would like to see some whales, too. I would like to swim with sharks. I have seen this on TV. You are protected in a cage and the sharks are swimming around you. The football World Cup takes place in South Africa next year and it would be great to see that. December and January is a good time to visit when it is summer in South Africa. In a way, it's like the UAE, because there are a lot of different people living together in peace. Most people in South Africa know English so talking to people will be easy.

Walid M. Eid
16 years old
Al Ain



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!

Environmental issues are becoming more important for all of us.

Write and tell us about something you do to help the environment.

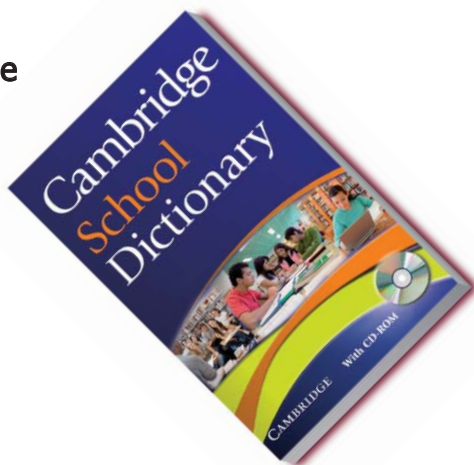
Perhaps you avoid taking plastic bags from supermarkets, keep the air conditioning at a high temperature, or switch off all electrical devices when you aren't using them. Your school may be involved in exciting projects that you may wish to share with other readers.

The health of the planet is important for us all. Everything we do now, however small, will help preserve the planet for future generations.

We will send a dictionary to the best entry and print the letter in next month's magazine.

Happy writing!

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



The word wheel puzzle is a good test of your vocabulary.



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

Can you find a 9-letter word?
There are at least 29 words
of four letters or more.



2. How many words, of four letters or more, can you make from the word?

shipwreck



Answers on page 71

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

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صندوق البريد	_____
الإمارة	_____
الهاتف	_____
الهاتف المتحرك	_____
البريد الإلكتروني	_____

سعر الاشتراك (١٢ عدداً)

١٠٠ درهم إماراتي (في الإمارات)

(خارج الإمارات) يرجى الاتصال بنا للحصول على الأسعار

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Teacher: Where is your essay on *Time Travel*?

Pupil: I haven't done it yet. I promise I'll hand it in yesterday.

Teacher: I told you to stand at the end of the queue.

Pupil: I tried, but there was someone already there!

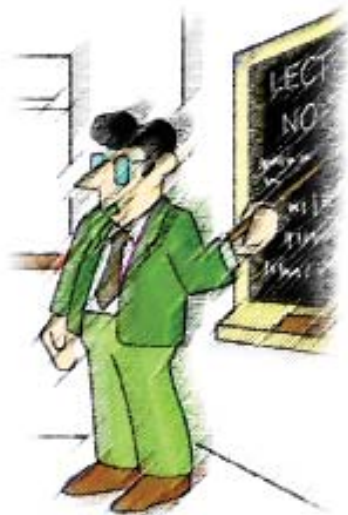
Teacher: What is further away, Australia or the Moon?

Pupil: Australia, you can see the Moon at night!

Teacher: I wished you would pay a little attention.

Pupil: I'm paying as little as I can!

Teacher-pupil
jokes



Send your jokes to: contact@english4u.ae



Hard Level



41

Computer jargon buster

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Mad about idioms!

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e-commerce dozen

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Titanic

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So and such

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Questions and answers about the sea

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Common mistakes in IELTS

66

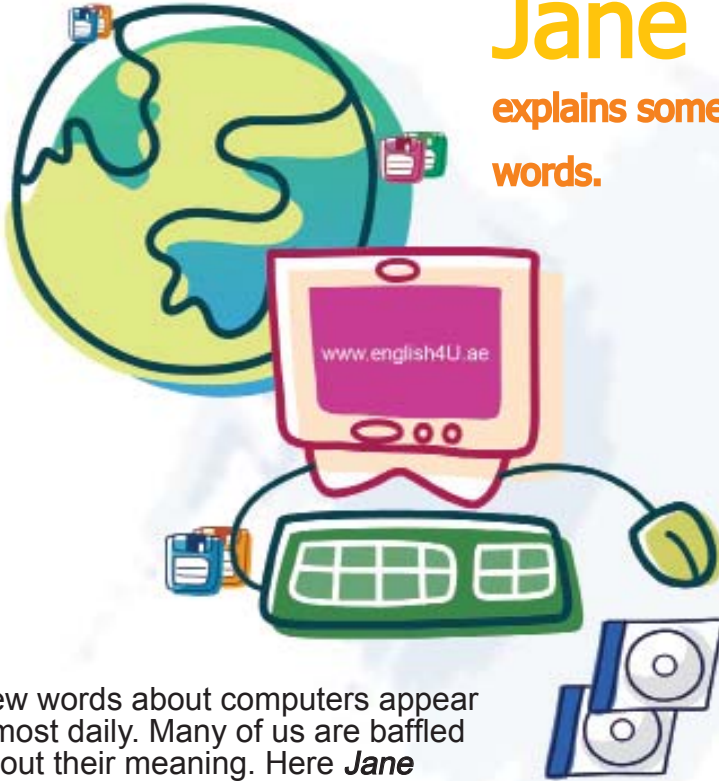
Household appliances crossword

68

Ask Tom

Jane

explains some computer words.



New words about computers appear almost daily. Many of us are baffled about their meaning. Here **Jane** explains in simple English a selection of computer words.

Some people love to talk in computer words. We call this '**computer jargon**', which means words to do with computers. Knowing what these words mean can help you know more about computers. Some people use these words to impress other people.

A few years ago, I thought the words International Computer Driving Licence (**ICDL**) was a new way to get a driving licence until someone told me it was actually a computer qualification.

Working with young people and children has made me aware of what technology can do for us. It is now difficult to imagine a world without computers and the Internet. If technology is used in the right way, it offers great benefits for both the individual and for society.

Here are some examples of computer jargon and their meanings in simple English.



Hard drive

the place inside your computer where you save documents, pictures and applications.

Junk email

direct marketing sent by email rather than by the post.

Domain name

the name used to identify a site on the Internet, such as english4u.ae

Font

set of letters, numbers and other symbols in a particular style. Some of the most frequently used fonts are Times New Roman and Arial.

FAQ

stands for 'frequently asked questions', this is a list of standard answers to questions which newcomers to a topic or website may have.

I'll continue with some more computer jargon busting next month. Meanwhile, if you have any words about computing that you would like me to explain, please send me an email. My address is: jane@english4u.ae

Happy and safe computing till next month!

Jane

Computer jokes



01

What is a computer's first sign of old age?

02

What does a baby computer call his father?

03

What is an astronaut's favourite key on a computer keyboard?

04

What happened when the computer fell on the floor?

05

Why was there a bug in the computer?

06

What is a computer virus?

Answers on page 71



Keeping with the theme of IT, have a look at the article about **e-commerce** on pages 46 & 47.

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 C.



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

1. Can of worms



A. If an action can create serious problems, it is opening a can of worms.

B. A person who can eat or drink anything without ill effects.

2. Carrot and stick



3. Carry the can



C. A product or business that generates a continuous flow of money or a high proportion of overall profits.

4. Case by case



D. An incentive to do something combined with the threat of punishment.

E. You take the blame for something, even though you didn't do it or are only partly at fault.

5. Cash cow



6. Cast iron stomach



F. Each situation or issue is handled separately on its own merits and demerits.



A dozen useful words in an article about e-commerce.

passwords retailers fake Internet
e-commerce digital e-tickets security
electronically transactions conducted phishing

Put the right words in the gaps below.

We have done the first one for you.

Electronic commerce or e-commerce refers to the buying and selling of goods or services over the¹ Internet .

Over the last decade, the amount of trade conducted² _____ has grown dramatically with widespread Internet usage.

Almost all big³ _____ have an electronic commerce presence on the World Wide Web.

E-commerce that is⁴ _____ between businesses is referred to as business-to-business or B2B. E-commerce that is carried out between businesses and consumers is referred to as business-to-consumer or B2C. This latter type of commerce is usually done by companies such as airlines, where customers buy electronic tickets or⁵ _____ .

An e-ticket is used to represent the purchase of a seat on an aeroplane. Once a reservation is made, an e-ticket exists only as a ⁶ _____ record in the airline computers. Travellers usually print out a copy of their receipt which contains the reservation details and the e-ticket number.

In the UAE, e-banking or Internet banking is widespread. Internet banking allows customers to conduct financial ⁷ _____ on a secure website operated by their bank. Customers can check the balance of their accounts and perform transactions such as money transfers and payment of bills.

Some customers worry about the ⁸ _____ aspects of e-banking. These people prefer to visit their bank to conduct business face-to-face with bank staff.

Most of the attacks on e-commerce and e-banking sites are based on deceiving the user to steal login data. One well known example for those attacks is ⁹ _____.

Phishing (pronounced fishing) is an attempt to obtain information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details by pretending to be a trustworthy company in an electronic communication. It directs users to enter details at a ¹⁰ _____ website whose look and feel are almost identical to the legitimate one.

It is important that users never disclose their ¹¹ _____ and other sensitive information to individuals and companies through the Internet.

E-commerce is an easy and convenient way to undertake business. In the UAE, it is certain to grow as more and more people use the Internet and companies, such as supermarkets, develop ¹² _____ sites. This means that customers will be able to order groceries through the Internet and have them delivered to their door. We can avoid traffic jams and queues!

Titanic The fatal journey

A true story

The **Titanic** was a passenger liner owned by the White Star Line and built at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast. At the time of her launching in 1912, she was the largest passenger steamship in the world. The Titanic was 269 metres long and 53 metres high and had a top speed of 23 knots.

On the night of 14 April 1912, during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City, the Titanic hit an iceberg. The ship sank two hours and forty minutes later, early on 15 April 1912.

The sinking resulted in the deaths of 1,517 people, making it one of the deadliest peacetime maritime disasters in history. The high casualty rate was due in part to the fact that she did not carry enough lifeboats for all passengers and crew on board. There were 705 survivors.

The sinking of the Titanic, which had advanced technology and experienced crew, shocked many people. The interest in the Titanic continues to the present day.

Did you know?

A ship is always referred to as *she* or *her*.

Titanic film

Most people have seen the film 'Titanic' which was released in 1997. The film won an Oscar for Best Picture. It features Leonardo DiCaprio as Jack Dawson, and Kate Winslet as Rose DeWitt Bukater, two members of different social classes who fall in love. At the time, it was the most expensive film ever made, costing approximately \$200 million.



Céline Dion's song 'My Heart Will Go On', is the theme song in the film. Here are some of the lines with words missing? Can you try and discover the missing words?

I believe that the does go on

Once more, you opened the door

And you're here in my

and my will go on and on.

You're here, there's nothing to fear

And I know that my will go on

We'll stay, forever this way

You are safe in my

and my will go on and on.



Answers on page 71

A dialogue

Mariam: Did you go to the cinema last night?

Laila: Yes, I went with all my family to see the film Titanic, again!

Mariam: But that's **such** an old film.

Laila: I know, but it was great to see it once more and without any Arabic subtitles. I had to concentrate **so** hard to understand all the words.

Mariam: The film is **so** boring!

Laila: No, it's cool. It's **such** a sad story that I always cry at the end. I think Leonardo is **such** a good actor.

Mariam: Well, I like Céline Dion's singing. Her voice is **so** nice.

Laila: My younger brother, Ahmed, fell asleep during the film.

Mariam: I'm not surprised as the film is **so** long.

Laila: It was nearly midnight when we got home. We were all **so** tired. The film was **so** moving that I thought about it all night.

Mariam: That's why you look **so** tired today. Come on, let's go to class.

Complete the sentences using *did* or a *verb*.

1. Laila go to the cinema last night? Yes, she
2. What did she? She saw the film Titanic.
3. Why did she like it? Because it moving.
4. Mariam go with her? No, she
5. Ahmed fall asleep during the film? Yes, he

Answers on page 71

Film or Movie?

film British English

movie American English

Subtitles

A translation written at the bottom of the screen during a film or television programme.

so / such

So and *such* are used to make an adjective or adverb very strong.

so + adjective or adverb

The film was *so* exciting!

I didn't see the accident because it happened *so* quickly.

The room was *so* hot.

such + (adjective +) noun

It was *such* a moving film.

This is *such* a beautiful house.

They were *such* lazy pupils and acted stupidly.

We drank a lot because it was *such* a hot day.

Complete the sentences with *so* or *such*.

- 1 He gave me a headache.
- 2 The sea is cold today.
- 3 Dubai is a big city.
- 4 He drives an amazing car!
- 5 This tea is sweet!

Answers on page 71

Here are two questions for you about the sea.

➡ **Why is seawater salty?**

Rivers are the main sources for salt in the sea. When it rains on land, the water dissolves salts and minerals from soil and rock and this water flows into rivers. These rivers flow into the sea. Freshwater from the rivers evaporates* as the sun warms the sea and the salt stays behind.



* Evaporate is what happens when the sun heats up water in rivers or seas and turns it into vapour or steam.

➡ **Why don't ships sink?**

Anything will float as long as its overall density* is less than the fluid that it is in. This means that even very large ships can float as long as they are less dense than water. To make sure this is the case, ships are designed so that they are not just solid lumps of metal, instead there are lots of empty spaces full of nothing but air inside a ship's hull.



You can test this out for yourself with a lump of plasticine and a bowl of water. Roll the plasticine into a ball and see if it will float. Now make the plasticine into a boat shape - it should float even though it is the same amount of plasticine.

* Density is how heavy something is for its size.

Culture shock

Seas and Oceans



Choose the right answer

1 Which is the largest ocean?

- ☐ Pacific
- ☐ Atlantic
- ☐ Indian

2 What is a tsunami?

- ☐ a hurricane
- ☐ an earthquake
- ☐ a series of huge waves



3 What is the saltiest sea?

- ☐ Red Sea
- ☐ Dead Sea
- ☐ Arabian Sea

4 How much of the earth's surface does water cover?

- ☐ 51%
- ☐ 61%
- ☐ 71%



5 What makes the Red Sea red?

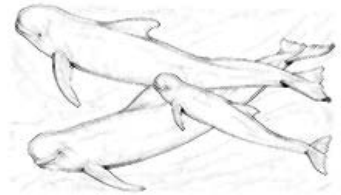
- ☐ light from Mars
- ☐ dead algae
- ☐ red coloured rocks

6 What is the deepest point in all of the world's oceans?

- ☐ Bermuda Triangle
- ☐ Marianas Trench
- ☐ Eurasian Basin

7 What is the largest sea creature?

- ☐ Blue whale
- ☐ Humpback whale
- ☐ Megalodon



8 Abu Dhabi and Dubai are situated on which stretch of water?

- ☐ Arabian Sea
- ☐ Arabian Gulf
- ☐ Arabian Ocean

If you got 5 or more correct answers,
then you've got **oceans of knowledge!**

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.



William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth was a major English poet who helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature.

William Wordsworth was born on 7 April 1770 in Cockermouth in Cumberland - part of the scenic region in northwest England known as the 'Lake District'. He had three brothers and a sister, Dorothy, to whom he was very close all his life.

Wordsworth studied at local schools and then attended St John's College, Cambridge, from where he received his B.A. degree in 1791. Wordsworth made his debut as a writer in 1787 when he published a sonnet in *The European Magazine*.

His work *Lyrical Ballads* was published in 1798. This masterwork was composed by Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. At about this time, Wordsworth started to write an autobiographical poem, completed in 1805, and published posthumously in 1850 under the title *The Prelude*.

In 1802 he married Mary Hutchinson and they had five children.

Wordsworth was England's Poet Laureate from 1843 until his death in 1850.

Dove Cottage was the home of Wordsworth from December 1799 until May 1808. The cottage is situated by Grasmere Lake and the magnificent setting gave Wordsworth the inspiration for many of his great poems.



Dove Cottage

Dove Cottage is now a museum, and about 70,000 people visit it each year. Many of the Wordsworth's portraits, items of furniture and possessions are displayed.

Wordsworth's most famous poem about daffodils was composed in 1804, two years after he saw the flowers while walking by a lake on a stormy day with Dorothy, his sister.

Wordsworth published his poem in 1807. He later altered it, and his second version, published in 1815, is the one widely known today.

Wordsworth's 'Daffodils' is one of the most famous and widely read poems in the English language. It describes the peaceful images of nature and is a typical poem of the Romantic Movement.

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud (1804)

William Wordsworth

I WANDER'D lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretch'd in never-ending line,
Along the margin of a bay;
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee,
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company;
I gazed - and gazed - but little thought,
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Questions

- 1 Find three words in the poem that refer to land or landscape.

- 2 Find three words in the poem that relate to water.

- 3 Which colour is mentioned in the poem?

- 4 What is the name of the Galaxy mentioned in the second verse?

- 5 What letter is missing from the words 'wander'd' and 'stretch'd'?

- 6 How many daffodils are there?

Answers on page 72

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 summary.

The Lake District



The **Lake District**, also known as **The Lakes** or **Lakeland**, is a rural area in northwest England. It is a popular holiday destination and is famous for its lakes and mountains. The area is associated with the early 19th century poetry and writings of William Wordsworth, see pages 56 - 59.

All the land in England higher than 900 metres lies within this area. Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England. It has a height of 978 metres.



Too many cooks spoil the broth



Meaning

If too many people work at a task, the end product might be ruined. It is often better for just one person, or a very small group of people, to undertake a complicated task.

Origin

The origin is uncertain but it first appeared in the sixteenth century. In its literal meaning the proverb refers to cookery. It means that when making broth, or soup, the recipe can be spoiled if there is more than one cook adding ingredients or seasoning into a soup. In such cases, it is better for one person to take charge.

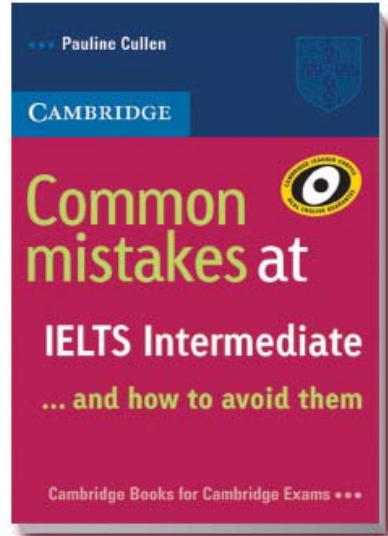
Examples

Without a conductor, every player in an orchestra has an idea of how the music should be played - **too many cooks spoil the broth**.

The director never asks more than four people to work on projects. She always says, '**too many cooks spoil the broth**'.

This month we look at the differences between **nouns** and **adjectives**.

The information is taken from



Noun or adjective?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a Tourism can be very benefit to poorer areas.
b Tourism can be very beneficial to poorer areas.
- 2 a In my job, you need the confidence to address large groups of people.
b In my job, you need the confident to address large groups of people.

Answers on page 72

Sometimes it is easy to confuse a noun with its adjective. Look at the following list of commonly confused nouns and adjectives:

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
age	aged	noise	noisy
development	developed	responsibility	responsible
difference	different	significance	significant
education	educational	silence	silent
happiness	happy	sport	sports
health	healthy	truth	true
maturity	mature	value	valuable
nature	natural	youth	young

★ Note that *invaluable* means very valuable!

★ *Men* and *women* can only be used as nouns:

More men than women work here.

Male and *female* are used as adjectives:

The number of female employees is increasing each year.

You should refer to either *men* and *women* or *male* and *female*. Do not use the two different terms together:

More men than females work here. (women)



3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

- 1 I can't tell the different between the fake designer goods and the real ones.
- 2 The advice my tutor gave me was unvaluable in the exam.
- 3 It is important to eat a health diet when you are studying or exercising hard.
- 4 In some countries, there are no women members of parliament.
- 5 I can't study in silent; I need to have music in the background.
- 6 A child who is loved is a happiness child.
- 7 Both women and males need to be included in these decisions.
- 8 The landlord complained because we were making too much noisy.



Report about:-

Our trip to Sager

Park in Ras Al Kaimah

The school organized a trip to the Sager Park for Grade 9 and 6, on 12th March 2009 with 3 teachers, Mrs. Riyad, Mrs. Sheikhah and Mrs. Aisha. We were 52 students. We went by bus. It took one hour to arrive there. We started at 9:00 AM and reached at 10:00 AM. On the way to the park, we saw palm trees, small houses and shops. It was nice to see the natural beauty of the country.

When we were near the park, we all were excited to enter the park. We all enjoyed there and had fun with our friends. We loved the weather, green trees, grass and birds on trees. We played games. We sat under the trees to have our food. We shared the food and it tasted delicious. We left the park at 12:30 P.M.

We know, we will never forget this trip, it'll be a wonderful memory in our minds. We thank teachers for joining the trip and playing a key role in supervising and taking care of us from Manama to Ras Al Kaimah.

Student: Showq Obaid Rashid

Age: 14 yrs

Grade: 9

School: Al Naimya Girls' school

For Basic/sec Education, Manama /
Ajman

Teacher: Mrs. Riyad Fatima



Read the clues
below and fit
them into the
puzzle.

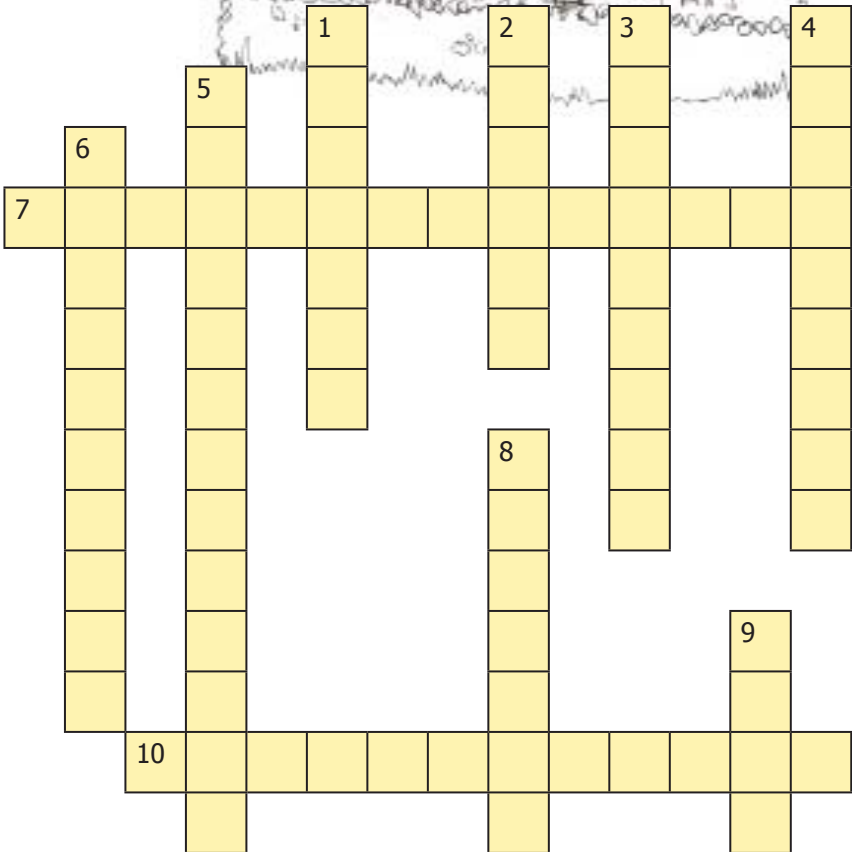
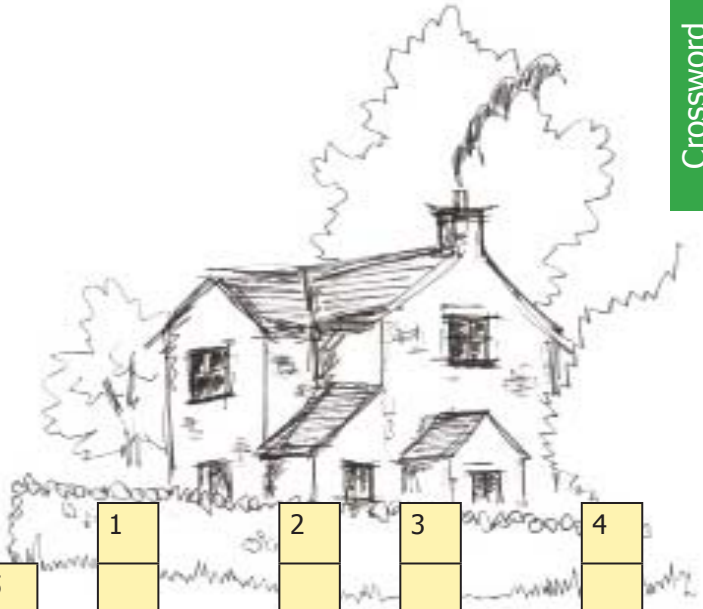


Across

- 7. An apparatus for controlling temperature and humidity (3, 11)
- 10. An appliance for keeping food at a low temperature (12)

Down

- 1. An appliance for grinding or mixing food (7)
- 2. A device for boiling water (6)
- 3. A device to open cans by cutting around the edges of the rim (3, 6)
- 4. A device for heating food very quickly (9)
- 5. An electrical appliance used to clean floors and carpets (6, 7)
- 6. An appliance that washes dishes (10)
- 8. A device used to toast bread (7)
- 9. An instrument used for taking the wrinkles out of clothes (4)



Dear Tom



Can you please explain the differences between a.m. and p.m. when telling the time? Also, what do the letters a.m. and p.m. mean?

Assad Al Khamis
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia



In the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as in some other countries, the 12-hour clock is often used. The suffix **a.m.** or **p.m.** is used after the time to make it clear which part of the day it refers to:

a.m. means before noon **a.m.** (at morning). In Latin it is *ante meridiem* (before noon) and can also be written as **A.M. / am / AM**

p.m. means after noon **p.m.** (past morning). In Latin it is *post meridiem* (after noon) and can also be written as **P.M. / pm / PM**

Examples

- 7 **a.m.** (seven o'clock in the morning)
- 2.30 **p.m.** (half past two in the afternoon)
- 11 **p.m.** (eleven o'clock at night)

What is **noon** and **midnight**?

- To avoid confusion, the correct designation for twelve o'clock is: 12 **noon** or 12 **midnight**.

Easy Level

□ Page 11

a) beach b) octopus c) seagull d) net e) boat

□ Pages 12 & 13

1. calf 2. hatchling 3. calf 4. chick 5. calf

□ Page 14

2. It's a boring film. 3. Rome is an exciting city. 4. I've got green eyes.
5. He's a fantastic guitarist. 6. We've got a new teacher.
7. Volleyball isn't a dangerous sport. 8. Elephants have got big ears.

□ Page 15

2. 's/has 3. 've/have 4. 's/has 5. have 6. 's/has 7. 've/have
8. 's/has

□ Page 16

2. We haven't got a car. 3. I haven't got glasses.
4. Simon hasn't got a key. 5. That girl hasn't got a tennis racket.
6. My brothers haven't got long hair. 7. Sarah's cousin hasn't got a friendly face. 8. Tom and Lisa haven't got any computer games.

□ Page 17

2. Has, has 3. Have, have 4. Have, haven't 5. Has, hasn't
6. Have, have 7. Have, have 8. Has, hasn't

□ Pages 18 & 19

2. Paris, Paris, France. 3. Aleppo, Damascus, Syria.
4. New York, Washington, USA. 5. London, London, England.
6. Cairo, Cairo, Egypt. 7. Agra, New Delhi, India.

Medium Level

□ Page 23

1. rain - not a wind
2. guard - not someone who steals
3. generous - opposite meaning
4. friend - not a family member
5. valley - not related to water
6. plain - opposite meaning
7. sandwich - not a place to eat

□ Pages 24 & 25

- Picture 1 - wakes up
Picture 2 - looks out of the window, a beautiful day
Picture 3 - has breakfast
Picture 4 - telephone rings
Picture 5 - Hello, talks with his friend
Picture 6 - goes to the DVD shop
Picture 7 - buys a film
Picture 8 - watches a film at home

□ Page 26

(A sample answer - answers may vary)

- (a) 8 a.m. / 8 o'clock (b) any place - Abu Dhabi, Fujairah... (c) tea, bread, jam, olives, cheese... (d) a friend (e) 5 p.m. / 5 o'clock (f) Super Bird

□ Page 27

1. Sami woke up at 8 o'clock.
2. From the window, Sami could see the sea.
3. He ate breakfast with his mother.
4. During breakfast, the phone rang.
5. OK.
6. The DVD shop was open.
7. He bought a film.
8. OK.

□ Page 29

1. The letter 'e'.
2. Two. You took TWO.
3. An antique.
4. Your breath.
5. An ant-eater!
6. Because the keys are on the inside.
7. To get to the second-hand shop.
8. None. A hole only has air in it, no dirt.

□ Page 33

1. has got
2. has got
3. has got
4. has got
5. have
6. has got
7. has got
8. has got
9. hasn't got
10. has got
11. has
12. have got
13. have got
14. have got
15. have got
16. haven't got
17. had
18. had

□ Page 36

1. 9-letter word - AEROPLANE. Some other words of four letters or more containing the hub letter P: apron, elope, leap, leaper, leper, nape, open, opera, pale, paler, pane, panel, parole, peal, pear, pearl, peel, peer, peon, plan, plane, plea, polar, pole, reap, reopen, repeal, repel, rope . . .

2. chew, chip, chirp, crew, cries, crisp, epic, heir, hers, hike, hiker, hire, peck, perch, perk, pick, pier, pies, price, rice, rich, ripe, rise, risk, ship, sick, skier, skip, spice, spike, swipe, whip, whisk, whisker, whisper, wick, wicker, wipe, wiper, wire, wise, wish, wreck . . .

Hard Level

□ Page 43

1. Loss of memory. 2. Data. 3. The space bar. 4. It slipped a disk. 5. It was looking for a byte to eat. 6. A terminal illness.

□ Pages 44 & 45

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

□ Pages 46 & 47

2. electronically 3. retailers 4. conducted 5. e-tickets 6. digital 7. transactions 8. security 9. phishing 10. fake 11. passwords 12. e-commerce

□ Page 49

The word 'heart' fills all the gaps.

□ Page 51

1. Did, did 2. see 3. was 4. Did, didn't 5. Did, did.

□ Page 52

1. such 2. so 3. such 4. such 5. so

□ Pages 54 & 55

1. Pacific 2. a series of huge waves 3. Dead Sea 4. 71% 5. dead algae
6. Marianas Trench 7. Blue whale 8. Arabian Gulf

□ Page 59

1. Hills, vales, trees. 2. Lake, bay, waves. 3. Golden. 4. The Milky Way.
5. The letter 'e'. 6. 10,000.

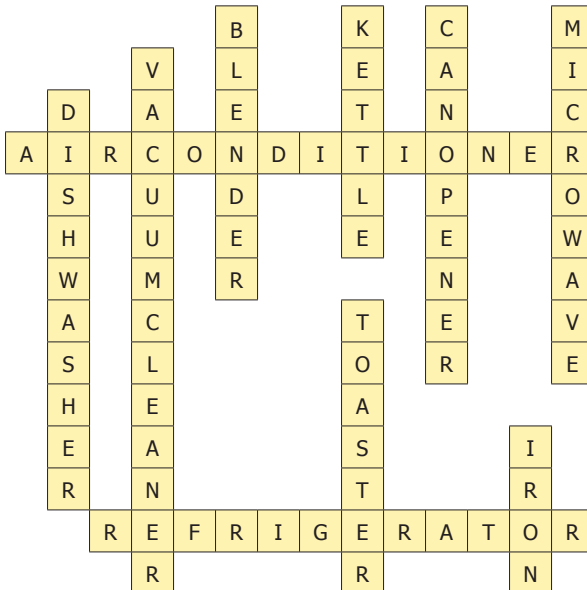
□ Page 62

- 1 1. b 2. a

□ Page 64

- 2 good pair of sports shoes
- 3 1. ~~different~~ / difference 2. ~~unvaluable~~ / invaluable 3. ~~health~~ / healthy
4. ~~women~~ / female 5. ~~silent~~ / silence 6. ~~happiness~~ / happy 7. ~~males~~ / men
8. ~~noisy~~ / noise.

□ Page 67



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