

English4U

مجلة تُعنى بتعليم اللغة الإنكليزية

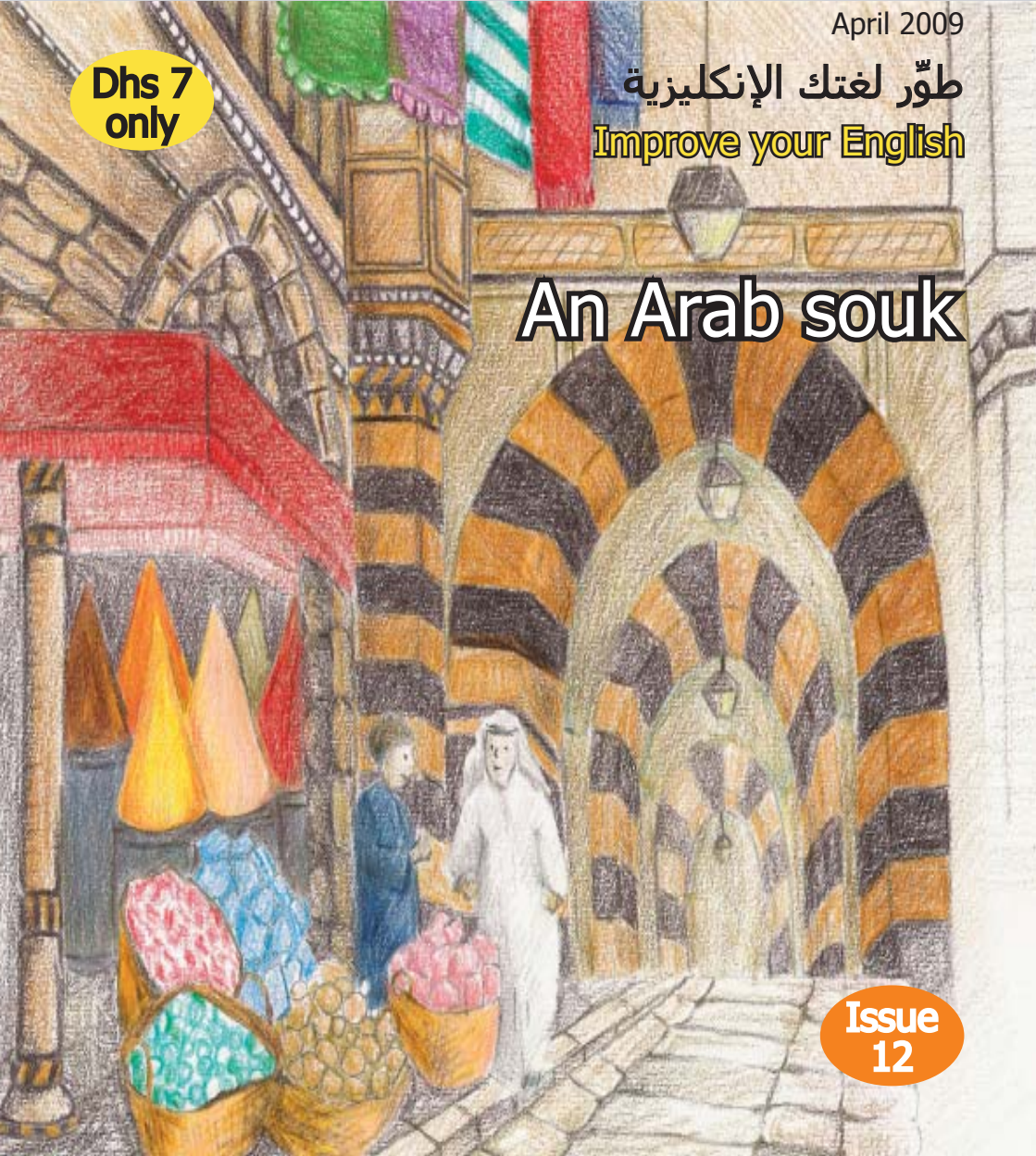
April 2009

Dhs 7
only

طوّر لغتك الإنكليزية
Improve your English

An Arab souk

Issue
12





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
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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 focus on an **Arab souk** with a dialogue and vocabulary.

بالنسبة للمبتدئين، سنسلط الضوء على **سوق عربي** مع حوار ومفردات.

In the intermediate section, we concentrate on **Ibn Battuta**, a great Arab traveller. We explain the differences between **who's** and **whose** and have some vocabulary about **health** and **exercise**.

في القسم المتوسط، سنتعرف على حياة الرحالة العربي الشهير **ابن بطوطة**. وكذلك سننظر إلى أوجه الاختلاف بين **(who's)** و **(whose)**. ولدينا بعض المفردات عن **الصحة** و **ممارسة التمارين**.

For advanced learners, we look at a true **murder mystery**. You can read a condensed version of one of Charles Dickens' famous novels, **David Copperfield**. Some common mistakes in **IELTS** are also covered.

أما بالنسبة للمتقدمين، سنلقي نظرة على قصة حقيقية **لجريمة قتل غامضة**. وكذلك سنقدم ملخصاً لرواية **ديفيد كوبرفيلد** الشهيرة للكاتب ديكزن. سنتطرق أيضاً إلى الأخطاء الشائعة في **إيلتز**.

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

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

This month we have contributions from schools in Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman and Sharjah. Please continue to send us your letters, stories and poems.

لدينا في هذا العدد مشاركات من مدارس في رأس الخيمة وعجمان والشارقة. استمروا بإرسال رسائلكم وقصصكم وقصائدكم.

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 والمستوى الصعب باللون الأحمر.

English4U

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Easy Level



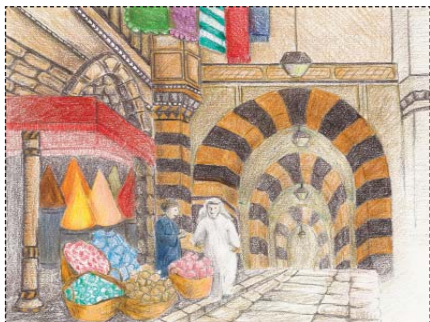
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Shopping in the souk

- 
- Shopkeeper:** Good morning.
- Customer:** Good morning to you, too.
- Shopkeeper:** Welcome. Where are you from?
- Customer:** I'm from Canada.
- Shopkeeper:** That's nice. I speak some English.
- Customer:** I want to buy some cardamom.
- Shopkeeper:** How much do you want?
- Customer:** About 100 grams.
- Shopkeeper:** Fine, and anything else?
- Customer:** Yes, some dates, please.
- Shopkeeper:** How many boxes would you like?
- Customer:** Four, please.
- Shopkeeper:** That'll be sixty dirhams.
- Customer:** Here you are. Thanks and goodbye.
- Shopkeeper:** Goodbye. Hope to see you again.

Vocabulary builder



a market



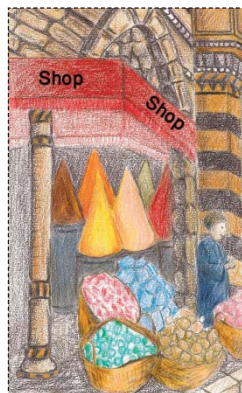
a basket



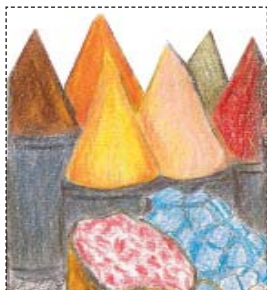
a customer



a shopkeeper



a shop



spices



a rug

How much - How many

We use **how much** and **how many** in questions.

- **How much?**

This is used with uncountable nouns:

How **much water** can a camel drink?

How **much money** have you got?

- **How many?**

This is used with countable nouns:

How **many books** are there in the bag?

How **many people** went to the match?

How much and How many can also be used without a noun:

How **much** is it?

(**much** money)

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

(**many** pupils)

Write **much** or **many** before these nouns.

1. How **much** water?



2. How tables?

3. How films?



4. How petrol?

5. How cakes?



6. How information?

7. How apples?



8. How juice?



9. How homework?

10. How horses?



Answers on page 69

Complete the sentences using much and many.

1. How**many**..... CDs has your brother got?
2. How is the bus ticket?
3. How are going to the party?
4. How money do you earn? 
5. How do you know about the subject?
6. How litres of olive oil do they want?
7. How fish are there in the aquarium?
8. How rice do you need?
9. How phone calls do you make daily?
10. How times do you play football each week?



Messages 1

Student's Book

Unit 3

Grammar practice

1 *a, an or some?*

Underline the right word in each sentence.

- 1 I've got a / some watch.
- 2 Sadie and Joe have got a / some peanuts.
- 3 I've got a / an anorak.
- 4 John and Tina have got an / some apples.
- 5 We've got a / some good camera.
- 6 You've got a / some baseball cap.
- 7 We've got an / some Australian grandfather.
- 8 They've got an / some umbrellas in the shop.

2 *some or any?*

Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**.

- 1 We've got some bananas.
- 2 Have you got _____ trainers?
- 3 I haven't got _____ football socks.
- 4 They've got _____ computer games at home.
- 5 I've got _____ tissues in my pocket.
- 6 We haven't got _____ cousins.
- 7 Have you got _____ brothers and sisters?
- 8 My friends have got _____ great CDs.

3 Possessive 's

One word in each sentence needs an apostrophe ('). Underline the word and write it correctly.

1 This is Kates mother.

Kate's -----

2 I've got Roberts books.

3 We've got Joes tennis racket.

4 This is my sisters mobile.

5 James is Lauras husband.

6 Are they John and Lindas parents?

7 Have you got Dads keys?

8 That Fiat is my aunt and uncles car.

4 **Possessive adjectives**

Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

- 1 We've got a dog called Max.
Max is our dog.
- 2 He's a student at that school.
That's _____ school
- 3 I like surfing.
Surfing is _____ favourite sport.
- 4 She's got a calculator.
_____ calculator is on the desk.
- 5 They live in this house.
This is _____ house.
- 6 Have you got a watch?
Is this _____ watch?
- 7 Bill and I have got some photos.
They're _____ photos.
- 8 My grandmother and grandfather live in Ottawa.
_____ house is in Ottawa.

Find the hidden treasure!

The 'treasure' is buried under the only unused vowel* letter.



WORD BANK

treasure map rope boat sea flag chest
tree land gun pirate sailor hut gold

* vowels: a, e, i, o, u.

Answers on page 70

Test your spelling knowledge by answering the questions below.

Circle the correct answer.

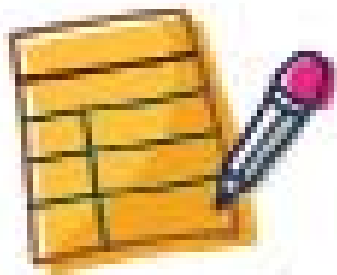
- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) | <u>mountain</u> | montain | mountan |
| 2) | chance | chans | chance |
| 3) | picture | pictur | picher |
| 4) | Wednesday | Wensday | Wenesday |
| 5) | pineapple | pineapple | pineappel |
| 6) | kitchun | kickthen | kitchen |
| 7) | giraffe | girrafe | girafe |
| 8) | building | building | buildding |
| 9) | juce | jus | juice |
| 10) | February | Febuary | Febuery |
| 11) | envlope | envelope | enveloppe |
| 12) | biskit | biswit | biscuit |
| 13) | tonite | tonight | toonight |
| 14) | chocolate | chocolat | choclate |

Answers

2) chance 3) picture 4) Wednesday 5) pineapple 6) kitchen 7) giraffe 8) building 9) juice 10) February 11) envelope 12) biscuit 13) tonight 14) chocolate

Word list

These words appear on pages 7 - 11.



aquarium (n)	حوض سمك
basket (n)	سلة
buy (v)	يشترى
Canada (n)	كندا
cardamom (n)	هيل
customer (n)	زبون
daily (adv)	يوميًا
dates (n)	تمر
dirham (n)	درهم
earn (v)	يكسب
film (n)	فيلم
fish (n)	سمكة - سمك
homework (n)	واجب منزلي
hope (v)	يأمل
information (n)	معلومات
juice (n)	عصير
know (v)	يعرف

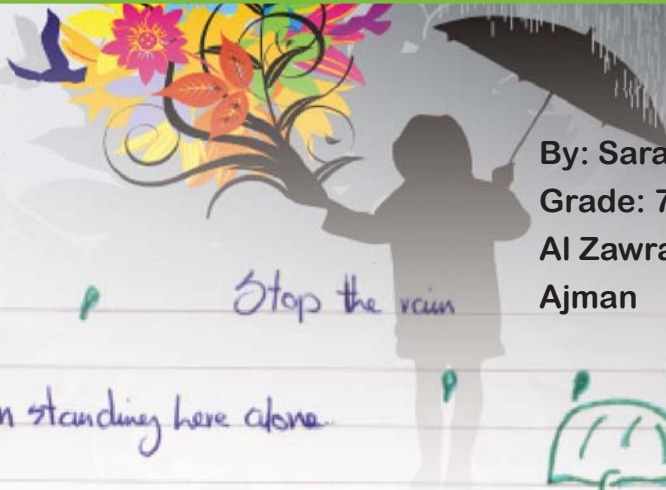
many (adj)	كثير (معدود)
market (n)	سوق
much (adj)	كثير (غير معدود)
need (v)	يحتاج
olive (n)	زيتون
olive oil (n)	زيت زيتون
party (n)	حفلة
petrol (n)	بنزين
play (v)	يلعب
rug (n)	سجادة
shop (n)	متجر
shopkeeper (n)	صاحب متجر
speak (v)	يتحدث
spices (n)	توابل
subject (n)	مادة - موضوع
ticket (n)	تذكرة
time (n)	وقت - زمن
want (v)	يريد
week (n)	أسبوع

(n) = noun

(v) = verb

(adj) = adjective

(adv) = adverb



By: Sara Mansoor
Grade: 7/3
Al Zawra School,
Ajman

Stop the rain

I'm standing here alone.

There's nothing left any more..

I try to close my eyes a little bit..

But now I'm standing here all wet..

Just wish if I could stop the rain..

And remove all the pain..

I wanna smile one more time..

So I'll try to bright my life..

'Cause I know that this is not the end
And right now I gonna remove all the stress.





Medium Level



21

One word bluff

22

Ibn Battuta

27

To my friend

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Picture story - Sami's Friday

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Destroy the incorrect sentences

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Riddles

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The apostrophe (')

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Whose and Who's

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Kids' space

39

Letter writing

40

Word wheel

43

Jokes' corner

One word bluff

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

✂ We have done the first one for you.

house

classroom cottage hotel

camel

cow sheep chicken

Jupiter

Planet Venus Mars

paper

cardboard tissue plastic

magzine

newspaper picture book

football

long jump cricket rugby

nurse

surgeon doctor vet

Answers on page 70

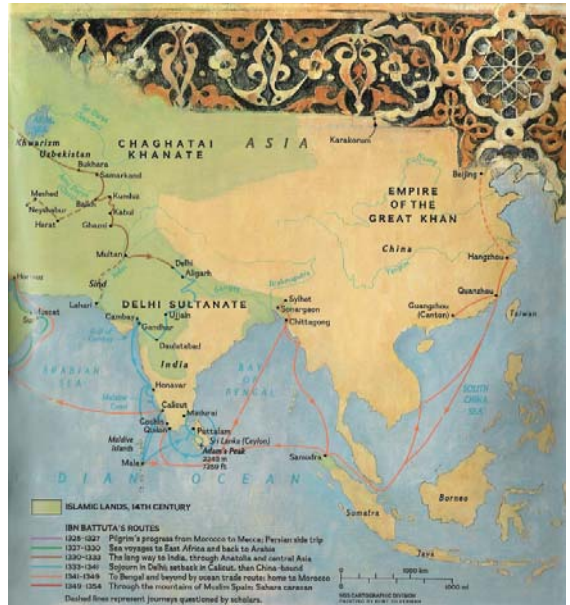
Ibn Battuta



Prince of Travellers

Ibn Battuta (1304 - 1368/9) was an Arab scholar and traveller who is known for the account of his travels.

His journeys covered almost the entirety of the known Islamic world and beyond, extending from North Africa, West Africa, Southern Europe, to the Middle East, Indian subcontinent, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China in the East.



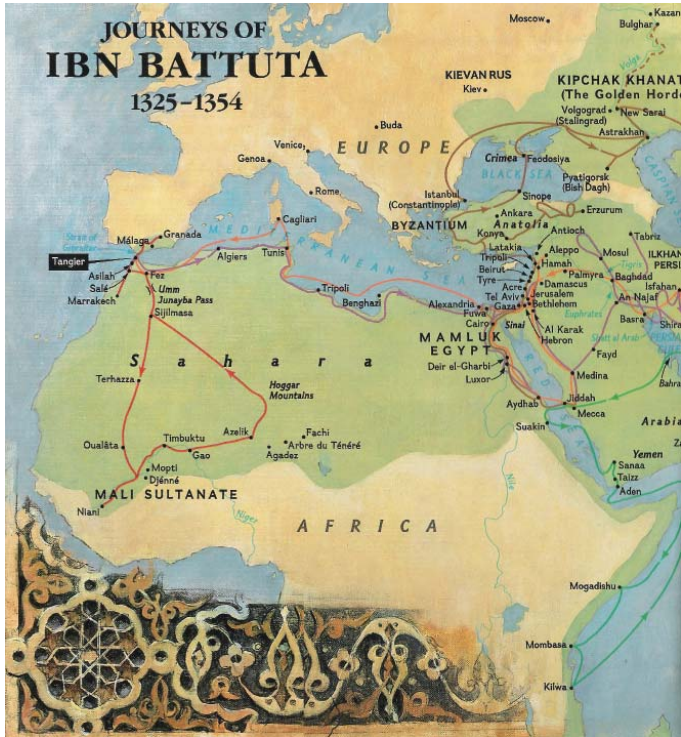
Ibn Battuta was born into a family of Muslim legal scholars in Tangier, Morocco. When he was twenty one years old, he set off on a pilgrimage to Makkah. He did not return to Morocco again for 24 years.

His journey to Makkah was by land, and followed the North African coast. Before arriving in Makkah he embarked on many detours to visit sites and holy places of Alexandria, Cairo, Damascus, and Jerusalem. He continued to today's Iraq and Iran.

From Makkah, he embarked on another great journey. This time he travelled south, down the Red Sea and the Eastern African coast. He visited Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania, before returning to Makkah via Oman.

About a year later, he set off for India, crossing Turkey and the Black Sea and travelling past the Caspian and Aral Seas into Afghanistan and finally, into India.

He spent nine months in the Maldives where he worked as a judge. Other modern day countries he visited in Asia were Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, and China.



After almost a quarter of a century he returned to Morocco. However, his travels soon continued, and from Tangier he visited Spain, to the north of Morocco. In 1352, Ibn Battuta set out with a caravan to travel across the Sahara Desert, passing through the settlement of Taghaza in Mali. This was an important salt mining centre though Ibn Battuta did not have a favourable impression of the place - 'the water was brackish and the place was plagued with flies.'

After returning from his travels in 1354, Ibn Battuta dictated an account of his journeys to a scholar named Ibn Juzayy. This account, recorded by Ibn Juzayy and interspersed with the latter's own comments, is the only source of information on Ibn Battuta's adventures. The manuscript is referred to as the *Rihla*, or 'The Journey', and it provides an important account of many areas of the world in the 14th century.

Answer the following questions.



1) Who was Ibn Juzayy?

.....

2) What is the name of the manuscript about Ibn Battuta's travels?

.....

3) Where was Ibn Battuta born?

.....

4) Why did he stay in the Maldives?

.....

5) Which place did he not like?

.....

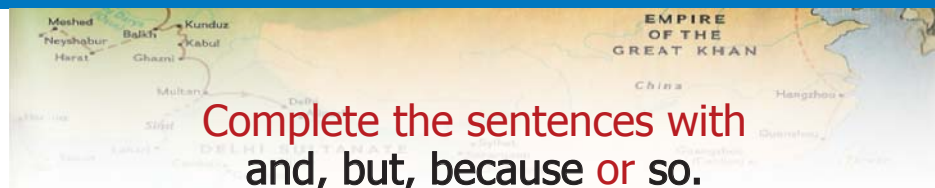
6) When did he cross the Sahara Desert?

.....

7) How did he travel from Morocco to Makkah?

.....

Answers on page 70



- 1) Ibn Battuta was interested in legal matters _____ he was a judge.
- 2) He travelled to many parts of Africa _____ Asia.
- 3) He didn't like some places _____ he didn't stay there long.
- 4) The manuscript is important _____ it gives us ideas about places in the fourteenth century.
- 5) Ibn Battuta's journeys were often long _____ dangerous.
- 6) He didn't speak Chinese _____ he needed an interpreter when he was in China.
- 7) He learned a lot about other cultures _____ he lived amongst the people of the country he visited.
- 8) He visited southern Europe _____ he never travelled to England.

Answers on page 70

Interpreter and translator

Translators work with documents to change written works into another language.

Interpreters work with the spoken word. They translate orally from one language into another.

To my friend:

By: Amna Ahmad

Grade: 7

School: Um Roman Bint Amer
Sharjah



مدرسة
أم رومان بنت عامر
للتعليم الأساسي ح ٢



مدرسة
الغد
Al Ghad Al Ghadi Schools

You might be **best friends** one year,
pretty **good friends** the next year,
don't talk that often the next year
and **don't want to talk** at all the year after that.

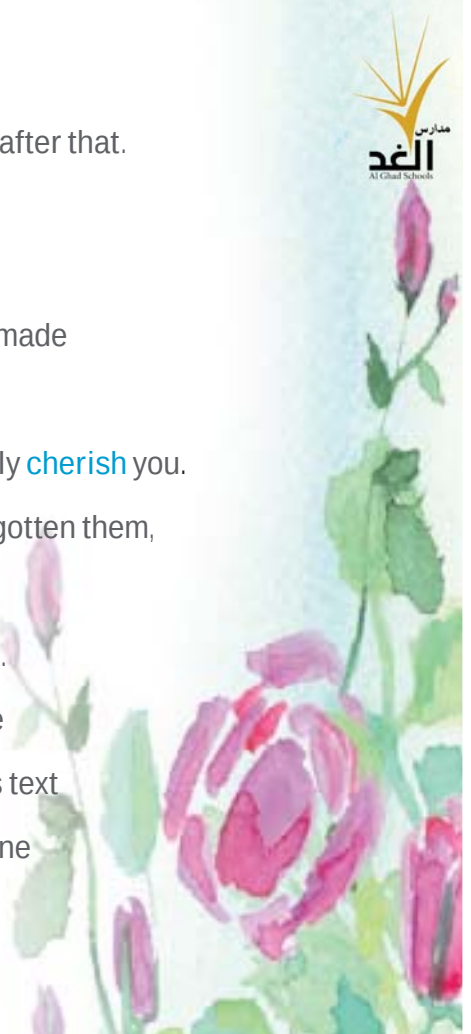
So, I just wanted to say even if
I **never talk** to you again in my life
you are **special** to me and you have made
a **difference** in my life.

I **look up** to you, **respect** you, and truly **cherish** you.

Let **old friends** know you haven't forgotten them,
and tell **new friends** you never will.

Remember, **everyone** needs a friend.

One day you might feel like you have
no friends at all, just remember this text
and **take comfort** in knowing someone
cares about you and always will.

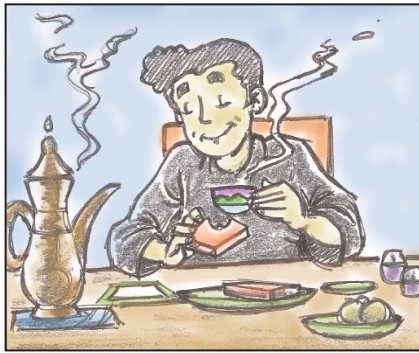


Picture story - Sami's Friday

This is a story about Sami's Friday.

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

9:45 a.m.



Sami has breakfast.

9:30 p.m.



He uses his computer.

4:15 p.m.



Sami plays football with his friends.

12:15 p.m.



Sami walks to the mosque with his father.

1

9:00 a.m.



Sami wakes up at 9 a.m.

10:00 a.m.



He brushes his teeth.

10:00 p.m.



Sami goes to bed.

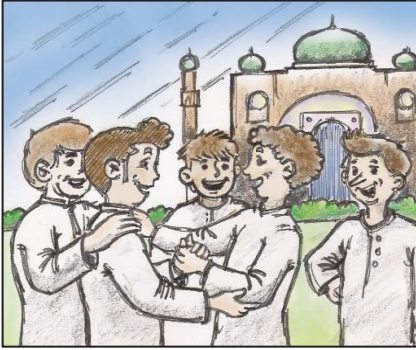
12:30 p.m.



He prays in the mosque.

Picture story - Sami's Friday

1:00 p.m.



Sami speaks to his friends.

8:00 p.m.



He watches television.

9:15 a.m.



He has a shower.

1:30 p.m.



He has lunch with all the family.

Answers on page 71

Write the story about Sami's Friday, using the Past Simple tense. If you wish, you can add extra information.

Begin like this:

Last Friday, Sami woke up at 9 a.m. and had a shower. Then he had breakfast.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Destroy the incorrect sentences

about Sami's Friday.

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 waked up at 9 a.m.

.....

2. He had breakfast and brushed the teeth.

.....

3. They prayed in the mosque.

.....

4. He played foot ball with his friends.

.....

5. He watched some cartoons in television.

.....

6. Before sleeping, Sami using his computer.

.....

7. Sami went to bed at 10 p.m.

.....

Answers on page 71

Send your riddles to:
letters@english4u.ae

Short riddles to wake up your brain cells.



1 Which word in the dictionary is spelled incorrectly?

2 What did the beach say when the tide came in?

3 Have you heard about the restaurant on the moon?

4 What bird is always with you at the dinner table?

5 What day of the week doesn't end with 'y'?

6 What dies if it drinks water?

7 What has an eye but not a head?

8 What is heavy backwards, but not forwards?

Answers on page 71

GRAMMAR

corner

In the last issue, we looked at the use of the apostrophe (') to indicate that letters had been taken out of words e.g. it's (it is), don't (do not) ...

In this issue, we look at the use of the apostrophe to indicate possession. It shows that something belongs to someone else.

This is **Ahmed's** house. (= The house belongs to Ahmed.)

We use the apostrophe for people, but not normally for things.

Here are the rules:

- Singular noun + 's

Where is the **girl's** mother? (= The mother of the girl)

The apostrophe goes before the possessive - s

- Plural noun + '

My **parents'** house is near the sea. (= The house of my parents)

The apostrophe goes after the possessive - s

- Irregular plural noun + 's

The **children's** room is untidy. (= The room of the children)

The apostrophe goes before the possessive - s

If the word that takes the apostrophe is a name which ends in - s, there are two possibilities. We sometimes just add an apostrophe (') to the word:

I have read all **Dickens'** novels.

or we can add - s to the name:

Mr **Lewis's** car is new.



Possessives without a noun

We can use a possessive without a following noun, if the meaning is clear:

I'm going to the butcher's / the newsagent's / the doctor's....

because we mean 'the butcher's shop / the newsagent's shop / the doctor's surgery.'

Whose and Who's

We use **whose** to ask about possession:

Whose car is that? (= Who does that car belong to?)

Whose can be used without a following noun.

Whose is that? - **Andrew's**.

Whose sounds the same as **who's** but it has a different meaning:

Compare these:

Whose watch is this? (= Who does this watch belong to?)

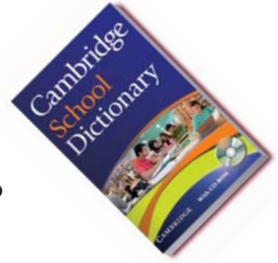
Who's going to the party? (= Who is going to the party?)

Who's finished? (= Who has finished?)



Put **Whose** or **Who's** in the gaps.

- 1) dictionary is this?
- 2) talking to the teacher?
- 3) is this?
- 4) jacket is that?
- 5) been to Bahrain?
- 6) the most intelligent in the class?
- 7) Do you know money this is?
- 8) I've no idea going to the football match.



Answers

1 Whose 2 Who's 3 Whose 4 Whose 5 Who's 6 Who's 7 whose 8 who's



Following our letter writing competition in the last issue, about **'The things you like and don't like about learning English,'** here is the best letter. We are sending Ahmed Safwan an English dictionary.



Subject:

Hello, my name is Ahmed Safwan.
I am 11 years old I study in Al-Noor International School in Sharjah. I am Syrian.
In fact, English is my favourite subject, I find it easy and interesting. I like watching English movies very much to improve my accent and language. I usually read short stories before sleeping for at least ten minutes to make my vocabulary better. Finally, to be honest I don't like grammar because I find it difficult to understand.
Thank you very much for a wonderful magazine. My mother buys it for me every month and I have all the previous ones.



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!

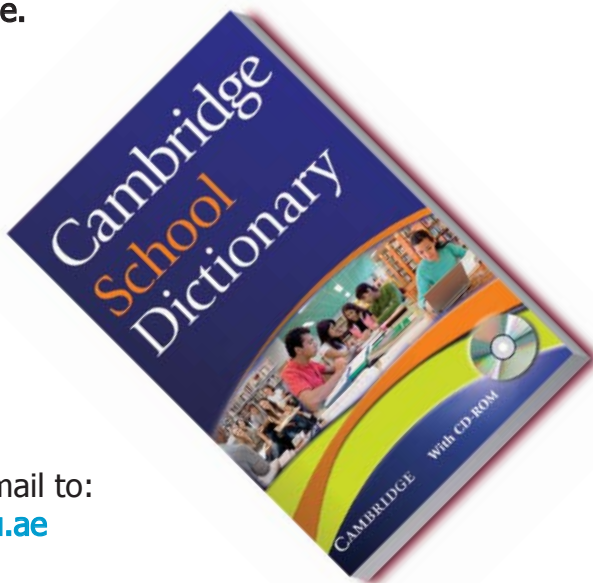
Write and tell us about a city or country you would like to visit, and why.

Perhaps you want to climb mountains in Nepal, swim in the Red Sea, watch a football match in Barcelona, do some shopping in Paris, learn English in Brighton Use phrases such as, I would like ..., I want ...

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.

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 other words of four letters or more.



Answers

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 . . .

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.

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Teacher - pupil jokes

Be Happy!



Two boys were arguing when the teacher entered the room.

The teacher said, 'Why are you arguing?'

One boy answered, 'We found a hundred dirham note and decided to give it to whoever tells the biggest lie.'

'You should be ashamed of yourself,' said the teacher. 'When I was your age, I didn't even know what a lie was.'

The boys gave the hundred dirhams to the teacher.

One day a psychology teacher was greeting his new students. He stood up in front of the class and said:

'Would everyone who thinks he or she is stupid please stand up?'

After a minute or so of silence, a young man stood up.

'Well, hello there. So you actually think you're a moron?' the professor asked.

The kid replied, 'No sir. I just didn't want to see you standing there all by yourself.'

Submitted by Umm Al Quraa Private School,
Umm Al Quwain

Send your jokes to: contact@english4u.ae



Hard Level



45

Why rabbits love carrots

48

Teachers' space

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This month's proverb

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Mad about idioms!

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Health & Exercise dozen

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A murder mystery

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Culture shock - Arab Food

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Common mistakes in IELTS

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Something that made me happy!

66

Hotel crossword

68

Ask Tom



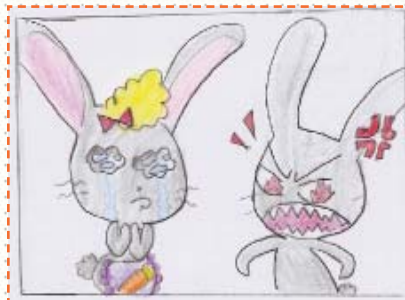
~ Why rabbits love carrots ~



Once upon a time there was a small house with two windows and a door. And in this small house there were two rabbits who were mama rabbit and her little rabbit. One day the little rabbit woke up early in the morning and got ready for the bright, new day.



"Honey, breakfast is ready," shouted the mother.
"Oh, not again! Can't we just have something else instead of carrots?"
I can't stand this anymore!"
the little rabbit said.
Then he left the house in a very sad, angry and hungry mood.



Why rabbits love carrots

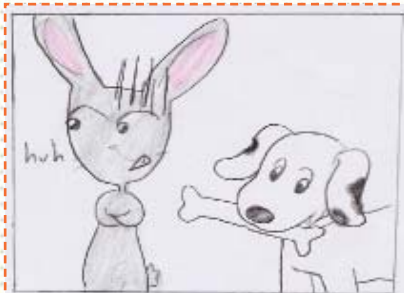


Then he decided to go to his monkey friend to ask him for some food. The monkey gave the rabbit some bananas "What are those! They're so soft and I don't like soft food," the rabbit said.

Little rabbit went to find something else to eat. He saw that the neighbour's cat was eating her fish so he went to ask her if he could join her, and she readily agreed. "Ouch, Ouch! The fish bones are hurting my mouth and it stinks too!" he said.



Time was passing very quickly and it was soon afternoon. Little rabbit was still looking for some food, poor little rabbit. Then he went to the dog and saw him eating a big meat bone for lunch. "Ouch, I can't eat this, it's too hard on my tinny teeth!" he said.



Then he left the dog and was so sad and hungry. "Oh no, it's beginning to get dark and I'm starving to death. I must find food," little rabbit said.

Then he saw a lion eating a big juicy steak. Little rabbit was scared of the lion but he would do anything to eat so he went and asked him for food "m m m m Mr Lion c c c can I have some f fffff ffffffffooooo?" asked rabbit. "ROAR ROAR I'm going to eat you MWAHAHAHA (evil laugh)," the lion said. Little rabbit ran away as fast as he could and reached home safely.



"Mummy! Mummy!" he shouted. "What is it? Where have you been all day?" mama rabbit asked. Little rabbit was sitting on the dining table "MUST EAT CARROTS NOW HUM HUM HUM, didn't I mention that my most favourite food is carrots?" he said. "Emmm, well I'm not sure about that but now you did, ha ha ha!" his mother said. And that's why rabbits love carrots!



Done by: Shamma Jasem, Hessa Al Shareef,
Sara Abdulla, Asma Yousef

Grade: 12

Teacher: Ms. Shaikha Al Shehhi

School: Al Dhait Secondary School, Ras Al Khaimah

~The End~

Win a book with Cambridge

English 4 U is running a competition for teachers of English in the UAE.

Teachers are invited to submit a page describing an activity / part of a lesson / a lesson devised by themselves which they are proud of.

Competition entries will be evaluated according to the following criteria:

- Benefit for the learner
- Clarity and cohesion
- Logical sequence of the lesson parts
- Applicability in other teaching contexts

The winner will receive a copy of *Keep Talking* by Friederike Klippel. This book contains communicative activities for language teaching. It is published by Cambridge University Press in its Cambridge Handbooks for Language Teachers series.



Email your entries to:
competition@english4u.ae

(Please remember to give references
for all materials
you use.)



Let sleeping dogs lie

Meaning

If someone is told to let sleeping dogs lie, it means that the person should leave things as they are to avoid restarting an argument or causing trouble.

Origin

This is an old English proverb and dates back to the fourteenth century. The writer, Edmund Chaucer, used this proverb in his work, 'Troilus and Crisedye,' in 1374.

Examples

They decided it would be best to **let sleeping dogs lie** and not discuss the matter any further.

His parents never referred to the incident again. They thought it best to **let sleeping dogs lie**.

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 word *By*.



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

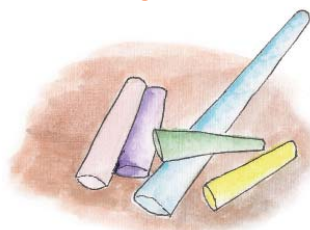
1. *By a hair's breadth*



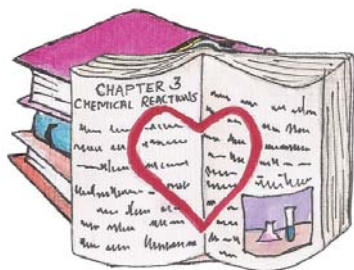
A. If a person escapes from some danger by a hair's breadth, they only just managed to avoid it. The breadth is the thickness of a hair, so they probably feel somewhat lucky because the margin between success and what could easily have been failure was so close.

B. Something that happens by leaps and bounds happens very quickly in big steps.

2. *By a long chalk*



3. *By heart*



C. If you do something by the book, you do it exactly as you are supposed to.

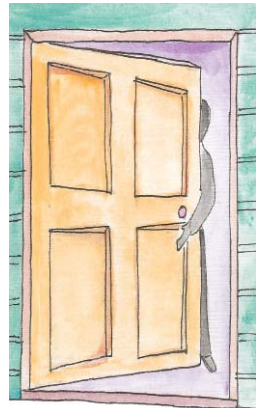
4. By leaps and bounds



D. If you learn something by heart, you learn it word for word.

5. By the back door

E. If you beat somebody by a long chalk, you win easily and comfortably.



6. By the book



F. If something is started or introduced by the back door, then it is not done openly or by following the proper procedures.

Answers

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



A dozen useful words in an article about health and exercise.

disease drudgery ~~exercise~~ asleep
physical chemicals concentration injuries
briskly confidence calories vegetables

Put the right words in the gaps below.

✧ We have done the first one for you.

With the distractions of the internet, television and video games, how can we possibly find time to do some . . . exercise . . . ? Well, there are 1,440 minutes in every day so you should try to schedule at least 30 of them for activity! Try to spend at least a little time on sport or exercise every day and, if you can, more time at weekend.

Exercise is an important tool for managing everything from stress and depression to healing and preventing People who are active live longer and feel better. Exercise can help you maintain a healthy weight. It can delay or prevent diabetes and heart problems.

Suitable exercise activities include playing ball games, and swimming. The key is to find the right exercise for you. If it is fun, you are more likely to stay motivated.

The benefits of regular physical activity are hard to ignore. Exercise improves your mood. It stimulates various brain, which may leave you feeling happier and more relaxed than you were before you started the exercise session. You'll also look better and feel better when you exercise regularly, which can boost your

Most people need seven or eight hours' sleep a night. Research suggests people who get less sleep are more likely to get ill and grow old more quickly. A good night's sleep can improve your mood,, and productivity. Regular exercise can help you fall faster and deepen your sleep.

Of course, physical exercise helps you manage your weight. When you exercise, you burn The more intensely you exercise, the more calories you burn - and the easier it is to keep your weight under control. Take the stairs instead of the lift. Walk during your school or work breaks. To stay healthy you need to eat a lot of fruit and
.

Exercise doesn't have to be Find an activity you enjoy, and go for it. If you get bored, try something new. Exercise can be fun!

Answers on page 71

What is a couch potato?

A couch potato is a person who spends most of his or her free time sitting or lying on a couch, watching television. The term refers to a lifestyle in which people eat junk food and don't get enough physical activity.

Lift or elevator?

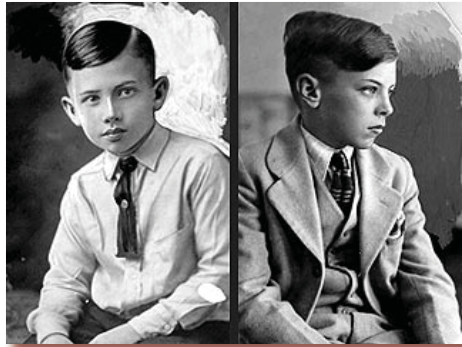
Lift - British English.

Elevator - American English.

A TRUE STORY

CHANGELING

TO FIND HER SON, SHE DID WHAT NO ONE ELSE DARED



Walter Collins (left) and impostor Arthur Hutchins.

In 2008, a film called *Changeling* was released. The film was shown at cinemas throughout the UAE. Here is an outline of the **plot**.

It is an American drama film directed by Clint Eastwood. The film is based on a real incident - a story of kidnapping, murder and police **corruption**.

In March 1928, Christine Collins, a mother living in Los Angeles, gave her 9-year-old son Walter some money to go to the cinema. He disappeared and she never saw him again. Five months later, a boy claiming to be Walter Collins was found in Illinois. The search was called off, and the 'son' was reunited with his mother.

Mrs Collins was sure that even though the boy **resembled** her son, he wasn't Walter. Los Angeles police pressured Mrs Collins to accept the boy. Three weeks later, Mrs Collins went back to the police station, insisting she had the wrong child and had Walter's dental records to prove her case.

Police Captain J.J. Jones was worried about **embarrassment** to the police, and as a result he had her sent to a mental asylum. While she was in the asylum, Jones found out that the boy was an **impostor**. The boy was called Arthur Hutchins. He had run away, posing as Walter Collins in order to get to Hollywood. After Collins' release, Jones linked the missing boy to another set of **horrifying** crimes, the **mass murder** case that later became known as the Wineville **Chicken Coop Murders**.

In September 1928, police officers searched a **ranch** in Wineville, a farming community 100 kilometres east of Los Angeles. They were acting on a **tip-off** about a missing Canadian boy, Sanford Clark. The boy was found, but his **harrowing** story led to the bodies of more missing children. Clark said that his uncle, Gordon Stewart Northcott, had kidnapped and murdered a number of boys, and police found bones under the farm's chicken coop. No-one is sure if Walter was one of those boys Northcott murdered. Mrs Collins never gave up hope of finding her son.

Northcott was hanged in 1930.

Following the negative publicity and its newfound **notoriety**, Wineville changed its name to Mira Loma.

What is a *changeling*?

A changeling is a creature found in Western European folklore. It is typically described as being the offspring of a fairy that has been secretly left in the place of a human child.

Vocabulary Builder

plot (n)	main story line; theme of the story
corruption (n)	inducement to do wrong by improper means
resemble (v)	be like
embarrassment (n)	the shame you feel in awkward situations
imposter (n)	someone who assumes false identity in order to deceive
horrifying (adj)	terrible; gruesome
mass murder (n)	savage killing of many people
chicken coop (n)	farm building for housing poultry
ranch (n)	large farm
tip-off (n)	warning
harrowing (adj)	extremely distressing
notoriety (n)	ill fame; bad public reputation

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

True, False or Not Given? Tick the right answer.

1) Changeling is a fictional story.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not Given

2) The two boys resembled each other.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not Given

3) Los Angeles is bigger than New York.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not Given

4) Captain Jones sent Mrs Collins to a mental asylum.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not Given

5) Northcott was executed by electric chair.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not Given

6) Christine Collins died in 1940.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not Given



Choose the right answer

1 What do the words 'Baba Ghannouj' literally mean?

- ☐ old daddy
- ☐ angry daddy
- ☐ silly daddy

2 What is a traditional dish in the UAE?

- ☐ machboos
- ☐ kibbeh
- ☐ shish kebab

3 Which Arab country was the first to export coffee beans in large quantities?

- ☐ Syria
- ☐ Yemen
- ☐ Morocco

4 What is the name of the spice commonly used in Arabic coffee?

- ☐ cardamom
- ☐ cinnamon
- ☐ coriander

5 What is the name for the plant that makes up the famous Egyptian dish mulukhiyya?

- ☐ spinach
- ☐ mallow leaves
- ☐ parsley

6 What is the main ingredient of hummus?

- ☐ chickpeas
- ☐ aubergines
- ☐ onions

7 What is the name of the Iraqi dish of fish from the Tigris River grilled with spices, onions, and other vegetables?

- ☐ mazgouf
- ☐ mansef
- ☐ maqlouba

8 Where is 'tajine' the national dish?

- ☐ Kuwait
- ☐ Libya
- ☐ Morocco

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.



David Copperfield

by Charles Dickens

Charles John Huffam Dickens (7 February 1812 – 9 June 1870), was the most popular English novelist of the Victorian era, as well as a social campaigner.



Portrait of Charles Dickens

David Copperfield is the story of the narrator's life from childhood to maturity. In it David describes the obstacles he overcame and the unhappy events he lived through before becoming a successful novelist in later years. The book is a blend of autobiography and fiction, with Charles Dickens' own experiences showing through as injustice and inequality.

David Copperfield was serialised in 1849-1850.

Summarised by:

Bilal Mohammad, Sharjah

The story begins happily. David Copperfield is born in England in about 1820. His father had died six months before he was born. David grows up in a loving home with his mother and their servant, Peggotty. But David's life changes when his mother marries Mr Murdstone, who does not like him and is cruel to him. He is sent away to boarding school, Salem House, where he finds more cruelty. He becomes friends with James Steerforth and Tommy Traddles.

Whilst at school, David's mother dies and he is sent to work in a factory in London. His landlord, Wilkins Micawber, has financial problems and ends up in prison. David is alone and decides to look for his only known relative, Aunt Betsey Trotwood. He finds her and she arranges for him to return to school. He lives with Mr Wickfield and while there he meets devious Uriah Heap.

After leaving school David joins the London law firm of Spenlow and Jorkins. David is reunited with Mr Micawber, Steerforth and Traddles. David wishes to marry Mr Spenlow's daughter, Dora, but Mr Spenlow forbids this. One day his aunt visits him and tells him that she has been financially ruined because Mr Wickfield had formed a partnership with the fraudster, Uriah Heap. The fraud was uncovered by Mr Micawber.

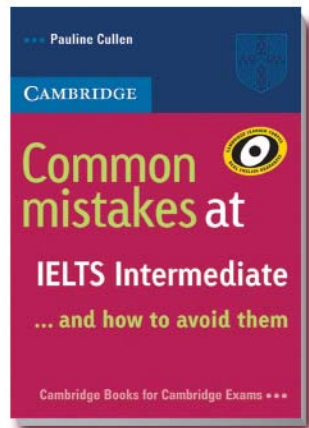
Following the sudden death of Mr Spenlow, David marries Dora. But unfortunately, Dora falls ill and dies. Later, David marries Mr Wickfield's daughter Agnes and they have several children. David pursues a writing career with considerable success.

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.

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

The information is taken from



Adjectives and adverbs

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1** a This difference can be explained quite easy.
b This difference can be explained quite easily.
- 2** a It is clearly that people without money do not have as much freedom.
b It is clear that people without money do not have as much freedom.

Answers on page 72

Adjectives

Adjectives are used to describe a noun: Today **life** is very **complicated**. (complicated describes the noun life)

To describe a whole idea or situation, we can use It is + adjective + that-clause or It is + adjective + to + infinitive:

It is essential that you bring back all of your books before the end of term. **It is important to begin** studying several weeks before the exam.

Adverbs

Adverbs can be used to describe a verb: We must **act quickly**. (*quickly* describes the verb *act*) or an adjective: This chart is **significantly different**. (~~not significant different~~) (significantly is an adverb describing the adjective different).

We use adverbs such as unfortunately to show how we feel about something: **Unfortunately**, he's not well. (unfortunately shows I feel this is a bad thing).

★ Some adverbs are irregular, e.g. fast, hard, well: **He ran as fast as he could**. (~~not fastly~~)



3 Underline the correct words.

- 1 I didn't play very **good** / **well** in our last football match.
- 2 In 1980, this figure increased **sharp** / **sharply** to 75%.
- 3 There was a **gradual** / **gradually** increase in numbers between 1990 and 1995.
- 4 It is **clear** / **clearly** that people with experience can find a job more **easy** / **easily**.
- 5 I **strong** / **strongly** agree with this point of view.
- 6 **Severe** / **Severely** punishments may not help to reduce crime.
- 7 **Unfortunate** / **Unfortunately**, I am unable to attend the meeting this Saturday.
- 8 It is **vital** / **vitality** important to address these problems before it is too late.





Something that made me happy!

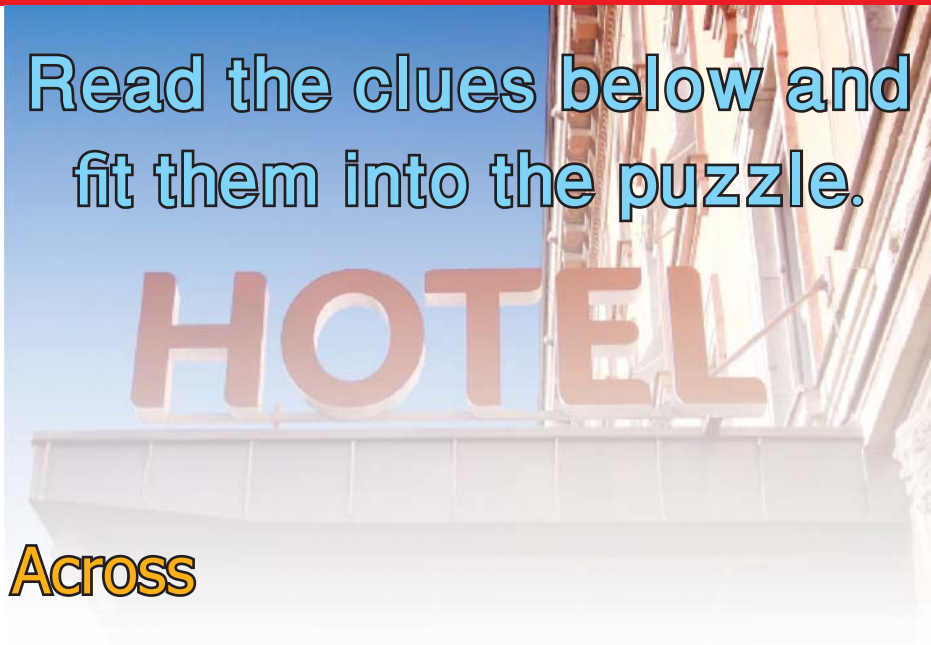
One day I felt all my family were mad at me. I felt that all my family hated me. I asked myself some questions. But I had no answers. I asked my friends to go shopping with me. But everyone was busy. The next day my mother asked me to go to the mall with my sister. Then my sister asked me to buy a wonderful dress. Later, I went to the salon and had my hair done nicely. Then I told my sister I wanted to go home. When I got home my sister asked me to wear my new dress. I went into another room. I saw it was dark. I asked myself: 'where is everybody?' Then all the lights came on. I saw all my family and they said: 'surprise, surprise' and they all wished me Happy Birthday. Then I remembered it was my birthday. It made me happy that everyone had remembered my birthday. And the second thing that made me happy was when I opened my gift. On my birthday I ate lots of cake and different kinds of food. At the end of the day I asked my mother if she loved me. Then she told me: 'of course I love you. If I didn't love you I would not have remembered your birthday!'



By: Aisha Abdullah
Al Dhait School,
Ras Al Khaimah



Read the clues below and fit them into the puzzle.



HOTEL

Across

2. Pay the bill and leave (5, 3)
3. The best hotels have five of these (5)
5. Guests register here on arrival (5, 2)
6. Before arriving at a hotel people usually make this (11)
7. This person carries your suitcases (6)
8. Most hotels accept payment from these cards (6)
9. This person offers advice and information to guests (9)

Down

1. Guests who want to eat in their rooms order this (4, 7)
3. The place where you keep your valuables (4)
4. The area inside the entrance of a hotel (9)



Answers on page 72



Dear Tom

Our son is leaving school in June. We would like him to improve his English in an English speaking country this summer. Do you have any suggestions about where he should go?

Concerned parents



Thanks for your email. There are many English speaking countries he could go to. Australia is a popular destination but it will be winter 'down under.' Canada and America are also great destinations but far away! Europe is nearer. Ireland has very hospitable people and has a wide range of schools. The British pound has fallen over 25% against the dirham in the last six months so things are cheaper in England and Scotland. There are many daily flights to London, and other UK destinations, from Dubai and Abu Dhabi so you should look around to get one of the offers. Once there, I would suggest you stay with a family on a bed and breakfast basis. This will give you more opportunity to practice and improve your English. Most schools have websites and you can find lots of information about them, their courses and locations at englishinbritain.co.uk

We can make arrangements for your son if you so wish.

Easy Level

Page 10

2. many 3. many 4. much 5. many 6. much 7. many 8. much 9. much
10. many

Page 11

2. many 3. many 4. much 5. much 6. many 7. many 8. much 9. many
10. many

Page 12

2 some 3 an 4 some 5 a 6 a 7 an 8 some

Page 13

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

Page 14

2 Robert's 3 Joe's 4 sister's 5 Laura's 6 Linda's 7 Dad's 8 uncle's

Page 15

2 his 3 my 4 Her 5 their 6 your 7 our 8 Their



Page 21

Page 25

1. He was a scholar who wrote down the details of Ibn Battuta's journeys.
2. The manuscript is called Rihla, or 'The Journey'.
3. He was born in Tangier, Morocco.
4. Because he was working there as a judge.
5. Ibn Battuta didn't like Taghaza.
6. He crossed the Sahara Desert in 1352.
7. He travelled overland.

Page 26

1. because 2. and 3. so 4. because 5. and 6. so 7. because 8. but

Pages 28 - 30



Page 31

(A sample answer - answers may vary)

Last Friday, Sami woke up at 9 a.m. and had a shower. Then he had breakfast. After breakfast, he brushed his teeth. Sami walked to the mosque with his father. He prayed in the mosque. Later, he spoke to his friends and returned home. He had a nice lunch with all the family. In the afternoon, he played football with his friends and later he watched television. He used his computer and then went to bed at 10 p.m.

Page 32

1. Sami **woke** up at 9 a.m.
2. He had breakfast and brushed **his** teeth.
3. OK.
4. He played **football** with his friends
5. He watched some cartoons **on** television.
6. Before sleeping, Sami **used** his computer.
7. OK.

Page 33

1. incorrectly
2. long time no sea
3. great food, but no atmosphere
4. a swallow
5. tomorrow
6. fire
7. a needle
8. ton

Hard Level

Pages 52 & 53

physical injuries disease walking chemicals confidence
concentration asleep calories vegetables drudgery

Page 57

1) False 2) True 3) Not Given 4) True 5) False 6) Not Given

Pages 58 & 59

1. silly daddy 2. machboos 3. Yemen 4. cardamom 5. mallow leaves
6. chickpeas 7. mazgouf 8. Morocco

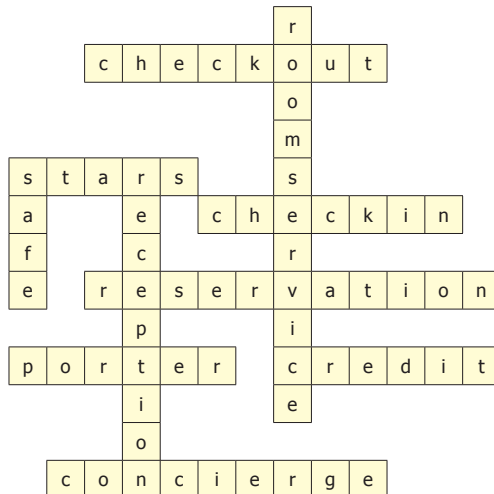
Pages 62 & 63

1. b 2. b Picture - ~~hardly~~ hard

Page 64

1. well 2. sharply 3. gradual 4. clear easily 5. strongly 6. Severe
7. Unfortunately 8. vitally

Page 66



English4U



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هاتف : ٠٦ ٥٧٣٢٢٨٢

موبايل: ٠٥٠ ٨٩١٩٧٥٣

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