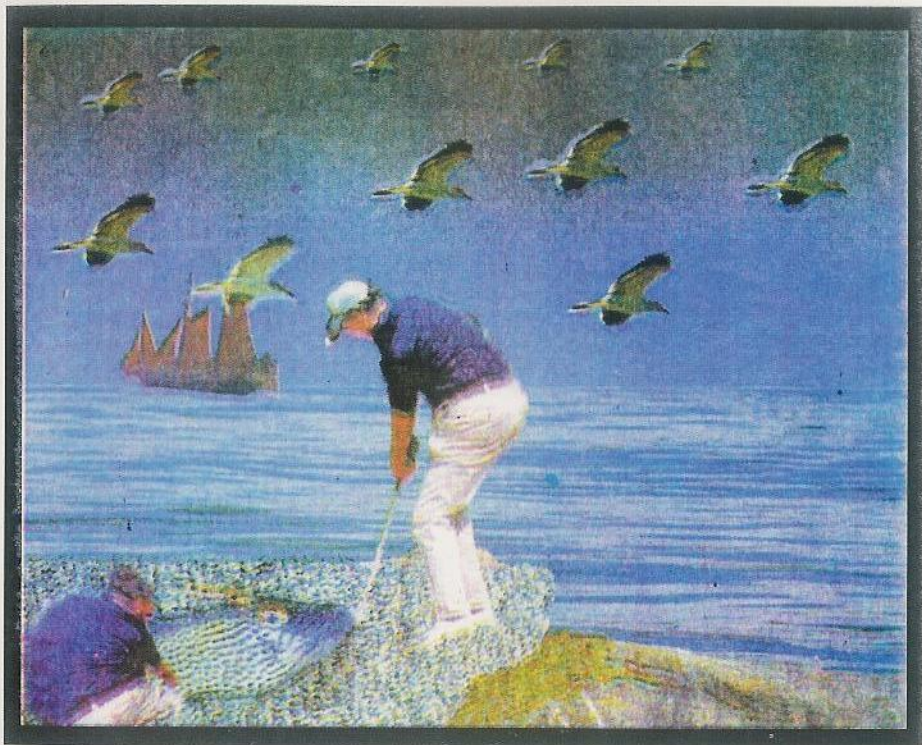


Sudan
Practical
Integrated
National
English



THE SPINE SERIES
PUPIL'S BOOK 4

**THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
THE SPINE SERIES**

SPINE 4 : PUPIL'S BOOK

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Unit 1

Lesson 1

The Princess And The Pea

What do you think this story is going to be about?

A. Now read the first paragraph to see if any of your predictions were right.

Once upon a time there was a prince who wanted to get married, 'But,' he said, 'my bride must be a real princess and she must be absolutely perfect. There were not many perfect princesses available. So, he left his comfortable palace and travelled everywhere on his horse looking for a real princess. But there was something wrong with every one of them: one was too stupid, one was too clever; one was too big and another was too small; one hit him and broke his jaw. The prince went back home very unhappy.

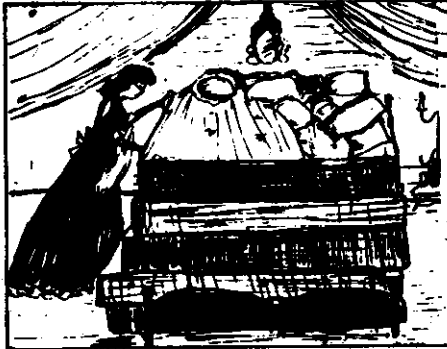
What do you think will happen now?

Read the paragraph: were you right?

One night there was a great storm with thunder and lightning and the rain poured down. There was a knock at the palace gate. The King took his sword and went to the gate. There was a very attractive girl outside. She had the longest hair he had ever seen. She was cold and wet. She said, 'I - I - I am a princess.'

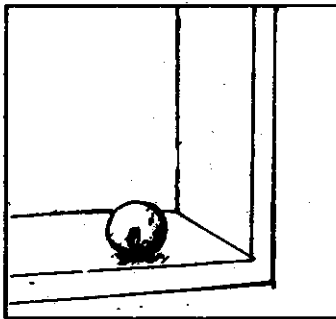
Guess what happens next

The king took her in and gave her some tea and dry clothes. The queen prepared a bed for her. She got twenty mattresses and twenty pillows. Then she took a pea and put it on the bed, and laid the mattresses and feather pillows on top. The princess had supper and climbed up a ladder into the bed, exhausted.



Next morning the queen went to see her. 'Did you sleep well, my dear?' she asked. 'No, very badly. There was something very hard in the bed and now I'm bruised all over.' The Queen was pleased to hear this. She knew this was a real princess because princesses have very delicate skins. The prince was glad too.

He married the princess and they lived happily ever after. They put the pea in the museum and everyone came to see it.



B. Say whether the following are true or false:

1. The prince wanted to marry a perfect princess.
2. The prince travelled on one of his horses.
3. The prince found many perfect princesses.
4. The girl was very frightened.
5. The king welcomed the girl.
6. The girl slept on a bed with many mattresses.
7. The queen put a pea on top of the mattresses.
8. The girl was not able to sleep.
9. The pea hurt the queen.
10. The prince married the girl.

C. Fill in each blank with the right word from the passage.

Example: When the teacher likes your composition he may say.

"Your composition is _____ (perfect)

1. To be completely perfect is to be _____ perfect.
2. When there is wind and rain we can say there is a _____.
3. My sister is beautiful. She is _____.
4. It is hard to sleep in a bed without a _____.
5. Please don't drop the vase. It is very _____.
6. A place where interesting and valuable things are kept for the public to see is called a _____.

D. Pair work. Choose a verb and put it into each gap.

Lived, put, gave, was, told, knocked, knew, prepared, asked, asked for, told, decided, was...

One night in the middle of a terrible storm, a beautiful princess _____ at the door of a palace and _____ shelter. She _____ the queen that she _____ a princess. She _____ very wet and cold. The queen _____ her and _____ her food and dry clothes. The queen _____ to test the princess. She _____ a bed of twenty mattresses and twenty feather pillows for her. At the bottom she _____ a pea. In the morning she _____ the princess, "Did you sleep well?"

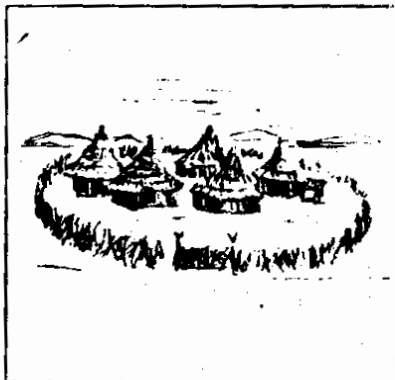
"I didn't sleep a wink," said the princess. "There _____ something hard at the bottom of the bed."

Everyone _____ then that she was a real princess. She and the prince were married and _____ happily ever after.

E. Discussion Questions.

1. What test would you have given to find a real princess?
2. - How would you describe your perfect person?

A:- Look at the pictures, then read what is written beside each picture and answer the questions.



Who builds each part of the house?

1- Hello. My name is Adam. I live at Maleet in Darfur. Our houses are very simple. Each room stands on its own. The women build the lower part of the room, which is made of mud. The men build the upper part which is made of strong and long sticks of bambo. The rooms are cool in summer and warm in winter. The roofs are sloping so that the rain water runs away easily.

Why does Ohaj use a tent?



2- Hello, I'm Ohaj. I come from a village near Aroma in eastern Sudan, Our houses are simple and easy to build. We use tents which are made of wool. Tents are easy to erect and dismantle. This is helpful because my family breeds camels and we move from one place to another to find grazing for the camels. Our camels provide us with wool for the tents. Our tents are strong enough to protect us from the rain, the cold and the long summer heat.

What are the walls made of?

And what are the roofs made of?

3. Hello. I'm Dut Mabor. I come from Yirol in southern Sudan. My house looks like Adam's house. The rooms are separate. The round walls are built with mud and the roof is made of dry grass. The women help the men in building the house. They decorate the roof with colourful grass. This style of house is very suitable for our rainy climate.

It rains heavily in the south for at least seven months a year. So rain water runs easily off the roof, In the hot summer it is cool and comfortable.

How many rooms are there in Mohammed's house?

4. Hello. My name is Mohammed Gasim.

I live with my family in Kharoum North. My house has got a living-room, and three bed-rooms. There is also a kitchen and two bathrooms.

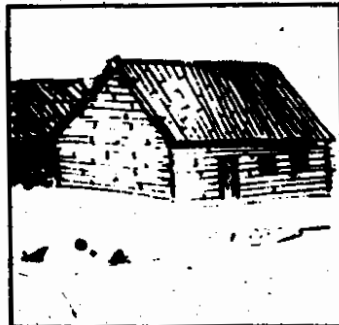
The house is made of bricks. The



windows and doors are made of wood and glass. There is a mud wall round the house and the yard.

Why are traditional houses in Port Sudan made of wood?

5. Hello. My name is Tahir. I come from Port-Sudan on the Red Sea. I live with my parents in an old house which is made of wood. Port-Sudan has a very humid climate and wood is suitable for this kind of climate. But now modern houses in Port-Sudan are usually built of stones and cement.



8. Copy this table in your exercise book and then read again to fill it in.












Name	Home Town	Materials Used.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

You may need to use these useful words when describing the material used in the building of the houses:

mud	- brick	- stone
roof	- flat roof	- cement
sand	- wall/s	- wood
glass	- wood	tile
sloping roof	- iron	iron sheet

C. Now describe your home to your neighbour, then describe it in six sentences in your exercise book.

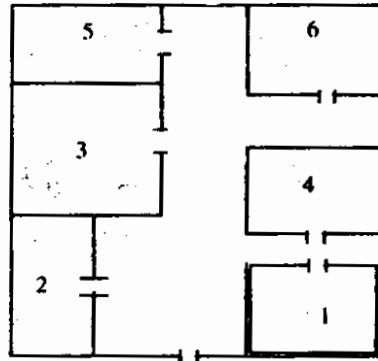
A. Look at the pieces of furniture and match each piece with its name.

Name	Pieces of furniture
1. a chair	a - 
2. a bed	b - 
3. a sofa	c - 
4. an armchair	d - 
5. a table	e - 
6. a dressing table	f - 
7. a mat	g - 
8. a bookcase	h - 
9. a television	i - 
10. a radio	j - 
11. a cupboard	k - 

B. Read the following text and then label the rooms in Mustafa's house:

When you enter Mustafa's house from the front door you immediately go into a large hall. On your left is the living room which

is long and thin. On your right is the bathroom. If you go straight ahead you come to a corridor. On the left there are two bedrooms. The first bedroom is bigger than the second. On the right is the children's bedroom. Then finally you come to the kitchen.



C. Look again at Ex. A. Work in pairs and decide which furniture you want to put in each room of Mustafa's house.

For example The armchair goes in the living room.

Now fill in the following table :

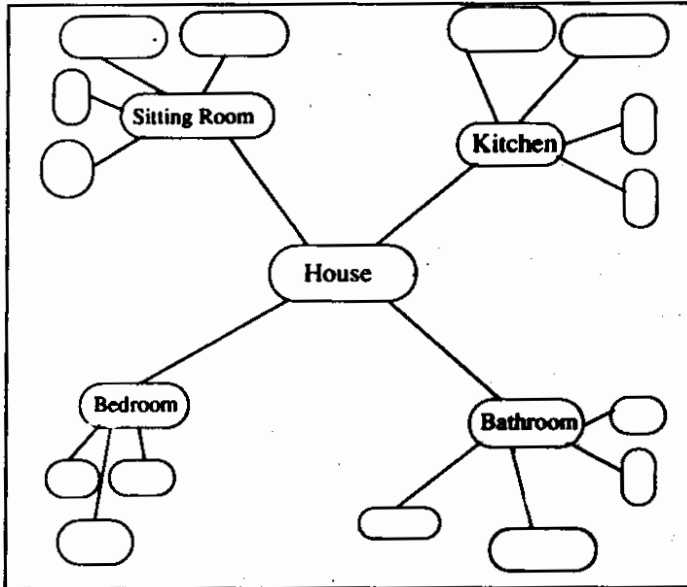
Room	Pieces of furniture
Living room/sitting room	
Bedroom	
Bathroom	
Kitchen	
Store	

D. Now use the table above to describe each room in Mustafa's house. Also describe the furniture which you have put in each room.

Example

The biggest room in Mustafa's house is the living room. In it there are and The floor is covered with a

E. Look at the vocabulary network. Can you complete it? To help you there are some examples below but you will have to use some of your own.



- | | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------------|--------|-------|
| Sofa | Shower | Sink | Sheets | |
| Towel | Tea Tab | Cups | Kettle | Store |
| Bed | | Clothes hanger | | |

F. Written work.

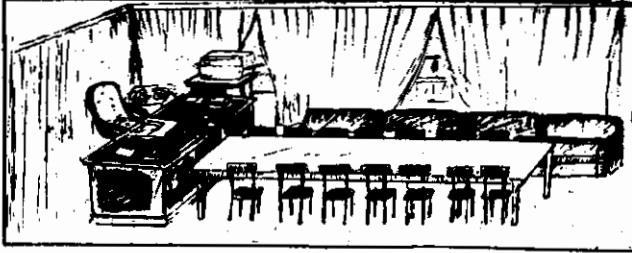
Now draw a plan of your house and describe the furniture in each room.

G. Look back at P. 7. What sort of furniture do you expect to find in Ohaj's hut?

Lesson 4

Office Furniture

A. Study the following picture carefully:



What do you see in the picture?

Read quickly to answer the question:

When was Bakht-er-Ruda fifty years old?

Now we would like you to travel with us to the Institute of Education at Bakht-er-Ruda where all educational books for the Sudan are prepared. Let us visit the Principal's office.

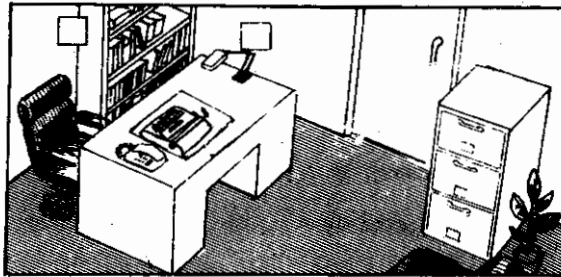
The Principal is sitting at his desk which is more than forty years old. In front of him is the meeting table with chairs. Against the two long walls you can see nice and comfortable armchairs and sofas which were presented to Bakht-er-Ruda in 1984 when the Institute celebrated its first fifty years of age, its Golden Jubilee. In the office there is a photocopying machine, a telephone, and a cold water container, and there are some lovely curtains over the windows.

B. Read the text again to answer these questions:

- 1- What is done at the Institute of Education Bakht-er-Ruda?
- 2- What furniture was presented to Bakht-er-Ruda in 1984?
3. When was the Institute founded?

-
4. When was its Silver Jubilee (= 25 years)?
 5. At the time you are reading this book, how old is Bakht-er-Ruda?

C. Look at the picture. How does it differ from the Principal's office?



Read the following quickly to answer the question:

What are the pieces of furniture mentioned?

Next to the Principal's Office is his secretary's office. You can see a typewriter, a table, armchairs for people to use when they come to see the Principal. You can also see the referigerator, the telephone, a waste-paper basket, a cupboard and a filing cabin.

- D. Pay a short visit to your head teacher's office and describe how the furniture in it is arranged? (Write a short paragraph.)
- E. If you were the Principal of Bakht-er-Ruda, or the head teacher of your school, what sort of furniture would you put in your office?

List ten items

Lesson 5

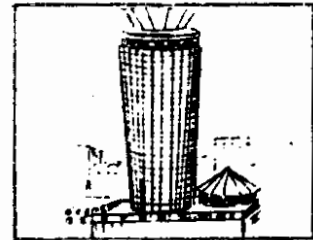
City Life (1)

A. Read the following text.

Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, is one of the fastest growing cities in Africa. It is also a very exciting modern city. Like most modern cities it is very crowded, suffers a lot from pollution and traffic congestion but has many places of interest for tourism.

Nairobi is full of people doing different kinds of work. Some are employed in the motorcar industries where parts of the cars are imported and the factories in Nairobi assemble them. Many people also work in the tourism industry. They work as guides and in the hotels and restaurants.

Other interesting places to visit are the parliament buildings and the famous conference centre. The conference centre is one of Nairobi's tallest buildings. To get to the top, you have to use a lift.



The Animal orphanage, on the outskirts of the city, is also an interesting place to visit. Many injured animals and birds are brought here to recover before being returned to the national parks.

If you are tired of walking about in the city, there is usually a place where you can sit and rest. Telecommunications are very efficient in Nairobi and there are plenty of public telephones in hotels and in the streets which you can use to phone home



There are many different restaurants in Nairobi where all types of food is served both to eat in and to take away. You can have local food and international food such as chips, meat and pies. Why not try a picnic on the grass in Gifani Gardens or Uhuru Park in the middle of the city.

B. Working in pairs discuss the answers to the following questions:

1. What sort of city is Nairobi?
2. Mention two important industries in Nairobi?
3. Give two reasons why tourists visit Nairobi?
4. Mention two types of food you can buy at Nairobi?
5. What is the purpose of animal orphanages?
6. Where does the writer suggest would be a good place for a picnic?

C. Working with your neighbour write the answers to the above questions in the form of a paragraph

A. Read the report and answer these questions:

1. Was anybody hurt when the house fell down?
2. How long will it take to rebuild the house?

It rained heavily for the whole night in Kaji town. At ten o'clock the next morning the living room and the front part of Mr. Adam's house fell down. Mr. Adam was having builders dig under the front of the house for foundations to add on another room. Luckily the builders were not there when the accident happened, so nobody was hurt. But many pieces of furniture were ruined : beds, chairs, a cupboard and a T.V. set were destroyed.



Reporters asked the owner, "What were you doing when the room collapsed?" He said, "My wife and I were talking to guests. We were showing them the cracks in the front room when we heard a loud noise. We looked and saw that the cracks were getting larger. We called the builders but it was too late. They had arrived when the room collapsed."

Mrs. Adam was crying while the reporters were talking to her husband. She refused to talk to them at first, then she said, "I was standing right here outside the front room and it just collapsed; it gave me the biggest shock of my life."

When Adam's relatives heard about the accident, they started collecting money to help rebuild the house. The builders said that the house would soon be as good as new. But many things in the house will be difficult to replace.

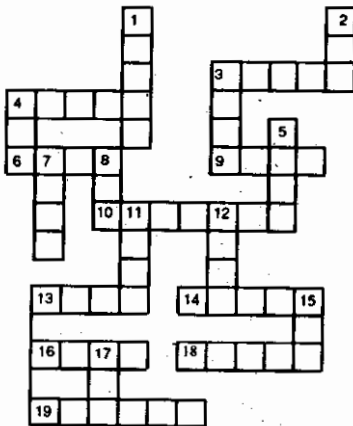
B. Read the passage again and answer each question in a complete sentence:

1. When did part of the house collapse?
2. Why wasn't anybody hurt?
3. Who was the owner talking to when the accident happened?
4. Why did Mr. Adam call the builders?
5. What are Mr. Adam's relatives doing to help?

C. In pairs change the verbs into the past and then fill in the crossword boxes in your exercise books.

Past tense crossword

The answers are the past tenses of the clues.



Clues

Across

Down

3 tell	13 say	1 cry	8 meet
4 write	14 hear	2 have	11 hold
6 swim	16 are	3 take	12 give
9 know	18 can	4 is	13 see
10 think	19 want	5 feel	15 do
		7 go	17 run

D: Find the sports

1. A H T B E T E N N I S R U

2. A M B O X I N G S H

3. A E R S W I M M I N G R I V

4. A G A T E N N I S H

5. A H W R E S T L I N G E R

6. R A S A I L I N G U M

A. Read quickly to answer the question:

What is the approximate population of London?

London is one of the largest cities in the world. It is the capital of England. London has been growing very quickly since the beginning of the 19th. century. It now has a population of more than six million people spread over a large area of suburbs called Greater London.

London as we know it today is really a series of cities and towns which all joined together as its population grew over the years

What are some of the problems of London?

The people who live in London come from many different religions and cultures. There are many communities from Asia, Africa and the West Indies. This makes London a very lively and cosmopolitan city.

London has many of the problems of all large cities. It suffers from too much traffic, it suffers from air pollution and noise pollution.

When was much of the London underground system built?

Many of London buildings are old, built in the last century but many are new. Public transport is also a mixture of old and new. Much of the underground railway system was built seventy or eighty years ago, although new lines were built in the 1960's and 1970's

In what ways is London important?

London is very much the cultural and arts centre of England.

There are many theatres, museums, cinemas and art galleries. There are also many historical sights to see which show the history of England through the ages.

Why is London considered the political and commercial centre of England?

London is also the political and commercial centre of England. It has the banks, the Houses of Parliament and the famous clock "Big Ben."

B. Answer these questions:

1. What is meant by the name "Greater London"?
2. Why is London a cosmopolitan city?
3. Why is London a mixture of old and new?
4. Why is London considered the cultural and arts centre of England?

C. Find the word that best suits the meaning:

1. A city which has many people of different countries of the world is called _____ city.
2. A train that runs under the ground is an _____ train.
3. A town that has most of the theatres, museums of the country could be called the _____ centre of the country.
4. A place where British democratic politicians meet is called _____.
5. A Place where works of art are shown is called a _____.

D. Discussion questions

1. Is it only Africans and West Indians who live in London?
2. London suffers from various kinds of pollution: what kind of pollution do you find in your local area?
3. Why do you think Londoners build their railways underground?

E. Written work.

What would you recommend a tourist to visit in your local area.

A. Do you know what a pesticide is?

Read the following passage and then answer the question:

Where did Ahmed live?

Ahmed was nine years old and lived with his family in a village in Gezira. He was part of a large family of six brothers and five sisters. Ahmed looked after the family sheep. He always made sure they had the best grass to eat. He was very proud of his flock of sheep. They were very fat and healthy, and gave lots of milk for his all family.

What did the farmers spray on the crops?

In the Gezira region farmers grow cotton and wheat. One year, however, the crops were attacked by lots of hungry insects. The farmers were very worried and sprayed their crops with a pesticide. This was hard expensive work. But the pesticide was very strong and killed most of the insects. The crops grew well and the farmers were happy. The next year the farmers had to spray their crops again because some of the insects which had not been killed had multiplied and were attacking the crops again. The farmers had to use more pesticide this time, but they killed most of the insects. The crops soon looked good again.

Where did Ahmed take his sheep for grazing?

After the crops had been harvested, the fields were very good grazing land. Ahmed always made sure his sheep went into the best fields. These were the fields which had been sprayed with pesticide and the sheep ate a lot of grass.

What happened to the sheep?

Soon the sheep began to grow thin and did not produce much milk as they used to. The lambs did not play any more. Ahmed did not understand why the sheep were ill. He always took them to fields, with green grass. Ahmed did not know that the green grass was covered in pesticide and the pesticide was making these sheep ill.

What poisoned the sheep and Ahmed's family?

At the end of the year many of the sheep had died and some of Ahmed's brothers and sisters were also ill because they had drunk the milk from the sheep. The family was very sad, but they did not know that the pesticide was the poison.

B. Read the passage again carefully and answer the questions:

1. How many brothers and sisters did Ahmed have?
2. What was Ahmed responsible for?
3. Why did the farmers spray their crops with pesticide?
4. Why was the family sad?

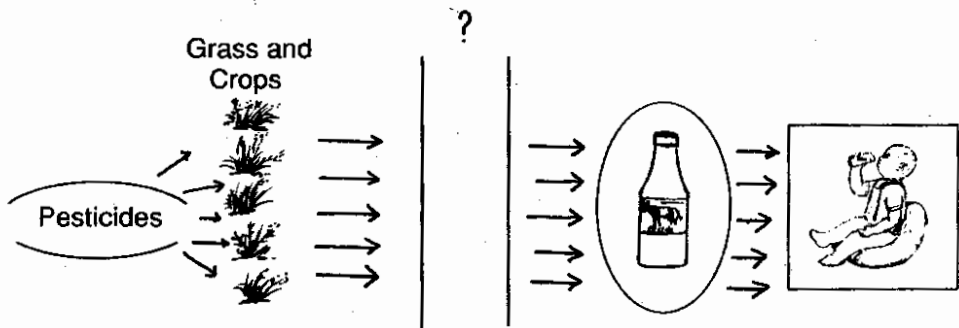
C. Discussion Questions:

1. Make sure you can remember the story about Ahmed's sheep. You can read the story again if you have forgotten. Answer these questions:
 - a- Why do farmers use pesticides?
 - b- Pesticides are useful, but they can cause problems. What are some of these problems?

2. Read these two roles about Farmer A and Farmer B. In pairs act out the roles:

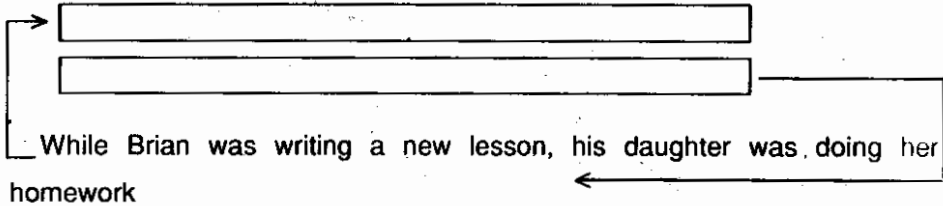
Farmer A.	Farmer B.
<p>You are a farmer who knows why the sheep died. You must try to persuade Farmer B not to use the pesticide. Here are some points to help you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The pesticide has killed the sheep. b- The pesticide may kill other animals. c- The pesticide is expensive to buy. 	<p>You are the farmer who has used the pesticide. You must say why you used it. Here are some points to help you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The pesticide kills the insects which eat your crop. b- The crop grows better without insects. c- There is a large crop which makes enough money to feed your family.

D. Complete the diagram.





1. While Ali was driving his car, he had a flat tyre.



2. While Brian was writing a new lesson, his daughter was doing her homework.

Now look at these examples from the text:

1. When the room collapsed, I was standing right here.
I was standing right here when the room collapsed.
2. The owner's wife was crying while the reporters were talking to her husband.

B. Find other examples of the past continuous in the story. Say what two actions were taking place at the same time.

C. Talk about these pictures.



D. Study these sentences:

1. Omdurman is so crowded that you can't find a house to rent.
so + adj + that

2. Omdurman is such a crowded town that you can't find a house to rent.
Such + Ind.Art. + Adj + noun + that

Now joint the following sentences using so ... that or such ... that.

1. The day was hot. She could not go out.
2. I was tired. I could not go any further.
3. The 'Wedding of Zein' was an interesting book.
Salwa read it in one night.
4. The final examinations were easy. Almost every body passed.
5. Everybody was quiet. I thought they had all gone to sleep.
6. He looked ill. It was hard to recognize him.
7. This is a good soup. I think I will have some more.
8. Everest is a high mountain. Nobody is able to climb it.

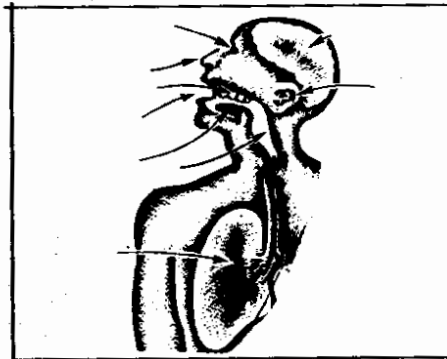
A. Read the following text and label the diagram below:

The organs of speech include the following:

- The tongue
- The lips
- The teeth
- The lungs
- The roof of the mouth
- The glottis
- The nose

Speech is created by pushing air from the lungs through the glottis and out of the mouth or nose.

Speech sounds are often described by saying which organs of speech are used in the control of the flow of air from the lungs. For example, if the air is stopped at the glottis which is at the bottom of the throat, then it is called a glottal sound. If the air is stopped by the tongue and teeth, it is called a dental sound. If the air passes through the nose, it is called a nasal sound.

Organs of speech

B. Say the following sounds. Then say where you are stopping the air:

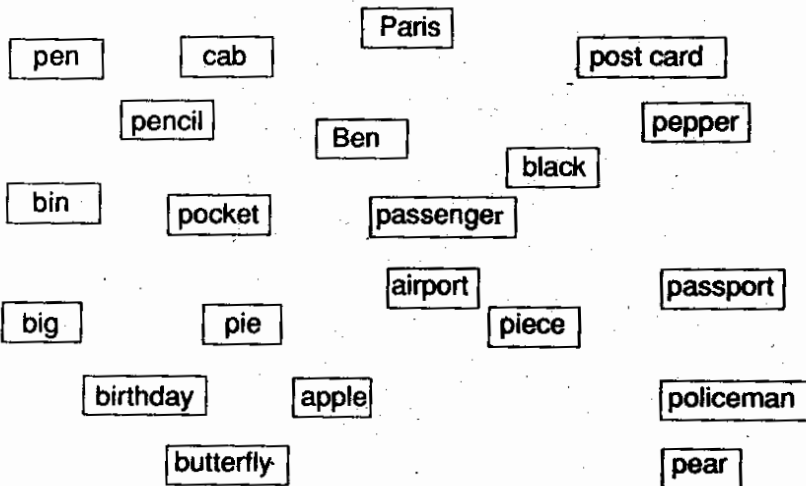
1- [b] [p]

2- [t] [d]

3- [v] [f]

C. Read this list:

In pairs read the words to your neighbour, then listen to your neighbour reading them to you. Try to make sure that the sounds of [b] [p] are different



D. Try to say this sentence five times as quickly as possible:

Peter Pocket picked a piece of paper

E. Role-play: Read the following conversation. Then act it in front of the class.

Peter Johns and Bob Potter just came from leave.

They are at the airport.

Official : Passport, please!

Peter : I think I've lost the passports, Bob.

Bob : How stupid of you, Peter! Didn't you put them in your pocket?

Peter : (emptying his pockets) Here's a pen ... a pencil ... my pipe, ... a postcard .. an envelope .. a stamp ... a pen

Bob : Oh! stop taking things out of your pockets. Perhaps you put them in the plastic bag.

Official : Please go with this policeman, MR. Johns and Mrs. Potter!

F. Play with sounds.

Read quickly and say which is the odd sound

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Shop | Look | Book | Put |
| 2. Plane | Train | Tray | Plan |
| 3. Jump | Hurt | Come | Done |
| 4. Cold | So | Do | Goat |
| 5. Kicked | Stopped | Hit | Opened |
| 6. Crops | Seeds | Parts | Mosques |
| 7. Doctor | Anger | Failure | Water |
| 8. First | Bird | Hurt | Beard |
| 9. Fan | Hall | Hat | Ann |
| 10. Noise | Boil | Boy | Hour |

- A. Look back at the houses in lesson 3. Work in pairs. Discuss what kind of furniture you would expect to find in each person's house

Example. In Ohaj's tent I think there will be a bed, some small tables and ect.

- B. Find the furniture in the grid below.

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

- C. Pollution solutions. Below are some solutions to the problem of pollution in big cities. Work in pairs. Decide if you agree or disagree with the solutions. Give reasons for your opinion.

1. In cities only public transport should be used.
2. Factories should not be built in cities.
3. Car drivers should pay a tax to drive in the city.
4. All cities should have underground trains.
5. People should only walk or use bicycles in the city.












Example: Factories should not be built in cities.

Unit 2

Lesson 1

Sport Worldwide

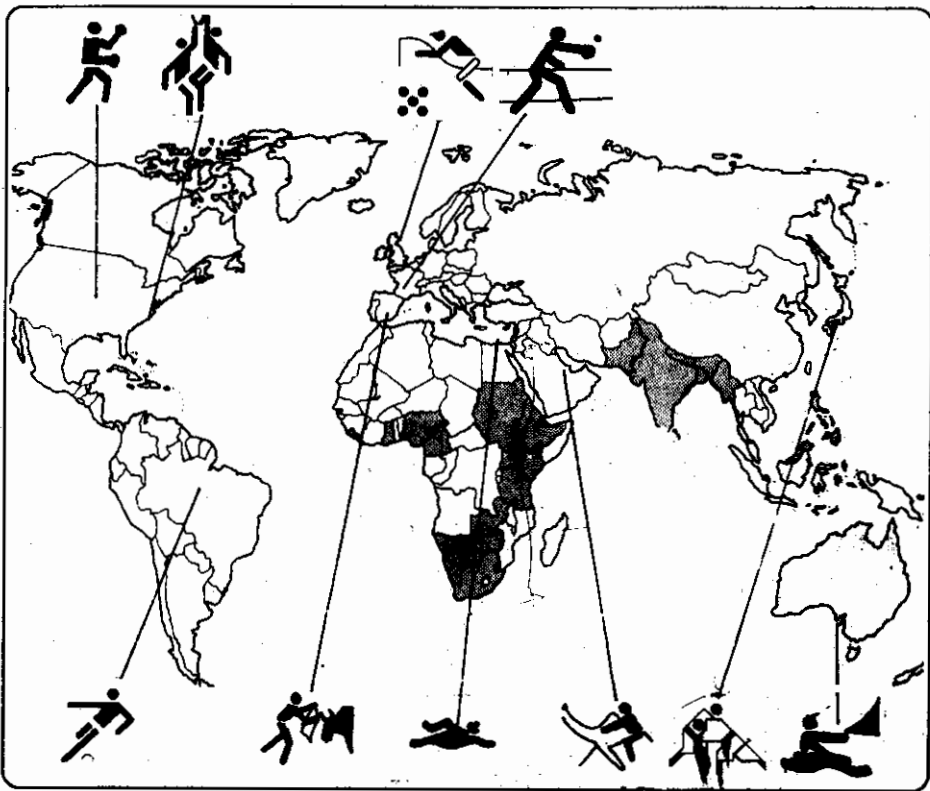
A. Match the symbol to the sport:

a Horse-racing	1.	
b Wrestling	2.	
c Basketball	3.	
d Climbing	4.	
e Football	5.	
f Boxing	6.	
g Jumping	7.	
h Volley-ball	8.	
i Swimming	9.	
j Sailing	10.	
	11.	

B. Use the map to talk about sport worldwide.

Example:

1. Football is popular in the Sudan.
2. The Japanese love _____



C. Ask and answer using the table:

What are some of the differences between	tennis football swimming wrestling boxing basketball sailing	and	tennis football swimming wrestling boxing basketball sailing	?
---	--	-----	--	---

- What are some of the differences between tennis and football?
- In tennis two or four people play but in football 22 people play.
- In tennis you do not hit the ball with your foot.

D. Write five sentences about the sport you like best.

Lesson 2

Bad Luck.

A. What do you think is happening in these pictures.



B. Read the passage and then answer the question:

Why was Stephen unlucky?

Sports injuries usually happen during a match. But Stephen Murrow, a football player for Manchester United, broke his arm after the match while celebrating his victory!

He scored the goal that won the match and the Coca Cola Cup for his team. When the game ended the team captain was extremely happy and threw Murrow in the air to congratulate him. Unfortunately Murrow fell on the ground and broke his arm.

So, while the other players were celebrating and receiving medals Murrow was receiving medical attention!

C. Answer the following questions

- 1- What happened to Stephen Murrow after the match?
- 2- Why did the captain throw Murrow in the air?
- 3- Why didn't Murrow get his medal?

D. To be good at sport there are many things you need to do and there are other things you should never do. Decide in which box each phrase goes. The first one is done for you.

have a special diet

run five kilometres

cheat

smoke cigarettes.

respect other players

practise

exercise

be lazy

stay up late at night

eat sweets

Never	Sometimes	Always	Once every...
Smoke Cigarettes			

E. Now add your own ideas.

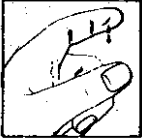
- A. You can be of great help to your relatives if you know how to deal with minor burns, small cuts and injuries.

Dr. Abbas Ramzy who specialises in medicine gives you the following pieces of advice.





But before he does what do you think we should do about these problems:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) small cuts | (5) minor burns |
| (2) headache | (6) splinters. |
| (3) nosebleed | (7) snake bites |
| (4) bee stings | |

- B. Now read what the doctor says. What are the differences between his advice and yours?

<p>FIRST AID AT HOME</p>	<p>1. <u>Small Cuts:</u> Clean away any pieces of dirt with cold water. Clean with anti-septic. Put a plaster on the cut.</p>	
---	---	---

Headache

<p>2.</p> 	<p>2. Use aspirins: Let the patient lie down for a while. See a doctor if the headache continues.</p>		<p>Put vinegar on the sting. See a doctor if the pain continues or a swelling arises.</p>
<p>3.</p> 	<p>3. <u>Nose bleed:</u> Hold the nose firmly. Sit down and lean slightly forward. See a doctor if the bleeding does not stop.</p>		
<p>4.</p> 	<p>4. <u>Bee sting:</u> Try to squeeze the sting out Put a piece of ice, or a cold damp towel over the sting to reduce the pain</p>	<p>5</p> 	<p>5. <u>Minor burn:</u> Put the burn on cold water for at least ten minutes or until the pain subsides. Dry it gently and cover it with a light bandage</p>

6 Splinters:



Take the splinter on carefully.

Wash the finger and put some antiseptic on it.

Put a plaster to keep it clean.

7 Snake Bite



Carry out local treatment immediately.

Bind the limb with a rubber band above the site of the bite.

Make a cut at the site of the bite to allow bleeding. Use a new razor.

Carry the victim immediately to the nearest hospital.

Follow the same steps when you deal with scorpion stings

First Aid Kit

C. Here are some important items. They should be available in your first aid kit.

1. Salt: Salt solution (salt dissolved in cold clean water) is used for washing dirty cuts.
2. Alcohol, Dettol, Gentian Violet: are antiseptics used for cleaning small cuts and contaminated bruises.
3. Cotton, Bandages, Scissors, Plasters and an ice bag are also useful.

D. Dettol is used for cleaning small cuts. What are these items used for?

1. An ice bag
2. Plasters
3. Scissors
4. Bandages
5. Salt solution
6. Gentian violet.

ALWAYS OFFER A HELPING HAND.

Pay a visit to the nearest hospital for further advice and help.

E. Make a first aid poster using words and drawings.

Lesson 4 The Beauty of Nature

- A. Work in pairs and write down all the beautiful things in the picture**



- B. Complete the sentences below putting the correct word in each space.**

Example:

Orange/Lemon

Both are fruits but an orange is sweeter than a lemon.

1. Ocean/sea

Both are large areas of water, but
..... is bigger than.....

2. River/stream

Both flow from mountains, but
..... is smaller and narrower and has
less water than

3. Mountain/hill

Both are high places, but is
higher than

4. Forest/wood

Both have many trees, but
have more trees than

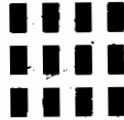
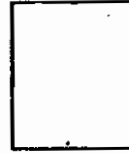
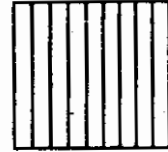
5. City/village

Both are places where people live, but
..... has more people than

C. Ahmed is a pupil in Abu Hamad secondary school. Here he is telling us about his family. Rewrite the following sentences putting the adverb in its correct position:

1. My father arrives late when he takes the bus.
(usually).
2. My brother stays out late. (often)
3. We all have breakfast at eight o'clock. (every morning)
4. We have guests for breakfast. (seldom)
5. My uncle in Abu Dhabi writes to us. (always)
6. My little sister doesn't look happy. (generally)
7. My mother has a holiday. (sometimes)
8. My grandfather drinks a lot of water in the hot weather. (usually)
9. When my father is busy, he forgets the time.
(always)
10. My aunt visits us. (once a month)

D. Now tell us about your own family. Write six sentences.

A. Learn these words:**Patterned****Checked****Plain****Striped****B. Read this dialogue between Suad and her daughter****Mona:**

Do you think Mona is happy with her mother's decision?

Mona: I want a blue blouse to match my white skirt.

Suad: No, you already have a patterned blouse which matches your skirt.

Mona: I don't like that. It's too small for me now.

Suad: You can wear your blue striped blouse.

Mona: But everyone has a striped blouse these days, and I want to be different.

Suad: You can wear your plain cotton blouse, the red one.

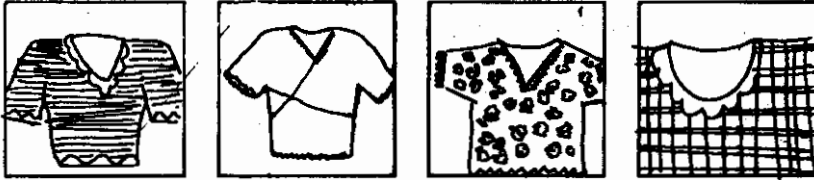
Mona: No, it has a large collar and a pocket. I don't like blouses with pockets.

Suad: What about your checked blouse?

Mona: It's made of wool. It's too hot.

Suad: O.K. you can buy a new blouse, but don't spend more than five hundred pounds.

C. Choosing a blouse



You want to buy your sister a blouse. Describe the blouse using the table below:

Size	Colour	Pattern	Material			style
Small	Yellow	patterned	cotton			long sleeves
Medium-sized	Blue	plain	wool	blouse	with	a large collar
	White	striped	etc.			two pockets
Large	Red	etc.				etc.
	Green					
	etc.					

Use only three adjectives and be careful with the order.

Make a sentence about each pair of pictures, as in the example:

Example: I want a large striped blouse with long sleeves.

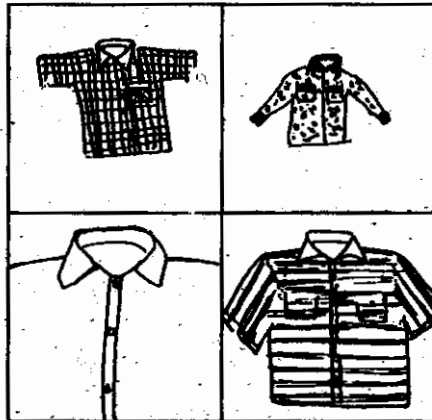
D. Read this paragraph and decide if you agree or disagree with it.

Men's shirts are in fashion. Shops are full of all shapes and sizes. Some are small, others are large and some others are extra-large. Some are white and others are all the colours of the rainbow. They come in different styles. There are plain shirts, patterned shirts, striped shirts and checked ones.

Unfortunately most shirts are expensive but they are very nice

E. Choose one word from each list to describe the following shirts

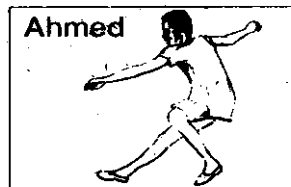
Size	Style
Small	Plain
Medium	Patterned
Large	Striped
Extra-large	Checked



A. Make a sentence about each pair of pictures, as in the example:



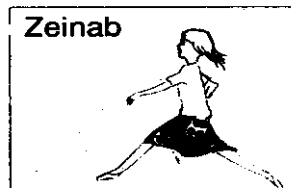
jumps/high



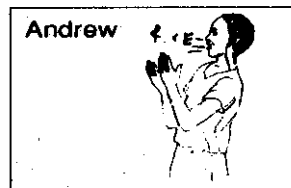
Example: John jumps as high as Ahmed does.



runs/fast



sings/loudly



write/neatly



B. Compare the way people in your class do things:

Ali	writes	neatly		Yousif		
	talks	quietly				
	sings	loudly				
	works	as	hard		as	does.
	runs		fast			
	jumps		high			

C. Make five questions using the table above.

Example:

Does Ali talk as quietly as Yousif does?

Yes, he does/No, he doesn't.

D. Sing this song.

A) Anything you can do, I can do better.

I can do anything better than you.

B) No, you can't!

A) Yes, I can! Yes, I can!

B) I can climb higher than the highest mountain.

I can dive deeper than the deepest sea.

-
- A) I can run faster than the fastest greyhound
I can box better than Mohammed Ali.
- B) No, You can't!
- A) Yes, I can! Yes, I can!
- B) I can swim farther than the farthest ocean.
I can sing sweeter than the birds in the tree.
I can roar louder than the loudest lion.
I can act better than the stars on T.V.
- A) No, you can't!
- B) Yes, I can! Yes, I can!
- A) Anything you can do, I can do better.
I can do anything better than you.
- B) No, you can't!
- A) Yes, I can! Yes, I can!

A: Kevin Noraton teaches at the University of El Obeid. He lives in El Obeid with his wife, Jenny. One of their neighbours invites Jenny to a wedding.

Read the conversation, then answer this question

How long does a wedding take in Britain?

Halima: Hello, Jenny. I'm glad I met you. I'd like to invite you to my daughter's wedding. Would you like to come?

Jenny: I'd love to. When is it?

Halima: Well, we had the religious ceremony three weeks ago, but the celebrations will begin on Wednesday and end early on Friday morning.

Jenny: Two days! Our weddings take less than one day. We have short official ceremony in a church or in a registry office. After that we have a party.

Halima: We will begin with a 'henna' party on Wednesday evening. Come to our house in the morning. We will put henna on your hands. Please come!

Jenny: I'd love to. What about Thursday? What happens then?

Halima: Well, first of all the bridegroom's family will gather together then come to our house for supper. They will come in a bus and several cars. They will sing and clap and beat drums. After that, the bride and groom will go to the photographer's to have their pictures taken. Finally, at about eight o'clock the party will begin. What about your parties? Do you dance and sing?

Jenny: Well, we usually just dance. After the official ceremony we have a meal in a restaurant or a hotel. Then we have a party until about eleven o'clock. The photographer comes to the wedding to take photographs of the bride and bridegroom and their families. The bride and groom leave at the end of the party to begin their honeymoon.

Halima: That's very interesting. Well, see you on Wednesday. Bye.

Jenny: Bye.

B. Now read the conversation again and answer these questions:

1. Does Jenny want to come to the wedding?
2. How long will the wedding last?
3. Why will Jenny go to Halima's house on Wednesday morning?
4. How will the bridegroom's relatives get to the bride's house?

C. Spot the mistakes. Some of the words in the passage below are wrong. Rewrite the passage and put in the correct words. There are seven wrong words.

A wedding in Sudan sometimes lasts two years. In Britain the celebrations are longer than in Sudan. People at weddings like to have their photographs taken by a butcher. There is a lot of dancing and swimming. In Sudan the bridegroom's relatives go to the bride's school in boats and planes.

D. Read these sentences. Complete them with 'In Sudan', 'In Britain' or 'in both countries'.

Example: The bride wears more than one dress.

In Sudan, the bride wears more than one dress.

1. the bridegroom's parents pay for the wedding.
2. the wedding sometimes lasts for two days.
3. there is usually a party.
4. the bride and groom don't wait until the end of the party.
5. photographs are usually taken.

Lesson 8

Weddings (2)

A. It's Thursday evening and Jenny is at her neighbour's wedding. She is sitting beside one of Halima's friends.

Read the conversation and say whether this statement is true or false.

Jenny already knows Zeinnab's mother-in-law.

Jenny: This food is delicious. Who pays for all of these celebrations?

Saeeda: The bridegroom's family. They also give the

bride's family a dowry, and also a lot of presents.

Jenny: In Britain it's the opposite. The bride's parents pay for the wedding and the groom's parents usually give the couple money or something for their house.

Saeda: Have you said congratulations to the bride and groom?

Jenny: Yes, Zeinnab is a beautiful bride. Do they sit in these chairs all night?

Saeeda: No. They often get up and dance. The bride is wearing a white dress now, but later she will change into a traditional Sudanese wedding dress and tobe

Jenny: Is every wedding like this?

Saeeda: No. Some people only have a religious ceremony. Also different tribes have their own customs. Christians usually have a religious ceremony in the Church then a party on the same day.

Jenny: There are differences in Britain as well.

In England, the bride throws flowers into the air. People say that the person who catches them will get married next. In Scotland, the bride's father throws coins out of the window of the car as it leaves the Church. Children come and gather the coins.

Saeeda: If they did that here, the coins would be buried in the sand.

Jenny: Yes. Who is that lady in the green floral robe?

Saeeda: That's the mother of the groom.

Jenny: So that's Zeinab's mother-in-law. Where is Zeinab's brother-in-law?

Saeeda: He's over there in front of the band talking to the singer. I'll introduce you to him.

Jenny: Oh, thank you. That would be great.

B. Now read the conversation again and answer these questions.

- 1- What does the bridegroom present to the bride's family?
- 2- How is the bride dressed?
- 3- Different people have the same wedding traditions all over the Sudan. Is this true or false?
4. What happens at Christian weddings?
5. What happens to the money that the bride's father in Scotland throws?
6. Why , in your opinion, does he throw money?

C In small groups discuss the good wedding traditions and the bad ones in Sudan. Write them briefly in columns like this.

Good Wedding traditions	Bad wedding traotions

D. Describe weddings in your own area to your neighbor and then write about seven sentences to send to your penfriend later.

E. A Song

The Bride

I haven't time to stop for you

I've got a lot of things to do.

Puddings and meat pies to make

And a wedding cake to bake.

Gifts to wrap, cards to send

It really drives me

round the bend.

I haven't time to stop for you

I've got a lot of things to do.

* Is this song about a Sudanese or a British bride?

Lesson 9 Birthday Surprise

- A. It's Afaf's birthday and her friends want to have a party.**

Read the conversation then answer this question.

Is Afaf a popular person?

Farida: Don't forget we're having a party for you at my house on Saturday night.

Afaf: Oh, thank you. What shall I bring?

Farida: Nothing. We will arrange everything.

Jane: Yes, I'll bring a cake.

Amana: My father will make biscuits.

Zeinnab: My father can get bananas from the market.

Farida: There will be lots of people.

Amna: You have a lot of friends, Afaf. It will be a big party.

What do you think will happen at the party?

- B. It is Saturday and Afaf goes to Farida's house for the party. Farida's mother Sayda opens the door.**

Sayda: Ah, hello Afaf, come in.

Afaf: Is Farida in?

Sayda: No, Why?

Afaf: It's my birthday. We're having a party.

Sayda: Oh?

Afaf: Where is everyone?

Sayda: Who?

Afaf: Well, where's Jane? She said she would bring a cake and Amna said her mother would make biscuits. Zeinab said her father could get bananas. They said had a lot of friends.

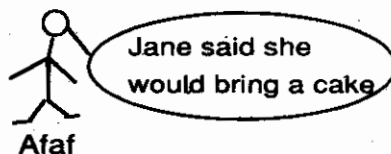
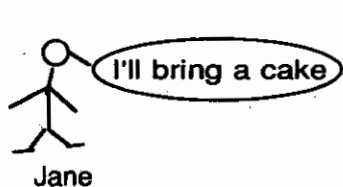
Amna thought it would be a big party; I am hungry, there's no music. I want to go home.

Farida: Surprise!

Farida: Happy Birthday to you. Happy Birthday to you. Happy Birthday dear Afaf. Happy Birthday to you.

C. Grammar Corner.

When we talk about what someone said we call it **Reported Speech**.



We need to change the verb : will -----> would

can -----> could

have-----> had

We need to change I -----> She

Other words, too. My father -----> her father

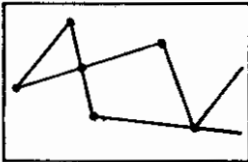
D. Farida's mother tells the other's what Afaf said.

Complete with the correct word.

Afaf said the room empty, hungry,
and there no music. She also said to
go home.

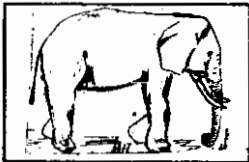
A. Decide whether these sentences are fact or fiction:

a) The highest building in the world is the Empire State building in New York.



b) The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

c- The richest man in the world is your teacher.



d- The biggest animal in the world is an elephant.

f- The most expensive painting in the world is the Mona Lisa.



e- The longest river in Africa is the Zambezi

B. Work in pairs and ask each other these questions:

Complete the questions with the correct form of the adjective.

1. What is the jourrey you have ever been on? (long)
2. Who is the person in your family? (old)
3. What is the meal you have ever eaten? (delicious)
4. What is the film you have ever seen? (good)
5. Who is the person in the class? (tall)
6. Which is the animal in the forest? (dangerous)
7. What is the month of the year? (hot)

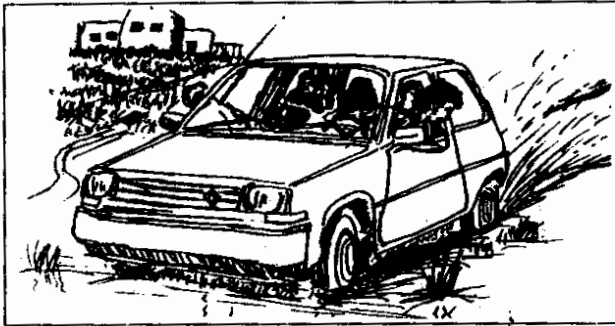
C. My Best Friend. Write a peragraph of seven senteces about your best friend. Say who the person is and why you like him or her.

D. Noughts and Crosses. Your teacher will draw this game on the blackboard. Play it in two teams. Each team must say the name of the square they want to go to. Then answer the teacher's quesiton correctly. The first team to get three squares in a row is the winner.

furniture	clothes	geography
○	○	
food	teacher's choice	history
○		
Numbers	people	animals

A. Look at the picture.

What do you think has happened?



Read this conversation then decide who has the best idea.

Musa: Oh dear, I can't get the car out of the mud.

Fatima: Let's get out and push the car.

Nadia: No, we'll get very dirty. Let's find some big branches and your father can put them under the wheels.

Musa: Mm. Why don't we wait for a bigger car to come along. It can pull us out with a rope.

Fatima: But we may wait for a long time. Why don't we send Saeed to the village to get help?

Nadia: Yes, and while we're waiting let's play "I spy".

B: Now try to solve these problems. Use let's ... and why don't we ...

1. Your family arrive home and find they have lost the key of the house.
2. A lot of people in your family have malaria because of the large number of mosquitos.
3. You want to start an English Society in your school.

Example: Let's get a ladder.

Why don't we spray the house?

C. Joseph is never happy. Complete his conversation with Santo who is trying hard to help him.

Choose from the box on the right.

Joseph: I'm bored and very hot.

Santo:

Joseph: No, it's too deep.

Anyway I'm hungry.

Santo:

Joseph: It's too far away, we'd be tired

Santo:

Joseph: It's too expensive.

Santo:

Let's	find some fruit get the bus go and swim in the river. walk to the cafeteria. ask your mother for some cakes.
Why don't we?	

Joseph: I don't want to get fat.

Santo:

Joseph: The market is closed.

Santo: Well, it's time to go home now, see you tomorrow, Bye.

Joseph: Bye.

D. "I spy." To play this game, one person thinks of something that everyone can see from where they are. The others must try to guess what it is.

Example.

A. I spy with my little eye something beginning with "f".

B. Fan?

A. No.

C. Face?

A. No

D. Fingers.

A. Yes! Now it's your turn.

D. I spy

Now in groups play this game with your friends. Write the name of the thing you spy.

A. Health and fitness quiz. Test your knowledge about health and fitness by answering these questions

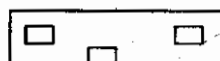
1. What foods are good for our health?
2. What foods should we avoid?
3. How many hours sleep should we have each day?
4. How many times a week should we have each day?
5. Name three good ways of exercising on our own.
6. Name three good ways of exercising with other people.

B. Prize giving in groups of ten. Each person in the group is given a prize for being the best at something. The group decides what the prize is for.

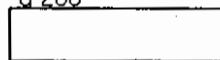
Example: Seema is the best volley-ball player.

Jon sings loudest.

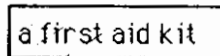
a house



a zoo



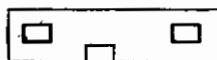
a first aid kit



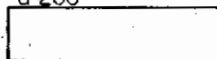
C. Put these things in the correct place.

Work in pairs. Work as fast as you can. elephant, bandages, salt solution, potatoes, waste – paper – basket, scissors, lemons, monkey, dettol, onions, chairs, cupboards, ice bag, eggs, fan, cotton, aubergines, antiseptics.

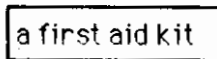
a house



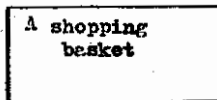
a zoo



a first aid kit



A shopping basket



Unit 3

Lesson 1

David's Letter.

A. Sulleman is Sudanese, but he lived in Edinburgh for two years while his father was studying there. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. While he was in Edinburgh, Sulleman made friends with a Scottish boy called David Wilson. The two boys write letters to each other regularly.



Read David's letter then answer this question.

When will David see Sulieman again?

25, Castle Road
Edinburgh EH12 5TJ
November 17th, 1994.

Dear Sulieman,

Thank you for your last letter and the postcard of the Mahdi's Tomb. I'm looking forward to seeing it with my own eyes!

I now have my entry visa for Sudan and my Sudan

Airways ticket. I will arrive in Khartoum on Monday December 19th and will stay for two weeks. I'm very excited! Next week I'm going to begin learning some Arabic. I still remember some of the words you taught me when you were here. I'm also going to buy a spray so that the mosquitos won't bite me. Do I need to bring a mosquito net? How much money will I need?

I'll close now as I've a lot of homework to do.

B. Read the passage again then answer these questions.

1. What does David want to visit when he gets to Sudan?
2. What has David done to get ready for his trip to Sudan?
3. What else will he do to prepare for the journey?
4. Can David write quite a short letter?
6. Do you think he is happy about coming to Sudan? Give reasons for your answer.

C. Sulleman is preparing for David's visit to Sudan. He plans to take him to Tutti Island. Sulleman talks about what they will need. Help him to ask

the questions using the table below.

How much	money	do we need?
	water	
	pepsis	
How many	cakes	
	bananas	
	sugar	
	tea	
	etc.	

- D. There will be ten people on the picnic to Tutti.
Work with your partner - ask and answer the questions.**

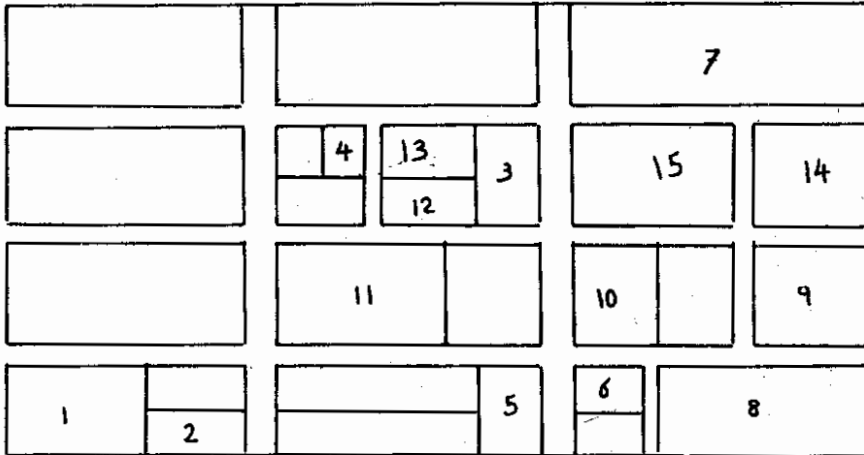
Example:

- A. How much sugar do we need?
 - B. About half a kilo will be enough.
- E. What places would you like David to visit in Khartoum and why? Write a short paragraph.**

Lesson 2




Town Plan (1)

A. Study the town plan.



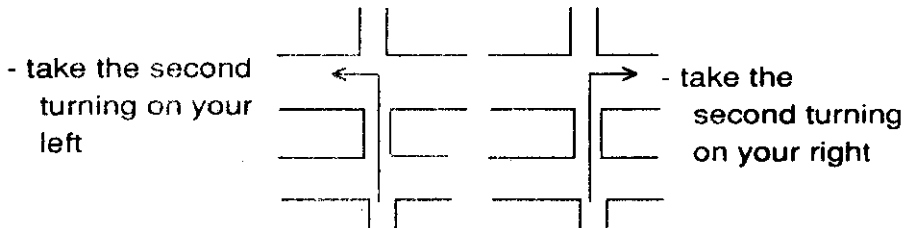
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Radio station | 11 - Hospital |
| 2 - Fruit market | 12 - Petrol Station |
| 3 - Police station | 13 - Post Office |
| 4 - Bank | 14 - Boy's school |
| 5 - Girl's school | 15 - Bus station |
| 6 - Chemist's | |
| 7 - Park | |
| 8 - Stadium | |
| 9 - Post Office | |
| 10 - Mosque | |

B. Learn these directions.

- turn left  - turn right  - go straight on 

-- past the school / the hospital etc.

-- until you come to the crossroads/the round about/the traffic lights.



C. Hamid lives in a busy town where there are many tourists. Sometimes the tourists come into his bookshop to buy a map and ask him for directions. Read these conversations then follow the directions on the map on the opposite page.

(1) A. Tourist : Excuse me. I'm looking for the bus station.

Hamid : That's not far away. Go out of the shop and turn left then go straight on past the petrol station and the police station until you come to the crossroads. You'll see the bus station on your left. My son will carry your suitcase for you.

Tourist: Thank you.

Hamid: You're welcome.

(2) B. Tourist: Excuse me, Can you tell me how to get to the park?

Hamid: Yes, of course. When you get out of the shop take the second turning on your left. Go straight on until you come to the traffic lights then turn right. The park is on your left. There are some monkeys and a giraffe in the park for you to look at.

Tourist: Thanks, my children will love that.

Hamid: Enjoy yourselves.

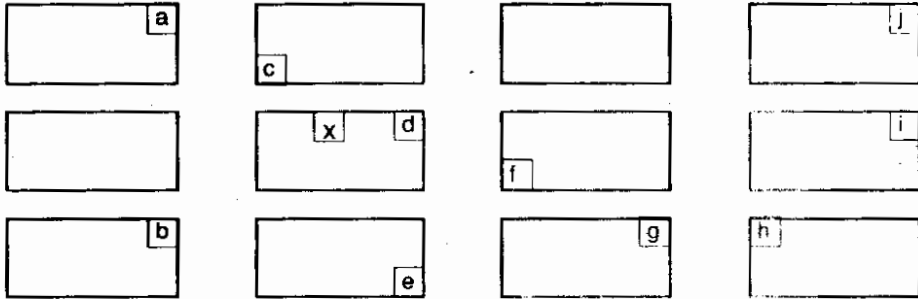
D. Where are you?

Your teacher will read out directions from Hamid's shop to one of the places on the map. You must listen carefully then answer the question. "Where are you?"

Lesson 3

Town Plan (2)

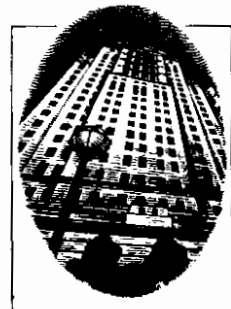
A. Copy the town plan below in your exercise books



1. Now write down the numbers 1 - 10 and write one letter against each number IN ANY ORDER YOU CHOOSE.
2. Work with a partner and give them directions to the letter you have as number 1 (~~eat~~).
3. Count how many times your partner finds the right way.
4. Try again with a different partner.

B. Sing "The tourist song".

1. Can you tell me how to get to the highest building in the town?



For I want to climb to the very top
And see for miles around.

CHORUS: Turn right turn left then go straight on take
the second turning on your right.

Turn right, turn left then go straight on
Until you come to the traffic lights.

2. Can you tell me how to get to
the place where the two Niles meet?
Then I'll take off my shoes
and take off my socks
and jump in with both feet.



3. Can you tell me how to get to
A shop where ice-cream's sold?
For the sun's so hot and my mouth's
So dry I must eat something cold



A. Here are the notes David wrote in his diary on his first three days in Sudan.

Read carefully and decide which day David liked best.

<p>MONDAY DECEMBER 19</p> <p>arrived - 3 a.m. exhausted - met Sulieman and dad Sulieman's house</p> <p>TUESDAY DECEMBER 20</p> <p>Slept - 9 a.m. bought postcards ate 'ful beans'. Walked to river watched sunset.</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 21</p> <p>went to camel market - got on camel - fell off tried donkey - great fun</p> <p>THURSDAY DECEMBER 22</p>
--	---

B. David is going to use his notes to write a letter to his sister, Fiona. Copy and complete the letter below.

.....
.....
.....

..... Fiona

Here I in Sudan! I on
Monday at, I was after the
..... journey. I Sulieman
and at the

The next I
until o'clock. Then I
postcards and beans for
They In the
we to and
..... the It was

Yesterday very
....., We of
..... camel and I
..... a camel then again.

After that I on
..... donkey. It was much

I hope you like this to a
donkey. Sulieman says it looks like me!

Love,
.....

C. Now write your own diary for last Friday. Write notes about 5 things that happened.

When you have finished, use your notes to write a letter to someone in another town in Sudan who also studies English!

Lesson 5

Who is the cleverest?

- A. David wants to learn about Sudan and its history and geography. He knows a lot about the country, but he wants to make sure he is correct.**

Read the conversation between David and Sulieman then complete with the correct QUESTION TAG.

David: Long ago, Omdurman was the capital of Sudan, wasn't it?

Sulieman: Yes, at the time of the Mahdi.

David: The Mahdi came from Abba Island, didn't he?

Sulieman: Yes, that's right.

David: His soldiers fought against the British, didn't, _____?

Sulieman: Yes and General Gordon was killed.

David: The Gezira is famous for cotton, _____?

Sulieman: Yes, and what about Al Gedaref?

David: Ah, they grow sorghum and sesame seeds there, _____?

Sulieman: Well done! Oh, what a clever boy you are. I'll buy you a pepsi.

David: You have enough money, _____?

Sulieman: Yes of course!

- B. Find out how clever your partner is - then buy him some sweets if he is cleverer than you! Make sure some of your questions are true and some are not.**

C. Substitute other towns, etc for those underlined, and complete the question tag. Which question is a trick?

1. They export cotton from Port Sudan, _____ ?
2. Merowe is famous for the pyramids, _____ ?
3. Khartoum has a large population, _____ ?
4. Ismail El Azhari came from El Obeid, _____ ?
5. The Mahdi's soldiers won the battle of Shikan, _____ ?
6. Louis Pasteur was a famous football player, _____ ?

D. Now write out six questions of your own.

E. Look back at the town plan on P. 80. Use it to complete this conversation:

Tourist: Excuse me, do you sell stamps?

Hamid: No, I'm sorry, but there's a _____ quite near here.
_____ out of the shop and _____, then
go _____ until you _____
to _____. Then _____ and
_____ until _____
_____ the _____. Then you'll see the
_____ on your _____

Tourist : Thanks.

Hamid : You're _____

F. Now make up conversations between Hamid and these tourists:

1. Tourist: Excuse me, where can I change my traveller's cheques?

Hamid: _____

2. Tourist: Can you help me? My car has just run out of petrol.

Hamid: _____

3. Tourist: Oh dear! Where's my bag? Someone's stolen my bag!

Hamid: _____

4. Tourist: I hear this area has delicious mangoes. Where can I get some?

Hamid: _____

5. Tourist: I've an interview with Radio Spine, but I can't find it.

Hamid: _____

A. Read the passage then answer this question.

Does everyone believe in the monster?

Inverness is a town in Scotland, the country where David lives. It is quite a large town near a very large lake. The Scottish word for a lake is "loch".

Loch Ness is famous because many people believe that a monster lives in the loch. It looks like a huge fish and can only be seen very early in the morning.

Some people have taken photographs of the monster, but usually there is not enough light for the photographs to be clear.

Some people think it is just a part of a tree or a boat or a large number of fish swimming together under the water.

The people, who believe in the monster say that thousands of years ago there were huge lakes in Scotland where large creatures could swim. Then some of the water disappeared and the creatures were trapped in the loch. They are still alive now because the loch is very deep and wide although some people say there is not enough food for the monster to eat.



What do you think? Do you believe in the Loch Ness Monster? Why? Why not?

B. Read the passage again then answer these questions.

1. Describe the monster.
2. Why do we not have a good photograph of the monster?
3. Some people see a monster on the loch. What do other people see?
4. Explain how the monster might have got into the lake.

C. Monster talk! The baby monster is sad! Find out why. Complete by putting one of the words below in the spaces.

homework - noise - sugar - books - time- salt - work.



There's too much _____ in my food and not enough _____ in my tea. My teacher gives me too much _____ and my father asks me to do too much _____ in the house.

There is not enough _____ to play with my friends.
There are not enough _____ for me to read and there is too much _____ here on the lake. I can't listen to any music.

D. Now say what makes you unhappy using "too much" and "not enough". Think about these different places

1. At school
- 2- At home
3. In the park
4. At the market
5. On television
6. In the city.
7. On the buses.

Example: There is too much dust in the market.

There are not enough cake shops.

- A. Read this passage; then write down two things which you did not know before about Merowe

Today the capital of Sudan is Khartoum, but over 2,000 years ago the town of Merowe was the capital of the area. Merowe is between Shendi and Atbara.



In the past kings and queens lived there. There was a royal palace and also a swimming pool. The kings were buried in the Pyramids, 5 kms. east of Merowe. Bracelets, earrings and other things made of gold were buried under the Pyramids.

The people of Merowe had their own way of writing which is very different from English or Arabic. They also made things from iron which they found and dug from under the ground.



- B. Read the passage again then answer these questions.

1. Where is Merowe?
 2. Where are the Pyramids?
 3. What was put into the Pyramids?
 4. What was put underneath the Pyramids?
 5. Could the people of Merowe read and write?
 6. What industry did they have?
-

-
-
7. If you went to visit Merowe what would you want to see first and why?
8. Can you name some ancient kings, you have heard about?

C. Ask and answer: Talk about holiday plans.

A: Would you like to visit Merowe?

B: Yes, I would/No, I wouldn't.

A: Why?/Why not?

B: Because _____

Substitute other places for Merowe e.g. Jebel Marra, Juba etc.

- D. Your friend is bored. Find out what he or she would like to do.**

Example: A: Would you like to go swimming?

B: No, I'm afraid of the water.

- E. Write about a place you would like to visit and say why. Write a paragraph of seven sentences.**

- A. Sulieman's grandfather lives in Karima and Sulieman and David are going to travel there to visit him.**

Read the first part of their journey and answer these questions:

1. Where did they have breakfast?
2. Did they get lost?

David and Sulieman got up very early to catch the bus to Atbara. They are going to visit Karima, and Sulieman's cousin Khalid is going with them. Khalid lives in Atbara.

They got on the bus at 5 a.m. and it left at 5:30 a.m. The bus went very fast along the Tarmac road past El Jaili and on to Wad Bannaga where they got off the bus and had breakfast. Sulieman ordered ful beans.

"There's not enough salt in my beans," he said and went off to find some. David went to wash his hands. When the boys came back, there was no food on their table. "Oh, when you left, the waiter took it away," said one of the passengers.

"Hurry up," said the driver. The bus leaves in two minutes. They got on the bus again and travelled towards Shendi. After that the tarmac road ended and the bus rolled through the desert. David thought the bus was like a boat! He thought the driver was very clever because there are no signposts in the desert, but the driver did not get lost.

David noticed the pyramids but there was not enough time to stop and visit them. They reached Atbara at 1 p.m. and then got off the bus. David's face was brown because of the dust!

B. Read the passage again and answer these questions.

1. Why was the bus able to go fast at first?
2. Why did David and Sulieman leave the table?
3. Why did David think the driver was good?
4. How long did the journey take?
5. Why did David look like Sulieman?

C. Pretend you are David. Write a letter to your sister telling her things about the journey.

A. Friday afternoon. Look at the pictures, then say what each person plans to do on Friday afternoon.

1. Ahmed



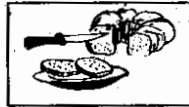
2. John



3. Mary



4. Omer



5. Leila



Example: Mary's going to make a cake.

B. Guessing game. Mime (act) an activity very quickly.

Your partner must guess what you're going to do.

C. Here is your diary for the week.

<p>Sunday:</p> <p>Monday:</p> <p>Tuesday:</p> <p>Wednesday:</p> <p>Thursday:</p> <p>Friday:</p> <p>Saturday:</p>

1. Copy it into your exercise book.
 2. You have 2 days which are free. Choose two days and write the word "free" in them.
 3. Write in what you plan to do on the other days
 4. Now work with a partner. Ask each other questions like this.
A: Would you like to visit Tutti on Sunday?
B: Yes, I'd love to. No, I'm sorry. I'm going to play volleyball then.
- D. Now use your diary to write about your plans.**

A. Read quickly and answer:

How many times did the bus stop?

The bus to Karima left Atbara at 6 a.m.

It was full of people and David was afraid the ferry from Atbara to El Fadlab would sink!

From Atbara to Karima there is no tarmac road only very sandy desert. David was glad he was sitting between two fat people and he did not roll around much! Sulieman said David looked like a sardine!

After 3 hours, the bus stopped and everyone got off. The driver had brought some special pancakes made of flour and crushed dates for the passengers to eat. David thought they were delicious. They got on the bus and set off again, but after one hour there was a thick sandstorm and the bus got stuck in the sand. A passenger got off the bus and put a piece of metal under the wheels. Some other people pushed the bus and it started again.

David could only see the faces of the people in front of him and nothing else. What a brave and clever driver!

They arrived in Karima about 9 p.m. The driver was very kind and took the boys to their grandfather's house. Grandfather was delighted to see them and asked David all about the journey.

B. Read the passage again and answer these questions.

1. Why was David like a sardine?
2. Make a list of all the good things the driver did.
3. How long did the journey take?
4. What do you think David liked best about the journey?
Why?

C. Your teacher will read you 20 sentences about the whole journey from Khartoum to Karima. Some of them are true and some are false. Write down 'T' if it is true and 'F' if it is false.

D. David is very tired after the long journeys.

He cannot remember exactly what happened on which journey! Sulieman helps him to remember. Complete David's questions and Sulieman's answers.

David: We left Atbara later than we left Khartoum, _____?

Sulieman: Yes, that's _____.

David: The journey to Karima was longer than the journey to

Atbara, _____?

Sulieman: Yes, much _____.

David: I ate fuf beans for breakfast at Wad Banaga, _____?

Sulieman: Yes but the waiter took away the _____!

David: There was a sand storm in the desert near Karima, _____?

Sulieman: Yes, but we didn't get _____, did we?

David: No!

E. Now make up more questions for David to ask Sulleman using the table below.

We		late				
The driver		break down		Atbara,	was?
The weather	wasn't/weren't	very good	on the way		were?
The bus	didn't	a good	going to	Karima,	did?
The passengers	hadn't	breakfast			had?
		pass Merowe				
		see the				
		Pyramids				

Example: The weather wasn't very good on the way to Karima, was it?

Answer: No, it wasn't (etc).

A. Rhoda is the secretary of the English society in her school. She has to write a lot of letters to many different people. They are not her close friends or family, so she must write FORMAL LETTERS to them.

Remember these seven points.

1. If you know the person's name, write Mr. / Mrs. / Miss.
2. If you don't know the name, but you know it's a woman write Dear Madam,_____.
3. If you don't know the name, but you know it's a man, write Dear Sir _____.
4. If you don't know the person's name and you're not sure it's a man or a woman, write Dear Sir or Madam_____.
5. If you begin with the person's name, end with: "Yours Sincerely,"
6. If you do not begin with the person's name end with "yours Faithfully" _____.
7. Remember to put the address of the person who will read the letter on the left side of the letter above "Dear sir,".

B. Now read these three letters and answer the questions:

In which letter does she _____.

-
- (a) know the person is a man but not his name?
(b) not know any of these things about the person?

Juba Girl's Secondary School
P.O. Box 93,
Juba,

November 11th, 1994.

Mr. M.M. Ukel,
Director Radio Juba,
P.O. Box 78,
Juba.

Dear Mr. Ukel,

Thank you for inviting our society to take part in "Good Morning Juba" last Tuesday. We enjoyed doing the programme and we hope our listeners enjoyed it too.

Thank you again for your invitation.

Yours Sincerely,

Rhoda J. Lado

Secretary, Juba Girl's Secondary
School English Society.

Juba Girl's Secondary School

P.O. Box 93.

Juba,

November 8th, 1994.

The Director,

Juba Children's Club,

P.O. Box 16,

Juba.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Our society has made several posters in English about road safety.
We would like to give them to your club for the children to enjoy.

Please let me know when I can bring them to you.

Yours Faithfully,

Rhoda J. Lado,

Secretary, Juba Girls Secondary
School,

English society.

Juba Girl's Secondary School,

P.O. Box 93,

Juba,

November 14th, 1994.

The Director,

Juba Vocational Training Centre,

P.O. Box 28,

Juba,

Dear Sir,

Our society would like to ask your permission to visit the Vocational Training Centre. We enjoyed your talk on the radio on Monday about the different activities of the Centre. We hope you will be able to arrange a visit for us before the end of this month.

Thank you for your help.

Rhoda J. Lado

Secretary, Juba Girls Secondary
School

English Society.

C. Read the letters again and say whether these sentences are true or false.

1. Mr. Ukel is the director of Juba Vocational Training Centre.
2. The society were on the Radio last Tuesday.
3. The English society visited the Training Centre last week.
4. The children's club will make posters.
5. "Good Morning Juba" is on a Thursday.
6. Rhoda liked speaking on the radio
7. The posters are about road safety.
8. On Monday there was a programme about the Training centre.

A. Famous places Quiz.

What are these places famous for?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. London | 6. Washington |
| 2. Edinburgh | 7. Karima |
| 3. Nairobi | 8. Japan |
| 4. Paris | 9. Spain |
| 5. Merowe | 10. South Africa |

Now make your own quiz by adding more towns, cities or countries.

B. Write a letter to a famous person in your town and invite him or her to come to visit your school. Tell them why you want them to come and what special things you will prepare for them to see or do

C. Punch Line. Try to find the endings for these jokes. Your teacher knows the answers!

1. What is black and white and red all over?
2. Why did the chicken cross the road?
3. A man was building a house the same size as his

neighbour's, so he asked his neighbour how many bricks he would need. His neighbour said 20,000. The man built the house but had 5,000 bricks left over. He said to his neighbour "You told me to buy 20,000 bricks and I had 5,000 left over." His neighbour replied ".....".

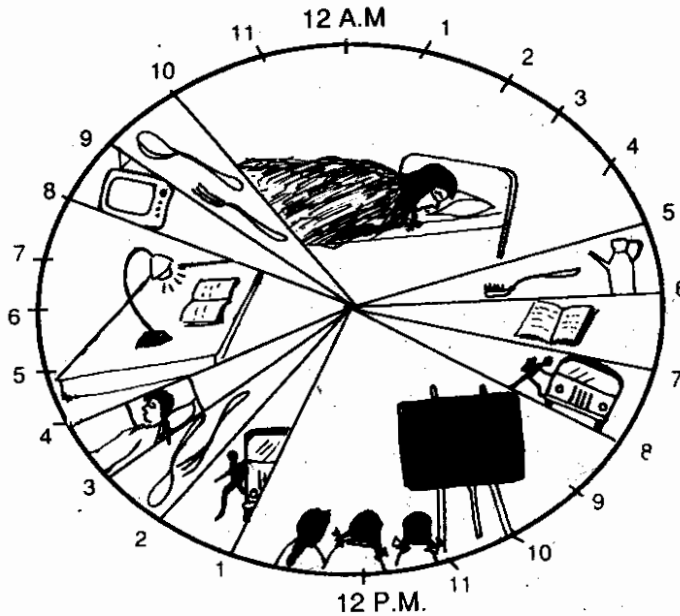
4. A man was working on a building site carrying bricks up and down a ladder. One of the bricks fell and cut off his ear. Everyone looked for the ear and finally someone found it and brought it to the man who said "This isn't my ear".

UNIT 4

Lesson 1

A Day in Salma's Life

A. Look at the following chart and study it with your neighbour.



Then answer the following questions:

1. What is a chart?
2. Whose chart is this?
3. What does the chart tell us?

B. Look at the chart then complete the story.

Salma wakes up at five o'clock. She says her prayers and gets ready for school. Then she _____ till seven o'clock.

Ten minutes later she _____ to school.

She stays at school from _____ to _____.

There she studies different _____

She returns home at about _____ Normally she

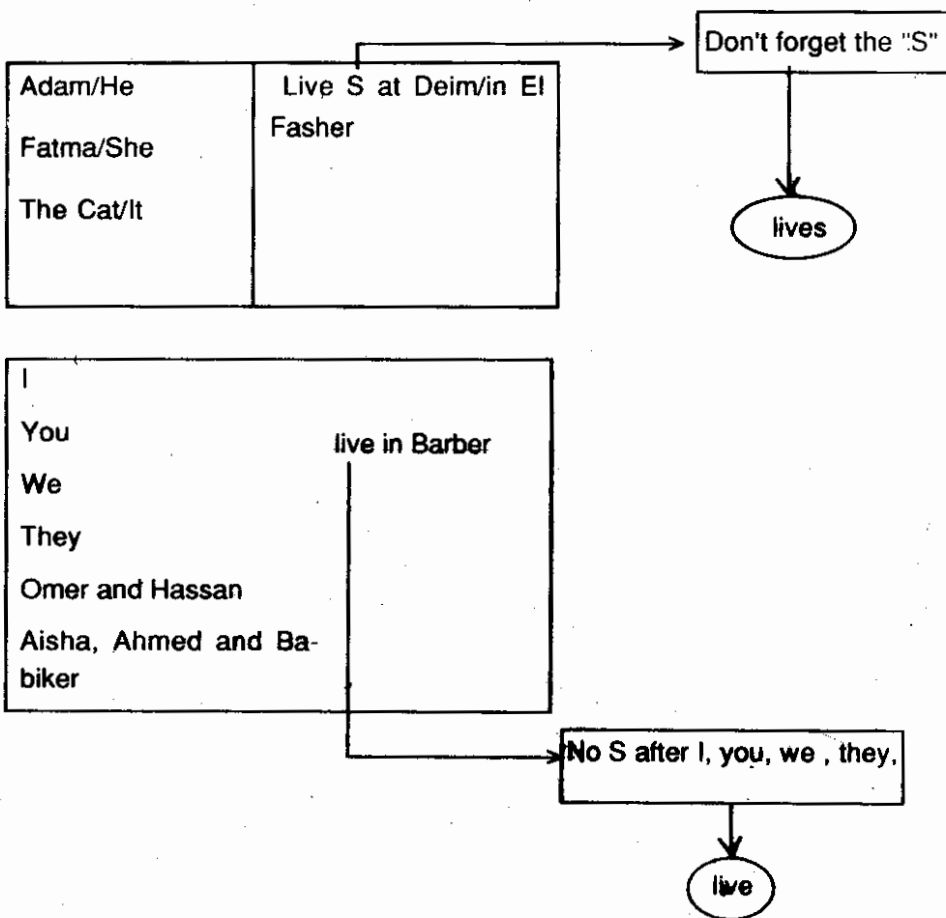
has _____ with the members of her family _____.

Then she has a rest and says her afternoon prayers. She then spends _____ studying her lessons and doing her homework. At _____ she joins her family to watch TV, and at _____ she listens to the news. Salma and her family usually _____ after the news. She _____ to bed at _____.

C. Now draw your own daily chart and compare it with your neighbour's.

D. Grammar Corner

Remember the following:

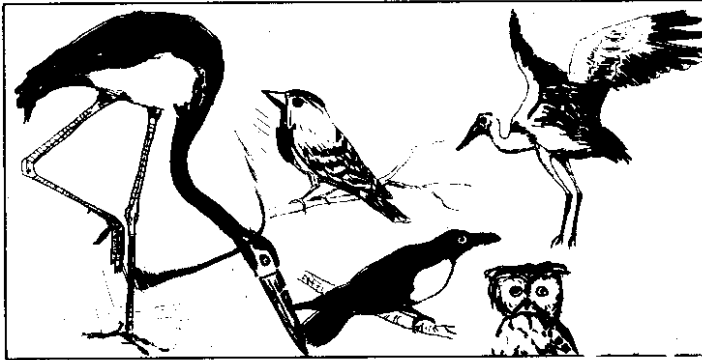


Lesson 2

Migration of Birds

A. Learn these birds' names.

Sparrow, Crow, owl, pigeon, dove, pheasant, nightingale, stork



B. Study the following map with your neighbour.



Map showing birds' migration

1. What do we learn from the map?
2. Which birds do you see during the summer season?
3. Which birds do you see during the winter season?
4. Are there many birds in autumn in your area? Why? Why not?

C. Read the following section by section in order to answer the question:

What is migration?

You must have noticed that birds in the Sudan come and go. When they fly from one place to another, we say that birds migrate. Their migration is studied by scientists all over the world

Why do birds migrate?

Many birds migrate so as to avoid the cold weather. In this way they are able to live in warmer countries all the year round. Moreover, migration helps them to have a continuous supply of food. In some areas in the North and South Poles the water is frozen and snow covers everything. Therefore, food becomes scarce and birds migrate.

How do birds migrate?

Scientists study the migration of birds. They have discovered that birds fly long distances, thousands of kilometers. When they migrate, they follow the same routes. They actually do this without training. In other words migrating birds follow these routes because they have a certain instinct. It has also been observed that birds migrate in flocks.

When do birds migrate?

Birds choose the right time for migration. They start their journey when the sky is clear and there is almost no wind. Birds usually prefer to travel at night. They use the stars and the moon to help them find their way. However, if the weather is not suitable for

migration, they land, rest and feed. Then they start their journey again when the weather conditions improve.

How do scientists cooperate with each other?

When a scientist in one country catches a migrating bird, he puts a metal ring on its leg. A scientist in another country finds the bird and the metal ring tells him where the bird has migrated from.

New inventions like radar and satellites help scientists as well as other interested people to study the migration of birds.

Birds are wonderful creatures, aren't they?

D. Read the whole text again to answer the following questions.

1. What kind of climate do birds like?
2. What does the word scarce in paragraph 2 mean?
3. Who trains birds to migrate?
4. What does the word instinct mean?
5. Can a bird migrate by itself?
6. Make a list of all the facts you have found amazing about birds.

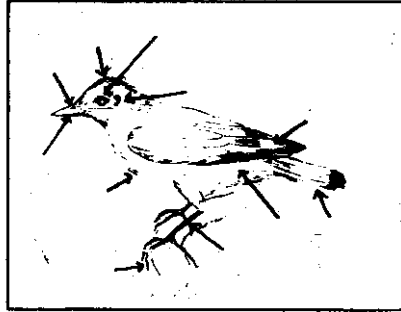
Lesson 3

More About Birds

A. Study the parts of the body of the bird.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Which parts are similar to the parts of the human body?
2. Which parts are different?
3. In your opinion what are the strongest parts of the bird's body?
4. In what ways is an aeroplane like a bird?



B.

Grammar Corner

Remember we say:

Birds fly at night.

When do birds fly?

Use do with I, you, we, they

A bird flies at night.

When does a bird fly?

use does with a bird, a man, a girl
it, he, she

- C. Write a paragraph about some of the birds' habits. You can make use of the following words.

lay eggs -	domestic -	some vegetable -	seeds -
straw -	nest -	wild -	migrate -
feed on -	bury -	make -	colourful -
fish -	chicken -	sand -	

LESSON 4 A good Secretary

A. Listen carefully to the following dialogue and answer the question:

Is the director kind?



Secretary : Good morning

Director : Good morning.

Secretary : When is the next committee meeting?

Director : Tomorrow.

Secretary : At what time?

Director : At six p.m.

Secretary : Do you want the consultant to be present as well?

Director : Yes. Thank you for reminding me to invite him.

Secretary : What shall we give the committee members? Anything special?

Director : Er No Er Only soft drinks, tea, coffee, and small pieces of cakes That's enough.

Secretary : How will the consultant get here?

Director : Don't worry. I'll bring him with me since he can't drive after dark.

Secretary : Is there anything, else you would like me to do?

Director : No thank you. That will be all for now.

B. Listen again carefully in order to find answers to the following questions.

1. When did the secretary see the director?
2. Who will be present in the meeting?
3. The committee meeting will be in the future. Is this true or false?
4. What does the consultant do?

C. Grammar Corner

A good secretary changes the words when she reports what has been said.

Examples:

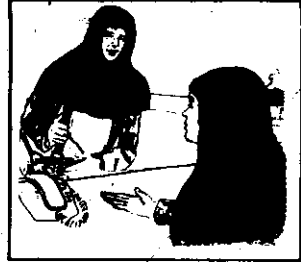
Present	Past
do	did
is	was
will be	would be
want	wanted
thank	thanked
shall	should
mention	mentioned
etc...	etc...

This	that
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the day before
now	then
here	there
.....

my	his, her
your	my, his, her
our	their
ours	theirs

D. Here the secretary is telling her friend what she did in the morning.

I asked the director when the next committee meeting was. He replied that it would be the following day. Then I enquired about the time, and the director said that it would be at six o'clock in the evening.

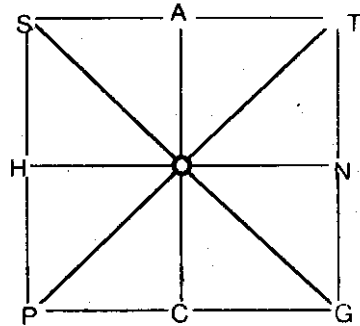


I checked whether he wanted the consultant to be present and thanked me for reminding him to invite the consultant. Then I asked him what we should give the committee members. He mentioned soft drinks, tea, coffee and small pieces of cake only

A. Make up words. You must follow the straight lines.

Examples:

SAT, SHOP, NOT



How many words have you formed?

How many words has your neighbour made up?

B. Make up your own puzzle in groups of two.

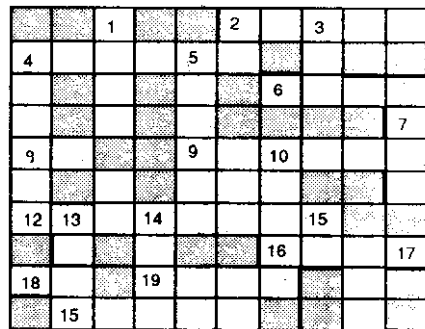
Be ready to exchange yours with other groups.

C. Do this crossword

Clues

Across

- 2. To fall inpieces (5)
- 4. A glass container (6)
- 6. I'm not hungry. I ... a lot for breakfast (3)
- 8. There are three ways to write it two, too and (2)
- 9. They catch crminals (6)
- 12. A very large animal (8)
- 16. The sun rises in the ... and sets in the west (4)
- 18. I'll come soon as possible (2)



19. Your age on your first birthday (3)

20. By yourself (4)

Down

1. Somewhere to wait for a bus.
(4)

2. Infinitive of "was" (2)

3. I'm so hungry. I could ... a
horse (3)

4. A fight between armies (6)

5. This is useful if you want to see at
night (4)

9. A fast plane (3)

10. This: _____ (4)

11. Please give it to (2)

13. Norway has oil
than Saudi Arabia
(4)

14. Somewhere to
swim (4)

15. At the end of a
dog (4)

17. If you stay in the
sun, you can get
one. (3)

- A. Peter is telling the story of his life. Read quickly to remember as many of the dates as you can.**

My name is Peter Wal Bol. I was born in Wau in 1924. When I was seven years old my father sent me to Wau Elementary School. It was the best in the area at that time. Then in 1935 I joined Wau Government Intermediate School. In 1939 my father was transferred to Malakal and there I entered Malakal Secondary School for Boys. I sat the Sudan School Certificate examination in 1943 and got excellent results. In July of the same year I entered the School of Medicine, Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum. From 1949 to 1956 I worked in different parts of the Sudan such as Omdurman, Juba, Kassala and Halfa. In 1956 I was sent to Scotland to specialise in eye surgery. I became an eye specialist in 1959 and came back to work in the Eye Hospital in Khartoum. In 1969 I became the senior consultant. In 1980 I retired.

B. Read again very carefully Peter's life story and fill in the following.

Name
Date of Birth _____
1931 _____
1935 _____
1939 _____
1943 _____
1949 - 56 _____
1956 _____
1959 _____
1969 _____
1980 _____

C. Study the following life stories with your neighbour.

Name : Zeinab Ali Hassan

Date of birth : 1961

Place of birth : Um Kadada, Western Sudan.

1968 : Um Kadada Elementry School

1972 : Um Kadada Intermediate School

1976 : El Fasher Secondary School

1980 : Faculty of Arts, Unversity of Khartoum

1984 : Bachelor of Arts, (Psychology and English)

1984 - 1994 : Social Worker.

Name : Haram Babiker Omer

Date of birth : 1958

Place of birth : Aroma, Eastern Sudan

1965 : Aroma Elementary School

1969 : Aroma Intermediate School

1973 : Kassala Secondary School

1977 : Faculty of Arts, Islamic University of Omduramn

1981 : Bachelor of Arts (Psychology and History)

1981 - 1984 : Teacher of History and English in Aroma
Secondary School

1984 - 1994 : Social Worker

Both Zeinab and Haram have now applied for the post of
personnel officer in a big company.

Who do you think should get the job?

Why?

**D. Write your own life story, then compare it with
your neighbour's lifetimes. How are they similar?
How are they different?**

E. Help your father to fill in this form at Khartoum Airport.

Name : _____

Date of Birth : _____

Place of Birth : _____

Passport Number : _____

Date of Issue : _____

Place of Issue : _____

Travelling to : _____

Reasons for Travel : _____

Signature :

Date :

F. Now fill in this special form about yourself.

Hobbies Club	
Name :	_____
Date of Birth :	_____
Place of Birth :	_____
Height :	_____
Languages Spoken :	_____
Favourite Sport :	_____
Favourite Subject :	_____
Favourite Author:	_____
Favourite Hobby :	_____

A. Read the following carefully to answer the question.

What is the writer talking about?

Fifty years ago people in the Sudan travelled on donkeys, cows, camels and other animals.

Today they travel by bus, lorry and plane. In the next century people will travel by spaceship. About one hundred years ago, the Sudanese did not have electricity, but today they have electricity and in the future they will generate much more electricity. A long time ago there were no schools but today there are different types of schools and after some time the computer will be used to help teachers teach as well as to help learners learn. In the past pigeons were used to carry letters from one place to another. Now people use the postal services and the telephone and soon they will use special telephones where you can see the person you are talking to. For millions of years people walked and ran on the earth, but now spacemen walk in space. What will they do in the twenty-first century? Can you guess? Our world is constantly changing, isn't it?

B. Read the Text again and answer the questions:

1. Give two ways in which life has changed?
2. What are the changes in a) transport (b) communication (c) travel?
3. What other changes are mentioned?
4. Do you like quick or slow changes? Why?
5. What will you be doing in thirty years' time?

C. Read and find out about Ibn El Nafees.

What did he discover?

1. Ibn El Nafees discovered how the blood circulates between the heart and lungs. He called the blood which comes from the heart to the lungs deoxygenated blood. When it reaches the lungs it receives oxygen and it is called oxygenated blood. Oxygenated blood goes to the heart and from the heart to the rest of the body.



D. Work with a partner and write down the names of other scientists you know then say what they discovered.

E. Grammar Corner

How to talk about the present, past and future.

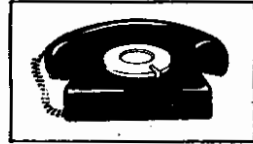
Examples.

Present	Past	Future
discover	dicovered	will/shall discover
call	called	will/shall call
reach	reached	will/shall reach
start	started	will/shall start
is	was	will/shall be
take	took	will/shall take
present	presented	will/shall present
perform	performed	will/shall perform
inlcude	included	will/shall include
.....

F. Write what your grandfather did, what you do now, and what your son will do in forty years' time.

LESSON 8 Phone In!

A. Listen carefully to the following telephone conversation in order to answer this question.



Why has Ahmed phoned in?



Ali : Hello, 56188

Ahmed : Hello. Could I speak to
Ali, Please?



Ali : Speaking.

Ahmed : Well, Ali, I'm glad you're in. I'm
phoning to tell you that our friend
Adam is in Omdurman now .. and

Ali : Oh, really! That's good news!er ...

Ahmed : Yes, Since Adam is here now, I thought of
getting together one afternoon. What about
having lunch at my place on Friday? ... er ...
and we can spend the afternoon together. I
hope you can make it

Ali : O.K. I'd love to.

Ahmed : That's great. See you then. Bye.

Ali : Bye.

-
-
- B. Listen carefully again, write down the phrases underlined and say what they mean.**

Example: You're in = at home.

- C. Listen to the following telephone conversation and answer these questions.**

1. Who is Ahmed talking to?
2. What has Ahmed left for Omer?

Hamid : 44217, Rocket Travel Agent's

Ahmed : Could I speak to Omer please?

Hamid : I'm afraid he's not in at the moment.
You can ring him up later er....

Ahmed : Could I leave a message for him, please?

Hamid : Certainly.

Ahmed (slowly) : Tell him that, Ahmed rang up to say
our friend Adam is now in Omdurman
..... er Please tell Omer to
join us for lunch next week at my
house. O.K.?

Hamid : O. K. By the way does Omer know where
your place is?

Ahmed : Yes, he does. Thank you. Goodbye.

Hamid : Goodbye.

- D. Listen to the above dialogue again and answer the following questions.**

1. Why is the travel agent's called "Rocket Travel Agent's"?
2. What does "ring up" mean?
3. Why does Ahmed give the message slowly?

-
-
4. Does Ahmed say he'll phone again to talk to Omer?

E. Making phone calls.

Situation 1:

Rushdy has got a brother who is arriving on Sudan Airways Flight Number 426 from Jeddah. He wants to know when the plane will arrive, so he dials:
8 - 0 - 8 - 1 - 6

Receptionist: 80816, Khartoum Airport Information desk. Can I help you?

Rushdy: Could you please tell me when Sudan Airways Flight Number 426 from Jeddah arrives?

Receptionist: At 8:00 P.M.

Rushdy: Thank you.

Situation 2:

There is a power cut in El Thoara.

Hamza phones the Emergency Services to report this.

Receptionist: 31313 Electricity Board Emergency Services.

Hamza: There's been a power cut in El Thoara since two o'clock this morning ...er ...

Receptionist: Sorry for the inconvenience. Unfortunately, there is a mechanical fault. As soon as it is repaired, we'll reconnect the electricity

Hamza: I see. I hope you can fix it soon. Goodbye.

Receptionist: I hope so.

F. State whether the following statements on the phone calls are true or false:

1. Rushdi's brother is arriving on British Air Ways.
2. The plane from Jeddah arrives in the early morning.
3. Hamza is phoning the telephone district officer?
4. The electricity will not be reconnected for seven days.
5. The electricity receptionist talked to Hamza.

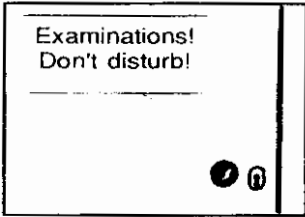
G. Now in pairs make the following phone calls.:

1. A call to your friend inviting him/her to your sister's wedding.
2. A call to your headmaster/headmistress asking him/her about the new timetable.
3. A call to your father at work asking him to bring a few things for the house.

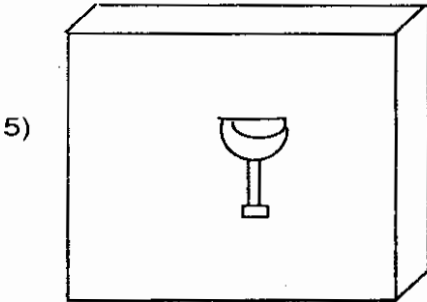
A. Read the following signs and remember them.



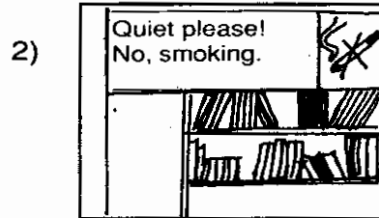
Keep off!
Don't walk on the grass.



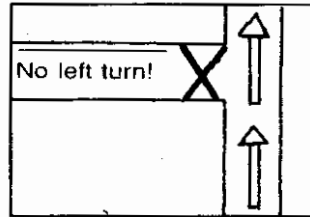
Examinations!
Don't disturb!



Handle with care!



Quiet please!
No, smoking.

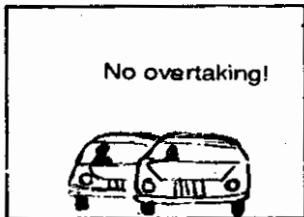


No left turn!



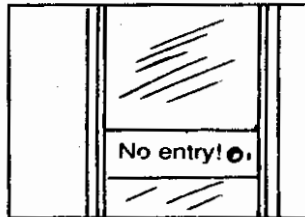
Don't use the horn!

7)



No overtaking!

8)



No entry!

B. Now match these sentences to tell you what we are told to do and what we are told not to do

1. We are told not to walk.....	a left
2. We are told to keep quiet and not.....	b examination is in progress
3. We are told to handle with care.....	c on a narrow road
4. We are told not to interrupt because.....	d on the grass
5. We are told not to use the horn when we.....	e to smoke
6. We are told not to turn.....	f this road is closed
7. We are told not to overtake another car.....	g so as not to break glasses
8. We are told not to enter because.....	h drive past the hospital

C. Work in pairs and talk about the things good pupil must and mustn't do.

We	must	come on time / waste our time. do our homework regularly. / make our parents angry. be kind to the poor. / keep our school clean.
	mustn't	be cruel to animal / Swim in dangerous areas help each other / drive very fast/respect the police

D. What do you think are the five most important instructions.

Write them down.

E. Go back to Activity A above. Use must or mustn't and do the necessary changes.

Example : 1. Don't walk on the grass.

You mustn't walk on the grass.

2. Please keep quiet . No smoking. You must keep quiet and you mustn't smoke.

Grammar Corner

Must and mustn't

or must not are used to refer

to the present or future time

Iman must look after the child now.

You must finish the work tomorrow/next week/ ... /

However, the past of must is had to.

Example: Iman must look after the child now.

Iman had to look after the child yesterday

You must go to the doctor next week

You had to go to the doctor last week

Copy the following sentences in your exercise book and fill in the blank spaces with :

must mustn't, don't , had to

1. _____ touch this medicine. It
_____ be kept away from children.

-
-
2. Osman _____ travel to Kosti two days ago because his mother was ill.
 3. You _____ leave the door open. The room will be dusty.
 4. Father : I've told you many times not to come late. You _____ do what I say.
Son : Yes, father _____ be angry. I will do what you say.
 5. El Sir _____ work hard during the next year in order to finish his studies in psychology.
 - 6 _____ turn right. The road is blocked. You _____ go back about one hundred metres. These people _____ block the road again and this causes us a lot of trouble!

A. Read Alam's letter to his father, Osman who is now in Atbara. Then answer the questions below.

11, Square 5,

El Zuhour,

Khartoum,

8 November 1994.

Dear father,

We all hope you're well and enjoying yourself. I'm glad to tell you that I have paid the water bill. As usual, it is difficult to find your friend Kamal. However, I have left him the message you told me about.

Mother is doing well. She has now bought a new set of chairs and a table. My uncle Ismail has arrived from Bara and he is staying with us.

We look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours

Alam.

B. Read Alam's letter again to answer the following questions.

1. What's Alam's house number?
2. When did he write his letter?
3. What did Alam and his mother spend money on?
4. What has he given his father's friend, Kamal?
5. Where does Adam's uncle usually live?
6. Where is he now?

C. Grammar Corner

We say: Joseph He Sayed	has written	part of SPINE 4
----------------------------------	-------------	-----------------

I You We Sayed and Siddig They	have written	part of SPINE 4
--	--------------	-----------------

Strong form	Weak Form
has	_____ 's
have	_____ 've.

D. Copy the following table in your Verb Diary and complete it as shown.

Present	Past	Past participle
open	opened	opened
go	went	gone
break		
travel		
eat		
jump		
draw		
buy		
sell		
cut		
put		
bite		
write		

E. Look at the pictures carefully and say what has happened in each picture. Do you think the people are happy or sad?

1.



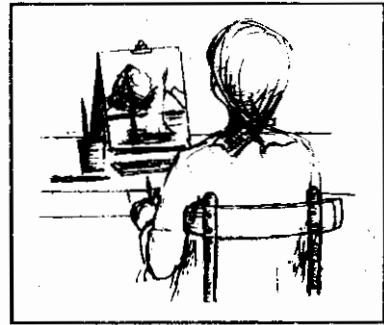
2.



3.



4.



F. Divide the class into groups in order to do the following tasks.

Group 1. Draw some Sudanese vegetables.

Group 2. Draw some Sudanese fruits.

Group 3. Draw some pieces of furniture.

Group 4. Draw some animals.

Group 5. Draw some things you can see in the village.

Group 6. Draw things you see in the city.

Each group member describes what he or she has done.
You can use the weak forms ' _____ 've' and ' _____ 's'

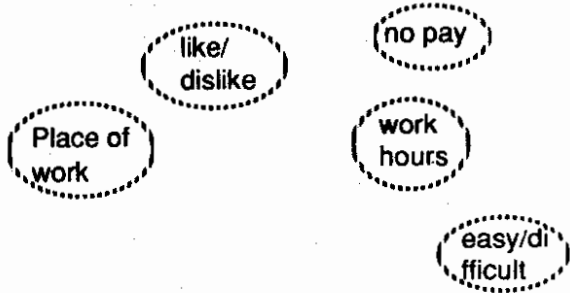
A. A good writer ...

Example "My Job"

a. understands the title

Would you write about your father's job? Would you mention Friday's?

b. thinks about the subject



c. Writes the important points

Like/dislike - easy/difficult /place of work/pupil/no pay etc.

d. puts the notes in order

- 1- pupil
- 2- study in school
- 3- El Rank Basic Level School
- 4- work for 7 hours
- 5- difficult
- 6- no pay
- 7- like it

e. joins the ideas together

(BE CAREFUL! A pupil has written this: There are mistakes in it).

I am a pupil. I study at a skool which is called El Rank Basic Level Skool. We study at skool from Seven in the morning to two o'clock in the afternoon.



It is dificult because we must work hardly and we have to pay. However, I like being a pupil because I meeting different pupils and we have fun together.

skool -----> school

sefen -----> seven

tow -----> two

dificult -----> difficult

hardly -----> hard

meeting -----> meet

- g. Writes the final version neatly with the right punctuation

I am a pupil. I study at a school which is called El Rank Basic level School. We study at school from seven in the morning to two o'clock in the afternoon. It is is difficult because we must work hard and we have no pay. However, I like being a pupi because I meeting different pupils and we have fun together.

- h. Checks the work carefully **AGAIN** to see if there are any more mistakes.

What new mistake has the writer made in 'g' above?? write out the correct sentence.....

- B. Now follow the same steps to write about "My holiday".**

A. Listen to each of the following speakers and fill in the table

Name	Hobby	Things needed	Time of doing the activity
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

1. Hello! My name is Atif. I live near the River Nile in Omdurman. My hobby is catching fish. I usually catch fish in the afternoons and evenings. To catch fish I need a fishing rod, a net, a fishing line and a fish hook.



My son, Mohamed likes to go fishing too. Come and have some fish with me!

2. My name is Yousif. I live in Abu Hamad which is in the Northern State. There are nice farms there. My hobby is collecting stamps from all over the world. Friends,



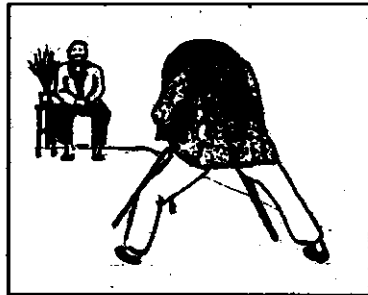
relatives and penfriends, especially those who live in Khartoum and abroad send me stamps. I've collected stamps since I was eleven. From time to time I sit in the evening examining my collection of stamps and adding new ones. I also write a short history of each stamp: when it came into circulation, what it looks like, the occasion on which it was produced, etc.



3. My name is Raja.

Now I live in Medani but I was born in Kassala. My hobby is painting. I've got different kinds of paints to use: water - colours oils and

coloured pencils etc. I can draw on different kinds of paper and canvas. I can even draw on walls! I try to collect photograph of famous painters. There are no definite times when I paint. However I find the afternoons good for me. These days I get worried because the price of paint is high and I get very few materials for my money.



4. I'm Peter Lewis. I live and work in Cambridge. As you know Cambridge has a famous university. The town has also got beautiful country side. My hobby is photography. I take photographs at different times. When I go on holiday I take photographs all the time. I've got a very good camera. I prefer colour films which I take to be developed in one of the big shops. I keep the photographs I take in albums and write important information below each picture.
5. My name is Abakar. I'm a student at the University of Zalingi. I'm fortunate because my parents live in

Zalingi. They've lived there since 1966. My favourite hobby is pottery. Being a student, I work on my pottery in the afternoons when I am free. I also spend most of the weekends on it. Luckily, there's good quality earth :



near my house and my uncle who is rich and generous bought me a potter's wheel which I have become good at using. My hobby is not only enjoyable but also generates income which my family badly needs.

B. Now write a short paragraph about your hobby following the models given above. Remember how to be a good writer. Refer to Lesson 11.

C. In groups of four read out your paragraph.

Complete a table like the one in activity A.

Have you enjoyed this activity? Why?

- A. You are teaching your friend to do some of these things.
What advice would you give?**

Example: Make an omlette. You mustn't use oil which is too hot.

You must beat the eggs really well.

1. Make an omlette
2. Ride a bike
3. Make a dress
4. Paint the door
5. Plant a tree

- B. Work in Pairs and talk about funny, unusual, or difficult things you or your friends have seen.**

Example: I've climbed Jebel Marra.

My brother has killed a snake.

- C. Make a wall magazine. Choose a TOPIC e.g. Sport; Holidays; Children and write articles, dialogues and interviews. Find pictures to go along with the stories.**

Unit 5

Lesson 1 The Family Farm.

A. Read the story section by section and answer the questions.

What is a mixed farm?

There are many farmers around Renk. Some of them grow only dura on their farms. Others grow different types of crops and keep animals and chickens on the same farm. These kinds of farms are called mixed farms.

Deng Kak has a mixed farm a few miles away from Renk. He has one thousand feddans of land and he grows dura, sesame and many other crops. Deng has thirty cows and fifty goats. His wife Acol has a big poultry farm too. She keeps five hundred chickens on the poultry farm.



How many children are at school?

Deng has five children, three boys and two girls. One of the girls

is married. Two of the boys and one girl are still at school; but Kak the elder son helps his father on the farm. He finished his secondary school four years ago and he is now 25 years old.

Sometimes the young children help their parents on the farm, but often they have homework to do.

What does Acol do with the milk?

There are a lot of cows which produce a lot of milk. Much of the milk is sold in the market everyday by Acol. The hens produce many eggs too, and Acol also sells them in the market. She leaves some milk and a few eggs in the house for the family. Sometimes Acol makes butter and cheese from the milk.

What crops does he grow?

Deng Kak gets a lot of money from his mixed farm. When the rains are good, he gets a big harvest of dura and sesame. Deng puts most of the money in the bank. He uses part of his income for buying the basic things like sugar, tea, meat, clothes and soap. Sometimes he pays a lot of money to look after his animals and chickens. Kak says that they are all very happy because they have

plenty of food to eat and enough money to buy what they need.
All of Deng's children like farming very much.

B. Read the passage again and answer these questions.

1. Make a list of all animals on Deng's farm.
2. Make a list of all the things that each of these people does:
Acol, Deng and Kak.
3. Who helps his father on the farm every day?
4. Why doesn't Acol sell all the milk and eggs?
5. Why is the family happy?
6. If you had a farm what would you like to grow on it and
what animals would you like to keep? Give reasons.

**C. Write about Deng's farm. Follow the example on Deng's
farm,**

On Deng's farm dura is grown.

1. Chickens	keep
2. Sesame	produce
3. Milk and eggs	sell
4. Butter and Cheese	make

5. Sugar	buy from the market
6. A lot of money	save

D. On Deng's farm, Acol is responsible for looking after the chickens, and Deng is responsible for buying things for the family.

In your family who is responsible for cooking, looking after the children, buying bread, cleaning the house, taking children to school, etc.?

E. Write about people in your town.

Example: A policeman is responsible for,

A policeman is responsible for catching thieves.

Teacher, doctor, bus driver, baker, etc

A. Read this advertisement:

What is SCL?

LEARN ENGLISH FROM EXPERTS
LEARN TO SPEAK, READ AND WRITE
IN SIX MONTHS
COME TO SPINE CENTRE
FOR LANGUAGES!

IMPROVE:

- the way you speak.
- the way you read,
- the way you write English.

COURSES OFFERED:

- General English
 - * beginners
 - * intermediate
 - * advanced.
- English for Specific Purposes (ESP)

- Contact the Director,

P. O. Box 2230

Tel. 611298

Nile Street

Khartoum

DON'T WAIT

DON'T HESITATE

COME TO SPINE NOW!

B. Read the advertisement again and answer the questions.

1. Where can you find Spine Centre?
2. How many different courses are offered?
3. How long will it take a spine student to speak English well?
4. If you didn't know English at all, which course would you take?
5. If you were a nurse, what course would you take?

C. One of the teachers at Spine Centre gives advice to his students. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ on time.
2. _____ your home work.
3. _____ the centre clean
4. _____ your English everyday.
5. _____ neatly.
6. Don't smoke cigarets in the classroom.
7. Don't dash your neighbour's work.
8. Don't hesitate to ask.

D. Now write more good advice. Think of at least 5 things.

E. Read this and complete the doctor's advice. Mr. Adam Musa often feels ill. It is his own fault, because he has a lot of bad habits. Last week Adam went to the doctor's, who gave him some serious advice.

Use: Would _____ or would't _____

Example: you smoke too much.

If I were you, I wouldn't smoke at all.

1. You are too fat.
2. You have a bad cough
3. You take very little exercise.
4. You eat too many sweets.
5. Your eyesight is poor.
6. Your hair is getting grey..

Lesson 3

The Lion, The Hyena and the Fox

A. Read this story section by section and answer the questions.

How did the animals plan to get their food?

The lion, the Hyena and the Fox were neighbours. Each of them was living with his children near a big forest where they hunted for food.

One day the lion said to the Hyena and the Fox, "Let's go tomorrow morning to hunt. It's better for the three of us to hunt together, instead of each of us hunting alone."

But the Fox said to the lion: "Tell me, what shall we do with the animals that we kill?"

"We shall collect all of them and put them in one place. In the evening we shall divide them up equally so that each one of us takes his share of meat to his house," said the Lion.

Why was the Lion happy?

Early next morning, the three friends went to hunt as they had agreed. First they killed a big buffalo and left it near the river. At midday, they killed a buck and put it beside the buffalo. Finally they killed a fat gazelle. The three friends sat down to rest near the river before they divided up the animals.

After their rest, the lion asked the hyena to divide up the three animals. The hyena agreed and said, "Give the buffalo to the lion, I will take the buck and the fox will take the fat gazelle".

The Lion became very angry and he hit the hyena very hard on the head and said:

"I don't agree with that!"

The lion ordered the fox to divide up the meat for the three of them.

The fox said to the lion, "The solution is very clear. Take the buffalo for your supper tonight, take the gazelle for your breakfast tomorrow morning, and take the buck for your lunch. The hyena and myself will get our share next time." The lion became very happy and smiled and said,

"My dear friend, how did you become so wise?"

"I learn from experience," the fox replied.

How do you think the story will end?

The lion sat beside the river eating the meat and the fox and the Hyena returned home hungry.

B. Read the story again and answer these questions.

1. Which animals wanted to hunt together?
2. Where did they keep the animals they killed?

-
-
3. Write down the name of the biggest animal?
 4. Why do you think the lion was angry with the hyena?
 5. Do you think the fox was afraid of the lion?
Why? Why not?

D. Discuss the animals in the forest. Ask these questions, then give your own opinion.

Example : Which animal is the _____ ? (big)

(a) Which animal is the biggest?

(b) I think the elephant is the biggest.

1. Which animal runs the _____ ? (fast).
2. Which animal is the _____ ? (dangerous)
3. Which animal is the _____ at hunting?
(good).
4. Which animal looks the _____ ? (ugly)

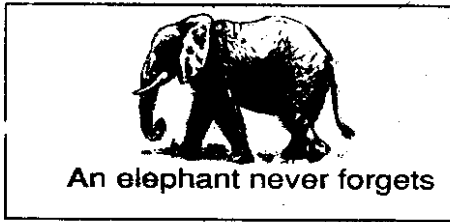
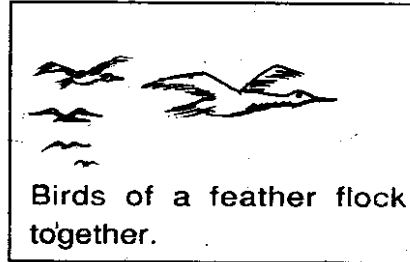
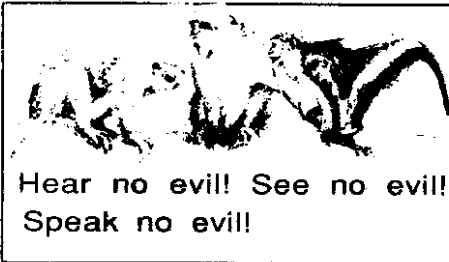
Example : Is a tiger _____ a giraffe? (tall)

Is a tiger taller than a giraffe?

No, a giraffe is taller than a tiger.

5. Does a gazelle run _____ a monkey?
(fast)
6. Is an elephant _____ a buffalo? (fat)

-
-
7. Is a monkey _____ a fox? (wise).
8. Is a giraffe _____ than a gazelle?
(beautiful)
- E. Which animal in the forest would you like to be and why? Write a paragraph of seven sentences.
- F. Animals sayings and rhymes. What do you think they mean?



A. Read this passage carefully and complete the table.

Name	Household chores	Hobbies
1. Nawal		
2. Mariam		
3. Ali		
4. Musa		

My name is Nawal. I want to tell you what each person does in our house. Of course I have one sister and two brothers. My father and mother have taught us the habit of doing things in our house by ourselves. We do not have servants, so each one of us knows exactly what he or she should do everyday.

I always help my mother with the cooking and also I do



the washing up after meals. Generally, my mother wants the utensils in the kitchen to look clean and put in their proper places. I like reading and doing my homework after making the kitchen tidy. Watching

T.V. is not my hobby, although I sometimes watch special programmes.



My sister Mariam likes cleaning the house. She does this every morning before going to school. Mariam likes reading but does not like watching T.V. She also enjoys mending clothes and sewing during her leisure time.

My elder brother, Ali, likes reading. He helps our father in gardening and in doing small repair jobs around our house. He doesn't like watching TV and he does not like playing games, as well.



My younger brother Musa is the opposite of Ali. He is very lazy and likes sleeping during his free time. He likes playing and doesn't like reading.



We all do our washing on Thursday evenings. The boys iron the clothes on Friday

B. Read these sentences and write whether they are right or wrong in your exercise book.

1. Mariam doesn't like cleaning the house
2. Nawal watches TV sometimes.
3. The boys do the washing and ironing on Thursdays.
4. Ali and Musa behave in the same way.
5. Musa likes to sleep.
6. Generally, boys and girls like cooking.

C. In your house, who does these things? Copy the table in your exercise book and fill it in.

Household chores	man	woman	boys	girls	servant
1. Shopping					
2. Washing - up					
3. Cooking					
4. Preparing, the beds					
5. Cleaning					
6. Ironing					
7. Taking away the rubbish					
8. Deciding what to do					

D. Fill in the missing word in each sentence.

Example: He is _____ his shoes with a
shoe-brush (brush)

He is brushing his shoes with a shoe-brush.

1. The children like _____ milk with sugar.
(drink)
2. The boys don't like _____ with soap. (wash)
3. Men enjoy _____ the walls with white-wash.
(paint)
4. Girls dislike _____ the clothes more than washing.
(iron)
5. Mothers prefer _____ the house to watching
T.V. (clean)
6. He hates _____ T.V. during his leisure time.
(watch)

E. Nawal is asking Ali to do some house work. Ali is happy to do some of the things, but not all. Copy the dialogue in your exercise book and complete it.

1.



Nawal: Would you mind _____ these clothes?
(iron)

Ali: But I _____ (don't like).

2.



Nawal: Would you mind _____ this table?
(paint)

Ali: yes, I _____ very much (like).

3.



Nawal: Would you mind _____ the room?
(sweep)

Ali: But I _____ (don't like).

4.



Nawal: _____ the car? (wash)

Ali: Not at all, I _____ (quite like)

5.



Nawal: Would you mind _____ the cow?
(feed)

Ali: But I _____ (don't like)

A. Read this passage carefully and answer the questions.

Which are the coldest months in the Northern States?

December, January and February are the coldest months in the northern states. Occasionally the temperature drops to as low as 10° Centigrade(C) or even less. However, it's always wonderfully clear, bright and sunny at this time of the year. Sometimes it becomes misty in the morning and the mist disappears during the day. The air is often dry in spite of the cold northern winds, but it never snows in the Sudan.

When is the temperature very hot?

In April, May and June, the weather becomes extremely hot. During these months, the temperature rarely drops to less than 35° C. There are usually strong winds full of dust at this time of the year. Sand-storms are also common during these months. Planes are often not able to land or take off in Atbara, Marowe and Dongoloa, especially in the afternoons. Also car drivers are often not able to drive

their cars because they can not see the roads.

When does it rain in the Northern State?

The weather improves during the months of July, August and September. This is because the cold breeze blowing from the south makes the air cooler. It occasionally rains in some parts of the northern states. During the rainy season, the river Nile becomes full and bursts its banks. Sometimes people are not able to leave their houses because of the floods. There are times when it never rains.

B. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Which are the coldest months in the Northern States?
2. What is the lowest temperature in the area?
3. When do strong winds blow?
4. Why are drivers not able sometimes to drive their cars?
5. In which month is the river Nile extremely full?

C. Read and discuss the chart showing the weather changes in the Northern State, and fill in the blanks.

Months	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
Sun									
Heat									
Dust									
Mist									
cold									
rain									
snow									

Sometimes	always	occasionally	never	rarely	usually	often
-----------	--------	--------------	-------	--------	---------	-------

1. The Sun _____ shines. It never snows.
2. It is _____ hot. It is rarely cold.
3. It is _____ dusty. It is occasionally clear.
4. It is _____ misty. And it is sometimes clear.
5. It is _____ cold. It is often hot.

6. It _____ rains. It is usually dry.

7. It never _____. It always shines.

D. Fill in the chart to show weather conditions in your area.

a)

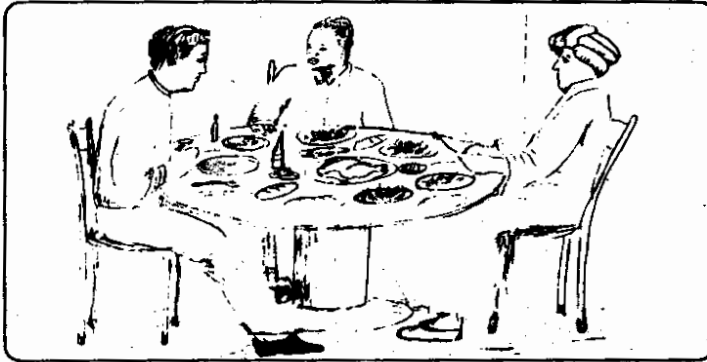
Months	Temperature	Rain	Wind	Problems
Dec. to				
Feb.				
Apr. to				
Jun.				

b. Which time of the year do you like best? Say why?

Write your answer in about seven sentences.

A. Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Find one thing about Christmas which is the same in Britain and Sudan.



Micheal Jonhson is a teacher in Malakal Secodary School and he is British. He was invited by Mr. Natale Ogilo, the headmaster, for Christmas dinner. They ate the Sudanese local foods, and after the meal the two friends discussed how Christmas is celebrated in the Sudan and in Britain. Here are some of the points which they discussed.

Natale: I am sure Mr. Johnson you have seen how we have prepared for the Christmas celebrations

today. Can you tell me what you do in Britain?

Micheal: In Britain, some people start preparing special pudding as early as September. Many housewives make cakes at home, others buy ready-made cakes from the shops. Streets are decorated by the beginning of December and the shops display Christmas presents. Christmas cards are sent to relatives and friends ten days before Christmas day and that is the time when Christmas trees are put in the gardens and in the house.

Natal: As you have seen here in Malakal, people started making clothes for themselves and their children as early as October. This is because we do not have many ready-made clothes in the shops. The streets are not decorated except the church compounds. We do not have Christmas trees, but we use the wood cross like the one you see on the wall instead. Women make their cakes in the houses and no

one buys in the shops. We also send Christmas cards to relatives and friends one month before Christmas.

Michael: I enjoyed your Christmas food very much, I ate chicken and a lot of meat but I have not seen the Christmas turkey. Don't you eat turkey here?

Natal: No, only, some people in other places like Khartoum know about Turkey. We have nothing here.

Michael: In Britain some people go for special church service at midnight, and most of them go for the Christmas service by day. Is this the same here?

Natal: Yes, we do the same here, except that the youth go to the church while marching and singing.

Michael: What do you do after Christmas dinner?
In Britain the evenings are spent playing

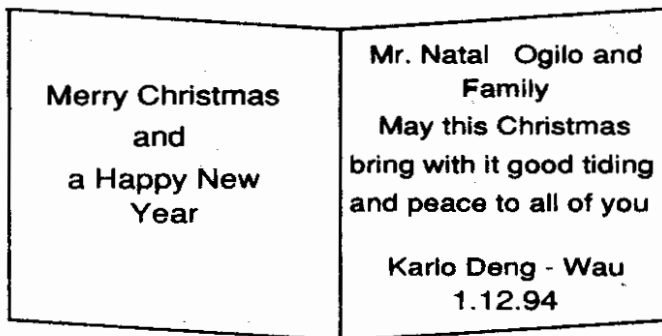
games, singing and watching T.V.

Natal: We do not watch the T.V. but there will be singing and playing in the evening, especially the children. Now we shall go to watch our traditional dances in the public squares. The dance will continue until late in the night.

Michael: Thank you very much.

Natal : Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you.

- B. Read this Christmas card which was sent to Mr. Natal Ogilo and make the same one to one of your relatives.**



C. Complete the sentences with the verb given in the brackets.

Example: A special pudding _____ (prepare)

A special pudding will be prepared.

1. By December, streets _____ (decorate)
2. At dinner a Turkey _____ (eat)
3. While children are asleep, gifts _____ (distribute)
4. Christmas Carols _____ (sing)
5. Cards for friends and relatives _____ (send)

Lesson 7

Ramadan.

A. Read these points carefully and see the difference between the life of a Muslim during Ramadan and a normal day.

What do Muslims do in Ramadan, and what do they do in other days?

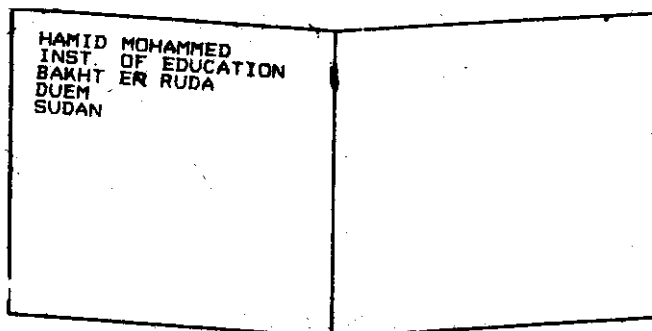
A Muslim's daily life in Ramadan	A Muslim's normal life.
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Adult Muslims fast during daylight hours. They take their meals by night.2. They do extra prayers besides the five times normal prayers per day.3. Most people give more time to reciting and studying the Holy Quran4. People willingly put up with the hardships of hunger and thirst during daylight.5. When Ramadan comes to an end, they celebrate Eid Al Fitr.	<p>People take three meals a day.</p> <p>They eat very little during the nights.</p> <p>People don't usually recite the Quran as much as they do in Ramadan.</p> <p>They eat freely and usually drink as much as possible especially during the hot weather.</p>

A Muslim's daily life in Ramadan	A Muslim's normal life.
<p>6. On the Eid day, people wear new clothes.</p> <p>7. Children are given gifts such as sweets, toys and cakes. Those who can afford do offer some alms to the poor people.</p>	<p>People celebrate other religious occasions like the Kurban Bairam and the national celebrations.</p> <p>People wear their normal clothes although they can buy new ones.</p> <p>Sudanese don't usually give sweets to the guests. People give alms to the poor especially on the streets.</p>

B.. Make as many questions as possible from the table below.

Do Muslims	pray eat recite Quran drink sleep work play games	during Ramadan, or during other months?
------------	---	---

C. Here is a greeting card sent to Tariq Ahmed on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr. Read it and design some more cards to send to a friend in Saudi Arabia, or to an elder brother who has just married.



Lesson 8

Newspaper Report.

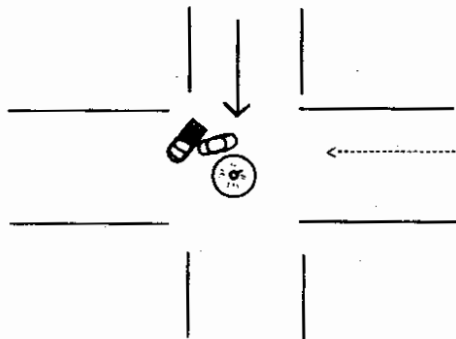
- A. Read this newspaper report which Ali wrote about a car accident, and answer the questions.

Where did the accident take place?

Ali is a newspaper reporter. He was present on the scene where the accident took place in one of the streets in Khartoum the day before. This was the report that he wrote.

How many cars were involved?

A big lorry and a saloon car were involved in a serious accident yesterday morning at the stop in the Gamhuria street in Khartoum. The police confirmed that the lorry driver was wrong because he continued to drive while the traffic lights were on the red. A saloon car was coming at speed from the direction of the Blue Nile bridge. The driver saw the green lights and thought that the lorry was going to stop. But he saw the lorry before him when it was too late for him to brake. He hit his car against the lorry right in the middle. The lorry swerved and rolled from the round-about and overturned at the road side.



How many people were injured?

The small car was smashed and its driver seriously injured. Two pedestrians who were walking along the road were slightly wounded, while the lorry driver was not hurt. He wanted to run, but he was caught by the traffic police who was there. He was taken to the nearest police station for questioning. The wounded were rushed to Khartoum hospital in an ambulance that was called by the police.

B. Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- a. Why didn't the saloon car stop?
- b. Why do you think the lorry driver was wrong?
- c. How many people were injured and where were they taken?
- d. What will the police do with the lorry driver?
- e. Why are traffic lights put in the round about?

C. Report to the class an accident which you saw in one of the roads in your town.

D. Put the right word in each of the blank spaces and change the sentence like the one shown in the example.

Example: A person who drives is a

A driver is a person who drives.

1. A person who is riding a car is a _____
2. A person who reports in a newspaper is a _____
3. A person who arrests wrong-doers is a _____
4. A person who walks along the road is a _____
5. A person who treats sick people is a _____
6. A person who teaches the pupils is a _____

E. Match the pictures with the words.

1. A bicycle



2. A bus



3. An ambulance



4. A motorbike



5. A tractor



Lesson 9 Looking After yourself.

A. Read these two short dialogue and answer the questions.

i) How often do you have your hair cut?

Osman: I like to take care of my hair. I go to my barber to have it cut once every two months.

Omer: Once every two months? My barber cuts my hair once every month. He also shaves my beard once a week.

Osman: Once a week? My barber shaves my beard twice a week.

Omer: Is that all? I buy hair cream for my hair to make it soft.

Osman: I also buy an after shave powder.

(ii) How often do you clean your teeth?

Asha: I really take good care of my teeth. I always brush them when I wake up in the morning and again after my supper.

Neimat: That's nothing. I clean my teeth three times a day: in the early morning, after dinner and before I go to bed.

Asha: I see the dentist every six months and he checks my teeth.

Neimat: Is that all? I go to the dentist every four months.

B. Answer these questions.

1. How often do you wash your hair?
2. How many times a day do you bathe?
3. When do you go to sleep and when do you wake up?
4. What does your mother cook for your breakfast?
5. When do you eat your breakfast, lunch and supper?
6. How often do you have an English lesson?

C. Answer this quiz by filling the blank space with the correct answer.

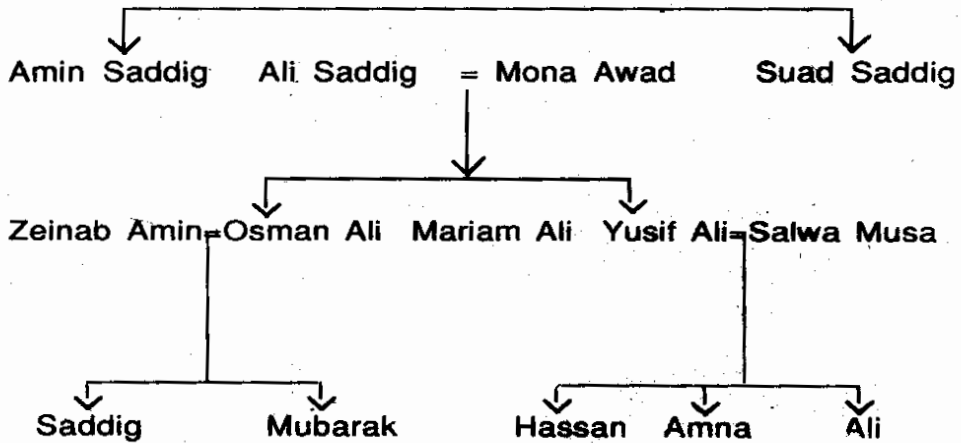
1. I carry my baby in a bag. Which animal am I?

2. Name two animals that lay eggs. _____
3. I use the word _____ and _____ for calling my father and mother.
4. I am a bird, but I do not fly. I am _____
5. The elephant uses its, _____ for eating and drinking.

D. Make as many correct sentences from the table as you can

The earth rotates	once in four years
The leap year occurs	every 24 hours
My mother cleans the house	once a day
The child sleeps	twice a month
My father phones me	every two weeks
	365 times a year

A. Read the family tree of Ali Saddig and do the exercises below.



B. How do they call themselves?

Amin and Ali are brothers and Suad is their sister. Ali is the father of Osman, Mariam and Yusif. They are his children. Amin is an uncle to the three of them and Suad is their aunt.

Osman married Zeinab and they have two children; Saddig and Mubarak. Yusif is Salwa's husband and they have three children, Hasan, Amna and Ali. Saddig and

Mubarak are Yusif's cousins and Amna is Osman's niece.

Amin Saddig is Osman Ali's father-in-law. Osman Ali is Amin's son-in-law. Suad Saddig is Yousif Ali's mother-in-law and Yousif is Suad's son-in-law.

C. Draw your own family tree like that of Ali Saddig and show your family ties.

D. Answer the followings questions.

1. Who is your uncle's father?
2. How do you call your father's mother?
3. Who is the sister of your mother's sister?
4. Who is older, your uncle or your grandfather?
5. How does a man call his wife's father?
6. How does a woman call her son's wife?
7. In your opinion, what makes a good family?

E. Remember these sayings about the family.

The child is father of the man.

Home is where the heart is

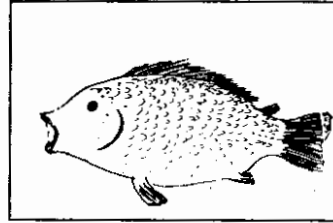
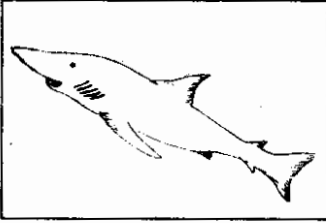
It is a wise father that knows his own child.

Give me good mothers and we shall give you a good nation.

* No man can serve two masters.

Lesson 11 More about Animals.

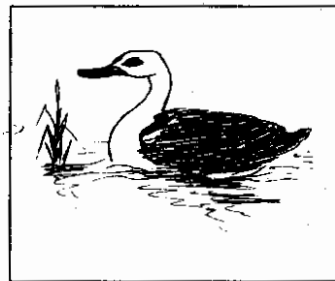
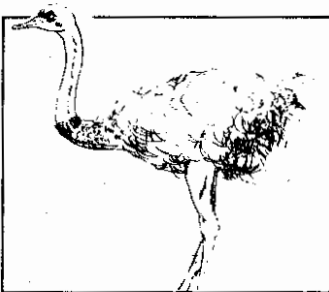
A. Look at these pictures and read the three stories about them.



What is the difference between a Shark and the Nile perch?

The shark is a very big type of fish that lives in the sea. The Nile perch is also a big fish found in the River Nile, but it is smaller than the shark. The shark is a very dangerous fish because it can eat people.

The Nile perch is less dangerous than the Shark for it can fight people but does not eat them. The Shark has very sharp teeth while the Nile perch doesn't have teeth. The Shark is therefore bigger and more dangerous than the Nile perch.



Does an ostrich run faster than a duck?

2. An Ostrich is a large bird which does not fly but it can run very fast. The Ostrich is wild and has a long neck. Its feathers are long and soft and can be used for cleaning tables, plumes and for decorations. The egg of an Ostrich is like a small ball.

The other bird is the duck. The duck lives in water and it can swim very well. It does not run very well and its eggs are like that of the hen. The duck has short but beautiful feathers which are not useful. Ducks are used as meat.



Look at the pictures of the two monkeys. The one on your left is a baboon and the one on the right is a gorilla. The baboon is a common monkey because it can be found very easily, whereas the gorilla is difficult to find. Gorillas live in equatorial forests and they feed mostly on fruits. The baboons also eat fruits but they destroy people's crops. Gorillas are cleverer and friendlier than the baboons.

B. Choose two types of birds, fish, animals, insects and people and compare them in the same way.

C. Read the three passages again and answer the following questions.

1. If you were a bird which of the two birds would you prefer to be: a duck or an ostrich?
2. Have you seen both the baboon and the gorilla, and which of them looks like a person?
3. If you were a bird, where would you fly to?
4. The Nile perch eats small fish, frogs and many types of insects; why do you think it does not eat fish with horns?
5. Compare the feathers of an ostrich and those of a duck.

D. Read these lines and write similar lines about yourself.

What I'd like to be.

If I were a bird,

I'd be a lovely dove.

I'd carry words of peace.

and fly all over for love.

If I were a policeman,

I'd keep a look out,

To see if the burglars were out and about.

A. Discuss these jobs and decide which are/is the most important. Say what each person is responsible for, how he/she helps others etc

1. A farmer
2. A lawyer
3. A policeman
4. A nurse
5. A lorry driver.

B. Celebrations.

In the square below find as many words as you can which are connected with celebrating special events and festivals.

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

C. Write in order the ten things you like doing best. Compare your list with your neighbour's.

Unit 6

Lesson 1

A Friendly Letter

- A. This is the letter which Erisa Samuel wrote to his friend Ohaj Hashim in Port Sudan after he arrived home at Maridi. Erisa has spent one month holiday with Ohaj in Port Sudan. Read the letter carefully and answer the questions following it.**

Why does Erisa thank Ohaj in the letter?

Maridi Intermediate School,
Western Equatoria State,
Maridi.

30 July, 1990.

Dear Ohaj,

I am glad to tell you that I arrived at Maridi two days ago after spending ten days on the way between Port Sudan and Maridi. I was very happy indeed to see my relatives again.

As I had promised you before I left, I am writing you this letter to thank you and all your relatives in Port Sudan for the splendid hospitality which was shown to me during the one month I spent with you. I enjoyed my stay

very much and I must tell you that it was the happiest time of my life.

I told my friends here about all the wonderful things which I saw in Port Sudan. I talked to them about the site of the port, the time we spent swimming in the sea and the nice sea food which I ate most of the time I was there. Please tell your parents that I shall never forget all the wonderful things they did for me.

Our school has already opened and I am now in my new class. I shall write you a long letter soon to tell you more about Maridi. I am glad to tell you that my parents have asked me to invite you to our home in Maridi during your next long vocation. I hope your father and mother will welcome the proposal and I hope to hear the result in your next letter.

Yours sincerely,

Erisa Samuel,

B. Read these six points and try to remember them.

1. Dear sir, or Dear Madam ...

We use these when we are writing to a man or a woman we do not know.

2. My dear

We use this when we are writing to our friends and relatives.

3. Yours faithfully, or yours truly

This is how we end a letter which we write to people we do not know.

4. Yours sincerely, or yours very sincerely

This is how we end a letter which we write to people we know very well.

5. Yours affectionately, or with love

This is how we end a letter which we write to a great friend or relation.

6. You must write your name in full at the end of the letter.

Now write how you start and end a letter to the following people.

Your father, your teacher, your sister, your best friend and the doctor.

C. Read the letter again and answer the questions.

1. Where must you write your address and the date?
2. How long did Erisa Samuel stay in Port Sudan?
3. When does Erisa want Ohaj to come to Maridi?
4. Is Ohaj a brother of Erisa?
5. Do you think Erisa travelled back to Maridi by plane, bus, taxi, steamer, lorry or train?

D. The table below can help you write several letters. Write one letter using the table.

Address _____

Date _____

Dear _____

Kindly please. Will you please	Send me	some	pocket money text books cakes and sweets
to	School		next week. next Sunday. tomorrow. next Friday.
I want	you to send me some father to bring some mother to prepare some		because

My money is all gone.

I have nothing to write in.

My birthday is near.

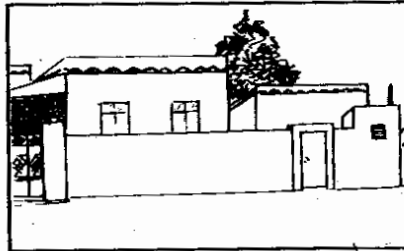
I can not buy stamps.

Mine were stolen.

Yours sincerely,

- A. Read this story about Huda's day and answer the questions.**

Where do they live?



Mubarak and his wife Huda live in Kosti. They have two children, Omer and Hassan. They have a nice house near the river. The house has a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. They eat their meals in the living room. Mubarak works in the river transport, while Huda does most of the work in the house. She is a very conscientious housewife.

Why does she wake up early?

Huda gets up everyday at half-past four. She goes first to the bathroom to clean her teeth, and wash her face.

Then she does her morning prayers. Next she prepares tea for her husband and puts it on the table in the livingroom. Mubarak wakes up after that. He gets ready and then he leaves the house after having his tea.

Huda then wakes her children up, washes them and cooks breakfast. After that she washes the dishes and then does some house work. Later she goes to the market together with her young children.

B. Write the correct form of the verb using the words between the brackets.

Example: Huda ---- her children every morning (wash)

Huda washes her children every morning.

1. They _____ to school every day (go).
2. She _____ her shopping after breakfast (do).
3. Mubark _____ in the river transport office (work).
4. We _____ to school every morning (come).
5. Our teacher _____ us English twice a week (teach).
6. He _____ his examination every year (pass).
7. The child _____ for milk all the time (cry).
8. You _____ tennis every evening (play).

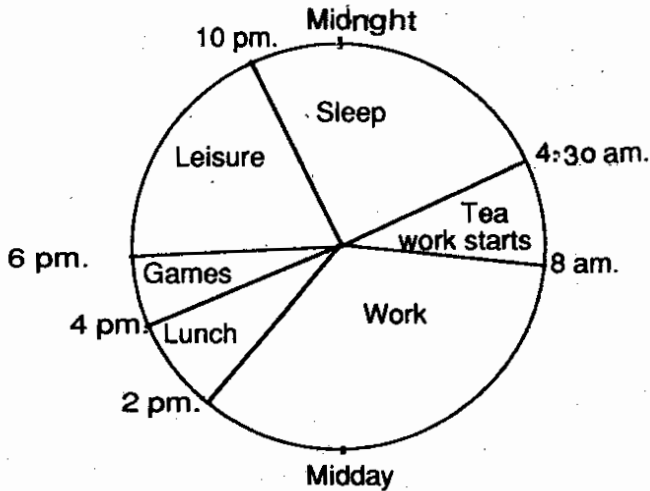
C. Answer these questions:

1. What time do you wake up in the morning?
2. Does your brother get up before you?
3. What does your mother tell you when you get up late?
4. Who makes the morning tea in your house?
5. How many times do you pray in a day?
6. Do your parents ever congratulate you when you do well at school?

D. Give long and short answers to these questions.

Questions	Long answers	Short answers
1. Do you like tea?	Yes, I like tea	Yes, I do.
2. Does she get up early?		
3. Do you go to school every day?		
4. Do your friends have milk?		
5. Does it rain in March?		
6. Do we look clean?		

How the average Sudanese family spends a working day. Ask and say what time people in your house do the following things.



- wake up.
- start work/school.
- have breakfast/lunch.
- finish work/school.
- have supper.
- go to bed.
- watch T.V/read.

Lesson 3

Supper in a restaurant

A. Read carefully and answer the questions:

Where did John eat his supper?

One evening John decided to go out for a meal. He phoned the restaurant and booked a table. At seven p.m. he dressed and went to the restaurant. He entered the restaurant and was shown to his table by the waiter. He found the menu on the table and he looked through it.

What meal did he order?

After choosing his meal, John called the waiter and ordered. He had a chicken soup for his first course. Next he took the main course which was a beef steak with tomato salad. After the main course he asked for a dessert. The waiter asked him if he wanted anything to drink. He replied, "No, thank you "

How much did the supper cost?

When John finished he asked the waiter for the bill. The bill was LS. 475 Sudanese pounds and John gave the

waiter a note of five hundred pounds, but told him to keep the change. John wished the waiter a good night and went home.

B. Read the waiter's questions below and complete the blank spaces with John's answer.

Waiter : May I help you?

John : Yes, thank you.

Waiter : What would you like for your first course?

John : _____

Waiter : What would you like for the main course?

John : _____

Waiter: Would you care for a dessert?

John : _____

Waiter : What would you like to drink?

John : _____

Waiter : Could you wait a second while I get your change?

John : _____

- C. Find the name of the vegetables and fruits in the table below. The first one has been marked for you. Find the rest.

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

- D. This table has questions and answers about yesterday.
How many questions and answers can you make?

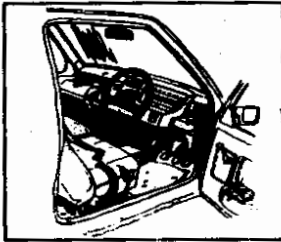
Which fruit				
Vegetable	you	find	Yesterday?	
_____		eat	first?	_____
_____	your mother	buy	at the market?	_____
did		grow	Last season?	she _____

Lesson 4

Learning How to Drive.

A. Read the passage and answer the questions.

What two types of driving licenses are there?



Yousif has been learning how to drive. He joined a driving school after paying the necessary fees. His instructor taught him how to drive a car on the road and also taught him the rules of driving. A month ago

Yousif passed his driving test and got a driving license for private cars.

Later when Yousif is older he is hoping to get a commercial license which would allow him to drive buses, lorries and taxis.

B. Read the licence which Yousif got:

جمهورية السودان وزارة الداخلية	
رقعة قيادة : عامه	الاسم
يوسف أحمد	الجنسية
سوداني	المهنة
تمت امرنا	العنوان
B	فصيلة الدم
٨٠٦١	التلفون
اصدار ١٩٩٧/٧	
تاريخ الاصدار	
تسرى حتى ١٩٩٧/٧	
السلطة المرخصة	

C. Read the passage and the license again and answer the questions:

1. How long did it take Yousif to learn how to drive?
2. Who gave Yousif the driving lessons?
3. What type of licence did Yousif get?
4. What type of licence is Yousif hoping to get?

D. Discuss in Groups:

1. Why is it important for a driver to have a licence?
2. The minimum age to get a driving licence is 18. Why do you think there is this age limit?
3. If a driver breaks the law, the police may take his licence away from him. Is this fair?

E. Match the words in column A with those in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. a taxi	is used for carrying sick people to hospital
2. a motorbike	is used for digging the ground
3. an ambulance	is a hired vehicle used by many
4. a van	passengers.
5. a bus	
6. a tractor	is a hired car used for carrying 4 - 5
	people.
	has two wheels and carries 1 to 2 people
	is used for carrying goods.

F. Here are some driving traffic rules. Read them carefully.

1. STOP



Give stop signal in good time.

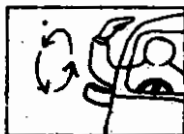
Hold the left forearm and vertical palm to the front.

2. TURN LEFT



Hold out left hand horizontally. Before turning make sure the road is clear of traffic approaching you.

3. TURN RIGHT



Hold out left arm side of car and

rotate it in anticlockwise direction.

4. OVERTAKE ON MY LEFT



You may pass me on my left.

Hold out the left arm below the level of the shoulder and move it backwards and forwards.

G. Write Down

1. Two places where you shouldn't park your car.
2. Two places where you shouldn't overtake.
3. Two things you should do before turning left
4. Two things you should do before turning right.
5. Two things you should do before you go on a long journey.
5. Two things you should do when your tyre goes down.

- A. Read the the following dialogue carefully and answer the questions below.**

How did Ahmed help Yousif?

One week after Yousif got his driving licence, he wanted to drive alone for the first time. His friend Ahmed was helping him to remember some of the most important traffic rules by asking some questions.

Ahmed: Yousif, what will you do if you see a red traffic light in front of you?

Yousif: Of course I must apply the brakes and stop the car. I musn't go ahead even when the amber light is on. I must wait until the green light is on.

Ahmed: That's correct, and what do you do when you see a policeman?

Yousif: I'll watch him. If he holds his hand up, I must stop.

Ahmed: You are right. When you are driving, you must always watch the traffic lights and the traffic policeman. You mustn't look away. When you come to a round about you must allow the cars on your left to go first before turning. You must keep to your side of the road all the time.

Yousif: Thank you very much, Ahmed, for your good advice. I must go and try these things on the roads.

B. Read this table and make as many sentences as possible in your exercise book.

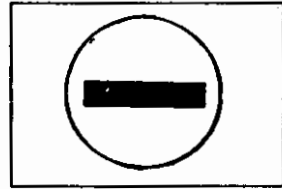
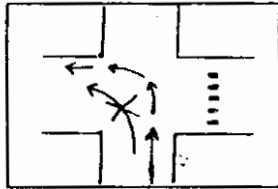
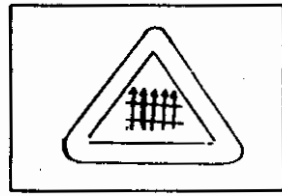
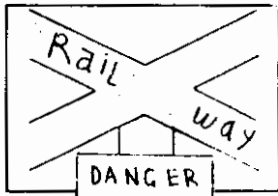
I		drive	on the left side of the road.
You	must	cross	if the traffic light is red.
He		stop	if the policeman puts up his hand.
She	mustn't	walk	when the traffic light is green.
They		look	on the right side of the road.

C. Complete these sentences with one of the words which are in the box.

get - take - walk - look - buy - drive.

1. I missed the bus this morning so I had to _____
2. I'd like to learn how to _____ a car.
3. She hasn't got enough money to _____ a ticket.
4. When you are driving, you mustn't _____ a way.
5. He arrived at the station so he _____ down from the bus.
6. We entered the plane and we _____ our seats.

D. Write down the meanings of these traffic symbols in one sentence.



Lesson 6 A Visit to the Zoo.

A. Read the story carefully and answer the questions.

Why do pupils visit the zoo?

One day, the science teacher in Soba Primary School arranged a visit to the zoo for his pupils. The pupils wanted to see and to study how some of the animals behave. They bought their tickets and entered the zoo. They were met by Hassan Osman, one of the zoo keepers. He was ready to help them.

"My name is Hassan Osman. I am the keeper of this part of the zoo. I take care of the giraffes and the elephants. In the morning I clean their houses and give them water. In the afternoon, I get their food ready. I also look after the lion. I clean his cage and feed him".

Here is the lion's cage.

"How many times do you feed the lion?"



"Lions eat two or three times a week. They only eat meat. Please don't stand too close to the cage. Lions are the fiercest animals in

this zoo and very dangerous. Let's now go to the giraffe's house".

"Why do you put their food and water on a platform?" asked one of the boys.

"You know that the giraffe is the tallest animal in the zoo. It is very difficult for it to eat and drink from the ground."



"Where is the elephant house?"



"Now you can come to see the biggest animal in the zoo. That elephant is the largest of them all." The boys were watching the elephant eating while using its trunks. One of the boys was giving some nuts to the smallest

elephant.

"Don't feed the animal, please, it is not allowed," shouted the keeper. "Remember I told you from the beginning that some animals are dangerous."

"Oh! it's time to feed the lions. I must leave you now. You can go to see other parts of the zoo. Near here is the monkeys' house. The keeper will explain to you all about the monkeys. Have a nice day, but please remember that animals can be dangerous. Good-bye."

D. Read this poem.

We're going to the zoo, to the zoo today.

We're going to the zoo today.

We're going to the zoo

Why don't you come too.

And see the animals in the zoo.

We're looking for the biggest.

We're looking for the smallest.

We want to see the fattest,

And we want to see the tallest.

They're in their cages in the zoo.

Why don't you come too and see the animals in the zoo?

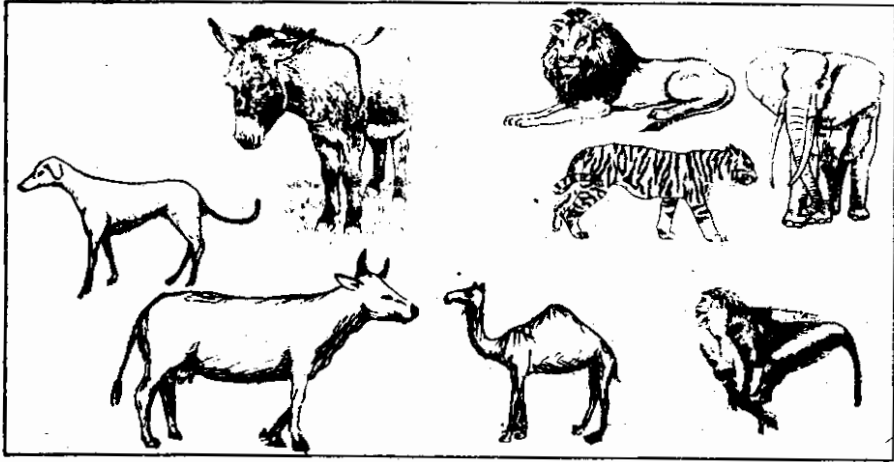
E. Fill in the blank spaces in the table below.

The first one has been done for you.

1. big	bigger	biggest
2. tall	_____	_____
3. _____	fatter	_____
4. _____	_____	smallest
5. good	_____	_____
6. _____	worse	_____
7. _____	_____	fiercest

A. Look at the pictures and read the story carefully.

Who feeds the Wild animals?



In this picture you can see six types of animals. There are some of them which are wild, and there are others which are domestic. Domestic animals are cared for by man. Wild animals look after themselves.

How do domestic animals help us?

Domestic animals help man in many ways. Those which

do a lot of work for man include horses, donkeys and mules. Cows, camels and sheep provide man with milk and meat. Pets like dogs and cats are good friends of man. Dogs are used for hunting and also they protect people's homes.

B. Look at the picture again and answer the questions:

1. How many animals in the picture are domestic and how many are wild?
2. What domestic animals do you have at home and do they help you?

Write a paragraph in your exercise book.

C. Complete these sentences by using the plural form of the words in the brackets:

1. Five _____ were carrying heavy loads. (donkey).
2. The cows are running towards their young _____ (calf)
3. There are two _____ on the table (knife)
4. All _____ like drinking milk. (baby)

5. The dogs are barking at these _____ (thief)

6. She lost the keys of her two _____ (box)

D. Make as many sentences as possible from this table and write them in your exercise book.

He has sold	the cow	who	bought the camel?
Have you seen	the person	whose	he did not like?
Is that	the girl	which	pot broke?
They have bought	the camel	that	produce a lot of milk?
Can you find	the dog		caught the thief?
Does he know	the hunter		shot the lion?

Lesson 8

The Good Old Days.

- A. Read this dialogue between Mahasin and her daughter Sawsan, and answer the questions:

Why were things in the old days different from those of today?

Mahasin was talking one evening with her daughter Sawsan about her old school days.



Mahasin: You don't know how lucky you are.

When I was a young primary school girl like you, things were different.

Sawsan: Tell me Mum, how were they different?

Mahasin: I used to get up very early every morning to help my mother in making tea. I washed myself with cold water. That wasn't too bad in summer, but in winter it was very cold and I had no pullover. Nowadays we wash with warm water and we have warm clothes.

Sawsan: What time did you arrive at school?

Mahasin: We had to attend the morning assembly at seven o'clock although the school was three miles away from home, and we had to walk

as there was no money for the bus.

Sawsan: Did you get much homework as we do now?

Mahasin: We get twice as much homework as you get these days. When I returned home I had lunch. I had to feed the chickens which we kept. After that I had a rest for one hour or played with my friends. Then I had to do my homework between six and eight o'clock in the evening. There was no electricity in our house, so I used a kerosine lamp for my studies.

Sawsan : What time did you go to bed?

Mahasin : We usually went to bed at eight o'clock. Of course there was no television to watch at those days.

Sawsan : What did you do on Fridays?

Mahasin : We used to wash our clothes and iron them on Fridays. After that we read the holly Quran and went to the mosque for prayers.

My parents were very strict about that.

Sawsan : What other things did you use to enjoy?

Mahasin : Our parents took us to visit relatives and friends. This was usually during the holidays. Sometimes we were allowed to go on visits by ourselves. Our parents didn't have to worry about us because there weren't as many cars on the roads and there weren't any problems of road accidents. We all worked very hard. And although we didn't have as much money as we do now, it was a simple life and we were very happy.

B. Check your pronunciation by reading this poem.

**In English, sounds and letters don't agree. Why is
break not rhymed with weak?**

We say sew but also few

Cord is different from word

Cow is cow but low is low

Think of goose and choose

And think of comb and tomb

Doll and roll and home and some

And since pay is rhymed with say

Why not paid with said, I pray?

Think of blood and food and good

Why is it done, but gone and lone

Is there any reason known?

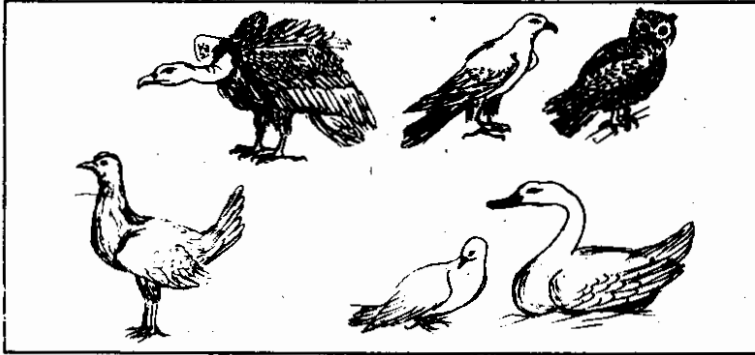
It's true that sounds and letters don't agree.

- C. In what ways do you think your childhood is different from your mother's or father's? Write a paragraph.**

Lesson 9

Types of Birds.

A. Look at the picture and read the description about them.



Can you name these birds and say which ones are wild?

In the picture in lesson 7 we saw some domestic animals: the camel, the donkey, the dog and the cow. We also saw the lion and the giraffe which are wild animals.

In this lesson we have some birds. Can you say which ones are domestic and which ones are wild?

Of course the hen, the pigeon and the duck are domestic birds. The owl, the vulture and the eagle are wild birds. Hens and ducks are kept for eggs they produce and for food.

In the past pigeons were used for sending messages. A pigeon could carry a letter from one town to another. Today this is no longer necessary because we have the telephones. Today pigeons are mainly kept for food.

Are other birds useful?

The owl has big eyes and it flies by night to look for its food. It eats dangerous insects such as mosquitoes. Vultures eat the meat of dead animals. They help in cleaning our town and cities. The eagle is often called the king of birds. It feeds on small birds and snakes.

B. Study the examples and answer these questions.

Example 1:

- A. Does the ostrich fly?
- B. No, it doesn't.

Example 2:

- A. Does the vulture clean our villages?
 - B. Yes, it does.
1. Does the owl fly by day?
 2. Does the duck make a nest on a tree?

3. Does the hen lay eggs?

4. Does the vulture provide food?

C. Working in groups do a survey of local birds.

Classify them into domestic, wild and mention their names.

D. What do some birds represent to you. For example does the owl represent bad luck?

E. Complete the names of the following animals and birds. The first letter of each word is given.

Find the English names for them.

E

My tusks are big and white.

O

I'm a bird that doesn't fly.

M

I can jump from one tree to another.

T

Some Christians eat me at Christmas.

Lesson 10 The Hen That Lay Golden Eggs.

A. Read this story carefully and answer the questions.

Who gave Joanna the hen?

Joanna was a very kind girl. She was very poor and sometimes she only had a crust of bread to eat. But she would give even this to anyone who asked for it. Because she was very kind, one day a magician gave her a beautiful white hen.



The next day Joanna went to the place where she had put the hen to see if it had laid an egg for her breakfast.

What a surprise! The hen had laid an egg, but it was made of solid gold.

Joanna was very pleased and she took the egg to show her mother. Her mother sold the egg to a jeweller and used the money to buy food, clothes, shoes and many

other things.

From that day on Joanna became rich but I am sad to say she also became unkind. On one occasion she shouted at a little boy who came to her house asking for a crust of bread. The very next day when she went to the hen - what a disappointment! All she found were ordinary eggs.

"What's this! Where are the golden eggs?" shouted Joanna angrily.

"Cluck, cluck, cluck," said the hen. "I'll give you cluck, cluck, cluck you unkind girl!"

"Aren't you ashamed of laying such rubbish?" shouted Joanna.

Why did the hen lay ordinary eggs?

Joanna began to beat the hen with her broom and the poor bird was very frightened. The next day the magician came back and said to Joanna, "The hen will not lay golden eggs while you're being unkind."

Joanna was immediately very ashamed and she understood that the punishment was well deserved. She ran out in search of the poor beggar boy she had shouted at and invited him to her house to eat. Joanna had learnt the lesson well and she was never unkind to anybody again. But made sure that all the poor children of the town had enough to eat.

B. Read the story again carefully and answer the questions.

1. Write down the things you think Joanna and her mother bought after they had sold the golden egg.
2. Who came to Joanna's house asking for bread?
3. How did she treat this person?
4. Why did the hen lay ordinary eggs instead of golden ones?
5. What did the magician say when he returned?

C. Discussion questions:

1. What is the moral of this story?
2. Do you think Joanna is basically a good or basically a bad girl?

D. Join the following sentences using "Where".

Example: That is the house. Joanna lives there.

That is the house where Joanna lives.

1. This is the place. The hen lays eggs here.
2. That is the shop. She sold the eggs there.
3. Can you find the place? We kept our things there.
4. She showed me the restaurant. She had her breakfast there.
5. Take me to the bank. You put the money there.
6. This is the room. We have our music lessons there.

E. Make nine sentences from this table, and write them in your exercise book.

This is the hotel

you live

show me the garden

we had our picnic

That is the road

the accident happened

F. Match the pictures with the correct riddle from those provided.

The first number is given as an example.



What has teeth but cannot bite?

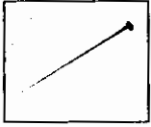
It is a comb



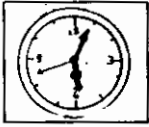
What has a tongue but cannot speak?



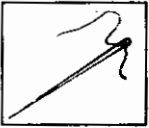
What can fly in the air but is not a bird?



What has a neck but cannot turn its head?



What has an eye but cannot see?



What has a face and hands, but no eyes?



What has a head but cannot think?

- A. Work in groups of five. Think of an animal and write it down on a piece of paper. Wet the piece of paper and put it on your neighbour's forehead so that he or she can't see it. Each person then asks questions to find out which animal they are!

Example: Am I a domestic animal? Yes/No.

Do I eat grass? Yes/No.

- B. Draw a road safety poster and put it on the wall of your classroom.

C. Sign language

Work in teams. Your teacher will make a sign (a traffic or other sign and you must say in English what it means).

Example: (Teacher puts out his/her left hand)

The driver is turning left.

جميع حقوق الطبع والتأليف ملك للمركز القومي للمناهج والبحث التربوي . ولا يحق لأي جهة، بأي وجه من الوجوه نقل جزء من هذا الكتاب أو إعادة طبعه أو التصرف في محتواه دون إذن كتابي من إدارة المركز القومي للمناهج والبحث التربوي.

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