

9th Form

An overview

Grammar

Vocabulary

Writing

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Module 1: Family life
Lesson 1: Family relationships

Vocabulary:**1- True:** Consistent with fact or reality.

True ≠ false

2- Magic**(N):** The art or practice of using charms, spells, or rituals to attempt to produce supernatural effects.

Magical (adj)

Magically (adv)

3- Supportive (adj): Furnishing support or assistance.

Support (n)

Supportiveness (n)

Supportively (adv)

3- Severe (adj): harsh, or strict, as in treatment of others.

Severity (n)

Severely (adv)

4- Easy-going (adj): Living without undue worry or concern; calm.**5- Wisdom (n):** The ability to discern or judge what is true and right.

Wise (adj)

Wisely (adv)

6- Fight (v): To attempt to harm or gain power over an adversary.

Fight (v) = quarrel (v)

7- Miserable (adj): Very uncomfortable or unhappy.

Misery (n)

8- Divorce (n): The legal dissolution of a marriage.

Divorce ≠ marriage

Divorced (adj) ≠ Married (adj)

9- Orphanage (n): A public institution for the care and protection of children without parents.

Orphan (noun): a child whose parents are dead.

Orphanhood (noun): the state of being an orphan

10- Afford (v):

To have the financial means for; bear the cost of:

11- Widow: A woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried.**12- Widower:** A man whose wife has died and who has not remarried.**13- Aggressive (adj):** Characterized by aggression.

Aggression (n)

Aggressiveness (n)

Aggressively (adv)

14- Quarrelsome (adj): Marked by quarreling.**15- Friendly (adj):** Characteristic of or behaving as a friend.**16- Quick-tempered (adj):** Easily aroused to anger.**17- Naughty (adj):** Behaving disobediently.**18- Mean (adj):** ungenerous.**19- Kind (adj):** Having or showing a friendly, generous, sympathetic, or warm-hearted nature.**20- Moody (adj):** Given to frequent changes of mood; temperamental.

Mood (n)

21- Let down: To withdraw support from.**22- Rely on:** be dependent on, as for support or maintenance.**23- See eye to eye:** be in agreement.**Grammar**

<i>Question word</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Example</i>
what	asking for information about something	What is your name?
when	asking about time	When did he leave?
where	asking in or at what place or position	Where do they live?
which	asking about choice	Which colour do you want?
who	asking what or which person or people (subject)	Who opened the door?
whom	asking what or which person or people (object)	Whom did you see?
whose	asking about ownership	Whose are these keys? Whose turn is it?
why	asking for reason, asking what...for	Why do you say that?
how	asking about manner	How does this work?
	asking about condition or quality	How was your exam?
how far	distance	How far is Pattaya from Bangkok?
how long	length (time or space)	How long will it take?
how many	quantity (countable)	How many cars are there?
how much	quantity (uncountable)	How much money do you have?
how old	age	How old are you?

How to keep a healthy family environment:

- Parents should play with their children
- Parents take time from work and other commitments to celebrate birthdays and holidays and do activities together as a family.
- Eating together is extremely significant and brings the family together.
- Adults listen to children and children listen to adults. A 5-year-old can have an opinion! No opinions are wrong, no question is inappropriate; there is safety in communicating.
- Avoid using abusive language
- Family members should work through difficulties together.

The importance of a healthy family environment:

- A healthy family environment makes children more sociable
- Family is also beneficial for the child's self-confidence
- A healthy family environment leads to success at school
- It helps the child's mental and physical development
- Family love, warmth and support contributes to the child's psychological equilibrium

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Module 1: Family life
Lesson 2: Sharing family responsibilities

Vocabulary:**1- To cook (v):** to prepare food

Cook (n): someone who cooks food

Cooker (n): an appliance for cooking.

2- To feed (v): To give food to; supply with nourishment.**3- To rock (v):** To move back and forth or from side to side, especially gently or rhythmically.**4- Role (n):** A character or part played by a performer.**5- Close (adj):** Being near in relationship:**6- To bring up (v):** To take care of and educate (a child); rear.**7- Exciting (adj):** Creating or producing excitement.

Excited (adj): Being in a state of excitement.

Excited = very happy

Excitement (n) = happiness

8- Demanding (adj): Requiring much effort or attention:

Demanding (adj): Requiring others to work hard or meet high expectations.

9- To look after (v): To take care of.

To sweep the floor



To mop the floor



To wash the dishes



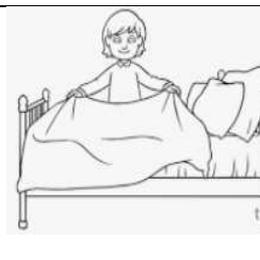
To iron the clothes



To do the laundry



To cook the meals



To make the bed



To hang the clothes out to dry



To throw out the garbage



To water the trees



To mow the lawn



To wash the car

Grammar:

There are two types of adjectives:

Short adjectives		Long adjectives	
Definition	Example	Definition	Example
One-syllable adjectives	Fast / nice	Two-syllable adjectives not ending in "Y"	Modern / pleasant
Two-syllable adjectives ending in "Y"	Happy / easy	Three-syllable adjectives	Expensive / difficult

Comparative form:

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between **two** objects or **two** people.

Superlative form:

Superlative adjectives are used to describe a person or an object that is at the upper or lower limit of a quality.

	Short adjective	Long adjective
Comparative form	Short adjective + er + than	More + long adjective + than
Superlative form	The + short adjective + est	The + most + long adjective

Spelling of comparatives and superlatives with one-syllable adjectives:

Type of adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Adjectives ending in -e	Add -r: e.g.: finer, nicer	add -st: e.g.: finest, nicest
Adjectives with one vowel + one consonant:	double the final consonant and add -er: e.g.: bigger, hotter	double the final consonant and add -est: e.g.: biggest, hottest
Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y	Change "y" into "i" and add -er: e.g.: happier, easier	Change "y" into "i" and add -est: e.g.: happiest, easiest

Irregular comparatives and superlatives:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Far	Farther / further	Farthest / furthest
Little	Less	least
Late	Latter	last
Much	More	Most
Old	Older / elder	Oldest / eldest



The benefits of sharing house responsibilities:

- Easing family stress, resulting in fewer arguments at home
- Giving couples more time for activities that both enjoy
- Breaking away from gender stereotypes: e.g. men go to work, and women stay home to watch over the kids and manage household chores
- Giving couples an opportunity to achieve a fair balance at home
- Teaching children to be responsible

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Module 1: Family life
Lesson 3: Generation gap

Vocabulary:

1- Generation gap: A difference in values and attitudes between one generation and another.

2- To agree (v): To share an opinion or feeling; be in accord.

To agree ≠ to disagree

Agreement (n) ≠ disagreement (n)

3- Embarrassed (adj): you feel sorry about something you did wrong.

Embarrassed (adj) = ashamed of

Embarrassing (adj) = causing embarrassment

To embarrass (v): To cause to feel self-conscious or ill at ease.

4- To break (v): To violate or disregard.

5- Pig-headed: Stubborn.

6- To sneak out (v): To leave quietly.

7- Conservative (adj): Favoring traditional views and values; tending to oppose change.

8- Obey (v): To carry out or fulfill the command, order, or instruction of.

Obedient (adj)

Obedience (n)

Obey = abide = comply = follow

9- Overprotective (adj): to protect some excessively

Overprotect (verb)

Overprotection (noun)

10- Quarrel (verb/noun): a heated argument

Quarrelsome (adj)

11- Authoritarian (adj): enforcing strict obedience to authority

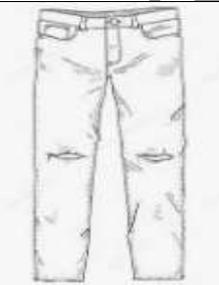
12- Open-minded (adj): willing to consider new ideas

open-minded ≠ narrow minded

13- Strict = Severe ≠ lenient = easy-going

14- Fashion (noun): popular trend

Fashionable (adj) ≠ traditional



Ripped jeans



High-heeled shoes



Short clothes



Tattoos

			
Piercings	Hairstyles	Low waist pants	Disrespect for the elderly

Grammar:

Compound adjectives

A compound adjective is an adjective that contains two or more words.

NUMBER + NOUN (singular)	I have a three-week vacation
ADVERB + PAST PARTICIPLE	We live in a densely-populated city
NOUN + PAST PARTICIPLE	I love eating sun-dried raisins
NOUN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE	That was a record-breaking jump.
NOUN + ADJECTIVE	This is a smoke-free restaurant
ADJECTIVE + NOUN	It was a last-minute decision
ADJECTIVE + PAST PARTICIPLE	That is an old-fashioned dress
ADJECTIVE + PRESENT PARTICIPLE	She is a good-looking girl.

Causes of generation gap:

- Lack of understanding: this is due to social changes, different languages and the invasion of social media
- Parents often do not tolerate mistakes and tend to punish their children.
- Comparing children to each other or even to how you were as a child is another reason the gap becomes wide.
- Parents expect their children to be replicas of themselves.
- Due to busy daily life and stress, parents often find themselves too tired to spend enough time with their kids every day.

Ways to avoid generation gap:

- You should focus on similarities and not the differences between the various generations.
- Communication is the key in bridging age gap.
- Parents should be open-minded and children should be respectful.
- Parents need to allow their kids time to talk without interruption and listen to what they have to say.
- Love has a way of crossing boundaries and bringing people together



Module 1: Family life
Lesson 4: Pocket money

Vocabulary:

1- Stationery (n): Writing paper and envelopes.

2- To save (v): To avoid spending (money) so as to keep or accumulate it.

Savings (n)

3- To spend (v): To pay out (money).

Spending (n): the act of paying out money.

Overspend (v): To spend more than is prudent or necessary

Overspending (n)

4- Extra (n): Something more than is usual or necessary:

5- To purchase (v): to buy

To buy \neq to sell

6- Addiction (n): Physiological or psychological dependence, as on a substance.

Addicted (adj)

7- Hard-earned (adj): obtained or earned through effort or struggle.

8- To earn (v): To gain especially for the performance of service, labor, or work.

Earning (n)

9- To exchange (v): To give in return for something received; trade.

Exchange (n) / (adj)

10- Kiosk (n):

A small structure, usually open in front, used as a newsstand or a place for selling goods.

11- Expensive (adj): Marked by high prices.

Expensive \neq cheap

12- To worry (v): To feel uneasy.

Worried (adj) = anxious

Worries (n pl)

13- to reduce (v): To bring down.

Reduction (n)

14- Allowance (n): A small amount of money regularly given to a child.

15- Expenses (n): An expenditure of money; a cost.

16- Tight-fisted (adj): not willing to spend or give much money

tight-fisted = stingy = mean

Tight-fisted \neq generous

17- Littered (adj): untidy; a large number of objects left lying about

18- To complain about (verb): to express dissatisfaction

Complaint (noun)



Grammar:

<i>Nouns</i>	
<i>Countable nouns</i>	<i>Uncountable nouns</i>
- have a singular and plural form e.g: a car =====> two cars	- have only one form (no plural) e.g: money / moneys - Always use singular verbs e.g: Money is important.
- can use a singular verb or a plural verb e.g: The car is old. The cars are old.	- cannot use a / an or a number before them e.g: a money / two moneys
- used with many (= a great number)	- used with much (= a great quantity)

Comparison of equality

The As + Adjective + As structure is used to express equality.

The As + much / many + noun + as is also used to express equality.

Examples:

- David is 15 years old. John is 15 years old, too.
⇒ He's **as old as** me.
- She spends 15 dinars each week. I spend 15 dinars each week, too.
⇒ I spend **as much money a week as** her.

When to give children pocket money:

Children might be ready to try managing some pocket money if they can understand that:

- they need money to buy things
- it's important to save money, and not spend it all
- spending all their money today means there's no more until the next payment.

How much pocket money?

You can base your decision about how much pocket money to give on:

- what your family budget will allow
- how old your child is
- what you expect pocket money to pay for

Tips on giving pocket money:

- Explain to your child what pocket money is for and what it isn't for.
- Negotiate guidelines about how much money can go into saving, spending and donating.
- Pay what you can afford, regardless of what other parents (or your child!) might say.
- Pay it on a set day. You might choose to pay weekly, fortnightly or monthly.
- Try not to supplement pocket money or pay in advance.

Tips to manage pocket money:

- You should budget for the week or fortnight ahead
- You should control your spending
- You should save money



Module 1: Family life
Lesson 5: Safety at home

Vocabulary:

1- To bite(v): To cut, grip, or tear with or as if with the teeth.

2- Safety (n): The condition of being safe; freedom from danger, risk, or injury.

Safe (adj)

Safely (adv)

Save (v)

3- To own (v): To have or possess as property.

Own (adj): Of or belonging to oneself or itself:

Owner (n)

4- To chain (v): To bind or make fast with a chain or chains

Chain (n)

Chained (adj)

5- To isolate (v): To cause to be alone or apart.

Isolation (n)

Isolated (adj)

6- To occur (v): To take place; to happen.

Occurrence (n)

7- Hazard (n): Risk or danger.

Hazard (v): To expose to danger or risk.(= endanger).

Hazardous (adj)

8- To infect (v): To invade and proliferate in, often resulting in disease.

Infection (n)

Infected (adj)

Infectious (adj)

9- To supervise (v): To manage and direct; be in charge of.

Supervised (adj)

Supervision (n)

10- To forbid (v): To command (someone) not to do something.

Forbidden (adj)

Forbiddance (n)

11- Incident (n):

A usually violent or disruptive occurrence, especially one that precipitates a larger crisis.

			
A sharp knife	To jump from the window	Cleaning products: Bleach	A thief breaking into the house
			
A cooker and a hot pan	Medicine within children's reach	Playing with electricity	Parental violence

Safety rules at home:

- 1) Do not leave your children alone at home
- 2) Keep all cleaning products away from your children
- 3) Cover the electrical outlets and wires covered
- 4) Small sized items must be kept away from children
- 5) Don't play with fire
- 6) Keep the medicine out of children's reach
- 7) Be careful when letting your child interact with pets
- 8) Avoid opening the door for strangers
- 9) Keep the first aid kit easily accessible
- 10) Be vigilant

Warning	
<i>Expression</i>	<i>example</i>
Beware	Beware of the dogs.
Be careful	Be careful. The pan is too hot.
Watch out	Watch out! The floor is slippery
Look out	Look out! The knife is sharp
Mind your ...	Mind your hands. Mind your head.

Grammar:

“While” and “Whereas” are used to express **CONTRAST**.

Examples:

*His father is lenient **whereas** his mother is very severe.*

*“lenient” and “severe” are opposites **CONTRAST**.*

***While** discussing our problems with our parents is **useful**, conflicts can be **harmful**.*

*“useful” and “harmful” are opposites **CONTRAST**.*

Module 2: Education
Lesson 1: School memories

Vocabulary:

1- Memory: - The mental faculty of retaining and recalling past experience.

- Something that is remembered

2- To notice: to observe

3- To erase: to remove

4- Instead: In the place of something

5- Proud (adj): Feeling pleasurable satisfaction over an act, possession, quality, or relationship.

Pride (n)

7- Grade = mark

8- To cheat: act dishonestly or unfairly in order to gain an advantage

Cheat (noun): a person who behaves dishonestly in order to gain an advantage.

Cheating

9- To succeed: To accomplish something desired or intended.

Success (n)

Successful (adj)

Successfully (adv)

10- To fail ≠ to succeed

Failure (n)

11- To pass an exam: to be successful

12- To sit for an exam: to take an exam to qualify for a license.

13- To revise: To study again (academic material, for example), as for a test.

To revise = to review

Revision (n)

1) Teach ≠ learn

5) written ≠ oral

2) clever ≠ stupid

6) practical ≠ theoretical

3) good ≠ bad

7) failure ≠ success

4) hard ≠ easy

8) attend ≠ leave

Grammar:

1- Possessive adjectives vs Possessive pronouns

<i>Subject pronouns</i>	<i>Object pronouns</i>	<i>Possessive adjectives</i>		<i>Possessive pronouns</i>	
I	Me	My	+ Nouns	Mine	+ \emptyset + verb
You	You	Your		Yours	
We	Us	Our		Ours	
They	Them	Their		Theirs	
He	Him	His		His	
She	Her	Her		Hers	
It	It	Its		Its	



<i>Possessive Adjective</i>	<i>Possessive Pronouns</i>
Examples: <u>My</u> dog is big. <u>Her</u> cat is brown. <u>Their</u> sister works downtown.	Examples: The dog is <u>mine</u> . The brown cat is <u>hers</u> . <u>Theirs</u> works downtown.

2- *The genitive case:*

The genitive case is most commonly used to show possession

- Singular noun: The possessor + 's + the thing possessed
 e.g: The student's schoolbag

- Irregular plural: The possessor + 's + the thing possessed
 e.g: The children's toys

<i>Irregular plural</i>	
<i>Singular form</i>	<i>Plural form</i>
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Child	Children
Mouse	Mice
Foot	Feet
Tooth	Teeth
Goose	Geese
Person	People

- Plural noun: The possessors + ' + the thing possessed
 e.g: The students ' schoolbags



Module 2: Education
Lesson 2: School rules

Vocabulary:

1- Goal: The object toward which an endeavor is directed; an end.

Goal = Objective

2- To achieve: To succeed in accomplishing; bring about.

3- Asleep (adj): In a state of sleep

Sleep (verb/noun)

To fall asleep ≠ To stay awake

4- Awake (v. tr.): To rouse from sleep

To wake up (v. intr)

5-Biology (n): The science of life and of living organisms

Biologist

6- Earthquake:

A sudden movement of the earth's crust caused by the release of stress accumulated along geologic faults or by volcanic activity.

7- Engineer: One who is trained or professionally engaged in a branch of engineering.

8- Diploma:

A document issued by an educational institution, such as a university, testifying that the recipient has earned a degree or has successfully completed a particular course of study.

Diploma = certificate = degree

To get a diploma

9- Be fond of something / someone: liking someone or something

10- Be good at something: be skilled at something

11- Be bad at something: not be skilled at something

12- Dream about something: To fantasize about someone or something

13- to be required to do something: officially compulsory

14- To achieve (verb): successfully bring about or reach achievement (noun)

15- To improve = to ameliorate

Improvement (n)

16- To translate: To render in another language

Translation (n)

Translator (n)

School rules

<i>DO'S</i>	<i>DON'TS</i>
1) Come to school on time, well groomed – in proper uniform and polished shoes. 2) Be regular in attendance. 3) Keep the classrooms and school premises clean and tidy. 4) Close the taps after use in the drinking area and washrooms. 5) Switch off the fans and lights after use.. 6) Be fair and honest at work. 7) Respect your teachers and classmates. 8) Raise your hand before speaking. 9) Do your homework. 10) Bring materials and have them ready.	1) Do not chew gum in the classroom 2) Do not damage school property: Do not write or carve on the desk. 3) Do not speak when the teacher is talking 4) Do not eat in the classroom 5) Do not disturb other students' learning 6) Do not cheat in the exam 7) Do not bully your colleagues 8) Do not move or change seats without permission 9) Do not shout in the classroom 10) Do not get in physical fights



Grammar:

Be going to + verb → intention

<u>Affirmative form</u> Subject + to be (simple present) + going to + verb (bare infinitive form)	<u>Negative form</u> Subject + to be (simple present) + not + going to + verb (bare infinitive form)	<u>Interrogative form</u> To be (simple present) + Subject + going to + verb (bare infinitive form)
I am going to leave.	I am not going to leave.	Am I going to leave?
You are going to leave.	You are not going to leave.	Are you going to leave?
We are going to leave.	We are not going to leave.	Are we going to leave?
They are going to leave.	They are not going to leave.	Are they going to leave?
He is going to leave.	He is not going to leave.	Is he going to leave?
She is going to leave.	She is not going to leave.	Is she going to leave?
It is going to leave.	It is not going to leave.	Is it going to leave?

Present Progressive → a planned action in the future.

<u>Affirmative form</u> Subject + to be (simple present) + verb + ing	<u>Negative form</u> Subject + to be (simple present) + not + verb + ing	<u>Interrogative form</u> To be (simple present) + Subject + verb + ing
I am speaking.	I am not speaking.	Am I speaking?
You are speaking.	You are not speaking.	Are you speaking?
We are speaking.	We are not speaking.	Are we speaking?
They are speaking.	They are not speaking.	Are they speaking?
He is speaking.	He is not speaking.	Is he speaking?
She is speaking.	She is not speaking.	Is she speaking?
It is speaking.	It is not speaking.	Is it speaking?

Reflexive pronouns

- We use the reflexive pronouns when the object is the same person/thing as the subject.

e.g.: - I cut myself shaving this morning.

- The cat licks itself

- Reflexive pronouns can also be used to emphasize the subject or object - to say "that person/thing and nobody/nothing else"

e.g.: - The Theorleys built the house themselves

- The house itself is nice, but the garden is small



<i>Subject pronoun</i>	<i>Reflexive pronoun</i>
I	Myself
You	Yourself / yourselves
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself

<i>Cheating</i>			
<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Ways</i>	<i>Consequences</i>	<i>Alternatives</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Laziness * To get a good Mark. * Lack of self-confidence. * To please parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *looking at others' tests. *writing information on The desk/ clothes / Small sheet of paper. *use headsets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * school report. * expelled from school For at least 15 days. * get lost. * no longer understand. * hate school. * will be disrespected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * work hard. * revise the lessons Regularly. *ask help * be self-confident.

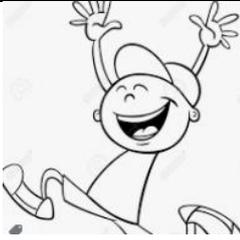
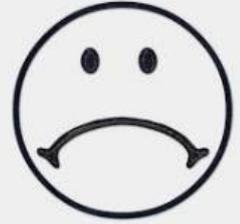
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Module 2: Education
Lesson 3: First day at school

Vocabulary:

- 1- **Afraid:** Filled with fear; frightened
- 2- **Excited (adj)** = very happy
Excitement (n) = Happiness
- 3- **To forget** ≠ to remember
- 4- **To shake hands:** to take someone's hand and move it up and down to greet someone.
- 5- **Have a good time:** have fun, enjoy yourself
- 6- **To meet (verb):** come into the presence or company of (someone) by chance or arrangement.
meeting (noun)

			
Indifferent (adj) Indifference (noun)	Excited (adj) Excitement (noun)	Afraid (adj) fear (noun)	Nervous (adj) Nervousness (noun)
			
Lonely (adj) Loneliness (noun)	Sad (adj) Sadness (noun)	Angry (adj) Anger (noun)	Shy (adj) Shyness (noun)
			
Curious (adj) Curiosity (noun)	Hesitant (adj) Hesitation (noun)	Hopeful (adj) Hope (noun)	Ambitious (adj) Ambition (noun)

Grammar:

Simple past

1) Form:

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form	
		Yes/No question	Wh question
I worked/knew. We worked/knew. You worked/knew. They worked/knew. He worked/knew. She worked/knew. It worked/knew.	I did not work/know. You did not work/know. We did not work/know. They did not work/know. He did not work/know. She did not work/know. It did not work/know.	Did I work/know? Did you work/know? Did we work/know? Did they work/know? Did he work/know? Did she work/know? Did it work/know?	What did I work/know? What did you work/know? What did we work/know? What did they work/know? What did he work/know? What did she work/know? Why did it work/know?
Subject + verb (past form)	Subject + did not + verb (bare infinitive form)	Did + subject + verb (bare infinitive form) ?	Wh word + did + verb (bare infinitive form)?

2) Uses:

Use	Example
1) An action that started and finished at a definite time in the past	Last night, I watched TV

3) Markers:

- yesterday
- last year/month/week/season...
- a year/month/week ago
- two/three..days/weeks...ago
- in 2005

4) Spelling:

Add "ed" to verbs ending in 'consonants': look – looked jump – jumped play – played
Verbs ending in consonant + 'y' omit 'y' + add 'ied' study – studied carry – carried dry – dried
Add "d" to verbs ending in 'e': like – liked live – lived save – saved
Verbs ending with CVC:double the last consonant + add 'ed' stop – stopped beg – begged

Module 2: Education
Lesson 4: Violence at school

Vocabulary:

1- To believe: a) accept (something) as true; feel sure of the truth of
b) Think

Belief (noun)

2- To move (verb): go in a specified direction or manner; change position

Movement

3- Accent (noun): a distinctive mode of pronunciation of a language, especially one associated with a particular nation, locality, or social class.

4- Accent (verb): emphasize (a particular feature).

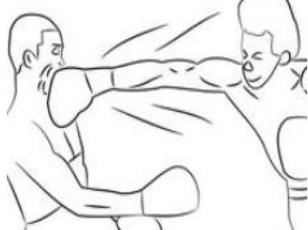
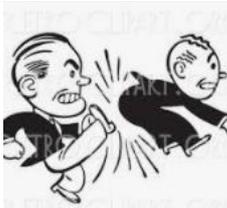
5- Taunt (verb/noun) : provoke or challenge (someone) with insulting remarks

6- To participate: to take part in
participation (noun)

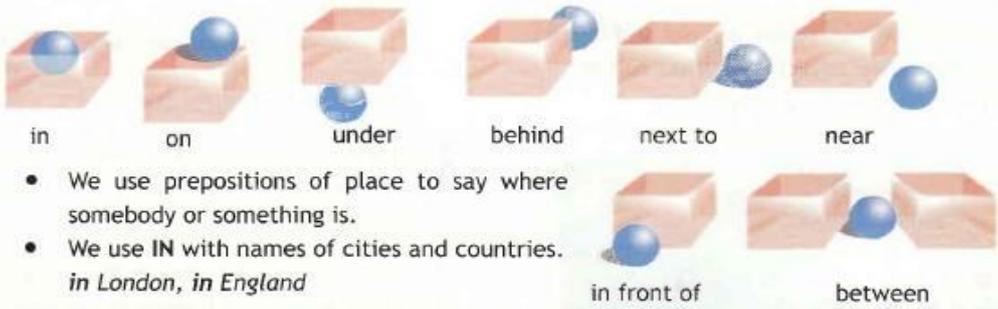
7- Violence (noun): behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.

Violent (adj)

8- To call someone names: to insult

			
To bully	To swear (verbal violence)	To slap	To punch
			
To push	To pull	To kick	To harass

Grammar:



in on under behind next to near

- We use prepositions of place to say where somebody or something is.
- We use **IN** with names of cities and countries.
in London, in England

in front of between



Must = have to → **express obligation**

e.g: He had to his homework

He has to respect his friends

He will have to

Have to / must + verb (bare infinitive form)

Obligation in the past	Obligation in the present	Obligation in the future
I You We They He She It	I You We They He She It	I You We They He She It
had to	have to / must has to / must	will have to

Causes of school violence:

- Children often mistake power for respect. In trying to command the respect of their peers, they often resort to methods of abuse and violence.
- Children imitate what they on Television or on the internet
- Children who have been victims of teasing may resort to violence.
- Children also wrongly display violent behavior in order to win the approval of peers and the opposite sex.
- Witnessing abusive or violent behavior at home, especially between parents or guardians, can also make children turn violent.



Ways to stop school violence:

- Praise and encourage children for their good behaviour.
- Make sure to highlight and reward the children's achievements and take pride in the same.
- In case of aggressive behaviour, find out its cause and offer solutions that can help resolve the conflict.
- Always show your child that you love, care and trust him.
- Make an effort to know your child's friends.
- Encourage your child to participate in extra-curricular activities.

NOURI CHAKROUN



Module 2: Education

Lesson 5: School life

Vocabulary:

1- To get on: a) perform or make progress in a specified way

b) have a harmonious or friendly relationship

2- To expect: regard (something) as likely to happen.

Expectation (noun)

3- Expenses: the cost required for something; the money spent on something

4- To send: cause to go or be taken to a particular destination

5- To realise: become fully aware of (something) as a fact; understand clearly.

6- Indeed (adv): used to emphasize a statement

7- Sensitive (adv): quick to detect or respond to slight changes, signals, or influences

8- Rent (verb/noun): a tenant's regular payment to a landlord for the use of property or land.

9- Upset (adj) = unhappy and worried.

10- Depressed (adj) = sad and fed up..

Depression (noun)

Depress (verb)

11- Lost (adj) = with no particular destination

Lose (verb)

Loss (noun)

Grammar:

Future:

Form:

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form	
		Yes/No question	Wh question
I will work. You will work. We will work. They will work. He will work. She will work. It will work.	I will not work. You will not work. We will not work. They will not work. He will not work. She will not work. It will not work.	Will I work? Will you work? Will we work? Will they work? Will he work? Will she work? Will it work?	Where will I work? Where will you work? Where will we work? Where will they work? Where will he work? Where will she work? Where will it work?
Subject + will + verb(bare infinitive form)	Subject + will not + verb(bare infinitive form)	Will + subject + verb(bare infinitive form)?	Wh word + will + subject + verb(bare infinitive form)?

2) Uses:

Use	Example
A future action	Next year, I will visit France

3) Markers:

- tomorrow
- soon
- in a week/month/year...
- next week / month / year
- In + time expression (2020)



Module 3: Health and environment

Lesson 1: Air and land pollution

Vocabulary:

1- Pollution (noun): the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects.

Pollute (verb)

Polluted (adj)

2- Pollutant (noun): a substance that pollutes something

3- Contaminate (verb): make (something) impure by exposure to or addition of a poisonous or polluting substance.

Contamination (noun)

Contaminated (verb)

4- Smog: fog or haze combined with smoke and other atmospheric pollutants

5- Release (verb/noun): allow or enable to escape from confinement; set free

6- Fumes: harmful gases released by cars and factories.

9- Rubbish = garbage = litter = waste

10- to breathe: take air into the lungs and then expel it, especially as a regular physiological process
breath (noun)

11- To inhale: to breathe in \neq to exhale: to breathe out

12- Pesticide: a substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals

13- Headache: pain in the head.

14- Earache: pain in the ear.

15- Deafness (n) = inability to hear

deaf (adj).

16- Overcrowded (adj): very crowded / full of people.

17- Poison(noun/verb): a substance that is capable of causing the illness or death of a living organism when introduced or absorbed.

Toxic (adj) = poisonous.

18- Weakness (n) \neq strength (n)

weak (adj) \neq strong (adj).

19- Diseases = dangerous illnesses like cancer..

20- Battery: a container consisting of one or more cells, in which chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power

21- Spray: liquid that is blown or driven through the air in the form of tiny drops.

Causes of pollution:

<i>Types of pollution</i>	<i>Causes</i>
<i>Air pollution</i>	- Forest fires - Emissions from vehicles and factories - Wars
<i>Land pollution</i>	- Improper disposal of waste: illegal dumping and mining - Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
<i>Water pollution</i>	- Marine dumping - oil spill - sewage
<i>Noise</i>	- traffic noise - Air craft noise - noise from the industries, the construction and engineering works



Effects of pollution:

<i>Types of pollution</i>	<i>Effects</i>
<i>Air pollution</i>	- Acid rain - Ozone depletion - respiratory problems
<i>Land pollution</i>	- The imbalance of nature - It results in various skin problems - pesticides can damage crops, kill vegetation and poison animals
<i>Water pollution</i>	- Diseases like Cholera, Malaria, and typhoid - Aquatic life gets destroyed
<i>Noise</i>	- hearing loss - high blood pressure and stress - sleep disturbance

Grammar:

- Cars and factories release fumes into the air **that's why** the air we breathe is polluted.
- Individuals throw garbage everywhere in the street **as a result** our land is not clean.
- Farmers spray chemicals **therefore** the food we eat is contaminated.
- Ships spill oil or petrol into the sea **so** the sea is polluted.
- Used up batteries are very dangerous **because** they leak heavy metals.

That's why
As a result
Therefore
So
Because

} Linkers

That's why / As a result / Therefore / So express **result**
Because expresses **cause**



Module 3: Health and environment
Lesson2: Smoking and health

Vocabulary:

1- To give up: to stop = to cease

2- To dump: deposit or dispose of (garbage, waste, or unwanted material), typically in a careless or hurried way.

3- damage (noun/ verb): inflict physical harm on (something) so as to impair its value, usefulness, or normal function.

Damage = harm

4- Harmful: causing or likely to cause harm.

Harmful ≠ harmless

5- Addicted (adj): physically and mentally dependent on a particular substance

Addiction (noun)

Addict (person): a person who is addicted to a particular substance

Addictive (adj): causing or likely to cause someone to become addicted.

6- Prohibit (verb): formally forbid (something) by law, rule, or other authority.

Prohibition (noun)

Prohibited (adj)

7- Nasty (adj): very bad and unpleasant

8- Smoke (verb): emit smoke or visible vapor.

Smoking (noun)

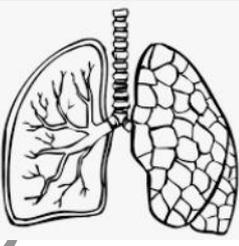
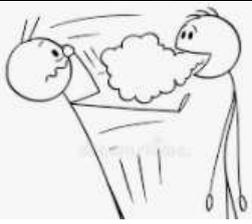
Heavy smoker: cigarette addicted

Passive smoker: someone breathing in other people's tobacco smoke

9- To nag: annoy or irritate (a person) with persistent fault-finding or continuous urging

10- To complain about: express dissatisfaction

Complaint (noun)

			
Tooth decay	lungs	Asthma	To punch
			
Bad breath	Skin rash	Blindness	Flu

Reasons to smoke:

- Smoking gives me more energy.
- Smoking is a symbol of manhood.
- I like to touch and handle cigarettes.
- Smoking is a pleasure.
- Smoking helps me relax when I am tense, upset, or depressed.
- I crave cigarettes; it is an addiction.
- Smoking is a habit, a ritual. Smoking relieves my boredom and loneliness.
- Smoking helps control my weight.
- Smoking helps me fit in with other people.
- Smoking gives me a sense of control.

Disadvantages of smoking:

- Smoking affects lung health. It may cause lung cancer
- Smoking can increase the risks of heart strokes
- Smoking cigarettes can damage the heart, blood vessels, and blood cells.
- Smoking affects fertility
- Smoking can affect pregnancy and the developing foetus
- Smokers are at the risk of developing type 2 diabetes
- Smoking cigarettes can weaken a person's immune system

Tips to quit smoking:

- Set a quit date and stop smoking completely on that day. Create a support system by informing family and friends of your quit date.
- Reduce the number of cigarettes per day until you stop smoking completely.
- Strengthen your willpower by limiting or skipping triggers you commonly associate with smoking.
- Whenever you feel the urge to smoke, resist it by keeping busy.
- Physical activity is a great way of dealing with the stress of quitting. Walk, run, swim, or take up a new activity.

Grammar:

- 1- You **may** start a fire when you smoke in the forest.
- 2- Eating fast foods **might** cause stomachache.
- 3- An accident **could** happen when you drink and drive.

“**May**” or “**might**” are used to say that something is possible in the **present** or in the **future**.

We can use “**may**” or “**might**” to mean “**perhaps**”.

“**Could**” is similar to “**may**” and “**might**”.

Module 3: Health and environment
Lesson 3: Pollution, a threat to our environment

Vocabulary:

- 1- Threat (noun):** a statement of an intention to inflict pain, injury, damage, or other hostile action on someone in retribution for something done or not done
Threaten (verb)
- 2- Environment (noun):** the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
Environmental (adj)
Environment friendly processes, or environmental-friendly processes (also referred to as eco-friendly, nature-friendly, and green): refer to goods and services, laws, guidelines and policies that claim reduced, minimal, or no harm upon the environment.
- 3- To campaign for:** make others aware of the importance of a better environment.
A campaign (noun)
- 4- To collect (v) = to gather (v) = to pick up (v) ≠ to throw = to dump.**
- 5- A landfill (n) = the place where material waste is discharged and buried.**
- 6- To discharge (v) = to throw away**
- 7- Spill (verb/noun):** cause or allow (liquid) to flow over the edge of its container, especially unintentionally
Oil spill: an escape of oil into the sea or other body of water.
- 8- Impact (verb/noun):** influence
- 9- to contribute to (v) = to participate in = to take part in / contribution (n)**
- 10- Visible (adj) = you can see ≠ invisible (adj)**
- 11- Smoky (adj) = causing smoke or fumes**
- 12- To ruin (v) = to destroy = to damage.**
- 13- Particles= very small pieces of matter.**
- 14- Sewage:** waste water and excrement conveyed in sewers.

Grammar:

1- I saw the man. The man cut the tree.

I saw the man **who / that** cut the tree.

2- He inhaled the fumes. The fumes were toxic.

He inhaled the fumes **which / that** were toxic.

“Who”, “Which” and “that” are relative pronouns.

Who refers to a person

Which refers to an object / an animal

That refers to a person, an object or an animal



Module 3: Health and environment

Lesson 4: Save the earth

Vocabulary:

1- Logging: cutting the trees

To log = to cut

2- Deforestation: the action of clearing a wide area of trees.

Deforest (verb): to cut trees

3- Reforestation: the process of replanting an area with trees

4- Prevent (verb): keep (something) from happening

Prevention (noun)

Preventive (adj)

5- Offender (person): a person who commits an illegal act

6- Create (verb): bring (something) into existence

Creation (noun)

Creature (noun): an animal, as distinct from a human being.

Creator (person): a person or thing that brings something into existence.

Creative (adj)

7- Hunt (verb/noun): pursue and kill (a wild animal) for sport or food

8- Save (verb): rescue (someone or something) from harm or danger

Safety (noun)

Safe (adj)

9- Wild (adj): (of an animal or plant) living or growing in the natural environment; not domesticated or cultivated.

Wild ≠ domestic

10- Extinct (adj): no longer in existence.

Extinction (noun)

To become extinct: Something that no longer exists

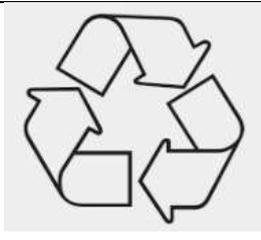
11- Endanger (verb): put (someone or something) at risk or in danger

Endangered (adj): seriously at risk of extinction

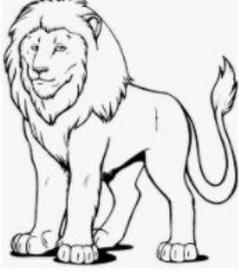
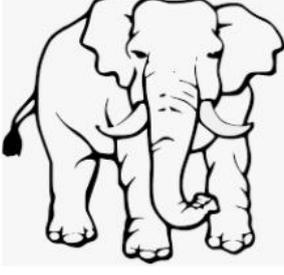
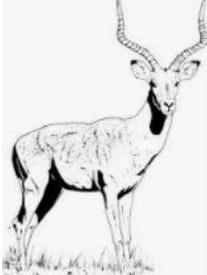
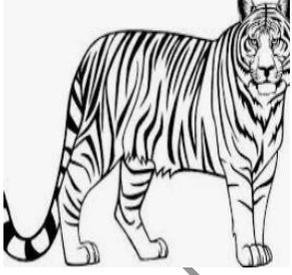
12- Regret (verb/noun): feel sad over something that has happened

13- Diet: the kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats.

Ways to save the environment

			
Plant trees	Save water	Cycling	Recycling
			
Stop deforestation	Punish offenders	Cleaning campaign	Renewable energy

Hunting

				
<i>Animal</i>	Lion	Elephant	Gazelle	Tiger
<i>Hunted for</i>	Circus Shows	Ivory	Meat	Fur

Grammar:

- You should/ought to eat vegetables.
- We can use “**should**” or “**ought to**” to give advice.

- Don’t smoke cigarettes.
- You mustn’t smoke cigarettes.
- “**Don’t**”/“**Mustn’t**” are used to express prohibition.

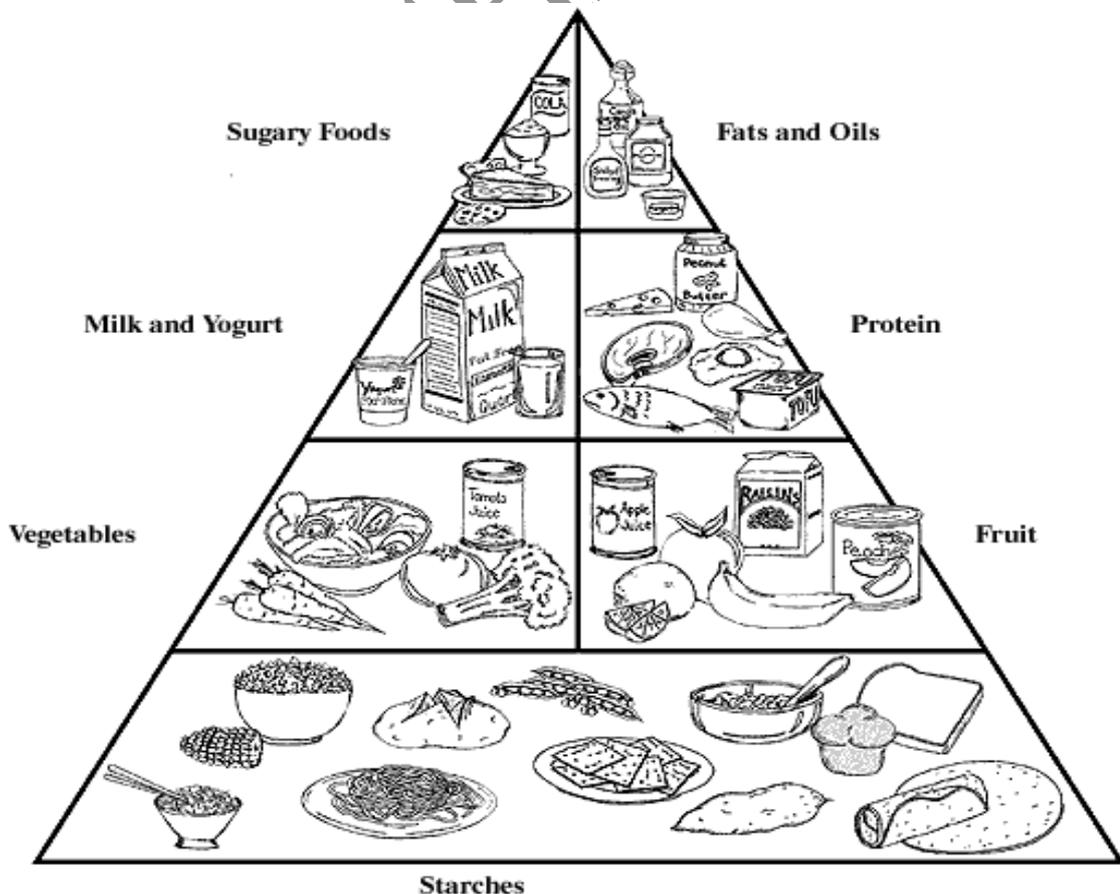
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Module 3: Health and environment
Lesson 5: Let everyday be an Earth Day

Vocabulary:

- 1- **Sparingly:** as little as you can
- 2- **Moderately:** neither too much nor too little
- 3- **Generously:** a great quantity
- 4- **Liberally:** as much as you can
- 5- **Species:** a group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding
- 6- **Campaign:** an organized course of action to achieve a goal.
- 7- **Bin (noun):** a receptacle for storing a specified substance
Bin (verb) : place (something) in a bin.
- 8- **Recycling (noun):** the action or process of converting waste into reusable material.
Recycle (verb)
- 9- **Organic (adj):** produced or involving production without the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, or other artificial agents.
- 10- **Legumes:** a plant that has its seeds in a pod, such as the bean or pea
- 11- **Fatty (adj):** containing a large amount of fat.
Fat (noun): a natural oily or greasy substance occurring in animal bodies
- 12- **Sugary (adj):** containing much sugar.
- 13- **Salty (adj):** tasting of, containing, or preserved with salt.
- 14- **Crunchy (adj):** making a sharp noise when bitten or crushed and (of food) pleasantly crisp.
- 15- **Earth Day** is an annual event celebrated around the world on April 22 to demonstrate support for environmental protection.



Grammar:

Compound nouns:

A compound noun is formed when two words are combined to make a completely new word.

<i>First part: type or purpose</i>	<i>Second part: what or who</i>	<i>Compound noun</i>
police	man	policeman
boy	friend	boyfriend
water	tank	water tank
dining	table	dining-table

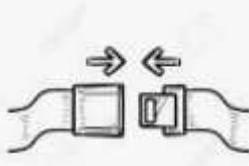
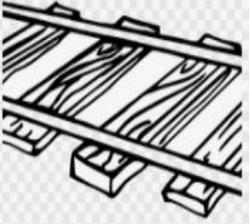
You have noticed that the compound noun can be written either as a single word, as a word with a hyphen, or as two words. There are no clear rules about this.

<i>Compound elements</i>	<i>Examples</i>
noun + noun	bedroom water tank motorcycle printer cartridge
noun + verb	rainfall haircut train-spotting
noun + adverb	hanger-on passer-by
verb + noun	washing machine driving licence swimming pool
verb + adverb	lookout take-off drawback
adverb + noun	onlooker bystander
adjective + verb	dry-cleaning public speaking
adjective + noun	greenhouse software redhead
adverb + verb	output overthrow upturn input



Module 4: Services
Lesson 1: At the airport

Vocabulary:

			
Airplane	Airline	Arrivals	Departures
			
Control tower	Baggage	Boarding pass	cabin
			
Cockpit	Airport	Pilot	Flight attendant
			
Window seat	Aisle seat	Passport	Life vest
			
Customs officer	Seatbelt	To fasten the seatbelt	Railway

			
Passengers	Handbag	Visa	Stamp

Grammar:

- Would you mind helping me carry this bag please ?
- Could you fasten your seat belts, the plane is about to take off.
- Would you mind joining the queue please ?
- Could you throw the cigarette away ? It's forbidden to smoke in the bus station.

Would you mind + verb(ing) / Could you + verb (bare infinitive form) are used in Polite requests when asking others to do something politely.

<i>Advantages of air travel</i>	<i>Disadvantages of air travel</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is the fastest mode of transport and therefore suitable for carriage of goods over a long distance. It requires less time. - Air transport provides comfortable, efficient and quick transport services. - It is accessible to all areas regardless the obstruction of land. - The experience itself is unique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air travel is expensive - It is dangerous - Air transport is unreliable as it depends of the weather forecast. - Air transport requires huge investment for construction and maintenance of planes in addition to training skilled pilots and stewards.



Module 4: Services
Lesson 2: Internet shopping

Vocabulary:

- 1- Exchange (noun/verb):** an act of giving one thing and receiving another
- 2- Chat (noun/verb):** talk in a friendly and informal way
- 3- Online:** controlled by or connected to another computer or to a network.
Online ≠ offline
- 4- Website:** a set of related web pages located under a single domain name
- 5- Hack (verb):** use a computer to gain unauthorized access to data in a system.
Hacking (noun): the gaining of unauthorized access to data in a system or computer
Hacker (person): a person who uses computers to gain unauthorized access to data.
- 6- Means (noun):** an action or system by which a result is brought about; a method.
- 7- Huge:** extremely large; enormous
- 8- Benefit (noun/verb):** an advantage or profit gained from something.
Beneficial (adj)
- 9- Secure (adj):** able to avoid being harmed by any risk, danger, or threat
Secure (verb): to protect
Security (noun): protection
- 10- Order (verb/noun):** give an authoritative direction or instruction to do something.

<i>Advantages of internet</i>	<i>Disadvantages of internet</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internet is said as the online treasure trove of information. Endless information on any topic is available on the internet. - Internet helps people to communicate with each other through a virtual platform such as email, video conferencing, etc in any part of the world. - Online gaming, watching movies, and listening to music is nowadays the most common entertainment sources. - Internet keeps you informed about the latest news - Internet shopping is becoming popular because of virtual shops where you can buy anything you want and need without going out of the home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students spend too much time on the internet and neglect their studies. Even elderly people are sometimes addicted to watching movies or playing games and neglect their important work. - Children nowadays sit on the internet and communicate with many people, but they lose their ability to communicate with each other when coming face to face. - With a large amount of information that is available freely, the issues of misuse and theft have increased largely. Hackers access different websites, chat rooms, and forums and take advantage of innocent people and abuse them. - Excessive use of the internet may lead to obesity and eye strain.



<i>Advantages of internet</i>	<i>Disadvantages of internet</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customers can purchase items from the comfort of their own homes or work place. - Generally, in physical stores, the sales representatives try to influence the buyers to buy the product. - Companies display the whole range of products offered by them to attract customers with different tastes and needs. This enables the buyers to choose from a variety of models. - Online shops are open 24 hours a days and 7 days a week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The delivery of the product to customer' s doorstep may take a long time. - Lack of touch-feel-try creates concerns over the quality of the product on offer. Online shopping is not quite suitable for clothes as the customers cannot try them on. - Physical stores allow price negotiations between buyers and the seller. Yet, this is not possible with online shopping. - Customers may be victims of Frauds in online shopping

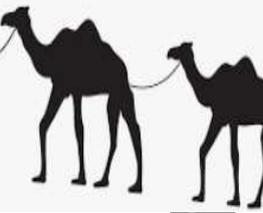
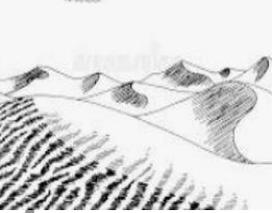
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Module 4: Services
Lesson 3: Tourism

Vocabulary:

- 1- **Boom (noun/verb):** a period of great prosperity or rapid economic growth.
 - 2- **Amount =** quantity
 - 3- **Progress (noun/verb):** forward movement
 - 4- **To experience:** to undergo
 - 5- **To achieve:** successfully bring about or reach
Achievement (noun)
 - 6- **Comfort (noun/verb):** a state of physical ease
Comfortable (adj)
 - 7- **To travel abroad:** to travel outside your country
 - 8- **Hot springs:** hot water coming out of the ground
 - 9- **Sightseeing:** the activity of visiting places of interest in a particular location
 - 10- **Sunbathing:** the activity of sitting or lying in the sun, especially to tan the skin.
 - 11- **Tourism:** the commercial organization and operation of vacations and visits to places of interest.
- Tourist: a person who is traveling or visiting a place for pleasure
Tourist = touristic (adj): for or relating to tourists

			
Medical tourism	Adventure tourism	Cultural tourism	Eco tourism
			
Saharan tourism	Dunes	Beach	Sunbathing
			
Skiing	Sailing	Hiking	Sightseeing
			

Tourist	Camping	Luggage	Currency
---------	---------	---------	----------

Benefits of travelling:

- Travel makes you healthier: according to some studies, people who vacation at least twice a year show a significantly lower risk of suffering a heart attack
- Travel relieves stress: When you travel, you do not care what you do at all, you can just break free from the norm and have some fun.
- Travel enhances your creativity: It is believed that if someone gets out of their comfort zone, the mind gets more creative.
- Travel broadens your horizons: Travelling helps you connect with different people from different cultures. This gives you the opportunity to see issues and daily life challenges from a different angle
- Travel creates memories for a lifetime: If you travel with friends and family members, traveling helps you build stronger bonds and make memories

Grammar:

Present perfect:

1) Form:

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form	
		Yes/No question	Wh question
I have worked / gone. You have worked / gone. We have worked / gone. They have worked / gone. He has worked / gone. She has worked / gone. It has worked / gone.	I have not worked / gone. You have not worked / gone. We have not worked / gone. They have not worked / gone. He has not worked / gone. She has not worked / gone. It has not worked / gone.	Have I worked / gone? Have you worked / gone? Have we worked / gone? Have they worked / gone? Has he worked / gone? Has she worked / gone? Has it worked / gone?	Where have I worked / gone? Where have you worked / gone? Where have we worked / gone? Where have they worked / gone? Where has he worked / gone? Where has she worked / gone? Where has it worked / gone?
- I/You/We/They + have + verb (past participle) - He/She/It + has + verb(past participle)	- I/You/We/They + have not + verb (past participle) - He/She/It + has not + verb (past participle)	- Have + I/you/we/they + verb(past participle)? - Has + he/she/it + verb(past participle)?	- Wh word + have + I/you/we/they + verb(past participle)? - Wh word + has + he/she/it + verb(past participle)?

2) Uses:

Use	Example
1) An action that started in the past and still continues until the present	John has lived in London since 2016 The students have studied English for 5 years
2) An action that happened at an indefinite time in the past:	I have visited France
3) A recent action	She has just left the classroom
4) A past action whose results are in the present	David had an accident. He has broken his leg.

3) Markers:

already, never, ever, yet, since, for, just, recent, recently, so far, lately

- **Already** means that something happened earlier than we expected. With Present Perfect already usually goes after have or has and before the main verb.
E.g.: We have **already** had our breakfast.



- **Yet** means that something that we expected has happened or hasn't happened. We usually put it at the end of a sentence.

E.g: - Has the post arrived yet?

- Not yet.

- **Ever** is used with the present perfect tense to ask questions about experiences in someone's life

E.g.: - "Have you ever taken dance classes?"

- "Yes, I have. I took 6 weeks of lessons before my wedding!"

DON'T USE EVER IN THE ANSWER. ONLY USE IT IN QUESTIONS.

- **NEVER** is used with the present perfect tense to talk about things you have not done at any time in your life

E.g.: I've **never** failed a test. I've always gotten 80% or more.

- We often use **for** and **since** with the present perfect tense:

- We use **for** to talk about a **period** of time: **for five minutes, for two weeks, for six years**
- We use **since** to talk about a **point** in past time: **since 1878, since 1st January, since Monday**

NOURI CHAKROUN

Module 4: Services

Lesson 4: Transport

Vocabulary:

1- **Convenient (adj):** fitting in well with a person's needs, activities, and plans



Convenience (noun)

2- **Frequent (adj):** occurring or done on many occasions

Frequency (noun)

3- **Available (adj):** able to be used

Availability (noun)

4- **Throughout:** in every part of a place or object.

5- **Enquiry (noun):** an act of asking for information.

Enquire (verb): ask for information from someone.

6- **To give a hand:** to help

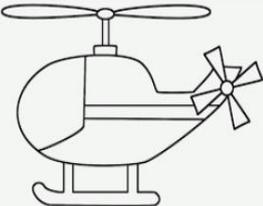
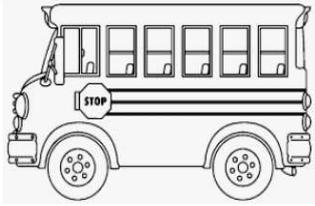
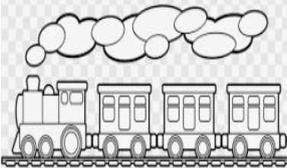
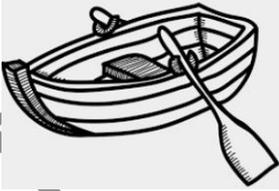
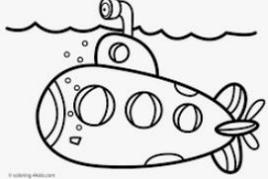
7- **Cheap:** low in price

cheap ≠ expensive

8- **Suburb:** an outlying district of a city, especially a residential one.

9- **Destination:** the place to which someone or something is going or being sent.

10- **Underground:** beneath the surface of the ground.

			
Car	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Lorry/ truck
			
Airplane	Helicopter	Hot air balloon	Bus
			
Train	Boat	Ship	Submarine

Grammar:

The First Conditional

This involves **the present simple + will / won't + verb**

This is used to express a possible situation in the future.

We are predicting a likely result in the future if the condition happens.

Example: If it rains, we will cancel the trip. (This is the likely result in the future if it rains)

Module 4: Services

Lesson 5: Communication

Vocabulary:

1- **Fair:** a large public event where goods are bought and sold

Fair = exhibition

2- Fairy book: a book about a traditional story, usually written for children, which often involves imaginary creatures and magic

3- Rainbow books: are a collection of CD format specifications.

4- Seller: a person who sells something.

5- Diary: a book in which one keeps a daily record of events and experiences.

6- Look forward to: await something eagerly.

Look forward to + VERB (ING): we look forward to MEETING you

Look forward to + NOUN: I'm looking forward to MY VACATION

8- Come round: visit someone's house.

9- Reception desk: the front desk in a hotel where guests can book rooms or ask questions

10- Join (verb): to get involved in an activity or journey with another person or group

			
Land phone	Pay phone	Motorcycle	Lorry/ truck
			
Walkie talkie	Newspaper	Fax	Television
			
Letter	Computer	Email	Social media

<i>Mobile phones</i>	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cell phones give you an option to call for help if you need it. - These devices allow us to retrieve information quickly. - Cell phones are a way to stop boredom. - There are numerous learning opportunities available to us because of cell phones. - It stores multiple information items for easy access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cell phones create a significant distraction for people. - New smart cell phones can be very expensive. - It exposes people to the problem of cyberbullying more often. - Cell phone technologies can create addictive tendencies in people. - The excessive use of mobile phones can lead to eye strain
<i>Social media</i>	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People from anywhere can connect with anyone. - You can follow anyone to learn from him/her and enhance your knowledge about any field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal data and privacy can easily be hacked. - Social media can be addictive - security agencies have access to people's personal accounts, which hinders their privacy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You can promote your business to the largest audience. - Social media create and raise awareness of some causes. - social media help governments and security agencies to spy and catch criminals to fight crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The excessive use of social media lead to some health problems - Your partner may use social media to cheat on you
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<i>Television</i>	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Television is an easy and cheap source of entertainment. - By watching international news, we are kept informed and up-to-date with breaking news around the world. -Some channels offer educational programs that can increase our knowledge and make us more aware of the world around us. - Television can help you feel less lonely. - Do-it-yourself shows give us easy access to all kinds of information: Cooking channels offer new recipes and home improvement shows introduce us to many money-saving DIY tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex, crime, and violence are frequently depicted on television and may have negative effects on impressionable children - Excessive TV watching can contribute to sleep difficulties, behavior problems and obesity - Television often uses stereotypes that can warp the watcher's perception of the world. - Television can ruin your relationships. If you are watching television instead of communicating with your loved one, this is a problem. - Television might be addictive.

Grammar:

- 1- I enjoy exercising.
 - 2- Smoking is unhealthy.
- “Exercising” and “smoking” are gerunds.

<p><i>The gerund has the form: verb + ing.</i></p> <p>It's used:</p> <p>a- As a subject: <i>Example: Skiing can be dangerous.</i></p> <p>b- After certain verbs (like, enjoy, finish, hate, dislike..) <i>Example: She enjoys swimming.</i></p> <p>c- After prepositions : <i>Example: Before shopping, she went to a restaurant .</i></p> <p>d- In noun compounds: <i>Example : This hotel has a lovely swimming pool.</i></p>
--

Spelling:

<p>Verbs ending in ‘e’: omit ‘e’ + add ‘ing’</p> <p>bake – baking hide – hiding dance – dancing</p>
<p>Verbs ending in CVC: double the last letter + add ‘ing’</p> <p>stop – stopping swim – swimming beg – begging</p>
<p>Verbs ending in ‘ie’: omit ‘ie’ + add ‘ying’ = three verbs</p>



tie – tying
lie – lying
die – dying

NOURI CHAKROUN

Module 5: Entertainment
Lesson 1: Means of entertainment



Vocabulary:

- 1- **Disc-based:** Devices that use magnetic hard disks for storage
- 2- **Shelf:** a flat length of wood or other rigid material, attached to a wall or forming part of a piece of furniture, that provides a surface for the storage or display of objects.
- 3- **E-book:** in full electronic book, digital file containing a body of text
- 4- **Stranger:** a person whom one does not know or with whom one is not familiar.
- 5- **To interrupt (verb):** stop the continuous progress of (an activity or process).
Interruption (noun)
- 6- **Take over (verb):** assume control of something.
- 7- **Walk-in (adj):** 1) large enough to walk into.
2) available for customers or clients without the need for an appointment.
- 8- **Giant (adj):** huge, enormous
- 9- **Dolby-system:** Dolby is a system which reduces the background noise on electronic cassette players.
- 10- **Silly (adj):** having or showing a lack of common sense or judgement; absurd and foolish
Silliness (noun)
- 11- **Entertainment:** the action of providing or being provided with amusement or enjoyment.
Entertain (verb)
Entertained (adj): enjoying oneself
Entertaining (adj): providing amusement or enjoyment.

			
Art gallery	Museum	Concert	Cinema
			
Shopping	Reading	Playing an instrument	Sporting activities

Grammar:

Maybe and **perhaps** express **uncertainty**. We use them when we think something is possible, but we are not certain. We use maybe mostly in front or end position whereas perhaps is used in front, mid

and end position:

A: Have you seen my glasses? I can't find them anywhere.

B: Maybe you left them at work.

A: Do you think these shoes are too high?

B: They are perhaps. (it's possible but I'm not certain)

On the contrary, when we are sure of something, we use “**no doubt**” + a declarative sentence to express **certainty**.

Example: He got bad marks. There is **no doubt** he will fail his exam.

The benefits of entertainment:

- Entertainment relieves stress: When you get quality entertainment, your mind thinks of other things, and releases endorphins, hormones that are responsible for feeling good.
- It provides employment: A game streamer broadcasts his or herself in real time while playing video games and he/she can earn money
- Entertainment nurtures culture. Reading books and watching films can broaden one's horizons

NOURI CHAKROON

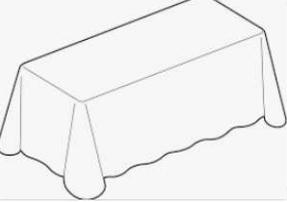
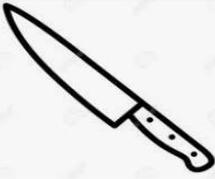
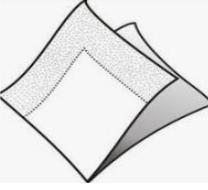
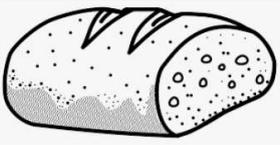
Module 5: Entertainment

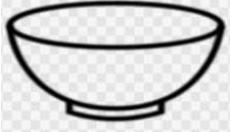
Lesson 2: Eating out



Vocabulary:

- 1- **To make up one's mind:** to make a decision about something: to decide
- 2- **Diet (noun):** the kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats.
Diet (verb): restrict oneself to small amounts or special kinds of food in order to lose weight.
- 3- **Dietician:** an expert on diet and nutrition.
- 4- **Starter** = appetizer: something that is the beginning of a process, activity, or series especially
- 5- **Main course:** the most substantial course of a meal.
- 6- **Dessert:** a usually sweet course or dish (as of pastry or ice cream) usually served at the end of a meal.
- 7- **Vegetarian:** a person who does not eat meat for health or religious reasons or because they want to avoid being cruel to animals
- 8- **Vegan:** a person who does not eat or use any animal products, such as meat, fish, eggs, cheese, or leather
- 9- **Pescatarian:** someone who eats fish but not meat
- 10- **Dressing:** a liquid mixture, often containing oil, vinegar, and herbs, added to food, especially salads

			
Waiter	Waitress	Menu	Barbecue
			
Table cloth	Utensils	Cutlery	Spoon
			
Fork	Knife	Napkin	Bread
			
Salad	Soup	oil	Vinegar

			
Receipt / check / bill	Glass	Plate	Bowl
			
Garlic	Coke	Boiling	Grilling
			
Frying	Roasting	Pan	Pot
			
Chef	Candle	Delicious / luscious / mouthwatering	Disgusting / rotten / filthy

<i>Eating out</i>	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You can try new food - You do not have to cook - It is an opportunity to spend time with family and friends - It is easier to feed large parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is expensive - You can't tell what nutrients are in your dish - You can't control the way the dish is prepared

Grammar:

Exclamations

We use **exclamations** to express **surprise** or **shock** or a **strong emotion** about something.

We usually form exclamatives with **what** or **how**. In writing, we usually put an exclamation mark (!) at the end of the exclamative:

What an amazing car!

How I love the summer holidays!

What ...!

We can use + noun phrase (+ verb):

<i>What</i>	<i>Noun phrase</i>	<i>Verb</i>
What	a beautiful day!	∅
What	a beautiful day	it is!
What	bad luck!	∅
What	bad luck	they had!

How ...!

We often use how followed by an adjective only:

How sweet!

How lovely!

How amazing!

We can use How + adjective/adverb + subject + verb:

How interesting it was to hear her story!

How wonderful it is to see you!

How beautifully she sang! Everyone was delighted.

Expressing satisfaction:

-Customer: I'd like to buy a skirt with big blue flowers... not too big...see what I mean?

-Shop assistant: Oh, yes, this is the one you are looking for. Here you are madam.

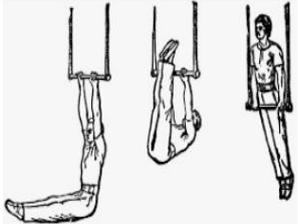
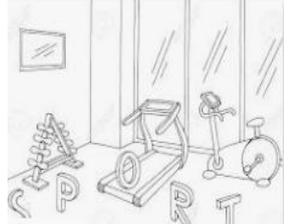
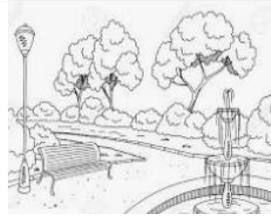
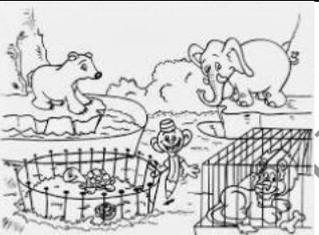
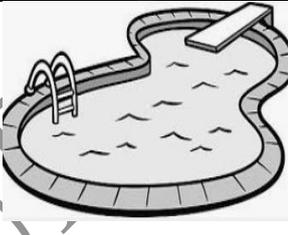
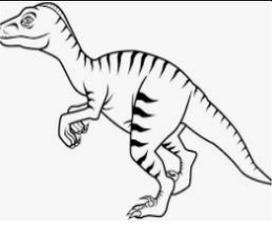
this is just what I wanted/ needed / meant → satisfaction



Module 5: Entertainment
Lesson 3: Where shall we go?

Vocabulary:

- 1- **Flavour:** the distinctive taste of a food or drink.
- 2- **Exotic (adj):** originating in or characteristic of a distant foreign country.
- 3- **Wild (adj):** (of an animal or plant) living or growing in the natural environment; not domesticated or cultivated.
- 4- **Wilderness (noun):** an uncultivated, uninhabited, and inhospitable region.

			
Acrobats	Gymnasium	Windsurf	Water slide
			
Horseback riding	Circus	Fun fair / Amusement park	Park
			
Zoo	Swimming pool	Dinosaur	Ice cream

Grammar:

Suggestions:

If we make a suggestion, it means that we mention a possible course of action to someone. There are a number of expressions which we can use to make suggestions.

How about/what about + -ing?

How about starting a book club?

What about opening your present now?

How about + present simple?

A: How about I pick you up at eight o'clock on my way to the airport?

B: Great. I'll see you then.

We often use how about and what about + noun phrase when we make suggestions about food or drink. These suggestions are invitations:

A: Are you hungry?

B: Yeah, how about some lunch?

What about a coffee?

Why not + verb (bare infinitive form)?

Why not take a break in the south-west?

Why not treat yourself to a meal at the Icon Restaurant?

Why don't + clause (subject + verb)?

You look really tired. Why don't you take some time out and rest?

It's getting late in the evening now. Why don't we stop now and work on this tomorrow morning?

Let's + verb (bare infinitive form)

Let's call Michael and see if he knows how to fix it.

Let's make a curry tonight.

Shall we + verb (bare infinitive form)

Shall we go to the zoo?

I suggest that + clause (subject + verb)

I suggest that we go to a swimming pool.

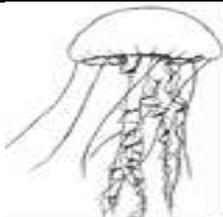
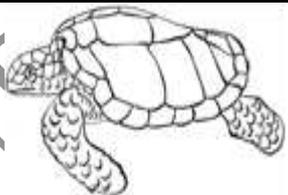
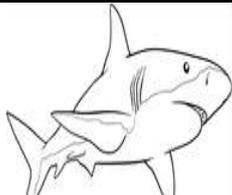
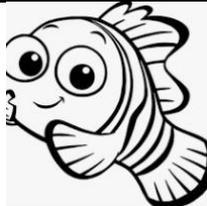
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Module 5: Entertainment
Lesson 4: Let's watch a film

Vocabulary:

- 1- take away (verb):** buy food at a cafe or restaurant for eating elsewhere.
Takeaway (noun): a restaurant or shop selling cooked food to be eaten elsewhere
- 2- Series:** a set of television or radio broadcasts on the same subject or using the same characters but in different situations:
- 3- Serial:** a story printed in a newspaper or magazine or broadcast on television or radio in several parts
- 4- Comedy:** a film, play, or book that is intentionally funny either in its characters or its action
- 5- Science fiction:** books, films, or cartoons about an imagined future, especially about space travel or other planets
- 6- Horror:** a film in which very frightening or unnatural things happen, for example dead people coming to life and people being murdered
- 7- Thriller:** a book, play, or film that has an exciting story, often about solving a crime
- 8- Romance:** a film, usually having a romantic story which has a happy ending
- 9- Action:** a film with lots of events and movements.
- 10- Cartoon:** a film produced by photographing a series of gradually changing drawings, etc., which give the illusion of movement when the series is projected rapidly.
- 11- Fish tank:** a transparent container of water in which live fish and other water creatures and plants are kept; an aquarium.
- 12- Come across:** meet or find someone or something by chance.
- 13- Creature:** a living thing that can move independently
To create (verb): to bring into existence
- 14- Rescue = help**
- 15- Run away:** leave or escape from a place, person, or situation.

			
Jellyfish	Turtle	Shark	Nemo fish

Grammar:

<i>APOLOGISING</i>	<i>REPLIES</i>
I'm sorry. I owe you an apology. I'm sorry for } + verb (ing) I apologise for } + noun I'm (so/terribly/very) sorry that + clause I didn't mean to. I regret	Never mind. That's all right. Don't worry.

Module 5: Entertainment

Lesson 5: Stars' pastimes

Vocabulary:

- 1- **Pastime** = a hobby: an activity that someone does regularly for enjoyment rather than work
- 2- **Spare time** = leisure time: time that is not taken up by one's usual activities
- 3- **Lyrics**: the words of a song.
- 4- **Melody**: a sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying.
- 5- **Award**: a prize or other mark of recognition given in honor of an achievement.
- 6- **Single**: an individual song
- 7- **Fade**: gradually disappear
- 8- **Interview (noun)**: a meeting in which someone answers questions about himself or herself for a newspaper article, television show, etc.:
Interview (verb): to ask questions in an interview
Interviewer: a person who interviews someone, especially as a job.
Interviewee: a person who is interviewed.
- 9- **Star**: a very famous, successful, and important person
- 10- **Absolutely** = definitely = certainly = without doubt
- 11- **dress up**: to put on clothes
- 12- **Photo shoots**: photos taken to a star
- 13- **Vacation**: holiday
- 14- **Yacht**: a small boat used for pleasure
- 15- **Career**: a job that you do for a long time
- 16- **Occasionally**: from time to time
- 17- **Do not mind + verb (ing)**: to accept

Grammar:

I'd like to go to the cinema this afternoon. Would you like to come?

I'm sorry I can't come with you but what's on?

"Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" is playing at the "Odeon".

-It sounds interesting. Maybe I will join you there.

-I think you have to tell your mom. Why don't you ask her? Here's my mobile.

- Oh, thank you! Mom **doesn't mind**. But I'll let her know anyway.

Showing interest:

I'd like to know more about

I'm interested in

It sounds interesting

Showing indifference:

I don't mind...

I don't care...



How to write a biography

Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/She was born on + date (on February 6, 1950) - He/She was born in + year (in 1950) - He/She was born in + place (in Paris)
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His/ Her father's name was ... / His/Her mother's name was ... - His/Her father was a + job / His/Her mother a + job - He/she has ... brothers and ... sisters
Childhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/She lived in + place - He/She was brought up by + person
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/She studied ... (french/ music / mathematics) - His/Her major was in ... (french/ music / mathematics) - He went to + school/college - He/She did not (go to / attend) school - He/She was interested in ... (french/ music / mathematics)
Marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/ she married + person in + year (he married Diana in 1950) - He/She got married to + person in + year (he got married to Diana in 1950) - He/ she divorced + person in + year (he divorced Diana in 1950)
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/She had ... Children - He/She had ... sons and ... daughters - He/She did not have any children
Job / occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/She was a ... - He/She first worked as a ... - He/She became ...
Reasons for being famous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/She wrote ... /composed ... / painted ... / discovered ... / invented ... / created ...
Awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/She won ... (he won the Nobel Prize) - He/She was awarded ... (She was awarded the Nobel Prize)
Death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/She died on + date / in + year - He died of a heart attack / cancer / disease - He/She died in a car accident / plane crash - He/She committed a suicide - He/She died at the age of ...



Module 6: Civility
Lesson 1: Voluntary work

Vocabulary:

1- Civility (noun): formal politeness and courtesy in behavior or speech.

Civil (adj): courteous and polite.

2- Voluntarism = volunteerism: the practice of doing work for good causes, without being paid for it

3- Volunteer (verb): freely offer to do something.

4- Volunteer (person): a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task.

5- Voluntary (adj): done, given, or acting of one's own free will.

6- Donate (verb): to give something for free

Donor: a person who gives something for free

Donation (noun): giving something for free

7- Disability = handicap: a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.

Disabled (adj) = handicapped

8- Take part: join in an activity; be involved

9- Needy: very poor

10- Beg (verb): to ask for money or food

Beggar: a person who asks for food or money

11- Homeless (adj): a person without a home, and therefore typically living on the streets.

Homelessness (noun)

12- Cruel (adj)= harsh = severe

Cruelty (noun)

13- Stand by = to give a hand = to help = rescue

14- Survive (verb): to continue to live

Survival (noun)

Survivor: a person who remains alive after an event in which others have died.

15- Lack (noun/verb): the state of being without or not having enough of something.

16- Charity: 1) an organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.

2) the voluntary giving of help, typically in the form of money, to those in need.

3) kindness and tolerance in judging others.

Charitable (adj): relating to the assistance of those in need.

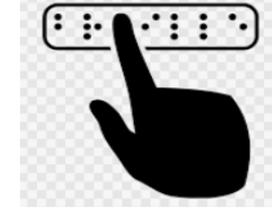
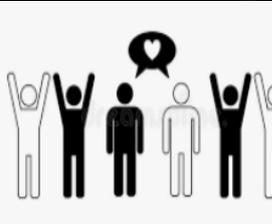
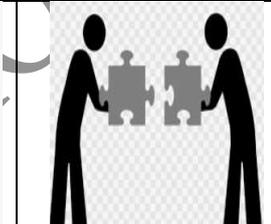
17- Fund (noun): a sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose.

Fund (verb): provide with money for a particular purpose.

18- Fundraising (noun): the activity of persuading people and organizations to give money for something

To raise funds (verb)



			
Disability	Blindness (noun) Blind (adj)	Dumbness (noun) Dumb (adj)	Deafness (noun) Deaf (adj)
			
Physical disability	Guide dog	Braille	Wheelchair
			
Walking stick	Hearing aid	Tolerance (noun) Tolerant (adj)	Cooperation (noun) Cooperate (verb) Cooperative (adj)

How to help others	
	To raise money for the poor
	To visit patients in order to comfort them
	To donate blood

	To help people with special needs
	To feed starved people
	To help the elderly

Grammar:

- Kids from all over the world **can** join "Kids For Clean Environment Organization".
- Many children, mainly in African countries **can't** survive because of the lack of food.
- Everyone at home **can** do his part of the house chores by simply giving a hand.
- Many wild animals **are unable to** survive if we don't protect and take care of them.

"Can " and "To be able to" are used to express ability.

"Can't" – "To be unable to" are used to express inability.

Advantages of voluntary work:

- Volunteering can help you gain confidence by giving you the chance to try something new and build a real sense of achievement.
- Volunteering can have a real and valuable positive effect on people, communities and society in general.
- Volunteering can help you meet different kinds of people and make new friends. Be part of a community. Volunteering can help you feel part of something outside your friends and family.
- Volunteering can help you learn new skills, gain experience and sometimes even qualifications.
- Through volunteering you can challenge yourself to try something different, achieve personal goals, practice using your skills and discover hidden talents.
- Most volunteers have a great time, regardless of why they do it.

Module 6: Civility

Lesson 2: Volunteering kids

Vocabulary:

- 1- **Join:** to get involved in an activity or journey with another person or group:
- 2- **To get started:** begin a task
- 3- **To come forward:** volunteer oneself for a task or post or to give evidence about a crime.
- 4- **To establish:** set up on a firm or permanent basis.
Establishment (noun)
- 5- **Member:** a person, animal, or plant belonging to a particular group.
Membership: the fact of being a member of a group.
- 6- **To involve:** have or include (something) as a necessary or integral part or result.
Involvement (noun)
- 7- **Across:** from one side to the other of (a place, area, etc.).
- 8- **Foreign (adj):** of, from, in, or characteristic of a country or language other than one's own.
Foreigner: a person born in or coming from a country other than one's own.
- 9- **Mutual (adj):** experienced or done by each of two or more parties towards the other or others.

Grammar:

- Can I help you sir?
- What can I do to keep our environment clean?
- Do you think smog is the cause of the death of trees?
- Yes, I think so.

- Can I help you.....?
- What can I do { to help you?
for you?
- How can I help you?
- Do you need any help?

Ways to make children volunteer:

- Be a giving role model. Children love to copy their parents, so let them follow your lead as a volunteer.
- Find something that interests your child or family.
- Volunteering should not be tiring. Find something easy in order to make children motivated about it.
- Although daily life is busy, you should make volunteering a part of your schedule.
- Get your children's peers involved. Talk to the parents of your children's friends and convince them to bring their children along on a volunteer experience as well.



Module 6: Civility
Lesson 3: How to be cooperative

Vocabulary:

- 1- **Cooperate (verb):** work together toward the same end.
Cooperation (noun)
Cooperative (adj)
- 2- **Hard time:** to experience difficulty doing something
- 3- **Trust:** firm belief in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of someone or something.
Trustworthy (adj): able to be relied on as honest or truthful.
- 4- **Perform (verb):** to do an action or piece of work
Performance (noun)
- 5- **To figure out:** discover
- 6- **To share:** have a portion of something with others
- 7- **To carry out:** perform a task.
- 8- **Peer:** a person of the same age, status, or ability as another specified person.
- 9- **To go about:** begin or carry on with an activity.
- 10- **To require:** need for a particular purpose.

Grammar:

Past progressive (continuous)

1) **Form:**

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form	
		Yes/No question	Wh question
I was working. You were working. We were working. They were working. He was working. She was working. It was working.	I was not working. You were not working. We were not working. They were not working. He was not working. She was not working. It was not working.	Was I working? Were you working? Were we working? Were they working? Was he working? Was she working? Was it working?	Where was I working? What were you working? What were we working? What were they working? Where was he working? Where was she working? Where was it working?
- I/He/She/It + was + verb(ing) - You/We/They + were + verb(ing)	- I/He/She/It + was not + verb(ing) - You/We/They + were not + verb(ing)	- Was + I/he/she/it + verb(ing)? - Were + you/we/they + verb(ing)?	- wh word + was + I/he/she/it + verb(ing)? - wh word + were + you/we/they + verb(ing)?

2) **Uses:**

Use	Example
1) two simultaneous actions in the past	Last night, while I was watching TV, my mother was cooking.
2) An action in progress in the past that was interrupted by another action	Last night, when I was watching TV, someone knocked on the door.

3) **Markers:**

- **While / When**



4) Spelling:

Verbs ending in 'e': omit 'e' + add 'ing' bake – baking hide – hiding dance – dancing
Verbs ending in CVC: double the last letter + add 'ing' stop – stopping swim – swimming beg – begging
Verbs ending in 'ie': omit 'ie' + add 'ying' = three verbs tie – tying lie – lying die – dying

Advantages of team work:

- Team work fosters peer learning and self-improvement.
- The very nature of teamwork requires a group of people from varying backgrounds to come together and share their experiences. As a result, this kind of environment nurtures diverse opinions
- Team work encourages healthy competition
- It increases creativity and innovation
- It enhances communication and helps to bridge new relationships



Module 6: Civility
Lesson 4: Clubs, associations and charities

Vocabulary:

- 1- Opportunity:** a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something.
- 2- First-hand:** coming from the original source or personal experience; gained or learned directly.
- 3- Mission:** a strongly felt aim, ambition, or calling.
- 4- Income:** money received, especially on a regular basis, for work
- 5- Shovel:** a tool with a broad flat blade and typically upturned sides, used for moving coal, earth, snow or other material.
- 6- Driveway:** a short road leading from a public road to a house or garage.

Grammar:

- I believe that volunteering is matching the skill or interest of a volunteer with the needs of patients.
- In my opinion, the best way to support the disabled is being a member of the “Disabled Living Foundation”.
- I think that helping each other is very important.

I believe that / I think that / In my opinion → to express opinion



Module 6: Civility

Lesson 5: Tolerance and respect for others

Vocabulary:

1- Tolerate (verb): to accept behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own

Tolerance (noun)

Tolerant (adj)

2- Respect (noun/verb): a feeling of deep admiration for someone

3- Emigrate means to leave one's country to live in another.

Emigrant (person)

Emigration (noun)

4- Immigrate is to come into another country to live permanently.

Immigrant (person)

Immigration (noun)

5- Migrate is to move to another place

Migrant (person)

Migration (noun)

6- Refugee: a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Refuge: protection or shelter from danger, trouble, etc., or a place that provides this

7- Peace (noun): a) a state or period in which there is no war or a war has ended.

b) tranquillity

Peaceful (adj): Tranquil

Peacemaker: a person who brings about peace, especially by reconciling adversaries.

7- Torture (noun): the action or practice of inflicting severe pain or suffering on someone as a punishment

Torture (verb): inflict severe pain or suffering on.

Tortured (adj)

8- Reconciliation (noun): the restoration of friendly relations.

Reconcile (verb): restore friendly relations between.

9- Diverse (adj): different

Diversity (noun): the state of being different

Grammar:

• I hope that we find peace in every family in the world.

• Nichole hoped that she could help immigrants.

• He hoped that he could solve all the conflicts.

I hope + that clause → expressing hope

Benefits of being tolerant:

- When you know more about different thinking and ideas from around the world, it will help you to understand the world better.

- Tolerance breeds love and unity

- Tolerance promotes peace

- A tolerant person has a healthy and effective relationship with everyone

- Tolerance offers prosperity: people will no longer focus on hatred, they will devote their efforts and time to cooperation and helping each other

