

Revision E

LESSON 1

SB page 96

Listening

1 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 First, ask the students to look at the map and the picture.
- 2 Then read out question a and invite an answer from the class. If necessary, tell them to look again at the photo.
- 3 Put the students in pairs to discuss the two remaining questions. Go round and listen, offering prompts if necessary.
- 4 Ask volunteers to report back to the class and encourage a short class discussion.

Suggested answers: _____

- a They are walls built across a river to make a lake.
- b To produce electricity and to help control floods.
- c Many people living near to the dam might lose their land or their homes.

2 Now listen to an expert answering questions about the Three Gorges Dam in China. Do the speakers give the same answers as you?

- 1 Tell the students to listen while you play the recording or read the script.
- 2 Ask how the speaker answered questions b and c in Exercise 1. Whose answers were the same?

TAPESCRIPT

Presenter: Welcome to Science Now. The subject of today's programme is the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River in China. In the studio we have Dr Hassan, a professor of engineering from Cairo University who has visited the dam and will answer your

Revision E

Listening

1 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- a What are dams?
- b Why do we need dams?
- c Why do you think some people do not want dams to be built?

2 Now listen to an expert answering questions about the Three Gorges Dam in China. Do the speakers give the same answers as you?

3 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

- a How high is the Three Gorges Dam?
 - A 85 metres
 - B 185 metres**
 - C 2,309 metres
- b How much did the dam cost to build?
 - A 25,000 dollars
 - B 25 million dollars
 - C 25 billion dollars
- c When did they start building the Three Gorges Dam?
 - A in 2009
 - B in 2003
 - C in 1993
- d How many towns and villages disappeared when the dam was built?
 - A more than a thousand
 - B more than a hundred thousand
 - C more than a million
- e Why is there a lift near the dam?
 - A to help people
 - B to help ships
 - C to help people working on the dam

4 Complete the table with these words.

canal	city	dam	areas of water	canal
electricity	factory		areas to live in	
flood	gas	house	types of fuel	
lake	lighthouse		things that are built	
office	oil	river		
sea	town	village		
		wood		



5 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- a Why do you think it takes so long and costs so much money to build something like the Three Gorges Dam?
- b Why is it important that ships should continue to use the Yangtze River?

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questions. Welcome, Professor Hassan.

Professor: Thank you.

Presenter: Can I start by asking you two simple questions? First of all, what are dams and why must we build them?

Professor: Well, a dam is a very strong high wall which stops most of the water of a river moving. Some water then runs through channels in the wall of the dam and turns a wheel to make electricity. So dams are needed because industrial countries must have clean electricity for their modern factories. Dams also help to control floods.

Presenter: Thanks. And now Amira from Alexandria has

a question.

Amira: Hello. I'd like to ask the professor to give us a few facts about the Three Gorges Dam for my school project.

Professor: Hello, Amira. Where shall I begin? There are so many interesting facts.

First of all, the Three Gorges Dam is 185 metres high and 2,309 metres long. It cost twenty-five billion dollars to build and produces a huge amount of electricity.

Amira: How long did it take to build?

Professor: More than sixteen years. It was started in 1993 and finished in 2009.

Presenter: Thank you, Amira. We now have a question from a student of engineering. Nabil, what is your question for the professor?

Nabil: Hello. I'd like to know what would have happened if China hadn't built this enormous dam.

Professor: That's a very good question, Nabil. The truth is that not everyone wanted the dam to be built. These were the people who lived near the Yangtze River and who lost their homes when the dam was built. So these people would have been very happy if the dam hadn't been built. On the other hand, if they hadn't built the dam, Chinese industries would have used more fuels like gas or oil, which are getting more and more expensive.

Nabil: Do you know how many people lost their homes?

Professor: They say that more than a million people were moved and that more than a thousand towns and villages disappeared when the dam was finished.

Presenter: That's incredible. Finally, Professor, I have a question. Can ships still travel along the river?

Professor: Yes, they can. There is a system of locks and there's also a special lift which operates for the ships. It carries them over the dams.

Presenter: Thank you very much, Professor. Unfortunately, that's all we have time for today.

Answers: _____

- b C
- c C
- d A
- e B

4 Complete the table with these words.

- 1 Tell the students to read the instructions, the list of words and the four categories.
- 2 Ask for one or two more words for the first category, then put them in pairs to complete the task.
- 3 Check answers as a whole class.

Answers: _____

areas of water: canal, dam, flood, lake, river, sea

areas to live in: city, house, town, village

types of fuel: electricity, gas, oil, wood

things that are built: canal, city, dam, factory, house, lighthouse, office, town, village

5 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 Read out the first question and invite some initial ideas from the whole class.
- 2 Tell the students to discuss the two questions in pairs. Go round and listen, offering prompts if necessary.
- 3 Ask volunteers to report their ideas back to the class.

Suggested answers: _____

- a Planning and preparation takes many years. Millions of tons of earth have to be moved and complex structures built. Moving so many people to new homes would also be difficult and expensive.
- b All kinds of ships (cargo ships and tourist boats) need to continue to use the river on both sides of the dam.

3 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

- 1 First, ask the students to read all the questions.
- 2 Then tell them to listen while you play the recording or read the script again.
- 3 Allow time for them to choose the correct answers, then check with the whole class.

LESSON 2 SB page 97

Grammar

1 Complete these sentences using the present or past passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Read the example sentence.
- 2 Ask the students to work individually to complete the sentences. Allow them to compare in pairs before checking answers with the class. If students need more help with passive forms, refer them to the Focus on Grammar box on page 82 and the Grammar Review on page 132.

Answers: _____

- b was started c was completed
d was built e are carried

2 Now rewrite these sentences using active verbs (add a subject if necessary).

- 1 Ask a student to read the first sentence and the example answer. Make sure that students are clear about the task. They need to think about who does the actions of the passive sentences if no subject is given.
- 2 Ask the students to work individually to complete the sentences. Allow them to compare in pairs before checking answers with the class.

Answers: _____

- b Teachers teach English in many Egyptian secondary schools.
c Students learn new words in every lesson.
d People drive cars too fast in many towns and cities.
e Parents often tell their children traditional stories.

3 Make relative clauses. Join these sentences with *who* or *which*.

- 1 Go through the example with the class, pointing out that two sentences are possible here. The only difference between them lies in which piece of information the speaker wishes to highlight and which is regarded as merely additional information.
- 2 Check answers by asking different students to read their answers to the class. If students need more help with relative clauses, they can refer to Focus on Grammar on page 87, or the Grammar Review on page 133.

Grammar

1 Complete these sentences using the present or past passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- a Dams are needed (need) so that factories can have clean electricity.
- b The Three Gorges Dam (start) in 1993.
- c It (complete) in 2009.
- d Many people lost their homes when the dam (build).
- e Today, ships (carry) over the dams using special lifts.

2 Now rewrite these sentences using active verbs (add a subject if necessary).

- a Fruit and vegetables are usually bought from street markets.
People usually buy fruit and vegetables from street markets.
- b English is taught in many Egyptian secondary schools.
- c New words are learnt by students in every lesson.
- d Cars are driven too fast in many towns and cities.
- e Children are often told traditional stories by their parents.



3 Make relative clauses. Join these sentences with *who* or *which*.

- a John Logie Baird invented the television. John Logie Baird was Scottish.
John Logie Baird, who invented the television, was Scottish.
John Logie Baird, who was Scottish, invented the television.
- b Guglielmo Marconi invented the radio. He was born in 1874.
- c I listened to a radio programme last night. It was about space travel.
- d The evening news is my favourite TV programme. It starts at 7 o'clock.

4 Read this story and complete with adjectives or adverbs.

- dark
- heavy
- large
- old
- quickly
- slowly
- strange
- suddenly
- wooden
- worried

The man walked **a** slowly into the **b** house. Outside, it was getting **c** and **d** noises were coming from the woods behind the house. The man looked **e** He was carrying a **f** **g** box, which was very **h** He reached a room on the top floor. He took a key from his pocket and went in. **i** he heard laughing. He turned round **j** but it was too late. The door closed behind him and he heard someone turn the key from outside.



5 Complete with the past participle of the verb in brackets, then say why.

- a There can't have/must have (be) people in the woods.
There must have been people in the woods because he heard noises.
- b It can't have/must have (be) early morning.
- c The man can't have/must have (feel) frightened.
- d The man can't have/must have (find) the box easy to carry.
- e Someone can't have/must have (follow) the man into the house.
- f The person can't have/must have (make) a noise.

Suggested answers: _____

- b Guglielmo Marconi, who was born in 1874, invented the radio./ Guglielmo Marconi, who invented the radio, was born in 1874.
- c I listened to the radio programme last night, which was about space travel.
- d The evening news, which starts at 7 o'clock, is my favourite TV programme./ The evening news, which is my favourite TV programme, starts at 7 o'clock.

4 Read this story and complete with adjectives or adverbs.

- 1 Ask students to look at the picture and suggest that they read the whole gapped story first before they complete the task.
- 2 Allow the students to work in pairs if they wish.

Reading

1 Work in pairs. Can you match the headings a-g to the correct facts 1-7?

Hong Kong Facts

- a Location 1 1842 to 1997
- b Number of small islands 2 7 million
- c Number of people 3 6,900
- d Land area 4 South China Sea
- e People per sq km 5 Hong Kong dollar
- f Part of Britain from 6 263
- g Money 7 1,100 sq km



Hong Kong – a wonder of the modern world

Hong Kong is in the ~~North~~ South China Sea near the coast of China. It consists of Hong Kong Island, Lantau Island, Kowloon, The New Territories and 463 other small islands. In the past, only fishermen and farmers lived in Hong Kong, but today it is a busy port and an important trade centre. Many of China's exports pass through Hong Kong. It is also known as a shopping centre.

Hong Kong has a population of 9.7 million people in a land area of 1,100 sq km. This means that people live very close to each other. There are 9,300 people in every square kilometre. Despite this, Hong Kong is a good environment to live in: it has quiet parks, beaches and mountains to climb.

From 1842 to 1987, Hong Kong was British, but in 1997 it became part of China. The two most important languages are Chinese and English. It has its own television, radio and newspapers, and its own money, the Hong Kong pound.

To many people, Hong Kong is one of the world's greatest cities because it is such a successful financial and trade centre.



They should complete the story with the words in the box at the side.

3 Check answers by asking one pair of students to read out their story. Discuss any differences in answers and accept all reasonable answers.

Answers: _____

- b old c dark d strange
- e worried f large g wooden
- h heavy i Suddenly j quickly

5 Complete with the past participle of the verb in brackets, then say why.

1 Go through the example with the class. Point out that these sentences refer back to the story in Exercise 4. Ask the students to complete the exercise.

2 Allow students to compare their answers in pairs before checking answers with the class.

Answers: _____

- b It can't have been early morning because it was getting dark outside.
- c The man must have felt frightened because there were strange noises coming from the woods/because the door closed behind him.
- d The man can't have found the box easy to carry because it was very heavy/large.
- e Someone must have followed the man into the house because the door closed behind him and someone turned the key.
- f The person must have made a noise because the man heard laughter./The person can't have made a noise because the man did not hear him until it was too late.

LESSON 3 SB page 98

Reading

1 Work in pairs. Can you match the headings a-g to the correct facts 1-7?

- 1 Ask students what they know about Hong Kong. In this lesson, they will read some facts about it.
- 2 Ask the students to try to match the headings and the facts. Ask them to look at the map for a little help.
- 3 Go round, monitoring and helping with any vocabulary.

4 Check answers with the class.

Answers: _____

- a 4 b 6 c 2 d 7 e 3 f 1 g 5

2 Now read this article about Hong Kong which contains six factual mistakes. Find and correct the mistakes in your copybook.

- 1 Tell the students that the facts about Hong Kong in Exercise 1 were correct, but that there are six mistakes in the text they are now going to read.
- 2 Ask the students to read the text quickly and find the six mistakes (including the example

answer). Check answers with the class.

Answers: _____

The New Territories and 463 263 other small islands.

Hong Kong has a population of 9.7 7 million people in a land area of 1,100 sq km.

There are 9,300 6,900 people in every square kilometre.

From 1842 to 1987 1997 Hong Kong was British... and its own money, the Hong Kong pound dollar.

3 Read the article again and discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 Encourage the students to read the article more carefully this time. Give them plenty of time to do it and answer any questions they may have about vocabulary.
- 2 Put the students into pairs and ask them to discuss the questions and then report back to the class.

Students' own answers

LESSON 4

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Communication skills

1 Read this description of a town and its problems.

- 1 Allow time for the students to look at the picture and read the text.
- 2 Go round and explain any new words.

2 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 Put the students in pairs. Tell them to discuss the questions. Go round and monitor.
- 2 Invite three or four pairs to share their ideas with the class.

Suggested answers: _____

- a Because it often floods, it is polluted and it is often very hot. There are few main roads and it must be expensive for many things because oil and gas is expensive there.
- b It is very hot so energy from the sun would be a good idea.

Communication skills

1 Read this description of a town and its problems.

A town wants to develop and grow, but there are a number of problems with this:

- The town is on a river which often floods.
- There are reports of air pollution which is caused by the factories in the area.
- Temperatures in this part of the country are often very high.
- The town is in a remote part of the country with no motorways and few main roads.
- Buying oil and gas to use as fuel has become very expensive.



2 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- a Why do you think it must be difficult to live in this town?
- b What new forms of energy could be used by industries in the town: electricity from water power, energy from the sun or any other?
- c Might new engineering projects help, for example building a dam across the river?
- d What other projects might help the town?



3 Work in groups of four. Try to find a solution

Student A You work for the town. Ask other students for advice about the problems. Use some of these questions:

- What do you think we should do about ...?
- How do you think we should ...?
- How would you suggest we ...?

Students B, C, D Suggest some of the ideas you discussed in Exercise 2. Use some of these expressions:

- I (don't) think you should ...
- If I were you, I'd ...
- If you want my (honest) opinion ...

4 Give your ideas to other groups.

a First, make a note of your group's plans for the town. Use some of these expressions:

- First of all ...
- Next/Then, ...
- Finally ...
- In the end ...

b Now give a talk to the rest of the class, giving your ideas for how to improve the town.

c When everyone has spoken, have a vote to decide on the best plan.

- c If they built a dam, it could supply electricity and stop the floods.
- d They could build new roads so it is easier to get there.

3 Work in groups of four. Try to find a solution.

- 1 Put pairs together to make groups of four, A, B, C and D.
- 2 Allow time for them to read the new instructions. Invite some initial ideas from the whole class.
- 3 Go round and listen while they talk to each other. Make sure they use some of the expressions suggested and that they compromise to find a solution.

LESSON 5

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Revision E

Extra reading

- 1 Read this part of *Oliver Twist* and discuss the questions in pairs.
 - a Who is the Artful Dodger?
 - b Who is Fagin and how did Oliver know him?



FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

Check the meanings of these words in your dictionary.

enforce/enforcement fair
harsh law legal punishment
sentence serious trial

- 3 Read about law enforcement and answer these questions.

- a What happened to crime in the first half of the nineteenth century in England?
- b Where were some criminals sent to live?
- c Are punishments today harsher or less harsh than they were in the time of Charles Dickens?

- 4 Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups.

- a Why do you think that poverty results in more crimes?
- b How can trials be completely fair?
- c Do you think that harsh punishments stop people from becoming criminals?

5 PROJECT

Use the internet or a library to find out about one of the following:

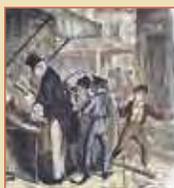
- the sending of criminals from Britain to Australia in the past (transportation)
- the legal system in Egypt

WORKBOOK
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Charley Bates came into the inn. He looked frightened. In a low voice, he told Fagin that the police had taken the Artful Dodger. Fagin looked at his new friends, Noah and Charlotte. "Do what I say and I will keep you safe," he explained. "But if you don't do what I say, you will be sent to prison like the Artful Dodger!"

The importance of law enforcement

In the England of Charles Dickens's time, very poor people like Oliver Twist, who had no money and no home, had to live in terrible conditions. One of the results of this poverty was a lot of street crimes, particularly robberies, and the number of these crimes rose quickly during the first half of the nineteenth century. The number of violent crimes also rose and this worried many people.



In situations like these, laws have to be **enforced** to protect society, and for successful **law enforcement**, society needs honest police officers and an efficient **legal** system which makes people feel safe. **Trials** and **punishments** must also be completely **fair**.

In the time of *Oliver Twist*, punishments were **harsh** and included long prison **sentences**. Some criminals lost their lives. Other prisoners were sent from England to Australia, often to spend the rest of their lives away from their families. Today, in most countries, punishments are less harsh and there are different punishments for less **serious** crimes. For example, some criminals may have to pay a fine. Others cannot travel freely and have to stay in their hometown.

Laws are made to stop people from behaving badly towards each other. But however good a law is, it must be enforced by the police and a legal system in which the public is confident.

Extra reading

- 1 Read this part of *Oliver Twist* and discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1 Ask students to read the questions, then allow them time to read the paragraph.
- 2 Students can check their answers in pairs.
- 3 Discuss their answers as a class.

Answers:

- a He is one of the boys from Fagin's gang. He took Oliver to Fagin.
- b Fagin is the leader of the gang. Oliver knew him because the Artful Dodger introduced him to Fagin when he (Oliver) first went to London.

- 2 Check the meanings of these words in your dictionary.

- 1 Ask students if they know the meaning of any of these words, and if they do, see if they can explain them to the class. Tell them that these words will help them to understand the reading text.
- 2 Allow students time to look up the words in the dictionary.
- 3 Check answers as a whole class.

Answers:

enforce/enforcement: to make people obey a rule or law/the act of making people obey a rule or law

fair: reasonable and acceptable, according to what people usually think is right

harsh: unkind, cruel or strict

law: the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey

legal: allowed or done according to the law

punishment: when someone is made to do something unpleasant, for example go to prison or made to pay money, because they have done something wrong or illegal

sentence: a punishment that a judge gives to someone who is guilty of a crime

serious: bad and worrying

trial: a legal process in which a court of law decides whether or not someone is guilty of a crime

Students' own answers

- 4 Give your ideas to other groups.

- 1 Allow time for them to read the new instructions and to make notes.
- 2 Students take it in turns to give a talk to the rest of the class.
- 3 When every group has spoken, have a vote to decide on the best plan.

Students' own answers

3 Read about law enforcement and answer these questions.

- 1 Encourage students to read the questions first, then to read the text to answer them.
- 2 Students can compare answers in pairs.
- 3 Check answers as a whole class.

Answers: _____

- a It rose quickly.
 - b Some people were sent to Australia to live away from their families.
 - c They are less harsh.
-

4 Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups

- 1 Give students time to discuss the questions, then open it up into a class discussion.

Suggested answers: _____

- a Because some people have to take things to have money to eat.
 - b By having a good legal system which makes people feel safe.
 - c Not always. Sometimes criminals can be treated gently and learn that crime is not good.
-

5 Project

- 1 Read the instructions and make sure students are clear about the task.
- 2 Encourage them to spend time researching the information. They can write up their projects for homework.
- 3 Take in their work to mark and display some of their projects on the classroom wall if possible.

Revision E

REVISION
E

A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Zeinab and Hala are talking about how to study for exams.

Zeinab 1 _____

Hala Of course. What advice would you like?

Zeinab 2 _____

Hala To revise for the English test, I'd read all your notes first.

Zeinab Manal did a test yesterday. Do you think she read all her notes first?

Hala 3 _____. She only got 10 out of 50. I'm sure she'll do better next time.

Zeinab 4 _____

Hala I get nervous about exams sometimes, but I don't have a phobia!

2 Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1 An English friend wants to walk in the desert in August. You do not think this is a good idea. Give him/her advice.

2 You arrange to meet two friends in the park but one friend does not arrive. Say why you think he/she didn't come.

3 Your school has the date 1969 above the door. A friend asks you what the date means.

4 A friend asks you why you like to travel by train.

B Vocabulary and Structure

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 The playground _____ by all the children in the school.

- a used b is used c use d is using

2 The man _____ wrote this poem is from Alexandria.

- a what b which c who d whose

3 I can't remember how old I was when I first saw the Pyramids, but I _____ four.

- a must be b might be c can't have d might have been

4 They are all wearing coats, so it _____ cold when they took the photograph!

- a must be b must have been c can't have been d can be

5 This is the jacket _____ my grandmother made.

- a what b which c who d where

6 This house was built _____ Hala's grandfather.

- a of b to c with d by

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2 Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

Suggested answers: _____

1 I don't think you should walk./I'd think twice about walking in the desert in August./If you want my honest opinion, I wouldn't walk in the desert in August.

2 He/She might have forgotten.

3 It means that the school was opened/built in 1969.

4 I like to relax and watch the scenery from the train.

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

Answers: _____

1 b

2 c

3 d

4 b

5 b

6 d

7 d

8 c

9 a

10 b

11 a

12 a



1 Finish the following dialogue:

Suggested answers: _____

1 Can you give me some advice?

2 How would you suggest that I revise/How do you think that I should revise for the English test?

3 She can't have read all her notes.

4 Do you have a phobia about doing exams?

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets, to give the same meaning.

Answers: _____

- 1 Hadeel might have broken her leg.
- 2 Mr Smith, who is from London, teaches us English./Mr Smith, who teaches us English, is from London.
- 3 Ahmed told us that he had been late because he had not caught the eight o'clock bus.
- 4 My grandfather had flu week, and he has not got over it yet.
- 5 The Suez Canal was started by a French engineer.

5 Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

Answers: _____

- 1 ~~on~~ in
- 2 ~~invite~~ afford
- 3 ~~price~~ pay
- 4 ~~Miss~~ take / catch

REVISION
E

- 7 The dress is too long, so please can you _____ it?
a express b advise c travel d shorten
- 8 At what time does the plane take _____?
a up b on c off d of
- 9 The plane usually flies at an _____ of 7,000 metres.
a altitude b high c level d up
- 10 His book first came _____ in 2012.
a in b out c up d off
- 11 Mr Hassan _____ a lot of weight while he was ill.
a lost b missed c caught d left
- 12 Most people's phobias are _____: there is no reason for them.
a irrational b virtual c dizzy d bare

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets, to give the same meaning:

- 1 I think Hadeel broke her leg. (*might*)

- 2 Mr Smith teaches us English and he is from London. (*who*)

- 3 "I was late because I did not catch the eight o'clock bus," Ahmed said. (*told*)

- 4 My grandfather had flu last week, and he has not recovered yet. (*get over*)

- 5 A French engineer started the Suez Canal (*by*)



5 Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1 My cousins want to take part on a course to learn photography. a _____
- 2 The course is very expensive and my cousins can't invite it. b _____
- 3 My cousins won't price anything because they won a school competition. c _____
- 4 They will miss a train to go there every week. d _____

C Reading Comprehension and the Set Books**6 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

Krämerbrücke in Germany is the longest bridge in the world that has buildings on it. It was built over the Gera River in 1325. There were several bridges over the river before this date, but these were made of wood. It might have been dangerous to cross the river at this time, because there were often fires on the bridges.

The bridge which you can visit today was built of stone. There are 62 buildings on it. Most of them are used by people who make glass, plates and clothes. Some of them are shops where you can buy souvenirs. It is an amazing place, although when you walk across it, you do not realise you are on a bridge because you cannot see the river!

1 What is special about Krämerbrücke?

2 Why do you think there were often fires on the bridge?

3 What can you buy on the bridge?

4 Why do you think the bridge is popular with tourists?

5 They built the bridge of stone because _____.

- a it would not burn b wooden bridges were not long enough
c it looked nicer d it stops you seeing the river

6 The underlined word them refers to _____.

- a bridges b 62 buildings
c high walls d amazing places

7 Answer only four (4) of the following questions:

1 Why was it very difficult to travel around the world in eighty days when Jules Verne wrote his book?

2 What does Fogg's friend believe Fogg can't do in eighty days?

3 If you were Fogg, what lessons would you learn from your long journey?

4 Why do you think the Suez Canal is one of the most important waterways?

5 In your opinion, what benefits can the new section of the Suez Canal achieve?

6 Why do you think therapists put patients into virtual situations?

REVISION
E**7 Answer only four (4) of the following questions:****Answers:** _____

- 1 Because not many people travelled long distances in those days. There were no planes and the transport that they had was very slow.
- 2 He believes Fogg can't travel around the world in eighty days.
- 3 Students' own answers.
- 4 Students' own answers.
- 5 Students' own answers.
- 6 Students' own answers.

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6 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**Answers:** _____

- 1 It is the longest bridge in the world that has buildings on it.
- 2 Because they were made of wood.
- 3 You can buy souvenirs.
- 4 Because it is very old, you can buy souvenirs there, and you can probably see the people making glass, plates and clothes.
- 5 a
- 6 b

8 Answer the following questions.

Answers: _____

- 1 He dropped the gold locket into the river.
- 2 He saw him walking into a house.
- 3 Nancy walks across London Bridge every Sunday night at 11 o'clock.
- 4 Students' own answers.
- 5 Students' own answers.
- 6 Mrs Bumble said this to Monks.
- 7 He wants information about Nurse Sally / what Nurse Sally said about Oliver's mother.
- 8 Students' own answers.

9 Write an email to a friend of about ninety (90) words about one (1) of the following:

Answers: _____

Students' own answers.

10

Answers: _____

A Translate into Arabic

- 1 يأمل المصريون كلهم / جميعهم / جميعاً أن مشروع قناة السويس سوف يجذب / يجتذب المستثمرين الأجانب.
- 2 هل توافق أننا يجب أن يكون لدينا تحديات في حياتنا؟

B Translate into English

The High Dam was opened in Aswan in 1970.

D The Novel

8 Answer the following questions:

- 1 What did Monks drop into the river?

- 2 How did Oliver find Mr Brownlow again?

- 3 How could Rose Maylie contact Nancy if she needed information?

- 4 Do you think Noah Claypole had to take a new name when he went to London? Why or why not?

- 5 Why do you think Nancy cried when she heard the conversation between Fagin and Monks?

"Perhaps you have some money for this information?"

- 6 Who said this to whom?

- 7 What information does the money give want?

- 8 Do you think it is right to give information in exchange for money? Why or why not?

E Writing

9 Write an email to a friend of about ninety (90) words on one (1) of the following:

- a something you are frightened of
 - b a journey that you took
- Your name is Wessam and your friend's name is Reda.

F Translation

10 A Translate into Arabic:

- 1 All Egyptians hope that the Suez Canal project will attract foreign investors.

- 2 Do you agree that we should have challenges in our lives?

B Translate into English:

- لقد افتُتِحَ السد العالي في أسوان عام ١٩٧٠.
