

Unit 9

Uses of cameras

Grammar

Passive verbs; collective and compound nouns



a. _____



b. _____



d. _____



c. _____



e. _____

Discuss

1 Look at the photographs and match them with the names of cameras below.

surgical surveillance security web television / film

2 Look at the photographs and discuss these questions with a partner.

- a What are the cameras being used for in these photographs?
b How did people do these things in the past before cameras?

Read

3 Before you read, in pairs, discuss the use of cameras in the modern world.

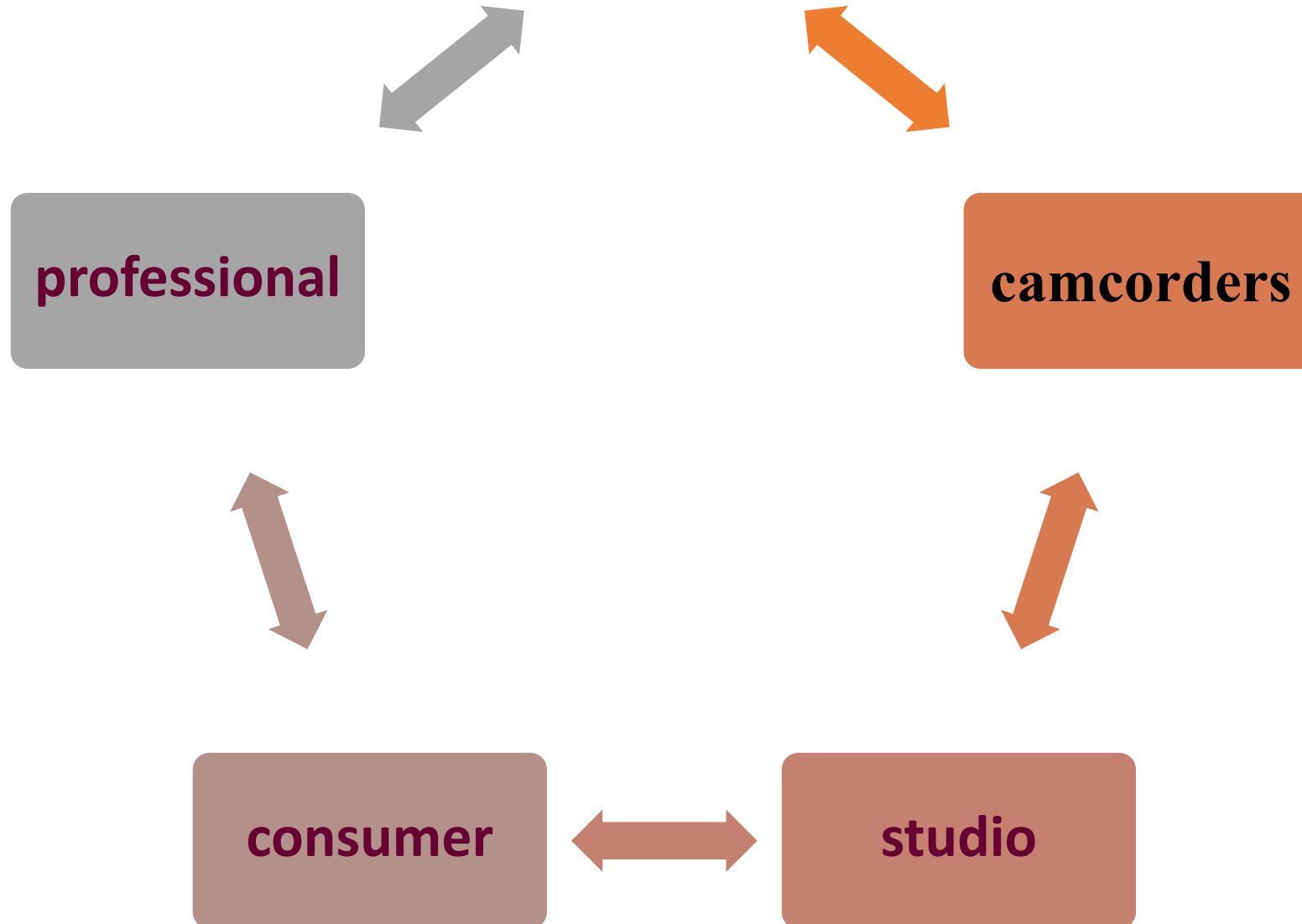
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MODULE 3: The media

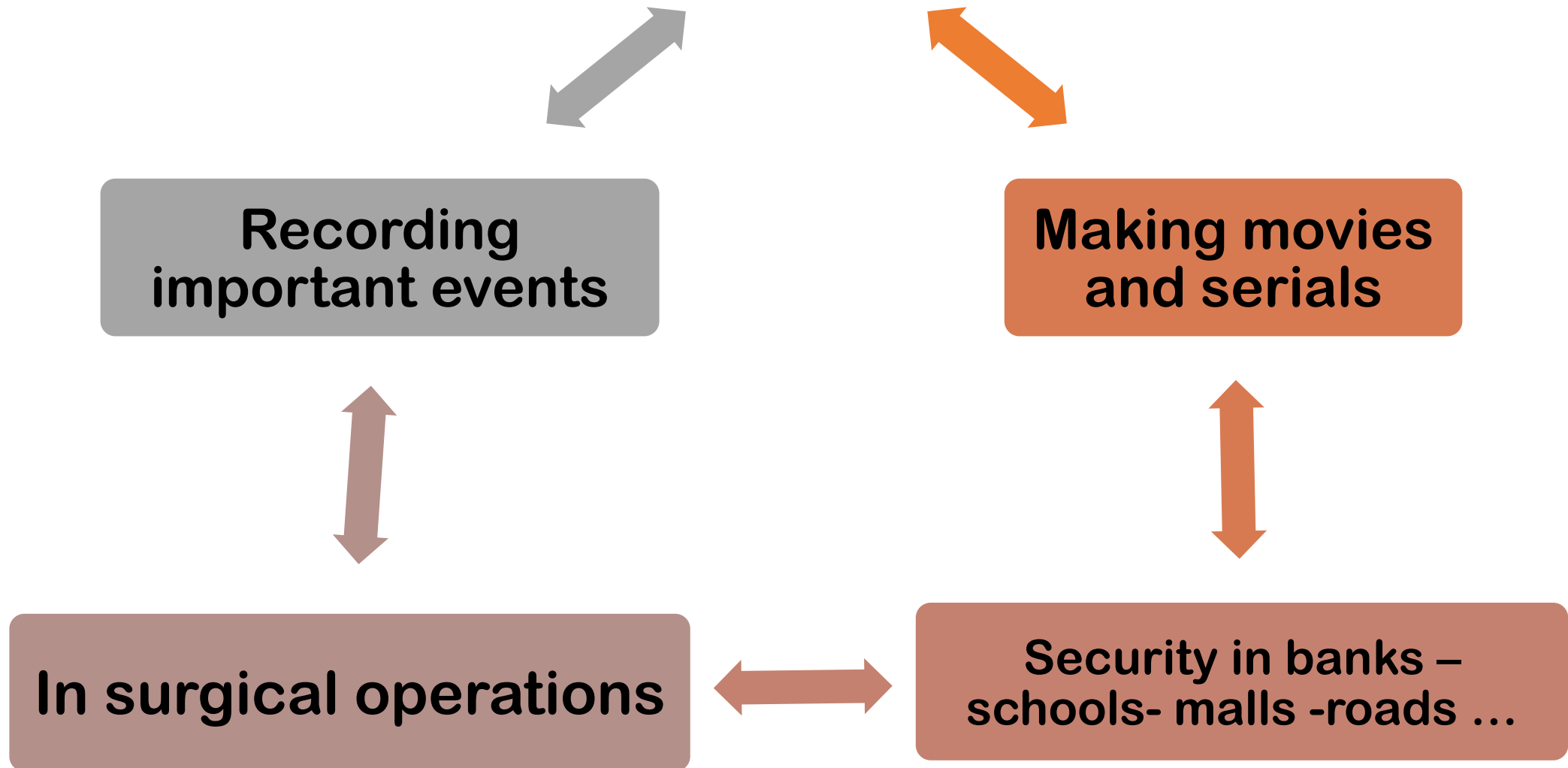


Uses of cameras

Types of Video Cameras



Uses of Cameras in the modern world



capability

n.

power or ability



consumer



the person purchasing goods and service for personal use



ENG

abbr.

Electronic News Gathering



high-end

Adj.

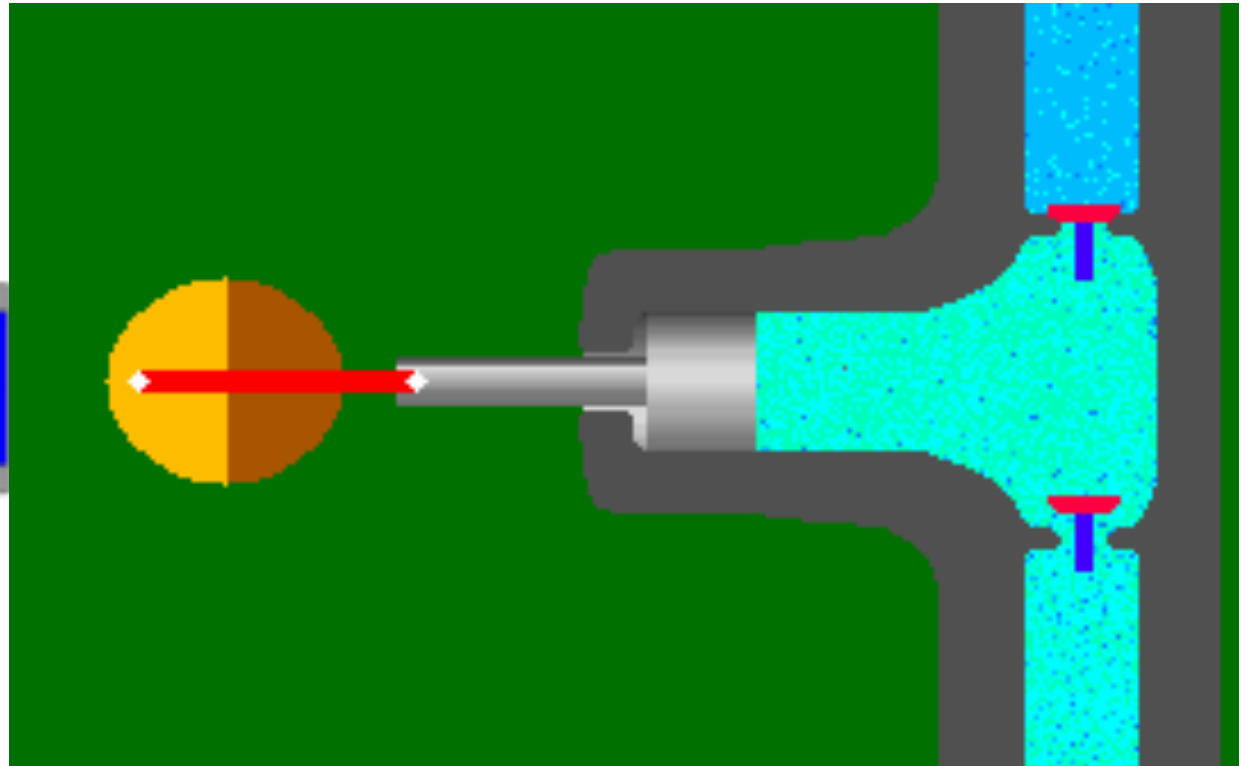
denoting the most expensive of a range of products



hydraulic

Adj.

denoting, relating to or operated by a liquid moving in a confined space under pressure



motion picture



a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on TV



nowadays

adv.

at the present time, in contrast with the past



pedestal

n.

the base or support on which a statue or column is mounted



period drama



a play belonging to or characteristic of a past historical time



stabilising

Adj.

causing to become stable



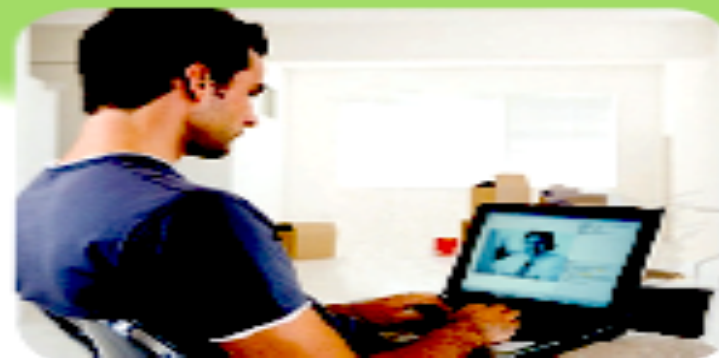
Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words:

(consumer / nowadays / stabilizing / pedestal / capabilities)

- 1) That statue, which is mounted on the grey **Pedestal**, stands for William Shakespeare.
- 2) We live in a **stabilizing** society. People here almost produce nothing.
- 3) He has great **capabilities** as a writer.
- 4) **Nowadays**, many children prefer watching TV to reading.



a - television film



b - web



d - surgical



c - security



e - surveillance

Discuss

1 Look at the photographs and match them with the names of cameras below.


surgical

surveillance

security

web

television / film

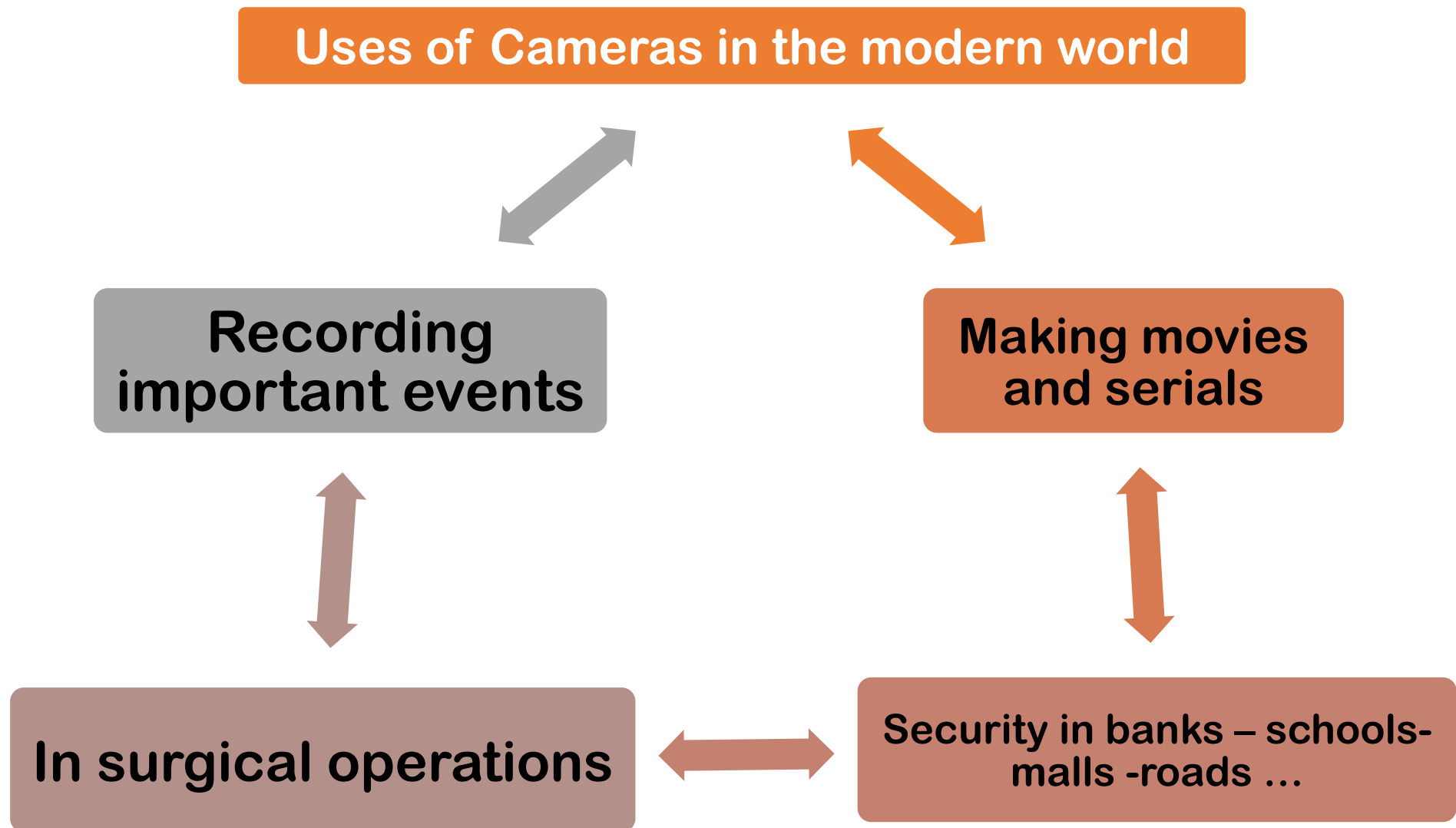
 2 Look at the photographs and discuss these questions with a partner.

- a What are the cameras being used for in these photographs?
- b How did people do these things in the past before cameras?

The pictures show:

- * a camera is being used to create animations (**television / film camera**)
- * a web cam on a computer (**web cam**)
- * security cameras at an airport (**security camera**)
- * a surgical camera being used by doctors (**surgical camera**)
- * speed cameras on a motorway (**surveillance camera**)

3 Before you read, in pairs, discuss the use of cameras in the modern world.





Thank you

Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

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HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

U9 L2 SB P69

Unit 9 Uses of cameras

Video Camera

A professional video camera, often called a television camera, is a high-end electronic device for recording moving images. They were originally developed for use in television studios, but are nowadays commonly used to record everything from live sport to period dramas. Portable professional cameras are generally much larger than consumer cameras and are designed to be carried on the shoulder.



There are two types of professional video cameras. The first are high-end portable recording cameras, known as camcorders. These are used for ENG (electronic news gathering). They are similar to consumer recorders, but they are bigger and usually have a shoulder-stabilising device on the shoulder. Studio cameras, on the other hand, lack the recording capability of a camcorder. These are fixed on studio pedestals, i.e. they stand on the floor with a hydraulic mechanism to adjust the height and wheels. When used outside the studio, they are often on tracks. Some studio cameras are light and small enough to be taken off the pedestal and used on the shoulder, but they still have no recorder of their own and are cable-bound.

Television, video and motion picture camera operators produce images that tell a story, inform or entertain an audience, or record an event. They use their cameras to shoot a wide range of material, including television series, studio programmes, news and sporting events, private ceremonies, motion pictures and documentaries. Many different shots may need to be taken. With the increase in digital technology, much of the editing work is done on a computer, taking the recording capability of video cameras to even higher levels.

Check your understanding

4 What is the purpose of each paragraph?

Paragraph 1 _____

Paragraph 2 _____

Paragraph 3 _____

5 In the second paragraph, which words or phrases are used to describe the types of video cameras?

6 Which of the events that camera operators record is most important to you? Why?

Words to remember
capability, consumer, ENG, high-end, hydraulic, motion picture, nowadays, pedestal, period drama, stabilising



The benefits of a video camera

It has made our life smooth and easy going.

People can talk and see each other all over the world.

Recording happy and joyous moments in our life.

It helped a lot in the field of medicine and education.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

high-end / consumers / capability / nowadays / pedestal / ENG

1. The new type of I-phone mobiles will affect all**consumers** including teenagers.
2. These tests are beyond the **capability** of an average fifteen years old.
3. Camcorders are used for**ENG**.....
4. He's always keen on**high-end**... devices.
5. What change came over the morals and creeds of people **nowadays**?

Video Camera

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4 What is the purpose of each paragraph?

Paragraph 1 ---- **Introduce professional video cameras** --

Paragraph 2 **Explain the different types of professional video cameras**

Paragraph 3 -----

List the kind of work done using professional TV

Video Camera

A professional video camera, often called a television camera, is a high-end electronic device for recording moving images. They were originally developed for use in television studios, but are nowadays commonly used to record everything from live sport to period dramas. Portable professional cameras are generally much larger than consumer cameras and are designed to be carried on the shoulder.



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5 In the second paragraph, which words or phrases are used to describe the types of video cameras?

There are two types of professional video cameras. The first are high-end portable recording cameras, known as camcorders. These are used for ENG (electronic news gathering). They are similar to consumer recorders, but they are bigger and usually have a shoulder-stabilising device on the shoulder. Studio cameras, on the other hand, lack the recording capability of a camcorder. These are fixed on studio pedestals, i.e. they stand on the floor with a hydraulic mechanism to adjust the height and wheels. When used outside the studio, they are often on tracks. Some studio cameras are light and small enough to be taken off the pedestal and used on the shoulder, but they still have no recorder of their own and are cable-bound.

high-end

portable recording cameras

similar to consumer recorders

bigger

lack the recording capability

fixed on studio pedestals

light and small

cable-bound



6 Which of the events that camera operators record is most important to you? Why?

There are two types of professional video cameras .Mention them.

camcorders

studio cameras

What are the different uses of cameras ?

- b- They can be used in surgical operations , television and film production .**
- c- They can be used to start video chat on the internet.**
- d- They can be used for traffic purposes .**

Portable professional cameras are much bigger and are designed to be carried on the shoulder.

What are camcorders used for? Describe them.

They are used for ENG (Electronic News Gathering) .They are similar to consumer recorders , but they are bigger and have a shoulder –stabilizing device on the shoulder

How can governments reduce road accidents?

a-Using speed cameras.

b-Increasing fines for dangerous driving.

Mention some events that camera operators can record ?

a- Television series

c- news and sporting events

b- studio programmes

d- Private ceremonies

What makes good TV channels?

- a- Varied programmes that increase our cultural level.**
- b- Good programmes that enhance arts and science**
- c- Truthful news.**

Differentiate between the camcorders and studio cameras.

camcorders

**They are high-end portable recording cameras.
They are used in electronic news gathering.**

studio cameras

**They stand on the floor with a hydraulic mechanism.
They are used in studios**



Thank you

Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

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U9 L3 WB P60 & 61

Unit 9: Uses of cameras

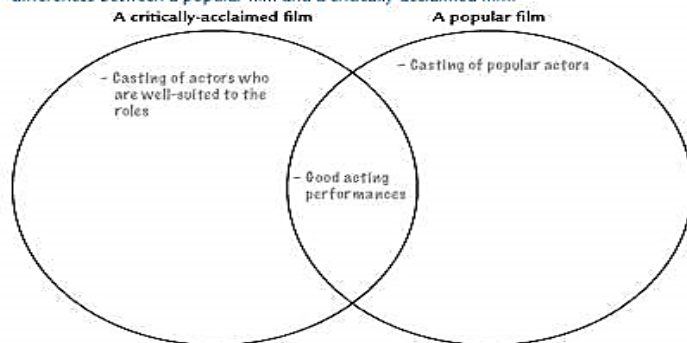
2 Read the article again and match the paragraph headings 1–5 below with the five paragraphs A–E in the article.

- 1 Character analysis
- 2 Honesty is the best quality
- 3 Enjoy the direction
- 4 Don't forget the others!
- 5 The story is important

3 Which words from the article match these definitions?

- a a personal website, most typically written as an ongoing narrative [A]
- b to choose actors for roles in a play, film, etc. [B]
- c have an opinion about something, often unfairly [B]
- d convenient to use; close at hand [A]
- e the plot or narrative of a film or TV programme [C]
- f the feeling of looking forward to something eagerly [C]
- g a person who connects shots to form a film [D]
- h regarded highly [E]

4 Using inferential skills, fill in the following Venn diagram by comparing and contrasting the differences between a popular film and a critically-acclaimed film.



Over to you

5 What film would you recommend to your class? State your reasons.

9

MODULE 3: The media

Uses of cameras

Key words

anticipation, cast, everyone's a critic, soundtrack, up to scratch

Reading

1 Read this article about film reviews and answer these questions.

- a How has film reviewing changed since the rise of information technology?
- b What qualities do you think make a good film critic?

The next generation of critics

Since the beginning of the film industry, film reviews have been an essential way of advising us which films we should see, and which we should avoid. With the increasing rise of Internet journalism, it could be argued that 'everyone's a critic' nowadays. Whether you're writing for an online magazine, newspaper, fan forum, or even your own blog, it's never been easier to share your opinions. However, it's the quality that counts, not the quantity, and film reviews should always be well-written. Remember, you are judging somebody else's creativity, so your own should be up to scratch too! Here is some advice for young writers who think they have some opinions to share.

A Whilst you are watching your chosen film, keep a notepad and pen handy so you can note down your ideas and any memorable moments or quotes. Write down what you think of the plot. You may be impressed by the special effects, but without a decent storyline, the effects are meaningless. Most reviews are only 250-500 words, so don't waste time retelling the story.

B What do you think of the acting? Did the actors have good chemistry? Were they appropriately cast? It's important not to be biased when you are reviewing. Even though the lead character may be played by your favourite actor, it doesn't necessarily mean they are suited to this film.

C There are many ways to tell the same story, and it's the director's decision how to present each scene to the audience. Do you think the story could have been more interesting or enjoyable? Or were you waiting for each new scene with anticipation, hoping it would be as good as the last?

D Think about the people who are part of a film's production team, such as editors, costume designers and composers. There are many elements to a good film. Which element did you think stood out the most? Most film award ceremonies have special awards for soundtracks, make-up, special effects, etc., so you should consider them too before you write your review.

E Don't be shy – the most respected reviewers are always the most honest. Everyone may have told you the film was rubbish, but if you enjoyed it, say so! After you have written your review, don't forget to reread and edit it before printing your final version.



anticipation

n.

the act of predicting and expecting something



cast
the actors in a play or film



every one's a critic

exp.

**everyone has a right to express an opinion
(often used in ironic manner)**



soundtrack



a recording of a musical accompaniment to a movie



up to scratch

up to standard

exp.



Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list :

(anticipation / cast / category / soundtrack / consumers)

cast

1.The whole performed brilliantly in the play.

consumers

2. Health-conscious want more information about the food they buy.

anticipation

3. He bought extra food in of more people coming than he'd invited.

Soundtrack

4. I've just bought the of the Titanic movie.

The next generation of critics

Since the beginning of the film industry, film reviews have been an essential way of advising us which films we should see, and which we should avoid. With the increasing rise of Internet journalism, it could be argued that ‘everyone’s a critic’ nowadays. Whether you’re writing for an online magazine, newspaper, fan forum, or even your own blog, it’s never been easier to share your opinions.

- 5 However, it’s the quality that counts, not the quantity, and film reviews should always be well-written. Remember, you are judging somebody else’s creativity, so your own should be up to scratch too! Here is some advice for young writers who think they have some opinions to share:

A -----

- 10 Whilst you are watching your chosen film, keep a notepad and pen handy so you can note down your ideas and any memorable moments or quotes. Write down what you think of the plot. You may be impressed by the special effects, but without a decent storyline, the effects are meaningless. Most reviews are only 250-500 words, so don’t waste time retelling the story.

B -----

- 15 What do you think of the acting? Did the actors have good chemistry? Were they appropriately cast? It’s important not to be biased when you are reviewing. Even though the lead character may be played by your favourite actor, it doesn’t necessarily mean they are suited to this film.

C -----

There are many ways to tell the same story, and it’s the director’s decision how to present each scene to the audience. Do you think the story could have been more interesting or enjoyable? Or were you waiting for each new scene with anticipation, hoping it would be as good as the last?

D -----

- 20 Think about the people who are part of a film’s production team, such as editors, costume designers and composers. There are many elements to a good film. Which element did you think stood out the most? Most film award ceremonies have special awards for soundtracks, make-up, special effects, etc., so you should consider them too before you write your review.

E -----

- 25 Don’t be shy – the most respected reviewers are always the most honest. Everyone may have told you the film was rubbish, but if you enjoyed it, say so! After you have written your review, don’t forget to reread and edit it before printing your final version.

 **1** Read this article about film reviews and answer these questions.

a How has film reviewing changed since the rise of information technology?

The number of film critics has increased dramatically.

It could be argued that every one's a critic nowadays.

It has become easier to share your opinions with others by using the Internet.

b What qualities do you think make a good film critic?

A good film critic should be honest and not to be biased while reviewing.

He should be well-organised and take notes while watching the movie and not after.

He mustn't be shy and say his opinions frankly.

A camera is a device that helps people keep their memories alive. Explain.

We need to remember our happy moments. They capture pictures quickly and as they happen.

Give some advice to young writers to help them be good critics.

- a- Note down your ideas and any memorable moments or quotes.**
- b- Write down your opinion of the plot .**
- c- Don't waste time retelling the story .**

What are the basic elements of to criticized in a film?

a-character analysis

b-the direction

c-the story (plot)

2 Read the article again and match the paragraph headings 1–5 below with the five paragraphs A–E in the article.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1 Character analysis | D | ----- |
| 2 Honesty is the best quality | E | ----- |
| 3 Enjoy the direction | A | ----- |
| 4 Don't forget the others! | C | ----- |
| 5 The story is important | B | ----- |

3 Which words from the article match these definitions?

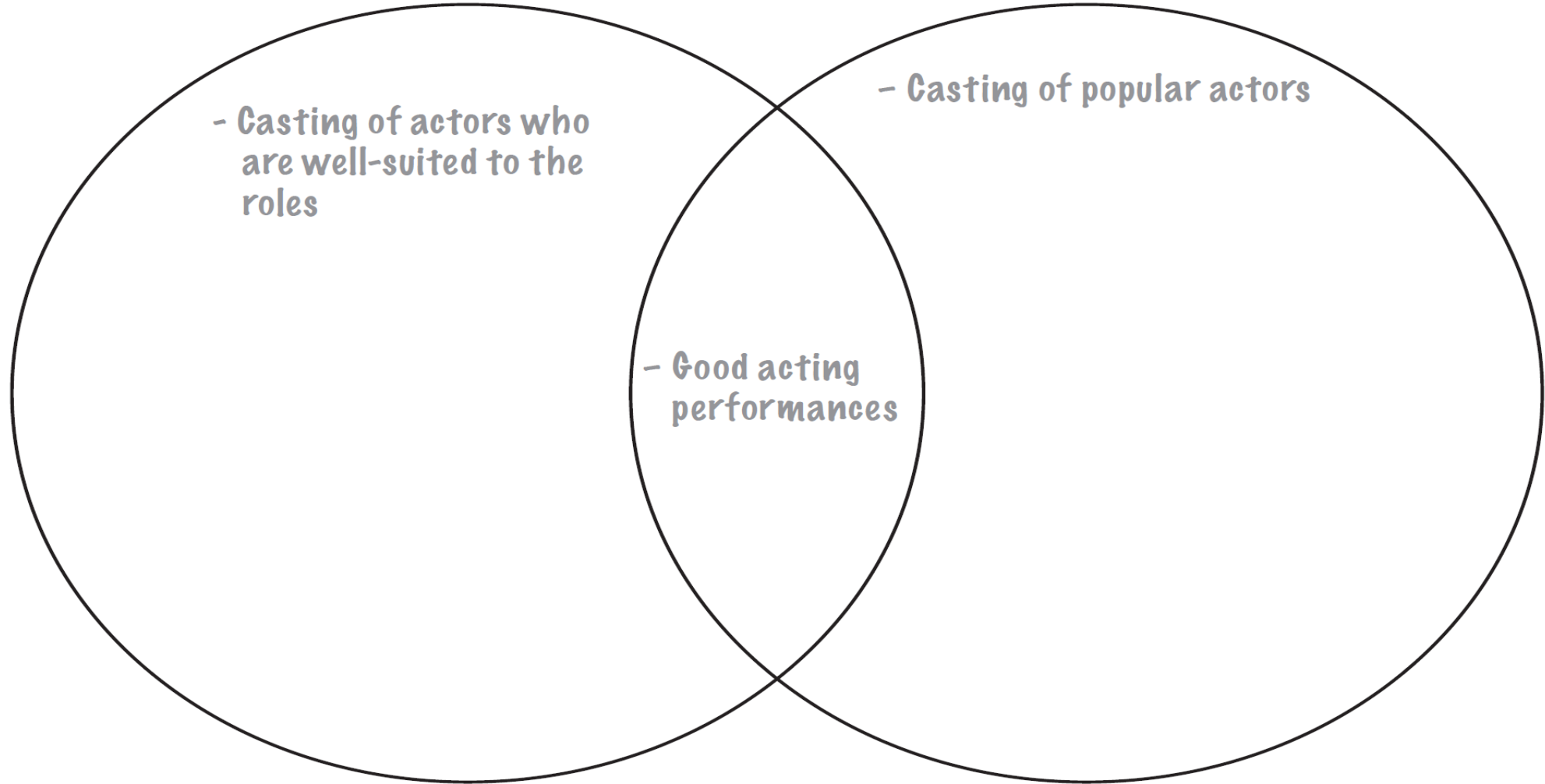
- | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|--------------|-------|
| a | a personal website, most typically written as an ongoing narrative | [A] | blog | ----- |
| b | to choose actors for roles in a play, film, etc. | [B] | cast | ----- |
| c | have an opinion about something, often unfairly | [B] | biased | ----- |
| d | convenient to use; close at hand | [A] | handy | ----- |
| e | the plot or narrative of a film or TV programme | [C] | storyline | ----- |
| f | the feeling of looking forward to something eagerly | [C] | anticipation | ----- |
| g | a person who connects shots to form a film | [D] | editor | ----- |
| h | regarded highly | [E] | Respected | ----- |



4 Using inferential skills, fill in the following Venn diagram by comparing and contrasting the differences between a popular film and a critically-acclaimed film.

A critically-acclaimed film

A popular film



**-A critically-acclaimed
film**

**Its story is adapted from
a prize winning play or
book**

It's based on a true story

It's unlikely to be remake

**Its elements are evaluated
by strict critical theories**

**The original author or
director is involved in
writing the screen play**

**-Casting of popular
actors**

Costly special visual effects

**Remaking old popular
films**

**Making sequels of
popular films**

**The sale of tickets during
first weekend**

**Proper marketing (selling
dolls and video games
of the characters)**

**-Good acting
performances**

**Good story or
script**

Well-edited

**Charming
soundtracks**

Over to you

5

What film would you recommend to your class? State your reasons.

To criticize the other's work , you should be up to scratch. Explain.

To judge somebody's else's creativity, so you should be up to standard and to be fair enough to be able to judge the quality not the quantity.



Thank you

Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

- (9.1) Listen to a newspaper article about the Gulf Film Festival. Underline the passive verbs in these extracts from the recording.
- A five-day film festival was held by various prominent Arab film makers between 13th and 18th April 2008.
 - ... their films were screened in three competitive categories.
 - The films are characterised by commentators as being thrilling and dramatic.
 - They are being beckoned away from their familiar deserts to the sprawling cityscapes of modern Kuwait.
 - ... the importance of music and harmony in today's world is conveyed.
 - The success of the Arab film makers has been proven in the Gulf Film Festival, ...
- (9.2) What tenses are the passive verbs in extracts 1a-f: present simple, present continuous, past simple or present perfect?
- (9.3) Discuss these questions with a partner.
- What is the main reason for using a passive rather than an active verb? Compare these two sentences.
Keyhole surgery saves many lives. Many lives are saved by keyhole surgery.
 - In which sentences, 1a-f, do we know who or what does the actions?
 - Why doesn't the speaker say who or what does the action in the remaining sentences? Choose from these reasons:
It is not important. He / she doesn't know. It is obvious.
- (9.4) Now rewrite the sentences from exercise 1 in the active form.
- Various prominent Arab film makers held a five-day film festival between 13th and 18th April 2008.
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- (9.5) Write the passive forms of these sentences.
- Sixteen film makers from Kuwait shared the spotlight at the festival.
 - All the features, shorts and documentaries represented life in the Arab world.
 - Diverse films presented in the festival have offered a window onto Arabic culture, ...
- (9.6) Newspaper stories often use passive verbs. Rewrite these items of news as newspaper stories, putting the underlined verbs into the passive, and making any other necessary changes.
- Some local authorities in the United Kingdom are introducing speed cameras as a way of preventing motorists from driving too fast. They are installing speed cameras on busy roads. The courts are increasing fines for dangerous driving, and judges are sending motorists who cause serious accidents to prison.
 - Two days before the competition, they take TV cameras and other equipment to the stadium. They spend two whole days preparing for the match. They test all the equipment carefully. On the day of the match, the programme producers give the commentators and cameramen their final instructions.



7 Vocabulary

Singular and plural / Group nouns Collective nouns Grammar reference page 132

- (9.1) There are many nouns in English which refer to groups of people.
- Match words 1-6 with their correct definition.
- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 audience | a all the people who work on a ship or a plane |
| 2 class | b people who make laws for a country |
| 3 crew | c all the people who work in a particular organisation |
| 4 family | d students who are taught together |
| 5 government | e all the people who listen to a speech or a concert |
| 6 staff | f people who are related to each other |
- What is the main grammatical difference between the words and the definitions? For example, *class* and *students*.
 - How are these two sentences different? (They are both correct.)
My team is going to win the cup. / My team are going to win the cup.

9.2 Writing practice

(9.2) Complete the sentences a-f with the appropriate words from the box.

patient police officer arrested parents serves children bringing up
shop assistant doctor criminal treated customers

- The runaway _____ has finally been _____ by a _____ after laborious attempts and has been put in prison.
- The _____ of this clinic _____ his last _____ quickly before his urgent operation at the hospital.
- The _____ of this department store _____ his _____ amicably.
- Kuwaiti _____ insist on _____ their _____ on the basis of developing their appreciation of human values.

Words to remember
amicably, audience, beckon away, bring up, category, characterise, cityscape, commensator, court, feature, producer, screen, spotlight, sprawling

9.3 Pronunciation Stress in compound nouns

(9.3) Listen. Which of the two words in each pair is stressed?

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| a shopping centre | c railway station | e car park |
| b post office | d department store | f travel agent |

(9.3) Listen and repeat the same compound nouns in these sentences.

- Are you going to the post office?
- Where's the nearest car park?
- Can you tell me the way to the railway station?
- Is there a department store near here?
- The shopping centre is busy today.
- I'm going to phone the travel agent.



Quote "A film is never really any good unless the camera is an eye in the head of a poet."
Orson Welles

U9 L4&5 SB P 70&71

beckon away

Ph. V.

to leave a place because you are drawn to another



category



a class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics



characterise

v.

to describe the qualities of something or someone in a particular way



cityscape

n.

the visual appearance of a city or urban area, a city landscape



commentator



a person who comments on events esp. on TV or radio



court

n.

the people, esp. the judge and the jury, who examine evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not



feature

n.

a distinctive attribute or aspect of something



screen

v.

to show or broadcast





spotlight

n.

**a lamp projecting a narrow beam
of light**

sprawling
spreading out in different directions



amicably

adv.

friendly



audience



all the people who listen to a speech or a concert



bring up
to raise children

Ph. V.



producer



**a person responsible for the financial aspects of making
o a movie or broadcast**



Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

screen – court - characterised - beckon away - sprawling - commentator - feature

- 1- Who is the **commentator** of the football match?
- 2- KTV2 channel will **screen** my favourite movie this evening.
- 3- Many shops are **sprawling** in the mall.
- 4- Unless TV shows attractive programmes, viewers will **beckon away** to YouTube videos and social media.
- 5- Big cities are **characterised** by pollution and traffic jam.
- 6- The convict was brought to the **court**.

● **Passive verbs** Grammar reference page 132

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple Present	The maid cleans the house. The maid cleans the houses.	The house is cleaned by the maid. The houses are cleaned by the maid.
Present Continuous	Sarah is writing the letter. Sara is writing some letters.	The letter is being written by Sarah. Some letters are being written by Sara.
Simple Past	Sam repaired the car. Sam repaired the cars.	The car was repaired by Sam. The cars were repaired by Sam.
Past Continuous	She was using a computer. She was using some computers.	A customer was being used. Some computers were being used.
Present Perfect	Ali has visited the castle. Ali has visited the castles.	The castle has been visited by Ali. The castles have been visited by Ali.
Past Perfect	Haidi had received a gift. Haidi had received some gifts.	A gift had been received by Haidi. Some gifts had been received by Haidi.

Modals will- would- can- could- may- might- must- have to – has to – had to	He will finish the work. She would bring the papers. She has to prepare the lessons. We must bring the ladders.	The work will be finished. The papers would be brought. The lessons have to be prepared. The ladders must be brought.
be going to	He is going to make a party. He is going to make parties.	A party is going to be made. Parties are going to be made.
Used to	Jerry used to pay the bills.	The bills used to be paid by Jerry.



(9.1) Listen to a newspaper article about the Gulf Film Festival. Underline the passive verbs in these extracts from the recording.



a A five-day film festival was held by various prominent Arab film makers between 13th and 18th April 2008.

past simple (passive)

b ... their films were screened in three competitive categories.

past simple (passive)

c The films are characterised by commentators as being thrilling and dramatic.

present simple (passive)

d They are being beckoned away from their familiar deserts to the sprawling cityscapes of modern Kuwait.

present continuous (passive)

e ... the importance of music and harmony in today's world is conveyed.

present simple (passive)

f The success of the Arab film makers has been proven in the Gulf Film Festival, ...

present perfect (passive)



2 What tenses are the passive verbs in extracts 1a–f: present simple, present continuous, past simple or present perfect?

 3 Discuss these questions with a partner.

a What is the main reason for using a passive rather than an active verb?

Compare these two sentences.

Keyhole surgery **saves** many lives. Many lives **are saved** by keyhole surgery.

b In which sentences, 1a–f, do we know who or what does the actions?

c Why doesn't the speaker say who or what does the action in the remaining sentences?

Choose from these reasons:

▶ It is not important. ▶ He / she doesn't know. ▶ It is obvious.

4 Now rewrite the sentences from exercise 1 in the active form.

a Various prominent Arab film makers held a five-day film festival between 13th and 18th April 2008.

b Sixteen filmmakers **screened** their films in three competitive categories.

c Commentators **characterise** them as being thrilling and dramatic.

d In 'Sharq', the sprawling cityscapes of modern Kuwait **beckon** six friends away from their familiar deserts.

e 'Symphonic Poem' **conveys** the importance of music and harmony in today's world.

f The Arab filmmakers **have proved** their success in the Gulf Film festival.



5 Write the passive forms of these sentences.

a Sixteen film makers from Kuwait shared the spotlight at the festival.

The spotlight **was shared by sixteen filmmakers from Kuwait.**

b All the features, shorts and documentaries represented life in the Arab world.

Life in the Arab World **was represented in all the features, shorts and documentaries.**

c Diverse films presented in the festival have offered a window onto Arabic culture, ...

A window onto Arabic culture **has been offered by diverse films presented in the festival.**

6 Newspaper stories often use passive verbs. Rewrite these items of news as newspaper stories, putting the underlined verbs into the passive, and making any other necessary changes.

- a** Some local authorities in the United Kingdom are introducing speed cameras as a way of preventing motorists from driving too fast. They are installing speed cameras on busy roads. The courts are increasing fines for dangerous driving, and judges are sending motorists who cause serious accidents to prison.
- b** Two days before the competition, they take TV cameras and other equipment to the stadium. They spend two whole days preparing for the match. They test all the equipment carefully. On the day of the match, the programme producers give the commentators and cameramen their final instructions.

are being introduced

are being installed

are being increased

are being sent

are taken

are spent

is tested

are given

Vocabulary

Singular and plural / Group nouns Collective nouns Grammar reference page 132

*Our team **is** playing really well at the moment.*

***OR** Our team **are** playing really well at the moment.*

Collective Nouns

army الجيش	Council مجلس	minority أقلية
family أسرة	faculty كلية	public عام
class صف	company / corporation / firm شركة	school مدرسة
committee لجنة	group مجموعة	society مجتمع
majority أغلبية	jury هيئة المحلفين	Team فريق

Change into passive

1- Ali always visits the family in the weekend.

The Family is / are visited in the weekend by Ali.

2- My son joined the army last week.

The army was / were joined by my son last week.



TIME

Prepositions of time and place



PLACE

IN - ON - AT





1 There are many nouns in English which refer to groups of people.

a Match words 1–6 with their correct definition.

1 audience

e

2 class

d

3 crew

a

4 family

f

5 government

b

6 staff

c

a all the people who work on a ship or a plane

b people who make laws for a country

c all the people who work in a particular organisation

d students who are taught together

e all the people who listen to a speech or a concert

f people who are related to each other

b What is the main grammatical difference between the words and the definitions?

For example, *class* and *students*.

c How are these two sentences different? (They are both correct.)

My team is going to win the cup. / My team are going to win the cup.

b- The words are all singular whilst the definitions use plural nouns.

c- *My team are going to win the cup* reminds us that the team consists of many individuals.

Matching people

2 Complete the sentences a-f with the appropriate words from the box.

patient police officer arrested parents serves children bringing up
shop assistant doctor criminal treated customers

- a The runaway **criminal** has finally been **arrested** by a **police officer** after laborious attempts and has been put in prison.
- b The **doctor** of this clinic **treated** his last **patient** quickly before his urgent operation at the hospital.
- c The **shop assistant** of this department store **serves** his **customers** amicably.
- d Kuwaiti **parents** insist on **bringing up** their **children** or the basis of developing their appreciation of human values.

Pronunciation Stress in compound nouns



(9.2) Listen. Which of the two words in each pair is stressed?

a shopping centre

c railway station

e car park

b post office

d department store

f travel agent

It's the first word each time



(9.3) Listen and repeat the same compound nouns in these sentences.



- a Are you going to the post office?
- b Where's the nearest car park?
- c Can you tell me the way to the railway station?
- d Is there a department store near here?
- e The shopping centre is busy today.
- f I'm going to phone the travel agent.



Quote

"A film is never really any good unless the camera is an eye in the head of a poet."

Orson Welles



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Thank you

Language practice

1 Correct the verbs in these sentences. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- a My family are all very good at sports.
.....
- b The students in my class at school works hard.
.....
- c More and more people is making their own video films.
.....
- d The audience was very quiet during the concert.
.....
- e My football team has a match every week.
.....
- f In my opinion, children watches too much television.
.....
- g Our government does everything it can to look after the people.
.....
- h The ship's crew is always there to answer passengers' questions.
.....

Self-assessment

2 Complete the missing parts of the dialogue.

I found / It was quite exciting. I suppose I suppose so / disagree with that my favourite character I thought it was absolutely brilliant he was really good / that's true

A: What did you think of the film?

B: (1) I loved it! What

B: (3) was the man who trained the spies.

A: Well, I'll have to (4) The man who played the spy was definitely the best character.

B: He's good but he always plays the same role.

A: Oh come on! (5)!

B: (6) He's good in the action scenes. I liked the flying part best.

A: The plot was very clever, too.

B: (7) especially the twist at

(8) silly.

3 Rewrite this instead of

They spent about two hours filming some volcanoes from the centre of a volcano. We took some amazing pictures. The programme, hot ash and cameramen. A helicopter rescued him to the nearest hospital. million people watched the programme was so popular that they're showing it tomorrow night.

.....

.....

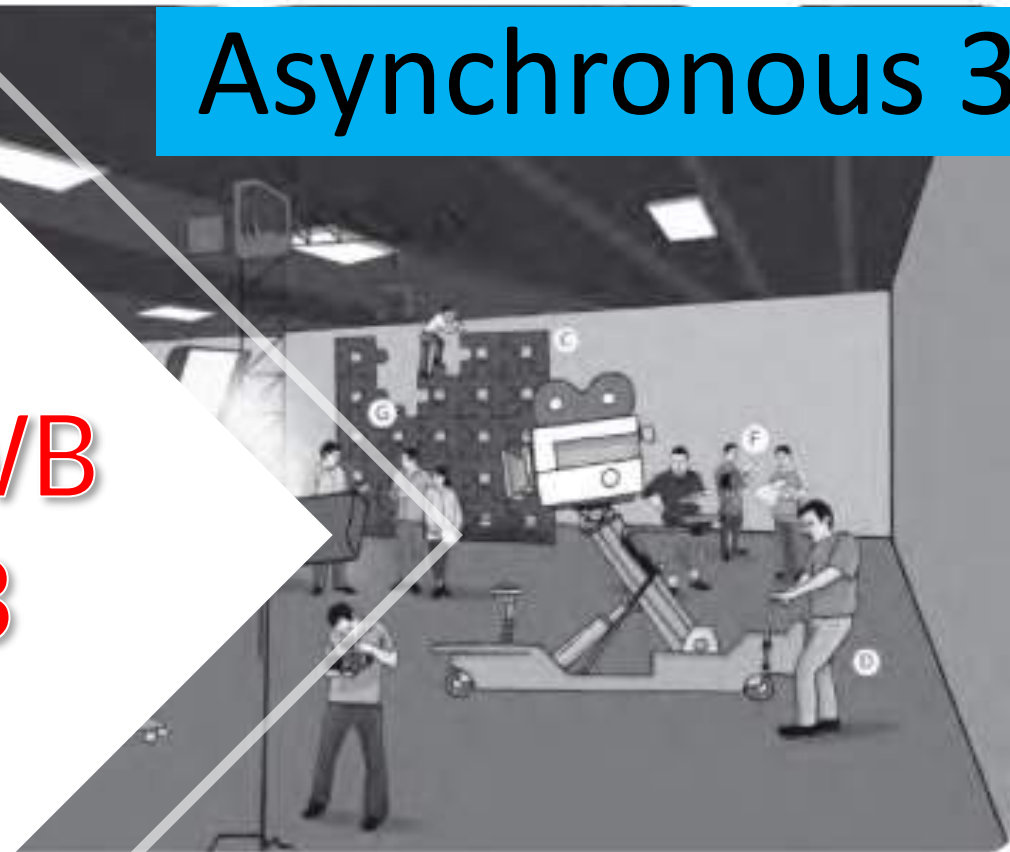
.....

.....

.....

4 Look at this illustration of a film studio.

Asynchronous 3



Match sentences 1–7 with actions A–G in the illustration.

- 1 The director is telling two actors what to do.
- 2 Other actors are learning their words.
- 3 The technician is positioning lights.
- 4 Men are building the set.
- 5 A cameraman is putting the camera into position.
- 6 The scriptwriter is rewriting the script.
- 7 Decorators are painting one of the walls.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

b Now rewrite sentences 2–7 using passive verbs.

1 Two actors are being told what to do by the director.

1 Correct the verbs in these sentences. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

a My family are all very good at sports.

b The students in my class at school works hard.

work

c More and more people is making their own video films.

are

d The audience was very quiet during the concert.

e My football team has a match every week.

f In my opinion, children watches too much television.

watch

g Our government does everything it can to look after the people.

h The ship's crew is always there to answer passengers' questions.





2 Complete the missing parts of the dialogue.

*I found / It was quite exciting, I suppose
I suppose so / disagree with that
my favourite character
I thought it was absolutely brilliant
he was really good / that's true*

A: What did you think of the film?

B: (1) I loved it! What about you?

A: (2), but not very realistic.

B: (3) was the man who trained the spies.

A: Well, I'll have to (4)
The man who played the spy was definitely the best character.

B: He's good but he always plays the same role.

A: Oh come on! (5) !

B: (6) He's good in the action scenes. I liked the flying part best.

A: The plot was very clever, too.

B: (7) , especially the twist at the end. But
(8) the script was a bit silly.

1- I thought it was absolutely brilliant

2- it as quite exciting, I suppose.

3- my favourite character.

4- disagree with that

5- he was really good

6- I suppose so

7- that's true

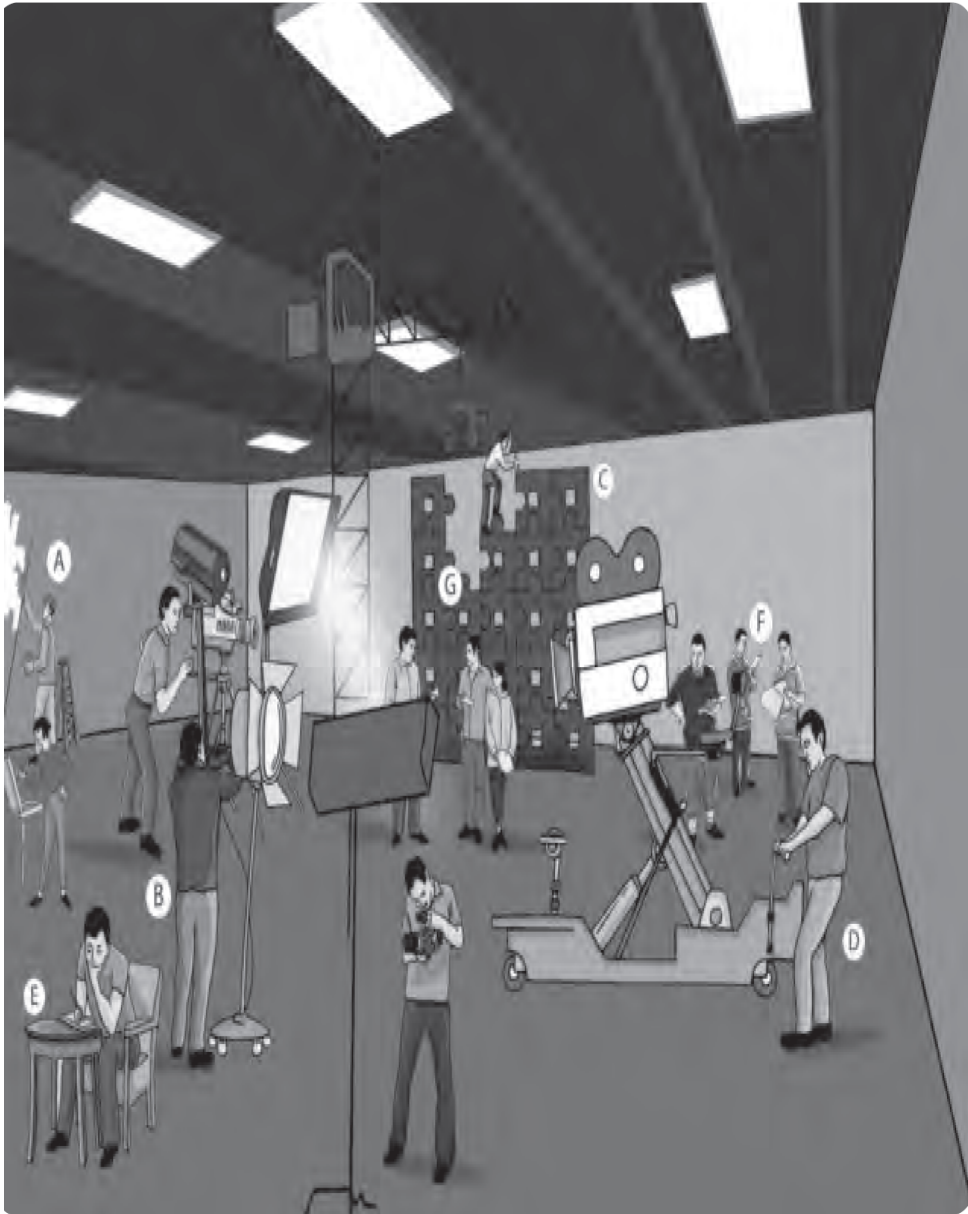
8- I found



Rewrite this paragraph using passive instead of active verbs.

They showed a two-hour programme about volcanoes on TV last night. They filmed some of the world's most famous volcanoes from an aeroplane. They also took some amazing shots of the red-hot centre of a volcano. While they were making the programme, hot ash burned one of the cameramen. A helicopter rescued him and took him to the nearest hospital. Nearly 10 million people watched the programme. It was so popular that they're showing it again tomorrow night.

A two-hour programme about volcanoes was shown on TV last night. Some of the world's most famous volcanoes were filmed from an aeroplane. Some amazing shots of the red-hot centre of the volcano were taken. While the programme was being made, one of the cameramen was burned by hot ash. He was rescued and taken to the nearest hospital by helicopter. The programme was watched by nearly 10million people. It was so popular that it is being shown again tomorrow night.



1. The director is telling two actors what to do.
2. Other actors are learning their words.
3. The technician is positioning lights.
4. Men are building the set.
5. A cameraman is putting the camera into position.
6. The scriptwriter is rewriting the script.
7. Decorators are painting one of the walls.

g

f

b

c

d

e

a

b Now rewrite sentences **2–7** using passive verbs.

1 *Two actors are being told what to do by the director.*
.....

2 Words are being learned by other actors.

3 Lights are being positioned by the technician.

4 *The set is being built by men.*
.....

5 The camera is being put into position by a cameraman.
.....

6 The script is being rewritten by the scriptwriter.
.....

7 One of the walls is being painted by decorators.
.....



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Thank you

Speaking Expressing opinions

Think and make notes



1 Look at the photographs of the different uses of television.

- a Make notes about the positive and negative influences television has on people's lives. Think about the subjects in the photos.

Use	Positive	Negative
Entertainment	Something for everyone Inexpensive	People watch too much TV. Some programmes have a bad effect on children.
Education		

- b Compare notes with those of other students. How similar are your ideas?

Preparing to speak

2 You are going to debate this statement in groups of four:

We believe that television has had a positive influence on the world.

- a In each group, two students should agree and two should disagree with this statement.
b Each student should choose two ideas to support their point of view.
c Write notes to refer to. The language in the Useful Language box below may help you.

3 The four students in each group now discuss the statement in exercise 2.

- a Students take turns to express their opinions for and against the statement, trying to include some of the opinion expressions. Each student should talk for about two minutes.
b When every student has expressed their ideas, have a brief general discussion, expressing your real opinions.
c Finish with a vote on the statement. Vote for what you really believe.

Words to remember
basically, catch,
congested, fundamentally,
inexpensive, voice-over,
wholeheartedly

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Expressing opinions	Agreeing	Disagreeing
My personal opinion / view is this: ...	I completely / wholeheartedly agree with the idea that television ...	I basically / fundamentally disagree with the idea that television ...
If you ask me, television ...	I think the statement is (basically) true.	I can't accept this statement, and this is why ...
This is what I think: ...		
It seems to me that ...		



Match a word from List A with a word from List B to make compound nouns which you can use to complete sentences a-g.

A
animated
city
medical
radio
television
traffic
video

B
cameras
conferencing
centre
film
news
staff
stations



You are going to work with a partner to invent and describe a new type of TV camera.

- a Many _____ broadcast news and other useful information, and play popular music.
b _____ is becoming popular because people like seeing who they are talking to.
c The phrase _____ means doctors, surgeons and nurses.
d The _____ is often the oldest and busiest part of a large town.
e If you want to know how congested the roads are, catch the _____ on the radio.
f They often use several _____ when they film a sports event.
g The voice-overs of well-known actors are often used for characters in a(n) _____.

2 Work in pairs. Invent a new type of TV camera. Explain what it would be used for. Write a description in about 170-200 words.

U9 L7&8 SB P72 - 73

There are many elements to a good film. Mention them.

soundtracks

make-up

special effects

catch

V.

to capture or seize



Adj.

congested
so crowded with traffic



voice-over

n.

**a piece of narration in a movie or broadcast,
not accompanied by an image of the speaker**





Match a word from List A with a word from List B to make compound nouns which you can use to complete sentences a–g.

A

animated
city
medical
radio
television
traffic
video

B

~~film~~ cameras
~~confer~~encing
~~staff~~re
~~film~~ations
~~cam~~eras
~~staff~~s
~~stat~~ionencing

task

You are going to work with a partner to invent and describe a new type of TV camera.



- a Many **radio stations** broadcast news and other useful information, and play popular music.
- b **Video conferencing** is becoming popular because people like seeing who they are talking to.
- c The phrase **medical staff** means doctors, surgeons and nurses.
- d The **city centre** is often the oldest and busiest part of a large town.
- e If you want to know how congested the roads are, catch the **traffic news** on the radio.
- f They often use several **cameras television** when they film a sports event.
- g The voice-overs of well-known actors are often used for characters in a(n) **animated film**.



Work in pairs. Invent a new type of TV camera. Explain what it would be used for. Write a description in about 170-200 words.

What is Video -Conferencing? Why is it important nowadays?

- **It is a method of working which lets two or more people in different places see and**
- **hear each others at the same time.**
- **It allows people to share documents on the**
- **computers, such as internet pages and software.**

In which situations can Video- Conferencing be used?



It can be used in business, schools, colleges and universities.

Explain how Video- Conferencing can benefit schools.

- It can benefit schools by inviting guest speakers and experts to talk to students.
- They can ask and answer questions and discuss things to each other.



Agreeing

Disagreeing

- > I agree.
- > I do.
- > I agree with you 100 percent.
- > I couldn't agree with you more.
- > That's so true.
- > That's for sure.
- > That's exactly how I feel.
- > I feel the same way.

- > I disagree.
- > I don't.
- > I don't think so.
- > I'm afraid I disagree.
- > I beg to differ.
- > Not necessarily
- > That's not always true
- > That's not always the case.

basically

adv.

fundamentally , essentially



inexpensive

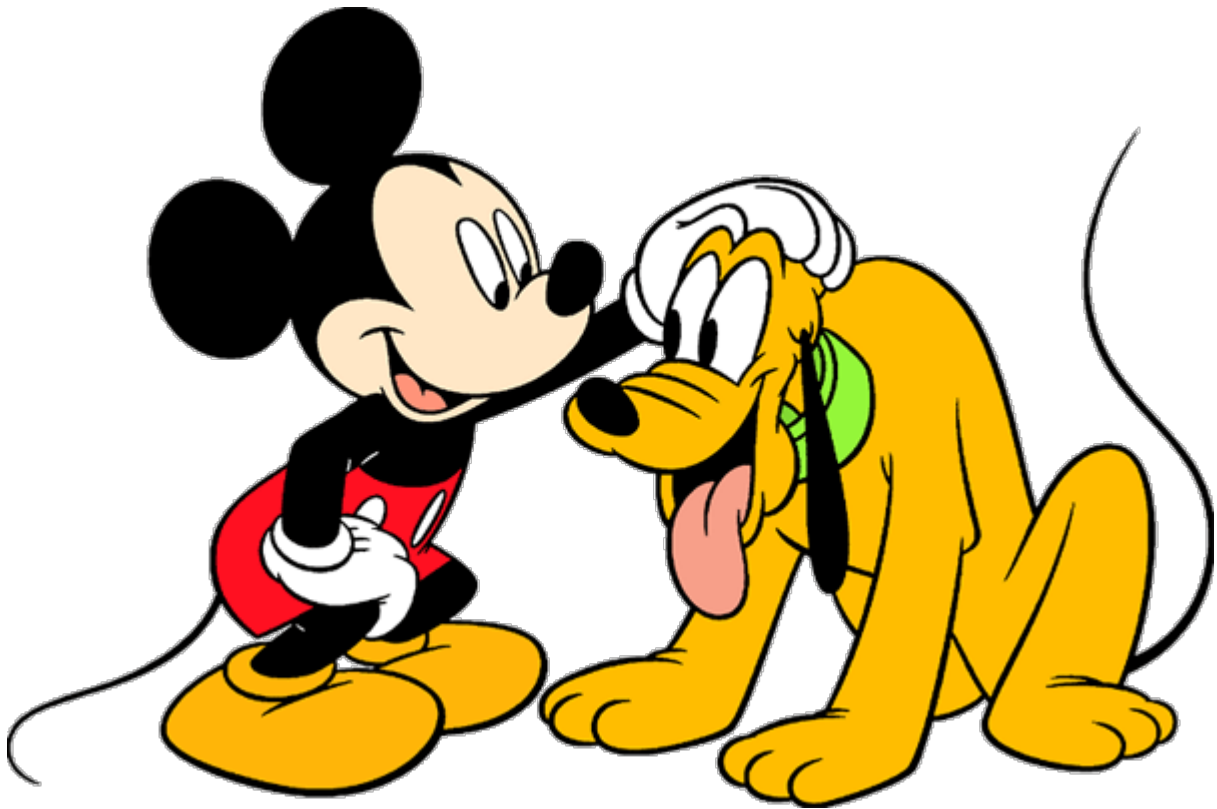
Adj.

cheap , low-priced



wholeheartedly
sincerely

adv.



Disagreeing

- I don't think so.
- (**very informal**) No way.
- I'm afraid I disagree.
- I totally disagree.
- Not necessarily.
- That's not always true.



fundamentally

adv.

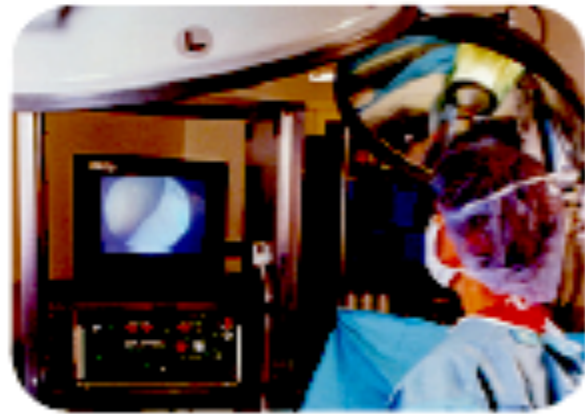
in central or primary respects



Speaking

Expressing opinions

Think and make notes



1 Look at the photographs of the different uses of television.

- a Make notes about the positive and negative influences television has on people's lives. Think about the subjects in the photos.

Use	Positive	Negative
Entertainment	Something for everyone Inexpensive	People watch too much TV. Some programmes have a bad effect on children.
Education		

positive influences

It is something for everyone because it is cheap.

TV teaches how to develop and use imagination.

It teaches the family values.

Young people can become aware of positive adult roles and imitate them.

negative influences

Some programmes have bad effects on children.

TV promotes inactivity, which provokes an increased risk of obesity.

It causes unhealthy behaviour such as taking risks, and eating junk food.

Watching TV for a long time wastes our time.

Preparing to speak

2 You are going to debate this statement in groups of four:

We believe that television has had a positive influence on the world.

- a In each group, two students should agree and two should disagree with this statement.
- b Each student should choose two ideas to support their point of view.
- c Write notes to refer to. The language in the *Useful Language* box below may help you.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Expressing opinions

My personal opinion / view is this: ...

If you ask me, television ...

This is what I think: ...

It seems to me that ...

Agreeing

I completely / wholeheartedly agree with the idea that television ...

I think the statement is (basically) true.

Disagreeing

I basically / fundamentally disagree with the idea that television ...

I can't accept this statement, and this is why ...

 3 The four students in each group now discuss the statement in exercise 2.

- a Students take turns to express their opinions for and against the statement, trying to include some of the opinion expressions. Each student should talk for about two minutes.
- b When every student has expressed their ideas, have a brief general discussion, expressing your real opinions.
- c Finish with a vote on the statement. Vote for what you really believe.



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HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

Thank you

U9 L9 WB

P 64 -65

12 Reviewing a film

d the review of Moustapha Al-Akkad's *Al Resala*. Have you seen th
st: do you agree with this review? Did you learn anything new about t
x: what do you think is missing from the review? Do you want to see t

acclaimed producer/director Moustapha Al-Akkad has often describ
is 'labour of love'. And the rewards of Al-Akkad's hard work are clear
2-hour epic, which tells the story of the birth of Islam, from the Prop
JH)* first revelations to his passing away. The film follows the Proph
nning

the Prophet (PBUH) and a handful of believers, and ending with a ri
ith. Such an important story may seem impossible to script, but the
faithful to its origins. The characters are portrayed magnificently, an
r flat or dull. The final cut was even approved for accuracy by Al Azha

believer himself, Moustapha Al-Akkad clearly took meticulous care in
to the big screen. Filmed in Libya and Morocco, the production tea
months to build a replica of Makkah and Madinah as they would ha
ife of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). The 400 members of the cast an
he duration of the filming. The results are breathtaking. Although da
y's digital special effects, the cinematography is remarkable, and you
g presented with a genuine representation of life at that time. The de
nlike any others in the history of cinema.

esafa is a film of epic proportions. However, the film is not only wort
ery and special effects. The chemistry between the actors is outstand
ly committed to their individual roles as well as establishing a rappo
e is a particularly standout performance from Anthony Quinn, who
het's (PBUH) uncle. Other lead roles include Irene Papas as Hind an
Sufyan. Al-Akkad simultaneously filmed Arabic and English versions
is important to respect the differences between the acting styles of b

composer Maurice Jarre (*Lawrence of Arabia*; *Doctor Zhivago*; *A Passage to*
riginal score for the film, which complements the epic grandeur of th
inated for an Oscar in 1977 for Best Music, Original Score, immedia
se.

ough over 30 years old, *Al Resala* is still celebrated today. It is a class
provides an example of the production values modern film-makers sl
rds. Great acting, striking cinematography and an unforgettable sou
lessly to create a beautiful and extremely moving work, with the ultir
ting a respectful and deeply engaging representation of the life of the
is Al-Akkad's achievement, an achievement that is likely to endure th
rations.

UH: 'Peace be upon him.'



ew.

i to review. It should be from one of the categories in the b

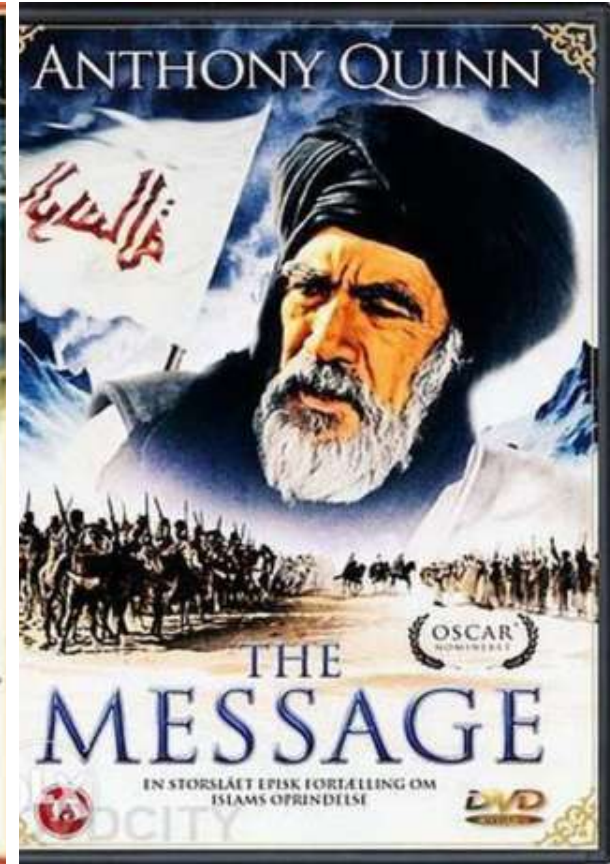
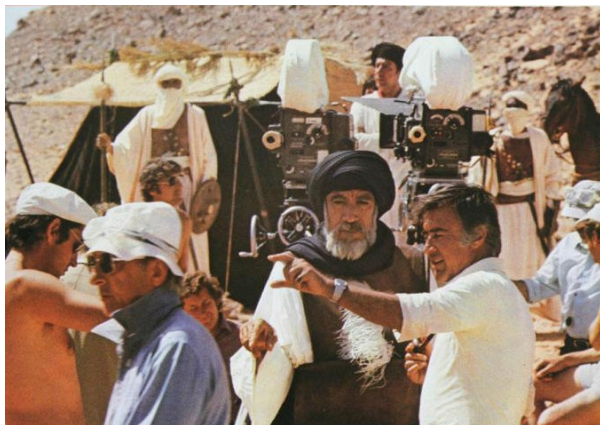
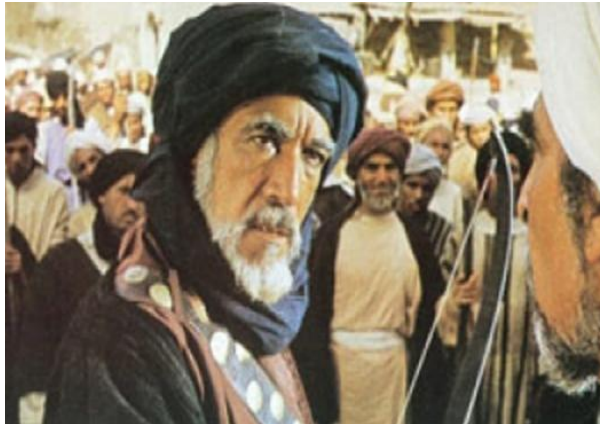
animation	foreign /subtitled
classic	action
box office success	historical epic

ould be 170-200 words. Make notes on the following bef

acting	special effects
directing	casting
plot	cinematography
costumes	soundtrack

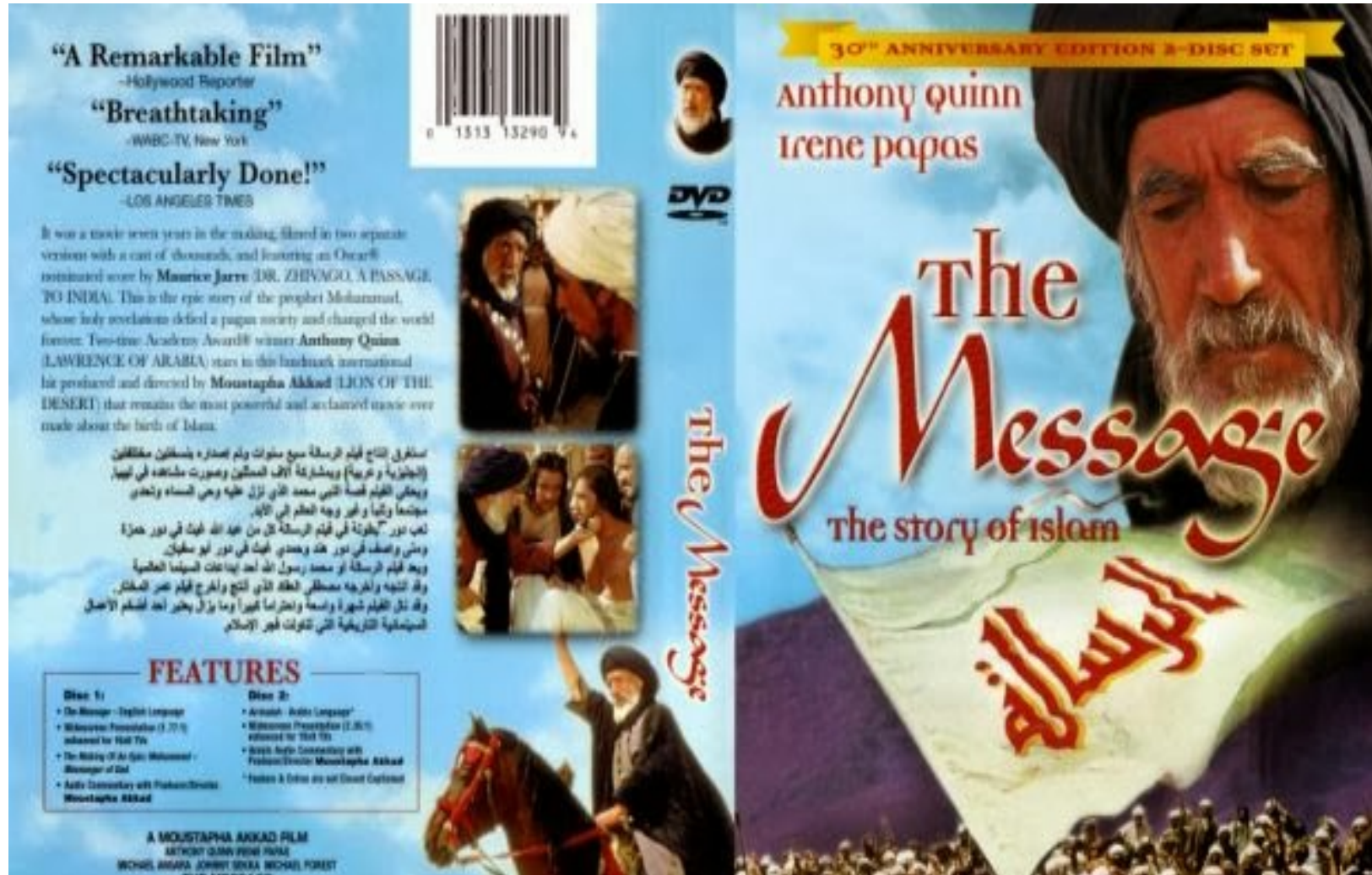
what was particularly interesting or disappointing about th
out your opinions. You may use the following phrases to h

The title of the film is ...	It's about ...
It was produced by ...	It's set in ...
The thing I liked best about it was ...	

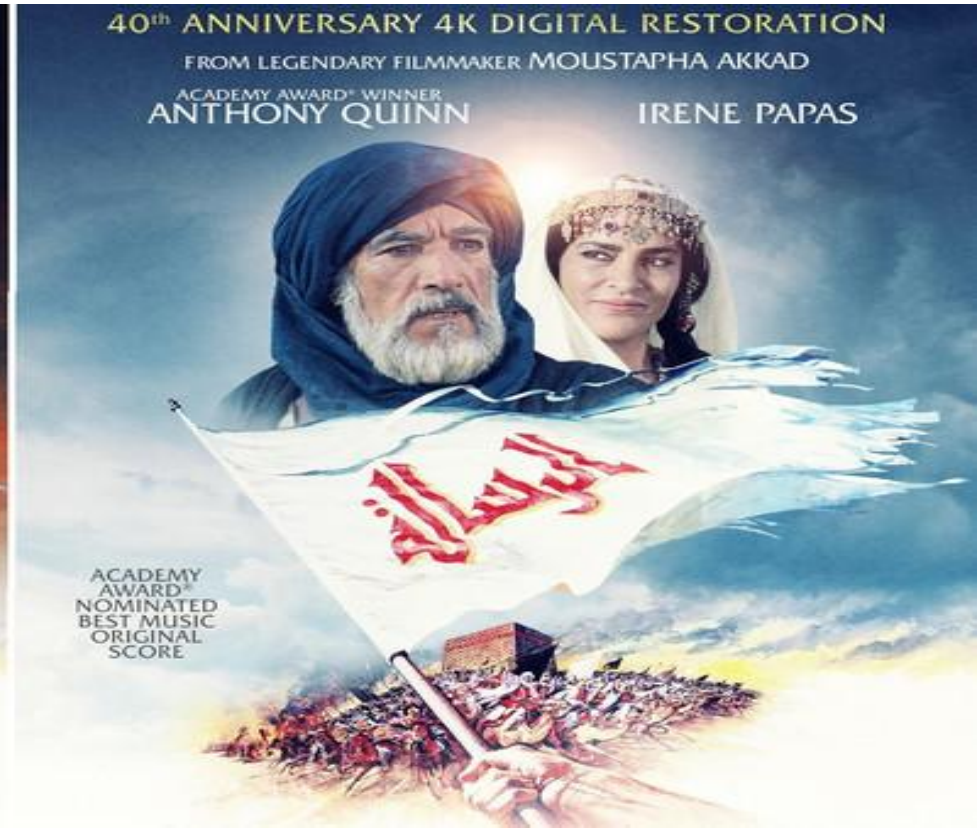


Have you seen this film?

If yes: do you agree with this review?
Did you learn anything new about the film?



If no: what do you think is missing from the review?
Do you want to see this film now?



1 Read the review of Moustapha Al-Akkad's *Al Resala*. Have you seen this film?

If yes: do you agree with this review? Did you learn anything new about the film?

If no: what do you think is missing from the review? Do you want to see this film now?

The acclaimed producer/director Moustapha Al-Akkad has often described *Al Resala* (1977) as his 'labour of love'. And the rewards of Al-Akkad's hard work are clear in this almost three-hour epic, which tells the story of the birth of Islam, from the Prophet Mohammed's (PBUH)* first revelations to his passing away. The film follows the Prophet's (PBUH) story, beginning

5 with the Prophet (PBUH) and a handful of believers, and ending with a miraculous triumph of faith. Such an important story may seem impossible to script, but the plot is well-written and faithful to its origins. The characters are portrayed magnificently, and the dialogue is never flat or dull. The final cut was even approved for accuracy by Al Azhar Al-Sharif.

As a believer himself, Moustapha Al-Akkad clearly took meticulous care in translating this

10 story to the big screen. Filmed in Libya and Morocco, the production team took four and a half months to build a replica of Makkah and Madinah as they would have appeared during the life of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). The 400 members of the cast and crew lived there for the duration of the filming. The results are breathtaking. Although dated compared to today's digital special effects, the cinematography is remarkable, and you feel as if you are

15 being presented with a genuine representation of life at that time. The desert battle scenes are unlike any others in the history of cinema.

Al Resala is a film of epic proportions. However, the film is not only worthy for its dramatic scenery and special effects. The chemistry between the actors is outstanding, and the cast are clearly committed to their individual roles as well as establishing a rapport as an ensemble.

20 There is a particularly standout performance from Anthony Quinn, who plays Hamza, the Prophet's (PBUH) uncle. Other lead roles include Irene Papas as Hind and Michael Ansara as Abu Sufyan. Al-Akkad simultaneously filmed Arabic and English versions of the film, as he felt it was important to respect the differences between the acting styles of both languages.

The composer Maurice Jarre (*Lawrence of Arabia*, *Doctor Zhivago*, *A Passage to India*) wrote

25 an original score for the film, which complements the epic grandeur of the production. It was nominated for an Oscar in 1977 for Best Music, Original Score, immediately after the film's release.

Although over 30 years old, *Al Resala* is still celebrated today. It is a classic piece of cinema, and provides an example of the production values modern film-makers should be striving

30 towards. Great acting, striking cinematography and an unforgettable soundtrack combine seamlessly to create a beautiful and extremely moving work, with the ultimate purpose of creating a respectful and deeply engaging representation of the life of the Prophet (PBUH). This is Al-Akkad's achievement, an achievement that is likely to endure throughout future generations.

* PBUH: 'Peace be upon him.'

2 Write a film review.

- a** Choose a film to review. It should be from one of the categories in the box below:


animation	foreign / subtitled
classic	action
box office success	historical epic

- b** Your review should be 170-200 words. Make notes on the following before writing your review:

acting	special effects
directing	casting
plot	cinematography
costumes	soundtrack

- c** Think about what was particularly interesting or disappointing about the film. You should be honest about your opinions. You may use the following phrases to help you:

The title of the film is ... It's about ...
It was produced by ... It's set in ...
The thing I liked best about it was ...

- 
- **Introduction:** title, major actors, director, setting, genre; thesis
 - **Body Paragraph 1:** plot summary, discuss few events without revealing the ending
 - **Body Paragraph 2-5:** support your thesis with plenty of examples
 - **Conclusion:** overall reaction, opinion, recommendation



- **Introduction**

introduce your topic and state your thesis

- **Body paragraphs**

- topic sentence
- support the main idea of that paragraph with evidence
- commentary explaining why it links to your thesis

- **Conclusion**

summarizes your thesis and provides your final thoughts on the topic



Do you think you could work as a film critic, Why?

Yes, because I am fair and honest. I am not shy. I can judge the quality not the quantity.

What type of film would you recommend to your friends? State your reasons.

I recommend watching comedy films. They are funny films and make us laugh. Watching comedy films let us avoid stress.

What qualities do you think make a good film critic?

He should be up to scratch. He must be fair. He needs not to be shy. He should be honest. He should judge the quality not the quantity.

imagine you were a film critic. What points would you consider when writing a film review?

I would consider The plot, the characters, the setting, the sound track and the story.



Progress test 3

WB P 66 – 67 – 68- 69

Reading

- 1 Choose the correct word in each line of this article about video-conferencing. Write the word you have chosen in the space at the end of the line.

What is video-conferencing?

Video-conferencing is a method *of / to* working which lets two or more people *in / on* different places see and hear each other at the same time. As well as allowing people *to / of* talk and listen to each other, it is also possible to share documents on *the / their* computers, such as Internet pages and software. Video-conferencing technology *has / have* been used in business situations *for / since* several years, but it is also used *by / in* different ways in schools, colleges and universities.

Video-conferencing can be *used / using* as a teaching method by teachers or can be used *for / to* let guest speakers or experts in other cities or countries talk *at / to* pupils and students. Because the technology allows two-way communication, pupils *and / of* students can ask and answer questions, and can discuss things *to / with* each other. Video-conferencing also allows groups of schools *at / in* different parts of a country or in different countries to work *in / on* projects together. This is *more / much* cheaper and easier than organising real visits. A video-conferencing system needs *any / some* basic equipment: a screen *and / or* monitor, a camera, a microphone and a speaker. Communication can *take / taking* place using an Internet connection.

- | | |
|----|-------------------|
| 1 | _____ of _____ |
| 2 | _____ in _____ |
| 3 | _____ to _____ |
| 4 | _____ their _____ |
| 5 | _____ has _____ |
| 6 | _____ for _____ |
| 7 | _____ in _____ |
| 8 | _____ used _____ |
| 9 | _____ to _____ |
| 10 | _____ to _____ |
| 11 | _____ and _____ |
| 12 | _____ with _____ |
| 13 | _____ in _____ |
| 14 | _____ on _____ |
| 15 | _____ much _____ |
| 16 | _____ some _____ |
| 17 | _____ or _____ |
| 18 | _____ take _____ |

2 Complete these sentences with words from the article. The number of words you need to write is given in brackets.

- a People can **Share documents** on their computers as well as talk to each other.
(2 words)
- b **Guest speakers** or experts can use video-conferencing to talk to students and pupils in schools. (2 words)
- c Video-conferencing is a **Two-way** process which means students can ask their teachers questions. (2 words)

3 Summarise how video-conferencing can benefit schools.

**Students can see and hear each other at the same time.
Students and teachers can share ideas. Guest speakers can
be invited to teach and benefit students.**

Language practice

1 Expand the sentences by using a relative clause and the information in brackets.

a Video-conferencing lets people talk to each other face-to-face. (often miles apart)

a Video-conferencing lets people, who are often miles apart, talk to each other face-to-face.

b Video-conferencing is a cheap and easy way of communicating. (can be used in business or education)

b Video-conferencing, which can be used in business or education, is a cheap and easy way of communicating.

c My dad has a special meeting room for video-conferencing. (his office is in Kuwait City)

c My dad's office, which is in Kuwait City, has a special meeting room for video-conferencing.

d In schools, headmasters should invest in the latest technology for their students. (decent funding is provided)

d Schools which have decent funding should invest in the latest technology for their students.

2 Rewrite these sentences using passive verbs.

- a Companies are selling thousands of computers every day on the Internet.

Thousands of computers are being sold everyday on the internet

- b Computers have made our lives a lot easier.

Our lives have been made a lot easier by computers.

- c People are downloading more and more programs from the Internet.

More and more programs are being downloaded from the internet.

- d In the past, people did not pay for some of these downloads.

In the past, some of these downloads weren't paid for by people.

Progress test 3

3 Choose the correct word in these sentences.

- a When the phone rang, I thought it was my sister but it was *nobody* / *somebody* else.
- b There are sixty seconds in *an hour* / *a minute*.
- c It was a long flight, but the *audience* / *crew* looked after us very well.
- d To find out what is happening in your area, listen to your local *radio* / *space station*.
- e You can see the surface of the moon very clearly through a *telescope* / *teletext*.



Write sentences about these things using the correct words in the box. There is one extra word.

get behind get down to get on
get over get through get up

- a We should **get down to** work straight away. We've got a lot to do.
- b I hope I **get over** this cold before my holiday next week.
- c I went to bed very late last night – that's why I didn't **get up** at the usual time this morning.
- d They **get on** really well with most of their colleagues.
- e I tried to phone several times yesterday, but I couldn't **get through** .

5 You are having a classroom discussion about the pros and cons of video-conferencing. How would you respond in these situations?

a You disagree and have another opinion.

I disagree, in my view video conferencing is a useful tool to meet people overseas.

b You found what they said interesting, but think something else.

That is a good point, but don't you think it is better to apply it in education?

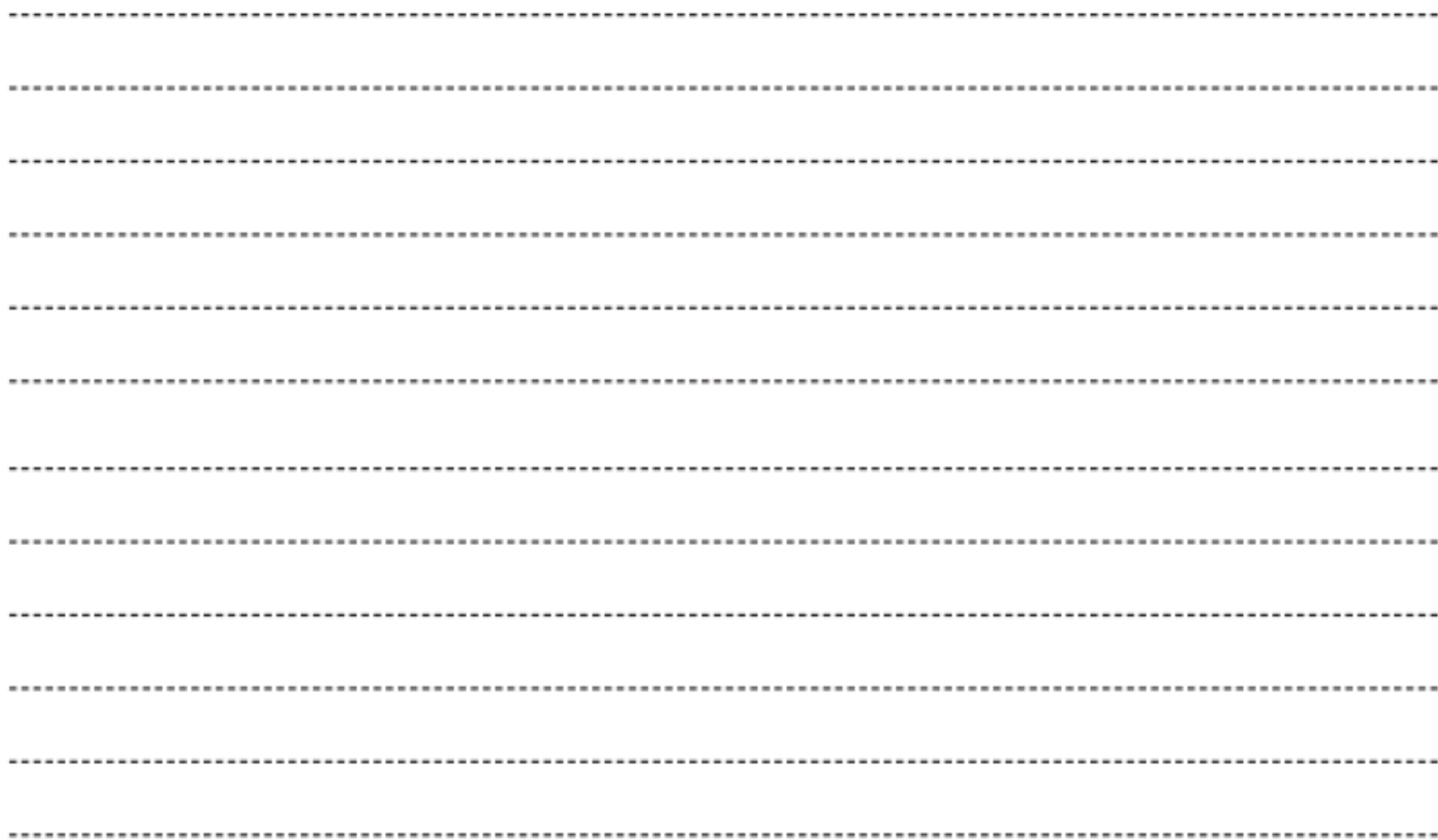
c You don't understand their point.

----- Sorry, I didn't get your point. -----

Writing

1 Describe something that belongs to someone in your family. Choose an item of clothing or jewellery, for example a hat, a scarf, a jacket or a ring. Write 170–200 words.

- Say whom it belongs to.
- Describe when the person wears it.
- Describe what it looks like. Include its size, shape, colour and value.



2 Make up sentences with the following words using active verbs, then change them into the passive form.

radio signal: They use Radio signals to carry radio broadcasts.

Radio signals are used to carry radio broadcasts.

short distance: They carried messages for short distances only.

Messages were carried for short distances only.

telescope: Scientists use telescopes to observe distant objects.

Telescopes are used to observe distant objects.

director: Adobe Directors help you create compelling interactive games .

You are helped to create compelling interactive games by Adobe directors.

customer: Successful companies get feedback from the customers.

Feedback is got from the customers by successful companies.

Ss' Feedback

1. Look at the outcomes on page 55 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

listening to interviews?
discussing TV watching habits?
talking about processes?
reading about the history of radio and television?
comparing modern inventions?
giving advice?
expressing opinions?
writing a brief history and a schedule?

easy?	difficult?	useful?	not useful?	interesting?	not interesting?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Was the reading in this module

easy? ☐ difficult? ☐

interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

3. Was the listening in this module

easy? ☐ difficult? ☐

interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

4. Was the writing in this module

easy? ☐ difficult? ☐

What did you do to plan your writing? How can you improve?
.....

5. Was the vocabulary in this module

easy? ☐ difficult? ☐

Are there any words or sounds that you have difficulty with?.....
.....

6. Write your result from your Progress Test

.....

What did you do well in?.....
.....

What do you need to revise?.....
.....

7. Was the grammar in this module

easy? ☐ difficult? ☐



Thank you

Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi



Kuwait Times
ESTABLISHED 1961
THE FIRST DAILY IN THE ARABIAN GULF
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2014
RABI' AL-AWVAL 29, 1435 AH
www.kuwaittimes.net

2 Iraqi Airways launches direct flights to Kuwait
3 Interest in yoga rising in Kuwait
4 KGOC to execute largest seismological surveillance
5 Valencia stun Barcelona in five-goal thriller

TRUFFLES, WILDFLOWERS BRING WHIFF OF SPRING

KUWAIT DESERT BLOOMS AFTER HEAVY RAINS

KUWAIT: The truffle season has begun with the onset of Spring, and the potato-like fungus is already on the stands of makeshift local markets. However due to short supplies now, its price is as high as KD 15 per kilogram. At the start of spring, truffle prices are generally very high, but they drop once imported supplies reach the local market from the Levant, Egypt, Iran and north Africa. However, favored species of the tuber are those from the deserts of neighboring countries, namely Saudi Arabia and Iraq, because they reach the local market within a short period of time after being unearthed and remain relatively fresh. The price of truffles is forecast to drop this season after a bumper local crop, resulting from abundant rain that watered the Kuwait desert. Truffles grow across Kuwait's land after the winter season, and it is commonly understood that strong sunlight after heavy rain is ideal for their healthy growth, provided the land is undisturbed. The Kuwait Municipality holds a temporary bazaar annually for trading in truffles and other seasonal plants, traditional food and products. Meanwhile, wild plants, especially nuer flowers, are blooming heavily on the roadsides, sandlots and the desert in the various areas of Kuwait. Astronomer Adel Al-Saoudon said that the spread of these plants since October is due to the heavy rain, which prepared the ground for the emergence of annual spring plants and perennial shrubs. The fruits of the rain has begun to show these days, Saoudon told KUNA, noting that open tracts of land, which saw an ample amount of rain, are now full of shrubs, nuer (local yellow flowers) and other colorful flowers. Crowfoot, another name for the nuer flowers, appears in the month of January until the beginning of May, and has a strong aromatic lavender-like smell as it is a medicinal plant used in anti-stress, emetic and diuretic medicine, he said. Its leaves and petals are also used to treat wounds, inflammations and intestinal bloating, as well as in foods as a substitute for saffron, Saoudon added. — KUNA

KUWAIT: A man holds truffles being sold at an outdoor market. (Inset) Nuer flowers are in bloom across the country. — KUNA (More pics on Pages 2 & 5)

SYRIA MAGNET FOR MUSLIM FRENCH YOUTH
PARIS: Two high school classmates, both French Muslims, headed off to Syria this month instead of going to school. They were located, brought home — one fetched by his father — and are now being investigated on terrorism-linked charges. The unfolding drama of the teenagers, aged 15 and 16, highlights how the conflict in Syria has become a magnet for a vulnerable group of young Muslims.

INDONESIA VOLCANO ERUPTION KILLS 14
KARU, Indonesia: Fourteen people, including four schoolchildren, were killed Saturday after they were engulfed in scorching ash clouds spout out by Indonesia's Mount Sinabung in its biggest eruption in recent days, officials said. Dark, swirling clouds rolling down the mountain left apocalyptic scenes of ash-covered bodies scattered by a roadside in Sakamurah village, just 2.7 km from the volcano's crater, an AFP witness who helped with the evacuation said. Officials fear there could be more fatalities from yesterday's eruption, which has the high potential of lethal heat and toxic gas. "We search and rescue," a local official said. "We search and rescue."

FOCUS ON
KUWAIT TIMES
The Most Influential in the Arabian Gulf

Kuwait Times and Yousuf Saleh Alyan
Kuwait Times is an institution every Kuwaiti can feel proud of. Founded on September 24th, 1961, by Yousuf Saleh Alyan, *Kuwait Times* was the first English-language newspaper in the Gulf. Alyan founded the paper with the intention of providing reliable, reputable and incisive reporting in English for readers throughout Kuwait. Alyan also wanted to present a positive image of Kuwait abroad and believed that the best way to do that was by launching a media outlet in a language spoken throughout the world. Nowadays, *Kuwait Times* is the largest English-language paper in Kuwait and provides in-depth coverage of events throughout Kuwait, the Middle East, and the rest of the world. From its beginnings to the modern day, *Kuwait Times* has provided English-language news to Kuwaitis and expatriates alike, informing and enlightening its public about a broad range of issues, both local and international.

In 1983, *Kuwait Times* further increased its reach by becoming Kuwait's only multilingual newspaper, reporting the news in Urdu, Malayalam and Tagalog, as well as English. It continued to innovate and push the boundaries of journalism within Kuwait. Developments have included the addition of *Junior* and *Friday Times*. *Junior* is a pull-out concerned with issues dear to Kuwait's youth, which combines news with educational material and details of up-and-coming events. *Friday Times*, launched on April 1st, 2005, is a 40-page weekly tabloid, the first of its kind in Kuwait. It delivers riveting content on culture, entertainment, politics, science and technology, and also provides a forum for debate and discussion on issues ranging from sport to business.

Yousuf Saleh Alyan
Born in 1932, Alyan received a degree in Politics and Economics in London in 1955, and served as a diplomat in France for a while. In 1961, after returning to Kuwait, he founded *Kuwait Times*. He was also one of the founding members of the Kuwait Journalists Association (KJA), and held the chairmanship from 1978 to 1985, and again from 1990 to 1992. Alyan also spoke several languages, including Arabic, English, French, Italian and Persian. Alyan saw a free press as a fundamental necessity for a functioning democracy and hailed Kuwait's long tradition of free speech and freedom.

He died on December 5th, 2007, at the age of 75. Tributes to him poured in from media, political and business figures throughout the world. Sheikh Sabah Al-Khaled Al-Sabah stated that, 'Kuwait has lost one of its patriotic sons who contributed to the building of Kuwait's journalism and the establishment of KJA.' However, Alyan's memory lives on in the form of *Kuwait Times* and the proud legacy of journalistic endeavour he helped to create.

Prepositions of time and place
Note down all the references
Write the rule for the use of prepositions

Focus on SB P74

Why is it important for Arab countries to issue newspapers in foreign languages?

- It helps non-speakers of Arabic to get information about us.
- It gives good image about Arabs all over the world.



Do you know Yousuf Saleh Alyan ?



- **Yousef Saleh Al-Olayan** is a Kuwaiti businessman and one of the pioneers of Journalism in Kuwait and the founder of the first foreign newspaper in Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf, The Kuwait Times.



- **He held a bachelor's degree from the English University of London in 1955 in politics and economics. He and spoke several languages including English, French, Italian and Persian. He Founded KJA. He called for the freedom of press and speech.**

Read the following Passage to answer the following Question:

What is the largest Multilingual Newspaper in the Gulf?

***Kuwait Times* and Yousuf Saleh Alyan**

Kuwait Times

Kuwait Times is an institution every Kuwaiti can feel proud of. Founded on September 24th, 1961, by Yousuf Saleh Alyan, *Kuwait Times* was the first English-language newspaper in the Gulf.

Kuwait Times

In 19 news to innovate and push the boundaries of journalism within Kuwait. Developments have included the addition of *Junior* and *Friday Times*. *Junior* is a pull-out concerned with issues dear to Kuwait's youth, which combines news with educational material and details of up-and-coming events. *Friday Times*, launched on April 1st, 2005, is a 40-page weekly tabloid, the first of its kind in Kuwait. It delivers riveting content on culture, entertainment, politics, science and technology, and also provides a forum for debate and discussion on issues ranging from sport to business.

Yousuf Saleh Alyan

Born in 1932, Alyan received a degree in Politics and Economics in London in 1955, and served as a diplomat in France for a while. In 1961, after returning to Kuwait, he founded *Kuwait Times*. He was also one of the founding members of the Kuwait Journalists Association (KJA), and held the chairmanship from 1978 to 1985, and again from 1990 to 1992. Alyan also spoke several languages, including Arabic, English, French, Italian and Persian. Alyan saw a free press as a fundamental necessity for a functioning democracy and hailed Kuwait's long tradition of free speech and freedom.

He died on December 5th, 2007, at the age of 75. Tributes to him poured in from media, political and business figures throughout the world. Sheikh Sabah Al-Khaled Al-Sabah stated that, 'Kuwait has lost one of its patriotic sons who contributed to the building of Kuwait's journalism and the establishment of KJA.' However, Alyan's memory lives on in the form of *Kuwait Times* and the proud legacy of journalistic endeavour he helped to create.

According to the first Paragraph; Why is "Kuwait Times" an institution every Kuwaiti can be proud of.?

It is the first English newspaper in Kuwait. It helps non-speakers of Arabic to get information about Kuwait. It gives good image about Kuwait outside the country.

KUWAIT TIMES and YOUSUF SALEH ALYAN

Kuwait Times

Kuwait Times is an institution every Kuwaiti can feel proud of. Founded on September 24th, 1961, by Yousuf Saleh Alyan, *Kuwait Times* was the first English-language newspaper in the Gulf. Alyan founded the paper with the intention of providing reliable, reputable and incisive reporting in English for readers throughout Kuwait. Alyan also wanted to present a positive image of Kuwait abroad and believed that the best way to do that was by launching a media outlet in a language spoken throughout the world. Nowadays, *Kuwait Times* is the largest English-language paper in Kuwait and provides in-depth coverage of events throughout Kuwait, the Middle East, and the rest of the world. From its beginnings to the modern day, *Kuwait Times* has provided English-language news to Kuwaitis and expatriates alike, informing and enlightening its public about a broad range of issues, both local and international.

According to the **Second Paragraph**; **What are Junior and Friday Times?**

Junior is the first Edition that deals with Kuwait's youth and gives news with Educational materials. **Friday Times** provides a forum and discusses issues ranging from sport to business.

In 1983, *Kuwait Times* further increased its reach by becoming Kuwait's only multilingual newspaper, reporting the news in Urdu, Malayalam and Tagalog, as well as English. It continued to innovate and push the boundaries of journalism within Kuwait. Developments have included the addition of *Junior* and *Friday Times*. *Junior* is a pull-out concerned with issues dear to Kuwait's youth, which combines news with educational material and details of up-and-coming events. *Friday Times*, launched on April 1st, 2005, is a 40-page weekly tabloid, the first of its kind in Kuwait. It delivers riveting content on culture, entertainment, politics, science and technology, and also provides a forum for debate and discussion on issues ranging from sport to business.

According to the Third Paragraph; **Discuss Yousef Saleh Al Alyan's achievements?**

He founded Kuwait Times. He Founded KJA. He called for the freedom of press and speech.

Yousuf Saleh Alyan

Born in 1932, Alyan received a degree in Politics and Economics in London in 1955, and served as a diplomat in France for a while. In 1961, after returning to Kuwait, he founded *Kuwait Times*. He was also one of the founding members of the Kuwait Journalists Association (KJA), and held the chairmanship from 1978 to 1985, and again from 1990 to 1992. Alyan also spoke several languages, including Arabic, English, French, Italian and Persian. Alyan saw a free press as a fundamental necessity for a functioning democracy and hailed Kuwait's long tradition of free speech and freedom.

According to the Fourth Paragraph; Why does Alyan still live in our memory?

He is the founder of Kuwait Times. He established KJA

He died on December 5th, 2007, at the age of 75. Tributes to him poured in from media, political and business figures throughout the world. Sheikh Sabah Al-Khaled Al-Sabah stated that, 'Kuwait has lost one of its patriotic sons who contributed to the building of Kuwait's journalism and the establishment of KJA.' However, Alyan's memory lives on in the form of *Kuwait Times* and the proud legacy of journalistic endeavour he helped to create.

Prepositions of time and place



Read the text. Note down all the references to dates. Write the rule for the use of the following prepositions:

on:

in:

from – to:



Note down all the references to places. Write the rule for the use of the following prepositions:

in:

throughout:

to:



TIME

Prepositions of time and place



PLACE

IN - ON - AT

Centuries.....The 1900's

Decades.....The 90's

Years.....1990, 2000

Months.....March, June

Weeks.....5 Weeks

Seasons.....Spring

Periods of Time.....The Future

Holidays.....The Easter Holiday

Parts of the Day.....The Morning

Holidays with "Day".....Easter Day

Days.....Monday

Dates.....April 3rd

Specific Days.....My Birthday

Time.....The Weekend

Day + Part of Day.....Sunday Morning

Hours.....8 a.m/p.m

Parts of the Day.....Midnight

Time.....The Moment

Holidays without "Day".....Easter

General

IN

(Bigger)

France..... **Countries**

Paris..... **Cities**

Manhattan.... **Neighborhood**

A Car..... **Enclosed Space**

More specific

ON

(Smaller)

Columbus Street..... **Streets**

Seventh Avenue..... **Avenues**

The Floor..... **Surfaces**

A Bus..... **Means of Transport**

The Radio..... **Communications**

Very specific

AT

(Smallest)

456 State Street..... **Addresses**

The Station..... **Specific Locations**

PREPOSITIONS OF **TIME & PLACE**

IN

ON

AT

TIME



- in the morning
- in the afternoon
- in (the) summer
- in 1980
- in the 1900s
- in the 17th century
- in the Easter holiday
- in the next century
- in the future
- in the 10 years time

- on Monday
- on Saturday
- on June 3rd
- on 1st October 2013
- on Christmas day
- on my birthday
- on Tuesday evening
- on time
- on a winter evening
- on a warm day

- at 9 am
- at 8 o'clock
- at 6 pm
- at night
- at noon/ midday
- at Easter
- at Christmas
- at dinner time
- at dinner
- at that moment

PLACE



- in England
- in Chinatown
- in a building
- in a car
- in a taxi
- in a boat
- in a helicopter
- in a traffic jam
- in Time Square
- in the article

- on a bus
- on a plane
- on a horse
- on the phone
- on the Internet
- on the television
- on the floor
- on the page
- on the menu
- on Oxford street

- at 675 State Street
- at the bus stop
- at the door
- at the top of page
- at someone's house
- at the entrance
- at the crossroads
- at the front
- at the back
- at the bottom



Thank you

Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi