

English
4 All

OUR VILLAGE



OUR CITY



MODULE 3: Lifestyles
Unit 8 Town and country
Grammar
Inverted sentences

Discuss

1 Look at the two photographs and discuss these questions in pairs.

- a Many of the people who used to live in the village now live in the city. Why do you think they moved?
- b What advantages and disadvantages are there to living in a city? Write your answers on the T-bar.

Advantages	Disadvantages
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Read

2

- a Before reading, look at the title of the article. What do you think the article is about?
- b Which of these words do you think will appear in the text? Why? You may use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of this book for help.

deserted grassland inhation overcrowding public services affluence racism
urbanisation liberalisation foundation corruption misere economy catalytic

3 As you read the article, answer these questions.

- a What two-word phrase is used for the movement of people out of country areas?
- b Who now lives in deserted villages and country areas? The article mentions two groups of people.

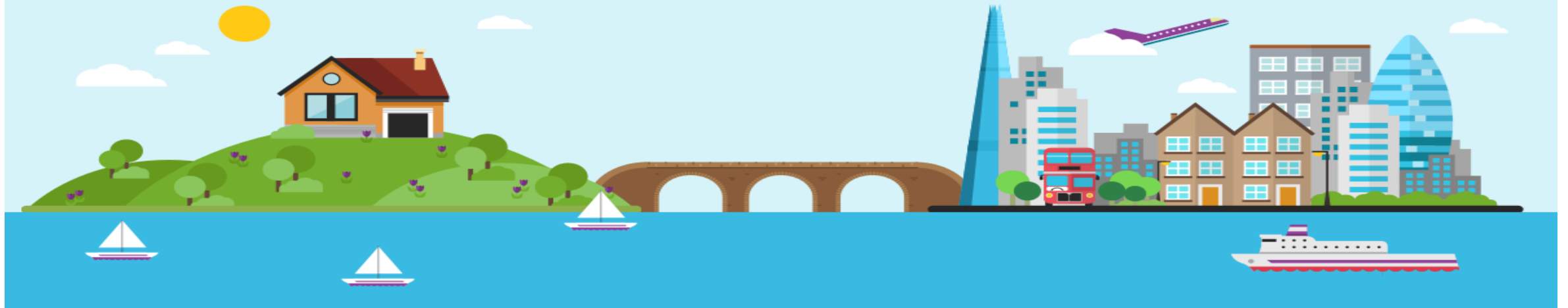
62

Would you like to live in a village? Why? Why not?

What are the advantages of living in a village?

Country Life vs City Life

How does living in the country compare to the city?



Life in the city

Advantages and Disadvantage of living in the city

Advantages

- enjoying modern life
- finding better job opportunities
- having better life
- getting good public services
- learning in better schools & universities

Disadvantages

- Pollution
- Unfriendly people
- Tension
- Noise
- Overcrowding
- High crime rate

Life in the countryside

Advantages and Disadvantages of living in the countryside

Advantages

- enjoying fresh air
- enjoying nature
- people are friendly
- enjoying peace & quietness

Disadvantages

- no modern life
- no good paid jobs
- no good health care
- no good education

City life could be less stressful if



- it provides better & faster ways of commuting
- it enforces more strict criminal laws.
- the problem of pollution is solved.
- the problem of noise is solved.

almond

n.

the tree that produces a flat pale nut with brown skin that tastes sweet



export



selling and sending out of goods



vacant

Adj.

empty; having no fixture



deserted

abandoned , neglected

Adj.



depopulation



the process of the number of people reducing in an area



rural

Adj.

relating to the countryside rather than to the town



overcrowding



the process of filling an area beyond what is usual or comfortable



socioeconomic

Adj.

relating to the interaction of social and economic factors



infrastructure

n.

the basic structure needed for operation



reverse

v.

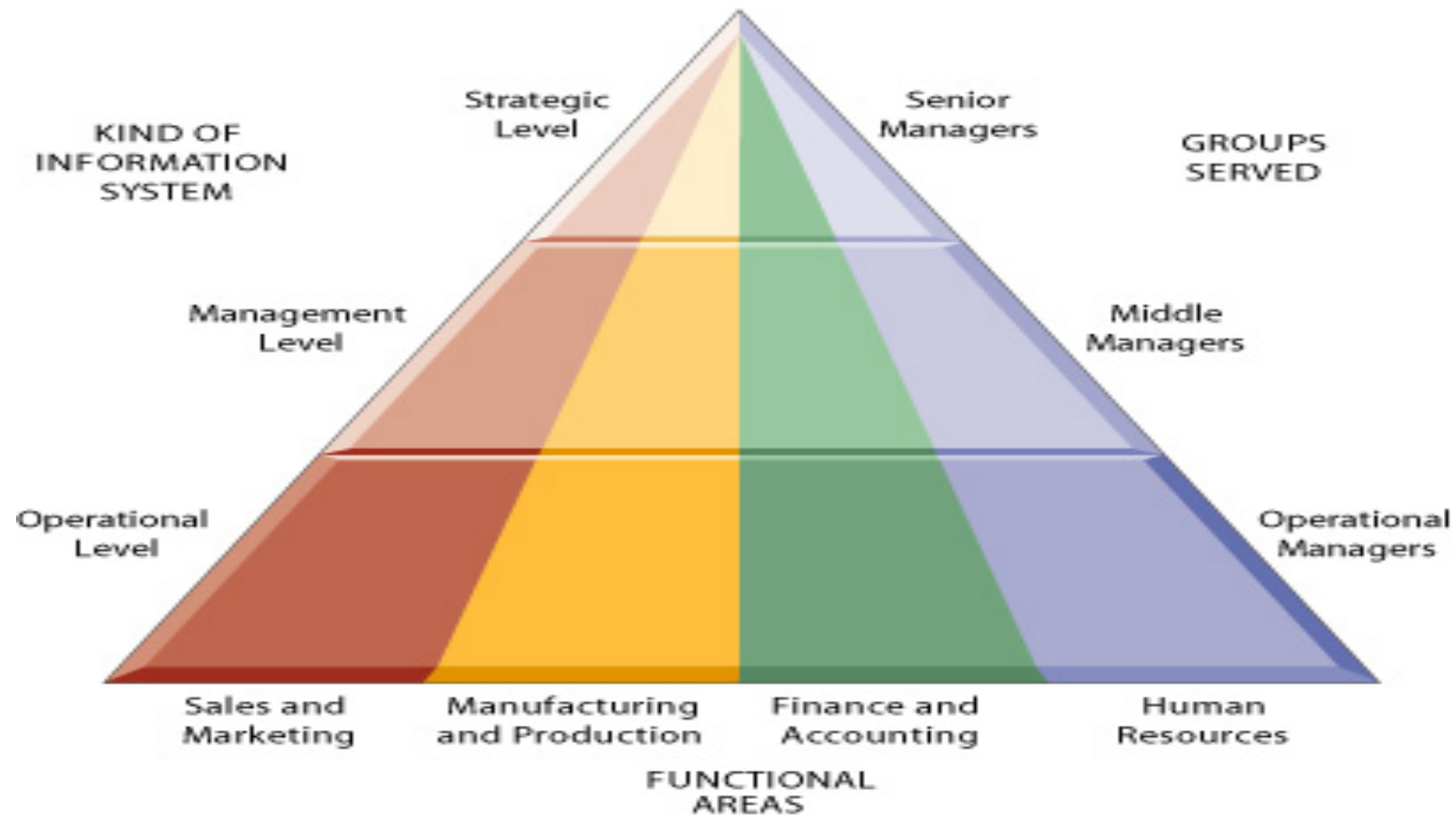
to make something the opposite of what it was

REVERSE

graduated

Adj.

divided into different levels



public services



a service that is run for the benefit of the public



unemployment



the state of being jobless



vice versa

adv.

with the main items in the preceding statement the other way around

VICE
VERSA



Discuss



Look at the two photographs and discuss these questions in pairs.

- a Many of the people who used to live in the village now live in the city. Why do you think they moved?

- enjoying modern life
- finding better job opportunities
- having better life
- getting good public services
- learning in better schools & universities

b What advantages and disadvantages are there to living in a city? Write your answers on the T-bar.

Advantages

better public services

more job opportunities

better education chances

enjoying urban life

Disadvantages

It is noisy and disturbing

It is overpopulated

It is polluted

Heavy traffic

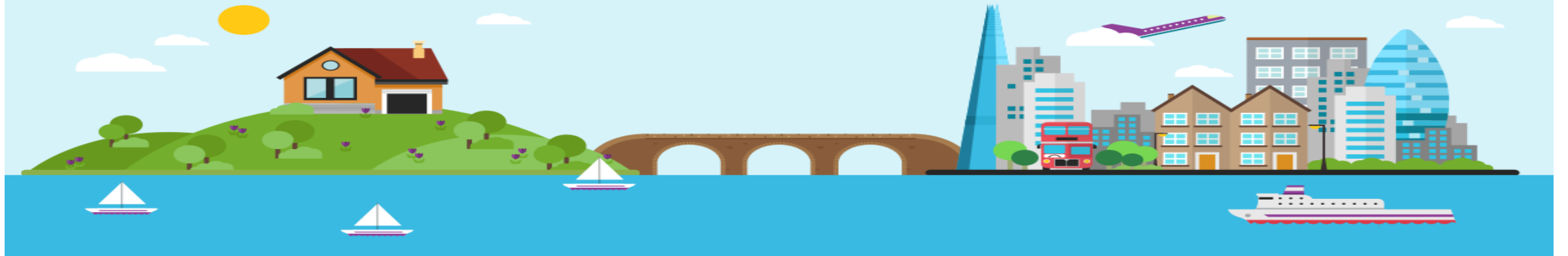


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- b Which of these words do you think will appear in the text? Why? You may use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of this book for help.

deserted graduated inhabitant overcrowding public services athletics vacant
socioeconomic hibernate foundation corruption referee taxonomy cardiology

Country Life vs City Life

How does living in the country compare to the city?



deserted, inhabitant, overcrowding, public services, socioeconomic

3 As you read the article, answer these questions.

- a What two-word phrase is used for the movement of people out of country areas?
- b Who now lives in deserted villages and country areas? The article mentions two groups of people.

a- better-paid

b-

1- Elderly people

2- many wealthy people

The end of village life?

When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better-paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left vacant. No one wants to buy the houses because they cannot make money out of them. This phenomenon, which is called rural depopulation, can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as deserted country areas and is a major socioeconomic problem nowadays.

One example of this phenomenon is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because it is at high altitude and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall of 482mm which falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was renowned for its high-quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export.

The population of the area was at its greatest about 150 years ago, when a typical settlement might have had 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. As farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued until today. Now, some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, poor infrastructure and deserted farms, for example.

In some parts of Europe in recent years, however, the move from the country to the city has been reversed as many wealthy people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and tension of city life. Some are moving permanently, but many are buying holiday or weekend homes which are empty for much of the year.

What do you think rural depopulation lead to?

Overcrowding in the city

Deserted country areas

Why do wealthy people buy houses in rural areas?

To avoid noise, pollution and overcrowding in the city.

Thank you



Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

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U8 L2 SB P63

Village life



City life



Unit 8 Town and country

The end of village life?

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One example of this phenomenon is the Garrotxa area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because it is at high altitude and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall of 600mm which falls in only 67 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area: on the higher ground, the farmers grow almonds, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was renowned for its high quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export.

The population of the area was at its greatest about 150 years ago, when a typical settlement might have had 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. As farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued until today. Now, some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, poor infrastructure and deserted farms, for example.

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Check your understanding

4 Choose the most appropriate word to complete these sentences.

- The mayor said the town's _____ needed modernising.
a farms b overcrowding c inhabitants d infrastructure
- The scientists observed an unusual _____ in their experiments.
a agriculture b tension c phenomenon d olive oil
- _____ levels reached new highs during the recession.
a Climate b Export c Temperature d Unemployment

5 Think of possible answers to these questions. (The article doesn't give definite answers.)

- Why did the Spanish farmers grow different crops on the high ground and in the river valleys?
- Why do you think farming has become less profitable in recent years?
- Why are many of the inhabitants of the villages in Spain elderly people?

Think and speak Presenting ideas

6 Discuss these questions with other students.

- How could city life be made less stressful for the people who live there?
- What would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area, or vice versa?

Words to remember
almond, depopulation, deserted, export, traditional, infrastructure, overcrowding, public service, reverse, rural, socioeconomic, unemployment, vacant, vice versa

Life in the city

Advantages and Disadvantage of living in the city

Advantages

- enjoying modern life
- finding better job opportunities
- having better life
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- enjoying fresh air
- enjoying nature
- people are friendly
- enjoying peace & quietness

Disadvantages

- no modern life
- no good paid jobs
- no good health care
- no good education

 Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

almond \ reversed \ vice versa \ depopulation \ infrastructure \ deserted

1. Farms are ...**deserted**... by farmers who leave their farms looking for jobs.
2. We need to spend more money on repairing the...**infrastructure**...of our town.
3. Rural .**depopulation**...can lead to overcrowding in cities.
4. On the left was a plantation of**almond**..... trees.
5. Teachers qualified to teach in England are not accepted in Scotland and**vice versa**.....
6. The runners**reversed**..... their direction on the track.

 Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

exports \ public services \ vacant \ socioeconomic \ unemployment \ overcrowding

- 1- The money is used by local authorities to pay for**public services**.....
- 2- ..**exports**.. to Kuwait have risen this year in comparison with imports.
- 3-.....**unemployment**..... is a big problem young people face nowadays.
- 4-There are no**vacant**.....jobs in the ministry of Education this year.
- 5- The term**socioeconomic**..... refers to the "use of economic in the study of society.
- 6-**overcrowding**..... areas causes a lot of stress on me.

The end of village life?

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a agriculture

b tension

c phenomenon

d olive oil

3 _____ levels reached new highs during the recession.

a Climate

b Export

c Temperature

d Unemployment

 Think of possible answers to these questions. (The article doesn't give definite answers.)

a Why did the Spanish farmers grow different crops on the high ground and in the river valleys?

The different conditions meant that different crops grew better in the different locations.

b Why do you think farming has become less profitable in recent years?

Modern technology has made it possible for big farms to price smaller farms out of the market. Cheap imports from other countries threaten indigenous farmers.

c Why are many of the inhabitants of the villages in Spain elderly people?

All the young people have left for work in the cities, leaving only old people who are already retired.

Think and speak Presenting ideas



Discuss these questions with other students.

- a** How could city life be made less stressful for the people who live there?
- b** What would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area, or vice versa?

a- City life could be made less stressful for people who live there through organization and building more infrastructures.

**b-
If I moved to a country area, I would miss my friends.
If I moved to a city area, I would miss calmness and fresh air .**

In your opinion, what are the bad consequences of the rural depopulation?

Overcrowding in cities

The country areas become deserted

City life could be less stressful if

- it provides better & faster ways of commuting
- it enforces more strict criminal laws.
- the problem of pollution is solved.
- the problem of noise is solved.

Thank you



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Town and country



Key words

contentment, crown jewel, demarcation, skyline, vertical village

Reading

1 Before reading the article, *Silk City*, match these words a-f with their meanings 1-8. There are two extra meanings.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|--|
| a crown jewel | _____ | 1 | to separate or distinguish |
| b inception | _____ | 2 | the outline of buildings defined against the horizon |
| c demarcate | _____ | 3 | the infrastructure of a city |
| d traverse | _____ | 4 | carefully and precisely |
| e meticulously | _____ | 5 | the establishment or starting point of something |
| f skyline | _____ | 6 | the process of designing something |
| | | 7 | a prized asset or achievement |
| | | 8 | to travel across or through |

2 Read the article and answer these questions.

- Why is the city being built?

- How will the population of Madinat Al-Hareer be kept happy?

- What is exceptional about Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir?

Silk City

Madinat Al-Hareer, otherwise known as Silk City, is an innovative solution to the problems facing Kuwait. This \$130 billion project will result in the construction of a new city, combining residential, financial and commercial districts. Taking its name from the ancient silk routes that traversed Kuwait, the ultimate aim of the project is to establish Kuwait's status as a commercial hub of the world, whilst providing habitation and a desirable lifestyle for the proposed city's 700,000 residents. The city will also create around 450,000 new jobs.

The city, which is to be built in Subiya, north of Kuwait City, will be a unique city because its layout has been completely and meticulously planned from its inception. In this way, its growth will be less 'organic' than other cities, which often add housing and businesses as needed, but will benefit from clear demarcations between residential, financial, commercial, and leisure areas. The design is not simply about creating new living places, but creating an architectural space that induces contentment and well-being. The city is going to be built with its residents in mind and features large expanses of greenery along with all the normal amenities people in the modern world have become accustomed to. In fact, to guarantee the residents' happiness, the city is designed so that you will never be more than three blocks away from a garden or water.

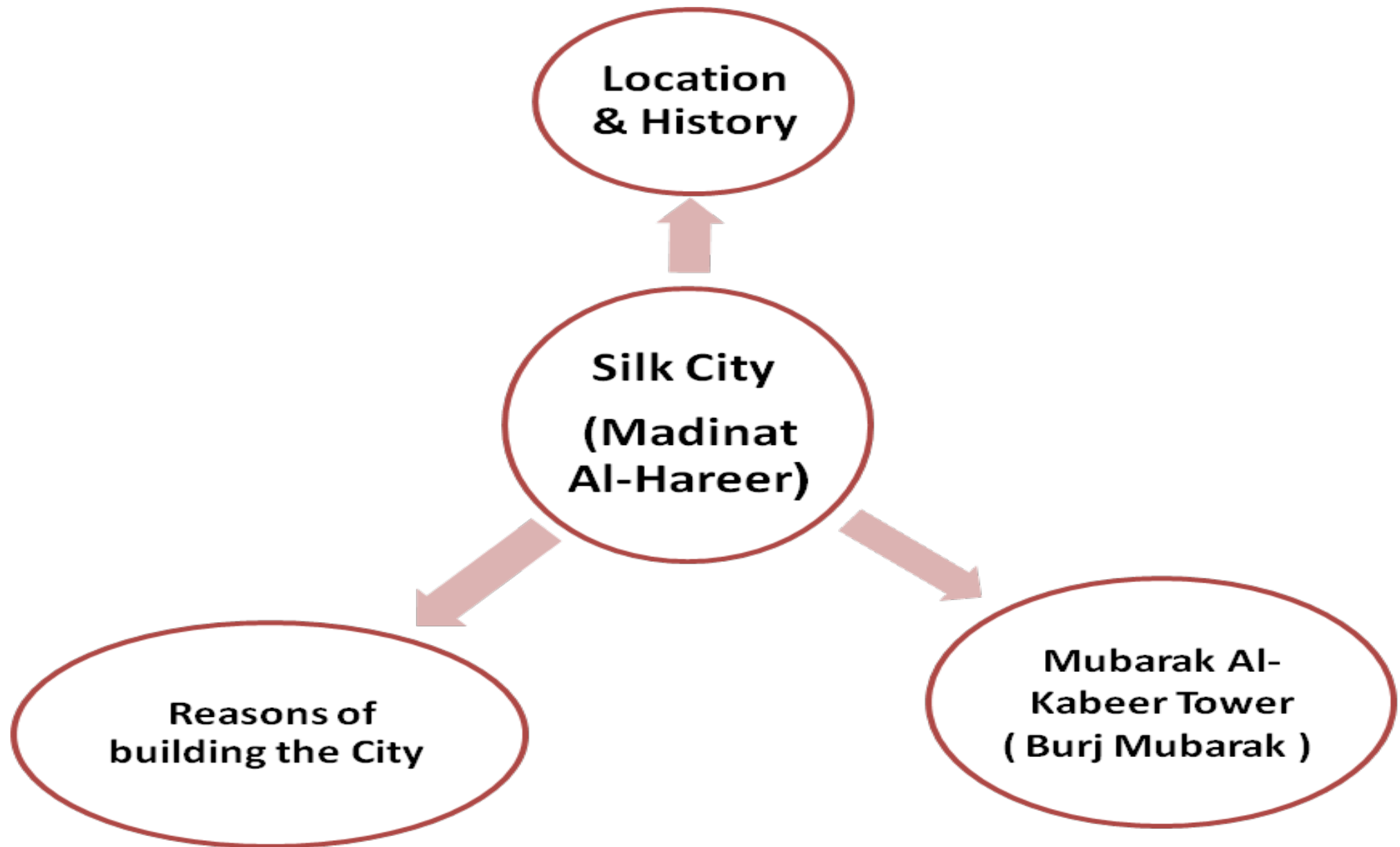
The crown jewel of Madinat Al-Hareer will be the Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir. This tower, which will stand at 1001 metres and 200 storeys high, will house the equivalent of seven 'vertical villages'. This imposing construction will dominate the skyline, and is just one example of the ways in which modern engineering allows designers to overcome the constraints of limited land.

U8 L3 WB P54



The silk City Madinat Al- Hareer

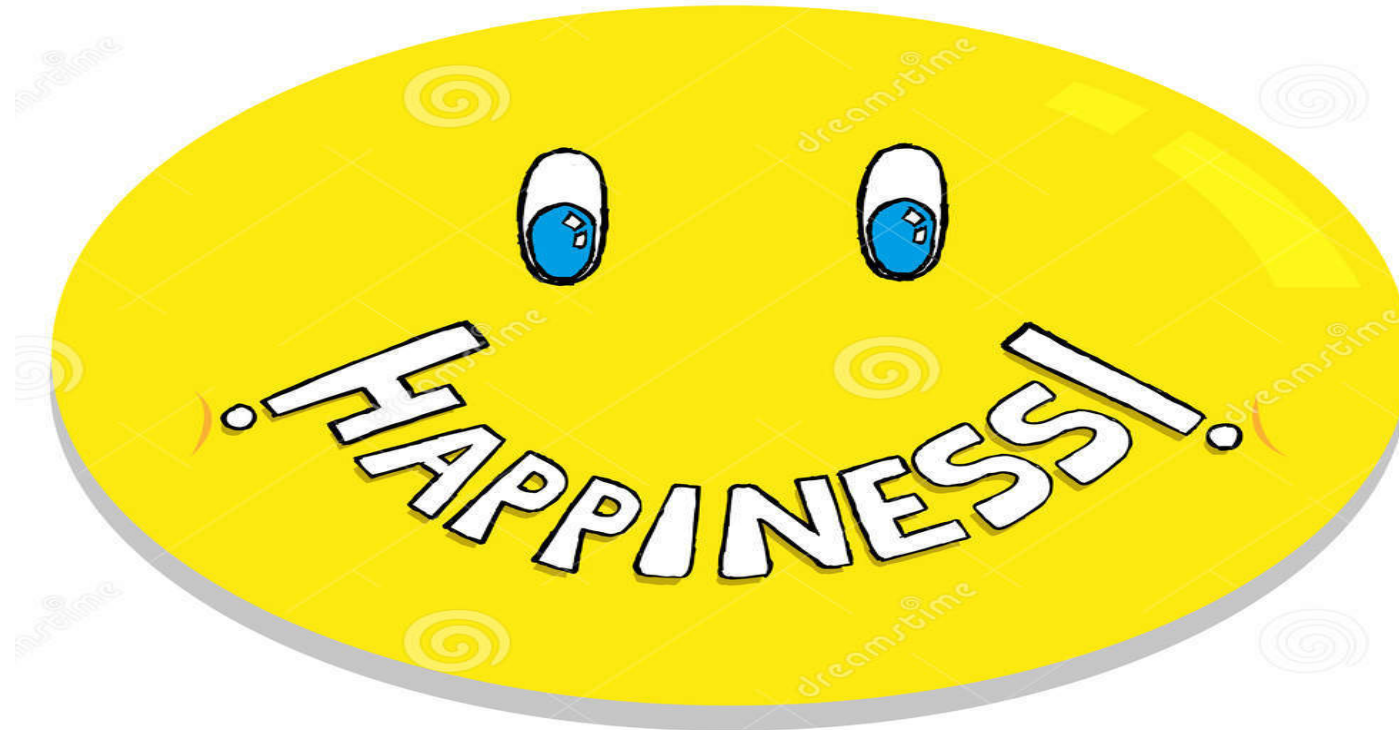




contentment

n.

the state of being happy and satisfied



crown jewel

n.

the most valuable thing that a person or place has



demarcation

n.

the point at which one area (of work or responsibility) ends and another begins



skyline

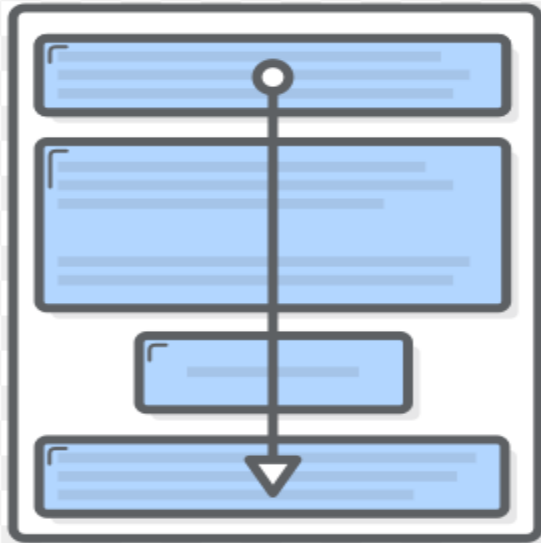
n.

the shape made by hills or buildings against the sky

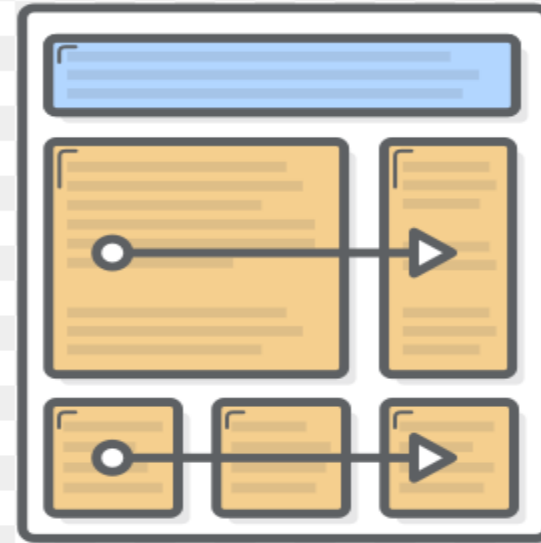


vertical

the same amount of people occupying a village but in one tall building



VERTICAL FLOW



HORIZONTAL FLOW

vertical village

exp.

the same amount of people occupying a village but in one tall building



1 Before reading the article, *Silk City*, match these words a-f with their meanings 1-8. There are two extra meanings.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|---|--|
| a | crown jewel | ----- | 7 | 1 | to separate or distinguish |
| b | inception | ----- | 5 | 2 | the outline of buildings defined against the horizon |
| c | demarcate | ----- | 1 | 3 | the infrastructure of a city |
| d | traverse | ----- | 8 | 4 | carefully and precisely |
| e | meticulously | ----- | 4 | 5 | the establishment or starting point of something |
| f | skyline | ----- | 2 | 6 | the process of designing something |
| | | | | 7 | a prized asset or achievement |
| | | | | 8 | to travel across or through |

2 Read the article and answer these questions.

a Why is the city being built?

~~--- To establish Kuwait as a commercial hub and to provide housing and jobs.~~

b How will the population of Madinat Al-Hareer be kept happy?

~~--- To ensure their happiness, people will always be near water or greenery.-----~~

c What is exceptional about Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir?

~~--- It is 1001 metres tall / 200 storeys / houses seven 'vertical villages'.-----~~

Silk City

Madinat Al-Hareer, otherwise known as Silk City, is an innovative solution to the problems facing Kuwait. This \$130 billion project will result in the construction of a new city, combining residential, financial and commercial districts. Taking its name from the ancient silk routes that traversed Kuwait, the ultimate aim of the project is to establish Kuwait's status as a commercial hub of the world, whilst providing habitation and a desirable lifestyle for the proposed city's 700,000 residents. The city will also create around 450,000 new jobs.

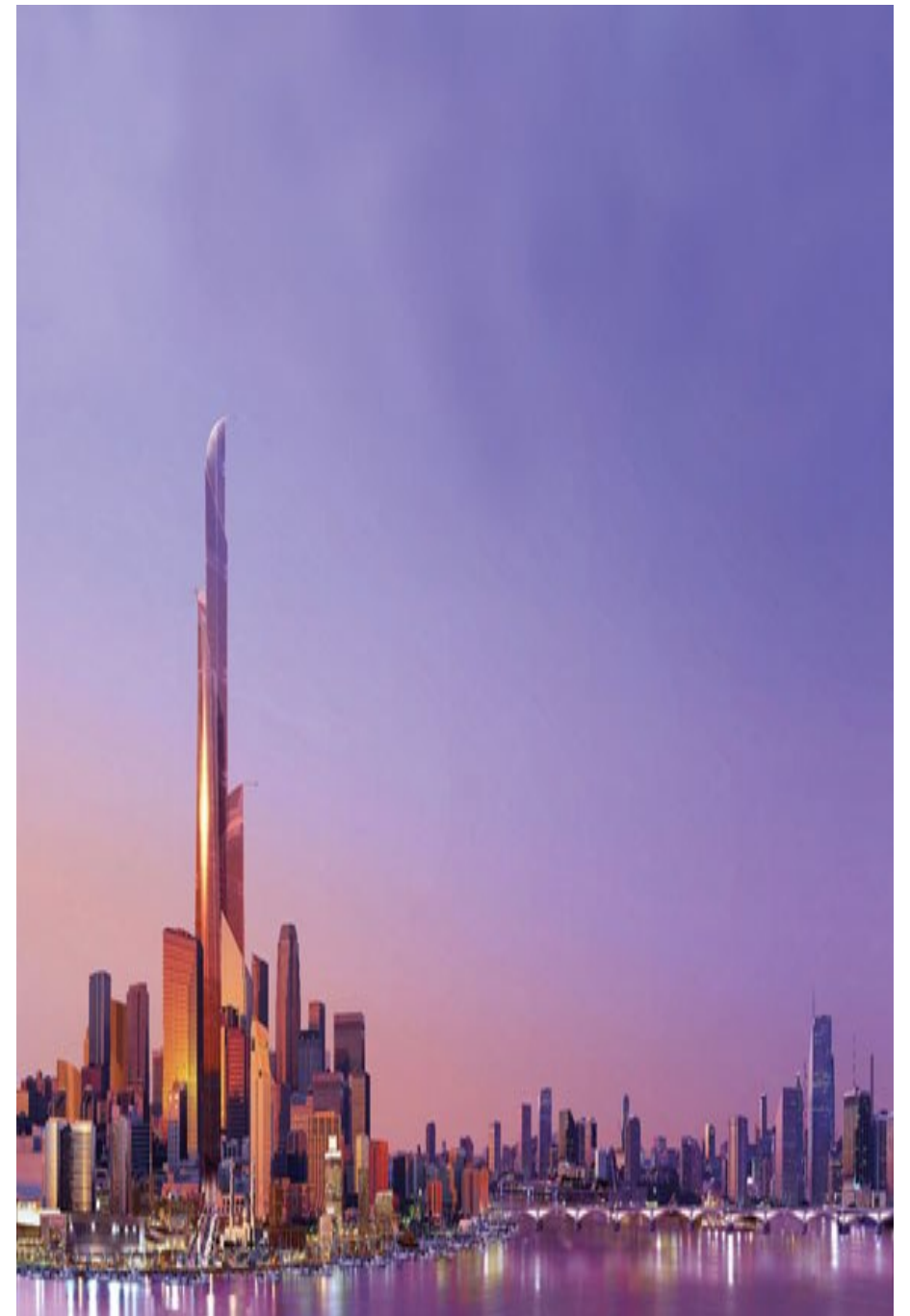
The city, which is to be built in Subiya, north of Kuwait City, will be a unique city because its layout has been completely and meticulously planned from its inception. In this way, its growth will be less 'organic' than other cities, which often add housing and businesses as needed, but will benefit from clear demarcations between residential, financial, commercial, and leisure areas. The design is not simply about creating new living places, but creating an architectural space that induces contentment and well-being. The city is going to be built with its residents in mind and features large expanses of greenery along with all the normal amenities people in the modern world have become accustomed to. In fact, to guarantee the residents' happiness, the city is designed so that you will never be more than three blocks away from a garden or water.

The crown jewel of Madinat Al-Hareer will be the Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir. This tower, which will stand at 1001 metres and 200 storeys high, will house the equivalent of seven 'vertical villages'. This imposing construction will dominate the skyline, and is just one example of the ways in which modern engineering allows designers to overcome the constraints of limited land.

3 Use the words in the box taken from the article to complete the following sentences.


innovative habitation crown jewel
residential financial amenities

- a The **residential** area is where people live.
- b Banks and other similar institutions can be found in the **financial** sector.
- c The local **amenities** include parks, swimming pools and other leisure areas.
- d Despite being in constant use, the building showed little sign of **habitation**.
- e The new transport system is extremely modern and **innovative**.
- f The new tower will be the **crown jewel** of this huge city.




4 Choose the correct answer with reference to the article.

a Which of these statements about Silk City are NOT true?

- 1 Every aspect of Silk City has been designed and thought out carefully.
- 2 The city will house 700,000 people.
-  3 The only aim of the city is to establish Kuwait as a major commercial hub.

b Which of these statements about Silk City is true?

-  1 Water and plant life are used to create a pleasant environment.
- 2 The 'inorganic' design of the city will be oppressive.
- 3 Residential, financial and commercial buildings are combined in each sector.


c What is the best definition of 'organic' as used in the text?

1 something related to, or derived from, living matter

 **2** characterised by continuous and natural development

3 a description of food produced without the use of pesticides and unnatural fertilisers

d What is the best definition of 'vertical villages'?

 **1** the equivalent of several residential areas within a tall building

2 the equivalent of several villages aligned

3 the equivalent of several villages on an upward slope



Look back at the article on page 54. Summarise the differences between Silk City and other modern cities. Use bullet points.

- Silk City will be a unique city because its layout has been completely and meticulously planned from its inception. Its growth will be less ‘organic’ than other cities which often add housing and businesses as needed, but will benefit from clear demarcations between residential, financial, commercial, and leisure areas.

Over to you

6 How do you think cities like Silk City will change the way we live?

- establishing Kuwait as a commercial hub of the world
- providing habitation & solving the problem of housing
- guaranteeing residents' happiness.
- providing greenery
- overcoming the problem of limited lands.
- providing more jobs for people.

Thank you



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U8 L4&5 SB P64 & 65

Grammar

• Inverted sentences Grammar reference page 126

1 Read the e-mail below. Look out for the six inverted sentences in the text.

I am writing to tell you about my outing to the countryside the other day - rarely do I have such a good story to narrate. I was visiting my cousins in their village when I saw my favourite musician doing some shopping. Never have I been so astounded!

I went into a village shop and spotted him, but no sooner had I plucked up the courage to speak to him, than he left for another shop. I hurried out of the shop but scarcely had I done so when I ran right into him. I was very embarrassed - little did I expect to bump into my hero!

However, he told me that not only did he value his fans, but he really enjoyed meeting them. He asked me about myself and we discovered that we had both been brought up in the village and both now live in the same area.

See you soon,
Ahmed

2 Cover the text above and rearrange the sentences below so that they are inverted.

- I rarely have such a good story to narrate.
- I have never been so astounded!
- As soon as I had plucked up the courage to speak to him, he left for another shop.
- I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.
- I little expected to bump into my hero.
- He told me that he valued his fans and really enjoyed meeting them.

3 In pairs, talk about the value of inverting sentences.

- What effect does changing the sentence structure have on the meaning of the sentence?
- How does it change the emphasis and emotion of the sentence?

4 Now create inverted sentences from these sentences.

- I have seldom been so upset about something.
- I have never been so proud of you!
- She only now understood the problem.
- I could not sleep because the situation was so strange.
- He had rarely seen something that made him so happy.
- They had never seen such a beautiful sight.

Unit 8 Toward country

Vocabulary Town and country

1 Match the words on the left with their definitions.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| a metropolis | _____ | 1 calm, free from disturbance |
| b glamour | _____ | 2 dirty air, often found in cities |
| c tranquil | _____ | 3 centre of activity |
| d hub | _____ | 4 an attractive and exciting quality |
| e shielded | _____ | 5 protected |
| f smog | _____ | 6 area outside the city |
| g suburb | _____ | 7 associated with country life |
| h pastoral | _____ | 8 densely populated city |

Idioms use only

2 Complete these sentences with idioms from the box.

pick and choose by and large narrow and drastic odd and ends fit and wear
hustle and bustle peer and squint

- People come from _____ to see the Green Island in Kuwait.
- I love spending time with my _____, so we often have family get-togethers.
- While I was on holiday, I bought lots of _____ to give as presents.
- There are lots of restaurants near here. You can _____ from about fifty.
- Some people enjoy the _____ of shopping in street markets.
- He moved out of the city to get some _____.
- City life _____, is more stressful than living in the countryside.

Word families

3 Complete these sentences with words formed from the words in capitals.

- Switzerland is a country of great _____ beauty. (NATURE)
- Careless drivers can seriously _____ the safety of pedestrians. (THREAT)
- In Kuwait City, there is a wide _____ of entertainment to choose from. (VARY)
- I'd like to live in a small _____ village near the sea. (SPACE)
- The storm damage is a lasting _____ of the power of nature. (REMINO)
- I'll never forget the _____ I felt on my first day at school. (DICTATE)

Presentations Intonation patterns (1)

4 (x.1) Listen to a conversation between two friends. As you listen, decide if the speakers' voices fall or rise at the end of each line. Compare your ideas with those of another student.

- A: Did you enjoy the concert? B: Which concert?
A: The school concert. B: I don't go.

(x.2) Now listen again and repeat the conversation.

Write to remember
astounded, bump into,
densely, disturbance,
embarrassed,
fit and wear, glamour,
hub, hustle and bustle,
metropolis, narrate,
odd and ends,
pick up the courage,
squint



astounded

Adj.

shocked or greatly surprised



bump into to meet by chance

Ph. V.



embarrassed

Adj.

showing or feeling shame



far and wide

idiom

over a large area



glamour

n.

an attractive quality



hub

centre of activity

n.



hustle and bustle

idiom

lively activity



narrate

v.

give a spoken or written account of



pluck up the courage

idiom

make an effort to do something that frightens one



Study the following idioms :

- Pick and choose → select exactly | يختار
- Chalk and cheese → two completely different things مختلفان تماما
- Odd and ends → different things البواقي
- Trial and error → trying things out and seeing what happened المحاوله و الخطأ
- Nearest and dearest → family and close friends أقرب الأقراب
- A far and wide → over a large area من كل حدب و صوب
- Hustle and bustle → activity \ liveliness زحام وضجيج-النشاط و الحيوية
- Peace and quiet → To get some rest هدوء و سكينه
- By and large → on the whole \ in general في مجمله / بشكل عام
- Pluck up the courage → يستجمع شجاعته
- *Rough and ready → مجهز على عجل / بدون إعداد جيد

• Inverted sentences Grammar reference page 126

Negative adverbs

Never	I have never been in such an embarrassing situation before. Never have I been in such an embarrassing situation before.
Seldom	He seldom calls me. Seldom does he call me.
Hardly	I could hardly believe that he was a thief. Hardly could I believe that he was a thief.
Rarely	She can rarely eat such delicious food. Rarely can she eat such delicious food.

Adverbs phrases

Not only ... but also	He not only wrote the book. He designed the cover. Not only did he write the <u>book</u> but he also designed the cover.
No sooner ... than	He had no sooner arrived than it rained. No sooner had he arrived home than it rained.
Only when	He calls me only when he needs me. Only when he needs me does he call me.

Structure: “So + Adj +inversion ... that.....”

Normal sentence:	Jim was so kind that everybody loved him.
Inversion:	So kind was Jim that everybody loved him.



a Read the e-mail below. Look out for the six inverted sentences in the text.

I am writing to tell you about my outing to the countryside the other day -
such a good story to narrate. I was visiting my cousins in their
village when I saw my favourite musician doing some shopping. **rarely do I have**
Never had I been
so astounded!

I went into a village shop and spotted him, but **no sooner had I** plucked
up the courage to speak to him, than he left for another shop. I hurried out
of the shop but **Scarcely had I** gone so when I ran right into him. I was very
embarrassed **little did I expect** to bump into my hero!

However, he told me that **not only did he value** his fans, but he really enjoyed
meeting them. He asked me about myself and we discovered that we had both
been brought up in the village and both now live in the same area.

See you soon,

Ahmed

b Cover the text above and rearrange the sentences below so that they are inverted.

1 I rarely have such a good story to narrate.

Rarely do I have such a good story to narrate.

2 I have never been so astounded!

Never have I been so astounded!

3 As soon as I had plucked up the courage to speak to him, he left for another shop.

Hardly had I plucked up the courage to speak to him, When he left for another shop.

4 I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.

Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.

5 I little expected to bump into my hero.

Little did I expect to bump into my hero.

6 He told me that he valued his fans and really enjoyed meeting them.

He told me that not only did he value his fans but he also really enjoyed meeting them.



In pairs, talk about the value of inverting sentences.

- ▶ What effect does changing the sentence structure have on the meaning of the sentence?
- ▶ How does it change the emphasis and emotion of the sentence?

It doesn't change the meaning of the sentence.

Effect: It slows the reader down, because it is simply more difficult to comprehend inverted word order.

3 Now create inverted sentences from these sentences.

- 1 I have seldom been so upset about something. **Seldom have I been so upset about something.**
- 2 I have never been so proud of you! **Never have I been so proud of you!**
- 3 She only now understood the problem. **Only now did she understand the problem.**
- 4 I could not sleep because the situation was so strange. **So strange was the situation that I could not sleep.**
- 5 He had rarely seen something that made him so happy. **Rarely had he seen something that made him so happy.**
- 6 They had never seen such a beautiful sight. **Never had they seen such a beautiful sight.**

 **Fill in the spaces with one of these idioms:**

Odd and ends / nearest and dearest / Pick and choose / Hustle and bustle

Pick and choose

1-The richest universities can.....which students they can take.

nearest and dearest

2-He can't do away with them. They are his.....

3-There are a few **Odd and ends** left to collect.

hustle and bustle

4-I like the of the marketplace.

densely

adv.

closely compacted



disturbance

n.

the interruption of a peaceful condition



tranquil

Adj.

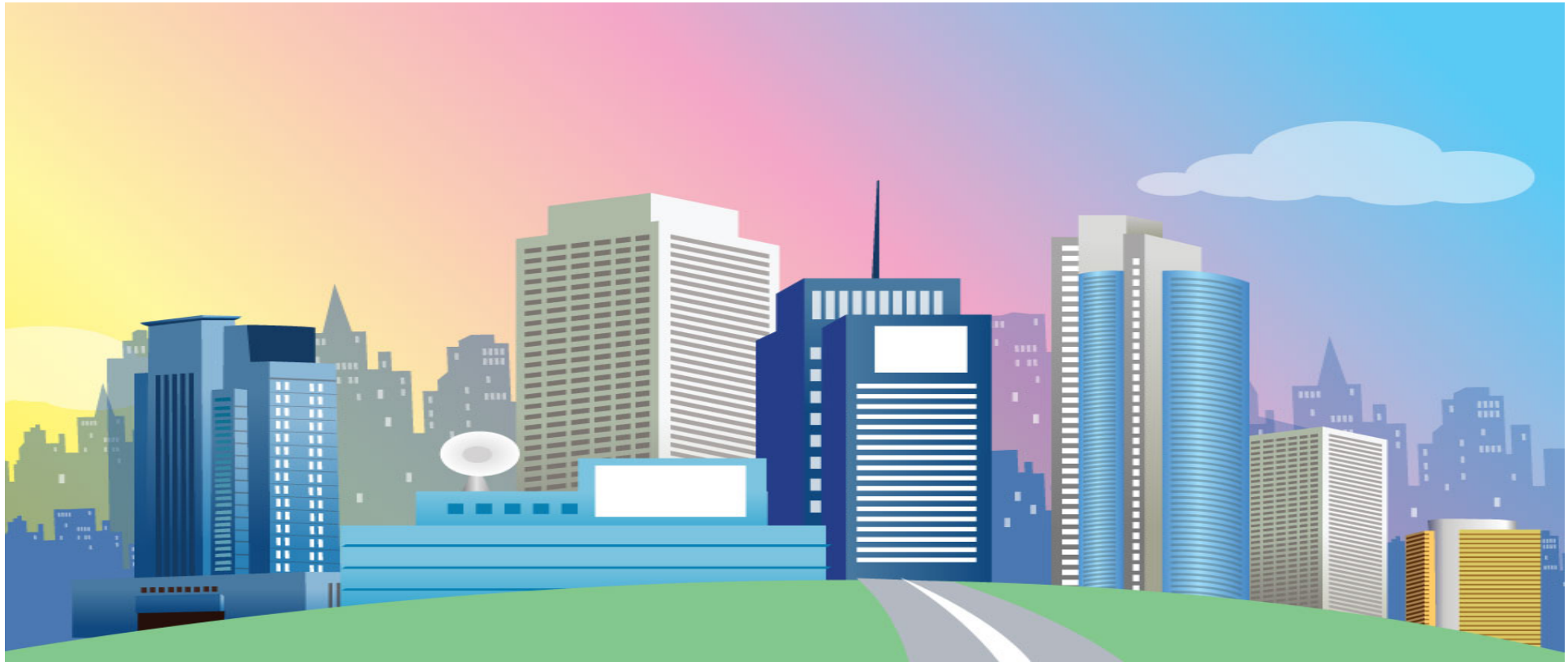
Calm / free from disturbance



metropolis

n.

densely populated city



odds and ends

bits and pieces

idiom





Match the words on the left with their definitions.

a metropolis 8

b glamour 4

c tranquil 1

d hub 3

e shielded 5

f smog 2

g suburb 6

h pastoral 7

1 calm, free from disturbance

2 dirty air, often found in cities

3 centre of activity

4 an attractive and exciting quality

5 protected

6 area outside the city

7 associated with country life

8 densely populated city

Idioms with and



Complete these sentences with idioms from the box.

pick and choose by and large nearest and dearest odds and ends far and wide
hustle and bustle peace and quiet

- a People come from far and wide to see the Green Island in Kuwait.
- b I love spending time with my nearest and dearest, so we often have family get-togethers.
- c While I was on holiday, I bought lots of odds and ends to give as presents.
- d There are lots of restaurants near here. You can pick and choose from about fifty.
- e Some people enjoy the hustle and bustle of shopping in street markets.
- f He moved out of the city to get some peace and quiet.
- g City life, by and large, is more stressful than living in the countryside.

Word families

3 Complete these sentences with words formed from the words in capitals.

- a Switzerland is a country of great **natural** beauty. (NATURE)
- b Careless drivers can seriously **threaten** the safety of pedestrians. (THREAT)
- c In Kuwait City, there is a wide **variety** of entertainment to choose from. (VARY)
- d I'd like to live in a small **peaceful** village near the sea. (PEACE)
- e The storm damage is a lasting **reminder** of the power of nature. (REMIND)
- f I'll never forget the **excitement** I felt on my first day at school. (EXCITE)

Pronunciation

Intonation patterns (1)



(8.1) Listen to a conversation between two friends. As you listen, decide if the speakers' voices fall or rise at the end of each line. Compare your ideas with those of another student.

A: Did you enjoy the concert?

B: Which concert?

A: The school concert.

B: I didn't go.

Rise
fall

fall
fall



(8.1) Now listen again and repeat the conversation.



City life could be less stressful if



- it provides better & faster ways of commuting
- it enforces more strict criminal laws.
- the problem of pollution is solved.
- the problem of noise is solved.

Thank you



Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

U8 L6 WB P 56& 57

Language practice

- 1 Complete this paragraph with the correct form of noise words and phrases below. There are more words and phrases than you need.

bump into density pluck up the courage
disturbance metropolis far and wide
glamour hub hustle and bustle spot
tranquil whereas

After searching (1) _____ for a suitable apartment I finally found one in the (2) _____. Although it can be really busy I couldn't stand to be too far away from the (3) _____ of city life. It's (4) _____ populated around here, but there is rarely any real (5) _____. If things get too much, there is a quiet (6) _____ just around the corner where I can go and relax. It's incredibly beautiful and (7) _____. I even (8) _____ an old friend there.

- 2 Rewrite these sentences replacing the underlined phrases with one of the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.

trial and error chalk and cheese
nearest and dearest odds and ends
pick and choose rough and ready

- a Graduates with first-class degrees can often select exactly the jobs they want.

b I've never understood how they are still friends. They are like two completely different things.

- c I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of different things on my desk.

d He's never had any formal training. He learnt by trying things out and seeing what happened.

- e We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our family and close friends.

- 3 Replace the word in bold with an appropriate word related to it. Then, see if the relative pronoun within the sentence is correct. Rewrite the sentences.

- a The city, who is very **pollute**, is home to over 250,000 people.

- b The park, which I play football, is **fame** throughout the country.

- c The actor, where I went to school with, obviously gained great **enjoy** from his profession.

- d I'll always **memory** the day who I started school.

- 4 What would you say in the following situations? Write full sentences.

- a You are moving to a new area and saying goodbye to some friends.

- b An estate agent is showing you round a house which you don't like.

- c A decorator has painted your living room the wrong colour.

- 5 Complete these sentences with one of these comparing or contrasting words or phrases. Use each word or phrase once.

instead of in comparison with
whereas however

- a _____ Seoul in South Korea, Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is quite a small city. _____ Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Warsaw has only 2 million.
b I've decided to learn Chinese _____ French at university. Chinese grammar is not too difficult. _____, the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

- 6 Match sentences a-f with the corresponding second sentences 1-6 below. Then, write new sentences using the word or phrase in brackets.

- a Silk City is being meticulously planned prior to its construction. (whereas)
1) Silk City is being meticulously planned prior to its construction, whereas Kuwait City emerged organically.
b Kuwait City is the largest city in Kuwait. (but)

- c Kuwait City has a population of about 150,000. (whereas)

Unit 8: Town and country

- d Many cities mix financial, business and residential areas. (while)

- e Kuwait City was established in the eighteenth century. (in comparison with)

- f The Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir will dominate the skyline of Silk City. (like)

- 1 Silk City will be the most modern.
2 Silk City will separate these sectors.
3 The Kuwait Towers tower above Kuwait City.
4 Silk City will have a population of 750,000.
5 Kuwait City emerged organically.
6 Silk City, is going to be built in the 21st century.

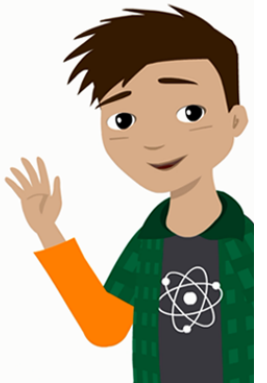
- 7 Write inverted and non-inverted sentences using the cues below.

- a never been / annoyed / lost mobile phone
*Never been / I have as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.*
b no sooner / finished dinner / doorbell

- c little expect / library / see my friend

- d rarely / excited / team won

Get Grammar!



Language practice

- 1 Complete this paragraph with the correct form of noise words and phrases below. There are more words and phrases than you need.

bump into densely pluck up the courage
disturbance metropolis far and wide
glamour hub hustle and bustle spot
tranquil whereas

After searching (1) _____
for a suitable apartment I finally found
one in the (2) _____ .
Although it can be really busy I couldn't
stand to be too far away from the
(3) _____ of city life.
It's (4) _____ populated
around here, but there is rarely any real
(5) _____ . If things get
too much, there is a quiet
(6) _____ just around
the corner where I can go and relax. It's
incredibly beautiful and
(7) _____ . I even
(8) _____ an old friend
there.

1- far and wide

2-metropolis

3-hustle and bustle

4-densely

5-disturbance

6-spot

7-tranquil

8- bumped into

2 Rewrite these sentences replacing the underlined phrases with one of the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.

trial and error chalk and cheese
nearest and dearest odds and ends
pick and choose rough and ready

a Graduates with first-class degrees can often select exactly the jobs they want.

pick and choose

b I've never understood how they are still friends. They are like two completely different things.

chalk and cheese

c I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of different things on my desk.

odds and ends

d He's never had any formal training. He learnt by trying things out and seeing what happened.

trial and error

e We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our family and close friends.

nearest and dearest

3

Replace the word in bold with an appropriate word related to it. Then, see if the relative pronoun within the sentence is correct. Rewrite the sentences.

a The city, **who** is very **pollute**, is home to over 250,000 people.

The city, **which** is very **polluted**, is home to over 250,000.

b The park, **which** I play football, is **fame** throughout the country.

The park, **where** I play football, is **famous** throughout the country.

c The actor, **where** I went to school with, obviously **gained great enjoy** from his profession.

The actor, **who** I went to school with, obviously **gained great enjoyment** from his profession.

d I'll always **memory** the day **who** I started school.

I'll always **remember** the day **when** I started school.

4 What would you say in the following situations? Write full sentences.

a You are moving to a new area and saying goodbye to some friends.

I'll miss you all so much. We must keep in touch my best friends.

b An estate agent is showing you round a house which you don't like.

In my point of view, this house isn't suitable for me. I need a bigger house.

c A decorator has painted your living room the wrong colour.

I'm afraid you've made a mistake. This is not the colour I asked for.

Complete these sentences with one of these comparing or contrasting words or phrases. Use each word or phrase once.

instead of in comparison with
whereas however

- a **In comparison with** Seoul in South Korea, Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is quite a small city. **Whereas** Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Warsaw has only 2 million.
- b I've decided to learn Chinese **instead of** French at university. Chinese grammar is not too difficult. **However**, the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

6 Match sentences a-f with the corresponding second sentences 1-6 below. Then, write new sentences using the word or phrase in brackets.

a Silk City is being meticulously planned prior to its construction. (*whereas*)
(5) Silk City is being meticulously planned prior to its construction, whereas Kuwait City emerged organically.

b Kuwait City is the largest city in Kuwait. (*but*)

(1) Kuwait City is the largest city in Kuwait, **but** Silk City will be almost as big.

c Kuwait City has a population of about 150,000. (*whereas*)

(4) Kuwait City has a population of about 150,000, **whereas** Silk City will have a population of 750,000.

d Many cities mix financial, business and residential areas. (*while*)

(2) Many cities mix financial, business and residential areas, **while** Silk City will separate these sectors.

e Kuwait City was established in the eighteenth century. (*in comparison with*)

(6) Kuwait City was established in the eighteenth century, **in comparison with** Silk City, which is going to be built in the 21st century.

f The Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir will dominate the skyline of Silk City. (*like*)

(3) The Burj Mubarak Al Kabir will dominate the skyline of Silk City **like** the Kuwait Towers, which tower above Kuwait City.

7 Write inverted and non-inverted sentences using the cues below.

a never been / annoyed / lost mobile phone

Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

b no sooner / finished dinner / doorbell

No sooner had I finished my dinner than the doorbell rang.

As soon as I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.

c little expect / library / see my friend

Little did I expect to see my friend at the library.

I little expected to see my friend at the library.

d rarely / excited / team won

Rarely have I been so excited as when my team won.

I have rarely been as excited as when my team won.

Thank you



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4 Write *wish* sentences using the cues provided.

we / not eaten / so much / lunch / too full
 I wish we hadn't eaten so much at lunch.
 (The two full marks.)

- a we / won the match / play this weekend
- b you / not / do that / really irritating
- c I / studied / harder / pass / exam
- d teacher / not given / homework / relax / tonight
- e I / not missed bus / arrived on time / not told off
- f I / entered competition / won prize
- g you / told me / problems / I / help
- h I / stay up late / not tired today
- i I / not spent / money / buy / new book
- j I / gone shopping / new game / not bored

5 Complete the first gap in each part of the conversation with the correct adjective. Complete the second gap with the negative form of the same adjective. There are more words than you need.

considerate frequent friendly happy honest legal loyal polite tidy

- Q: Are there _____ flights to Rome from here?
- A: No, I'm afraid flights to Rome are very _____ only twice a week.
- Q: Were the cabin crew on your flight _____?
- A: No, they were very _____ they were often really rude.
- Q: Were they _____?
- A: No, in fact they were quite _____ When I bought some gifts, they didn't give me enough change.
- Q: But the other passengers were quite _____ weren't they?
- A: No, they were very _____ nobody smiled or even talked to me.
- Q: Was the plane _____?
- A: No, it wasn't. It was very _____ there was rubbish all over the place.
- Q: What about the seats? Were they _____?
- A: No, the seats were terribly _____ They were hard and rough.
- Q: So when you got off the plane you weren't _____?
- A: No, I was very _____ In fact, I'm going to complain to the airline company.

Language practice

1 Complete the conversations with the correct verb form. Some verbs are used more than once.

see can't could couldn't haven't been able to want to be able to

- a A: What's on TV tonight?
I can't read the newspaper without my glasses.
B: Where are your glasses?
A: I lost them two days ago. I _____ read anything since then, and I _____ read anything until I get my new glasses tomorrow.
- b A: _____ you drive a car?
B: Yes, I _____ I passed my test last week.
A: Great! _____ you drive me to the airport tomorrow morning?
B: No, sorry, I _____ my car's in the garage.
- c A: _____ you fly a plane?
B: Well, I probably _____ if I had to, but I've never had flying lessons.
- d A: How many languages _____ you speak?
B: Only two now, but when I was three years old I _____ speak four.
A: I _____ only speak Arabic, but I'd love _____ speak two or three.
B: I _____ teach you French if you like.
A: _____ you? Brilliant. When _____ we start?

2 Expand this paragraph using words from the box.

for example for instance namely to summarize in short in conclusion

People need to wear glasses for different reasons. Some people feel completely lost without their glasses. Others only need them for watching TV or reading. Every eye problem is different. Advancements in technology, such as the development of the contact lens, are helping people repair their eyesight. More and more people now have the option of permanent operations, laser surgery. Modern science means that ordinary glasses may soon become a thing of the past.

3 Put the verbs in brackets in the right tense.

- a I wish it _____ possible to finish the work tonight. (to be)
- b She wished she _____ how to sew. (to know)
- c You wished you _____ better. (to feel)
- d I wish I _____ the subject more interesting. (to find)
- e They will wish it _____ warmer. (to be)



U8 L6 WB P60 & 61 Asynchronous 1

1 Complete the conversations with the correct verb form. Some verbs are used more than once.

can can't could couldn't
haven't been able to
won't be able to to be able to

- a A: What's on TV tonight?
I can't read the newspaper without my glasses.
B: Where are your glasses?
A: I lost them two days ago. I **haven't been able to** read anything since then, and I **won't be able to** read anything until I get my new

- b A: ----- **Can** ----- you drive a car?
B: Yes, I **can** ----- . I passed my test last week.
A: Great! **could / can** ----- you drive me to the airport tomorrow morning?
B: No, sorry, I **can't** ----- - my car's in the garage.

- c A: ----- **Can** ----- you fly a plane?
B: Well, I probably **could** ----- if I had to, but I've never had flying lessons.

1 Complete the conversations with the correct verb form. Some verbs are used more than once.

can can't could couldn't
haven't been able to
won't be able to to be able to

- d A: How many languages
----- **can** ----- you speak?
B: Only two now, but when I was
three years old I ----- **could** -----
speak four.
A: I ----- **can** ----- only speak
Arabic, but I'd love ----- **to be able to** -----
speak two or three.
B: I ----- **could** ----- teach you
French if you like.
A: ----- **can** ----- you? Brilliant.
When ----- **can** ----- we start?

2 Expand this paragraph using words from the box.

*for example for instance namely
to summarise in short in conclusion*

People need to wear glasses for different reasons. **For example**, some people feel completely lost without their glasses. Others only need them for watching TV or reading. **In short**, every eye problem is different. Advancements in technology, such as the development of the contact lens, are helping people repair their eyesight. **For instance**, more and more people now have the option of permanent operations, **namely**, laser surgery. **In conclusion / to summarise**, modern science means that ordinary glasses may soon become a thing of the past.

3 Put the verbs in brackets in the right tense.

- a I wish it **were** possible to finish the work tonight. (to be)
- b She wished she **had known** how to sew. (to know)
- c You wished you **had felt** better. (to feel)
- d I wish I **found** the subject more interesting. (to find)
- e They will wish it **were** warmer. (to be)

4. Write *wish* sentences using the cues provided.

we / not eaten / so much / lunch / too full

I wish we hadn't eaten so much at lunch; I'm too full now.

A- we / won the match / play this weekend

I wish we had played this weekend; we could've won the match

B- you / not / do that / really irritating

I wish you hadn't done that; it was really irritating.

C- I / studied / harder / pass / exam

I wish I had studied harder; I would've passed the exam.

D- teacher / not given / homework / relax / tonight

I wish the teacher hadn't given us any homework; I would've relaxed tonight.

E- I / not missed bus / arrived on time / not told off

I wish I hadn't missed the bus, I would've arrived on time and not been told off.

F- I / entered competition / won prize

I wish I had entered the competition; I would've won a prize.

G- you / told me / problems / I / help

I wish you had told me about your problems; I could've helped you.

H- I / stay up late / not tired today

I wish I hadn't stayed up late last night; I wouldn't have been tired today.

I- I / not spent / money / buy / new book

I wish I hadn't spent all my money; I would have bought that new book.

J- I / gone shopping / new game / not bored

I wish I had gone shopping for a new game; I wouldn't have felt bored.

Complete the first gap in each part of the conversation with the correct adjective. Complete the second gap with the negative form of the same adjective. There are more words than you need. *Comfortable / frequent / friendly / happy / honest / legal / loyal / polite / tidy*

Q: Are there **frequent** flights to Rome from here?

A: No, I'm afraid flights to Rome are very **infrequent** – only twice a week.

a Q: Were the cabin crew on your flight **polite** ?

A: No, they were very **impolite** – they were often really rude.

b Q: Were they **honest** ?

A: No, in fact they were quite **dishonest** . When I bought some gifts, they didn't give me enough change.

c Q: But the other passengers were quite **friendly** , weren't they?

A: No, they were very **unfriendly** – nobody smiled or even talked to me.

d Q: Was the plane **tidy** ?

A: No, it wasn't. It was very **untidy** – there was rubbish all over the place.

e Q: What about the seats? Were they **comfortable** ?

A: No, the seats were terribly **uncomfortable** . They were hard and rough.

f Q: So when you got off the plane you weren't **happy** ?

A: No, I was very **unhappy** . In fact, I'm going to complain to the airline company.



Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

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Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

Thank you

U8 L7 SB P66

Speaking Choosing suitable places to live



city centre apartments



leafy suburban area



villa



busy tourist resort in Kuwait

1 Work in pairs or small groups. Make notes about the people's different needs in a table like the one below. Add as much information as possible.

	Family of four	Young couple	Elderly couple
Type of flat / house		small	
City or country		city	
Type of area			quiet
Distance from shops	near supermarket		

2 Compare and contrast the four places in the photographs, then decide which is the best for each person or group. Discuss your ideas before making a final decision. Use comparing and contrasting language from the *Useful Language* box below.

3 Compare your choice with that of another pair or group. Explain your choices.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Comparing and contrasting

These people / This family need(s) ... whereas / but these people / this family ...
 In comparison with the city centre, this part of the town is very quiet.
 The flat is in a much more convenient location than the house.
 If they lived here, it would take them less time to get to school.
 On the other hand, it would be noisier living here.

Comparing and explaining choices

We think this flat would be more suitable for this family because ...
 The main reason we've chosen the small house in the country is ...

Quote "If you would be known, and not know, vegetate in a village; if you would know, and not be known, live in a city."
 Charles Caleb Colton



***Use “ bothand.....” in the following sentences:**

1- The food was terrible. The service was terrible too.

Both **the food** and **the service** were terrible.

2- Hamad played the piano. Adnan also played the piano.

Both **Hamad** and **Adnan** played the piano.

3- My friend can play football. He can play basketball as well.

My friend can play both **football** and **basketball**.

 **Invert the following sentences :**

1 - We had no sooner left the house than it exploded.

No sooner **had we the house than it**

2- They not only ~~robbed you~~, they smashed everything.

Not only **did they rob you but also they smashed everything.**

3- Mona plays the piano so well. She has won many prizes.

Not only does Mona play the piano so well but also She has won many prizes.

4- It seldom rains in summer.

.....
Seldom does it rain in summer.

5- He is **not only** rich but is also handsome.

.....
Not only is he rich but is also handsome.

Speaking

Choosing suitable places to live



city centre apartments



leafy suburban area



villa



busy tourist resort in Kuwait

palatial

Adj.

resembling a palace in being spacious and splendid



advantageous

Adj.

a condition or circumstance that puts one in a favourable or superior position



picturesque

Adj.

visually attractive, esp. in a quaint or pretty style



leafy

Adj.

having or characterized by much foliage because of an abundance of trees and bushes



residents' parking



parking space reserved specifically for residents of a particular area



make it your own

exp.

change something in your possession so that
you reflect your personality and character





Work in pairs or small groups. Make notes about the people's different needs in a table like the one below. Add as much information as possible.

	Family of four	Young couple	Elderly couple
Type of flat / house	deluxe	<i>small</i>	leafy suburban area
City or country	Kuwait	<i>city</i>	city centre apartments
Type of area	urban	stylish	<i>quiet</i>
Distance from shops	<i>near supermarket</i>	200 metres	busy tourist resort in Kuwait



Compare and contrast the four places in the photographs, then decide which is the best for each person or group. Discuss your ideas before making a final decision. Use comparing and contrasting language from the *Useful Language* box below.



Compare your choice with that of another pair or group. Explain your choices.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Comparing and contrasting

These people / This family need(s) ... **whereas** / **but** these people / this family ...

In comparison with the city centre, this part of the town is very quiet.

The flat is **in a much more convenient location than** the house.

If they lived here, it would take them **less time** to get to school.

On the other hand, it would be **noisier** living here.

Comparing and explaining choices

We think this flat would be **more suitable** for this family **because** ...

The main reason we've chosen the small house in the country is ...

Quote

“If you would be known, and not know, vegetate in a village; if you would know, and not be known, live in a city.”

Charles Caleb Colton

Charles Caleb Colton



If you would be known, and not know, vegetate in a village; if you would know, and not be known, live in a city.

What things should be put into consideration if you want to choose a place to live in?

The area should be green and leafy.

It should be quiet and calm.

There should be residents' parking.

The location of the house should be advantageous.

Overlooking the sea.

Near the City Center.

With a spacious garden.

Design your dream house. Make it your own!

Thank you



Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

U7 L8 SB P67



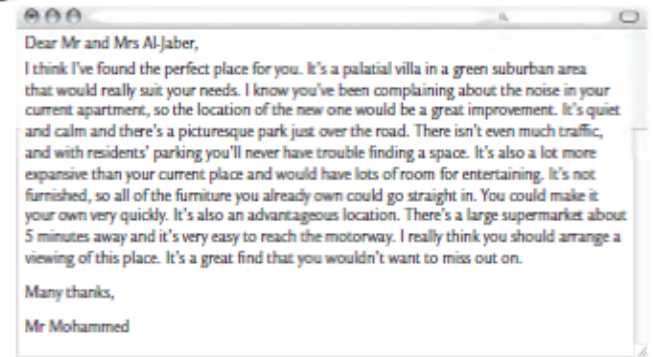
task

You are going to suggest which of the four places in the photographs on page 66 would be the most suitable place to live for a family of four, a young couple or an elderly couple.

Writing An e-mail giving recommendations

Read

1 First, read the e-mail below. Who do you think wrote it and why?



Planning and writing

2 Now, using the e-mail above as a guide, write a similar one. You can write to any of the groups listed in the task box but must suggest a suitable place for them to live. Write your notes and expand them into an e-mail.

Check

3 When you have finished writing, read your e-mail carefully.

- Check spelling, grammar and punctuation.
- Exchange letters with a partner.

As you read your partner's composition, ask yourself these questions:

- Is the e-mail successful and persuasive? Why or why not?
- Is the tone correct for this type of e-mail?
- What could your partner have done to have made their e-mail more successful?

c Return your partner's e-mail and exchange thoughts and ideas.

Words to remember
advantageous, leafy, make
it your own, palatial,
picturesque,
residents' parking

Writing An e-mail giving recommendations

Read

First, read the e-mail below. Who do you think wrote it and why?

Dear Mr and Mrs Al-Jaber,

I think I've found the perfect place for you. It's a palatial villa in a green suburban area that would really suit your needs. I know you've been complaining about the noise in your current apartment, so the location of the new one would be a great improvement. It's quiet and calm and there's a picturesque park just over the road. There isn't even much traffic, and with residents' parking you'll never have trouble finding a space. It's also a lot more expansive than your current place and would have lots of room for entertaining. It's not furnished, so all of the furniture you already own could go straight in. You could make it your own very quickly. It's also an advantageous location. There's a large supermarket about 5 minutes away and it's very easy to reach the motorway. I really think you should arrange a viewing of this place. It's a great find that you wouldn't want to miss out on.

Many thanks,

Mr Mohammed

Mr Mohammed wrote it to describe the villa and how it is suitable for Mr. and Mrs Al – labor

task

You are going to suggest which of the four places in the photographs on page 66 would be the most suitable place to live for a family of four, a young couple or an elderly couple.

Is a busy tourist resort a suitable place for a family of four, a young couple or an elderly couple? Explain.

Is a city centre apartment a suitable place for a family of four, a young couple or an elderly couple? Explain.

Is a leafy suburban area a suitable place for a family of four, a young couple or an elderly couple? Explain.

Is a Villa a suitable place for a family of four, a young couple or an elderly couple? Explain.



city centre apartments



leafy suburban area



villa



busy tourist resort in Kuwait

Planning and writing

2 Now, using the e-mail above as a guide, write a similar one. You can write to any of the groups listed in the task box but must suggest a suitable place for them to live. Write your notes and expand them into an e-mail.

Now write about the pros and cons of each of these places and the most suitable one for you to live in.



city centre apartments



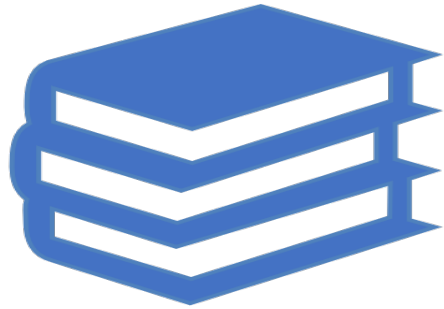
leafy suburban area



villa



busy tourist resort in Kuwait



Argumentative Essay Definition

An argumentative essay is a type of essay that presents arguments about both sides of an issue. It could be that both sides are presented equally balanced, or it could be that one side is presented more forcefully than the other. It all depends on the writer, and what side he supports the most.

Please read the following instructions to know how to write an accurate outline :

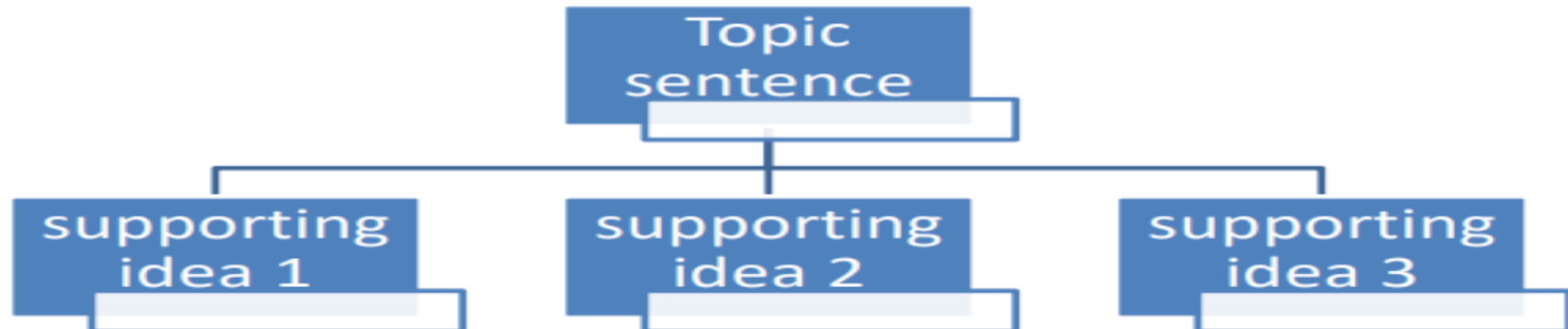
The Outline

Introduction

Thesis statement

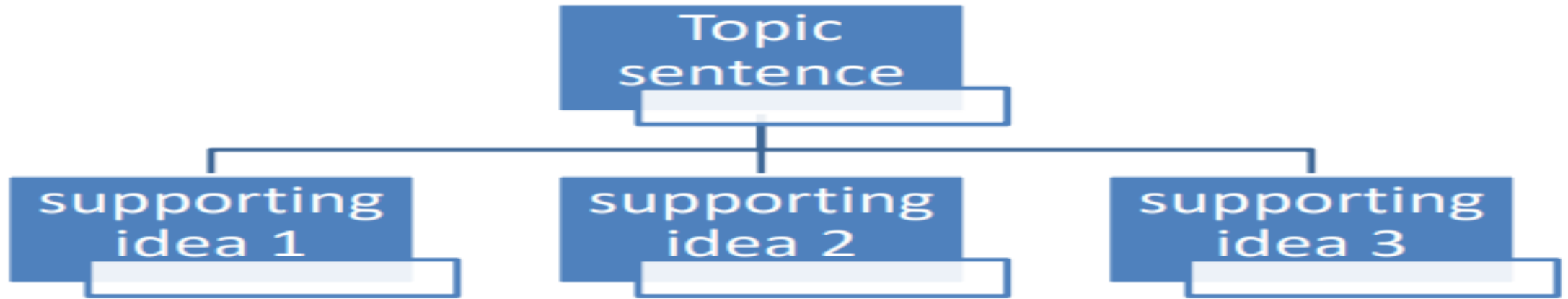
It is usually a single sentence that is a road map for the reader, it tells what to expect from the topic.

Paragraph 1



Write the topic sentence and at least three ideas that support the topic sentence.

Paragraph 2



Conclusion:

- a) Summarize all main points
- b) Restate your thesis
- c) Add a call to action: what you want readers to do after reading your essay

Note: Write only one sentence to highlight your opinion and your recommendations.

Check



When you have finished writing, read your e-mail carefully.

a Check spelling, grammar and punctuation.

b Exchange letters with a partner.

As you read your partner's composition, ask yourself these questions:

▶ Is the e-mail successful and persuasive? Why or why not?

▶ Is the tone correct for this type of e-mail?

▶ What could your partner have done to have made their e-mail more successful?

c Return your partner's e-mail and exchange thoughts and ideas.



Outline

Introduction :.....

Body (Paragraph 1) :.....

Idea 1 :

Idea 2 :

Idea 3 :

Body (Paragraph 2) :.....

Idea 1 :

Idea 2 :

Idea 3 :

Topic

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Thank you



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Writing Writing an article

1 Paragraphs A–C are the first paragraphs of three articles. Match each paragraph with the most suitable title and one of the illustrations.

- Titles**
- Go on this diet if you want to stay fit
 - Exercise you'll enjoy
 - Keep moving to keep fit
 - Thinking is good for you
 - Enjoy your food and stay healthy

A _____
 Are you getting enough exercise? Most people these days agree that regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle, especially for people who spend most of their time at work sitting in offices. Some people find exercise boring so they make excuses to avoid doing it but, in this article, I am going to suggest a few types of exercise which everyone will find enjoyable.



B _____
 How healthy is your diet? In the modern world experts frequently tell us that what we eat affects how healthy we are and how long we live. But most people like food and want to eat the things they enjoy. In this article I am going to suggest how you can eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet.



C _____
 One of the factors which affect how long people live and how much they enjoy their old age is "brain activity". Scientists have shown that people who keep their brains busy tend to live long, happy lives compared with those who do not. In this article I am going to suggest some interesting and enjoyable ways in which you can keep your brain active.



2 You are going to finish one of the three articles A–C. Decide which article you are going to finish. Here are some points you could make in each.

- A** join a gym / take up a new sport / walk somewhere different every day
- B** eat a different fruit every day / eat less sugar and fat / drink more water
- C** do puzzles or quizzes / read more books / study a subject on the internet

Write an outline for the article you have chosen, then finish your article using about 220 words of your own. Write three more paragraphs including your own ideas or the ideas above. The last paragraph should be a conclusion. Make what you write interesting to people of all ages.

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✍ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cool.

(a) in comparison with

(b) instead of

(c) whereas

(d) on the other hand

2. cooking, let's go out for dinner.

(a) Whereas

(b) In comparison with

(c) On the other hand

(d) Instead of

3. City life is exciting., life in the countryside is more peaceful.

(a) In comparison with

(b) Instead of

(c) Whereas

(d) On the other hand

4. Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.

(a) In comparison with

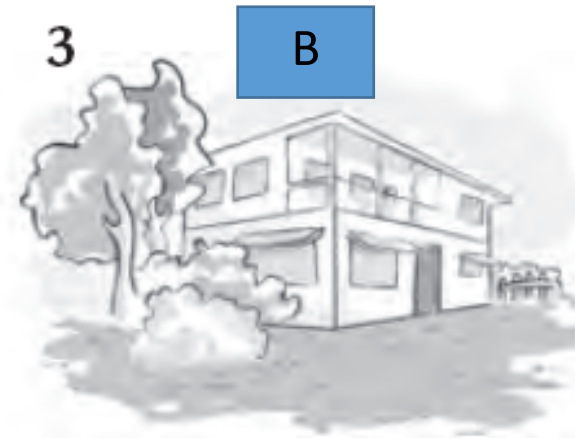
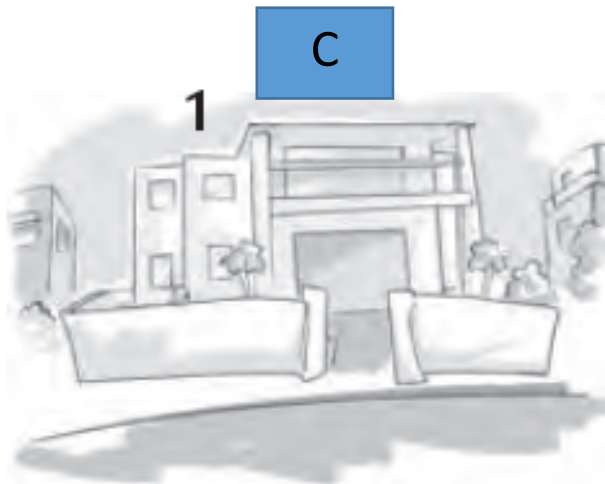
(b) But

(c) Whereas

(d) Instead of

1 Match these descriptions A–C with the correct illustrations 1–3.

- A** This architect-designed house has two storeys and is located in a village two kilometres from the sea. It has tiled roofs which provide shady areas on both the ground floor and first floor. The house is surrounded by a colourful garden which has been well looked after. The property overlooks a luxurious swimming pool.
- B** This two-storey, modern house is situated on the outskirts of a medium-sized town. It is surrounded by a large garden with a lawn, trees, shrubs and hedges. It has a flat roof and there are balconies outside the first - floor windows. It is painted white and there are no other houses nearby.
- C** This modern two-storey building is located in a residential area in the suburbs of a large city. It has a small garden with recently planted trees and shrubs. The property is surrounded by a low wall which separates it from a quiet street. The house has a flat roof and is painted a bright yellow colour.



2 Read the descriptions again and complete the table.

	Descriptions of location	Adjectives to describe building and garden	Nouns for parts of building	Nouns for natural features
A	is located in a village two kilometres from the sea.	architect-designed/ tiled/ shady/ colourful/ well looked after/ luxurious	Storeys/roofs/ ground floor/first floor/garden/ swimming pool	garden
B	is situated on the outskirts of a medium-sized town.	two-storey/ modern/ medium-sized / large/flat	garden/roof/ balconies / windows	garden/lawn/ trees/shrubs/ hedges
C	is located in a residential area in the suburbs of a large city.	two-storey/ modern/ residential / large / small/low/quiet/ flat/bright/yellow	garden / wall / roof	garden / trees / shrubs

3 Imagine you are advertising three buildings in a magazine. They could include the building you live in, your school, or famous buildings you know. Use the descriptions in exercise 1 as models and include the following:

- the location of the building
- the appearance of the outside of the building
- information about any natural features near the building

Use words and phrases like those you listed in exercise 2.

I would like to live in a single-family house because I feel I can have more privacy and don't need to share a wall with neighbors. Ideally, the house should have 2 stories; with a big kitchen and living room on the first floor and 2 or 3 bedrooms on the second floor. I'd also like to have an entertainment room where I can watch movies or play the Wii. Since gardening is one of my hobbies, I also want a spacious garden where I can grow different kinds of fruits and vegetables and plant all kinds of flowers.

The location of my ideal home is very important. I want it far from the hustle and bustle of the city because I need a quiet place to relax and have a peaceful lifestyle. Somewhere in the mountains or next to a lake with a beautiful scenery would be perfect, this way I can wake up every morning and enjoy the views.

All in all, the main reason why I want to live in such home is because I like being surrounded by nature and don't like the busy and rushed lifestyle of the city.

What things should be put into consideration if you want to choose a place to live in?

How can you make your house look more beautiful?

 Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend has lost his job because of his carelessness.

2. Your brother wastes a lot of money. Persuade him to save some for the future.

3. Your little sister apologizes for making noise while you are asleep.

4. Your young brother comes home late at night, which makes you angry.

Thank you



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