



Republic of Yemen
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



ENGLISH COURSE

Pupil's Book 4

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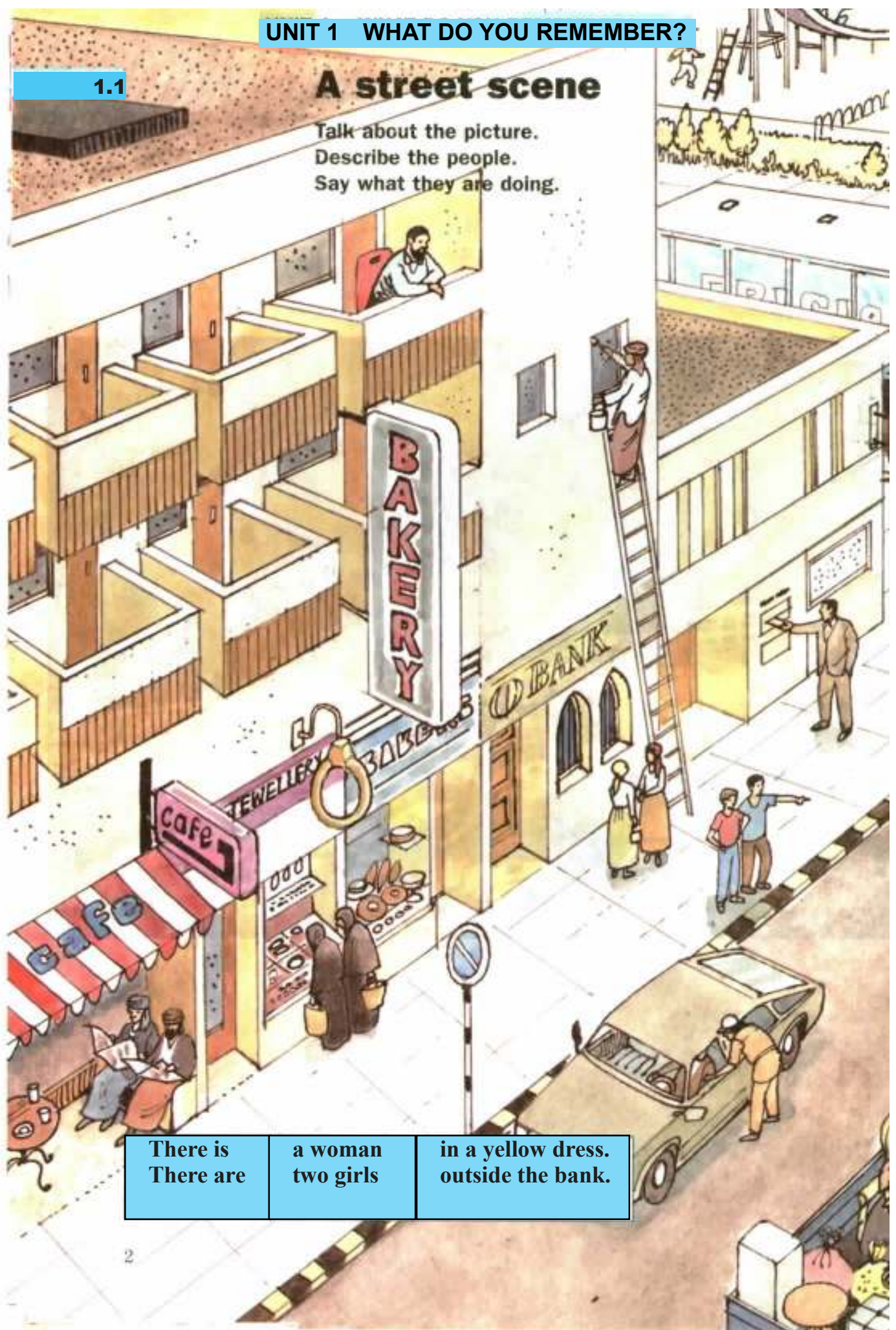
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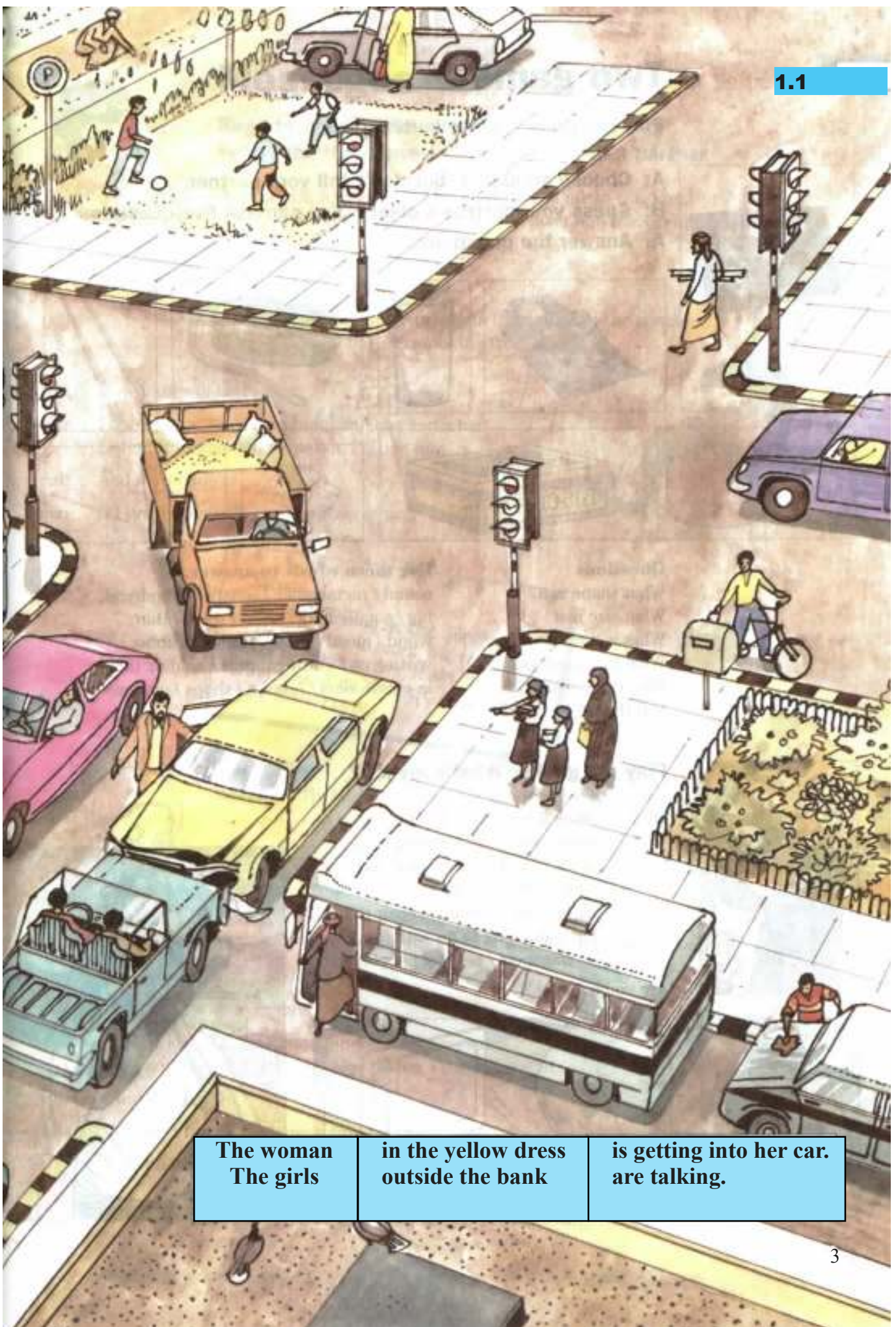
1.1

A street scene

Talk about the picture.
Describe the people.
Say what they are doing.



There is	a woman	in a yellow dress.
There are	two girls	outside the bank.

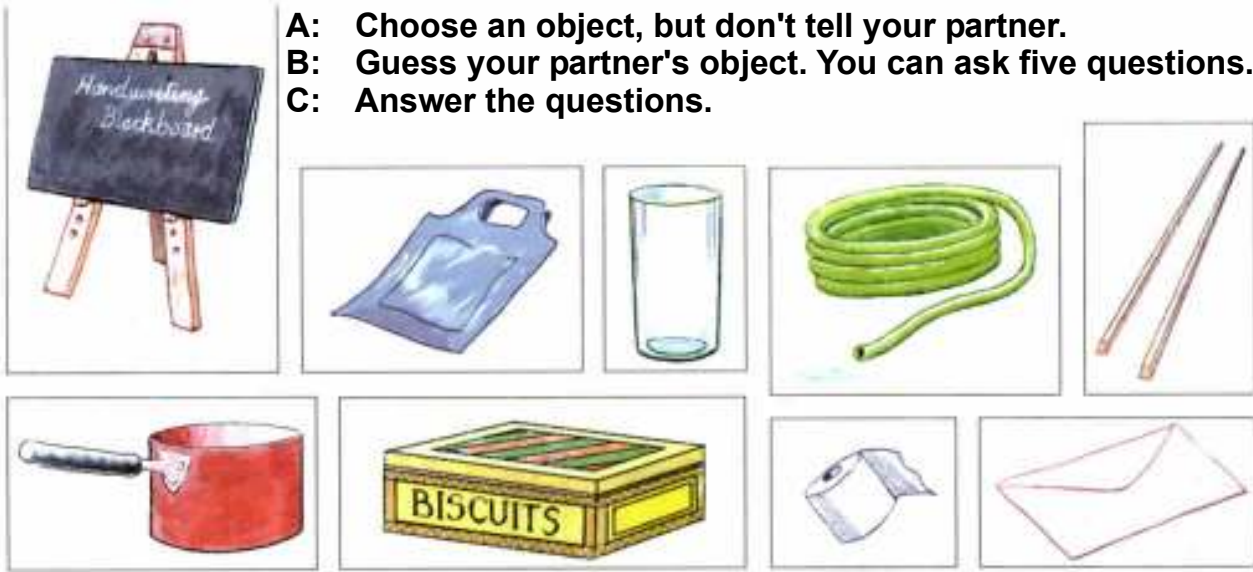


<p>The woman The girls</p>	<p>in the yellow dress outside the bank</p>	<p>is getting into her car. are talking.</p>
--------------------------------	---	--

Two games

Play the game: *What is it?*

- A: Choose an object, but don't tell your partner.
- B: Guess your partner's object. You can ask five questions.
- C: Answer the questions.



Questions

- What shape is it?
- What size is it?
- What is it made of?
- What is it used for?
- Where is it found?
- Is it the ...?

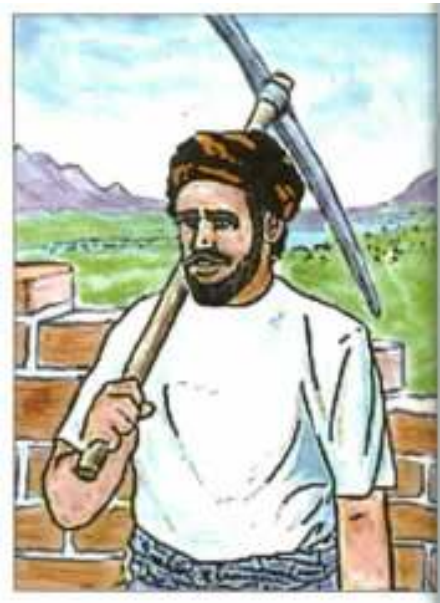
Use these words to answer:

- round / rectangular / square / cylindrical
- big / small / long / short / thick / thin
- wood / metal / cloth / plastic / rubber
- writing on / cutting things / holding things
- in classrooms / houses / shops / gardens

Play the game: *What's my job?*

- Do you work inside / outside?
- work alone / with other people?
- work in a shop / hospital / office?
- wear special clothes?
- make / grow / build / repair things?
- have anything to do with food / transport / helping people?

Are you a / an...?



Messages



Read to check your listening.
Then read the conversations aloud with a partner.

Aref: Hi, Aziz. This is Aref. Tariq asked me to ring you. He wants to know if you can meet him this evening.

Aziz: This evening? What time?

Aref: About seven o'clock.

Aziz: Let's see. I'm working in the garden at the moment. Then I have to paint the front door.

Aref: How long will that take?

Aziz: I don't know. Maybe an hour, an hour and a half. Listen! If I finish before seven, I'll ring him.

Aref: And if you don't?

Aziz: If I don't finish, I'll see him tomorrow.



Abla: Hi, Muna. This is Abla. Shareeda wants to know if you can come round here this afternoon.

Muna: This afternoon? I'm not sure. What time?

Abla: About three o'clock.

Muna: Well, I'm washing my hair at the moment. Then I have to help my brother with his homework.

Abla: How long will that take?

Muna: I don't know. I don't know how much homework he's got. Listen! If I finish before three, I'll come round.

Abla: And if you don't?

Muna: If I don't finish, I'll come round on Thursday.

Abla: Ok. I'll let Shareefa know



Write a message for Shareefa.

Possibilities

Read and answer the questions.



Fuad: Where would you go if somebody gave you four free air-tickets?

Talal: I'd go to Egypt.

Fuad: Who would you go with?

Talal: I'd go with my parents and brother.

Fuad: What would you do there?

Talal: I'd visit the Great Pyramids and go sailing on the Nile.

Where would you go? Who would you go with? What would you do there?

You and your friend are walking in the mountains. You are about two kilometres from the nearest village. Suddenly your friend falls and breaks a leg.

The following things would be useful: pieces of wood, matches, a warm jacket, bandages. What would you do with them? What would you do after that?

Fuad: If I could find two pieces of wood, I'd tie them to the leg with the bandages.

Talal: What would you do if you didn't have any bandages?

Fuad: I would use a scarf.

Talal: If I had matches, I'd make a fire. Then people in the village would see the smoke

Fuad: What would you do after that?

Airlines in the Arab World

2.1 2.2

Read the texts and answer the questions in your Workbook.

YEMENIA began flying on 1st January, 1961. In those days, it was a domestic airline. Its base was in Taiz and it flew to places like Aden, Hodeidah, Barat and Sana'a. It also flew to Djibouti and Asmara. The planes were DC-3s. Today, Yemenia is a modern international airline. It uses modern planes like the Boeing 727 and 737. In March 1997, Yemenia bought two Airbus 310 planes. These are among the most advanced planes in the world. On Yemenia, you can fly in comfort to the Gulf, Asia and Europe.



GULF AIR was started in 1950 with one small plane flying between Bahrain, Doha, Sharjah and Dhahran. In 1974, the airline was bought by the governments of Bahrain, the UAE, Qatar, and Oman. At that time it was carrying 100,000 passengers a year. In 1995 the airline carried nearly 4 million passengers. Today you can get on a Gulf air plane in Hong Kong and get off in London.

EMIRATES is the airline of the UAE. It began in October, 1985, flying to Egypt, India and Sri Lanka. In the first six months it carried 104,000 passengers. However, that was only the beginning. In 1986 it began flying to Jordan and Pakistan as well. Then, in July 1987, an Emirates Airbus landed in London. Emirates is now the fastest growing airline in the Gulf.



What do they do?

What are their jobs? Match the texts to the pictures.



A

I'm an air-hostess. I look after the passengers on the plane. I make sure that they are comfortable and that they have everything they need.

B

I'm a booking clerk. I use a computer to check the dates and times of our flights. The computer also tells me if there are seats on the flight and how much a ticket costs.

C

I'm a check-in clerk. I make sure that the passengers' ticket are OK. Then I give them seat numbers. Finally I weigh their luggage and put labels on it before it goes on the plane.

D

I'm a chef. I work in the catering unit. I prepare the food and make sure that the passengers have a choice of things to eat.

E

I'm an engineer. I work in the maintenance unit. I make sure that the plane is safe and ready to go.

F

I'm a pilot. I fly the plane. I make sure that the passengers arrive at their destination safely and on time.

Changing places

2.5

Read the texts and answer the questions in your Workbook.

Ahmed Said and Paul Archer are going to get on planes to fly to different places. One is going to fly from Sana'a to London. The other is going to fly from London to Sana'a.



Ahmed Said was born in Taiz. He is one of seven children. At secondary school his best subjects were English and history. As a student he listened to the radio, watched TV and read every newspaper he could get his hands on. Then he went to Sana'a University. He took a degree in journalism. He has worked as a journalist for two years. Now, at the age of twenty-five, he is going to England to continue his studies at Exeter University.

Exeter is a city in the south-west of England. When I asked Ahmed why he had chosen Exeter, he said, "Exeter is about the same size as Sana'a. It has a local newspaper, TV station and radio station. It brings news to ordinary people in the area. They tell people what is happening in their area. That's what I am interested in and that's what I want to do. London is too big. That's why I didn't want to go there."

Paul Archer was born in Manchester. He is one of three children. At secondary school his best subjects were mathematics and history. As a student he was interested in buildings, old and new. Then he went to Cardiff University. He took a degree in architecture. He has worked as an architect for twenty-five years. Now, at the age of fifty, he is going to Sana'a. He will work with Yemeni architects restoring old buildings.



When I asked him why he had chosen Sana'a, he said, 'The old buildings in Sana'a are wonderful. There is nothing like them

anywhere in the world. I will learn a lot and maybe I can help a little bit. That's why I want to go there.'

Ahmed flies to London - IY 742

Buying a ticket - Thursday

- Good afternoon, sir.
- Good afternoon. I'd like a ticket to London, please.
- We have a flight on Sunday at 08:15. It arrives in London Gatwick at 16:00. And another on ...
- That's fine. I'll take the Sunday flight.



15A	15B	AISLE	15C	15D	15E	15F	AISLE	15G	15H
16A	16B		16C	16D	16E	16F		16G	16H
17A	17B		17C	17D	17E	17F		17G	17H

Checking in - Sunday, 07.00

- Good morning, sir.
- Good morning.
- Is this all your luggage, sir?
- Yes, just one suitcase and one piece of hand luggage.
- Smoking or non-smoking?
- Non-smoking, please.
- Window or aisle?
- I'd like a window seat, please.
- Here's your boarding card, sir. Row 16, seat A. Have a pleasant flight.
- Thank you.

Boarding the plane - 08:00

Will passengers with seats in rows 14 to 29 please board now?

Choosing lunch - 12.00

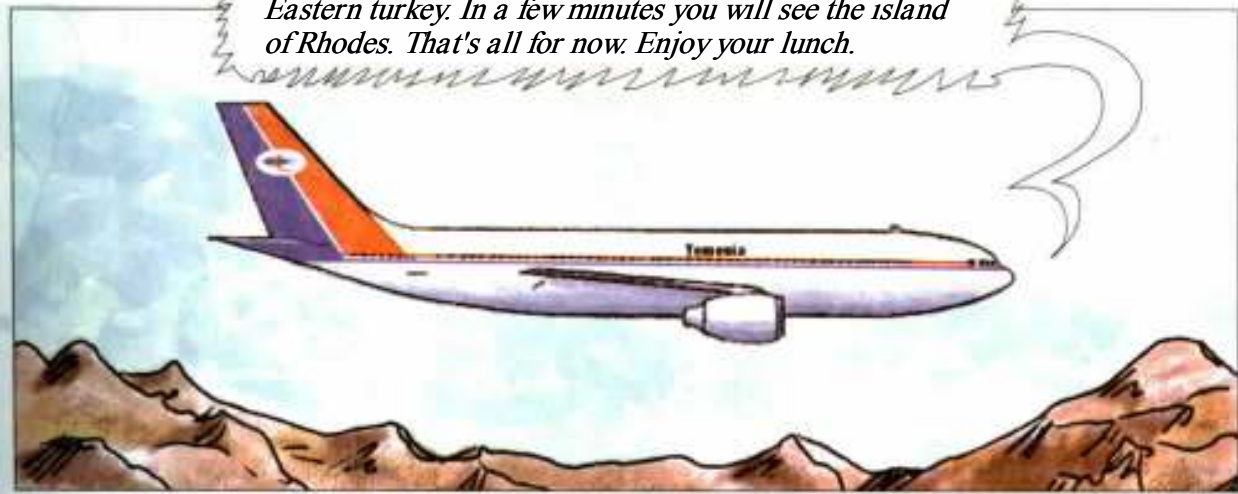


- What would you like to eat, sir?
- I'd like the chicken and some fruit, please.
- Would you like tea or coffee?
- Coffee, please.

MENU	
LUNCH	
Cold fish	or Cheese and olives
Chicken kebab	or Fried hamour
Potatoes	or Rice
Tomato salad	or Cucumber salad
Fruit	or Cake
Tea	or Coffee

Enjoying the view - 12.30

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This is your Captain speaking. We are now flying at 33,000 feet and our speed is 580 miles per hour. As you can see, the weather is fine and, if you are sitting near a window, you will soon have a beautiful view of the mountains of Eastern turkey. In a few minutes you will see the island of Rhodes. That's all for now. Enjoy your lunch.



Watching the film - 13.15

- Excuse me, sir. Would you mind closing the blind? We're going to show the film now.
- No, of course not. What's the name of the film?
- Flight into Danger*, sir.



Asking for something to drink - 15.30



- Excuse me!
- Yes, sir?
- May I have an apple juice, please?
- I'm sorry sir. We haven't got any apple juice. Would you mind having orange juice?
- No, not at all.

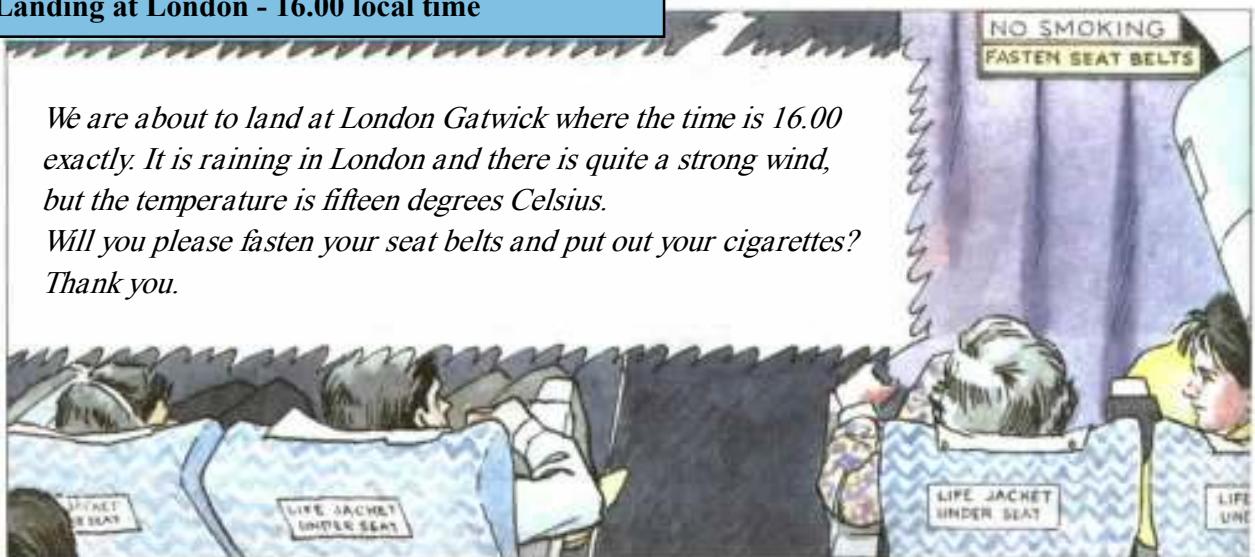
Soft Drinks

*Orange juice
Apple juice
Tomato juice
Pineapple juice
Grapefruit juice
Lemonade
Mineral water*

*Tea with milk
Tea with lemon
American coffee
Arabic coffee*

Landing at London - 16.00 local time

*We are about to land at London Gatwick where the time is 16.00 exactly. It is raining in London and there is quite a strong wind, but the temperature is fifteen degrees Celsius.
Will you please fasten your seat belts and put out your cigarettes?
Thank you.*



The early days

Read the text and answer the questions in your Workbook.



In 1937 flying boats carrying twenty people flew from England to Australia. The journey took fourteen days.

8th September, Dubai. Night stop.

It was five o'clock in the evening when we reached Dubai. We had left Bahrain three hours earlier. The plane landed on the clear water of the Creek and taxied to the landing stage. Three cars were waiting for us.

Fifteen minutes later we were driving along the bumpy road to the fort at Sharjah. It was a magnificent building with huge iron doors and a large courtyard. I hurried to my room, had a quick wash and then watched the desert sunset. It was a sight that I will never forget.

Later in the evening a wedding party from Sharjah arrived. Soon music, laughter and the smell of delicious food filled the courtyard. A smiling man in a long, white thobe came up to me and said, 'Come! Join us. Be our guest.' I did, and I had a wonderful time.

The next morning we were driven back to the Creek. I sat back in my seat as the plane lifted off the water. I had spent a very short time in the country, but I had met some wonderful people. I decided to come back some day.

Hussein - TV reporter

The pictures show some of the things Hussein has done and the places he has been. Talk about them.



Read and answer the questions in your Workbook.



Have you ever flown in a hot-air balloon?
Have you ever sailed under the ice at the North Pole?

Hussein, your special TV reporter has. He has driven a racing car. He has walked through the jungle in Africa. He has ridden across the Rub al Khali.

Yesterday?
Last week?
When?

What will Hussein's next adventure be? If you watch his TV programme at eight o'clock next Saturday, you will find out.

The Arabian Gulf has always been an important trade route. Two thousand years ago ships sailed between Mesopotamia and Indus. They are called Iraq and Pakistan today. Gold and jewellery were often carried in these ships. Sometimes they sank in storms. Nobody has ever found this treasure under the sea.

Is it still there?



Language review 1

1 *Review of tenses*

Present simple of verb <i>be</i>	I am	You/We/They are	He/She/It is
Past simple	was	were	was
Present continuous of verb <i>work</i>	am working	are working	is working
Past continuous	was working	were working	was working
Past simple - regular verbs	worked		
- irregular verbs eg see	saw		
Present simple of verbs <i>have, live</i>	have, live	has, lives	
Past simple	had, lived		
Present perfect (<i>have</i> + past participle)	have, lived/been	has lived/been	
Past perfect (<i>had</i> + past participle)	had walked/been		

2 *Talking about two events in the past*

Ahmed **failed** his exam because he **hadn't worked** hard enough.

This happened first.

Complete these sentences:

- 1 Aisha could not do her homework because ... (lose)
- 2 By 12 o'clock Fuad felt very hungry because ... (eat)
- 3 In the evening the men were very tired because ... (walk)

3 *Expressions of time with prepositions 'at', 'in' and 'on'*

Neil Armstrong landed on the moon **in** 1969.
 The flight to London leaves **at** ten o'clock in the morning.
 The school year finishes **in** June.
 I do my homework **at** night.
 We don't go to school **on** Fridays.

Answer these questions:

- 1 Which day can we meet?
- 2 What time does your school starts?
- 3 When were you born?

4 *Making polite requests:*

- **Would you mind** opening the door?
- **Sit down, please.**
- **Could you carry** this for me, please?
- **May I have** some tea, please?

Make your own polite requests in pairs. Use these polite replies.

- Not at all.
- Certainly.
- Not at all.
- Certainly.

A new home in Yemen

Read to check your listening.



**The Archer family are coming to live in Yemen.
Paul Archer is already here.
He has just found somewhere to live - a villa with a large garden.
Here is a description of the house.**

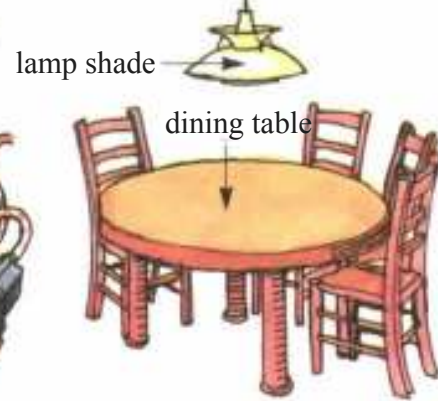
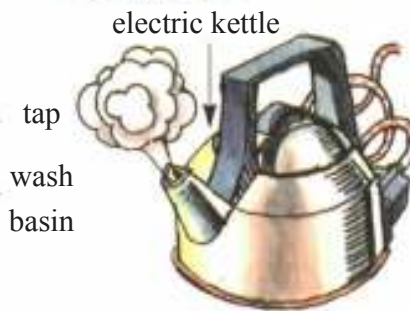
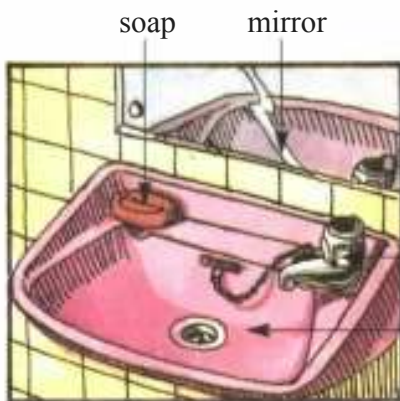
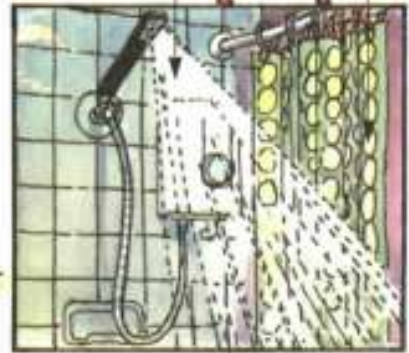
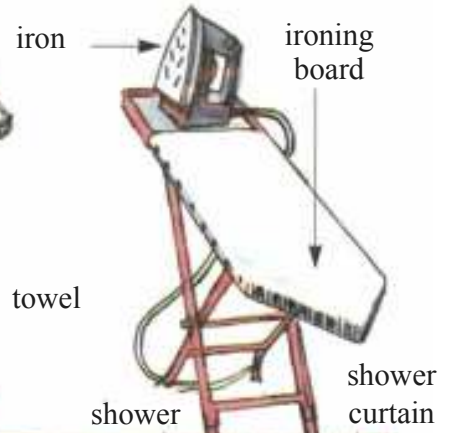
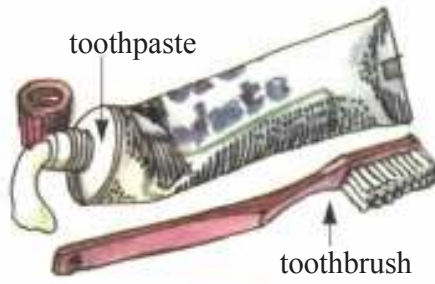
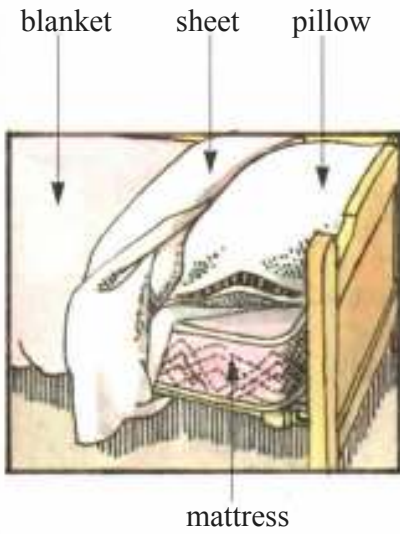
You come in through the front door into a long, narrow hall. Immediately on your right is the living room - a nice, big room. An arch connects the living room with the dining room. This is a little smaller than the living room. It has glass doors, which open onto a verandah at the back of the house.

The kitchen is across the hall., opposite the front door. There is a small room off it. This can be used as a store cupboard.

A passage leads off the hall on the left. At the end of the passage is the bathroom. There are two bedrooms on the left of the passage. The one next to the bathroom is quite large. The other one is a little smaller. Both bedrooms look out onto the front garden. To the right of the bathroom is the biggest bedroom. It looks out onto the back garden. Next to it is another smaller room, which can be used as a guest room or study.

Household objects

Learn the words.



Shopping in Exeter

Ahmed Said has moved into a flat in Exeter. He is sharing the flat with another student, Adel Sufian from Lebanon.

They need some things for the flat. They go to a department store.

What do they want to buy?

THE DEPARTMENT STORE			
GROUND FLOOR		FIRST FLOOR	
BOOKSHOP	GARDENING	BATHROOM EQUIPMENT	FABRICS
CARPETS	LADIES' WEAR	BEAUTY SHOP	KITCHEN EQUIPMENT
COFFEE SHOP	LIGHTING	BEDDING	MENSWEAR
ELECTRICAL GOODS	PHARMACY	CASSETTES & CDs	PHOTOGRAPHY
FLOWER SHOP	SPORTS GOODS	CROCKERY & GLASS	RADIO & TV
FURNITURE	SUPERMARKET	CUTLERY	TOYS

- Excuse me. Can you tell me where I can buy some sheets?
- Yes, of course. In the Bedding department on the first floor.
- Thank you.
- Excuse me. I'd like to know where the Pharmacy is.
- It's on the ground floor.
- Thank you very much.




- Excuse me. Can you tell me which department sells CD players?
- Yes. You need Radio and TV on the first floor.
- Thanks.
- Excuse me. Do you know where I can buy a lampshade?
- In the Lighting department on the ground floor.
- Thank you very much.

Do you know ...?

Use this Information to complete conversations in your Workbook.

**The National
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Saturday and Monday - Thursday
Sunday: 10.00 - 12.30 and 18.30 - 20.30

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Fri 09.00-11.30

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and other sports facilities*

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Off As Salaam Street

A good neighbour

Fuad Hassan is one of the Archer family's neighbours.
He comes to see if he can help them in any way.



Fuad: Hello. I'm Fuad Hassan. I live in the next house.

Paul: Hello, Mr. Hassan. Nice to meet you. Please come in.

Fuad: Thank you.

Paul: This is my wife, Jill. Jill, Mr. Hassan. He's our next-door neighbour.

Jill: How do you do?

Fuad: How do you do? My son, Rashid, told me that you had just moved in. I came to see if I could help any way.

Paul: That's very kind of you.

Jill: Oh, here's Martin. Martin, come and meet Mr. Hassan.

Martin: Hello.

Fuad: Hello, Martin. Pleased to meet you. That reminds me! Mrs. Archer, my daughter, Nadia, would like to meet your daughter.

Jill: Carol. That's nice. I'll tell her.

Fuad: Thank you. Now, is there anything that I can do for you?

Paul: Yes, there is. There are lots of things that we'd like to know.

Make questions.

Do you know Can you tell me	where when which shop how far	the bookshop the museum I the Art Centre	can buy postcards? opens? has toys and games? is? is from here? sells English books?
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In the souk

3.6

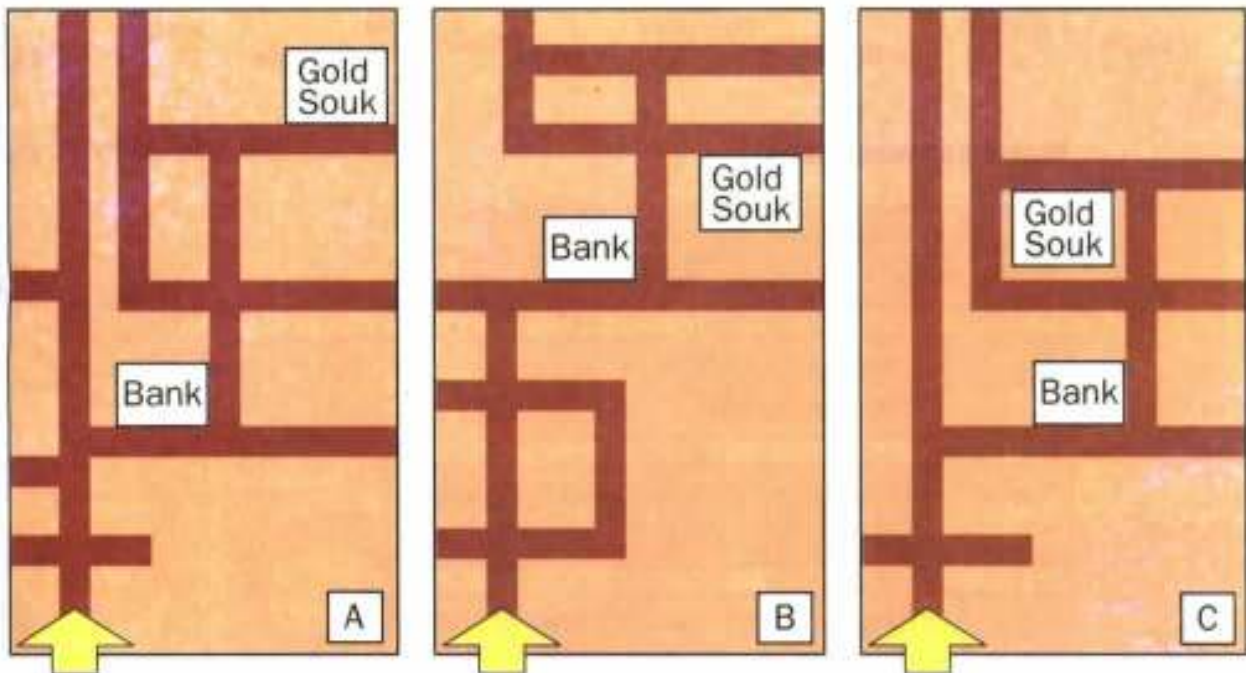
Jill and Carol go shopping in the souk. They cannot find the shops that they want.
They meet Mariam and Nadia Hassan.

Can you tell us how to
get to the Gold Souk?



Yes, of course.
Go down this street. Take
the second on the right.
Walk as far as the bank on
the corner and turn left.
When you get to the end
of that street, turn left
again. The Gold souk
is on the left-hand side of
the street.

**How did Jill and Carol get to the Gold Souk?
Which map tells you?**



At the local bakery

One evening Jill asks Martin to get some cakes from the local bakery.



Can I help You?
 These?
 Honey and nuts.
 Of course. Here you are.
 Anything else?

What did Martin say? Write the conversation.

May I taste one? No, those brown ones. Yes. Can you tell me what those are made of? Yes. May I have some of those round ones too, please? It tastes delicious. I'll have six, please.



Make conversations.

Can you tell me what those are made of?
 I'd like to know what those are made of.

Those	small/square/yellow	ones	May I	taste	one?
	big/round/brown			try	

It tastes	delicious.	I'll have	six,	please.
	great.		ten,	

Some	of those	big/brown	ones too, please.
Ten		long/green	

How to make falafel

Ahmed Said cannot cook. His flatmate, Adel Sufian, is a good cook. Adel made some falafel one evening. He told Ahmed how to make falafel.

What did he say? Work it out.



You need these ingredients:



1/2 kg white beans



2 onions, finely



2 cloves garlic



parsely



1 tsp cumin



1 tsp coriander



salt and pepper



oil for frying

This is what you do:



1 soak



2 crush



3 chop (finely)



4 mix



5 crush



6 leave



7 form



8 fry

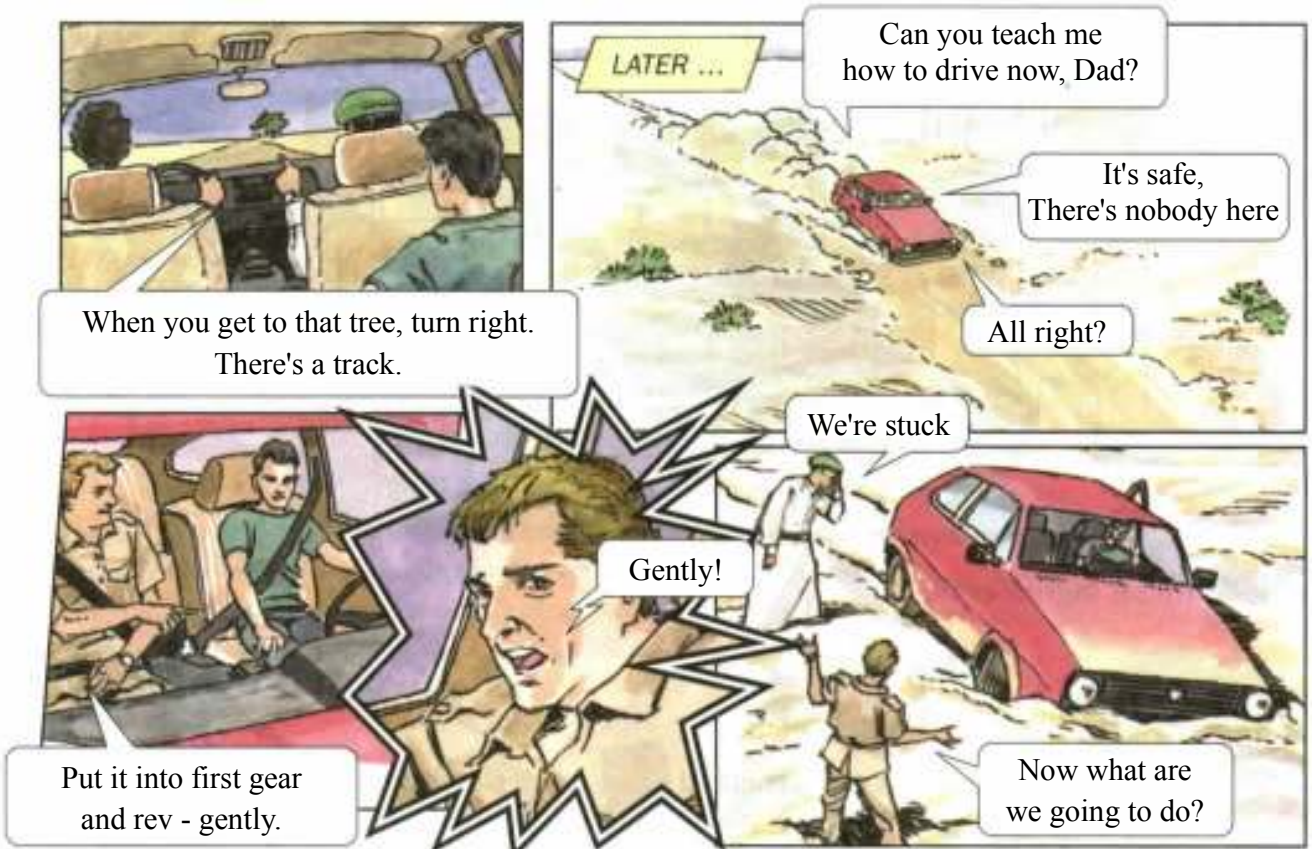


9 serve

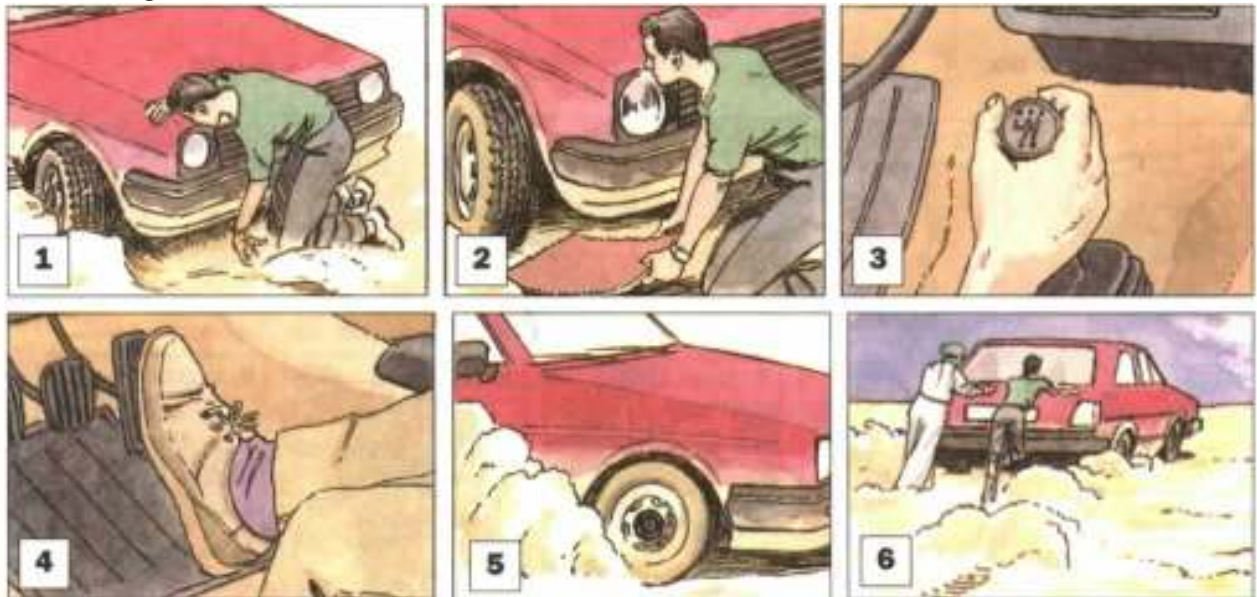
Stuck in a rut

Paul is going to teach Martin how to drive.

Rashid knows a quite place where it is safe to start learning.



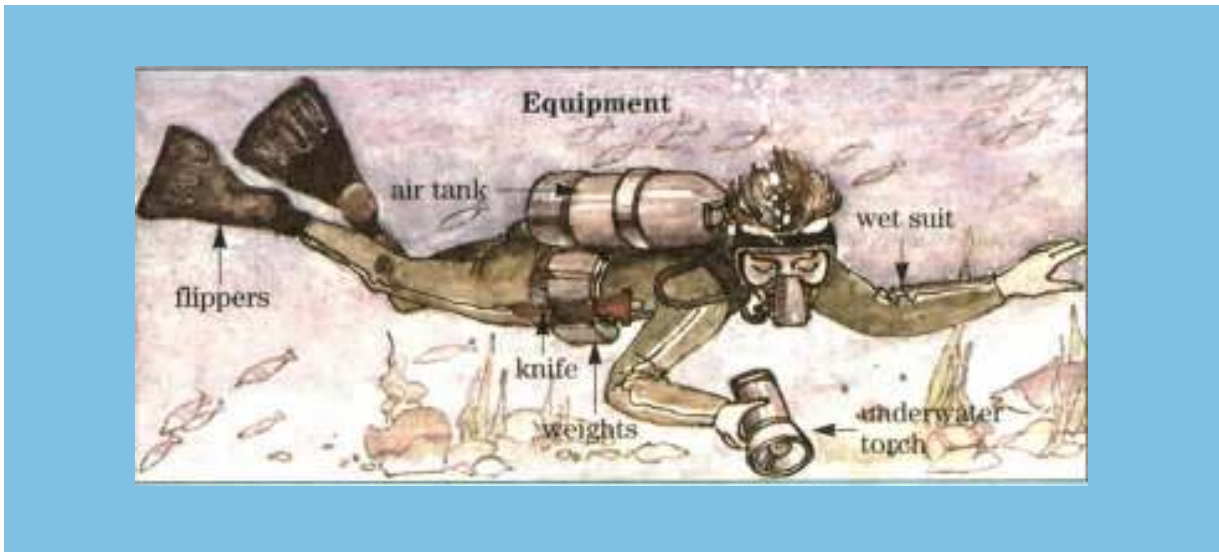
- A Put the car into first gear.
- B Push.
- C Dig the sand away from the driving wheels.
- D Don't rev too fast or you will sink deeper.
- E Put a mat or some palm leaves in front.
- F Rev gently.



Hussein - diving for treasure

3.13

Read and answer the questions in your Workbook.



REPORT

The first dive

I asked Mansour about the treasure. He smiled and said nothing. Mansour is the best diver in the area. He knows these waters like the back of his hand. He has studied the old maps and he told me he could show me the old trading routes.

We left port and sailed east for 20 kilometres. The boat stopped and one of the crew dropped anchor. We dived into the sea. The cold, dark water was welcome after the hot, bright sun. At 15 metres it was difficult to see. There had been a storm the day before and the water was very sandy. I looked at Mansour. He shook his head. I agreed with him and we swam back up to the ship.

The result of the first dive: nothing.

The second dive

We dived early in the morning. The water was cleared and I did not need my torch. There were hundreds of fish of all shapes and sizes, but we were here for another reason.

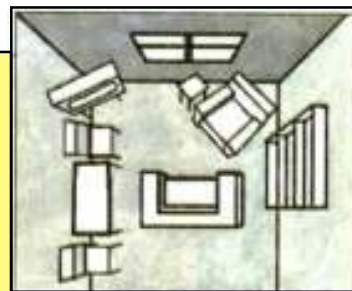
We had been underwater for about a quarter of an hour when I saw it - the wreck of an old wooden ship, half buried in sand and mud. Old jars and other pieces of pottery were lying around on the bottom of the sea. The sail, of course, had gone, but the mast was still standing. It was difficult to believe that the boat had sunk two thousand years before. I wanted to dive down. Mansour grabbed my arm and pointed at two dark shapes 20 metres away. Sharks! We had to surface quickly.

The result of the second dive: we have found a ship, but does it hold any treasure?

Language review 2

1 *Saying where things are: Prepositional phrases*

There's a sofa **in the middle** of the room **in front** of the window.
There's a bookcase **against** the wall **on the right**.
There's a dining table and chairs on the left **opposite** the bookcase.
There's a television in the corner **to the left of** the window.
There's an armchair **in the corner to the right**.
There's a small table **next to** the armchair.



Student A

Tell your partner where the furniture is in the room.

Student B

Listen to your partner and draw a plan of the room.

2 *Direct and Indirect questions*

Direct

Where is the market?
When does the class start?

Indirect

Can you tell me **where the market is**?
Do you know **when the class starts**?

Make these direct questions indirect:

- 1 What does this word mean?
- 2 Where can I buy toothpaste?
- 3 How far is it to the airport?
- 4 What time does the shop open?
- 5 Where should I put the sofa?

3 *Expressing purpose with 'to' + infinitive*

Press the accelerator **to increase** speed.
He went to the airport **to catch** a plane.

Complete these sentences:

- 1 Ali went to the sports centre to ...
- 2 Press this switch to ...
- 3 Yesterday my mother went to the market to ...
- 4 Turn the key to ...

4 *The pronoun 'one'*

I'd like three pencils please - a blue **one** and two red **ones**.

Complete these sentences:

- 1 I like lemon drinks better than orange.
- 2 Which book would you like - this ... or that ...?

Headlines

Every newspaper story has a headline. It gives you an idea what the story is about.
Here are some headlines from different newspapers.

Find the ones that are about the same story.

1 **Al Wahada football club for Italian tour**

2 National Museum Soon

3 Fisherman escapes drowning

4 Good News For Drivers

6 New Music Group At School

5 **PLANS FOR 1 MILLION MORE TREES IN NEXT 5 YEARS**

8 New Ring Road Opens

7 Local club to play top ten Italian teams

9 Minister to open home for local treasure next week

10 Name Wanted For New Music Group

11 Green Desert Spreading

Newspaper headlines are not complete sentences. What words are missing from these headlines?

Local news

Read and answer the questions in your Workbook.

FISHERMAN ESCAPES DROWNING

A brave helicopter pilot nearly flew into the sea in Mukalla Bay yesterday when saving the life of a lone fisherman.

'The wheels of the helicopter were almost in the water,' said Captain Mansour of the National Coastguard, 'but the boat was sinking. It was the only thing I could do.'

His partner, Sergeant Rashid, threw a life-belt into the sea and helped the fisherman climb into the helicopter. A few minutes later the boat sank.

Jim Duffy, who lives and works in Mukalla, said that he was very lucky. He had nearly drowned. I'll never go fishing alone again,' he added.



Jim Duffy from Mukalla after his lucky escape.

NEW MUSIC GROUP AT SCHOOL

A new pop music group from one of the town's Secondary Schools played on TV last night.

'We are all very excited,' said Head Teacher Rashid Ali. He thought that it was the first time a music group from the school had appeared on TV. The boys were very happy with their performance, but they had not yet found a name for their group. 'Suggestions are welcome,' the Head Teacher added.

NEW RING ROAD OPENS

by Faiq Hajaj

The new ring road was opened today by HE, the Minister of Transport. The ceremony began with readings from the Holy Qu'ran, and local writers read special poems. At exactly nine o'clock the Minister cut the ribbon and traffic moved off along the new road.

After the ceremony His Excellency told me that the new road was very important for the city. Rush-hour traffic jams were a great problem, he said. However, the new ring road, with fly-overs instead of traffic lights and crossroads, would help traffic move more quickly.

'Of course, people will still have to be careful,' the Minister said. 'Careful driving saves lives,' he added.

Present or past? Why?

Present or past? Why?

We use these words to report what people say. Find more like these.

PRAYER TIMES

Dawn - 04.18
 Noon - 12.13
 Afternoon - 15.12
 Sunset - 18.45
 Nightfall - 19.45

LATE NIGHT PHARMACIES

10.30 - 06.00
 Sat: The Clock Tower Pharmacy
 Sun: The Unity Pharmacy
 Mon: The Fort Pharmacy
 Tue: The Airport Pharmacy
 Wed: The Garden Pharmacy
 Thur: The Beach Pharmacy
 Fri: The Jerusalem Pharmacy
 Emergency only: 10.30 - 06.00 every night at the Red Crescent Hospital Pharmacy

WEATHER

Today: *Fine and cool*

 Wind: North-west, 15-20 knots
 Sunset: 18:45
 Sunrise: 06:10
 Temperature: Max 20°C; Min 11°C
 Humidity: Max 70 %; Min 30%
 Other temperatures:

 Kuwait 15, Riyadh 13, Dubai 20. Abu Dhabi 25, Muscat 27, Manama 20



What's on

Let's go out
this afternoon



I'd rather stay in
and watch TV

Plan your day with us

Diary

16:00	French cooking: lessons by a famous French chef - Sheraton Hotel	18:00	Exhibition of paintings by local artists: Ladies' afternoon - Bilquis Hotel
17:00	International Chess - Crescent Hotel	18:00	Yemen 100 years ago: The fourth in a series of eight talks by Dr Mohammed Yousif Al Sharaf - University Hall
17:00	Video Games Competition, 2nd round, 16 - 18 yr olds - Central Games Centre		

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

CHANNEL 1					
9.30	Holy Qu'ran	10.00	There's Only One Earth (nature series) Episode 5, Animals in Danger	6.00	Meeting the Poets
10.15	Children's hour: cartoons, hobby corner	11.00	Film: The Travels of Ibn Batutta	7.30	National News
11.15	Human Rights in Islam	12.00	News Summary	8.00	Marhabah: music and laughter
2.30	Roots: daily serial	12.30	Holy Qu'ran Closedown	9.00	What do you know? Quiz game
CHANNEL 2					
9.00	World News by satellite	4.00	Holy Qu'ran	9.30	Talkback: your chance to talk to a famous local person
9.30	The world of Sport	4.15	Arabic Cartoons	10.15	Play for today: modern drama
		5.00	Top School: a school quiz	11.15	World News
				11.45	Holy Qu'ran Closedown

Letters to the newspaper

Read the letters and answer the questions in your Workbook.

PUBLIC OPINION

Your chance to say what you think

Dear Sir,

I totally agree with your report last week called *Things were better then*.

Things were better then. For example, life was quieter thirty years ago. There was no noise from air conditioners, fast cars and jet planes. I also agree with you about TV. In my opinion, we do not need it. When I was younger, we heard all the latest news and stories from our friends. Now people sit by themselves in front of their television sets. You are also right about food. I believe that fresh fish from the sea is better than fish from the fridge.

I miss the old days.

Yours,

Yousif Saleh

Dear Sir,

I cannot agree with the person who wrote *Things were better then*. Things are better now.

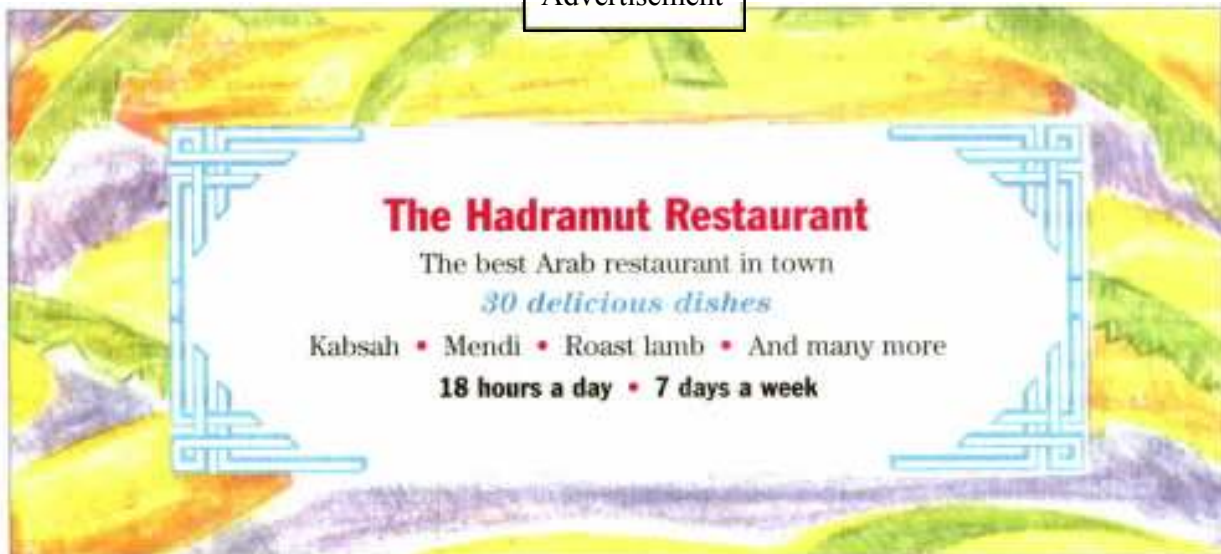
First, TV. In my opinion, we need it. I think that TV teaches us a lot. My children, for example, watch the international news and other programmes about other countries. They know more than I do. I think that the writer is also wrong about food. It is true that we had fresh fish. We still do. And what about all the other fresh food that we can get now? When did your writer last go to the market? Finally, I totally disagree with him about the new roads. Thirty years ago journeys could take days. Now we can drive anywhere in the country in a few hours.

I think that your writer has forgotten how difficult life was.

Yours,

Khalil Ahmed

Advertisement



Public opinion

4.11 4.12



A reporter spoke to passers-by in the streets of London. This is what he said:

'Young people today are lazy and selfish. They don't care about anybody except themselves. What do you think?'

1ST PASSER-BY

‘What! Lazy and selfish? It’s not true. I’m not lazy. My friends are not lazy. We want work, but we can’t get jobs. I’ve answered eighty-nine advertisements for jobs but I still haven’t got one. The truth is that the older generation don’t care about us. That’s my opinion. Take it or leave it.’

2ND PASSER-BY

‘Yes. I agree with you totally. Young people are lazy and selfish. There are plenty of jobs if they want them. The truth is that they don’t want to work. They just want to have a good time.’

3RD PASSER-BY

‘Oh no! I don’t agree. You’re wrong. I know a lot of young people and they are all kind and very helpful. Some young people come to my house and help me all the time. They do my shopping and work in my garden. In my opinion, young people are wonderful.’

4TH PASSER-BY

‘There isn’t an easy answer to that. All young people are not the same. Some are lazy and some are not. Some don’t care about anything and some care a lot. It’s the same with middle-aged people and other people.’

VIEWS FROM ABROAD - LONDON

**This week's subject:
Young people today are lazy and selfish.
They don't care about anybody except themselves.**



Mark Peters, 20: Mark laughed and said that it was an old questions and it did not have an answer. Older people had always said that young people were lazy, he explained. When young people grew older, they would say the same about the next generation.



Len Bush, 50: Len agreed that young people were lazy and selfish. He said that there were plenty of jobs if they wanted them, but the truth was that young people did not want to work. They just wanted to have a good time, he added.



Sue Nash, 19: Sue was angry. She said that it was not true. She was not lazy and her friends were not lazy. she told me that she had answered eighty-nine advertisements and still had not got a job. In her opinion, the truth was that the older generation did not care about young people.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

WHAT'S YOUR OPINION?

Hussein - success at last

Read and answer the questions in your Workbook.

REPORT

The third dive

The sharks moved slowly round the boat in big circles. We sat and waited. I looked at Mansour. He was looking anxiously at the sky. 'Shamal', he said. 'Not another one,' I thought, but he was right. The sky darkened until it was almost black. The sea now looked grey and dangerous and our boat began to bob up and down on the water. Then the wind hit us.



The next fourteen hours were the longest hours of my life. The wind howled around us. We could not hear each other even when we shouted. Huge mountains of water crashed heavily down on the boat. It began to fill up, so we grabbed anything that would hold water. We bailed for our lives hour after hour. At about two in the morning the wind began to drop. Cold and wet, we slept.

The sun felt warm on my face. I opened my eyes sleepily. Mansour was making coffee. The sea was quiet. The waves had gone. The sharks had gone too. I asked Mansour when

we could dive. He said that we would have to wait for seven or eight hours. He was right again.

We dived early in the afternoon. The water was still a little sandy, but we could see where we were going. As we swam up to the wreck, I could see that things had changed. Now I could see the whole ship. It was no longer half buried in sand and mud.

Mansour pointed to the middle of the ship. We swam down and in, into a treasure room. The colours had not changed in two thousand years. Beautiful gold and silver jewellery with red, green and blue stones lay everywhere. There were beautifully painted jars as well, some broken, but still whole.



The result of the third dive: we have found the treasure.

Language review 3

1 Reporting what people say

Miriam said these things:

I am tired.
I don't like TV.
I can use a computer.
I have been to Aden.
I will go again soon.

Aisha reported them to Laila:

She said (that) she **was** tired.
She told me (that) she **didn't like** TV.
She said (that) she **could use** a computer.
She told me (that) she **had been** to Aden.
She said (that) she **would go** again soon.

Report what these people say:

- 1 Adel: It's cold. I need a sweater.
- 2 Fuad: I'm not hungry. I'll eat something later.
- 3 Abba: I can't cook very well, but I'm learning.
- 4 Huda: I've bought a new dress and it's lovely.
- 5 Ali: I see my cousins every day.

2 Talking about likes and dislikes

- I like nature programmes very much.
- I prefer nature programmes to sport.

- I don't like nature programmes at all.
- I'd rather watch than listen to the radio.

Complete these sentences:

- 1 I like ... 3 I prefer ... 2 I don't like ... 4 I'd rather...

3 Expressing opinions

Introducing an opinion: *In my opinion ... I think ... I believe ...*

Agreeing with an opinion: *I (totally) agree. You're right. That's right/true.*

Disagreeing with an opinion: *I (completely) disagree. You're wrong. That's true, but ...*

Express your opinion of these points of view:

- 1 It's better to live in the mountains than by the sea.
- 2 It's better to live in a town than in the country.
- 3 School holidays are too long.
- 4 Tourism is good for our country.
- 5 Travelling to other countries doesn't teach you anything.

4 Tense review: Talking about the future

1 Neutral: *will* + infinitive eg It will be hot and sunny tomorrow.





2 Arrangements: Present continuous eg *My uncle is coming to our house on Friday.*

3 Intentions: *going to* + infinitive eg *I'm going to be a pilot.*





Talk about your own arrangements and intentions.





Travellers

These people are at the airport. Talk about them.
What are their jobs? Where are they going? What for?

Name	Job	Going to	Purpose
<div style="background-color: #f080f0; padding: 10px; font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">1</div>  <p>Kate</p>			

<div style="background-color: #90ee90; padding: 10px; font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">2</div>  <p>John</p>			
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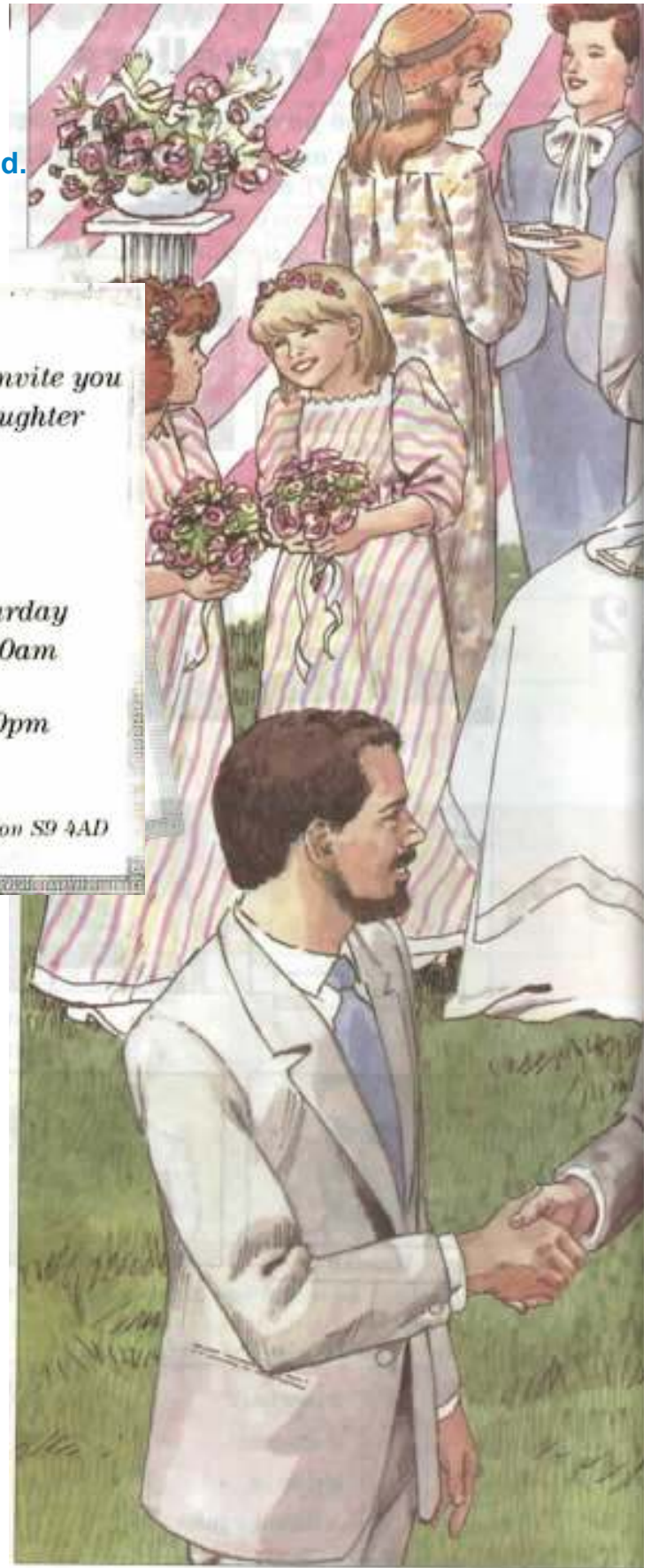
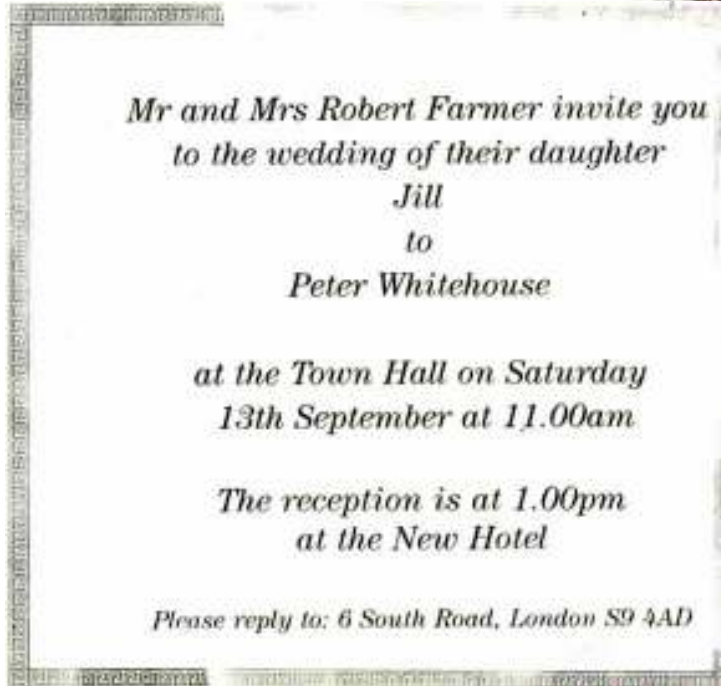
<div style="background-color: #ffff00; padding: 10px; font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">3</div>  <p>Jane</p>			
---	---	--	---

<div style="background-color: #add8e6; padding: 10px; font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">4</div>  <p>Hassan</p>			
---	---	--	---

Kate	is	a teacher	and is going to	Australia	on business.
John		a student		the UK	to visit friends.
Jane		a doctor		the USA	to study.
Hassan		a businessman		Yemen	on holiday.

An invitation

Some English friends in the UK sent this invitation to Ahmed Said. What did they invite him to?



Read this conversation and answer the questions on page 37.

At the reception

Jill: Ahmed! Thank you very much for coming.

Ahmed: Thank you for inviting me.

Jill: And thank you very much for your present.

Ahmed: I'm glad you like it. It was made in Sana'a a long time ago. It's a censer for burning incense in.

Jill: I've never seen one like it.

Peter: It's very beautiful.



Jill: Oh, sorry. You haven't met my husband. Ahmed, this is Peter.
Peter, Ahmed.

Peter: How do you do?

Ahmed: How do you do?

Peter: I've heard a lot about you.

Jill: He's known me since I was eleven.
That's twelve years - a long time.

Ahmed: Jill. Peter. Congratulations and best wishes for the future.

Peter: Thank you very much.

Jill: Thank you, Ahmed. Thank you.

Questions

- 1 What present did Ahmed give Jill?
- 2 Where did he get it?
- 3 Had he met Jill's husband before?
- 4 How old is Jill?
- 5 Jill's name was Jill Farmer. What is her name now?

Which of these expressions are in the conversation? When do you use the others?

Thank you for | inviting me.
 | having me.
 | coming.
 | the lovely present.

Congratulations and | best wishes for the future.
 | well done!
 | many happy returns.

Discussion

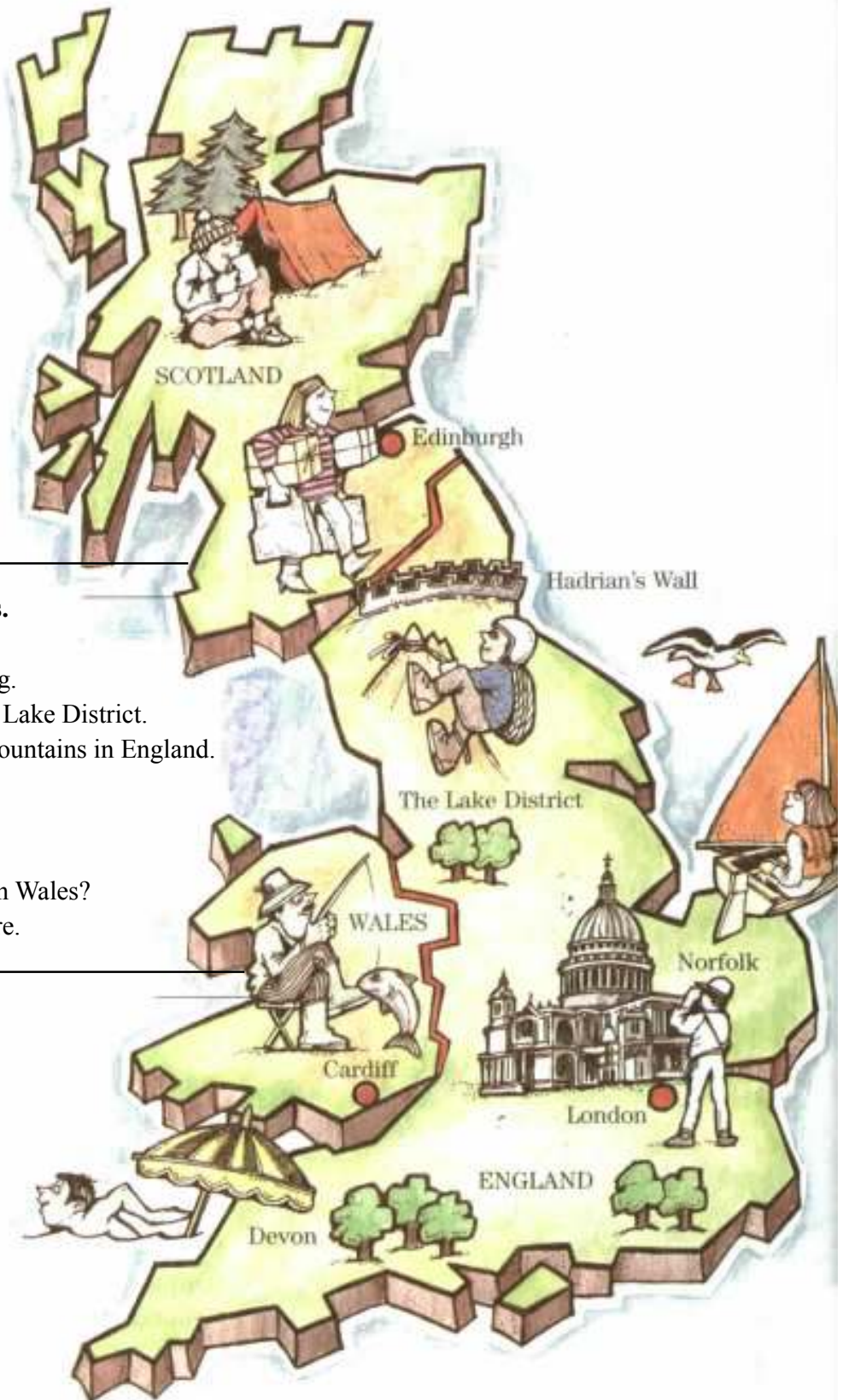
What have you found out about traditional British weddings? Are they like weddings in your country

What can you do in Britain?

Talk about the map.

Make conversations.

- I'd like to go climbing.
- You should go to the Lake District.
It's got the highest mountains in England.
- I'd like to go fishing.
- Why not go fishing in Wales?
It's very pleasant there.



Tourist attractions

Find these places on the map of Britain. What do the map and the pictures tell you about them?

Hadrian's Wall

Hadrian's Wall is one of the oldest and most interesting sights in Britain. It is almost 120 kilometres long and was built nearly 1,900 years ago in the time of the Emperor Hadrian, when England was ruled by the Romans. The wall was built to defend Northern Britain from the Scots and for a long time it was the border between Scotland and England. Soldiers lived in forts all long the wall.

You can visit the ruins of these forts today and walk round where the soldiers lived, slept and ate. In the kitchens, you can still find pieces of old pots. The soldiers were paid in Roman money and, if you dig near one of the forts you may find some old coins.



The Lake district

This mixture of lakes and mountains is one of the most beautiful places in Britain. There are eight major lakes and dozens of smaller ones. England's highest mountain and deepest lake are both here.

The Lake District is one of the most famous tourist attractions in England. Thousands of people come to enjoy the scenery every year and many return year after year. Some go fishing or sailing on the bigger lakes. Others find walking and climbing in the mountains more exciting.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland

Some things to see

- Ancient castle
- Traditional Scottish dancing
- Princess Street Gardens
- The zoo

Some things to do

- Go shopping in the city's famous Princes Street.
- Find more unusual gifts in the little shops on The Royal Mile.
- Attend the annual International Festival of music, art and drama.





5.8 5.9

Sue White describes a family holiday. Who went with her?

Marrakesh was our first stop. Anne and her father drove into the Atlas mountains. She took her climbing boots and Sam took his fishing rod. Peter and I wandered round the beautiful old city. In the evening we all sat in the Djemaa El Fna Square. All around us were musicians, dancers and story tellers. Above us was the famous minaret of the magnificent Koutoubia mosque.

Our next stop was Casablanca. Anne and I lay on the beach in the sun. Peter spent the whole day in or on the water. Sam spent the day fishing.

Last stop was Tangier. We visited the tomb of Ibn Battuta, but we spent most of our time in the souks. Beautiful pottery, magnificent gold and silver jewellery, superb leather jackets and skirts, lovely cotton and silk kaftans - the choice was endless, but, unfortunately, our money was not. It was time to leave Morocco.



two holidays



Tom Baker also went to Morocco on holiday. Did he go to the same places as the Whites?

My plan was to see all of Morocco - one night here, two nights there, and so on for two weeks - but when I saw Fez, I stopped.

Fez is the oldest town in the Kingdom and is famous for its old buildings. I saw many mosques and visited the ancient university and the Mesbahia school - all superb examples of Islamic architecture. However, I went to Fez mainly to see its wonderful souk. I watched craftsmen making traditional wooden chests, just like their fathers used to do. The chests were covered with leather held by hundreds of copper nails. I bought gold bracelets, a silver tray and silk shirts.

The smell of strong spices filled the air. Some people say Fez is the most interesting town in Morocco. I cannot say.

I did not see the magnificent beaches of Agadir or the endless desert in the south. They can wait until next year.

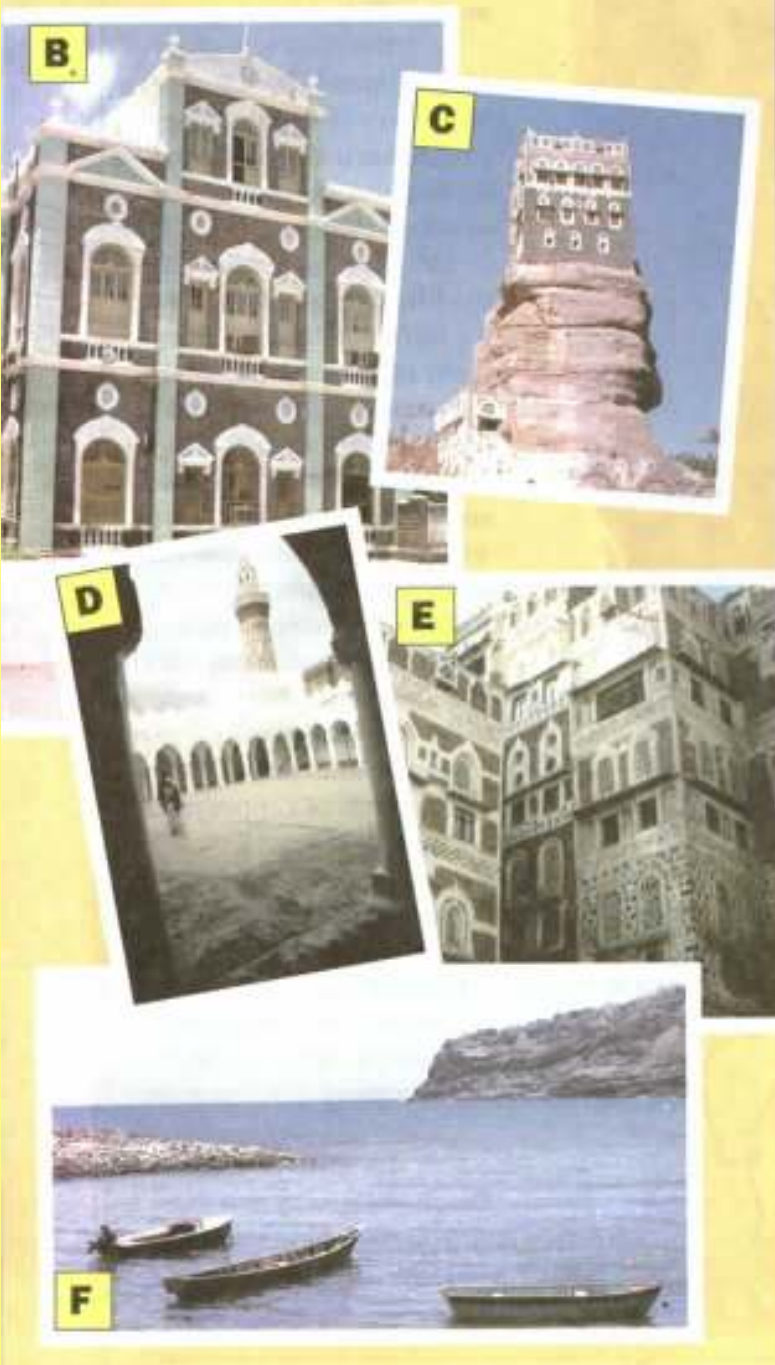
Discussion

Where would you go in Morocco?
What would you do there?

Around Yemen

Yemen is a wonderful place for a holiday. It has something for everyone.

Talk about these pictures of some of the things tourists can see and do in Yemen. Can you suggest any more or better ones?



Some highlights of a visit to Yemen.

A Shibam

This town is famous for its tall houses, built of mud. Some have 8 floors and a few are over 300 years old.

B Aden

Here tourists should visit the National Museum where they can see superb exhibits of ancient Arabian cultures.

C Wadi Dahr

The magnificent Palace on the Rock was built in the 1930s. There are wells inside, dug through the rock.

D Jibla

Some say this is the most beautiful town in Yemen. The Great Mosque here was built in 1088 by queen Arwa, who ruled the Sulayhid State for 70 years.

E Sana'a

Sana'a is the capital of Yemen. The old walled city contains a fascinating collection of ancient souks, mosques and traditional houses.

F The sea off Sirah Island

One of Yemen's greatest attractions is its beautiful coast. You can enjoy local fish, caught daily, in Aden's excellent fish restaurants.

Plan a trip round Yemen for a visitor from Britain. What do you think the visitor should see? Why?

Famous explorers

Throughout history, extraordinary men have set off into the unknown to find new countries. Some went with the hope of making lots of money; others were ordered by their rulers to find new colonies for their countries; others just wanted to find out more about the world. All of them were extremely brave.

Sinbad of the Sea or *Sinbad the Sailor* is one of the earliest of these. Of course, he was not a real person but a fictional character in

old stories. However, there is no doubt that the stories of his travels are based on actual voyages made by Arab seamen of the 8th and 9th centuries. They were the leading navigators of the time, using detailed knowledge of the stars to find their way. Showing great bravery and faith, they sailed all around India and set up trading links with China nearly 12,000 kilometres from their home ports.

Christopher Columbus 1451 - 1506: *Genoa*
By the 16th century, Europeans were already travelling east to trade with the Indies, as the islands of Indonesia were known then. Columbus, a merchant and trader, was sure it was possible to sail west to the Indies across the vast Atlantic Ocean. He got money for his voyage from the queen of Spain and he and his men left the port of Palos in August, 1492. He reached land 70 days later and claimed the land for Spain. He had discovered a new continent - America. However, Columbus thought he had arrived in the Indies, so he called the native people 'the Indians'.

Ibn Battuta 1304 - 1378: *Morocco*
Even as a young man Ibn Battuta wanted to travel all over the world. In 1325 he made the pilgrimage to Mecca. There he joined a caravan going to Mesopotamia, now called Iraq. He continued travelling through Turkey and up the River Volga. From there he went south to northern India, where he stayed for nearly ten years. In 1344 he reached China, a difficult journey in those days. On other journeys he explored East and West Africa and Spain. He came back home in 1353 to write about his travels.

Roald Amundsen 1872 - 1928: *Norway*
Amundsen was a professional explorer. He was the first man to sail to Alaska through the North West Passage, which is to the north of Canada in the Arctic. He also won the race to the South Pole. He accomplished this in 1911, just one month before the British explorer, Scott. With all his team, Scott froze to death on the return journey. Amundsen returned to Norway a hero. In 1928 he took off in an aeroplane to help fellow explorers in the Arctic. He was never seen again.

Amerigo Vespucci 1451 - 1512: *Florence*
Amerigo Vespucci, a merchant, was the first European to see South America. Because he had discovered a new continent, a new map was needed. The man who made the map named the continent 'America' after its discoverer.

Vasco da Gama 1460 - 1524: *Portugal*
In 1497 this Portuguese navigator became the first man to sail to India from Europe round the southern tip of Africa. He founded the Portuguese colony of Goa. In the last part of his journey, he made use of information provided by Ahmed Ibn Majid, the famous navigator from the Arabian Gulf.

Abel Tasman 1603 - 1659: *Holland*
In the 17th century, the Dutch were probably the world's greatest sea traders. In 1643 Tasman discovered New Zealand and named it after a part of Holland. He also discovered an island off the southern coast of Australia. This island was later named Tasmania after him.

James Cook 1728 - 1779: *Britain*
James Cook was a Captain in the British Navy. In 1768 he left England to explore the islands of the South Pacific Ocean and make detailed maps of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. He was the first European to sail to the Antarctic. He was killed in a fight with natives on the island of Hawaii.

Discussion

What do you know about present day explorers?

Language review 4

1 Comparison of adjectives

Add er/est to:

- one-syllable adjectives eg *cold - colder - the coldest*
- two-syllable adjectives that end in 'y' eg *tidy - tidier - the tidiest*

Use *more/most* with nearly all other adjectives eg
famous - more famous - the most famous
interesting - more interesting - the most interesting

Exceptions: *good - better - the best*
bad - worse - the worst

Use the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets to complete these sentences:

- 1 Aden is ... from Sana'a than Taiz. (far)
- 2 My father is a ... driver than my uncle. (careful)
- 3 Edinburgh has the ... castle in Britain.. (magnificent)
- 4 The ... way to get to the airport is by car. (good)
- 5 I've never been to a ... wedding. (enjoyable)
- 6 Travelling by air is ... than travelling by road. (expensive)

2 Making recommendations

You **should go** to Taiz. It's magnificent city.

Why not visit the museum? It's very interesting.

These people want to know where to go in Yemen. Make recommendations with reasons.

- 1 He likes scenery.
- 2 She likes shopping for traditional things.
- 3 They like architecture.
- 4 He likes the sea and the beach.
- 5 They are interested in History.
- 6 They enjoy traditional music and culture.

3 Useful expressions

Best wishes for the future.

Many happy returns.

Excuse me. Could you tell me where the museum is?

Well done!

How do you do?

Thank you for inviting me.

Congratulations!

What do you say in these situations?

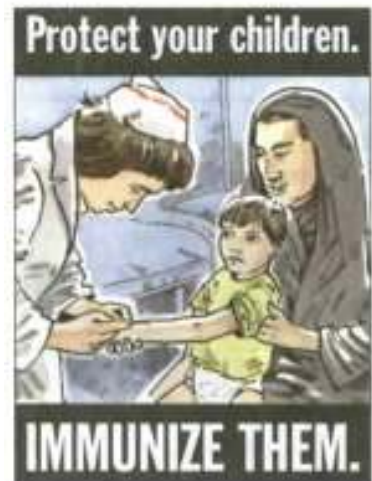
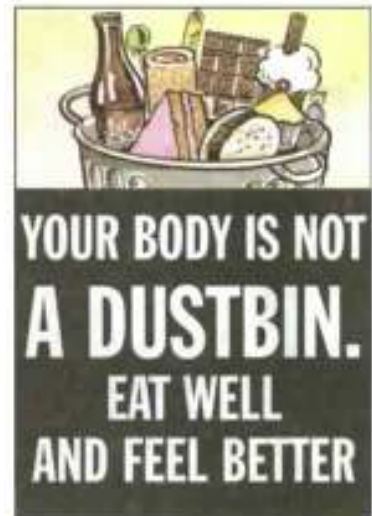
- 1 You are leaving a party.
- 2 You haven't heard what someone said to you.
- 3 Somebody tells you it's their birthday.
- 4 Somebody has just passed an important exam.
- 5 You are introduces to someone.
- 6 Someone has just got married.
- 7 You need directions.

Take my advice

Listen and work out what the posters mean.



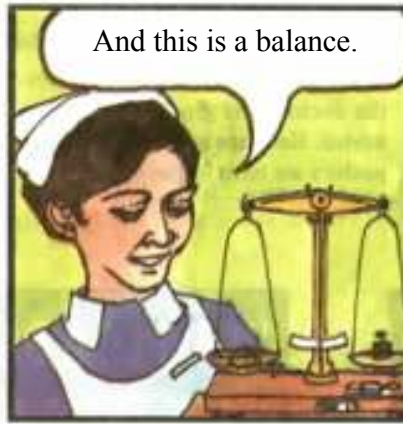
My name's Leila. I'm a nurse at the Balquis Clinic. I help the doctors and give people advice. Here are some posters we have in the clinic.



Discussion
Which poster do you think is best? Why?

A balanced diet

Find out about what you should eat.



You should not eat too much of one thing and too little of another. From food you get proteins, fats, vitamins and carbohydrates.

Proteins help you grow.



Proteins are found in milk, eggs, meat, fish, beans and nuts.

Fats give you energy.



Fats are found in cooking oil, meat, nuts and butter.

Carbohydrates also give you energy.



Carbohydrates are found in bread, rice, potatoes and sugar.

Vitamins keep your body healthy.



They are found mostly in fresh fruit and vegetables.

If you eat better, you'll be healthier.

Eat	less	salt. sugar
	fewer	sweets. cakes. fried things.

Don't eat too	much	fat. bread butter.
	many	eggs. potatoes. sweets.

How fit are you?

A lot of people play games to stay fit. But you can also do exercises. Here are three. Do them to find out if you are fit.



Exercise 1

Walk up and down some steps (about fifteen) three times. Are you out of breath? Or can you breathe easily? Can you talk to somebody without difficulty?



Exercise 2

Run on the spot. This means that you run but stay in the same place. Lift your feet at least fifteen centimetres from the floor. Do this for three minutes. Can you do this easily?



Exercise 3

Get a chair. Step on and off it quite quickly, starting first with your right foot then with your left foot. Do this for three minutes. Are you tired and out of breath?



It's better to take a little exercise frequently than to take a lot of exercise infrequently.



Discussion

How many people in the class do exercises? When? Where? How often? Can anyone demonstrate some exercises?

Smoking: the facts

Dr King of London helps people who want to stop smoking. He shows them posters and gives them advice. What does this poster tell smokers?



SAY 'NO'
TO THE FIRST CIGARETTE





Tony Newton is a radio reporter. He talked to Dr King about his work with smokers.

Tony: Dr. King, what kind of people do you see?

Dr King: Oh, all kinds of people - teachers, taxi-drivers, nurses, young people ...

Tony: Young people? What do you mean? Teenagers?

Dr King: Yes, we see a lot of people here between thirteen and twenty. They start smoking young, then they can't stop. They get addicted.

Tony: If they're addicted, it must be impossible for them to stop.

Dr King: Not impossible. Difficult. You must be very strong to beat it.

Tony: How do you help people to stop smoking?

Dr King: We show them films and talk to them about the dangers of smoking.

Tony: What dangers?

Dr King: In this country over six thousand people are killed on the road every year and everybody says that this is terrible. But over thirty thousand are killed by smoking every year.

Tony: Thirty thousand!

Dr King: Yes. So you see, it is very important to stop smoking. Of course it's better if you don't start.

Germs and your health

Read and find out how to protect yourself against germs.



What can be done?

Germs are carried by flies, so food must be covered.

Your kitchen and bathroom must be kept clean. They must be washed with disinfectant.

Water must be boiled if you think it isn't clean.

Disinfectant kills germs. They hate it.

Run! Run for your life!

Look out! Disinfectant!

And you must be immunized.

Why?

Let's give him cholera.

We can't. He immunized.

We can't get near him.

Prevention is better than cure.

Most diseases can be cured now, but it's better not to be ill at all. You can be immunized. If you are immunized against a disease, you can't catch it.

Fight germs. Fight disease.

A day in the life of a London doctor

Some doctors work in hospitals, some in general practice. Dr Patel is a general practitioner in London. Read and find out about a GP's work.

**Morning surgery:
9.30 am - 11.00 am
The first patient**

① What?

Dr Patel: Now, Tom. What's the matter with you?

Tom: I've got a pain in my stomach, Doctor. It really hurts.

Dr Patel: Does it hurt all the time?

Tom: No. Only in the mornings.

Dr Patel: Do you eat anything at night? Just before you go to bed?

Tom: Yes. I usually have some chocolates and lemonade.

Dr Patel: Tom, that's what gives you stomach-ache. Don't do it any more. And if you get stomach-ache, take one of these tablets. You can get them at the pharmacy.

② What?

Tom: Thank you.

③ What?

Evening 7.00 pm



Evening 9.00 pm House calls: Mrs Rix

Dr Patel: Good evening, Mrs. Rix. How are you tonight?

Mrs Rix: Worse, Doctor. I had a very bad night last night. I had terrible pains in my legs.

Dr Patel: Are you taking your medicine?

Mrs Rix: Well, I didn't take any yesterday. Or the day before. I felt better.

Dr Patel: Mrs Rix, you must take your medicine. Three spoonfuls a day after meals. It's on the label on the bottle.

⑤ Of what?

④ What?

**Evening: 10.00 pm
On the telephone:
Mrs Jones**

Mrs Jones: Good evening, Doctor. Mrs Jones here. I'm sorry to phone so late. I've got a temperature of forty degrees and I ache all over.

Dr Patel: I see. It sounds like flu.

Mrs Jones: What should I do?

Dr Patel: Don't worry, Mrs Jones. Keep warm and have plenty to drink. Fruit juice, if you've got it. No milk. I'll come round tomorrow morning after surgery.

Mrs Jones: Thank you very much, Doctor. Goodbye.

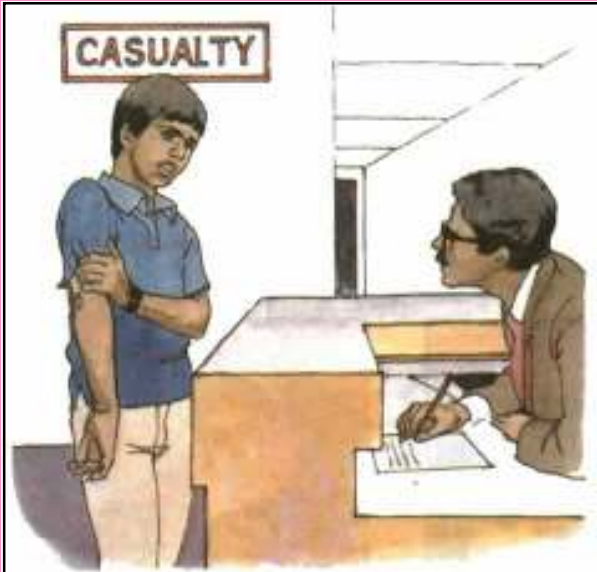
⑥ What?

Dr Patel: It never stops. It never stops.

The casualty unit

6.10

If you break your leg or arm or cut yourself badly, you need immediate medical attention. The casualty unit of the hospital is ready for all emergencies.



Arriving at the casualty unit

- Clerk:** Name, please.
Saif: Saif Juma.
Clerk: Age?
Saif: Seventeen.
Clerk: What's the matter?
Saif: I've hurt my arm.
Clerk: All right. Please wait over there. Dr Saleh will see you soon.

Seeing the doctor

- Dr Saleh:** Now, what's the matter?
Saif: I fell off my bicycle and hurt my arm.
Dr Saleh: Let's see. Does this hurt?
Saif: Yes, it does.
Dr Saleh: Well, it's badly swollen. I don't think it's broken. But you'd better have an X-ray, to make sure.

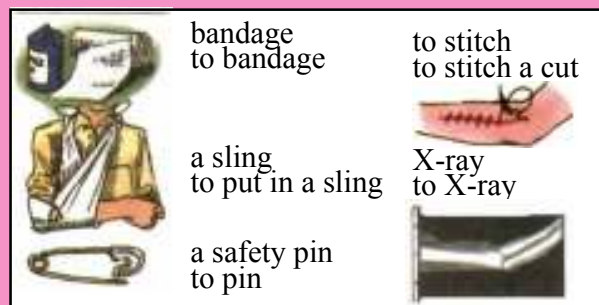
Having the X-ray

- Radiographer:** Do you want to have a look, Saif?
Saif: Yes, please.
Radiographer: Well, this is your arm. And you're lucky. The bone isn't broken.
Saif: Oh, good.
Radiographer: Ok. Now, you can go back to see Dr. Saleh.



Getting treatment

- Dr Saleh:** How do you feel now, Saif?
Saif: Much better, thanks.
Dr Saleh: All right. Keep that sling on, rest your arm and come back and see me next Sunday.
Saif: Thank you, Dr Saleh.



A nurse's training



As you know, I work at the Balquis Clinic. I come from another city, but I was trained here at the new medical college. There were twenty of us in the class. It was a long and difficult training.

We were shown how to

- give injections ● treat burns and cuts ● stop bleeding
- give people blood ● take people's temperature
- use a microscope ● take care of patients.

We were also taught about

- hygiene, that is the importance of keeping everything clean
- baby care, especially diet and immunization.



Discussion

Do you know how to do any of these things?

Ancient knowledge

By the first century AD, Greek scientists and philosophers had amassed and written down on manuscripts a great deal of knowledge from ancient scholars. The famous library of Alexandria, Egypt, was a treasure house of such knowledge with more than 70,000 workers in total. Among these manuscripts was a copy of the work of Hippocrates, the

father of medicine. This great library was destroyed by the Romans. The libraries of Rome were in turn destroyed by invaders. The period following the loss of this wealth of knowledge is known in Western history as the 'Dark Ages'. Centuries of learning could have been lost to the world but for Arab scholars who produced Arabic versions of many Greek works.

Al Rhaze

c. 865 - 923

In the 7th century AD, the boundaries of Islam stretched from Spain to India. There were some outstanding Muslim scholars at this time. One of the most famous physicians was Al Rhaze who produced the great work *Al-Hawi*. In it he recorded Greek, Arab and even some Hindu medical knowledge, as well as his own medical discoveries. In time, Western scholars became interested in Muslim learning and translated Arabic works, including *Al-Hawi*, into Latin. In this way, knowledge based on long forgotten Greek works was again available in Europe.

Vesalius, Andreas

1514 - 1657

Vesalius was a Flemish anatomist known as the father of modern anatomy. Until the middle of the 16th century, people believed that the different parts of the human body were controlled by the stars. Vesalius changed all that. He dissected or cut up human bodies and wrote a description of every part.

Harvey, William

1578 - 1657

Harvey was an English anatomist who discovered the circulation of the blood. One thing that Vesalius did not understand was how the human heart worked. Harvey found the answer. He proved that the heart acts as a pump and that blood circulates around the body. He also discovered that blood moves away from the heart in arteries and back to the heart in veins.

The work of Vesalius and Harvey means that we can now build machines that do the job of some parts of the body. An example is the heart-lung machine that does the job of these two organs during an operation.

Jenner, Edward

1749 - 1823

Jenner was a British doctor who developed the first effective vaccine against smallpox, a killer disease at the time. Jenner noticed that people who milked cows got a disease called cowpox. These people did not get smallpox. Jenner put matter from a cowpox sore into a cut on the arm of an eight-year-old boy. Then he infected the boy with smallpox. The boy remained healthy.

Pasteur, Louis

1822 - 1895

Pasteur was a French chemist who proved that microbes or bacteria lived in the air. They could make milk go sour. More importantly, they could cause disease. He showed that they could be killed by heat. He also showed that they could be weakened, injected into the body and make the person safe from attacks by the full-strength bacteria. In this way he explained and developed Jenner's work.

Lister, Joseph

1827 - 1912

Lister was a British surgeon who pioneered the use of antiseptics in surgery. He realized that bacteria might be the cause of infections in wounds and in surgery. Since he could not use heat in surgery, he used carbolic acid instead and became the father of antiseptics.



Language review 5

1 *Expressing quantity*

Don't eat **too much** salt. Eat less salt. *too much, less + uncountable things*
too many sweets. Eat **fewer** sweets. *too many, fewer + uncountable things*

Use the correct words to complete these sentences:

- 1 There are ... people in Taiz than in Sana'a.
- 2 Please don't put ... sugar in my tea.
- 3 I've eaten ... cakes. I feel ill.
- 4 I used to drink a lot of milk, but now I drink ...
- 5 I think there are ... cars in the town. They make the air dirty.

2 *Causative 'make'*

Smoking makes your breath smell.
Cigarettes make your teeth yellow.

Write these words in the correct order to make sentences:

- 1 makes feel playing games fit me
- 2 you some medicines sleep well make

Complete these sentences. Use 'make'

- 1 Walking ...
- 2 Travelling in a car ...
- 3 Watching TV ...

3 *Passive forms*

A lot of patients ...
... **are treated** in Yemen every year. Present simple
... **were treated** last week. Past simple
... **are being treated** at the moment. Present continuous
... **were being treated** when I was in hospital. Past continuous
... **have been treated** today. Present perfect
... **have been treated** by the nurse before Dr Ali arrived. Past perfect
... **will be treated** next year. Future
... **should/must/can be treated** immediately. Modals eg *should, must, can*

Make these sentences passive:

- 1 We are eating healthier food now.
- 2 We should train more nurses.
- 3 We can see germs through a microscope.
- 4 Cars have killed a lot of children this year.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
be	was/were	been	leave	left	left
beat	beat	beaten	lend	lent	lent
become	became	become	let	let	let
begin	began	begun	lie	lay	lain
bite	bit	bitten	light	lit	lit
blow	blew	blown	lose	lost	lost
break	broke	broken	make	made	made
bring	brought	brought	mean	meant	meant
build	built	built	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	must/have to	had to	had to
can	could	—	pay	paid	paid
catch	caught	caught	put	put	put
choose	chose	chosen	read	read	read
come	came	come	ride	rode	ridden
cost	cost	cost	ring	rang	rung
cut	cut	cut	run	ran	run
dig	dug	dug	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
drink	drank	drunk	send	sent	sent
drive	drove	driven	shake	shook	shaken
eat	ate	eaten	shut	shut	shut
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sink	sank	sunk
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	spread	spread	spread
get	got	got	stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given	steal	stole	stolen
go	went	gone	sweep	swept	swept
grow	grew	grown	swim	swam	swum
have	had	had	take	took	taken
hear	heard	heard	teach	taught	taught
hide	hid	hidden	tell	told	told
hit	hit	hit	think	thought	thought
hold	held	held	throw	threw	thrown
hurt	hurt	hurt	understand	understood	understood
keep	kept	kept	wake	woke	woken
kneel	knelt	knelt	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
lead	led	led	write	wrote	written

