



TARGET WORTH
INSTITUTE FOR PRIVATE TRAINING
معهد تارقت ورث للتدريب الأهلي

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EL111

Unit 3

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Unit 3 (Movement)

Journeys

Describing movement

Reading:



Wildebeest

Between December and April, wildebeest **migrate** through the Serengeti Plains of Tanzania. In February, the female wildebeest give birth to more than 400,000 calves in a three-week period. In April, the rain stops, the plains become dry and the wildebeest population sets off in search of fresh grass. Over the next few months, they follow the rain. First, they head west, then north towards Kenya, then south back to the Serengeti where they began their journey. In total, it's a return journey of about 1,000 miles, and it is taken by 1.7 million wildebeest.

The journey is necessary but dangerous. In addition to the risks of **starvation** and drowning, the wildebeest must look out for predators on the way, in particular, crocodiles and lions. In order to **protect** the weaker members of the group from these predators, the stronger wildebeest run on the outside of the herd while the young animals stay on the inside.

a. How many animals migrate?

About **1.7 million** wildebeest.

b. How far do they travel?

They travel around **1,000 miles**.

c. When does the journey begin?

The journey begins in **April**, after the rain stops.

d. Where do they go?

They travel **west**, then **north towards Kenya**, and then **back south** to the Serengeti.

e. Why do the animals migrate?

They migrate to **find fresh grass** to eat.

f. What dangers do the animals face?

They face **starvation**, **drowning**, and **predators** like **lions** and **crocodiles**.

Monarch Butterflies

When wildebeest **cross** a river they can look disorganized, but experts have shown that the herd are actually using something called "swarm intelligence". This means that no one wildebeest is the leader, but instead they **explore** and **overcome** obstacles as a group.

Monarch butterflies **spend** their summer in Canada and the northern USA where there are plenty of nectar plants and not many predators. But they cannot survive the cold winters of the north, so in September and October they begin a **journey** south that takes them far from home. Their journey of over 2,500 miles to Mexico via the southern USA takes approximately two months.

They start the journey back in March, and reach their destination in July. The butterflies that arrive "home" in the northern USA are actually the great-great-grandchildren of the animals who began the journey. The butterflies **breed** on the way, and it is the next generation that travels the next part of the journey. At least five generations are involved in the whole cycle.

There are several dangers that **threaten** the monarch butterfly. As well as natural predators such as birds and wasps, climate change is causing populations to **decrease**. Over 50 million butterflies migrated south last year, but that number is significantly less than a few years ago.

a. How many animals migrate?

Over **50 million** butterflies (but fewer than before).

b. How far do they travel?

They travel more than **2,500 miles**.

c. When does the journey begin?

The journey begins in **September and October**.

d. Where do they go?

They go from **Canada and the northern USA** to **Mexico**, through the **southern USA**.

e. Why do the animals migrate?

They migrate to escape the **cold winters** and find **nectar plants**.

f. What dangers do the animals face?

They face threats from **predators** (like birds and wasps) and **climate change**, which causes their numbers to **decrease**.

4. Match the words and phrases from the box with the meanings (a–k):

cross – far from – head – on the way – reach – return journey – set off – spend – takes –
towards – via

Meaning (a–k)**Correct Word/Phrase**

a. start a journey

set off

b. arrive at

reach

c. travel from and back to the same point

return journey

d. in the direction of

towards

e. through a place

via

f. move in the direction of

head

g. pass time

spend

h. a long distance away

far from

i. during a journey

on the way

j. travel from one side to the other

cross

k. describes the time required to do something

takes**5. Choose the correct words from 4 to make questions about Chunying:**

a. Where do many Chinese people _____ New Year?

b. Why do many Chinese people live _____ their parents?

c. How long does it _____ to travel from Beijing to Chengdu by train?

d. What time did Liling _____ this morning?

e. What is Liling going to do _____ home?

f. How much does a _____ cost?

Answers:**a. Spend / b. far from / c. take / d. set off / e. on the way / f. return journey****Grammar: (Passive)**

Tense	Active Form	Passive Form
Present Simple	V1	am / is / are + past participle (V3)
Past Simple	V2	was / were + past participle (V3)
Future Simple	will + base verb	will be + past participle (V3)
Present Continuous	am / is / are + verb + ing	am / is / are being + past participle (V3)
Past Continuous	was / were + verb + ing	was / were being + past participle (V3)
Future Continuous	will be + verb + ing	(rare, not commonly used in passive)
Present Perfect	have / has + past participle (V3)	have / has been + past participle (V3)
Past Perfect	had + past participle (V3)	had been + past participle (V3)
Future Perfect	will have + past participle (V3)	will have been + past participle (V3)
Modal + Verb	can/may/must + base verb	can/may/must + be + past participle (V3)

Examples:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	He writes the letter.	The letter is written .
Past Simple	She bought a car.	A car was bought .
Future Simple	They will finish the work.	The work will be finished .
Present Continuous	He is cleaning the room.	The room is being cleaned .
Present Perfect	She has made a cake.	A cake has been made .
Past Perfect	They had built a house.	A house had been built .
Modal	We must do the task.	The task must be done .

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- More money **will be invested** (will / invest) in rural communities.
- Recently, more police **have been sent** (be / send) to the problem areas of cities.
- Clean water **should be provided** (should / provide) to the residents of the slums.
- All children in the city **can be given** (can / give) injections to protect them from diseases.
- Everyone **should be educated** (should / educate) about the effects of pollution.
- In the future, new schools **will be built** (be / build) in small towns and villages.

Sweden

Cities cause problems*, but **people can find solutions***. For example, in New York in the 20th century, there wasn't enough space for people to live and work so **builders built homes*** and offices higher and higher. And that's how **they invented skyscrapers***. Now **architects are developing something similar*** in Sweden. As the urban population grows and the rural population shrinks, providing enough food for everyone becomes a problem. But a company has

designed a system* that could help solve this problem in the future. The 'vertical farm' builds upwards instead of outwards and allows farmers to grow crops* on an industrial scale in a small space. If the project is successful, **they will build vertical farms*** in cities around the world.

Chile

In 2003, **the Chilean government awarded a difficult project***. The government asked the developer to build homes for 100 squatter families in the centre of a desert city called Iquique. Although **the government gave the developer** enough space* for the homes, there was only enough money for **the company to build 100 poor-quality houses***. Therefore, the company decided on a very innovative solution*. **It offered each family** “half” of a home*. **It asked each house*** with the necessary amenities such as a bathroom and a kitchen, and it encouraged the families* to build and improve the houses during the next few years. The project has been a success as residents improve their houses when they have the time and money. Although the houses have tripled in value, none of the families have sold their houses*.

The texts contain highlighted examples of the active form. Change each example phrase to the passive form.

1. **Active:** Cities cause problems

Passive: Problems are caused by cities.

2. **Active:** people can find solutions

Passive: Solutions can be found by people.

3. **Active:** builders built homes

Passive: Homes were built by builders.

4. **Active:** they invented skyscrapers

Passive: Skyscrapers were invented by them.

5. **Active:** architects are developing something similar

Passive: Something similar is being developed by architects.

6. **Active:** a company has designed a system

Passive: A system has been designed by a company.

7. **Active:** farmers to grow crops

Passive: Crops to be grown by farmers.

8. **Active:** they will build vertical farms

Passive: Vertical farms will be built by them.

Reading:

The problem with rules

Everywhere I go, I'm being told what to do. At work my boss gives me deadlines, at home I have letters from the Council telling me what to do with my rubbish, and there are even rules at the theatre!

1. But it's when I get in my car that I really notice it. There are signs everywhere telling me what I can and can't do. But the worst of all is the traffic light. It's green so I go, it's red so I stop. I don't even look to my left or right, I just drive!
2. And this is where the problem lies. Because we are always being told what to do, we don't actually have to think or make decisions for ourselves. And the sad thing is it's so unnecessary because humans are actually very good at organizing themselves*.
3. This can be seen when drivers meet at a roundabout, for example. Yes, there's a rule about giving way to people on your right, but often drivers can reach the roundabout at the same time. And what do we do? We look at each other, read each other's intentions, and together we decide who will go first. In other words, we cooperate!
4. Thankfully, town planners are starting to understand that humans can be trusted to organize themselves safely. Traffic lights are being replaced with roundabouts across the USA, for example. And some countries have experimented with removing all signs and instructions, even white lines in the middle of the road. The idea behind these 'naked streets' is that drivers pay more attention to what is around them because they aren't relying on white lines, speed signs and traffic lights to tell them what to do. The results have been impressive, with speeds reduced and accident rates falling. In addition to naked streets, there has been an increase in 'shared spaces' in town centers. These areas are shared between drivers, cyclists and pedestrians, with no lanes telling people where they should be. Instead, the different road users are more aware of each other and therefore more careful not to cause accidents.
5. So it seems something positive is happening in the area of traffic management. The question is, how can these ideas be applied to other areas of life?

Read the article and answer the questions.

a Which situations does the writer mention when he has to follow rules? The writer mentions having to follow rules:

- At work (boss gives deadlines)
- At home (letters from the Council about rubbish)
- At the theatre
- When driving (signs everywhere, traffic lights)

b According to the writer, what is wrong with traffic lights?

They make drivers stop thinking and making decisions for themselves.

c How are roundabouts different from traffic lights from the driver's point of view?

This requires them to "look at each other, read each other's intentions," and make a collaborative decision, unlike traffic lights, which dictate actions.

d What changes to road use are being made in the USA?

In the USA, traffic lights are being replaced with roundabouts.

e What is a 'naked street'?

A 'naked street' is a street where all signs and instructions, including white lines in the middle of the road, have been removed.

f What is unique about 'shared spaces'?

What is unique about 'shared spaces' is that they are areas in town centers where different road users (drivers, cyclists, pedestrians) share the space without any lanes or signs telling them where they should be.

Writing Skills

A descriptive essay

The main difference between a descriptive essay and a discussion essay is that you are asked to describe something in a descriptive essay. For example, you may be asked to describe a place, an event, an object, a person or a feeling.

In a discussion essay, you are asked to give your opinion on a particular question or topic, rather than describe something. For example, you may be asked to give your view on a situation or topic and explain why you hold that view.

Write a three-paragraph descriptive essay about the best holiday you have been on.**Introduction**

Have you ever been to Sri Lanka? I travelled there a few years ago with my family from my home in Oman. For me, it was the best holiday I have ever been on because of the amazing nature, interesting people and delicious food.

Main body

Firstly, it is a country with a wonderful variety of different wildlife. During my visit, I saw energetic monkeys jumping from trees, colourful parrots and an angry-looking lizard sat on a rock. In addition, the food is extremely tasty. They have a lot of fresh seafood which they use in spicy curries made with sweet coconut milk, chilli and lime leaves. It really is delicious.

Conclusion

In conclusion, my holiday in Sri Lanka was unforgettable. The combination of stunning wildlife, delicious food, and friendly people made it an incredible experience. I will always remember the exciting adventures and the warm hospitality, and I hope to visit again one day.

Write a three-paragraph descriptive essay about the best place to visit in your country.**Model Answer:**

Have you ever been to Kuwait City? It is one of the most exciting places in my country and, in my opinion, the best place to visit. For me, it is special because of its modern skyline, beautiful coastline, and fascinating cultural sites. Whether you enjoy relaxing by the sea or exploring the city's history, Kuwait City has something for everyone.

Firstly, the city's skyline is truly impressive. Tall buildings with unique designs shine brightly at night, especially the Kuwait Towers, which are an iconic symbol of the city. Walking along the Corniche, you can see boats sailing in the turquoise water and enjoy the fresh sea breeze. The combination of modern architecture and natural beauty makes the city very appealing to visitors.

In addition, Kuwait City is rich in culture and history. You can visit museums, traditional markets, and mosques that tell stories about the country's past. The food in the city is also amazing, with many restaurants offering delicious local dishes like machboos and grilled seafood. Visiting Kuwait City is not only fun but also educational, as you can learn more about your country while enjoying its beauty.

List of Unit 3 Vocabulary

Word	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
amenities	وسائل الراحة	The hotel offers many amenities, including a pool and a gym.
architect	مهندس معماري	The architect designed a modern building in the city center.
benefit	فائدة / ميزة	One of the benefits of exercise is staying healthy.
breed	يربّي / سلالة	Farmers breed cows for milk and meat.
builder	بناء	The builder completed the house in six months.
butterfly	فراشة	I saw a colourful butterfly in the garden.
Chile	تشيلي	Chile is a long, narrow country in South America.
city	مدينة	Tokyo is a huge city with millions of people.
community	مجتمع	Our community organized a clean-up day at the park.
cooperate	يتعاون	We must cooperate to finish the project on time.
cooperative	تعاوني	The students worked in a cooperative group for their project.
countryside	الريف	I love spending weekends in the peaceful countryside.
cross	يعبر	Be careful when you cross the street.
cyclist	راكب دراجة	The cyclist wore a helmet for safety.

damage	يُتلف / يضر	The storm caused serious damage to the houses.
decrease	يقلل / ينخفض	Smoking can decrease your life expectancy.
destination	وجهة	Paris was our final destination on the trip.
developer	مطور	The developer built a new shopping mall in the city.
drawback	عيب / سلبية	One drawback of living in the city is traffic.
drive	يقود	I drive to work every morning.
driver	سائق	The driver took us safely to the airport.
expert	خبير	She is an expert in computer programming.
factor	عامل	Hard work is an important factor in success.
far from	بعيد عن	My school is far from my house.
generation	جيل	The younger generation is very tech-savvy.
growth	نمو	The city has experienced rapid economic growth.
happen	يحدث	Accidents can happen if you are not careful.
head	رئيس / يتراأس	He is the head of the marketing department.
herd	قطيع	The farmer took the herd of cows to the field.
instruction	تعليمات	Follow the instructions to assemble the furniture.
intention	نية	I have no intention of leaving my job.
interruption	مقاطعة	The teacher apologized for the interruption during the lesson.
intrusive	متطفل	Some people find advertisements intrusive.
invest	يستثمر	She decided to invest in the stock market.
job	وظيفة	I found a new job as a teacher.
journey	رحلة	Our journey to the mountains took three hours.
manual	يدوي / كتيب	Read the manual before using the new device.
migrate	يهاجر	Birds migrate south for the winter.
migration	هجرة	Migration of animals happens seasonally.

movement	حركة	The movement of the dancers was very graceful.
New Year	رأس السنة	We celebrate New Year with fireworks.
on the way	في الطريق	I met an old friend on the way to school.
pedestrian	مشاة	Pedestrians must use the zebra crossing to stay safe.
pollution	تلوث	Air pollution can harm your health.
population	سكان / تعداد سكاني	The city has a population of over 10 million people.
predator	مفترس	Lions are top predators in the savannah.
process	عملية	Recycling is a long process that requires careful sorting.
property	ممتلكات	They bought a new property near the beach.
reach	يصل إلى	We reached the top of the mountain after a long climb.
resident	ساكن	The residents of the village were very friendly.
return journey	رحلة العودة	Our return journey home took four hours.
rise	يرتفع	The sun rises in the east every morning.
roundabout	دوار	Drivers must slow down when approaching a roundabout.
rule	قاعدة	The school has a rule about wearing uniforms.
rural	ريفي	She grew up in a rural area surrounded by fields.
Serengeti	سيرينغيتي	The Serengeti is famous for its wildlife.
set off	ينطلق	We set off early to avoid the traffic.
share	يشارك	We should share our knowledge with others.
signal	إشارة	The traffic signal turned red.
skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب	New York is famous for its tall skyscrapers.
slum	عشوائيات	Many people live in slums in large cities.
space	فضاء / مساحة	Astronauts travel into outer space.
species	نوع / فصيلة	Many species of birds migrate every year.

spend	ينفق / يقضي	I spend my weekends reading books.
starvation	مجاعة	Starvation is a serious problem in some countries.
street	شارع	The street was full of people and cars.
swarm intelligence	ذكاء جماعي	Swarm intelligence helps drones work together efficiently.
Sweden	السويد	Sweden is known for its beautiful landscapes.
take	يأخذ	Take an umbrella; it might rain later.
threaten	يهدد	Pollution can threaten marine life.
towards	نحو	The boat sailed towards the island.
traffic	حركة المرور	Traffic is heavy during rush hour.
traffic lights	إشارات المرور	Stop at the traffic lights.
turn	يدور / منعطف	Turn left at the next intersection.
turn taking	تبادل الأدوار	Turn-taking is important in a conversation.
urban	حضري	Urban areas are often crowded and noisy.
urbanisation	التحضر	Urbanisation has changed the landscape of many cities.
vertical farm	مزرعة عمودية	Vertical farms can grow vegetables in city buildings.
via	عبر	We traveled to Paris via London.
wildebeest	وحيد القرن / غنمة الوحش	Wildebeests migrate in large herds across the savannah.
workforce	القوى العاملة	The workforce in the company has doubled in five years.

Good Luck

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