



**TARGET WORTH**  
INSTITUTE FOR PRIVATE TRAINING  
**معهد تارقت ورث للتدريب الأهلي**

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**EL111**

**Unit 2**

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## *Unit 2 (Stories)*

### **Reading**

#### **Read the following text and answer the question:**

On 24 November, 1971, a man bought a plane ticket from Portland to Seattle in the USA. He was wearing a dark suit, a black tie and a black coat, and he was carrying a black briefcase. He gave his name as Dan Cooper. Cooper boarded the plane, ordered a drink and smoked a cigarette. The plane took off at 14.50.

A flight attendant called Florence Schaffner was walking down the aisle when Cooper passed her a note. The note read 'I have a bomb in my briefcase. I will use it if necessary. I am hijacking the plane'. He opened his briefcase and showed her something that looked like a bomb. He then told her that he wanted \$200,000 in cash, four parachutes and a fuel truck waiting in Seattle. She took the instructions to the pilot. When she returned, Cooper was wearing sunglasses. Schaffner described Cooper as 'calm, polite and well spoken'. He even ordered a second drink and told Schaffner to keep the change.

At 17.39, nearly an hour later than scheduled, the plane landed at Seattle Airport. The manager of the airport, wearing normal clothes instead of a uniform, approached the plane and gave Cooper the parachutes and a bag full of cash. In exchange, Cooper released all the passengers but kept the crew on the plane. While workers were refueling the plane, Cooper explained his new flight plans to the crew, He told them to fly south-east towards Mexico City at the slowest speed possible. They agreed to stop at Reno Airport to refuel.

The plane took off at 19.40 and Cooper told all the crew to go into the cockpit. As the flight attendant left Cooper, she noticed he was tying something around his waist. Outside it was dark and stormy.

- a. Was Dan Cooper the man's real name?**
- b. Was the bomb real?**
- c. Was Cooper clever?**
- d. Was he kind?**
- e. Why did Cooper wear dark clothes?**
- f. Why did the airport manager wear normal clothes?**
- g. Why did Cooper tell the pilot to fly to Mexico?**
- h. Why did he want the plane to fly slowly?**

**Answers:**

- a. No, he gave his name as Dan Cooper, so it may not have been his real name.
- b. The text says he showed something that looked like a bomb, so it is not confirmed if it was real.
- c. Yes, he was clever. He managed the hijacking calmly, got the money and parachutes, and planned his escape carefully.
- d. Yes, he was polite and calm. He even told the flight attendant to keep the change when he ordered a drink.
- e. He likely wore dark clothes to be less noticeable and to avoid drawing attention.
- f. The airport manager wore normal clothes instead of a uniform to avoid alarming Cooper or attracting attention.
- g. He planned to escape to Mexico as part of his hijacking plan.
- h. He wanted the plane to fly slowly to make it easier for him to parachute out safely.

**Grammar: Narrative Past**

We use the **past simple** to talk about actions that are finished in the past.

**Example:** I saw an accident this morning.

We use the **past continuous** to give background information.

**Example:** I was walking to work.

We can combine these two parts of a story in two ways:

**Examples:**

- I was walking to work **when** I saw an accident.
- I saw an accident **while** I was walking to work.

**Complete the sentences about the past, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- a. I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the sand when I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the money.
- b. I \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) drinks when he \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me the note.
- c. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (jump).
- d. When the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (land) we \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) with our guns.
- e. When he \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) I \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) the plane at only 120 mph.
- f. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) a uniform when I \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) the money.
- g. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) sunglasses when I \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) him the ticket.
- h. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) next to Cooper, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) he had a bomb.

**Answers:**

- a. I **was playing** in the sand when I **found** the money.
- b. I **was serving** drinks when he **gave** me the note.
- c. It **was raining** when I **jumped**.
- d. When the plane **landed** we **were waiting** with our guns.
- e. When he **jumped** the plane **was flying** at only 120 mph.
- f. I **was not wearing** a uniform when I **delivered** the money.
- g. He **was not wearing** sunglasses when I **sold** him the ticket.
- h. I **was sitting** next to Cooper, but I **did not know** he had a bomb.

**Structuring a Narrative**

When writing a story, it's important to organize it clearly so the reader can follow the events.

Most stories follow a **six-stage structure**:

1. **Set the scene** – Describe the time, place, and situation so the reader knows where and when the story happens.
2. **Introduce the characters** – Show who is involved in the story. Give details about their personality or role.
3. **Rising action** – Build suspense or tension by showing problems, conflicts, or challenges the characters face.
4. **Climax** – This is the most exciting or important moment in the story. The main problem or decision happens here.
5. **Falling action** – Show the events after the climax and how the characters react to it. The tension starts to decrease.
6. **Conclusion** – End the story by showing what happened in the end and the outcome for the characters.

**Structuring a Narrative (Example)**

Most stories follow a similar structure. This structure can be divided into six stages:

**1. Set the scene**

It was a Saturday afternoon, so the café was very busy.

**2. Introduce the characters**

I was having coffee with my brother, Alec.

**3. Rising action**

Alec seemed very nervous. I knew he wanted to tell me something.

**4. Climax**

Just as we were about to leave the café, he told me he was going to change courses, do Business instead of Medicine. And I said, "Great! I think you're doing the right thing."

**5. Falling action**

He was so relieved, and we laughed a lot about how nervous he was about telling me.

**6. Conclusion**

Alec changed course at the end of term. He says it was the best decision of his life.

It was a **Saturday afternoon**, so **the café** was very busy. I was having coffee with **my brother, Alec**. Alec seemed very **nervous**. I knew he wanted to **tell me something**. Just as we were about to leave the café, he told me **he was going to change courses**; do Business instead of Medicine. And I said, "Great! I think you're doing the right thing." He was so **relieved**, and we **laughed** a lot about how nervous he was about telling me. **Alec changed course** at the end of term. He says it was the best decision of his life.

**Read the text and answer the questions.**

a Where and when does the story take place?

b Who are the people involved?

c What happens before the main event?

d What is the main event?

e What happens after the main event?

f How does the story end? Were all the people unhurt?

It was 2015 and I was at the NASCAR Sprint Cup race at Pocono Raceway. The racing driver, Brad Keselowski, was coming in for a pit stop and the crew members were getting ready to change his tyres. The car came in at high speed and the brakes locked. This sent the car crashing into two crew members and they both just flew into the air. One landed on the bonnet of the car and the other guy fell onto the ground. I thought they were injured, but they both got back on their feet and finished the job. Keselowski drove away and we could hear him apologizing over the radio. Despite the spectacular crash, Keselowski had a good race and finished second. But the most important thing is that nobody was hurt. They were very lucky.

**Answers:**

The story takes place in 2015 at the NASCAR Sprint Cup race at Pocono Raceway.

b. The people involved are the racing driver Brad Keselowski and the pit crew members.

c. Before the main event, Brad Keselowski's car comes in for a pit stop and the crew members are getting ready to change his tyres.

d. The main event is that the car crashes into two crew members when the brakes lock, sending them flying.

e. After the main event, the crew members get back on their feet and finish changing the tyres, and Keselowski drives away while apologizing over the radio.

f. The story ends with Keselowski finishing second in the race, and fortunately, all the people involved were unhurt.

## Writing Skills

### **Developing the main body of your essay**

In an essay, the one or two paragraphs between the introduction and a conclusion are called the main body.

This is where you provide evidence and give examples to support your thesis statement. Start a new paragraph when you change topic or introduce another argument.

**Look at the essay question and the example main body paragraph below. Match the sentences with the definitions (1-4).**

Some people think that reading stories when you are young is a waste of time and this time could be spent on more important activities. What is your opinion?

**(A)** First of all, reading is a great way to learn new words and improve your vocabulary. **(B)** If a child reads a story that interests them, then they are more likely to want to continue and this will help with their language development. **(C)** For example, lots of children around the world

improved their vocabulary by reading the Harry Potter books because they found the stories enjoyable to read. **(D)** This is one of the main reasons why reading stories is not a waste of time.

- 1 points out the main opinion in the paragraph
- 2 gives a relevant example to support the opinion
- 3 gives more detail about the opinion
- 4 takes the paragraph topic back to the essay question

**Answers:**

- A → 3 (gives more detail about the opinion)
- B → 3 (gives more detail about the opinion)
- C → 2 (gives a relevant example to support the opinion)
- D → 1 (points out the main opinion in the paragraph)

**Linking words**

Linking words are words or phrases which connect the different parts of an essay or paragraph together. They help make your writing clearer and easier to understand.

**Complete the model essay using the sentences (1-4) below.**

Eating healthy food is the best way to get fit. What is your opinion?

\_\_\_\_\_ A Some people feel that having a healthy diet is the best method for getting fit. Personally, I agree that it is important, but I also think that regular exercise is a good way to become healthier.

\_\_\_\_\_ B If you want to lose weight, then reducing the amount of fat or sugar you eat and eating healthy food products instead is a good way to achieve this. For instance, if someone stops eating fast food or sweet products like cakes and eats more fruit, vegetables and oily fish instead, they will lose weight and reduce their cholesterol. This is the main reason why healthy eating can help you get fit.

\_\_\_\_\_ C When someone regularly goes to the gym or does other activities such as running or playing football, they will become fitter and healthier. For example, people who play

sport regularly are more likely to have fewer heart problems or issues related to being overweight. This is why doing exercise is good for your health.

\_\_\_\_\_ D However, in my opinion it is also important to do regular exercise if you want to live a long and healthy life.

1. **On the other hand**, doing regular exercise is also a good way to become healthier and lose weight.
2. Health is an important issue for people all over the world.
3. **First of all**, it is true that eating healthy food is a good way to get fit.
4. **In conclusion**, eating healthy, low-fat food is a good way to get fit.

**Answers:**

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. 4

**Read the next paragraph in the main body of the essay. Put the sentences (a-d) in the correct order.**

- A. In addition, reading is an important life skill.
- B. However if a person didn't read much as a child this could negatively affect their ability to do this in their work. This is the second reason why reading stories is useful for children.
- C. For instance, if you work in business you will need to read and reply to thousands of emails a year.
- D. When children grow up and begin work, they will need to use reading skills in their job.

**Answers:**

**A → D → C → B**

**Write the introduction and one main body paragraph for the question below.**

**In the future, nobody will buy printed books because they will be able to read anything they want to online without paying. What is your opinion?**

**Short model introduction and one main body paragraph:**

**Introduction:**

Some people think that in the future, printed books will no longer be needed because people can read anything online for free. In my opinion, printed books will still be valuable because many people enjoy the experience of reading them and learning from them.

**Main Body Paragraph:**

First of all, printed books provide a unique reading experience that digital versions cannot fully replace. Holding a book, turning its pages, and seeing the text in print can make reading more enjoyable and easier to focus on. For example, students often find it easier to remember information when they read from a physical book rather than a screen. This is one reason why printed books will continue to be popular.

**List of Unit 2 Vocabulary**

Word	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
action	إجراء / فعل	The police took action immediately after the accident.
airport	مطار	We arrived at the airport two hours before our flight.
attendant	مضيف / موظف	The flight attendant helped the passengers with their luggage.
bank	بنك	I went to the bank to withdraw some money.
bomb	قنبلة	The police found a suspicious bomb in the building.
brakes	فرامل	He pressed the brakes to stop the car suddenly.
briefcase	حقيبة يد	The businessman carried an important document in his briefcase.
cashier	أمين الصندوق	The cashier gave me my change after I paid.

character	شخصية	Harry Potter is my favorite character in the book.
climax	ذروة / أهم لحظة	The climax of the story was very exciting.
cockpit	قمرة القيادة	The pilot stayed in the cockpit during the flight.
conclusion	خاتمة	In conclusion, exercise is important for good health.
crew	طاقم	The crew helped passengers during the emergency.
defend	يدافع	Soldiers defend their country.
description	وصف	The description of the suspect was very accurate.
detective	محقق	The detective solved the mysterious case.
event	حدث	The concert was the main event of the festival.
expert	خبير	He is an expert in computer science.
flight	رحلة جوية	Our flight to London was delayed.
gather	يجمع / يلتقي	People gathered in the square for the celebration.
head	رأس / يقود	The teacher is the head of the school.
hijack	يختطف / اختطاف	The criminals planned to hijack the airplane.
hijacking	اختطاف	The hijacking of the plane lasted several hours.
identify	يحدد / يعرف	The police could not identify the suspect.
identity	هوية	He showed his ID to prove his identity.
interview	مقابلة	I had an interview for a new job yesterday.
investigation	تحقيق	The investigation revealed new evidence.
main	رئيسي	The main reason for his success is hard work.
narrative	سرد / قصة	The book has a very interesting narrative.
outcome	نتيجة	The outcome of the match was surprising.
parachute	مظلة	He jumped from the plane using a parachute.
passenger	راكب	The passenger asked for a window seat.
pilot	طيار	The pilot landed the plane safely.
pit stop	توقف صيانة للسيارة	The car made a quick pit stop during the race.

plane	طائرة	The plane took off on time.
race	سباق	She won the 100-meter race.
refuel	يزود بالوقود	The plane stopped to refuel before continuing.
retell	يروى مرة أخرى	Can you retell the story in your own words?
robber	لص	The robber was caught by the police.
robbery	عملية سرقة	The bank robbery happened early in the morning.
scene	مشهد	The crime scene was full of police officers.
sequence	تسلسل	The sequence of events was very clear.
stage	مرحلة	He is at the final stage of the competition.
statement	بيان / تصريح	She made a statement to the press.
structure	هيكل / بنية	The structure of the essay is very organized.
suggestion	اقتراح	I have a suggestion for improving your plan.
surfer	راكب أمواج	The surfer caught a big wave yesterday.
survive	ينجو	Only a few people survived the shipwreck.
suspect	مشتببه به	The police arrested the suspect last night.
tell	يخبر	Can you tell me the story again?
thief	لص	The thief stole my wallet.
witness	شاهد	The witness described the man who ran away.

للحصول على الملخصات الحصرية مع الشرح  
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