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ارجو قراءة القطعه وترجمة الكلمات الجديدة بقلم رصاص

3 Newspaper articles

READING SKILLS Predicting content • Meaning from context

WRITING SKILLS Sentences • Paragraphs • Varying the structure • Writing an article

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Antonyms from prefixes

READING An unexpected journey

- 1 Look at the headline and pictures in the newspaper article. What do you think the story is about? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

A free flight to Dubai

A twenty-three-year-old Dutch student has enjoyed a short but unexpected holiday in Dubai. Mr Frank Vreede, a business student, had taken a part-time job at Schiphol Airport to help pay for his studies. He worked as a **baggage handler** and was responsible for loading the suitcases into the **hold** of passenger planes.

Last Friday night, after an exhausting day in the university library preparing for his final exams, Frank was loading a plane at the airport. He was waiting for the next baggage truck to arrive and he felt tired. He decided to have a quick rest, so he sat down in the hold of the plane and shut his eyes – just for a moment.

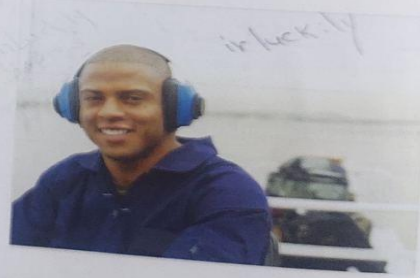
However, while he was sleeping, the plane **took off**. An hour later, Frank woke up and was **horrified** to discover that the plane was in the air. There was a terrible noise from the engines, and he tried not to panic. It was dark, uncomfortable and very, very cold. Frank knew the flight would be long because it was an airline from the Middle East. He also knew he could not survive the freezing temperatures. It was an impossible situation.

He decided to make as much noise as possible. He **banged** on the ceiling of the baggage hold and shouted at the top of his voice. Luckily, a passenger heard the noise and called a flight attendant, who immediately informed the pilot. Once the captain understood what was happening, he ordered hot air to be pumped into the hold.

When the plane arrived at Dubai International Airport, an ambulance was waiting to take a very cold and frightened Mr Vreede to hospital. Doctors examined him, but he was **unhurt** and was allowed to leave after a few hours. News spread quickly about this 'stowaway'. The Managing Director of one of Dubai's top hotels offered him a free room for the weekend. 'He must have wanted to come to Dubai very much if he was prepared to travel in the hold!' joked the MD.

'Everyone's been so kind,' said Mr Vreede. 'I'm really enjoying my stay in Dubai and I'm getting a lot of rest, so I won't fall asleep on the job again!'

When Frank returned to Schiphol Airport on Monday, his friends and **relatives** were overjoyed to see him. 'When he didn't come home after his evening **shift** on Friday, I called the airport – but nobody had seen him for hours,' his mother said to reporters. Frank explained that he was very lucky because it is possible to die of cold in the hold of an aircraft. He **apologized** to his boss for sleeping at work instead of working, and promised it would not happen again. 'During the flight I was **petrified**. I thought I was going to die!' said Mr Vreede. 'I wouldn't want to do it again. Next time, I'll catch a regular flight!'



- 2 **Read STUDY SKILL** Make questions about the article. Use the question words in the box.

Why ...? Where ...? Who ...? When ...? What ...? How ...?

Why was it a free flight?

STUDY SKILL Predicting content

Predicting the content of a text prepares you for what you are about to read. Being well-prepared helps comprehension.

Before you read a text:

- look at the title
- look at any pictures

Use these to get an idea of what the text is about. Ask some questions (*Who? Where? Why?* etc.) to help you predict the content and to focus on the information you need.

- 3 Skim the text to get a general idea of the story. Were your ideas right? Does the text answer your questions?

- 4 Read the article more slowly and answer the questions.

- 1 **Who** is the article about?
- 2 **What** other people are mentioned in the article?
- 3 **Where** did the events happen?
- 4 **When** did the events happen?
- 5 **What** was the problem?
- 6 **How** was the problem solved?

Compare your answers with a partner.

- 5 **Read STUDY SKILL** Copy the table. Guess the meaning of the words in bold in the article *A Free Flight to Dubai*. Use the part of speech and the context to help.

STUDY SKILL Meaning from context

Texts often contain words we don't know. Looking up every word takes time and slows down your reading.

To help you guess the meaning from the context:

- look at the words and sentences around the unknown word.
- identify the part of speech.
- use your knowledge of the world (what you already know about the situation).
- think about whether the word has a generally negative or positive meaning.
- replace the unknown word with another word with a similar meaning and check that it makes sense in the sentence.

word	part of speech	context
baggage handler	noun	job or duty / airport responsible for loading suitcases/ passenger planes

- 6 Compare your guesses with a partner. Check meanings in a dictionary.
- 7 Underline other new words in the article. Make guesses about them. Check your guesses in a dictionary.

طلابي الاعزاء: هذا التمرين يخص الاضافات التي تحول الصفه الى حالة النفي

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Word-building (1)

1 Put the adjectives from this unit with the correct prefix in the table. Use a dictionary to help you. **Read STUDY SKILL**

expected regular comfortable possible hurt important

un-	unexpected	
in-		
il-		
im-		
ir-		

STUDY SKILL Antonyms from prefixes

The antonyms of some words can be made by adding a prefix such as *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, for example, *successful/unsuccessful*.

In other cases, the antonym is a completely different word, for example, *good/bad*.

When you look up a new word in the dictionary, make a note of its antonym.

2 Use a dictionary to identify the correct prefixes for the adjectives in the box. Add them to the table in exercise 1.

appropriate direct experienced patient relevant mature
legal responsible logical legible mobile personal

3 Look back at the table in exercise 1. Can you see any general rules about when to use *il-*, *im-*, and *ir-*? Complete the rules.

RULES *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*

<i>il-</i>	is used with words beginning with	ا
<i>im-</i>	is often used with words beginning with	ا and م
<i>ir-</i>	is used with words beginning with	ر

4 Match words 1-7 with antonyms a-g.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> different | a low |
| 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> easy | b maximum |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> high | c small |
| 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> large | d public |
| 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> late | e early |
| 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> minimum | f difficult / hard |
| 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | g the same |

un-

in-

il-

im-

ir-

التي تبدأ بـ ا
التي تبدأ بـ م
التي تبدأ بـ ر