The plan of the seance

- Sequence 1: Reading
- Sequence 2: Structure Practice
- Sequence 3: Consolidation
- Sequence 4: Writing
In 1620, Puritans came to the eastern coast of what is now Rhode Island. These people called the Pilgrim Fathers, were English settlers who came to Massachusetts because they wanted religious freedom. They sailed across

When they arrived at Plymouth, it was winter and very cold. They suffered a lot that first year and many of them died because of hardships and illnesses.

Fortunately, they got some help from friendly Wampanoag native Americans. The following year, the harvest was good. So, the grateful Puritans had a big dinner with the Wampanoag tribe to thank them for their help. They also wanted to thank God for helping them to survive.

This is why the Americans celebrate Thanksgiving every year. It is a happy holiday on the fourth Thursday of each November. They join with their families and have big dinners: turkey, a traditional Thanksgiving Day food and delicious fruit pies. It is also a day to remember all the good things in life and to be thankful.
Activity 1:
Name the characters in this text.


Activity 2:
Choose the best answer a, b or c.

1- The Pilgrims
   a- settled in England.
   b- sailed to England.
   c- came to America to live.

2- Many of them died because
   a- it was their first year in America.
   b- the living conditions were hard.
   c- their ship sank in the Atlantic.

3- They had a big dinner the following year
   a- because the harvest was good.
   b- to ask God to give them a good harvest.
   c- to help the Wampanoag Indians survive.

4- Thanksgiving is celebrated
   a- once a year.
   b- twice a year.
   c- four times a year.

Activity 3:
Ask questions for these answers:

1. .........................................................?
   In 1620.

2. .........................................................?
   Because of hardships and illnesses.
3. ...........................................?
   By joining with their families.

**Activity 4:**
Find in the text words that are apposite in meaning to:

1- western ≠ ................ 2- next ≠ ................
3- ungrateful ≠ ............ 4- forget ≠ ............
**Sequence 2  Structure practice**

**A- Prepositions of time:**
- Puritans arrived in America **in** 1920.
- **On** 4th Thursday of each November, the Americans celebrate Thanksgiving.

**Reminder**

*We use*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN + year</th>
<th>in 2002 / in 1948</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN + month</td>
<td>He was born <strong>in</strong> September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON + month + date</td>
<td>He born <strong>on</strong> September 14th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At + time</td>
<td>School begins <strong>at</strong> 8 o’clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity 1:**

*Use: in, on or at in these sentences:*

1. The shops in the city close ................ 9.00 pm.
2. USA celebrates The Independence Day ............ July 4th of each year.
3. The next Olympic Games will be held ............ 2012 in London.
4. The final exams at university are generally taken ............ June.
5. The plane landed on the airfield ................. 10.42 pm.

**Activity 2:**

*Reorder these words to write a coherent sentence.*

- the / first / elected / of / USA / 1789 / in / George Washington / was / president / . /

..................................................................................................................

..................................................................................................................

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Activity 3:

Form nouns, verbs and adjectives from the following words, using appropriate prefixes. Classify them in the table below according to their function (noun, verb or adjective).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nouns</th>
<th>verbs</th>
<th>adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Activity 4:

Over or under?

1. He had been working hard all week and is ............ tired.
2. Three quarters of the world’s population are ............ fed
3. Brazil is a very large country and considerably ............ crowded.
4. As he is ............ paid, he had to work in the evening at another job.
5. The industrialized countries should help the ............ developed ones.

B- World building:

Prefixes and suffixes

- Read this table. Pay attention to the way we form some words ( verbs, nouns, adjectives … ).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prefix</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- de</td>
<td>the opposite of removing sth</td>
<td>defrost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- dis</td>
<td>not, the opposite of</td>
<td>disappear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- extra</td>
<td>- outside, beyond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- more than usual</td>
<td>extraordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- en</td>
<td>put into the thing or condition</td>
<td>endanger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mentioned.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hyper</td>
<td>more than normal, too much</td>
<td>hyperactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- mis</td>
<td>badly or wrongly</td>
<td>misbehave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- over</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>over-cautious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- pre</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>prehistoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- post</td>
<td>again</td>
<td>post-war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- re</td>
<td>place situated under;</td>
<td>rewrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not sufficiently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- under</td>
<td>below, less than</td>
<td>underestimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- sub</td>
<td>the opposite of</td>
<td>subcontinent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- in / il / ir / im / un</td>
<td>incorrect, illegal, unjust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 1:

Choose the best answer (a, b or c)

(a, b, c) عناصر العربية

1. The island is encircled by a coral reef.
   a- covered       b- surrounded       c- submerged

2. They deliberately misinformed him about his right.
   a- gave him the right information
   b- advised him
   c- gave him wrong information

3. I am sorry to disagree with you
   a- have a different opinion
   b- disturb
   c- discuss

4. Her hair became prematurely white
   a- completely
   b- before the normal age
   c- extremely

5. The family was reunited after the war.
   a- kept alone      b- separated        c- made one again

6. His handwriting is illegible. It is
   a- easy to read it
   b- not easy to read it
   c- not difficult to read it
### Study these suffixes and their meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suffix</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>Condition or state of being result of</td>
<td>excitement agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ion</td>
<td>act, state of being</td>
<td>condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>harmless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ous</td>
<td>full of, having</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er/ or</td>
<td>someone who does something</td>
<td>a teacher a doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-able/ ible</td>
<td>able to, capable of</td>
<td>changeable responsible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>state, quality, condition of</td>
<td>kindness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>state, condition</td>
<td>childhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ish</td>
<td>somewhat</td>
<td>childish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Activity 1:

**Read each sentence. Choose the best meaning of the underlined word.**

1. With the coach’s **encouragement**, the team worked hard and won.
   a- full of courage   b- action of encouraging   c- somewhat encouraging

2. Bill did an **honorable** thing when he returned the wallet.
   a- without honor   b- worthy of honor   c- full of honor

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3. Susan gets a yellowish tint in her hair when she’s out in the sun
   a- state of being yellow
   b- like yellow
   c- somewhat yellow

4. John made a thoughtless remark that hurt Dick’s feelings.
   a. action of thinking
   b. full of thought
   c. without thought

**Activity 2:** Read each sentence. Find the word that best completes the sentence.

1. After Jane was sick for so long, her face looked …
   a- colourful  b- colourless  c- colouring

2. The new girl in glass was so …………. that she quickly made friends with everyone.
   a- likenes  b- likely  c- likable

3. Betty’s …………. behaviour made her seem younger than she really was.
   a- childhless  b- childhood  c- childish

4. There was a …………. among archaeologists as to the age of the sculutre.
   a- disagree  b- disagreement  c- disagreeing

5. Tom’s white shirt got so dirty that it still looked …………. after several washings.
   a- grayish  b- graying  c- grayness
Activity 3:
Form nouns, verbs, adjectives from the following words by adding suffixes. Classify them according to their function in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nouns</th>
<th>verbs</th>
<th>adjectives</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

Activity 4:
Use the right word (noun, verb or adjective) formed from the given one in brackets.

1- There was a big ............... against war in Iraq yesterday. (demonstrate)

2- ............... is a feeling that has no price. (friend).

3- Mark and Jill had a ............... diner last night. (romance)
4- Every morning she does exercises to improve her ............ (fit)

5- The best period of life is .................(child)
**Sequence 3 Consolidation**

Look at these examples:

- The Pilgrim Fathers came to America because they wanted religious freedom.
- Many of them died because of hardships and illnesses.

**Reminder**

**Because** and **because of** are link-words; they are used to express cause.

- **Because** + subject + verb + ………………..
- **Because of** + noun ………………
  adjective + noun ……………

There are other link-words that are used for cause or reason: **as** and **since**.

eg: **As** he wasn’t ready in time, we went without him.
    We went without him **as** he wasn’t ready on time.

eg: **Since** we have no money, we cannot buy it.
    We cannot buy it **since** we have no money.
Activity 1:
  a) **Read this paragraph and choose the best answer.**

The house was quiet when the baby went to sleep. Then a door slammed. The baby woke up and began to cry loudly.

What caused the baby to wake up?

- a- the sound of crying
- b- the quiet house
- c- the sound of a door slamming
- d- the baby’s hunger
b) Write a complete sentence using:

because or because of.

The baby woke up ....................................................
..............................................................................

Activity 2: Use because or because of.

1. Doria feels relaxed ........... she practises yoga.

2. He is carrying an umbrella over his head ........ the sun.

3. The fire broke out in the paper factory .......... a worker had thrown away a cigarette.

4. She is bored ............ there is nothing to do.

5. We couldn’t afford to go to the Bahamas .......... of the high prices.

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Look at these examples:

- The harvest was good, so the grateful Puritans had a big dinner with the Wampanoag tribe.
- They wanted to thank God for helping them to survive. This is why the Americans celebrate Thanksgiving.

**Reminder**

So and this is why are link-words that are used to express consequence or result. To express consequence or result, we can also use: consequently, therefore or as a result.

eg: Air in cities is polluted; consequently a lot of people suffer from respiratory troubles.

Activity 3:

Complete with the right connector, expressing consequence.

1- The authorities have built a new motorway in this area, ............... they have reduced traffic jams.

2- The students did not do well in their exams; ............. they will have to take others next week.

3- I couldn’t catch the 8 o’clock bus, .......... I missed
the first lesson.

4- He has found an interesting job, .............. he is going to leave the form.

Activity 4:
Use the right connector 

\[ f \text{a} \text{r} \text{a} \text{c} \text{c} \text{e} \text{r} : f \text{ u} \text{d} \text{z} \]

1. Chinese people eat tangerines ............... round foods end and begin again, like years.

2. On New year’s Day in Japan, people wish strength in the new year, ............. they eat mochi-rice cakes.

3. In Spain and some Latin American countries, people eat twelve grapes at midnight on New Year’s Eve ............. they believe they will have good luck in each month of the new year.

4. Greeks eat vasilopitta, bread with a coin inside. The coin symbolizes luck and money in the New Year ............. everyone tries to find the coin.

5. Some Americans from southern states eat black-eyed peas and rice with collard greens ............. the peas are like coins and the greens are like dollars.
Activity 5: Fill in the gaps with the appropriate connector.

I have always wanted to go fishing. Last summer, I went on a trip to Taiwan. On the last day of my vacation, I went fishing on a beautiful lake. After three hours, I got bored ………… I didn’t catch any fish. …………, I decided to go swimming. When I stood up, my wallet fell out of my pocket and into the water. ………… all my money, my passport and my plane ticket was inside, I jumped into the lake to look for it, but I didn’t find anything. The next day, I wasn’t able to leave my bed ………… a bad cold. I had no money to go and see a doctor and no plane ticket or passport to go home. …………. I called my boss and asked him for some money. I have never had such a terrible experience.

Improve your vocabulary

Read these words and learn them

custom: [ˈkʌstəm] Usual and generally accepted behaviour among members of a social group.

feast: [feɪst] religious anniversary or festival (eg: Christmas)

gift: [ɡɪft] present; something given

harvest: [ˈhaːvɪst] season for cutting and gathering grain and other food crops.
**Sequence 4  Writing**

**Activity 1:**
The Wampanoag Indians helped the English settlers when they arrived at Plymouth. What did they do for them?

**Activity 2:**
Reorder these sentences into a coherent Paragraph.

- They look for the missing people,
- Every time there is a catastrophe, the Algerians who are very helpful people
- drive the injured to hospital
- and collect food and medicines for the survivors.
- do their best to support the victims.

**Activity 3:**
Complete this dialogue.

Ahmed, an Algerian student at university in the USA is talking with Richard, his friend, about holidays in the USA.

Richard: Do you know that next week we will celebrate Halloween?
Ahmed: ………………………………….
Richard: On October 31, do you have this holiday in Algeria?
Ahmed: ………………………………….
Richard: Well, it’s a day when children wear costumes and masks. They knock on people’s doors and ask for sweets by saying “Trick or treat!”
Ahmed: ………………………………….
Richard: This holiday is not just for kids. A lot of people have costume parties.
Ahmed: ………………………………….
Richard: Hey … My friend Kevin is having a party that day. Would you like to go?
Ahmed: ………………………………….

Activity 4:
What is your favourite holiday or religious celebration?
Write a paragraph to explain why. How do you celebrate it? What foods are typical on it?

Reading
Check (√) the statements about cultural behaviour that are true in your country.

Socializing
1. People often kiss friends on the cheek when they meet.
2. It’s common to introduce yourself to new neighbours and give them a gift.
3. It’s OK to bring a friend or a family member when you’re invited to party at someone’s home.
4. It’s OK to go to a friend’s house without calling first.
5. When friends have dinner out together, each person pays his or her share.
6. When somebody is invited to a restaurant, he pays for his dinner.
Out in public

7. It’s OK to yawn without putting a hand before one’s mouth.
8. It’s all right to chew gum while talking to someone.
9. It’s common to bargain when you buy things in stores.
10. It’s common for young people to cede their seats on buses to old people.

At work and school

11. In an office, people prefer to be called by their first name.
12. In high schools, it is common to call a teacher by his first name.
13. Students stand up when the teacher enters the classroom.

Dating and Marriage

14. Teenagers often go out on dates.
15. Young men can invite their girl-friends in their parents’ home.
16. Parents often decide who their children will marry.
17. Young people usually live with their parents after they get married.

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