

The Tower of London and The Tower Bridge Must / Should (need)

The plan of the seance

- Sequence 1 : Reading
- Sequence 2: Structure Practice
- Sequence 3: Consolidation
- Sequence 4: Writing

- **Sequence 1 :Reading**

The Tower of London and the Tower Bridge.



Read this text carefully.

The Tower Bridge, named after its two impressive towers, is one of London's best known landmarks. This Victorian bridge is now more than one hundred years old.

Designed by Wolfe Barry and Horace Jones, and completed in 1894, the middle of the bridge can be raised to permit large ships to pass under. From the top of the towers, you can have a great view of the centre of London.

The Tower of London used to be a state prison where many famous and infamous people were incarcerated. No one was able to escape from there. Now, it has become a museum where the Crown Jewels are kept. The security of the Tower is ensured by the Beefeaters in red costumes.

You may visit the Tower, enter the small cells in which the prisoners were kept and admire the Crown Jewels. Of course, you are not allowed to touch them.



Activity 1:

How many sentences are there in the fourth paragraph?

كم من جملة توجد في الفقرة الرابعة ؟

.....

Activity 2:

Choose the best answer a, b or c.

إختتر الجواب المناسب . (a, b, c)

1. The Tower Bridge can be raised

- a- to allow people to see the centre of London.
- b- for big ships to pass.
- c- to see the top of the towers.

2. In the Tower of London

- a- people were imprisoned.
- b- people wear the Crown Jewels.
- c- people can keep their jewels.

3. The Beefeaters are the guards who

- a- protect the Tower.
- b- watch the prisoners.
- c- rule the museum.

4. In the Tower you

- a- can wear red costumes.
- b- are allowed to see the prisoners.
- c- may see the Crown Jewels.

Activity 3:

Answer these questions

أجب عن الأسئلة .

1. When did the building of the Tower Bridge finish?
.....
2. Why is it sometimes necessary to raise the bridge?
.....
3. What can visitors do in the Tower?
.....

Activity 4:

Find in the text words that are opposite in meaning to:

أجد في النص كلمات مضادة للتالية :

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| - less ≠ | - bottom ≠ |
| - large ≠ | - forbidden ≠ |

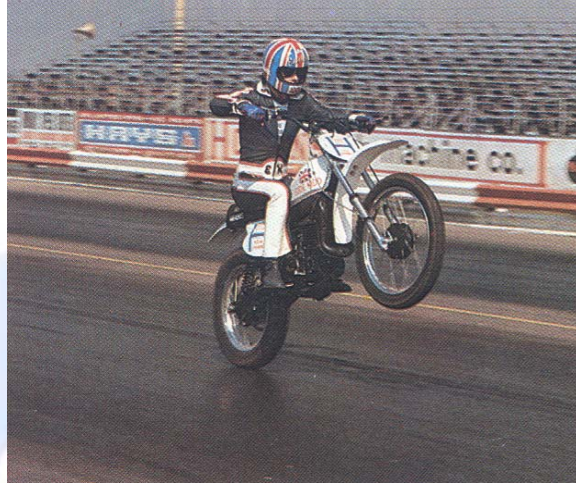
Activity 5:

What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

على ماذا تدل الكلمات المسطرة في النص ؟

- where many
- it has become
- to touch them.

- **Sequence 2 :Structure Practice**



Read this passage. Pay attention to the underlined words.

Eddie Kidd wants to become the king of stunt motorbike riding. He is capable of doing a lot of dangerous stunts. Some time ago he was able to jump over thirteen double-decker buses on his motorbike.

He wants to earn a lot of money. “I’ll buy my own house with a lot of land so that I can do all my bike training at home. Then I’m going to have my own cinema and a little disco”.

Reminder

- We use can + infinitive of the verb (without to) to say that someone has the ability to do something.
eg: I can swim
She can ride a horse.
- We also use be able to to express ability.
eg: I am able to swim.
She is able to ride a horse.
- Could is the past of can.
eg: My grandfather could read without glasses until he was seventy.
- We use could to say that it was possible to do something; it expresses only ability.

- Compare could and was able to

eg: a) He could speak 5 foreign languages.

b) The fishing boat sank, but the fisherman
was able to reach the shore.

In example (a), we are saying that it was possible for him to speak five foreign languages; Could expresses only his ability to speak foreign languages.

In example (b), we are saying that he managed to reach succeeded reaching the shore in a particular situation.

- Was able to expresses a past ability and a past achievement (achievement means: something done, usually something which needs effort). In this example, it is impossible to use could.

Activity 1:



Rewrite this paragraph using is / was able to

is / was able to : أكتب الفقرة باستعمال

My brother Yacine is much interested in electronics. He can do repairs all around the house. He can repair any electric device. Last month something went wrong with the washing machine. Yacine examined it for a while and could repair it in half an hour. When my car breaks down, he can do what is necessary. If there is a leak in a water pipe or a running tap, be sure he can mend it perfectly.

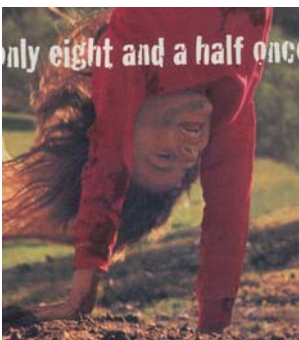
Yacine is so clever that he can do whatever you want him to do.



Activity 2:

Use “can” or “could”.

أكمل بـ : “can” أو “could”



1. Elvis Presley sing and dance rock'n roll so beautifully that he was surnamed “the King”.

2. you stand on your hands? Brenda
.....



3. Jenny come first in the race as she had trained for months before.



4. John jump very high.



5. Brahim Asloum is a great boxer. Two months ago he beat his opponent easily.

Activity 3:

Complete with “could” or “was / were able to”.

Use “was able to” in sentences where it is impossible to use could.

1. My father spend hours playing crosswords.
2. She get the job although there was a great competition.
3. Despite the storm, we reach home before dark.
4. The Browns were rich and afford to spend their holidays on a yacht.
5. They find a small flat in a street not far from university.

• Sequence 3 :Consolidation

Activity 1:

Rewrite these sentences into the past.

أكتب الجمل في الماضي



- 1- Johnyny can base-jump from very high.
(before he broke his leg).



- 2- Stella can draw very well.
(when she was only 4).



- 3- Tim can rollerblade very well. (before his accident).



- 4- The team can win the competition.(last year when they beat the others teams).

Activity 2:

Match A with B, then write complete sentences.

أربط " A " مع " B "

A	B
1. In spite of the noise in the street,	a. the mechanic was able to repair it.
2. Although the car was badly damaged,	b. he succeeded in escaping from prison.
3. Although his guards were vigilant,	c. I managed to go to sleep.
4. Although her writing is practically illegible,	d. the thieves managed to get into the house.
5. In spite of the fact that the doors were locked,	e. I was able to read her letter.

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-

Reminder

- When you ask for something, ask for permission or give permission, we use MAY

eg: May I have that book, please?

“May I come in?” Yes, you may.

- May can be replaced by be allowed to.

eg: He may not leave before he finishes his work.

or He is not allowed to leave before he finishes his work.

Activity 3:

Rewrite these sentences.

أكمل الجمل

- a. She was able to solve the problem although it was very hard.
 - b. She solve the problem although it was very hard.
-
- a. He was able to pay back his debts despite his poor salary.
 - b. He paying back his debts despite his poor salary.
-
- a. We were able to reach the village that night although it was a long way.
 - b. We succeeded in
-
- c. I was able to persuade him although he was stubborn.

d. I persuade him although he was stubborn.

Activity 4:

Rewrite these sentences using “is / are allowed to” in place of “may”.

أكمل الجمل باستعمال: "is / are allowed to" مكان "may"

1. Tiger Woods, the best world goelfer may not enter the famous golf club on Jupiter Island.

.....
.....



2. You may not litter public gardens.

.....
.....



3. Women in Alghanistan may vote nowadays.

.....
.....



4. Visitors may not enter the Castle on Mont St Michel.

.....
.....



5. Students may borrow books from the University library

.....



Activity 5:

Complete each sentence with “be allowed to”
and one the verbs from the box.

أكمل الجمل باستعمال: “be allowed to” وفعل من القائمة.

touch the paintings - feed animals - smoke - speak to the
driver - use their mobile phone- speak loudly - cook.

1. Passengers on the bus.
2. Visitors in a hospital.
3. Visitors in an art gallery.
4. Pupils in class.
5. Passengers on the plane.
6. Customers in their rooms in a hotel.
7. Visitors at the zoo.

Improve your vocabulary

Landmark (noun) : object easily seen from a
[ˈlændmɑ:k] distance and helpful to travellers.

to design (regular verb): make drawings or outlines from [dɪˈzaɪn]
which something may be made.

view [vju:] (noun): seeing or looking at something

to view [vju:] (reg. verb) : to look at; to examine
point of view: opinion.

infamous [ɪnfəməs] (adj) : wicked; shameful; infamy (noun) public dishonour.

to incarcerate [ɪnˈkɑ:səreɪt] (reg.verb) : to imprison.

cell (noun) [sel]:

1. small room for one person, especially in a prison or a monastery.
2. microscopic unit of living matter including a nucleus with self-producing genes.

• Sequence 4 :Writing :

Activity 1:

Reorder these words to write a coherent sentence

رتب الكلمات لكتابة جملة صحيحة

- from / document / she / into / English / able / to / translate / was / that / Arabic / ? /

.....
.....

Activity 2:

Reorder the following sentences into a coherent paragraph.

- a- where she could visit a lot of historical places.
- b- She was even able to attend the music festival
- c- Yasmine had saved for years
- d- although it was not easy to get a ticket at the beginning.
- e- before she was able to go to Scotland last summer.
- f- She spent most of her holiday in Edinburgh

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

Activity 3:

Write a summary of the reading passage.

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

Activity 4:

Write a paragraph in which you say what you may or may not do when you are on the beach.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

