

۷ کارنیل، بزرگترین شبکه موفقیت ایرانیان می باشد، که افرادی زیادی توانسته اند با آن به موفقیت برسند، فاطمه رتبه ۱۱ کنکور کارشناسی، محمد حسین رتبه ۶۸ کنکور کارشناسی، سپیده رتبه ۳ کنکور ارشد، مریم و همسرش راه اندازی تولیدی مانتو، امیر راه اندازی فروشگاه اینترنتی، کیوان پیوستن به تیم تراکتور سازی تبریز، میلاد پیوستن به تیم صبا، مهسا تحصیل در ایتالیا، و.... این موارد گوشه از افرادی بودند که با کارنیل به موفقیت رسیده اند، شما هم می توانید موفقیت خود را با کارنیل شروع کنید.

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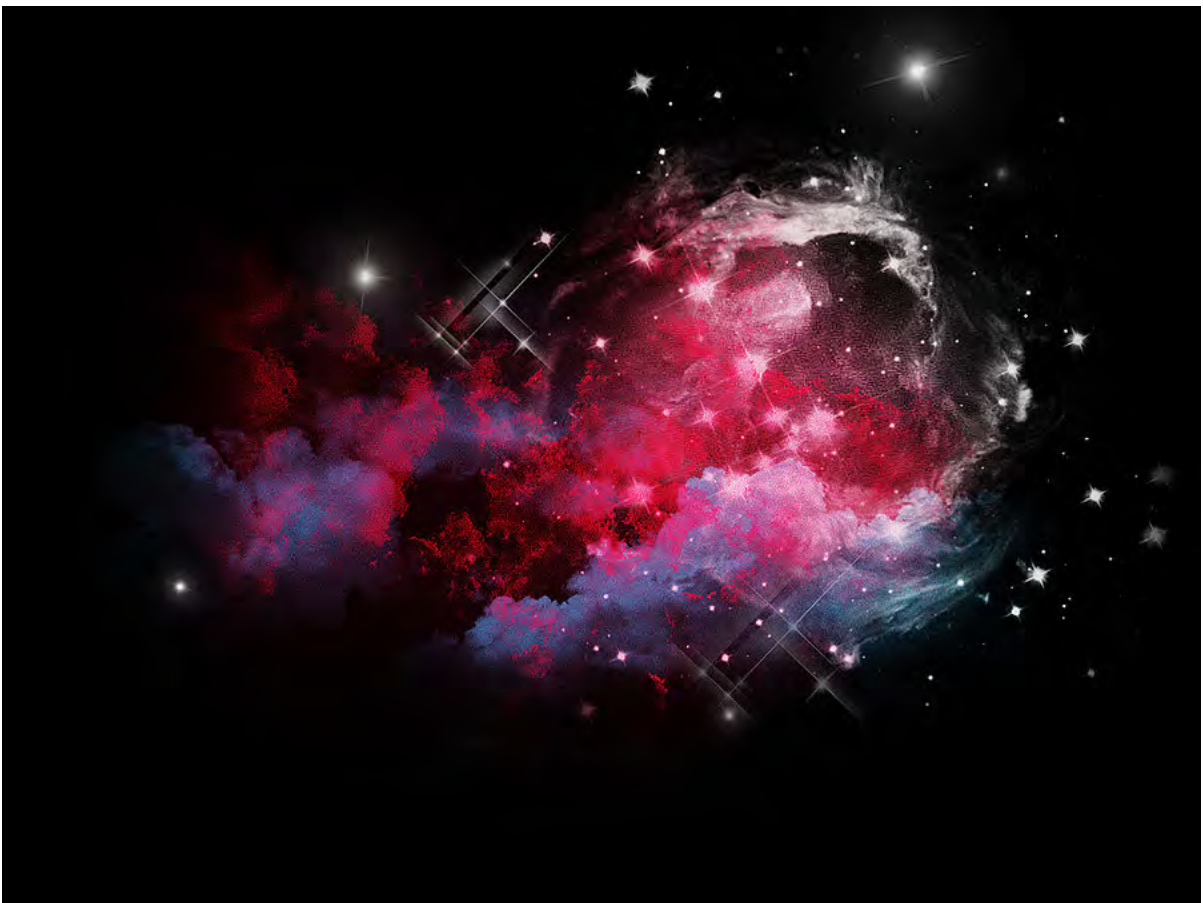
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ENGLISH IN CONTROL (1)

AN POLITICISED INTERACTIVE
COURSE BOOK



HASSAN FARTOUSI

FRANCISCO P. DUMANIG (PH.D.)

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

ENGLISH IN CONTROL (1)

A POLITICISED INTERACTIVE COURSE BOOK

A GENERAL ENGLISH COURSE BOOK WITH CRITICING
ATTITUDE FOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, COLLEGE &
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

HASSAN FARTOUSI

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

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TO THE READER

It is glad that I have a new chance to offer you my services. Since a long time ago, the idea of authoring a course book that could cover and present English skills has been walking through my mind. Now it has turned true.

This book is of a different perspective. Easiness, novelty, cross-culture, and briefness have characterized the book. The book is easy since the language is used in it is understandable and not tough; It is novel, for the reading passages have all written in the current year by the same author for the sake of his readers. The reading passages are actually newspaper opinion articles against dictatorship and oppression all published in newspapers. The reading passages describe situations of the countries across the world rather than being Anglo-centric. Grammar explanations are presented succinctly. A grave try has been made to use as many and adequate words as possible to get the grammar across the minds of the readers.

Tips, steps, and guidelines have been made so simple that you with any knowledge level of English can understand them. It is an attempt to help English language learners, be it from elementary to pre-advanced students to develop an acceptable general English knowledge. Therefore, this book can help you write official letters, summarize and paraphrase texts in your literature review practically.

There are in fact, two ways in which this book can be used:

- In class as a course book with help from your lecturer/teacher
- Outside class on your own.
-

HOW A CHAPTER WORKS

Each chapter consists of six sections that include preview, reading passage, comprehension questions, grammar stop, word power, and writing stop. The preview section which begins the chapter raises a couple of intriguing questions. These questions are meant to stimulate the minds and schemata of readers as well as preparing them for the main text which comes next. Coming next, a passage offers a reading chance. You are expected to skim and scan it really well. Afterwards, readers get down to comprehension questions which are of two types: simple and inquiring. Next, the grammar stop describes a grammar point using easy-to-grasp examples. The word power then introduces the readers with new, difficult, or confusing words that might have been used in the chapter. Denotative definitions plus synonyms are provided through tables and finally the writing section rounds off the chapter by offering you a chance to demonstrate your writing competency. In this section, the first two lines of the writing piece have been written for you and you are required to continue with it on your own.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Hassan Fartousi, an academician and researcher, is working toward a doctorate with a thesis revolving around Rhetoric, newspaper opinion editorials, writing, and persuasive strategies, in the faculty of Language and Linguistics at the University of Malaya, the oldest public university in Malaysia. He is a political critic as well. As well as Malaysia, he holds 16 years of experience in the English language teaching in the UAE and Iran. Hassan has authored two more books; namely, *Writing Made Easy* and *Writing Research proposals* in Malaysia. The books have been published in Malaysia. Hassan has had a number of publications in form of research articles in academic journals and opinion editorials in newspapers in Semantics, Corpus, writing, English Language Teaching (ELT), and Rhetoric. Holding a Master's of Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL) from the International Islamic University Malaysia, he has come up to create a book different (if not better) with the intent of streamlining as well as facilitating the English academic skills for its learners.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledge adequately all the people who have contributed to the current work is impossible. Without their guidelines, support, and insights such a book could have not been completed. I would like to acknowledge my debt to all lecturers and students who were of help by sharing their hints and guidance kindly.

I would also express my thanks to Dr. Francisco Perlas Dumanig, lecturer of faculty of languages and Linguistics at the University of Malaya for his constantly valuable support and guidelines.

I too wish to appreciate the English Core Group (ECG), take it from the board of Trustees to its members who spent time enlightening some points in order to enhance the current book.

I would also like to thank the management, staff and students of Geomatika College International, Kuala Lumpur for their support, views and assistance in brainstorming and trialing some materials of the book.

Although the name of the author appears on the book spine, much of its backbone derives from the strength of the fore-said and other academicians whose names have been fallen short on this page. The quality of a book like this depends on particularly the wisdom, creativity, and perspiration of all the involved personalities.

I have dedicated this book to my soul mate, best friend, and wife, Parisa, my two children Arshia and Fatemeh who tolerated me for an approximate period of four months. They accommodated me and provided peace of mind and supports to complete this book.

INTRODUCTION

This book has particularly been created for international school, college and university students whose English language proficiency is rated elementary, intermediate, or pre-advanced level. In general, the book can benefit the enthusiasts who would like to build

upon their existing knowledge of English. The book, in simple English, boosts students' critical thinking, reading, comprehension, writing, and grammar.

The book as mentioned before is an aim to perform a different task. The book is characterized by easiness, novelty, understandability, and cross-cultural perspective. In this book, reading on diverse nations and countries would provide a breadth of multiculturalism and internationalism, through which international English learners might feel more at home since the passages topics have spread over diverse nations.

CHAPTER 1



PREVIEW

Kindly answer the following questions to warm up:

- Are you from a developed, developing, or underdeveloped country?
- What do you think distinguishes a developed country from the other two?
- Would you name the fastest developing countries in Asia?

The Pathway to 2020

Malaysia is a south-eastern nation with a thriving economy. It is galloping ahead to achieve its set development plans for the year 2020. Accordingly, do you think Malaysia's 2020 vision is attainable? How different would you imagine Malaysia to appear in 2020 and beyond? There are many who may expect to view a developed nation with enhanced standard of life plus high-tech communications and infrastructure. Nonetheless, achieving such a development plan is difficult though not far-fetched through systemized procedural proceeding.

Featured by multi-ethnicity, federal constitutional monarchy, and fast growth, Malaysia is situated in the south Asia and composed of two almost equal halves (Western and Eastern Malaysia) separated by the South China Sea. Colonized by the Portuguese, Dutch, and British, Malaysia achieved its independence on 31 August 1957 and thought of development then. Dr. Mahatir Mohamad who once was the Malaysian Prime Minister,

in one of his interviews with a Persian reporter said that in the 1980s, when he took office, Malaysia had limited resources and little budgets. Then decisions were made. Malaysian talents were sent to the west to acquire sciences and technologies; government gave rise to tourism and small businesses began their operations. In 2002 upon his resignation, the poverty rate was improved from 50% to 8% of the population.

In 1991, Malaysia showed its determination to join the developed nations relying on its natural resources such as oil, gas, palm oil, tin, rubber and its human capital. The government of the time, set the 2020 vision based on which the country prepares itself to turn into a full industrialized state. In doing so, however, several measures are deemed crucial. As a prerequisite, the national mission which is a five-year development plan ought to be achieved. The economy, infrastructure, and services require more growth. Development of innovation, education, research funding, and human capital need reconsideration. The government is to curb the rising cost of living and improve the standard of people lives by supplying at least basic needs and services. In this regard, recently the government has spotted the dire poor, poor, and low income walks of life in Malaysia and began to provide pieces of land to farmers and monthly cash allowance to the low gainers.

In a nutshell, goals regardless of their size are attainable once the nation proceeds hand in hand toward 1 Malaysia and ascends the mountains of hardship and prosperity as Abdullah Badawa, one of the Malaysia's former prime Ministers, put it.

Simple Questions

Write T for correct and F for incorrect sentences below:

- Britain was the Malaysia’s last colonizer. _____
- There are no people who live under the poverty line in Malaysia. _____
- Based on the last paragraph, Cooperation and unity is the key to Malaysia’s developmental success. _____
- In the 1980s Malaysia had inadequate resources, experts, and technology. _____
- Doctor Mahatir Mohamed served the country for only one term. _____
- Malaysia is a constitutional monarchical country. _____

Inquiring Questions

Answer the following questions about Malaysia:

- How will Malaysia look like in and after 2020?

- What infrastructural break-through do you expect in Malaysia in 2020 and beyond?

- What communicational advancement may be available in Malaysia in the 2020s?

- What are the challenges in the path of Malaysia's development plan?

- How could the country resolve the complications on the way to development?

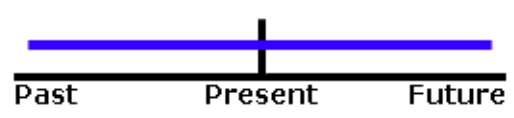
- Would you predict cultural changes to take place?

Grammar Spot

The Simple Present Tense

Form: infinitive verb e.g. (I study English every day.)

This tense has a variety of uses. You can use it to refer to repeated actions, usual and habitual tasks, daily routines, and scheduled affairs. The Simple Present tense shows an action that is done in the present tense.



This tense might be accompanied by one of the following expressions:

all the time	every month	often
always	every semester	rarely
every class	every week	sometimes
every day	every year	usually
every holiday	most of the time	
every hour	never	

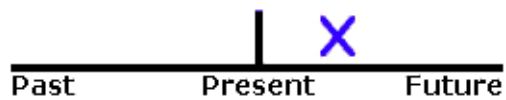
Look at the following sentences in the Simple Present tense:

- I often play soccer.
- Do you play Squash?
- The bus to Thailand leaves every morning at 9 a.m.
- The Monorail does not leave at 6 a.m.
- You speak English.
- John never forgets his wallet.

The Simple Present tense may also indicate to a fact or generalization which is correct and acceptable. See the below examples for a better understanding:

- Los Angles is in the U.S.
- Doors are usually made of wood.
- Lions eat flesh.
- The Sun rises from the east.
- Water boils at 100 degree centigrade.
- A doctorate is a tough qualification.

The Simple Present tense is also used to speak of scheduled events in the near future. In most cases, specific date or timing in the near future would be mentioned. Take a look at the following:



- My father arrives tonight at 9:00.
- The dinner party starts at 7:00 this evening.
- The plane takes off at 10:00 p.m.
- When does the class begin tomorrow?

Word Power

- Match the words in the box with their underlined synonyms in the sentences below.

Success shortly Money new idea enhance advancement

1. The perks of the job include a company pension scheme and a generous travel allowance.
2. The latest innovation in computer technology has surprised people.
3. Well, to put it in a nutshell, we're lost.
4. A country's future prosperity depends, to an extent, upon the quality of education of its people.
5. Malaysia has planned to achieve its development. Then it might become like Singapore or Japan.

- Below, a handful of useful or difficult words have been tabled. Try to learn them and assimilate them into your vocabulary:

No	Word	Definition	Example
1	Thriving	Growing, developing, successful	Malaysia has a thriving economy.
2	Enhance	to improve the quality, amount or strength of something	These scandals will not enhance the organization's reputation.
3	Infrastructure	underlying systems like power, roads, banks, laws, etc.	The war has badly damaged the country's infrastructure.
4	Far-fetched	very unlikely to be true, and difficult to believe	a far-fetched idea/story
5	Ethnicity	race, local group	What is your ethnicity?
6	Constitution	a written document which forms) the set of political principles by which a state or organization is governed	Britain has no written constitution
7	Monarchy	a country which has a king or queen	Is monarchy relevant in the modern world or should it be abolished?
8	Situated	in a particular position, located	The school is situated near to the station
9	Talent	(someone who has) a natural ability to be good at something, especially without being taught	Her talent for music showed at an early age
10	Determination	the ability to continue trying to do something, although it is very difficult	She has a great determination to succ
11	Crucial	extremely important or necessary	Her work has been crucial to the project's success
12	Prerequisite		

		something which must exist or happen before something else can exist or happen	Passing a written exam is a prerequisite for taking the advanced course.
13	Curb	to control or limit something that is not wanted	The Government should act to curb tax evasion.
14	Spot (v.)	to see or notice someone or something, usually because you are looking hard	I've just spotted Malcolm - he's over there, near the entrance.
15	Dire	very serious or extreme	These people are in dire need of help.

Now use the above words in the sentences of your own on the lines provided:

Writing Stop

Considering your own country, write a short paragraph between 70 to 100 words briefing on the way your country could move toward becoming a developed state. Mention the pros and cons of such a move. The beginning of your essay has been written to help you out. You just need to continue with the help from your lecturer.

My country, _____ has already set a development plan. On this path, exist some problems though. Among these problems

CHAPTER 2

PIRATES OR SAVIORS



PREVIEW

Kindly answer the following questions for a brainstorming check-up:

- How would you define the terms *pirate* and *savior*?

- Do you believe these two words are in rare cases synonyms?
- Have you thought that we may contribute to coining the concept of piracy once there is no such a thing?

Pirates or Saviors

You have sure heard of the foul news of hijackings by Somali Pirates. To some, the Somali pirates are meant sea robbers ('Burcad Badeed' in Somali language) while to others including the pirates themselves, saviors (Badaadinta Badah).

The pirates began their operations after the collapse of Siad Barre's regime in 1991. Till date, they have made hundreds of attacks at oil tankers and cargo ships across the Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, and Indian Ocean with the climax set in 2008 & 2009. They earned ransom money as high as USD 80 million just in 2008. Based on the 2008 BBC report, the pirates are in fact a mix of local fishermen who know the seas, ex-military soldiers who handle arms well, and technical professionals who are experts in navigation. Method wise, they using ladders climb up aboard the target ship from the stern and intimidate the crew with RPGs and small arms. After controlling the ship, they take hostage the crew and ask for ransom. They always receive the ransom in large

denotations (US dollar bills) cramped in waterproof parachuted sacks and suitcases. Fortunately the number of pirate hijackings declined sharply as low as four in the last quarter of 2011.

Many trawlers sailed to the Somali territorial waters for moneyed gains. They headed down over there to fish illegally whereas some other ships from industrialized nations dumped their chemical and nuclear wastes into the Somali waters in the midst of Somalia's civil wars and lack of federal government. These all led to the mobilization of Somali fishermen as to mainly protect their territorial waters.

The crisis in Somalia had been ignored till last February (2012) when the London conference brought together forty governments and organizations for acquiring a new approach to Somalia's problems. As noted by the UN general Secretary, Bin Ki-Moon, more security on land will make less piracy in the seas which is right. Thus, the Somali might turn into saviors once they avail of appropriate attention, education, respect, federal government, and well-distributed relief aids. Other countries could assist to establish a federal government than fish in troubled waters. They might also aid to sponsor talented Somali youths to acquire higher education and technology one of which is the oil industry. It is weird to see a nation struggling while oil is beneath them. The oil should be extracted and saved rather than pirated.

(Published on Tuesday, 01 May 2012, by Somaliland Sun newspaper)

Simple Questions

Write T for correct and F for incorrect sentences below:

- There were no reported piracies before 1991. _____
- Some other countries might involuntarily have given rise to piracy. _____
- Based on the passage, the most piracies were carried out during 2009. _____
- The Somali pirates first assembled to defend their territorial waters. _____
- Somali transitional government has been unable to put an end to piracy. _____
- Somalia owns unearthed natural resources. _____

Inquiring Questions

Answer the following questions.

- What do you think are the reasons of committing piracies?

- Would you agree that western countries rooted piracies in Somalia's waters?

- Is piracy one of the consequences of government's frailty? Explain.

- Why do you guess testing and drilling for oil have not begun yet in Somalia?

- Is there any end to such piracies?

- Don't you think a combination of the transitional government, tribal unity, and the United Nations have the potential to eradicate the piracy forever?

The Present Continuous tense

Form: am/is/are + present participle (verb+ing) e.g. (I am studying English right now.)



The Present Continuous tense is normally used when we talk about an action that is happening now, at the very moment. I can also indicate to an event which is not happening now. Supposedly, you are now in an English class. So you might say the following sentences about yourself:

- I am learning English now.
- I am reading my textbook at the moment.
- I am not yawning.
- I am listening to my lecturer.
- I am thinking to understand the lesson.

The word 'now' might in English mean now, today, this month, year and so forth. Hence we may use the Present Continuous tense to refer to an action which is in a long process. Maybe we are not doing this action at this exact second. To comprehend, let's say two friends are presumably at a cafeteria drinking coffee and at the same time they might have the following conversation:

- Joshua: What are doing these days?
- Mary: I am writing a novel. I am also having my English classes every morning.
- Joshua: I am reading a book called 'the Seventh Avenue'. It sounds great!

- Mary: Lucky for you. I am studying at university and writing my book as well.
No time for reading!

Like the Simple Present, the Present Continuous tense is occasionally used to speak of an event that will or will not happen in the near future. The distinctive difference between these two tenses is that the former needs a specific date or timing whereas the latter does not. Pay adequate attention to the following:



- My parents are coming tonight to reunite.
- Are you coming over?
- I am meeting you tomorrow.
- We are having class next weekend.

Bear in mind that there are some non-continuous verbs which cannot be used in the Present Continuous tense. These verbs include (but are not restricted to) love, like, see, etc. See the examples and add more examples in the lines provided below:

- Jack is loving hot dogs. (incorrect)
- Jack loves hot dogs. (correct)
- _____.(incorrect)
- _____.(correct)

- _____.(incorr
ect)
- _____.(corre
ct)

Here is time to practice what you have learned about the Present tense. Do the following test.

Verb Tense Exercise 1

Simple Present / Present Continuous

Complete the sentences below using the verbs in parentheses and appropriate tenses.

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) _____ her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) _____ as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) _____ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) _____ .
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) _____ .
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) _____ .
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) _____ because everybody (talk) _____ so loudly.
7. Justin (write, currently) _____ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a _____ good publisher when he is finished.
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) _____ to a movie tonight with some friends.
9. The business cards (be, normally) _____ printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) _____ inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
10. This delicious chocolate (be) _____ made by a small chocolatier in Zurich,

Switzerland.

Word Power

- **Match the words in the box with their underlined synonyms in the sentences below.**

supported very strange started making efforts regime help

1. Dubai's economy is hardly struggling to emerge from the debts lagoons.
2. He was sitting alone by a window with a weird contraption on the bench in front of him.
3. The team is sponsored by JVC, so the players wear the letters JVC on their shirts.
4. The army arrived to assist in the search.
5. The brewery was established in 1822.

- **Below, a handful of useful or difficult words have been tabled. Try to learn them and assimilate them into your vocabulary:**

No	Word	Definition	Example
1	Pirate	a person who sails in a ship and attacks other ships in order to steal from them	Caribbean pirates attacked at many ships many years ago.

2	Piracy	the practice of attacking ships in order to steal from them	Piracy is alive and flourishing on the world's commercial sea-lanes.
3	Collapse	to fall down suddenly because of pressure or having no strength or support	Thousands of buildings collapsed in the earthquake. The chair collapsed under her weight.
4	Regime	mainly disapproving a particular government or a system or method of government	The old corrupt, totalitarian regime was overthrown.
5	Climax	the most important or exciting point in a story or situation, which usually happens near the end	The climax of the air show was a daring flying display.
6	Ransom	a large sum of money which is demanded in exchange for someone who has been taken prisoner, or sometimes for an animal	a ransom demand/note They demanded a huge ransom for the return of the little girl whom they had kidnapped.
7	navigate	to direct the way that a ship, aircraft, etc. will travel, or to find a direction across, along or over an area of water or land, often by using a map	Sailors have special equipment to help them navigate.
8	intimidate	to frighten or threaten someone, usually in order to persuade them to do something that you want them to do	They were intimidated into accepting a pay cut by the threat of losing their jobs.
9	Hostage	someone who is taken as a prisoner by an enemy in order to	She was taken/held hostage by the gunmen.

		force the other people involved to do what the enemy wants	
10	Denotation	Bill, currency note	They demanded the money in large denotation.
11	Decline	to gradually become less, worse, or lower	His interest in the project declined after his wife died.
12	Territory	(an area of) land or sometimes sea, which is considered as belonging to or connected with a particular country or person	He was shot down in enemy territory. The UN is sending aid to the occupied territories.
13	Dump	to put down or drop something in a careless way	He came in with four shopping bags and dumped them on the table.
14	Mobilization	to organize or prepare something, such as a group of people, for a purpose	Representatives for all the main candidates are trying to mobilize voter support.
15	Acquire	to get something	He acquired the firm in 1978.

Now use the above words in the sentences of your own below here:

Writing Stop

Considering your own country, write a short paragraph between 80 to 100 words briefing on the rate of crimes such as robbery, piracy, etc. in your country. Try to identify the causes of such crimes followed by a few remedies to put a stop on them. The opening part of your writing has been given below to help you out. You just need to continue with the help from your lecturer.

Today, crimes are prevalent in the world. My home country, _____, like most of the world countries does not seem very safe. Some

crimes _____

CHAPTER 3



PREVIEW

Kindly answer the following questions for a writing check-up:

- Would you give away your funds whereas your children might need them urgently?
- What loyalty do you expect from the borrower?
- Do you expect a pay-off or a blow?

The Loyal

In recent weeks, the alleged scandal targeting Nicolas Sarkozy, the present-time French President, has topped the newspaper headlines. It has been purported that Libya's government splashed € 50 million (based on Mediapart) in aid to assist Sarkozy's electoral campaign in France leaving behind its nation with interrupted home electricity and tap water.

On his 2007 Europe tour, Moamar Gaddafi, the former leader of Libya was specially received by Sarkozy. Many VIPs visited Gaddafi in his famous pitched nomadic tent in the midst of a splendid garden. It was the year when Sarkozy was wired a bulky amount to cover his campaign expenses. After a few years, at the outset of the Arab spring, France proved its loyalty to the payer by pioneering two doctrines: (i) imposition of no-fly zone over Libya and (ii) recognition of opposition rebels as Libyan National Council which both caused Gaddafi's family to begin regretting their moneyed transfer as well as requesting a refund (by Saif al-Islam).

Now would you think Sarkozy has any intention to pay off the debt to the penury-overwhelmed Libyan nation? Well, he seems reluctant to do so and instead he might wish a quick time passage as the former Libyan top authorities, Saif al-Islam, the son of Moamar Gaddafi and Abdullah Senussi, the Intelligence chief are being dragged to trial. These two are among the last former government leaders aware of the bank transfer to France. Both are indicted with committing crimes against humanity. The former is in custody and under investigation whereas the latter lives under arrest in Mauritania suffering severe liver disease. Interestingly, these two figures are not only wanted by Libya and International Criminal Court (ICC), but by FRANCE. It is indicated that expediting their trials either In Libya or ICC may be pleasing.

Mahatir Mohammad, the Malaysia's father of modernism and former Prime Minister is reported to have stated that 'One of the Global Powers' dire drawbacks lies in the lethal greed.' Believing in no loyalty and comradeship, on and off such unquenchable greed incurs materialistic capitals and worse than that, devours human lives. Hence loyalty does pay.

Simple Questions

Write T for correct and F for incorrect sentences below:

- The fund to Sarkozy's electoral campaign was regarded a loan. _____
- France did not have crucial roles in Libya's strikes. _____
- Greed is the major setbacks of the major powers. _____
- There are several areas with no rudimentary amenities. _____
- Sarkozy might refund the received amount. _____
- It is illegal to gain foreign financial aids to support official campaigns. _____

Inquiring Questions

Answer the following questions.

- Define the term 'loyalty' on your own.

- Can you think of Gaddafi's motivations behind sponsoring Sarkozy's campaign?

- Do you ever know some other countries that spend overseas on other peoples instead of their nations?

- Why do you think some governments offer such overseas financial supports?

- In case of such supports, would you think the nations are notified? Why?

- What would have happened if such tremendous funds had not been gifted out? Do you think Libyans might have benefited from them?

Grammar Spot

The Present Perfect tense

Form: have/has + past participle e.g. (I have studied English for the whole morning!)

The Present Perfect is used to say that an action was done in the past with no specified time. When exactly the action took place in the past, is unimportant or unclear to us. Several time expressions such as ever, yet, already, never, before, several times, and once might accompany this tense. See below:



- I have met him several times.

- She has known me since last January.
- We have watched the movie before.
- Has there ever been a war in Saudi Arabia?
- Man has traveled to the Moon.
- There have been earthquakes in New Zealand.
- Have you visited the U.S. yet?

As pointed out above, the Present Perfect tense refers to an action done in an unspecified time before now. The concept of ‘unspecified time’ can be confusing to English learners. Hence the following topics have been arranged for you to know under what circumstances you can use this tense.

- **Experience**

You can use the Present Perfect tense for describing an experience. In plain English, you might use the tense to say “I have the experience of” You may also use this tense to speak of a certain experience you have never had. Just be careful not to use this tense for a specific event. The below examples might be of help:

- I have been to Australia. (The sentence says that you have had the experience of being in Australia. You may have been there once for more than one once.)
- I have been to Australia two times. (You can add the number of times you have been there at the end.)

- I have never been to Australia.
 - Have you ever met Frank? No, I have not met him. (The sentence says you have not had the experience of meeting Frank until today.)
 - Ahmed has never traveled by plane. (The sentence means Ahmed has not had the experience of using a plane.)
 - We have seen the Titanic several times. (The sentence refers to the fact that we have had several experiences of watching the movie 'Titanic'.
- **Change over Time**

The present perfect tense also refers to change that has happened over a period of time. The examples are as follows:

- Arshia has grown since the last time you saw him. (The sentence says tells of the change happened in Arshia over time.)
 - English has turned out to be an international language necessary for everyone.
 - Malaysia has become an education arsenal in Asia.
 - Your English has really improved since you immigrated to Perth, Australia.
- **Accomplishment**

The Present Perfect tense is also used to talk about the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. The effects of the accomplishments might have remained with us to the present. Bear in mind not to mention a specified time.

- I have researched the domains of rhetoric and editorials in Malaysia. (This sentence shows that I have achieved some in the fields of rhetoric and editorials)
 - You have learned how to read and write in English.
 - Acclaimed linguists have preserved a few endangered languages in New Zealand and Australia.
 - Scientists have split the uranium atom.
- **An Incomplete Action**

We may make use of the Present perfect tense when we expect an action to be complete

while it is not. We may still be waiting for the action of event to happen. See the examples below:

- Mark has not mastered English yet. (We still expect him to master English.)
 - Sarah has not completed her homework.
 - The students have not submitted their projects.
 - The lecturer has still not arrived.
 - The fight between the neighbors hasn't stopped.
- **Multiple Actions at Different Times**

You can also use the Present Perfect tense when you wish to mention different actions that have takes place in the past at different times. The tense says that the

process is incomplete and more actions are to be done. Look at the following examples:

- Maria has consulted a few doctors about her problems, but nobody knows why she is sick.
- I have presented my proposals and defense a couple of times so far during the program.
- We have faced some challenges while working on the assignment.

Note that the following sentences are correct in English. Keep in mind that the time expression 'last year' is used in the past tense while 'in the last year' is used in the Present Perfect tense. The former shows an specified time and the latter indicates an unspecified time (one time from 365 days of the last year till now).

- I went to Vancouver last year.
- I have been to Auckland in the last year.

Verb Tense Exercise 2

Simple Past / Present Perfect

Using the verbs in parentheses, complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses.

1. A: Did you like the movie "Star Wars?"

B: I don't know. I (see, never) _____ that movie.

2. Sam (arrive) _____ in San Diego a week ago.

3. My best friend and I (know) _____ each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.

4. Stinson is a fantastic writer. He (write) _____ ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Hemingway.

5. I (have, not) _____ this much fun since I (be) _____ a kid.

6. Things (change) _____ a great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first (start) _____ working here three years ago, the company (have, only) _____ six employees. Since then, we (expand) _____ to include more than 2000 full-time workers.

7. I (tell) _____ him to stay on the path while he was hiking, but he (wander) _____ off into the forest and (be) _____ bitten by a snake.

8. Listen Donna, I don't care if you (miss) _____ the bus this morning. You (be) _____ late to work too many times. You are fired!

9. Sam is from Colorado, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he (see, never) _____ the ocean. He should come with us to Miami.

10. How sad! George (dream) _____ of going to California before he died, but he didn't make it. He (see, never) _____ the ocean.

11. In the last hundred years, traveling (become) _____ much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (take) _____ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (be) _____ very rough and often dangerous. Things (change)

_____ a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.

12. Jonny, I can't believe how much you (change) _____ since the last time I (see) _____ you. You (grow) _____ at least a foot!

13. This tree (be) _____ planted by the settlers who (found) _____ our city over four hundred years ago.

14. This mountain (be, never) _____ climbed by anyone. Several mountaineers (try) _____ to reach the top, but nobody (succeed, ever) _____. The climb is extremely difficult and many people (die) _____ trying to reach the summit.

15. I (visit, never) _____ Africa, but I (travel) _____ to South America several times. The last time I (go) _____ to South America, I (visit) _____ Brazil and Peru. I (spend) _____ two weeks in the Amazon, (hike) _____ for a week near Machu Picchu, and (fly) _____ over the Nazca Lines.

Word Power

- **Match the words in the box with their underlined synonyms in the sentences below.**

Money-related ate hurry friendship experienced killed

1. The young cubs hungrily devoured the deer.

2. His attitude towards life is too much materialistic.
3. Something needs to be done to expedite the process.
4. The play has incurred the wrath of both audiences and critics.
5. We were in comradeship at the time of war before we split.

- **Below, a handful of useful or difficult words have been tabled. Try to learn them and assimilate them into your vocabulary:**

No	Word	Definition	Example
1	Alleged	said or thought by some people to be the stated bad or illegal thing, although you have no proof	It took 15 years for the alleged criminals (= people thought to be criminals) to prove their innocence.
2	Scandal	(an action or event that causes) a public feeling of shock and strong moral disapproval	a financial/political/sex scandal Their affair caused/created a scandal in the office.
3	Top (v)	To be in a high position or place	His name topped the waiting list.
4	Electoral	relating to an election	the electoral system electoral law/reform/gains/defeat
5	Campaign	a planned group of especially political, business or military activities which are intended to achieve a particular aim	The protests were part of their campaign against the proposed building development in the area.
6	Interrupt	to stop a person from	She tried to explain what had happened

		speaking for a short period by something you say or do, or to stop something from happening for a short period	but he kept interrupting her.
7	Tap water	the water which comes out of the taps in a building, which are usually connected to the main supply of the local water system	Tap water is suitable for drinking in Australia.
8	Nomadic	a member of a group of people who move from one place to another rather than living in one place all of the time	a tribe of Somalian desert nomads
9	Midst	the middle of a group of people or things	She caught sight of Johnny in their midst (= among them), laughing and talking.
10	Splendid	excellent, or beautiful and impressive	We had splendid food/a splendid holiday/splendid weather.
11	Wire	a piece of thin metal thread which can be bent, used for fastening things and for making particular types of objects that are strong but can bend	a wire fence
12	Bulky	too big and taking up too much space	bulky equipment
13	Loyalty	the quality of being loyal	His loyalty was never in question. Her loyalty to the cause is impressive.
14	Pioneer	a person who is one of the first people to do	a pioneer heart surgeon

		something one of the pioneers of modern science	
15	Doctrine	a belief or set of beliefs, especially political or religious, taught and accepted by a particular group Christian doctrine	The president said he would not go against sound military doctrine.
16	Zone	an area, especially one which is different from the areas around it because it has different characteristics or is used for different purposes	an earthquake zone a nuclear-free zone
17	Regret	a feeling of sadness about something sad or wrong or about a mistake that you have made, and a wish that it could have been different and better	I left school at 16, but I've had a great life and I have no regrets.
18	Refund	an amount of money that is given back to you, especially because you are not happy with a product or service that you have bought	I took the radio back to the shop and asked for/demanded/got/was given a refund.
19	Transfer	to move someone or something from one place, vehicle, person or group to another	He has been transferred to a psychiatric hospital.

20	Penury	the state of being extremely poor	Ethiopia is overwhelmed by penury.
21	Over-whelm	to defeat someone or something by using a lot of force	Government troops have overwhelmed the rebels and seized control of the capital.
22	reluctant	not willing to do something and therefore slow to do it	[+ to infinitive] I was having such a good time I was reluctant to leave. Many parents feel reluctant to talk openly with their children.
23	intelligence	the ability to learn, understand and make judgments or have opinions that are based on reason	an intelligence test a child of high/average/low intelligence
24	custody	the legal right or duty to care for someone or something, especially a child after its parents have separated or died	The court awarded/granted/gave custody of the child to the father.
25	commit	to do something illegal or something that is considered wrong	He was sent to prison for a crime that he didn't commit.

Now use the above words in the sentences of your own below here:

Writing Stop

Considering your own country, write a short paragraph between 90 to 110 words briefing on the term 'loyalty' and its characteristics. You can also include an incident or story in which there is a loyal person. You can continue the below opening otherwise. Anyway, the first few sentences have been written to warm you up. You should just continue on your own.

There was once a young couple who lived in a small town. They just got married and were so happy to begin their married life. Their life was prosperous until one day

CHAPTER 4



PREVIEW

Kindly answer the following questions for a writing check-up:

- In a biased fight, when do you usually surrender? At the start or in the end?
- How do you try to settle disputes? By talks, fights, or ignorance?
- What is your attitude toward enemy's potential threats?

May, a Saving Month

Passing the positive full-day talks in Istanbul in the outset of 2012, Iran is looking forward to its only savior, Baghdad's 5+1 talks on May 23, 2012. The chronic sanctions have deteriorated Iran's economy infecting its national currency, unemployment, inflation, and future. Furthermore, the latest Obama's threat-embedded message conveyed by Mr. Erdogan, the Turkish prime Minister to Mr. Khamenei, Iran's Supreme Leader, truly rocked Tehran. The current clamping situation is no new to Iran. It is a replay of the last scene of the Iraq-Iran war. Dating back to the end of Iraq-Iran war, Saddam turned into using chemical weapons at the front lines and flying its long-distance French Mirage fighters to bombard the capital, Tehran where the top country's officials and others lived. It was that time when Tehran accepted the ceasefire which led to the end of the 8-year war. Now soft progression towards sanction suspension has been prepared by the Obama's administration and other world powers. The US republicans might throw some hurdles though.

Now what will happen next to the frail Iran? Will major powers strike Iran or continue their political rhetoric of threats and intimidations? Who knows?

Simple Questions

Write T for correct and F for incorrect sentences below:

- Iran is not developing nuclear weapons. _____
- Iran is the only nuclear threat to the world. _____
- Israel, the U.S. and Russia, all have already developed and pilestocked nuclear centrifuges. _____
- Iran will stop its nuclear program. _____
- The pressures on Iran have been back-breaking. _____
- Oil embargos showed the most efficient method to bring Iran to the negotiating table. _____

Inquiring Questions

Answer the following questions about Malaysia:

- Define the term 'sanction'.

- What is the worst type of sanction on a country? Political or economic? Why?

- Why do you think after years of dialogues, Iran has just recently shown an interest in settling the nuclear issues?

- Will the world powers strike Iran's nuclear facilities? Why or why not?

- How could Iran help ease out the imposed sanctions?

- Will Iran listen to the International Atomic Energy Agency?

Grammar Spot

The Simple Past Tense

Form: past tense e.g. (I did my homework yesterday at 7:00 p.m.)



The Simple Past tense is used when we mention an action that started and finished in a specified time in the past. It is also possible that the speaker does not use the time, yet the action has a specified time in the past. Look at the following examples:

- John washed his clothes last night.
- Last year, I traveled to Japan.
- Jane didn't have breakfast this morning.

- She saw a movie yesterday.
- I lived in China for three years.
- I did my homework, brushed my teeth, and went to bed last night.
- He taught his students, collected his stuff, and left home.
- I paid him one dollar when he finished polishing my shoes.

Word Power

- **Match the words in the box with their underlined synonyms in the sentences below.**

frightened persuasion office work compelled problems weak

1. I last saw him just last week and thought how old and frail he looked.

2. She cleared all the hurdles easily and raced to the finishing line.
3. Teachers complain that more of their time is taken up with administration than with teaching.
4. They were intimidated into accepting a pay cut by the threat of losing their jobs.
5. I was swayed by her rhetoric into donating all my savings to the charity.

- **Below, a handful of useful or difficult words have been tabled. Try to learn them and assimilate them into your vocabulary:**

No	Word	Definition	Example
1	outset	the beginning	I told him at/from the outset I wasn't interested.
2	Look forward	to feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen	I'm really looking forward to my holiday.
3	Chronic	(especially of a disease or something bad) continuing for a long time	chronic diseases/conditions chronic arthritis/pain
4	Sanction	usually plural] an official order, such as the stopping of trade, which is taken against a country in order to make it obey international law	Many nations have imposed sanctions on the country because of its attacks on its own people.
5	Deteriorate	to become worse She was taken into hospital last week when her condition suddenly deteriorated.	The political situation in the region has deteriorated rapidly.

6	Infect	to pass a disease to a person, animal or plant	The political situation in the region has deteriorated rapidly.
7	inflation	a general, continuous increase in prices	high/low inflation the rate of inflation 3% inflation
8	Threat	a suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen, especially if a particular action or order is not followed	[+ to infinitive] She carried out her threat to throw away any clothes that were left on the floor.
9	Convey	to express a thought, feeling or idea so that it is understood by other people	His poetry conveys a great sense of religious devotion
10	Supreme	having the highest rank, level or importance	the supreme commander of the armed forces the Supreme Court
11	Rock	the dry solid part of the Earth's surface, or any large piece of this which sticks up out of the ground or the sea	Mountains and cliffs are formed from rock.
12	Current	of the present time	Have you seen the current issue of (= the most recently published) Vogue magazine? The word 'thou' (= you) is no longer in current use.
13	Clamp down	to take strong action to stop or limit a harmful or unwanted activity	The government is clamping down on teenage drinking.
14	Replay	to play a game, especially a football game, again that	That is the replay of Brazil- France 1988 soccer match.

		neither team won the first time	
15	Scene	a part of a play or film in which the action stays in one place for a continuous period of time	the funeral/wedding scene nude/sex scenes Juliet dies in Act IV, Scene
16	Date back	to say how long something has existed or when it was made	Archaeologists have been unable to date these fossils.
17	Weapon	any object used in fighting or war, such as a gun, bomb, sword, etc	a lethal weapon chemical/nuclear/biological weapons
18	Ceasefire	an agreement, usually between two armies, to stop fighting to allow discussions about peace declare a ceasefire	There should be a ceasefire between Syrian forces and civilians.
19	Progression	when something or someone changes to the next stage of development Drugs can slow down the progression of the disease.	The novel follows the progression of a woman from youth to middle age.
20	Suspension	when someone stops something happening, operating, etc. for a period of time	The suspension of fighting is to take effect at 6 am on Monday.

CHAPTER 5



PREVIEW

Kindly answer the following questions for a writing check-up:

- Does your country have any natural resources such as oil?
- What do you think oil could do for a country and its nation?
- Would oil (sale) enrich its government, its nation, or both?

Oil, A Chronic Nuisance

Oil is thought of a limited natural resource that could help develop a country and that is the reason why oil-rich states in the world avail of better welfare and standard of life. This is however not always the case; the black gold might bring to the earth complications with itself otherwise. Hence do you agree to the doctrine that oil is contributive to a country's development or/and deterioration?

First, it should be reminded that oil as a God-given underground endowment does not exist everywhere; once explored or extracted, oil may either contribute to (i) cause a country to rejoice affluence, or (ii) enrich it and its nation, or (iii) bring in chaos to both the country and its nation. Exemplars of the above categorical states are countless; Libya, Egypt, Iraq, Iran can serve as the right examples of category (i); Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Oman, and Malaysia as examples of category (ii); and Somalia, Somaliland (as an independent state since 1991), Nigeria, Sudan, Kenya, etc. as examples of category (iii).

Those countries with vast oil reservoirs may be encountered with a few negative consequences in internal or/and external cycle(s); revenues earned from oil (which is calculated in USD billions) may generate national unfading tensions between a government and its active oppositional parties. Such serious disputes are easily found in

countries like Nigeria and Somalia. These two African countries, instead of progressing toward development have stuck in long cruel debates which hinder them from any tangible economic make-over.

Also the professional oil extraction technology has originated from the west, so to exploit, foreign oil companies (from the western states) need to be invited and engaged. Hence further, the global eagles (including, but are not limited to) the U.S. and Britain, out of greed would eye these toddling states as preys. This extreme voracity allures them to avail themselves of free or price-lowered oil purchases whilst their own natural resources are still untouched. Iran and Iraq for instance, have involuntarily attracted the attention of the world powers due to their abundant resources of oil and gas and that's why they have not even joined the developing countries' circle. At this point or another, an oil-resourced nation such as Somalia, Iran, or Iraq should brace itself for the upcoming so-called diplomatic ties, treaties, alliance, wolf-skinned comradeship which in some cases would precede cold wars, (oil) embargoes, military threats, or armed interventions. Thus, is it worth extracting oil?

Simple Questions

Write T for correct and F for incorrect sentences below:

- Most of the world countries have oil. _____
- Oil can assist to develop a country. _____
- Oil might be hurtful to its owners as well. _____
- The existence of Oil in Asia and Africa may call the attention of the major powers. _____
- Not all oil-rich countries are really rich. _____
- In some well-off countries, only the government is wealthy, not its people. _____

Inquiring Questions

Answer the following questions.

- How important is the existence of the oil to a country development? Explain.

- Could you mention a few developed countries with no oil reservoir?

- Why do you think some nations with imminent reserve of oil and gas, are still undeveloped?

- Mention the top five oil-producing countries. Are they all wealthy and industrialized?

- When does oil become a killer?

- Do you really agree that oil is crucial but not everything?

Grammar Spot

The Past Continuous tense

Form: was/were + present participle e.g. (I was studying English the whole yesterday afternoon.)



The Past Continuous tense has the following few uses:

- **Interrupted Action in the Past**

Past Continuous tense can be used to indicate that a longer action was interrupted in the past. The shorter action is usually in the Simple Past tense. See the examples below:

- I was doing my project when Ahmed came in.
- When the bell rang, he was taking a shower.
- Someone tried to reach me on the phone while I was sleeping last night.
- While I was surfing the internet yesterday, the computer suddenly crashed.

- **An Ongoing Action in the past**

- Yesterday at 8 PM, I was exercising in the gym.
- Last week this time, I was touring around Sydney.

- **Parallel Actions in Process**



- I was taking some rest while Mohamed was studying for the test.

- I was speaking to the audience and he was sipping his drink.
- While I was driving through the desert, Mary was dreaming.

Word Power

- **Match the words in the box with their underlined synonyms in the sentences below.**

sanctioned happened agreement came before for example prepare

1. The speech preceded the entertainment with food and beverages.
2. The alliance between the members of the NATO is a treasury.
3. Brace yourself when you ride my car; I am a need for speed.
4. Iran's oil might be embargoed; then inflation will loom out over people.
5. Doctors, for instance, are among high skill workers in the world.

- **Below, a handful of useful or difficult words have been tabled. Try to learn them and assimilate them into your vocabulary:**

No	Word	Definition	Example
----	------	------------	---------

1	Avail	Make use of	You may avail yourself of opportunities.
2	Welfare	Health and happiness	The school looks after its students' welfare.
3	Deterioration	The state of becoming worst	The situation in Syria has reached deterioration.
4	Endowment	Gift, donation	Life is an endowment from God.
5	Explore	Travel for discovery, examine	Jane tried hard to explore the facts.
6	Extract	Pull out, get a substance from a substance	Extracting the truths from some liars is time-taking.
7	rejoice	Feel of show joy	The nation was rejoicing for its national team's win.
8	Affluence	Wealthy, rich	Not all developed countries are really affluent.
9	Enrich	Make rich, improve by adding something	This kind of bread is enriched with barley.
10	Chaos	Complete confusion	The city is in chaos after the demonstration.
11	Countless	Numerous, a large number	Countless factors are involved in the company's bankruptcy.
12	Category	Division in system, class	My country falls in the developing countries' category.
13	Reservoir	(unused) large supply, artificial lake	Qatar lies on a tremendous gas reservoir.
14	Encounter	Meet something unexpectedly or suddenly	Harris has encountered a great deal of challenges on his way toward a doctorate.
15	Consequence	Result, importance	The project is of no consequence to me.
16	Revenue	Income received by the government	KSA gains a countless revenue from pilgrimage.
17	Unfading	Not losing color or freshness,	Till the next 20 years, the oil revenue is unfading for Iran.
18	Tension	Nervous anxiety, anxious and dangerous relationship	Husband-wife tensions may have its negative consequences.

19	Dispute	Argue, question the truth of something	The results of Iran's presidential election have been in dire dispute since 2008.
20	Hinder	Delay the progress	UN aid distribution in Somalia was hindered by militant groups.
21	Tangible	Clear and certain, touchable	We have some tangible proof. Your improvement in English is quite tangible.
22	Make-over	Remaking	The firm needs a serious make-over.
23	Originate	Cause to begin	Aussies originate from south east Asia.
24	exploit	Use unfairly for profit	Big world powers exploited some countries in Asia and Africa.
25	Greed	Desire for too much food, money, etc.	One of the major frailties of human being is greed.
26	Voracity	Wanting or eating a lot	Reading voracity has overwhelmed him.
27	Allure	Attract of charm by offering something pleasant	Her charming smile finally allured me.
28	Purchase	Buy, something bought	We have made a big purchase at the TESCO.
29	Untouched	Undamaged, intact	The infant was miraculously left untouched by the horrible car accident.
30	Abundant	More than enough	Fishing boats are abundant at Perth's coasts.

Now use the above words in the sentences of your own below here:

Writing Stop

Thinking of your own or another country, write a paragraph between 80 to 100 words focusing on the natural resources such as oil and gas and their effects in advancing a country and its nation. Point out to the pros and cons of such resources. You may continue the following writing otherwise. The piece has been opened using the questioning method to assist you.

Do you ever know oil-wealthy countries whose nations are not well-off? Is a wealthy government equated with a wealthy nation? To answer these questions, one might say there _____ are

CHAPTER 6



PREVIEW

Kindly answer the following questions for a writing check-up:

- Given a chance, state three major challenges your nation is now struggling with?
- Do unemployment, inflation, corruption, and insecurity bother your nation?
- How efficiently does your country deal with them? Has it curbed them yet?

The Kingdom's Agonies

Well known for welfare and affluence, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has been investing to excel in development and technology; it is nonetheless foreshadowed by the mist of extremism, liberal criticism, underground Green Party, and eastern minority. These potential impediments might toughen the kingdom's developing plan.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia consisting of thirteen governorships with about 28 million population and 7,000 princes and male royals has been galloping towards turning into an industrialized nation. Its undoubted oil revenues which make up 75 percent of the country's budget, huge dates exports, and enormous pilgrimage profits have reimaged the 1932 poverty-hit kingdom. Based on a public opinion poll in 2010, Saudis recognized three major concerns: unemployment, corruption, and religious extremism. One may relist the above as: Sunni Islamists, Liberal critics, underground Green party, and Shi'ite minority.

Extreme Islamists press the authority for tougher religious practices and intervene in politics. Just during 2007 -2010, 345 executions due to some crimes such as murder, witchcraft, armed robbery, apostasy, etc. took place in the KSA; the religious police 'Mutawa' pressure for more such moral teachings. These extremists now and then ignite the flame of terrorist violence in the kingdom. The liberals and the underground Green party speak of the nation human rights and lack of facilities as they influenced the 2011 Jaddah uprising complaining the poor infrastructure which caused the flood to devour eleven people. Another case happened in the last February (2012) when a Saudi writer was arrested in an overseas airport and deported to Riyadh for his article stinking of opposition. Also in 2009, Feras Bugna and two other authors uploaded a report; namely, 'Mal3ob 3alena' (that means 'we are cheated') claiming that 22% of Saudis live in

poverty. These three activists were detained for two weeks by the Saudi Interior Ministry. After the emergence of Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979, KSA heard the voice of Shai'tes who live on an ocean of black gold at the eastern coast. They have grumbled about institutionalized inequity and repression. Thus, the kingdom's pathway is uneven and has to satisfy the four categorical activists. Developing a modern written constitution, allowing political parties, national elections, decreasing loopholes in systems, and minimizing the royals' authority are deemed more significant remedies than promising Women's engagement in local and municipal elections.

Simple Questions

Write T for correct and F for incorrect sentences below:

- The word 'agony' means peace. _____
- Saudi Arabia's nation is affluent. _____
- Oil has enriched Saudi Arabia _____
- The existence of oil in Saudi Arabia has changed it to a developed country. _____
- There is an unelected monarch in Saudi Arabia. _____
- Saudi Arabian problems are solvable. _____

Inquiring Questions

Answer the following questions:

- Did you know that each year in the north of Saudi Arabia somewhere around Tabuk, a number of citizens die of cold weather and lack of heating facilities?

- What are the Saudi Arabia's' chief internal challenges?

- What is the solution to sole such issues?

- Is Saudi Arabia a developed, undeveloped, or underdeveloped country? Why?

- Are Saudis well off?

- Who makes the final decision in there? What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a decision-making mechanism?

Grammar Spot

The Past Perfect Tense

Form: had + past participle e.g. (I had studied English before I moved to Perth.)



We may use the Past Perfect tense to mention that an action happened before another action in the past or something happened before a specific time in the past. Look at the following examples:

- I had never visited Kuala Lumpur before I moved to the city last year.
- Joe had done his homework before his father arrived.
- Mary had not been to Stockholm before her 2009 trip.

- She passed the test satisfactorily after she had studied and revised the material.
- I had not had any accident before the last week accident.

Verb Tense Exercise 3

Simple Past / Past Perfect

Using the words in parentheses, complete the texts below with appropriate tenses.

I can't believe I (get) _____ that apartment. I (submit) _____ my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (show) _____ up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who (arrive) _____ before me. Most of them (fill, already) _____ out their applications and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I (try) _____ to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (want) _____ me to include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I (have) _____ some problems with him in the past and I knew he wouldn't recommend me. I (end) _____ up listing my father as a reference.

It was total luck that he (decide) _____ to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father (go) _____ to high school together.

He decided that I could have the apartment before he (look) _____ at my credit report. I really lucked out!

Word Power

- Match the words in the box with their underlined synonyms in the sentences below.

loosened body cut come to worried decision prepare

1. Jason will be undergoing a kidney operation tomorrow. May god bless him and us.
2. The UN remarkable resolution ended the 8-year war between Iraq and Iran.
3. His sweater has become unraveled gradually due to long use.
4. Do approach me in time of need. I will assist you.
5. Women are harassed in undeveloped countries much more than developed ones.

- **Below, a handful of useful or difficult words have been tabled. Try to learn them and assimilate them into your vocabulary:**

No	Word	Definition	
1	Agony	Great suffering	Don't care for the life's agonies.
2	Resentment	Feeling of hurt and anger	He always harbors resentment inside himself.
3	Civilian	(Person) not the armed forces	Many Palestinian civilians were targeted and killed by Israel.
4	Besiege	Surround a place for armed forces	(fig.) The panel besieged me with tough questions.
5	Shell	Hard outer covering of a nut	The chick loomed out the egg's shell.
6	Despite	In spite of	Despite his playful character, he scored second across the school.
7	Monitor (n)	Person chosen to watch or keep order	Kufi Anan acted as a monitor in Syria in a try to stop the bloodshed.
8	Republic	State ruled by a president or an elected	Iran is a republic state.

		parliament, not by a king	
9	Discovery	Something found	America's discovery was unwelcomed by its aborigines.
10	Prosperity	Success and wealth	Western states have achieved prosperity after their development.
11	Coup	Sudden and violent seizure of state power by a small group	Syria is well-known for its numerous coups.
12	Attempt	Effort made to do something	He attempted a suicide, but the police showed up at the nick of time.
13	Rule	Something that tells you what to do	Rules of English grammar are confusing when they come to tenses.
14	Govern	Rule a country, control	The commodity prices are governed with care in Australia.
15	Amend	Change and improve	Constitutions should be looked into and amended periodically.
16	Legitimize	Make legal, make acceptable	There are many children who need to be legitimized.
17	Lull	Cause to rest, calm period	Some states play lull at the time of war between other countries.
18	Reform	Make right, improve, act of improvement	Egyptians poured to streets to ask for reform.
19	Protest	Strong expression of disapproval, opposition	Opposition's protest deteriorated the country's economy last year.
20	Commence	Begin, start	The seminar commenced exactly at 9:00.
21	Clampdown	Limit, prevent	The Yemeni security forces clamped down on protesters.
22	Censorship	Removing offensive things from books, films, etc.	News censorship is almost prevalent in the whole world.
23	Demonstrate	Show clearly, march on streets to show public opinion	Anti-government protesters demonstrated cross the streets of New York.
24	Resignation	A written statement that indicates one	The vice president dropped her resignation on the president's desk softly.

Writing Stop

Thinking of a country such a Saudi Arabia, write a long paragraph ranged between 100 and 130 words focusing on the its challenges, products, nation, and etc. You may want to continue to the following writing otherwise. The piece has been opened using the statement method to assist you.

Wealthy countries are a lot in the world. Saudi Arabia, for example is one of these countries. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or KSA, gain revenues from oil, dates, and pilgrimage chiefly. The KSA's government is more than wealthy, however_____

CHAPTER 7



PREVIEW

Kindly answer the following questions for a writing check-up:

- Would you choose silence seeing your neighbor hurt his children?

- If not, what would you do then?
- Would you use your pen, voice, or muscle to stop him?

Keys to Crying Voices in Syria

The waves of upheaval and resentment namely *Arab Spring* has reached Syria at the outset of 2011. Since then, over 10,000 civilians (based on the UN reports) including 500 children (as UNICEF pointed out) have been killed; a few cities such as Homs have been besieged and shelled despite the presence of the UN monitors in the country and weird silence of Russia and China.

The first civilization in Syria dates back to as early as 10,000 B.C. Syria won its independence in 1946 and formed a parliamentary republic then. Discovery of gas and oil in 1940 and 1956 brought prosperity to the agriculture-dependent country. Syria is marked with a lot of coups or coups attempts between 1949 and 1971. Hafez al-Assad, a Defense Minister, took power and became president in 1970; He ruled the Ba'ath party and governed the country for 30 years until his death in 2000. The parliament quickly amended the constitution, reducing the president age from 40 to 34 to legitimize Bashar al-Assad, the son of Hafez al-Assad, as a president. Bashar first pledged for political, social, and economic changes though he only reformed the market and kept lull for the

rest. In January 2011, Syrian protests and unrests commenced facing tough military clampdowns, communication cuts, and internet censorships. Syrians demonstrated on the streets seriously seeking Bashar al-Assad's resignation, overthrow of his government, and the closure of 5-decade Ba'ath Party rule in the country. In response, the government opened intense fire on the protesters and shelled their homes using tanks and mortars. Nobody knows what will happen to Syria!

Syria is replaying Bosnia's scenario featured with international negligence and delayed ceasefire operation. The slow-down of the UN votes and resolutions is evidenced to prove the above scenario. Currently speaking (as 26 April, 2012), only a handful of the UN peace keepers plus Kofi Annan, the international envoy are present in Syria; and Syrian security forces are unraveling the truce; they cease fire in the sites where the UN monitors are present and resume it once they leave the site. People approaching the UN-sent monitors, will be approached, harassed, intimidated, or detained by the Syrian security forces. Hence do you think these under-numbered UN watchers suffice? Does Assad deserve advocating silence? Syria definitely needs tens of more monitors to be quickly deployed whereas urgent preventing measures are conspicuous by their absence. The UN should adopt stricter resolutions in a shorter time inviting the Syria's allies such as quiet Russia and China to lift a finger. Also the US, European States, Arab League, and other countries shall aid to (a) force Assad to comply with the UN resolutions, (b) restore peace in Syria, and (c) bring Assad to the international court for committing genocidal crimes against humanity. Maybe some other cruel tycoons take a pricy lesson.

Simple Questions

Write T for correct and F for incorrect sentences below:

- Many civilians were killed in Syria. _____
- Syrian government had negotiations with the opposition leaders. _____
- Syrian protesters asked for reforms. _____
- The battle between Syrian government and its citizens was unfair. _____
- The United Nations involved in the Syrian upheaval. _____
- Syrian unrest was part of the Arab Spring. _____

Inquiring Questions

Answer the following questions.

- What was going on in Syria in 2012?

- Will Bashar al-Assad overcome the crises?

- What were the Syrian protesters seeking?

- Will Syrian protesters achieve their set goals?

- May Syria enjoy peace and security again?

- What might be your reaction to your family rebellion?

Grammar Spot

The Simple Future Tense

Form: will + infinitive e.g. (I will study English tomorrow.)



The uses of the Simple Future are as follows:

- **To Express a Voluntary action (in which you offer to do something for people.)**
 - I will email you the information.
 - Will you help me with this?
 - I will make dinner for all tonight.
 - I will not do the assignment for you.
- **To Express a Promise.**
 - I will call you later today.
 - I promise I will let you know of the results of the test tomorrow.
 - Don't worry. I won't tell any soul, anyone about your secrete.
- **To Express a Prediction**
 - The year 2013 will be a golden year for all of us.

- My conference paper will be awarded a prize in the coming conference.
- 2020 will be a brilliant year for Malaysia and Malaysians.

Keep in mind not to use the Simple Future tense after some time expressions such as after, before, when, by the time, as soon as, if, until, etc. Always use simple present tense right after them. See the following examples:

- When you will arrive, I will give you the happy news about my new company.
(incorrect)
- When you arrive, I will see give you the happy news about my new company.
(correct)

Verb Tense Exercise 21
Simple Present / Simple Future

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

1. Today after I (get) _____ out of class, I (go) _____ to a movie with some friends.

2. When you (arrive) _____ in Stockholm, call my friend Gustav. He (show) _____ you around the city and help you get situated.

3. A: Do you know what you want to do after you (graduate) _____ ?

B: After I (receive) _____ my Master's from Georgetown University, I (go) _____ to graduate school at UCSD in San Diego. I (plan) _____ to complete a Ph.D. in cognitive science.

4. If it (snow) _____ this weekend, we (go) _____ skiing near Lake Tahoe.

5. Your father (plan) _____ to pick you up after school today at 3:00 o'clock. He (meet) _____ you across the street near the ice cream shop. If something happens and he cannot be there, I (pick) _____ you up instead.

6. If the people of the world (stop, not) cutting down huge stretches of rain forest, we (experience) _____ huge changes in the environment during the twenty-first century.

7. If Vera (keep) _____ drinking, she (lose, eventually) _____ her job.

8. I promise you that I (tell, not) _____ your secret to anybody. Even if somebody (ask) _____ me about what happened that day, I (reveal, not) _____ the truth to a single person.

9. She (make) _____ some major changes in her life. She (quit) _____ her job and go back to school. After she (finish) _____ studying, she (get) _____ a better-paying job and buy a house. She is going to improve her life!

10. Tom (call) _____ when he (arrive) _____ in Madrid. He (stay) _____ with you for two or three days until his new apartment (be) _____ available.

Word Power

- **Match the words in the box with their underlined synonyms in the sentences below.**

Experienced methods body cut soldiers calculated
decision army

1. Military strikes are not ripe solutions to nuclear-developing states.
2. The US has found new approaches to curb terrorist attacks on its territory.
3. Chomsky has critiqued many political figures and has never suffered a bleak fire back.
4. Nazis' troops determined to capture most of the states in the world because an absurd desire.
5. The government has estimated the loss of the last flooding.

- **Below, a handful of useful or difficult words have been tabled. Try to learn them and assimilate them into your vocabulary:**

No	Word	Definition	Example
1	Watcher	A person who looks attentively	Watchers are set to be transported to the violence scenes.
2	Advocate	Support, act in favor of a person or thing, a	At least don't advocate dictatorship if you are not against it.

		person who supports	
3	Definitely	Clearly, with no uncertainty	I will definitely come to the invitation.
4	Deploy	Arrange for effective action	The troops were deployed through the city streets to block the rally.
5	Urgent	That must be dealt with at once	Take him hospital urgently. He is bleeding from the nose!
6	Conspicuous	Easily seen or noticeable	The deputy dean was conspicuously absent from the meeting.
7	Ally	Unite by agreement, a person or country that helps one or agrees to help	Islamic Republic of Iran is an loyal ally to Syria.
8	Comply	Agree to do something, obey	Your company had better comply with ISO guidelines if you intend to upgrade.
9	Genocidal	Related to killing the whole race (large groups) of people	The International Court is responsible for trying those criminals who commit genocidal crimes against humanity.
10	Diplomatic	Related to relations between countries	Some efforts for restoring diplomatic ties between North Korea and the US were futile.

Now use the above words in the sentences of your own below here:

Writing Stop

Develop a paragraph at the word range of 80 to 100 words briefing on a country like Syria where insecurity and civil war have haunted everywhere. Mention the pros and cons of such a green or revolting move. To assist you, the beginning sentences of your paragraph have been crafted. You just need to go on with it on your own.

In Syria, people protest in the streets. They ask for improvements and reforms. In response, the Syrian security forces opened fire on them and murdered and wounded many civilians._____

CHAPTER 8



PREVIEW

Kindly answer the following questions for a writing check-up:

- What image first comes to your mind when hearing the word *Somalia*?

- Have you heard the term *triangulation* to date? What does it mean in Somalia's context?
- Did you know oil reservoirs are pending underneath the Somalia's insurgencies and civil wars?

Triangulation: The Only Somalia's Solution

Somalis have long witnessed internal crises after Siad Barre's fall in 1991. Since then, non-safety, civil wars, and piracy came into view to characterize Somalia. To alleviate, several countries such as the US, Kenya, Uganda, etc. intervened using both diplomatic and military approaches to mould a workable remedy; however, the nation is still suffering.

African union has sent thousands of troops from Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi, and Uganda into Somalia to maintain peace, yet no triumphs have been reported. The troops which are currently estimated over 10,000 indicate to a huge waste of time, energy, and money. Also to some, the African union involvement might signal a reaction to Islam's prevalence in the Horn of Africa. On the other hand, the weakened Transitional Federal government is unable to manage the chaotic situation throughout Somalia. Tribes (which are majorly five) in addition, have not contributed to restoring peace. Hence, the key to

lasting peace and sovereignty is to triangulate tribal, oppositional, and governmental engagements.

Once these three conjoin around a negotiating table with non-compatriots gone, Somalia shall be upright again. The government may then send Somali talents overseas to study in some fields such as engineering, IT, oil, and so forth as done by some developing countries such as Malaysia. It is also hoped that unearthing oil and uranium (as is believed to exist) would occur sometime in the future once opposition and enmity split.

(Published on Fri. Apr 27th, 2012 by [Allsomali24 Newspaper](#))

Simple Questions

Write T for correct and F for incorrect sentences below:

- Somalia has a few crises. _____
- Somalia's crises may be solved by Somalis only. _____
- Its neighboring countries might not be of help in restoring peace and order in Somalia. _____
- Tribal involvement is a key to Somalia's chaos. _____
- The UN need to step up. _____
- Western countries' engagement is helpful as well. _____

Inquiring Questions

Answer the following questions:

- What caused Somalia's crises in its entirety?

- What solution would you offer to restore peace in Somalia?

- Would you support or deny any foreign involvement in resolving Somalia's cause?

- Do you think Somalia's transitional government is too weak to fight rebels?

Explain.

- Militant groups in Somalia should be called on to negotiating table. Do you agree?

- Tribal leaders may play essential parts in peace restoration. What do you think?

Word Power

- Match the words in the box with their underlined synonyms in the sentences below.

dealing behaved messages showed society tips

1. The driver indicated to the left by extending his hand out the window.
2. Peoples' union may facilitate their way to achieve their goals.
3. His involvement in sex scandal smeared him in the eye of his few advocates.
4. The mother reacted coldly about her husband's lay-off.
5. Stop giving signals by your eyes; the boss suspected a bit.

- Below, a handful of useful or difficult words have been tabled. Try to learn them and assimilate them into your vocabulary:

No	Word	Definition	
1	Indicate	Show, point out	The driver indicated to the left by extending his hand out the window.

2	Union	Act of uniting or joining, society or club	Peoples' union may facilitate their way to achieve their goals.
3	Involvement	Relationship, engagement	His involvement in sex scandal smeared him in the eye of his few advocates.
4	Reaction	Act or behave as a result	The mother reacted coldly about her husband's lay-off.
5	Signal	Action or sound that gives warning, command, or message	Stop giving signals by your eyes; the boss suspected a bit.
6	Chaotic	Completely confused	The class was too chaotic; I grasped very little.
7	Contribute	Help, join with others to give something	Harris is contributing to a newspaper called the Somaliland Times. He crafts articles now and then for free.
8	Lasting	Durable,	She is looking for shoes with lasting material.
9	Sovereignty	Complete power and freedom to act	Sovereignty is an asset for all countries.
10	Triangulate	Use more than one method or approach, look into an issue from different perspectives	Triangulation causes diverse approaches to meet each other.
11	Negotiate	Talk to someone to reach an agreement	The group 5+1 supposed to negotiate with Iran over its nuclear ambition.
12	Compatriot	Person as the same nationality as another	Somali compatriots are acclaimed for their loyalty and friendship.
13	Unearth	Dig up, discover, bring up to the earth level	Archeologists in Greece unearthed many antiquated objects.
14	Enmity	Hatred	A row between us may turn to enmity through time. Let's shake hands and make up.
15	Split	Divide along a length or tear, separate	The whole nation is split into two halves: pro and anti same-sex marriage groups.

Now use the above words in the sentences of your own below here:

Writing Stop

Take into account a country like Somalia and create a paragraph between 80 to 110 words briefing on the problems, their causes, and the ways they could be resolved. Otherwise, you can carry on with the following lines.

Countries suffering from civil wars are many. Somalia for example, is one of them. In Somalia, there exists a transitional government unable to bring back peace and security to the country. The government has tried different approaches yet.

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<http://www.cambridgedictionary.org>

Appendix I

Irregular Verbs List

This is a list of some irregular verbs in English. Of course, there are many others, but these are the more common irregular verbs.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
Awake	Awoke	awoken
Be	was, were	been
Beat	Beat	beaten
Become	Became	become
Begin	Began	begun
Bend	Bent	bent
Bet	Bet	bet
Bid	Bid	bid
Bite	Bit	bitten
Blow	Blew	blown
Break	Broke	broken
Bring	Brought	brought
Broadcast	Broadcast	broadcast
Build	Built	built
Burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
Buy	Bought	bought
Catch	Caught	caught

Choose	Chose	chosen
Come	Came	come
Cost	Cost	cost
Cut	Cut	cut
Dig	Dug	dug
Do	Did	done
Draw	Drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
Drive	Drove	driven
Drink	Drank	drunk
Eat	Ate	eaten
Fall	Fell	fallen
Feel	Felt	felt
Fight	Fought	fought
Find	Found	found
Fly	Flew	flown
Forget	Forgot	forgotten
Forgive	Forgave	forgiven
Freeze	Froze	frozen
Get	Got	got (<i>sometimes</i> gotten)
Give	Gave	given
Go	Went	gone
Grow	Grew	grown
Hang	Hung	hung
Have	Had	had
Hear	Heard	heard
Hide	Hid	hidden
Hit	Hit	hit
Hold	Held	held
Hurt	Hurt	hurt
Keep	Kept	kept
Know	Knew	known
Lay	Laid	laid
Lead	Led	led
Learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
Leave	Left	left
Lend	Lent	lent
Let	Let	let
Lie	Lay	lain
Lose	Lost	lost
Make	Made	made
Mean	Meant	meant
Meet	Met	met
Pay	Paid	paid

Put	Put	put
Read	Read	read
Ride	Rode	ridden
Ring	Rang	rung
Rise	Rose	risen
Run	Ran	run
Say	Said	said
See	Saw	seen
Sell	Sold	sold
Send	Sent	sent
Show	Showed	showed/shown
Shut	Shut	shut
Sing	Sang	sung
Sit	sat	sat
Sleep	slept	slept
Speak	spoke	spoken
Spend	spent	spent
Stand	stood	stood
Swim	swam	swum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think	thought	thought
Throw	threw	thrown
Understand	understood	understood
Wake	woke	woken
Wear	wore	worn
Win	won	won
Write	wrote	written



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