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## B. Vocabulary:

a. Match the following words with their correct meanings:

1- alter	a. Really, very.
2- a dime a dozen	b. Not easy to believe.
3- hard to swallow	c. Something common that it doesn't have value.
4- confront	d. Fall asleep.
5- just	e. change.
6- doze off	f. meet something difficult or dangerous.
7- defect	g. imperfection.
8- clue	h. lasting.
9- exotic	i. unusual and attractive.
10- gruff	j. correct mix of ingredients.
11- enduring	k. evidence.
12- formula	l. rude, mean.

## C . Grammar:

a. Choose the correct conjunction between brackets :

1. We can study for our English test, ( but – or – so ) we can play video games.
2. I like dramas, ( so – yet – and ) I like comedy shows more.
3. I read the detective books, (and – so – but ) I saw the TV series, too.

b. Complete the sentences with the correct words between brackets:

1. Neither Jack nor Richard ( is – are – were ) old enough to vote.
2. Both Ice and Vapor ( is – are – was ) a state of water.
3. Either the father or the mother ( drive – drives – driving ) children back home.

c. Correct the **errors** in the sentences.

1. Neither Ahmad or Ali wants to dine outside.
2. The documentary was not only popular, and also it won an award.
3. You can choose either to play football nor basketball .

**READING: A. The Formula behind Detective Stories on TV**

Detective stories have always been a favorite in literature, and now they are one of the most popular genres in TV films and series. There is something appealing about the mystery and intrigue that captivates viewers and keeps them in suspense until the case is finally solved.

Clearly, the TV audience enjoys the mystery and non-stop suspense of detective films. However, ironically, there is also predictability to the story that is tremendously appealing. Certain elements and sequences of events appear over and over in detective stories and are eagerly awaited by fans. TV films and series with such predictable elements are known as *formula* films. The TV audience knows the plot will be puzzling and sometimes have unexpected results. They know the hero will confront dangerous villains. They know there will be complicated steps involved in piecing together all the clues, and they are challenged to try to figure out the mystery before the detective.

The most basic element in the formula of a detective story is the hero—the detective. This is the character the viewer identifies with throughout the film. He is usually a courageous individual with superior intelligence. He is often charming and outgoing, which helps him socialize with others, while, in fact, he is collecting information from witnesses and gathering evidence for his case. Another type of hero is the gruff and serious detective, who rarely smiles, but is very efficient at his job. In contrast, the hero in detective comedies is a naive and clumsy character who accidentally stumbles across clues to eventually solve the crime.

Of course, the villain also plays a crucial role in the story. On occasion, the villain’s identity is a mystery and is only revealed at the end, but more often he is introduced to the TV audience. Just as there are formulaic types of heroes, there are stereotypical villains: cold-blooded, greedy criminals, evil geniuses, and mad scientists. Most villains also have physical or psychological defects that add to the ugliness of their character, such as a scarred face, a missing limb, or a split personality.

The detective is challenged to find the villain by following clues. To assist him, he uses special talents in intellectual reasoning or has help from technological devices. These range from a simple magnifying glass to sophisticated DNA analysis and electronic tracking devices. Some detectives even use high-tech gadgets that are disguised as everyday objects, such as an explosive pen, a laser watch, or a computerized, talking vehicle!

When the hero confronts the villain, there are always scenes of action and danger. These involve high-speed chases on any kind of vehicle imaginable—cars, motorcycles, helicopters, speed boats, skis, submarines, camels, or simply on foot.

**= Are the following sentences true ( T ) or false ( F ) :**

- 1- Detective stories have always been a favorite in literature. ( )
- 2- There is something appealing about the mystery and intrigue that captivates viewers. ( )
- 3- detective stories in TV films and series presents predictable elements. ( )
- 4- The TV audience knows the plot will be clear and sometimes have expected results. ( )
- 5- the hero will confront dangerous villains. ( )
- 6- He is usually a courageous individual with superior intelligence. ( )
- 7- The villain in detective stories, rarely smiles, but always does his job efficiently. ( )
- 8- Some detectives even use high-tech gadgets to find the villain. ( )
- 9- Most villains also have physical or psychological defects. ( )
- 10- Detective films involve high-speed chases on cars only. ( )