

Mega goal 1



Unit 1



What global issue is shown in each picture? Use the words in the box.

overpopulation
unemployment

pollution
fresh water

traffic
economy

security
natural disaster

endangered species
global warming



1. unemployment



1. Overpopulations



2. global warming



3. fresh water



4. Security



5. traffic



6. pollution



7. natural disaster

8. endangered species

9. economy

B Complete the information. Use the present tense.

My name (1) (be) is Carolina Richter. I (2) (live) live in the city of Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil. I (3) (be) am 16 years old. I (4) (have) have a younger sister and an older brother. They (5) (watch) watch TV every evening with my father. I (6) (do) do my homework in the same room. There (7) (be) is a television show on tonight about global warming. I (8) (be) am interested in global warming. It (9) (affect) affects everyone and everything on Earth.

My science teacher (10) (want) wants everyone to write a report on a global issue. My report (11) (be) is on the importance of the rain forest in Brazil. People (12) (take) take these huge forests for granted. Our Brazilian rain forest (13) (make) makes about 20 percent of the Earth's oxygen. But every day people (14) (cut down) cut down or (15) (burn) burn our rain forest. This (16) (mean) means less oxygen in the atmosphere. With less oxygen, there (17) (be) is more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This (18) (affect) affects global warming.

My friends and I (19) (talk) talk about this every day. We (20) (want) want to stop the destruction of the rain forests in Brazil and reduce global warming. In fact, all my family and friends (21) (know) know how important this is. But global warming (22) (be) is not just a Brazilian problem. The whole world (23) (need) needs to help to reduce global warming.



C

Answer the questions.

1. Where does Carolina live?

She lives in Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

2. Who watches TV every evening?

Carolina's sister, brother, and father watch TV every evening.

3. What is Carolina interested in?

She is interested in global warming.

4. What do Carolina and her friends talk about every day?

They talk about the rain forests and global warming.

5. Who needs to help reduce global warming?

The whole world needs to help reduce global warming.



D Finish the conversation. Use the simple present or present progressive.

Alexa: Hi, Mrs. Lewis. Where (1) (be)
is Grace?

Mrs. Lewis: She (2) (be) is still
upstairs. I (3) (think) think
she (4) (finish) is finishing her
project.

Alexa: What (5) (do) are you
doing?

Mrs. Lewis: I (6) (make) am making a pizza. (7) (be) Are you hungry?

Alexa: Yes, I (8) (be) am. Thanks.
Grace and I (9) (meet) are meeting Mona and Sierra in a little while.

Mrs. Lewis: Really? I (10) (negative: know) don't know Sierra. Who (11) (be) is she?



Alexa: She (12) (live) lives in Madrid. She (13) (visit) is visiting Mona.
She (14) (be) is her cousin.

Mrs. Lewis: Where (15) (go) are you going?

Alexa: There (16) (be) is a talk on Europe and globalization. Sierra and Mona
(17) (want) want to go to hear it. Then Grace and I (18) (want) want
to take them to an Indian restaurant for dinner.

Mrs. Lewis: I (19) (love) love Indian food!

Alexa: Why (20) (negative: come) don't you come with us to the restaurant?

Mrs. Lewis: That (21) (be) is a great idea!

Alexa: Awesome! We (22) (have) have reservations for 9 o'clock.

E

Complete a question for each answer.



Q: What is Grace doing?

A: She's finishing her project.

1. Q: Who are they meeting?

A: They're meeting Mona and Sierra.

2. Q: Who is Sierra?

A: She is Mona's cousin.

3. Q: Where do they want to go?

A: They want to go to a talk on Europe and globalization.

4. Q: Where are they going after the talk?

A: They're going to an Indian restaurant.



F

Complete the sentences. Use the simple past.



Sandra is a biologist.

In 1980, her grandfather was a biologist, too.

1. France uses the euro today.

In 1995, France used the franc for its currency.

2. Today my parents have three children.

In 2009, they had two children.

3. My country launches a lot of satellites each year.

Last year, it launched 23 satellites.

4. Traffic increases all the time in my city.

It increased 50 percent last year.



G Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.

! I (need) have needed a new pair of shoes for a long time.

1. The city (want) has wanted a park on King Abdul Aziz Road for years.
2. Overpopulation and pollution (affect) have affected global warming.
3. My family (live) has lived in the same town for fifteen years.
4. We (lose) have lost touch with many of our cousins.

H Complete the paragraph. Use the simple past or the present perfect.

My brother and I (1) (go) went to the zoo yesterday. We (2) (see) saw a lot of beautiful animals there. Some of the animals (3) (be) have been on the endangered species list for a long time. I (4) (love) loved the giant pandas. They (5) (be) were beautiful, and they (6) (be) were hungry, too! One of the pandas (7) (sit) sat under a tree and (8) (eat) ate a lot of leaves. Yesterday I (9) (learn) learned that the giant panda (10) (be) has been on the endangered species list since at least 1980.

I READING

Read about Ellis Island in New York.

Between 1892 and 1954, most people who came to live in the United States passed through Ellis Island. During that time, more than 12 million immigrants had this experience. Sometimes more than 10,000 people would go through Ellis Island in a single day. Most of these newcomers came from Europe and almost all of them came across the Atlantic Ocean by steamship. The trip was very difficult. The food was terrible, the ships were usually crowded and dirty, and the weather was usually bad so a lot of people got sick.

After the immigrants got off the ship at Ellis Island, they first had to pass a medical test. Sometimes they would wait for hours to see a doctor. If they were sick, they were usually sent back home. Over 250,000 people were sent home between the years 1892 and 1954. Some of those refused entry were young children, so one or both parents would have to go back with them. For these people, it meant their dream of living in the United States was over.

Today Ellis Island is a museum. You can see pictures of what the immigrants and the ships looked like. You can also listen to recorded interviews of some of the immigrants as they tell stories about what it was like to come to this country. In spring 2001, *The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation* started offering a new service. You can now trace your ancestors' records. Among other things, you can find out the name of the ship they came on, how old they were, and what nationality they were. Of course there is a fee for this service, but for many people it is worth it to find out more about their family members' first days in the New World.



Read the sentences about Ellis Island. Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. **F** Ellis Island is in California.
2. **T** Immigrants came to Ellis Island and then had to pass a medical test.
3. **T** Today Ellis Island is a museum.
4. **T** Ellis Island was used between the years 1892 and 1954.
5. **T** Many people came to Ellis Island from Europe.
6. **F** The ships were clean and didn't have many people on them.
7. **F** The food on the ships was great.
8. **T** For most immigrants, the trip across the Atlantic was difficult.

J Hameed just returned to Saudi Arabia from a business trip. How did he answer the immigration officer's questions? Write your ideas.

Q: What is your nationality?

A: I am Saudi.

1. **Q: What city do you live in?**

A: I live in Jeddah

2. **Q: Are you bringing back any fruit or vegetables?**

A: No , I'm not

3. **Q: What countries have you visited?**

A: Spain and France

4. **Q: Why have you been out of the country?**

A: I have been on business

5. **Q: How long have you been out of the country?**

A: 20 days



K

The introduction of personal computers and computer networks has changed the way people do things at work, at home, and at school. Write sentences about changes at:

Work:	People can access their files They can have video meetings
Home:	People can have access to the internet They can watch online television Channels
School:	Students can have interactive lessons They can take tests

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف

L Look at the picture. Have you been to this place? If you haven't, pretend that you went there and answer the questions below.

1. When did you go there?

I went about a month ago

2. How long did you stay there?

I stayed for about 2 weeks

3. Where did you go?

I visited some malls

4. What did you do?

I went shopping

5. What did you see?

I saw some interesting stores

6. What words describe the place?

Fascinating , interesting , luxurious



M WRITING

Get a picture of a place you like. Pretend that you went there. Complete the chart below and use it to write about your visit.

QUESTIONS	Your answers
Where did you go?	
When did you go there?	
How long did you stay there?	
What happened there?	
What did you see there?	
What did you do there?	
What words describe the places?	

تحدث عن مكان قمت بزيارته
ثم أكمل الجدول

Adventure to _____

قم بالكتابة عن هذا المكان

N

Complete the information. Use the simple past.

Yesterday, Saeed (1) didn't go (not go) out because he (2) wanted (want) to write a report about natural disasters. He (3) waited (wait) for his friends to come to discuss some ideas. His friends, Ali and Samir, (4) lived (live) in the same town, but last week there (5) was (be) an earthquake. It (6) damaged (damage) part of the road. This (7) caused (cause) a traffic problem, so the buses (8) didn't arrive (not arrive) on time. The boys (9) decided (decide) to ride to Saeed's house on their bicycles instead. Saeed (10) didn't think (not think) they would come, so he (11) tried (try) to start writing the report. His friends (12) reached (reach) his house at lunch time. They (13) watched (watch) a documentary about natural disasters around the world and then they (14) talked (talk) about their effects. Saeed (15) made (make) notes of everything they (16) discussed (discuss). Last night, Saeed (17) sat (sit) down and (18) completed (complete) his report on his computer. He (19) wanted (want) to move to another country because he (20) didn't want (not want) to live somewhere far away from natural disasters like earthquakes.



0

Answer these questions.



Did Saeed go out yesterday?

No, he didn't. He stayed at home.

1. What did he want to write?

He wanted to write a report

2. Where did his friends live?

They lived in the same town.

3. What did the earthquake do?

It damaged the road

4. Did Saeed's friends go to his house by bus?

No. They went by bicycle.

5. Did the boys read books about global warming?

No. They watched a documentary.

6. When did Saeed complete his report?

He completed it last night.

7. Did Saeed want to leave his country?

Yes, he did.

1 Big Changes



P

Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. <u>f</u> Were you watching the football match on your smartphone? | a. No they weren't. |
| 2. <u>d</u> Was Neil Armstrong traveling in space in June 1963? | b. Yes, it was. |
| 3. <u>e</u> Was King Abdul-Aziz ruling the KSA in 1932? | c. Yes, you were. |
| 4. <u>c</u> Were we getting behind schedule with our work? | d. No, he wasn't. |
| 5. <u>b</u> Was the Space Shuttle Discovery flying around the Earth in 1985? | e. Yes, he was. |
| 6. <u>a</u> Were people using computers in 1900? | f. Yes, I was. |

Q Complete the sentences with the correct simple past or past progressive form of the verb.

! The Romans were becoming (become) a powerful nation when they built (build) the Coliseum.

1. Noura was sleeping (sleep) when the tsunami flooded (flood) the village.

2. We heard (hear) the news about the Space Shuttle when it was (be) launched.

3. The officials weren't rationing (not ration) food when the war first started (start).

4. When Edmund Halley located (locate) the comet, he was studying (study) the movement of the planets.

5. was Al-Battani traveling (travel) in Syria when he made (make) his astronomical observations?

6. Sultan bin Salman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud was representing (represent) ARABSAT when he flew (fly) in Discovery in 1985.

R

Make sentences using *when*.

1. Ahmed Zewail / teach in California // win / the Nobel Prize

Ahmed Zewail was teaching in California when he won the Nobel Prize.

2. they / cross the border from Iraq // the earthquake happen

They were crossing the border from Iraq when the earthquake happened

3. the water supply / run out // the rescue team arrive

The water supply was running out when the rescue team arrived

4. Sabah / do medical research // the Internet go down ?

Was Sabah doing medical research when the Internet went down?

Unit 2

A Write the word that describes each person.

initiative

teamwork skills

honesty

work ethic

integrity

1. Faisal works in a clothing store. He helps customers choose clothes, and he answers their questions. Faisal thinks that the store needs to sell hip and cool clothes. He has asked some customers about this, and they are interested in buying that style of clothes. He talked to his manager, and his manager was very happy with Faisal and his idea. In fact, the manager gave Faisal a promotion!

Faisal has initiative.

2. Fahd is a doctor and works at a hospital. He has worked there for three years. He has never been late for work. Fahd has always done his job well, and he has never missed a day of work. He loves his job and always helps others. He often stays late to see his patients. Fahd has a strong work ethic.



3. Adel works in a bank. Yesterday morning he had a new customer. He lost his wallet at the bank. After lunch, Adel saw the wallet on the floor by his desk. He immediately called him. He returned to the bank, and Adel gave him the wallet. All his money was still in the wallet, and he was very happy. He gave Adel \$20 as a reward. Adel received the reward because of his honesty and integrity.



4. Saeed has always liked to work with people. He's a manager in an advertising agency. Saeed is always interested in working with new clients. He is good at getting people to work together. That is an important part of his job. And he has always been successful because of this. Saeed has a lot of success at work because of his teamwork skills.



B

Read Tom's job application. Answer the questions about him. Use the present perfect progressive.

Job Application Form

Your Name:	<u>Tom Chen</u>
Address:	<u>810 Piney Lane</u>
	<u>Paulding, MI 39348</u>
Name of High School:	<u>Robert Morris High School</u>
Important Courses:	<u>Computer Science, 3 years</u>
	<u>Math, 4 years</u>
Languages:	<u>Spanish, 3 years (reading, writing, speaking)</u>
	<u>French, 2 years (reading, writing)</u>
Activities:	<u>Basketball team, 4 years</u>
Employer:	<u>Ciao Italian Restaurant</u>
Experience:	<u>Answering phones, serving food</u>
Length of Time at This Job:	<u>2 years</u>



Can Tom use a computer?

(use) Yes. He's been using a computer for three years.

1. Has he ever had a computer science class?

(take) Yes. He has been taking computer science for three years.

2. Does he know more than one language?

(speak) Yes. He has been speaking Spanish for three years.

3. Can he read French?

(study) Yes. He has been studying French for two years.

4. Does he play basketball?

(play) Yes. He has been playing basketball for four years.

5. Has he ever worked in a restaurant?

(work) Yes. He has been working in a restaurant for two years.

6. Does he know how to answer phones?

(answer) Yes. He has been answering phones for two years.



Now tell about your skills. Use the present perfect progressive.

1. I have been studying English for four years.

2. I have been working at a bookstore for one year.

3. I have been playing football for ten years.

D Read what the people **have been doing** and what they **have done**.
Complete each story. Use the present perfect progressive or the present perfect.
Sometimes either one is correct.

1. I'm a professional football player. I love to play football, and I
(do) **have been doing** it since I was a kid. I also like to win.
My team (win) **has won** 15 games so far this season.
We practice a lot, and we (work) **have been working** all season
on our teamwork skills. The team wins a match, not just one person. Our coach
(tell) **has told** us that a hundred times. It really is important
to remember.
2. I'm a nurse. I (work) **have been working** in the same job since
I was 22 years old. I (do) **have been doing** the same thing
for ten years. My job is never boring, and I really like to help people get
well again. It's great to get a thank you card from a patient. In fact, lots of
patients (send) **have sent** me cards, and I (keep)
have kept all of them!



3. I'm a flight attendant, and I love my job. Sometimes we get some noisy people on a flight, and once in a while I have to work with an unpleasant passenger. But I have great communications skills, and passengers usually like me. I (do) have been doing this for five years, and I (meet) have met so many wonderful people. The hours are long, but after I (work) have been working for five days I get two days off. I (travel) have traveled to five continents. It's a great job.

E Omar is at a job interview. Mr. Al Zahrani is asking him some questions. Complete the conversation. Use **good at** + gerund or **interested in** + gerund.

Mr. Al Zahrani: What job are you interested in?

Omar: I'm (1) (work) interested in working for you as an accountant.

Mr. Al Zahrani: How are your computer skills? Have you taken any computer science classes?

Omar: Yes. I got all A's in my computer science classes, and I'm (2) (use) good at using computers and different computer programs.

Mr. Al Zahrani: How are your communication skills?

Omar: I'm not very (3) (speak) good at speaking in public, but I am very (4) (write) good at writing reports and emails.



Mr. Al Zahrani: Why do you want to be an accountant?

Omar: I'm (5) (use) interested in using my analytical skills.

Mr. Al Zahrani: That's good. Tell me about your analytical skills.

Omar: I'm (6) (study) good at studying a problem, and I'm (7) (find) good at finding any mistakes, and then I'm very (8) (find) good at finding a solution to a problem.

Mr. Al Zahrani: We want employees with a strong work ethic. We are (9) (have) interested in having employees with lots of honesty and integrity.

Omar: I agree with you. Those are important qualities, and I have a very strong work ethic.

Mr. Al Zahrani: Very good. Thank you, Omar.

Omar: Thank you, Mr. Al Zahrani.

F READING

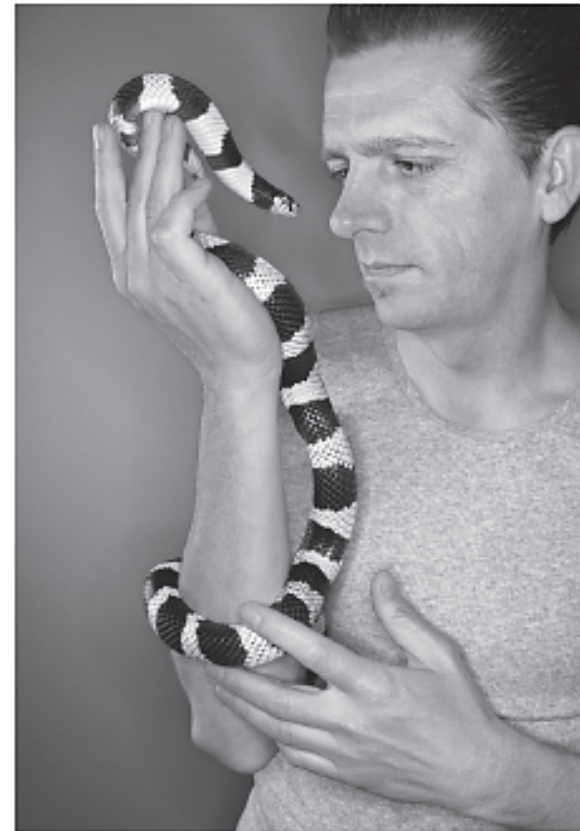
Read the story, and answer the questions.

How many times have you been near a dangerous animal? How close have you been to a poisonous snake? Well Tony Kepler raises killer snakes for a living, and he loves his job. He has been working with them since he was a little boy, and he's not afraid of them at all.

Tony's father has been handling snakes for twenty years, and he has taught his son a lot about them. Now Tony is able to make money from snakes. He collects the venom from rattlesnakes found in the western part of the U.S. Venom is the liquid that comes out of the snake's fangs when it bites. Tony sends the venom to a lab, and the lab makes it into antivenin. When a poisonous snake bites a person, a doctor gives that person antivenin. This antivenin keeps the venom from killing the person. Tony has been earning his living this way for five years.

Tony's father has handled nearly 1,000 snakes in his lifetime. He has taught hundreds of people how to hold snakes. He has also shown them how to feed snakes and how to get venom from them. Not everyone can get used to the idea of picking up a snake. Many people heard scary stories about snakes when they were children and have been afraid of them ever since. Tony has been trying to educate people about the positive things snakes do. For one thing, they help control the rat and mouse population. Snakes are also very clean and quiet, and they rarely disturb humans.

Tony's job is very different from a lot of jobs, but it is a really important one. Without venom collectors, many people would be in real danger and some would die.



1. How long has Tony been working with snakes?

He has been working with snakes since he was a little boy.

2. How long has Tony's father been handling snakes?

Tony's father has been handling snakes for twenty years.

3. How many snakes has Tony's father handled?

He's handled nearly 1,000 snakes.

4. How long has Tony been earning his living from snakes?

He's been earning his living from snakes for five years.

5. Why is Tony so comfortable around snakes?

because he has been working with them since he was a little boy.

- G** Look at the pictures. Write sentences about each person. Use the present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive. Also use *interested in* + gerund and *good at* + gerund.



Hameed

! *Hameed has been working in the company for five years.*

1. *He has been a sales manager for the last two years.*
2. _____
3. *He is interested in signing new contracts.*



Ali

! *Ali is interested in becoming a surgeon.*

4. *Ali has been studying for the last ten years.*
5. *He has been doing his internship in Dubai.*
6. _____

H You have applied for a teaching position. You are preparing for the interview. Write some of the questions that the interviewer might ask you.

1. How did you find out about the job?

2. Why are you applying for it?

3. What are some of your strengths?

4.

5.

Look at the two pictures and answer the questions below.



1. What do these people do?

The man on the left is an architect

The man on the right is a researcher

2. What are the different things they need to do every day?

The architect needs to check the blueprints

The researcher needs to search on the web

3. Are there any dangers in their jobs? What?

4. What are the good things about having each kind of job?

5. What are some words that describe each kind of job?

J WRITING

Get a picture of a job you like. Pretend that you are applying for this job. Complete the chart below and use it to write a letter of application.

QUESTIONS	Your answers
What is the job?	_____
What are the good things about this job?	_____
What are the things that you need to do every day in this job?	_____
What are some words that describe this job?	_____
Why are you interested in this job?	_____
What qualities do you have that are the right qualities for this job?	_____
How are you preparing for this kind of job?	_____

تصور بأنك تقوم بالتقدم لوظيفة ما
ثم أكمل الجدول

Dear Sir,

قم بكتابة خطاب طلب التقدم على وظيفة ما

K Complete a question and an answer for each prompt.



Hashim / do / journalist What does Hashim do? He's a journalist.

where / work / newspaper Where does he work? He works for a newspaper.

1. Rana / do / nurse What does Rana do? She's a nurse

where / work / hospital Where does she work? She works in a hospital.

2. you / do / chef What do you do? I'm a chef

where / work / hotel restaurant Where do you work? I work in a hotel restaurant.

3. your uncles / do / lawyers What do your uncles do? They are lawyers

where / work / office Where do they work? They work in an office.

4. Aisha's father / do / sales manager What does Aisha's father do? He's a sales manager

where / work / shopping mall Where does he work? He works at the shopping mall

5. Faisal / do / car mechanic What does Faisal do? He's a car mechanic

where / work / garage Where does he work? He works in a garage.



L Complete the conversation. Circle the correct answers.

Yahya: Hi. I'm Yahya Abdullah. I'm a photographer. I ¹ (work / works) for a sports magazine in Dubai.

Gregory: That's a great job. I'm Gregory Hunter.

Yousef: What ² (do you do / you are doing)?

Gregory: I'm a football coach. I coach the players in a club here. And my wife's a teacher. She isn't at the school now. ³ (On / In) weekends, she ⁴ (doesn't work / don't work). She's at home.

Yahya: Do you ⁵ (have / has) any friends here?

Gregory: Yes, ⁶ (I do / has). My friends are Ali and Samir. They are standing over there.

Yahya: What ⁷ (they do / do they do)?

Gregory: They're football players. They ⁸ (play / playing) for a team in Jeddah.

Yahya: That's interesting. ⁹ (When / What) do they train?

Gregory: They train ¹⁰ (at / on) weekdays, from seven ¹¹ (at / to) ten every evening.

Yahya: My brother plays football ¹² (In / on) the evenings, too. He's in a team in Dubai. They're playing ¹³ (at / to) nine o'clock tonight. Do you want to watch the match?

Gregory: Thanks, but no, I ¹⁴ (don't watch / don't). My plane leaves at ten.



M Complete the sentences with **who** or **which**.

1. What's the name of the girl who sits next to Amal in school?
2. This is the stadium which our team plays in.
3. That's the new restaurant which is really expensive
4. Is that the helpful taxi driver who brought us to the hotel yesterday?
5. The web designers who made the company website are excellent at their job.
6. A journalist who works for a newspaper in Dubai was at the airport.

N Make sentences using **while**. Use the past progressive.



journalists / wait to ask questions // team / leave stadium

The journalists were waiting to ask questions while the team was leaving the stadium.

1. some passengers / sleep // pilot / land plane

Some passengers were sleeping while the pilot was landing the plane

2. baby / cry // Nawal / talk on the phone

The baby was crying while Nawal was talking on the phone

3. it / rain // we / play tennis

It was raining while we were playing tennis

4. Faisal / work on the weekends // he / study at university

Faisal was working on the weekends while he was studying at university

5. I / do my science homework // my sisters / watch a film

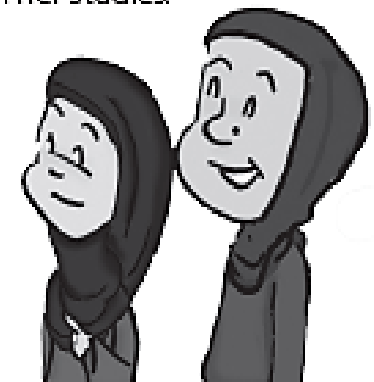
I was doing my science homework while my sisters were watching a film.

6. Dan / organize the conference // you / prepare your speech

Dan was organizing the conference while you were preparing your speech

0 Complete the text. Write one word in each gap.

Last year, Asma (1) was studying for her medical degree (2) while she and her sister (3) were staying with their aunt and uncle in Edinburgh. Her aunt, (4) who worked in a hospital there, (5) was helping her with her studies. Asma applied for a job in a hospital (6) which/that is in her town. Now she's a trainee nurse there. She really enjoys helping people (7) who/that are sick.



Unit 3



A

Dr. Gray has written a novel about the future. Mr. Ruiz is interviewing him for a television show. Complete the conversation with **will** and the words in parentheses. Use **Of course** or **I hope not** where needed.

Mr. Ruiz: Your new novel is very interesting. You did a lot of research. (1) (tell) **Will** you **tell** our viewers about life in the future?

Dr. Gray: (2) **Of course**. I (3) (be) **will be** happy to answer your questions.

Mr. Ruiz: (4) (work) **Will** people **work** longer hours in the future than they do now?

Dr. Gray: (5) **I hope not**! In the future we probably (6) (not / work) **will not work** as much. We (7) (have) **will have** much more leisure time.

Mr. Ruiz: I've heard about smart cars—cars that do all the driving. (8) (spend) **Will** we **spend** a lot of our leisure time going places in these cars?

Dr. Gray: (9) **I hope not**. We (10) (not / need) **will not need** our smart cars to go places. We (11) (live) **will live** in smart houses. And thanks to virtual reality we (12) (be able to) **will be able to** talk to people anywhere in the world, and it (13) (feel) **will feel** like they're in the room with us.



B Now Mr. Ruiz asks Dr. Gray about robots in the future. Complete the interview with *be going to* and the words in parentheses. Use *I think so* or *I don't think so* where needed.

Mr. Ruiz: In your novel, your main character is a robot. (1) (become) Are robots going to become part of our lives anytime soon?

Dr. Gray: (2) I think so. In a few years, stores (3) (sell) are going to sell robots to clean your rugs and cut your grass.

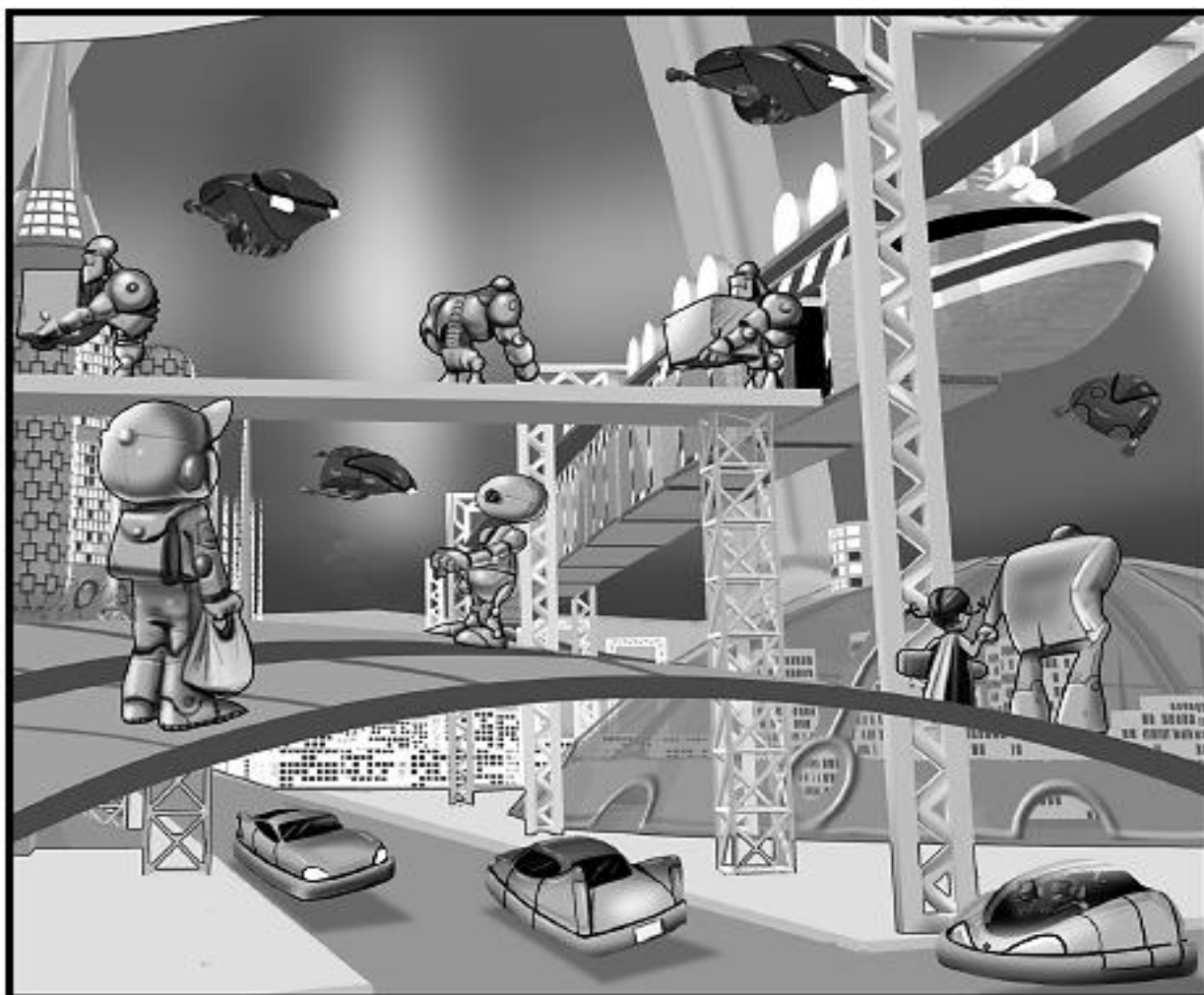
Mr. Ruiz: (4) (be) Are robots going to be smart enough to be companions to people?

Dr. Gray: Actually, in this century, robots (5) (pass) are going to pass humans in intelligence. And people (6) (have) are going to have robots as co-workers.

Mr. Ruiz: I (7) (go) am going to go back to school then! If I don't, I (8) (not / know) am not going to know what to say to them!



- C** Look at the picture. Write six sentences with **will**, **won't**, or **be going to** to make predictions about cities of the future.



! Cities of the future won't have parks.

1. Cars won't have wheels.
2. Cars are going to fly.
3. Robots will carry things.
4. Cities in the future won't have trees.
5. There will be steel sidewalks.
6. Cities won't have bus stops.

D Read the conversation. Choose **will** or **be going to**. Use **will** for predictions and **going to** for plans. Sometimes either one is correct.

Mr. Huston: Tell me, Adnan, what are your plans for next year, after you graduate.

Adnan: Well, I (1) will travel / am going to travel in the summer. Probably, I (2) will visit / am going to visit India and China.

Mr. Huston: That's exciting. (3) Will you go / Are you going to go with friends?

Adnan: I am not sure. Probably I (4) will spend / am going to spend some time traveling. If my friends want to come along, that'll be great!

Mr. Huston: (5) Are you going to stay / Will you stay with friends?

Adnan: I hope so.



كلا الاجابتين صحيحة

- E** Fadwa is writing an email to her friend Nawal, and Nawal sends an email back. Complete their emails using **will** or **be going to**. Use **will** for predictions and **be going to** for plans. Sometimes either one is correct.

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Print

To: nawal@megagoal.com
Subject: vacation

Hi Nawal,

I have awesome news to tell you. Next week I (1) (fly) am going to fly Turkey. I (2) (go) am going to go with my family, and we (3) (spend) are going to spend the whole month of June there! Probably it (4) (take) will take 20 hours to travel there. Not fun! Oh, no! I don't have anything to read on the plane. Maybe I (5) (buy) will buy a big novel at the airport. Have fun at work next week!

Fadwa

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Print

To: fadwa@megagoal.com
Subject: Re: vacation

Hi Fadwa,

You are so lucky! I think work (6) (be) is going to be busy next week and during all of June. Maybe I (7) (go) will go with you to Turkey. Have fun!

Nawal

F What about you? Answer the questions using the future progressive.

1. What will you be doing next week?

I will be writing a report for class next week

2. What will you be doing this summer?

I will be visiting some relatives in Australia this summer.

3. What are you going to be doing in five years?

I am going to be studying in college in five years

4. What are you going to be doing in 10 years?

I am going to be working as a biologist in 10 years

G Look at the photos. Answer the questions. Use the future progressive and short answers.



I Is your little brother going to be playing video games with us?

No, he isn't. He's going to be getting a haircut.

1. Will Diana still be reading that novel next week?

Yes, she will

2. Will they be seeing any whales on their vacation?

Yes, they will

3. Are we going to be diving in a submarine?

No, we aren't. We're going to be flying in a plane

4. Are Khaled and his wife going to be taking the high-speed train to Paris?

Yes, they are

5. Will you be playing video games tomorrow?

No, I won't. I'll be launching my rocket tomorrow



H READING

Read the article. Answer the questions.

Looking Ahead

The future is hard to see and plan—even for experts.
Read the quotations below:

- "It will be years—not in my [life] time—before a woman will become prime minister [of the United Kingdom]." Baroness Margaret Thatcher said this in 1974, just five years before she became the first female British Prime Minister.
- "There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home." Ken Olsen, who started Digital Equipment Corporation, said this in 1977.
- "It will take at least 200 years to put a man on the moon." Experts at the magazine *Science Digest* wrote this in 1948.

Yet some predictions are amazingly accurate. At about the same time that *Science Digest* made its prediction, British writer Arthur C. Clarke predicted a moon landing and missed the date by just one year. What are some of Clarke's more recent predictions?

- Space travel will soon become common.
- Within the next 1,000 years, we will be plugged into an Internet that lets us download the libraries of distant planets.

Will these predictions come true? No one knows right now. But there is one thing we can be quite certain about: Science and technology has become more and more important and it will affect our future in very powerful ways.

Will the end result be positive, helping people live longer, happier lives? Or will it be negative, perhaps destroying the environment through pollution and global warming?

The answer will probably depend on how we decide to use science and technology. For this reason, it is important to think carefully about the future. Maybe we can't predict it accurately, but we need to think about what could happen and how our lives will be in the future.



1. Find one prediction that did not come true.

There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home

2. What did Arthur C. Clarke accurately predict?

He accurately predicted the moon landing

3. What is another prediction that Clarke has made?

He predicted that space travel would soon become common

4. What is one thing about the future that we can be sure of?

Science and technology will affect the future in very powerful ways

5. Will science and technology have a positive or negative effect on the future?

It will depend on how we decide to use it.

I Predict your best friend's future. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

move	be	get	fall	find
work	go	have	travel	live

Pat will be a big success. He will finish first in his class in school.
He won't get married until he's 30 years old.
He'll be living in a fabulous apartment in New York City.

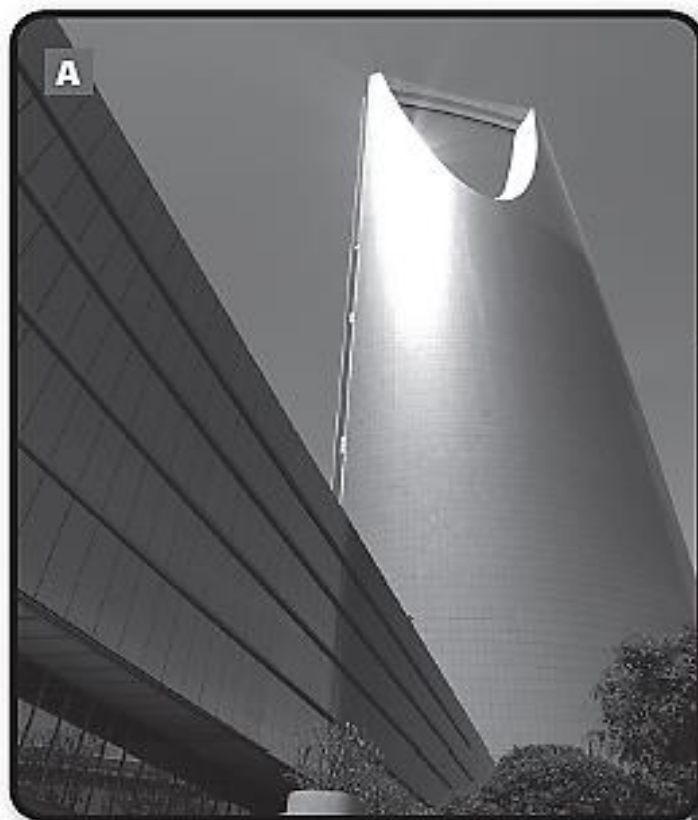
1. He will move to a large house.
2. He will be travelling all over the world.
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

J What are your plans for the weekend? Think about things that you have planned and are sure about and some things you are thinking of doing but are not certain. Write about Friday and Saturday.

On Friday, I am going to visit my aunt and uncle. We are going to drive to their house which is about 50 km from the center of town. Maybe we will spend the night there and return on Saturday morning.

On Saturday, I am going to study and do my homework. Then I'm going to meet my friends at the mall. We'll go shopping and then have a burger at restaurant. Then maybe we'll go to a friend's house to watch a DVD.

K Look at the two pictures A and B. Answer the questions below.



1. How are these two buildings the same?

Both the buildings show towers. In photo A, the tower is a modern skyscraper. In photo B, the tower is part of a castle.

2. How are these buildings different?

In photo A, the tower is probably made from glass and metal. In photo B, the tower was made from brick.

3. How will the buildings change in 50 years?

The architects will probably make the modern skyscrapers 'greener' by installing wind turbines and solar panels on the roof.

L WRITING

Get a picture of your town or city in Saudi Arabia. Complete the chart below and use it to write what your town or city will be like in the future.

Tasks	Your notes	Your notes on how you think it will change in the future
Write a list of things that you see in the picture		
Write a list of words that describe what you can see in the picture		
Write a list of words to describe what you can see happening in the picture		

تحدث عن مدينتك أو إحدى المدن داخل المملكة وما هي التطورات التي قد تحدث مستقبلاً بها

The Future As I See It

قم بكتابة قطعة عن المستقبل الذي
تصورته لهذه المدينة

M Choose the correct verb for each sentence.

1. _____ to the exhibition with me tomorrow?

- a. Do you come b. You come **c. Are you coming**

2. Ned is from New York. He _____ English in Riyadh at the moment.

- a. teaches **b. is teaching** c. teach

3. When _____ his new books coming out?

- a. are** b. do c. is

4. Researchers _____ the cause of the illness.

- a. aren't understanding b. not understand **c. don't understand**

5. Press this switch. It _____ the robot.

- a. activate b. is activating **c. activates**

6. Hussain is a pilot, but he _____ today.

- a. isn't flying** b. flies not c. aren't flying

7. _____ his car to college every day?

- a. Does Ali drive** b. Ali drives c. Is Ali driving

8. Nice car! _____ on clean fuel?

- a. Does it run** b. Runs c. Is it running



N Read the statements and questions. Match the responses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>f</u> Let's design a class website. | a. Yes, I am. |
| 2. <u>c</u> What are you going to do tomorrow? | b. Yes, why not? We might win a prize. |
| 3. <u>a</u> Are you going to the school Science Fair next week? | c. I'm going to find a technician to repair my computer. |
| 4. <u>d</u> How about making a science fiction film? | d. Great idea! Let's work out the plot. |
| 5. <u>e</u> Will your father help us with the school project? | e. Yes, he will. |
| 6. <u>b</u> Why don't we enter the school technology competition? | f. We can't. Our Internet connection is not good enough. |



0

Answer the questions. Use *probably* or *maybe* and a future tense

1. What are you going to do on your next vacation?

2. Where will you go?

3. How will you get there?

P Complete the tag questions. Then complete the responses.



A: The oceans won't cover the Earth in 100 years, will they?

B: No, they won't. They will probably cover some islands.

1. **A:** Your parents don't speak English, do they?

B: No, they don't

2. **A:** The school will close for the vacations soon, won't it?

B: Yes, it will

3. **A:** It doesn't rain often in Saudi Arabia, does it?

B: No, it doesn't

4. **A:** Your friends are not all scientists, are they?

B: No, they are not

5. **A:** The weather usually gets extremely hot here in the summer, isn't it?

B: Yes, it is

6. **A:** We won't drive the same kind of cars in the future, will we?

B: No, we won't

7. **A:** Your mother isn't from Jeddah, is she?

B: No, she isn't

8. **A:** You're going to study in the United States next year, aren't you?

B: Yes, I am



Expansion 1 – 3



A

Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

natural disaster
satellites

motivation
global warming

traffic
qualifications

rockets
steel

microscope

- Hotter summers are an effect of global warming
- Traffic in Los Angeles is a big problem because there are so many cars.
- Paulo has a real motivation to work. He wants to buy a car.
- A lot of steel is used in the construction of tall buildings.
- A hurricane is a natural disaster that affects cities near the ocean.
- A biologist uses a microscope to see very small things.
- Yahya's qualification for the job include accounting and language skills.
- Scientists launch rockets to send satellites into space.

B Put each word in the correct group. Then add one or two more words to each group.

satellite

adaptability

submarine

pollution

poverty

integrity

flexibility

microscope

disease

rocket

honesty

overpopulation

Global Issues

global warming

Poverty

Disease

Personal Qualities

Flexibility

Adaptability

Integrity

Honesty

Scientific Tools

Rocket

Satellite

Submarine

Microscope

C Faisal is talking to his friend Ali about a job. Ali works in a doctor's office.
Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive.

Ali: Where (1) (live) are you living now?

Faisal: I (2) (live) am living in Al Ulayya. My address is 18 Al Al Khawarizmi Street,
Al Ulayya, Al Riyadh.

Ali: What courses (3) (take) are you taking right now?

Faisal: I (4) (take) am taking computer science, math, English, Arabic, geography, and PE.

Ali: (5) (work) Are you working?

Faisal: No. I (6) (negative: work) am not working, yet. But I (7) (look) am looking for a job.

Ali: Dr. Ibrahim (8) (look) is looking for someone to work in this office. Can you use a computer?

Faisal: Yes, I can.

Ali: Can you bring a copy of your résumé?

Faisal: I (9) (go) am going home right now. I can bring it back this afternoon.

Ali: Great! I'll see you this afternoon.

D

Majid and Qassim are shopping at the mall. Complete their conversation.

Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive.

Majid: How long (1) (work) have you been working at the restaurant?

Qassim: I (2) (work) have been working there for three months.

Majid: How do you like it?

Qassim: The job is fun. I (3) (meet) have met a lot of people. But I (4) (negative: make) haven't made a lot of money!

Majid: Are you still thinking of buying a new computer?

Qassim: Yes. But I still don't have enough money.

Majid: How long (5) (save) have you been saving your money?

Qassim: I (6) (save) have been saving since September.

Majid: (7) (try) Have you tried to work a lot of hours?

Qassim: Yes! That's why I (8) (be) have been so tired! I (9) (go) have been going to school, then to work, then home. That's all I (10) (do) have done for the past three months!

Majid: Well, at least you (11) (negative: spend) haven't spent any money!

E Complete the conversation. Use **will** to make predictions and **be going to** to describe a plan.

Adel: What do you think your little brother (1) (do) **will do** when he grows up?

Hussain: I think he (2) (be) **will do** a writer.

Adel: Why?

Hussain: He is always writing stories in English, and he probably hopes that someone (3) (publish) **will publish** them. I (4) (give) **am going to give** him computer lessons next year.

Adel: (5) (buy) **Will** you **buy** him a computer?

Hussain: No. My parents (6) (get) **are going to get** him one at the end of the school year.

Adel: Do you think he (7) (be) **will be** a good writer?

Hussain: I hope so. He (8) (take) **is going to take** lessons from the best teacher I know!

F

Use the words in parentheses to write sentences to describe continuous actions in the future.

1. (my brother / will / attend)

This time next year, my brother will be attending college.

2. (you / will / attend)

Will you be attending college then, too?

3. (I / going to be / work)

No. I am going to be working to save money for college.

4. (you / going to be / live)

Are you going to be living at home?

5. (I / will / save)

Yes. I will be saving even more money that way.

6. (you / not going to be / work)

Well, I hope you are not going to be working too hard.



G

Look at the photo of Laura and Edson. Make four predictions about each of them. What will they do next week? What will they do this summer? What are they going to study at college? What jobs are they going to have after college?

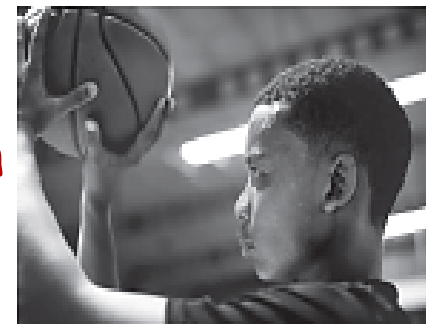
Laura

1. She'll take her math exam's next week
2. This summer she is going to travel to
3. _____
4. _____



Edson

1. He is going to play basketball next week
2. He is going to start training for the season
3. _____
4. _____



H Sometimes personal dreams come true, and sometimes they don't. It's interesting to see what can happen. Interview your mother or father or another relative. Take notes in a chart.

<u>my mother's</u> personal dream	What happened?	What's next?
1. go to college	<i>She went to college in Jeddah. She got a degree in biology.</i>	<i>She wants her children to finish college. She wants them to study in the United States for one year.</i>
2. Buy a house	he saved money	move into the house
3. Do an MA	he got a scholarship	study in another country
4. Teach at university	she applied for a job	she got the job

I Look at the two pictures A and B. Answer the questions below.



1. List two things that each person does.

A civil engineer reads blueprints.

A pharmacist distributes pharmaceuticals to customers

2. List the qualities that each person must have.

Creative , good at math , good at design

Organized , polite , careful , tidy

3. Write what they needed to study in order to do the job.

He needed to study structural engineering.

He needed to study pharmacology.

قم بالكتابة عن المهنة التي تحلم بها

J WRITING

Find a picture of a job that you would like to do in the future. Complete the chart below and use it to write an essay on your dream job.

My Dream Job		
What I need to be able to do 	What my qualifications should be 	What I should study at school and university

My Dream Job

قم بالكتابة عن المهنة التي تحلم بها

Unit 4

A Complete the story. Use the words in the box.

smooth

compact

options

customize

classic

Imad wanted to buy a car. He went for a walk last week, and he saw a small, (1) **compact** car that he liked. It was parked on the street. He went to a car dealership to look at new cars. With a new car, you can (2) **customize** it to have exactly what you want. But a new car would be too expensive for Imad. A friend told him to call his neighbor Abdullah. He was trying to sell his old car because he had just bought a new one. Imad went to his neighbor's house and looked at the car.

Abdullah showed him the ad that he had written. It listed all the (3) **options** that came with the car. It was not as small as a compact car, but it was not too big. His neighbor said that the car was called a (4) **classic** and that it would never go out of style. The interior was clean and simple. And it would provide a very (5) **smooth** ride. Imad thought it was a great deal. He paid for the car and Abdullah gave him the keys. It was a great day for Imad!



The Art of Advertising

B Complete the paragraphs with the verbs in parentheses. Use the correct form of the passive (simple present, simple past, present perfect, or future).

Before the 20th century, advertising was not very important, since most things (1) (make) were made at home or (2) (buy) were bought from small, local stores. But by 1900, many things (3) (produce) were produced in factories and (4) (sell) were sold to people who lived far from the factories. Through advertising, people (5) (tell) were told about these products.

Advertising has become an art and a science. Today a lot of money (6) (spend) is spent on research for advertising.

Before a company launches its ads, the ads (7) (show) are shown to many people. If people don't like the ad, it (8) (not / launch) is not launched.

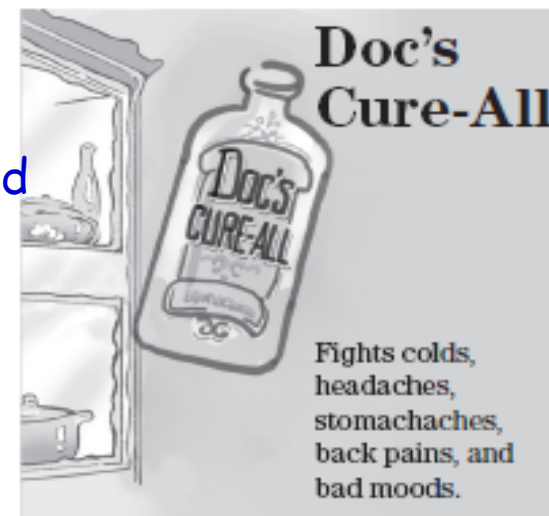
For some time now, many questions (9) (ask) have been asked about the effects of advertising. (10) (affect) Have people's attitudes and values been affected by advertising, and if so, how?

In the future, even more time and money (11) (spend) will be spent on advertising. Even more questions about the effects of advertising (12) (ask) will be asked, and it will be important to find some answers.

DRINK

FIZZ

...And add some sparkle to your life.



C

Read the descriptions of people and objects that are in the *Guinness World Records*.
Write a headline for each description. Use the superlative form of the adjective.



The heaviest beef burger

A beef burger weighing 2.5 tons was made at the Outagamie County Fair in Seymour, Wisconsin, on August 5, 1989.

1. The Longest Marriage

Octavio Guillen and Adriana Martinez had a very long marriage.
They were married for 67 years!

2. The Tallest Man

Robert Wadlow, who died in 1940, was 2.71 meters tall.

3. The Most Expensive Movie

Titanic (1997) was an expensive movie to make. Different problems made it more expensive than any other movie.

4. The Most Valuable Slice of Cake

How valuable can a slice of cake be? Very valuable! In 1998, a slice of cake left over from the wedding of the Duke of Windsor and Wallis Simpson more than 60 years before was sold for \$29,900!

* Source: *Guinness World Records 2000: Millennium Edition* (Bantam, 2000)



D Complete the descriptions. Use the comparative form of the adjetives in the box.

cheap
refreshing

expensive
small

healthy
special

large
comfortable

If I sell the Luxura,
I'll make a lot of money!

If I buy the Compacta,
I'll save a lot of money!

These look like shoes I can
wear with anything....
But these look like shoes I'll
love to wear!



I should get the water. But, like the
ad says, soda is so refreshing!

It's only size 4, and it fits!



Why don't you try this size 8?



1. He wants to sell him the car that's more expensive, but he wants to buy the car that's cheaper.
2. The shoes with the low heels are more comfortable than the shoes with the high heels, but the shoes with the high heels are more special.
3. Mohammed knows that water is healthier than soda, but he thinks that soda is more refreshing than water.
4. Maha likes the dress in the smaller size, but her mother wants her to try the dress in the larger size.

E Write descriptions for the photos. Use **as...as** and the adjectives in parentheses.

1 The black cat is as big as the brown cat. (big)



1. The mountains are not as warm as the beach. (not / warm)



2. The compact car is not as expensive as the sports car. (not / expensive)



3. Juice is as healthy as water. (healthy)



4. Sometimes Thai food is as hot as Mexican food. (hot)

F

Complete the advertising slogans. Use the correct verb: **look**, **smell**, **sound**, or **taste**.

1. smell like a rose with our new Spring Flower perfume.
2. Eat at Antonio's Italian Restaurant. Our food is cooked in a restaurant, but it tastes like it is cooked at home!
3. Are you learning English? Listen to our English-language CDs, and soon you will sound like a native speaker.
4. look like a professional. Wear a Valenziani suit.

G READING

Read the article. Answer the questions.

The Psychology of Advertising

Instead of making claims about products, advertisements today often try to give people reasons to buy the products. This is where psychology—the study of how people think and behave—comes in.

Psychology is important to the way ads look. Advertisers use stories (e.g., the woman who made her family happy by buying the right soup, the man who was well-rested for his meeting after flying on the right airline) because people like to put themselves in stories. They use pictures more than words because we fantasize and daydream in pictures.

Psychology is important to the stories that ads tell. According to psychologists, people in our society have certain needs. Ads try to show people that they can meet these needs by buying products. Here are some of these needs and ads that appeal to them:

Friendship. We like to be part of a group of friends. Ads show us that if we drink a certain juice, we will belong to a group of friends who drink it too.

Success. A car goes up a driveway to an obviously expensive house. The person driving this car has had a lot of success in life. If we buy the car, we will too.

Escape. Sometimes our lives seem boring and we'd like to escape for a while. Car ads that show people driving a car to the top of a mountain do this. So do the McDonald's ads that tell us that we "deserve a break today."

Psychology even helps advertisers know who to advertise to. For example, children today have more and more influence on buying decisions. One mother says that her 6-year-old son kept asking her to buy a certain vacuum cleaner. He had seen the vacuum cleaner advertised during a children's TV show.

1. What are two things advertisers use in their ads?

They use stories and pictures

2. Generally, what do ads try to show people?

They try to show people that they can meet their needs

3. What are three of the needs that ads appeal to?

Three of the needs are friendship, success, and escape

4. How are companies today getting children to influence their parents on what to buy?

Companies are advertising during children's TV shows

H Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The electric iron (invent) was invented in 1882 by Henry W. Seeley in New York. His iron was heavy and took a long time to warm up. Other electric irons (also/ invent) were also invented including one from France, but it used a dangerous heating method.
2. The safety pin (invent) was invented and (patent) patented by Walter Hunt. It (make) was made by twisting a length of wire. The right to the patent (sell) was sold for \$400.
3. In ancient Egypt, the papyrus plant (process) was processed and (use) used as paper. It (make) was made from thin sheets of papyrus that (soak) were soaked in water, pressed together and then dried.
4. Smart classrooms (equip) are equipped with interactive boards, a computer console, digital projector, sound system, and video system. In many countries, a number of classrooms and seminar rooms (updated) were updated in this manner. State of the art technology (install) was installed and teachers (train) were trained to use it, replacing traditional boards and pen and paper materials.

I Which products or brand names do you associate with these slogans?

1. Think fast.	smart phone
2. Think crunchy.	biscuits
3. Style outside. Power inside.	a car
4. We sell more cars than any other maker.	a car dealer
5. There is no comparison.	a soft drink
7. Time is nothing.	watches
8. Live your life.	vacation
9. Smooth and reliable.	a printer

Look at the two ads for a watch and a pen. Answer the questions below.



1. What are four words that can describe each item?

watch reliability, precision, quality, style

pen smooth, elegant, prestigious, traditional

2. Name two places where you can use each item.

watch at home, at work

pen at school, at work

3. How is a person likely to feel if he has each item?

watch Professional, casual

pen Knowledge, respectful

K WRITING

You are going to launch a new soda for young people. Think about a catchy name. Think about features of the product and words that would make it appealing in an advertisement. List words that can be associated with: *success*, *escape*, and *friendship* in the boxes.

The amazing new soda:

↓

قم بتصميم إعلان حول مشروب غازي جديد

↓

Success

Escape

Friendship

Now use some of the words to write an advertisement for the new soda.

Psychology in Advertising with: The Amazing New Soda _____

قم بكتابة الإعلان

L Circle the right word.

Look at (those / these) cameras. They're the best on the market.



1. (That / Those) tablet is very light, and (this / these) laptops are heavy.

2. (These / That) is (a / an) old-fashioned bicycle.



3. (This / These) is Hashim. He's (a / an) engineer.

4. (This / These) are my car keys, and (that / those) are my house keys.



5. (A / An) famous artist painted (that / those) painting.

6. Look at (that / those) cars! They're (an / -) American cars.

M Ask and answer about items in the shop. Use *this/these* or *that/those*.

calculator What's that? OR What's this? It's a calculator.

1. sculptures What are these? They're sculptures.

2. airplane What is this? It's an airplane.

3. electric car What is this? It's an electric car.

4. smartphones What are these? They're smartphones.

5. computer users' magazine What is this? It's a magazine.

N Write advertising slogans for the items in **M**. Turn the sentences into imperatives. Use your own ideas.



You must buy one to make your math homework easier.

Buy a Sun-Power calculator, and make math simple!

1. You should visit the museum to admire their beauty.

2. If you want to travel first class, you must book your seat early.

3. You should take it for a test drive. You'll feel its power.

4. Everyone needs them to get in touch quickly wherever you are.

5. This will help you keep up to date with the latest advice for computer users.



Complete the conversations with the correct possessive pronouns.

1. A: Whose trousers are these? Are they yours, Ali?

B: Yes, they're mine.

2. A: Don't buy that dress, Sabah! It isn't your color.

B: Oh, yes it is. It's my favorite.

3. A: Is that Mom's wallet?

B: No, that isn't hers. Mom's wallet is in her coat pocket.

4. A: Is this your family's house, Mr. Morris?

B: Yes, it's ours. My wife and I bought it last year.



P Circle the correct word.

Omar: ¹(Who's / **Whose**) blue bicycle is this? Is it ²(yours / your), Greg?

Greg: No, it isn't ³(my / **mine**). It's ⁴(too / enough) small for me. It belongs to ⁵(my / mine) younger brother.

Omar: So ⁶(who / **which**) bike is yours?

Greg: That big black ⁷(one / ones) near the wall.

Omar: Hey! That's looks sporty ⁸(too / **enough**) to be a racing bike.

Greg: Yes, it is. When I lived in the US, my friends rode ⁹(their / theirs) bikes in races.

Omar: Great! Why didn't you race, too?

Greg: I didn't have a fast bike like ¹⁰(their / theirs) but my uncle won a race on ¹¹(his / hers).

Omar: Perhaps you'll win a race one day if you train hard ¹²(too / **enough**)



Unit 5

A

Complete the sentences. Write the correct letter in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. I swerved the car <u>d</u> | a. her finger with a knife. |
| 2. Sue cut <u>a</u> | b. fell asleep at the wheel. |
| 3. Robert got a shock <u>e</u> | c. don't pay attention to the road. |
| 4. Larry wasn't injured <u>f</u> | d. to avoid a crash. |
| 5. The drowsy driver <u>b</u> | e. from the toaster. |
| 6. Aggressive drivers <u>g</u> | f. because he was wearing a seat belt. |
| 7. Distracted drivers <u>c</u> | g. often tailgate. |
| 8. Skateboarders should <u>h</u> | h. wear a helmet and kneepads. |

B Complete the story. Use the words in the box.

equipment	helmet	avoid	injured	obey
-----------	--------	-------	---------	------

Majid loves to ride his bike. He rides it a lot. He has had several accidents, but he's never hurt himself because he wears proper safety (1) **equipment**.

His friend Ted hasn't been as lucky. He recently had an accident on his bike. He crashed into a tree when he swerved to (2) **avoid** a car. He hurt his head and was

(3) **injured** quite badly. He had to go to the hospital.

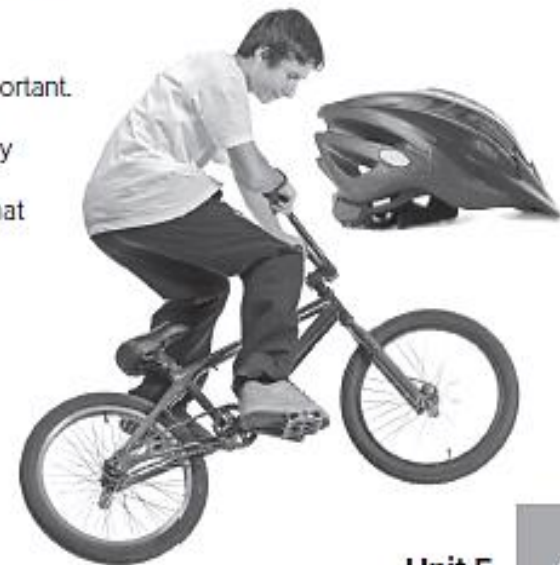
He never thought that he had to (4) **obey**

safety rules. Now Ted knows that they're important.

The week after his accident he wanted to buy proper safety equipment. He asked Majid what he used because he never hurt himself on his bike. Majid told him that he needed a

(5) **helmet** for his head.

Now Ted never rides his bike without it.



C Write the correct reflexive pronoun next to the subject pronouns.

I <u>myself</u>	you and I <u>ourselves</u>	it <u>itself</u>
they <u>themselves</u>	he <u>himself</u>	she <u>herself</u>
we <u>ourselves</u>	you (singular) <u>yourself</u>	you (plural) <u>yourselves</u>

D Complete the conversations. Use reflexive pronouns.

Mr. Al Yami: What happened?

Yahya: I hurt (1) myself.

Mr. Al Yami: How did you hurt (2) yourself?

Yahya: I tripped and fell.

Mr. Al Yami: Samir! Go call an ambulance! Yahya hurt (3) himself.



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Omar: How are you?

Yahya: Well, I hurt (4) myself pretty badly, but I feel better now. I'm glad I was wearing a helmet, though.

Omar: You know, my brother hurt (5) himself skating last month, too.

Yahya: I know! Well, you take good care of (6) yourself, OK?

Omar: I sure will.

Yahya: So many people have hurt (7) themselves lately.

Imad: It's amazing! Just yesterday my uncle almost broke his leg on the stairs, but he caught (8) himself just in time.

Yahya: I think we all have to take better care of (9) ourselves.



E Complete the sentences. Write the correct letter in the blank.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. I need a thermometer <u>g</u> | a. because I want to |
| 2. Smoking isn't good for you, <u>f</u> | stay healthy. |
| 3. Jenny needs to go to bed <u>e</u> | b. so I have a stomachache. |
| 4. I took an aspirin <u>h</u> | c. because it makes |
| 5. I ate too much at dinner <u>b</u> | me nervous. |
| 6. I didn't drink any coffee <u>c</u> | d. because he wasn't careful. |
| 7. Jack burned his finger <u>d</u> | e. so she can get up early. |
| 8. I am going to the gym <u>a</u> | f. so please don't start. |
| | g. so I can take my temperature. |
| | h. because I have a headache. |



F

Fill in the blanks with **so** or **because**.

1. You need to pay attention, **so** you know how to do your job.
2. I didn't finish my homework last night **because** I was tired.
3. My brother got a ticket yesterday **because** he was speeding.
4. My brothers and I always wear our helmets when we ride our bikes,
so we don't hurt ourselves.
5. She was injured in the car accident, **so** she went to the hospital.
6. My father broke his arm **because** he slipped on the ice.
7. Thomas is good at basketball **because** he practices a lot.
8. My cousin worked in a restaurant last summer, **so** he saved up enough
money to buy a new laptop.



G Match the statements with the responses. Write the correct letter in the blank.

1. I never crash my bike. c

a. So do I.

2. I always do my homework at night. a

b. So have I.

3. I have never broken my arm. e

c. Neither do I.

4. I spent the afternoon at the Internet café. f

d. Neither did I.

5. I have gotten lost while driving. b

e. Neither have I.

6. I didn't slip on the ice. d

f. So did I.

H Show agreement with the following statements. Then write a sentence with **so** or **because**.

! I went to the gym this morning.

So did I.

I went to the gym this morning because I wanted to swim.

1. I haven't eaten anything all day.

Neither have I.

I haven't eaten anything all day, so I can eat a lot at the restaurant tonight.

2. I went to bed late last night.

So did I.

I went to bed late last night because I watched a movie on TV.

3. I visited my uncle last weekend.

So did I.

I visited my uncle last weekend because I wanted to give him a present

4. I very seldom cut myself.

Neither do I.

I very seldom cut myself because I'm careful.

5. I always brush my teeth before I go to sleep.

So do I.

I always brush my teeth, so I don't have to go to the dentist.



I READING

Read about home safety and complete the exercises below.

People are very concerned about keeping their homes safe from fires. The SRCA (Saudi Red Crescent Authority) has prepared a list of safety rules to prevent home fires. Place a tick next to all of the things you do to keep your home safe.

_____ Keep blankets, clothing, and furniture away from heaters.

_____ Keep towels, clothing, and curtains away from the stove.

_____ Keep a fire extinguisher in the kitchen.

_____ Learn how to use a fire extinguisher.

_____ Don't plug too many things into one outlet.

_____ Don't keep matches where children can get them.

_____ Have a fire drill in your home. Practice often.

_____ Choose a place outdoors where everyone can meet if there is a fire in the home.

_____ Learn how to call the fire department in case of an emergency.



These are just some of the things you need to know to keep your home safe from fire. How many did you tick? If you didn't tick some of these, have a family meeting. Talk about how you can make and keep your house safe from fire.

Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. **F** Keep a fire extinguisher in your living room.
2. **T** Have a fire drill in your home.
3. **T** Have a meeting place everyone can go to if there is a fire in your home.
4. **F** Keep blankets and clothes on top of heaters.
5. **T** Learn the telephone number of the fire department.



J

Have you ever been in an accident? Do you know anyone who has?
Write information about accidents in the chart.

	Accident 1	Accident 2
What was happening before the accident happened?		
How did the accident happen?	أكمل الجدول عن حادث شاهدته	
What could the person have done to avoid the accident?		

K Write what you think happened.

1. Have you heard about the skydiver whose parachute did not open until he was quite close to the ground?

What do you think happened to him?

I think he probably hurt himself

2. Have you heard about a boy who got trapped under the ice of a frozen lake?

What do you think happened to him?

He probably suffocated

Turn over and find out.



Look at the picture. Answer the questions below.



1. What is the person doing for safety?

He is fastening the baby in the child seat

2. What can happen if the person doesn't take safety measures?

The baby might get hurt.

3. Where should the child seat be placed in the car?

It should be placed on the back seat of the car

4. What are some other things people should do to make sure a child is safe in a car?

They should ensure the child locks are activated

M WRITING

Write a story about an accident that happened. Complete the organizer and use it to help you write the story.

اكتب قصة عن حادث شاهدته

What was happening before the accident?	Description of the accident	Description after the accident	How to prevent similar accidents
<p>Actions:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Place:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Describing words:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Actions:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Place:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Describing words:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Actions:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Place:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Describing words:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Actions:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Place:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Describing words:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

The Accident

اكتب قصة عن حادث شاهدته

N Change the imperatives to sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

- ! **Don't park on the sidewalk.** You must not park on the sidewalk.
1. Pay attention to the road. We must pay attention to the road
 2. Don't fall asleep at the wheel. Drivers mustn't fall asleep at the wheel
 3. Ask the driving instructor for advice. I must ask the driving instructor for advice
 4. Don't sit in the front seat. Children mustn't sit in the front seat
 5. Fasten your seat belt. Fatima must fasten her seat belt
 6. Don't tailgate. Badr mustn't tailgate
 7. Don't run across the street. You mustn't run across the street

O Complete the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't** and the verb in parentheses

- ! **The parade starts at 11 o'clock.** What time should we take (we / take) the bus?
1. Skaters should wear (wear) a helmet and kneepads.
 2. The baby shouldn't sit (the baby / sit) in the front seat of the car.
 3. Drowsy truck drivers should stop (stop) for a break.
 4. You shouldn't ride (ride) your bike fast down the hill.
 5. That driver shouldn't talk (talk) on his cell phone while he's driving.
 6. My leg hurts. I should (see) a doctor.



P Complete the conversation. Use adverb forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

Mom: How was your first driving lesson?

Bob: It didn't start (1) well (good) because I fell on the way to the driving school. I hurt my arm (2) badly (bad), and arrived there (3) late (late).

Mom: Did you miss the lesson?

Bob: Yes, I missed my appointment. But then I waited (4) patiently (patient) for my instructor who was out on another lesson. (5) luckily (lucky), he had time to give me a lesson after that.

Mom: So, did you have a good lesson?

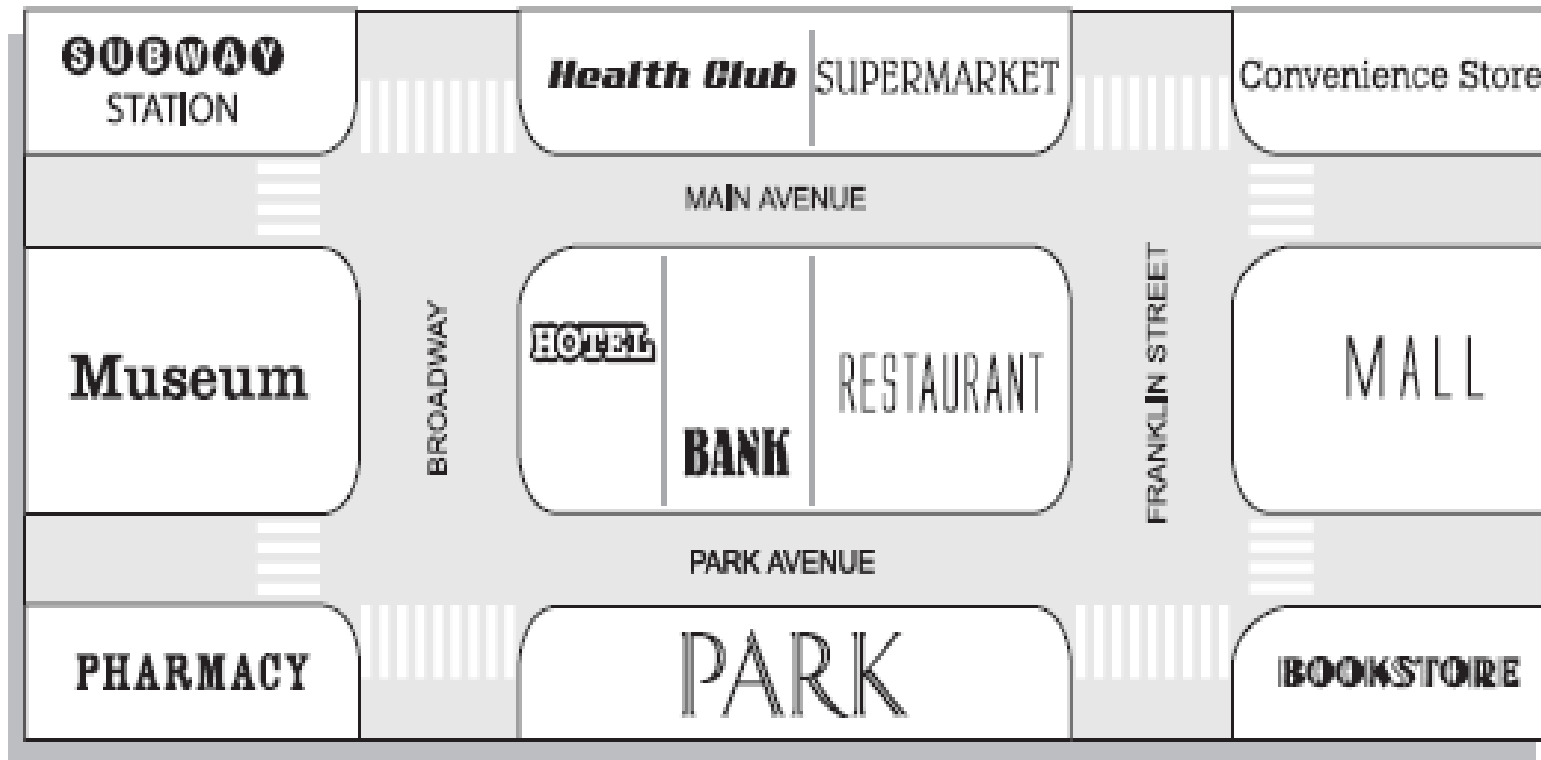
Bob: Oh, yes. I spent an hour driving. Of course I didn't go (6) fast (fast). I listened (7) carefully (careful) to the instructor. He explained everything (8) clearly (clear) how to control the car. Then I drove it (9) safely (safe) back to the school.

Mom: What must you do now?

Bob: I must try (10) hard (hard) to learn the rules of the road. Then, I'm sure I'll pass my test (11) easily (easy).



Look at the map. Complete the sentences. Use across **from**, **between**, or **next to**.



1. The subway station is across from the health club.
2. The health club is next to the supermarket.
3. The bank is between the hotel and the restaurant.



R Look at the map. Answer the questions. Make two sentences for each. Use **on**, **near**, or **far from**.

1. Where is the museum? **It's across from the bank hotel.**
It's between the subway station and the pharmacy
2. Where's the restaurant? _____

3. Where's the park? **It's between the pharmacy and the bookstore.**
It's across from the bank

S Look at the map. Complete the conversation using prepositions and imperatives. The speakers are at the pharmacy.

- A:** Excuse me. Where is the mall? Is it far (1) **far from** _____ here?
- B:** No, it isn't. It's (2) **near** _____ that park. Go (3) **straight** _____ on Park Avenue to the next corner. (4) **Take** _____ a left at the restaurant. The mall is (5) **across from** _____ the restaurant. It's (6) **between** _____ the convenience store and the bookstore.
- A:** Thank you.

Unit 6

A

Asma is chatting online with Sahar. Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

hungry

lose control

fitness

turn down

pressure

avoid

Asma123: I'm looking at an advice website for teens right now. It's really cool.

Sahar227: Really? What's the address? I want to check it out, too.

Asma123: www.helpsite-4u.com

Sahar227: Why are you looking at this site?

Asma123: Well, it's my weight ... and junk food. You know ...

Sahar227: Wait. So if this is about weight and food, are you looking at the page about
(1) fitness?

Asma123: That's right, and I just found a list here that should help.

Sahar227: Yeah! I see it. The list shows what types of food you shouldn't eat.

Asma123: Look at the first thing on the list. You should (2) avoid carbohydrates and fat.

Sahar227: Do you eat too much fast food?

Asma123: No, not too much. Normal, quantities. I don't eat sweets either!

Sahar227: Good. You had better not!

Asma123: I never eat too much at home but something comes over me when I see a fast food restaurant and I (3) lose control

Sahar227: Oh Asma, that's crazy. You spend so much time on fitness exercises and running. Why do you want to throw it all away?

Asma123: I don't. But when people want to eat and they start ordering burgers and fries I start getting (4) hungry and end up ordering myself.

Sahar227: You should have told me about it sooner. We could have avoided unhealthy fast food. I am not too crazy about it myself. I wouldn't have trouble eating grilled chicken and salad!

Asma123: I would. I could never (5) turn down a burger and fries, especially when I am under exam (6) pressure.

B Read the conversations. Choose the more appropriate modal auxiliary.
Write it in the blank.

Ahmed: My brother is always going out with his friends. He never has time for me. What (1) (might / should) should I do?

Fahd: I wouldn't worry about it. My brother does the same thing. Or you (2) (could / had better) could talk to him.

Ahmed: I already have. He says he's really not interested in spending time with me. He thinks I'm too young. But he said we (3) (had better / might) might watch the football game together tonight.





Patient: I can't seem to lose more weight. I haven't been careful about what I eat, but I go to the gym five times a week. Maybe I (4) (should / shouldn't) shouldn't bother going to the gym.

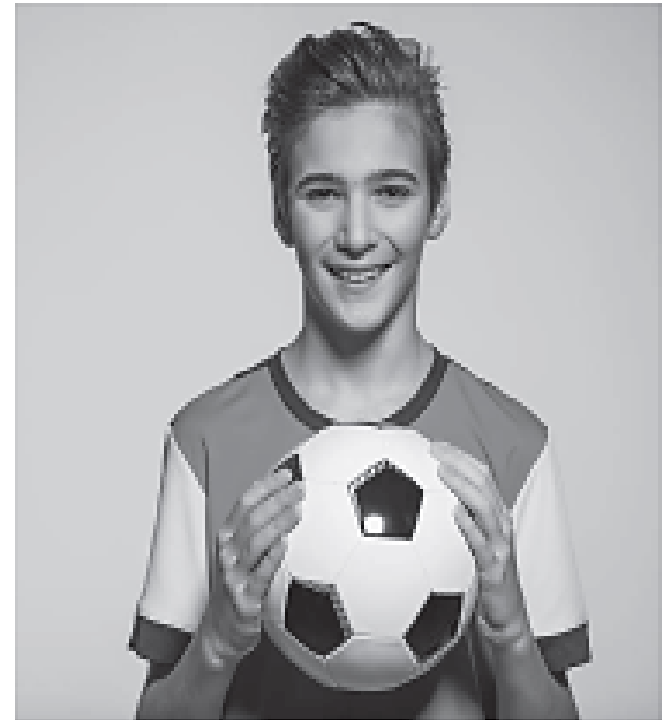
Doctor: Let me explain. If you work out for an hour and then eat a piece of cake, you're taking in more calories than you burned at the gym. The gym is important. You (5) (could / should) should go to the gym, but if you do, you (6) (ought to / might) ought to be more careful about your diet.

Mrs. Tanaka: How's Brian?

Mrs. Jones: OK, I guess. He's on the school football team. But he's still on a strict diet. He never eats fast food or any of the food that other kids eat but he is happy because he is fit.

Mrs. Tanaka: It's great for kids to know what they want!
If Brian is happy he (7) (could / ought to)
ought to continue his diet.

I have an idea. He (8) (might / had better)
might explain to the other
kids that eating this way helps his football skills. What do you think?



أكمل النصائح باستعمال عباراتك الخاصة

C Read the situations. Then give your advice. Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. Hameed has invited Ibrahim over to his house to play video games. Ibrahim likes Hameed and would like to be his friend. But someone else told Ibrahim that the reason Hameed invited him is because he wants to play the new video game that Ibrahim bought last week. What should Ibrahim do?

- a. (could) _____
b. (should) _____
c. (had better not) _____



2. Amira could not find her gym shoes so she borrowed her younger brother's shoes. They are very comfortable but they are different from girls' shoes. Amira is happy to have them but she is afraid that her friends will tease her. What should she do?

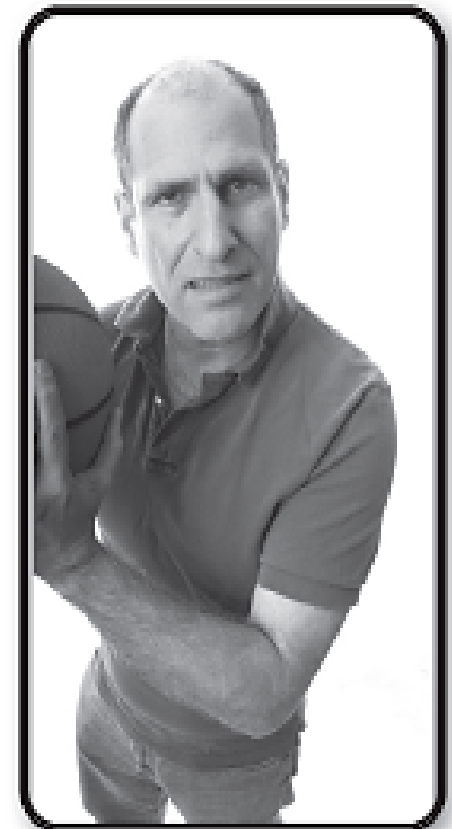
- a. (might) _____
b. (should) _____
c. (ought to) _____



أكمل النصائح باستعمال عباراتك الخاصة

3. Paul is the best player on the school basketball team. This year his father is helping the gym teacher to coach the team. Although this seemed like a good idea, it's not working out well. Paul's father is always yelling at him and telling him he's not good at basketball. Paul seems nervous and isn't doing well. That's hurting the team. The other players are worried, especially because some important games are coming up. What should the other players do?

- a. (shouldn't) _____
- b. (should) _____
- c. (had better) _____



D Write two-word or three-word verbs next to the definitions. Use the verbs, particles, and prepositions in the box. Some are used more than once.

give with	put away	take down	throw off	turn along	get up
--------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	-----------

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. stop doing | <u>give up</u> | 5. refuse | <u>turn down</u> |
| 2. postpone | <u>put off</u> | 6. begin | <u>take up</u> |
| 3. discard | <u>throw away</u> | 7. accept a bad situation | <u>put up with</u> |
| 4. be friendly | <u>get along</u> | | |

E Complete the sentences with two-word and three-word verbs. Use each of the verbs from exercise **D** once. Put the verbs in the correct form.

- A.** Raymond is getting very annoyed at himself. Last month he decided to
 (1) give up smoking. So he (2) threw away the pack of cigarettes
 that he'd just bought. Then his friend told him that this was a bad time to quit because it was a very
 stressful time at work. His friend said that he should (3) put off quitting for at least
 another month. Raymond decided that there was never a good time to quit smoking, so he
 (4) turned down his friend's advice. Now Raymond hasn't had a cigarette in three weeks!
- B.** Paul is tired of work. Every time he goes to work, he never (5) gets along with his
 boss. Paul thinks that he should find a new job—or maybe (6) take up a
 completely different career.

F

Complete the conversation with the correct two-word or three-word verb. Put the pronoun object in the correct position.

Sam: I hate cleaning the garage! I always (1) (put off / it) put it off as long as I can.

Mel: There's a lot of junk in it! How do you (2) (put up with / it) put up with it? Do you really need it all? Why don't you (3) (throw away / it) throw it away?

Sam: That's not easy to do.

Mel: Sure it is. Just (4) (throw away / it) throw it away. It's simple. Look at all the footballs you have.

Sam: I can't (5) (throw away / them) throw them away. They remind me of all those games. They're important for me.

Mel: Hmmm. You can really be difficult sometimes. I don't know how your footballs (6) (put up with / you) put up with you!

G READING

Read the article.

Some Family Advice

Eppie Lederer and Pauline Phillips were identical twins.

In 1955 Eppie Lederer won a contest. The prize was to write an advice column for the *Chicago Sun Times* newspaper. In 1956 Pauline Phillips began writing an advice column for the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Both columns became very popular and were soon being published in many newspapers. At one time, each column—"Ann Landers" and "Dear Abby"—had nearly 100 million readers around the world!

Eppie Lederer ("Ann Landers") and Pauline Phillips ("Abigail Van Buren") had a significant influence—on individuals and on important issues. For example, Phillips often called people who sounded very depressed in their letters. "They say, 'You're calling me?' After they start talking, I can suggest they get professional help." In this way, she saved people's lives. In 1971, when the U.S. Congress was reluctant to pass a law devoting money to cancer research, Lederer asked her readers to write letters. Congress received more letters than it had in its entire history—and passed the law.

Over the years, both columnists said that people's problems had remained basically the same. But the work was always interesting. Phillips said, "I can't wait to get to work in the morning." For one thing, there's no typical letter writer—women, men, teenagers all write about their problems. And, as Phillips said in response to a question, "There's no reason to make up anything. There's nothing weirder than what I get in the mail." Above all, they were committed to helping their readers.

Is it just coincidence that these two famous advice-givers were twin sisters? Maybe—but maybe not. Jeanne Phillips, Pauline's daughter, helped her mother write "Dear Abby." She was a teenager when she started to help her mother. Margo Howard, Lederer's daughter, now writes an advice column called "Dear Margo." "It must be in the genes," says Jeanne Phillips, only partly joking.

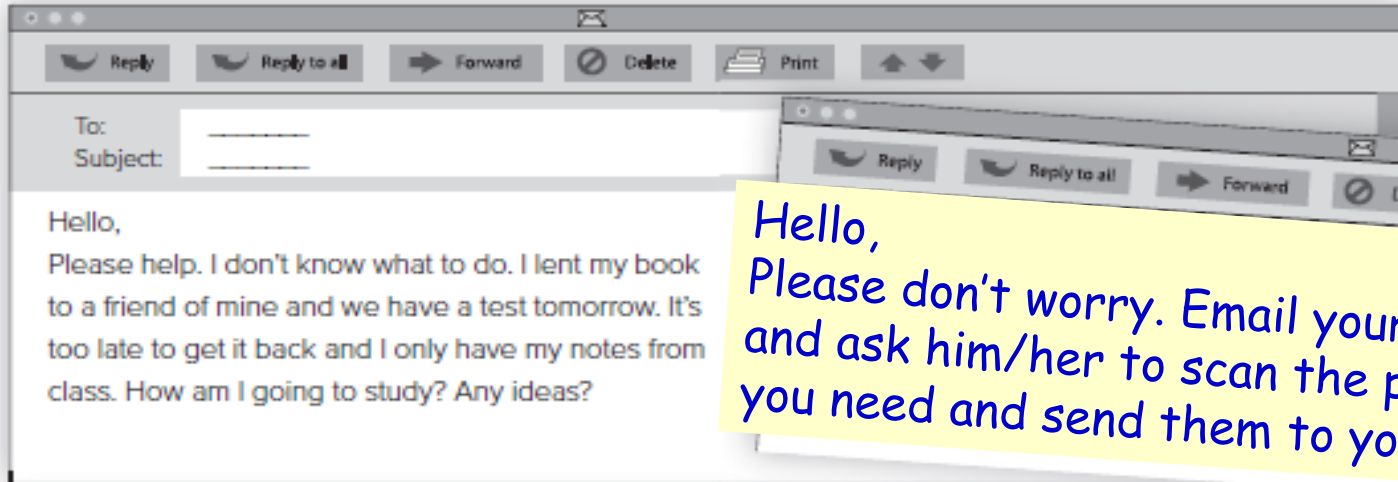
Complete the sentences.

1. "Ann Landers" was really Eppie Lederer.
2. "Abigail Van Buren" was really Pauline Phillips.
3. Jeanne Phillips helped her mother write a column.
4. Margo Howard, who is Eppie Lederer's
daughter, writes an advice column called "Dear Margo."

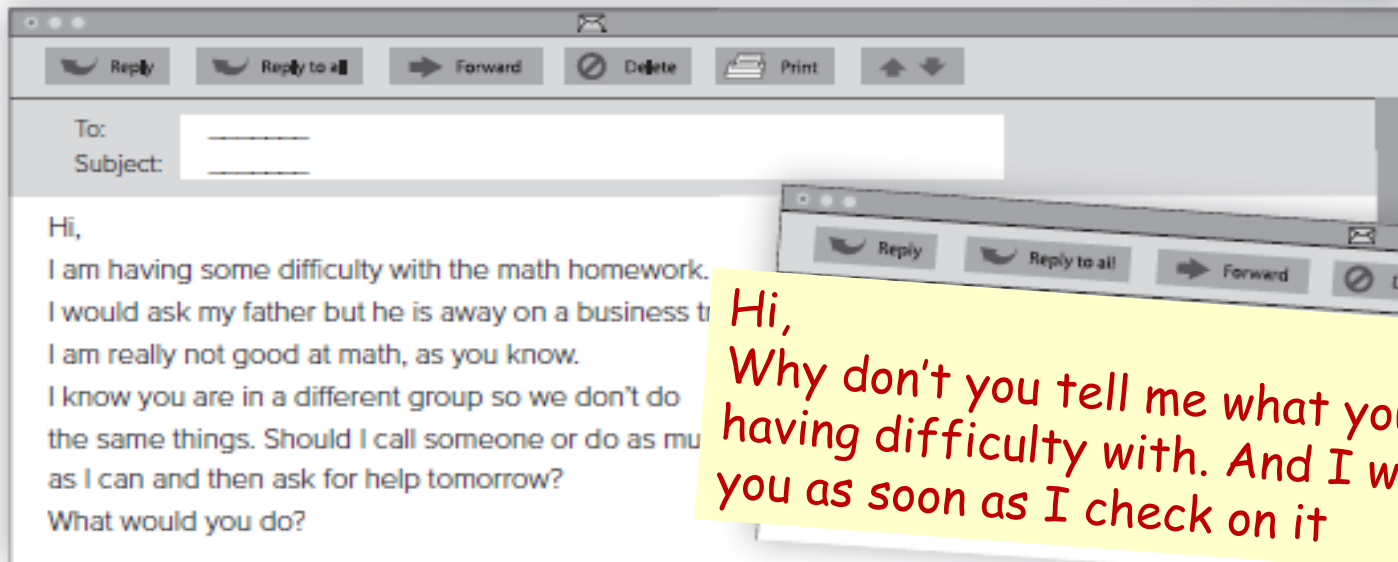
من الممكن أن تختلف الإجابات



Read the emails and reply with advice.

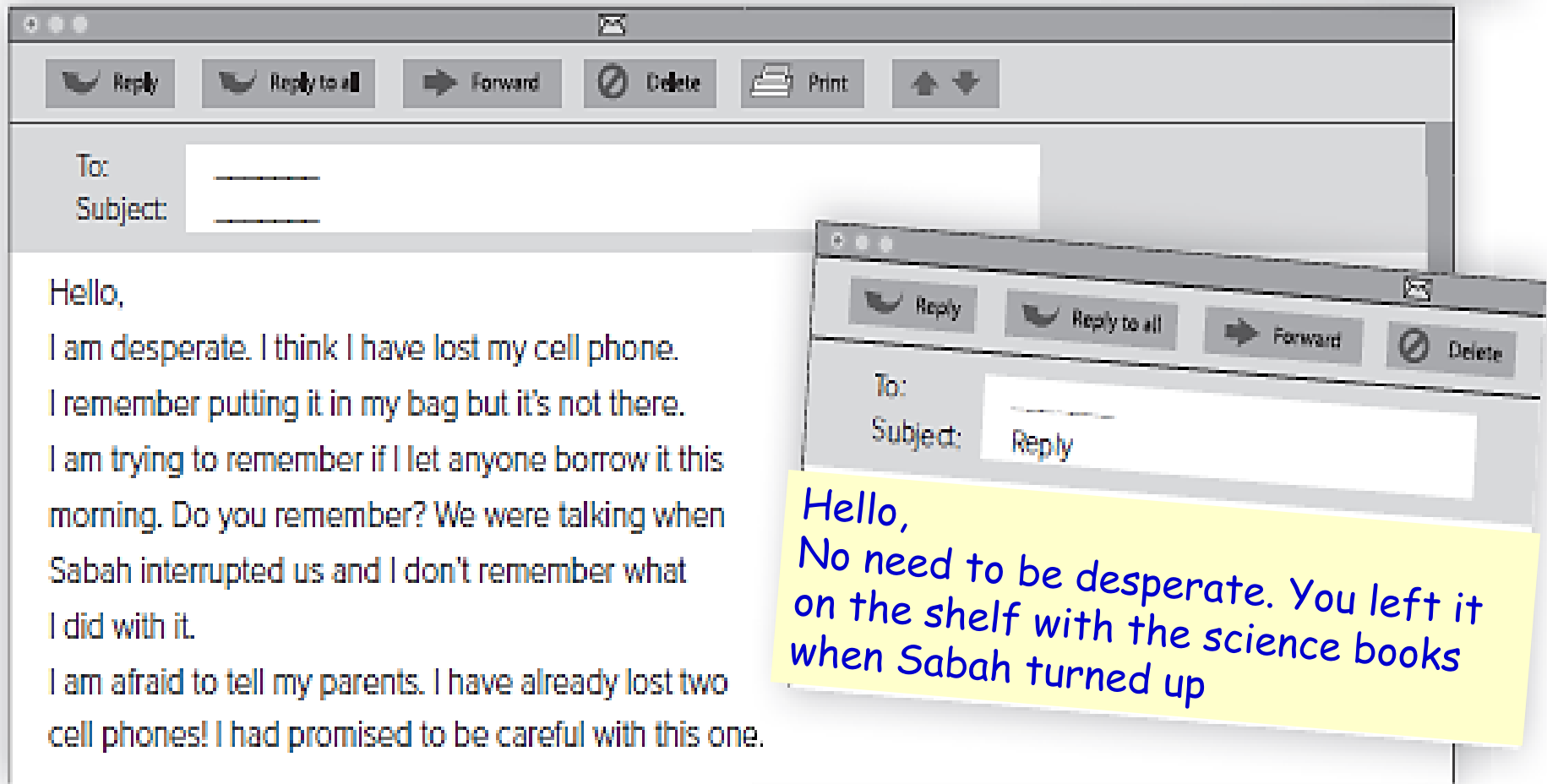


Hello,
Please don't worry. Email your friend and ask him/her to scan the pages you need and send them to you.



Hi,
Why don't you tell me what you are having difficulty with. And I will call you as soon as I check on it





I Look at the pictures. The younger man is asking his father for advice. Decide what the advice is about (e.g. choosing a university, changing jobs, buying a new car/house).



من الممكن أن تختلف الإجابات

1. Complete the chart with as many words as you can under each heading.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
Father	Consider	Careful
Son	Think	The best
University	Change	Suitable
Course	Make	Fast
Decision	Choice	Large

2. What advice does the father give his son? Write sentences using some of the words that you listed.

You'd better think carefully about what you want to do.

Why don't you decide according to your skills, background and preferences?

J WRITING

Imagine that a friend has written to you for advice about a problem that he/she has at school or work. Complete the chart with the information required. Use it to write a reply to your friend.

The Problem	The cause of the problem	Your solution to the problem
Description of the problem		
First detail of the problem		
Second detail of the problem		
Third detail of the problem		

قم بتصوير مشكلة لدى صديقك
ثم قم بكتابة بعض النصائح له

Dear Desperate Friend,

قم بكتابة بعض النصائح لصديقك

K Complete the conversation. Use *much*, *many*, *often*, *lot*, *lots*, *few* or *little*.

Scott: Hi Ahmed! You look well. I think you're (1) much thinner than you were, too. Have you lost a (2) little weight?

Ahmed: Hi, Scott. Nice to see you're back in Riyadh. Yes, I did lose a (3) few kilos this year.

Scott: Were you on a diet or something? You were eating a (4) lot of junk food last time we went out.

Ahmed: Well, I'm not really on a diet, but I'm more careful about what I eat, and I feel (5) much healthier these days. I don't eat (6) much junk food now. I eat a (7) lot of fruit now, too.

Scott: How (8) much fruit do you eat?

Ahmed: About two pieces of fruit at day, or more. I always have a (9) little bit in the morning and take some with me when I go running.

Scott: How (10) often do you go running?



Ahmed: Every day. I'm doing a (11) lot of training for the marathon, so I run for at least an hour before work. What about you? How (12) many hours of exercise do you get?

Scott: Oh... I don't exercise (13) much here. I go to the gym a (14) often times a week when I'm back home in the States. But it's so hot here! I have to drink (15) lot of water all the time.

Ahmed: How (16) many glasses of water do you drink every day?

Scott: I don't think about it (17) often, but I know I need a (18) lot! How (19) often do you have to stop for a drink?

Ahmed: When I'm running, I don't drink (20) much. But I have a (21) few drops when I stop.

Scott: Hey! You're making me thirsty. Let's have a (22) little break and have a refreshment together now.

L Write the possible solutions for each problem. There may be more than one possible answer.



take medicine
take vitamins

take painkillers
relax

drink warm tea or milk
take cough syrup

use a skin cream
stay in bed

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. sore throat | <u>Take cough syrup</u> | 4. stress | <u>Drink some tea</u> |
| 2. rash | <u>Use a skin cream</u> | 5. toothache | <u>Take painkillers</u> |
| 3. flu | <u>Stay in bed</u> | 6. feeling tired | <u>Relax</u> |

M Write the adjectives for feelings on the chart below. Add any other feelings adjectives you know.

afraid	bored	glad	nervous	sick	terrible
angry	excited	great	relaxed	sleepy	tired
bad	fine/OK	happy	sad	strong	wonderful

Positive +	Negative -
excited, fine/OK, glad, great, happy, relaxed, strong, wonderful	afraid, angry, bad, bored, nervous, sad, sick, sleepy, terrible, tired



Answer the questions.

1. What do you do when you have a headache?

2. What do you do when you have a toothache?

3. What do you do when you feel anxious and stressed?

4. How do you feel when you have the flu?

5. How do you feel when you exercise?

6. How do you feel when you meet new people?

Expansion 4 – 6



A Change these sentences from active to passive. Use **by** only if it is given.

1. Scientists have discovered cures for many diseases.

Cures have been discovered, for many diseases

2. They will probably find many more cures.

Many more cures will probably be found

3. Most young people in Brazil play football.

Soccer is played by most young people in Brazil

4. His letter surprised me.

I was surprised by his letter

5. I will mail the package this afternoon.

The package will be mailed this afternoon

6. My sister has washed all the windows.

All the windows have been washed

B Complete the conversation with the correct regular form, comparative form, or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

Faris: Have you seen Khalid since school started back? He has the
(1) (cool) coolest bag I've ever seen.

Nasr: Oh really? Is it (2) (small) smaller than the one he used to have? His bag was huge. Don't you remember?

Faris: Well, it's (3) (compact) more compact and a lot
(4) (light) lighter. It's really great! And do you know what is even (5) (unbelievable) more unbelievable

Nasr: What?

Faris: He has a smartphone and a new laptop!

Nasr: That's (6) (amazing) amazing! He never had a laptop before.

Faris: And he has designed a science program. Can you believe it?

Nasr: Now this sounds even (7) (unbelievable) more unbelievable
I never knew he could do that.

Faris: Well, it looks as if Khalid has (8) (good) better computer skills than we thought!



C Complete the sentences with **because** or **so**.

1. He's not going to the gym today **because** he's sick.
2. My father has insomnia, **so** he hasn't slept a lot this week.
3. Abdullah has a lot of stress at work **because** his boss doesn't give him reasonable deadlines.
4. Ahmed should call his mother, **so** his mother knows that he will be getting home late.
5. You are interested in fitness **because** you want to stay healthy.
6. I just bought some new flip-flops **because** I'm going to the beach next week.
7. Imad broke his arm, **so** he isn't going to play football this year at school.
8. I took my temperature **because** I think I'm sick.

D Write a sentence to tell what each person did. Use reflexive pronouns.



Mona

knife / cut / preparing dinner

Mona cut herself with a knife while preparing dinner.

1. Abdullah

burn / hot stove / cooking eggs / this morning

Abdullah burned himself on the hot stove while cooking eggs this morning

2. Saeed and Fahad

slip / ice / luckily not hurt

Saeed and Fahad slipped on the ice, but luckily they didn't hurt themselves

3. Hameed

teach / French / last year

Hameed taught himself Spanish last year

4. Noura

see / in a lot of the photos / take / Jennifer / at the park

Noura saw herself in a lot of the photos that Jennifer took at the park

E Match the beginning of each sentence with the correct ending.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. We don't like putting <u>f</u> | a. off the picnic. |
| 2. I need to turn <u>b</u> | b. in two library books. |
| 3. Please don't throw <u>h</u> | c. off your homework until tomorrow? |
| 4. It's raining. Let's call <u>a</u> | d. down the job offer? |
| 5. Can you put <u>c</u> | e. up basketball next summer. |
| 6. She gets <u>g</u> | f. up with noisy neighbors. |
| 7. Did he turn <u>d</u> | g. along with everyone. |
| 8. He thinks he may take <u>e</u> | h. away plastic bottles. Recycle them. |

F Write sentences to show how the items are the same and how they are different. Use **as...as**.

I your shoes / Tammy's shoes / expensive

Your shoes are as expensive as Tammy's shoes.

Your shoes are not as expensive as Tammy's shoes.

1. the bike / the car / old-fashioned

The bike is as old-fashioned as the car.

The car is not as old-fashioned as the bike

2. my cell phone / my friend's cell phone / big

My cell phone is as big as my friend's cell phone.

My cell phone is not as big as my friend's cell phone

3. the latest Star Trek movie / the other Star Trek movies / interesting

The latest Star Trek movie is as interesting as the other ones

The latest Star Trek movie is not as interesting as the other ones

G

Complete the sentences.

1. The air smells like roses.
2. I'm not sure what this food is, but it tastes like a piece of chicken.
3. She has spoken English for 10 years, and she sounds like a native speaker.
4. Brian washed his car this morning. Now it looks like a new car.

من الممكن أن تختلف الاجابات

H

Look at the photo. Give advice to the person in the photo.
Write four sentences.



1. think it's best if you don't use your phone while you are driving.
2. Why don't you tell the caller that you cannot speak now
3. Don't you feel it's safer to keep your eyes on the road?
4. Try not to resolve issues while driving .

I What does stress make you feel? Complete the chart below.

Activity	Symptom 1	Symptom 2	Symptom 3
math test	anxious	stomach problems	difficult to breathe



J Look at the picture and answer the questions.



1. How does the picture make you feel?

It makes me feel anxious, and guilty for not studying enough

2. Why does it make you feel that way?

feel like that because it reminds me of exams

3. What do you do to feel better?

I close my eyes and breathe deeply and steadily

K WRITING

Read and complete the organizer. Use it to write a paragraph about stress and how you deal with it.

تحدث عن الأمور التي تثير قلقك وكيف تتعامل معها

Activity that causes you stress		
Symptom 1		Symptom 3
My solution	Symptom 2	My solution
	My solution	

Stressed Out

قم بالكتابة عن الأمور التي تثير قلقك وكيف تتعامل معها

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