

MEGA GOAL 3



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UNIT 1



A

Read the descriptions of different people. Write the best word or phrase to describe each.

adventurous**laid back****spontaneous****~~down-to-earth~~****loner****straightforward**

Even though Brian is famous, he isn't unfriendly or arrogant. He loves spending time in nature. He always wears jeans or shorts and a T-shirt. He likes to eat healthy food from the garden.

Brian is down-to-earth.

1. Lee is the kind of person that will always tell you the truth. He doesn't like to play games or pretend. He never says things just to make someone feel good. He is honest and doesn't hide anything. You always know where you stand with him. Lee is straightforward.
2. David likes to spend time by himself. After school, he usually goes home and works on his computer. He likes playing computer games and watching films. He has a few friends at school, but he is happiest when he's alone. David is a loner.
3. Jason loves to try new things. Last year he went whitewater rafting in Chile. Two years ago, he climbed Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. This year he's going to hike the Appalachian Trail in the United States. He isn't afraid of anything! Jason is adventurous.
4. Peter is not the kind of person who plans things out. He usually makes a decision and immediately acts on it. For example, last week, he really wanted to eat fish for dinner, so he got in his car and drove three hours to the beach to eat at his favorite seafood restaurant. After dinner, he got back in his car and drove home. Peter is spontaneous.
5. Jake is a casual and relaxed person. He is usually late, but he doesn't worry about it. He is a flexible person and likes to just go with the flow. He's very easy to be around because he's always smiling and relaxed. Jake is laid back.

B

Match the parts of the sentences to make proverbs.



e

The apple...

a. is golden.

1. a Silence...

b. is the best medicine.

2. f Better late...

c. nothing gained.

3. b Laughter...

d. is the best policy.

4. d Honesty...

e. doesn't fall far from the tree.


5. c Nothing ventured,...

f. than never.



C

Read the sentences. Tick (✓) the type of verb used. Look at the auxiliary verbs to help you.

	simple present or past	present or past perfect	present or past progressive	present or past passive
 The Internet has changed the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. I am sending you a text message right now!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Tom had already sent me an email.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Liana doesn't have an email account.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I was trying to call you last night.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Computers are used all over the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. How long have you had your cell phone?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. My laptop was stolen yesterday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Does Sara use messaging apps?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D Unscramble the questions. Then match the questions and answers.



d get / Did / a smartphone / you / ?

Did you get a smartphone?

a. No, I don't

1. g the Internet / Has / working / been / ?

Has the internet been working ?

b. Yes, it was.

2. a use / you / Do / a fax machine / ever / ?

Do you ever use a fax machine ?

c. Yes, I have.

3. e you / last night / texting / Were / me / ?

Were you texting me last night ?

d. Yes, I did.

4. b closed / the / Was / account / ?

Was the account closed ?

e. No, I wasn't.

5. f using / Are / a / you / messaging app / ?

Are you sending an instant message ?

f. No, I'm not.

6. c changed / your password / you / Have / ?

Have you changed your password ?

g. No, it hasn't.

E

Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the auxiliary verbs **do**, **have**, and **be**.

Jasim: What  _____ *did* _____ you do last night?

Ibrahim: I went to a restaurant with some friends. Why (1) (not) *didn't* _____ you come?

Jasim: I (2) *was* _____ signing up for an online job finding service.

Ibrahim: Wow! You were?

Jasim: Yeah. I (3) (not) *hadn't* _____ done it before, but yesterday, I decided to try it. I had to answer so many questions!

Ibrahim: What kinds of questions (4) *did* _____ they ask you?

Jasim: Well, they asked things like: When (5) *were* _____ you born? What (6) *do* _____ you like to do? (7) *Have* _____ you ever had a job? (8) *Do* _____ you want to work in Saudi Arabia? Where (9) *do* _____ you live? What (10) *do* _____ you do? How much money (11) *do* _____ you want to make? What kind of job (12) *do* _____ you like?

Ibrahim: Well, I guess they (13) *are* _____ trying to see if you are the best candidate for the job, so they need to know a lot about you. (14) *Do* _____ they make a profile page for you?

Jasim: Yes, they (15) *do* _____ (16) *Do* _____ you want to see it?

Ibrahim: Yes, I (17) *do* _____! (18) *Did* _____ you give them any pictures?

Jasim: No, I (19) (not) *haven't* _____ yet! I (not) (20) *don't* _____ have any good ones.

Ibrahim: Why (21) (not) *didn't* _____ you ask me? I have some!

Jasim: You do? Great! Maybe we can upload them now!

Write a question for each answer. Use the correct auxiliary verb and tense.

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف



Yes, she has. *Has Dora left for school already?*

1. Yes, I do. *Do you have a laptop ?*

2. No, we haven't. *Have you eaten dinner ?*

3. It works great! *How does it work ?*

4. It was invented a long time ago. *When was the telephone invented ?*

5. No, I hadn't. *Had you called me before I arrived ?*

6. Yes, it is. *Is your cell phone working ?*

7. I was sleeping. *What were you doing last night ?*



G Look at the pictures. Write what you think each person is saying. Use auxiliary verbs.

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف

①

When did you get this lap top ?



About a year ago

I'm going to watch the football match , do you want to come over ?

②

What are you doing tonight ?



Of course

3

Do you like
this bag ?



Yes , I do



H READING

Read the article and complete the chart below.

Messaging Apps

Messaging apps (MAs) are software programs that can be downloaded and installed on smartphones. These apps enable fast and direct communication between two or more parties over the Internet. The use of MAs started in the early 2010s and has been increasing tremendously ever since. Like all other communication platforms, MAs have both advantages and disadvantages.

Probably the main benefit of communicating by messaging apps is that it seems most like a Face-to-face or telephone conversation because it happens in real time. Discussions that could take days over email can happen in a matter of minutes through MAs. The use of MAs provides more opportunities for clarification of ideas, thus resulting in less miscommunication. Another benefit is that communication by MAs is more private than talking in person or over the phone when you are in a room with others. In fact, it's common for two people in the same room, office, or coffee shop to use MAs to communicate rather than just talk!

There are also disadvantages to using MAs. Some people feel it is an invasion of privacy. Although using MAs can be a beneficial way to keep in touch with friends, family, and co-workers, it can also be annoying to always have someone know when you are online. In order to get around this, most MAs will allow you to choose to be "invisible," or you can always sign out. Another disadvantage of MAs is that many programs allow you to communicate with strangers. While this can be both interesting and fun, it can also be dangerous. You should be careful about what information you share on the Internet. To stay safe, follow these basic rules:

- Be careful when creating a screen name. It should not include personal information. For example, use a nickname such as *travelguy* instead of *abhaahmad*.
- Never tell your real name, location, or telephone number.
- Do not put your screen name on public lists or directories. Also, do not give it to strangers.
- Never provide sensitive personal information such as your credit card numbers or passwords in a conversation via a MA.
- Only communicate with people who are on your contact or buddy lists.
- Never open pictures, download files, or click links in messages from people you don't know.
- If you use a public computer, do not choose to log on automatically. People who use that computer after you may be able to see and use your screen name to log on.



Advantages of MAs:	Disadvantages of MAs:	Ways to stay safe:
1. Like a real conversation	1. Everybody knows when you're online	1. Don't give personal information
2. More private	2. It can be dangerous	2. Don't open unknown files



I

Rewrite the text messages using abbreviations. Remember to find the shortest way of representing the way they sound.

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف

1. Where are you? Will you be over soon?

WRU ? WU B ovr sn ?

2. He is not going to meet us. He's busy.

HzNGT meet us . Hz Bzy ?

3. Who's giving you all the information?

Wz gvn UL T Informtn ?

4. Of course, I'll do it for you. You've helped me so many times.

OC, ILDI4U. UV helpt me SM Tmz

5. Check the store on the corner. It's cheaper.

√ T Str OT Crnr. It's Chpr



J

Write if you would call or text message in each situation and give a reason.

1. You're in a very busy store. You want to ask your friend if he/she likes a particular color.

I would text message because the shop is busy and noisy

2. You know your father is at the station waiting. You want to let him know that you will be arriving in about 20 minutes.

I would text message because he might not hear the phone

3. You are in the library looking for a science book, but you have forgotten which volume you need for class. You want to ask your classmate.

I would text message because you're not supposed to make noise

4. You had an unnecessary argument with your cousin. You feel responsible and want to apologize.

I would call to apologize

5. You know your brother is on his way home from work. You are at a halfway point and you want to catch him before he goes past it so he can give you a lift.

I would call him because he is in his car driving

K

Look at the picture. Take notes on the main objects and actions that are happening. Then write sentences that tell what is happening and what may happen.



Main Objects	Main Actions
Car	Driving
Cell phone	Waiting
Steering wheel	Checking phone

1. He has just stopped and checking his cell phone
2. He's reading a text message
3. He may send his reply and wait for an answer





WRITING

How are talking on a cell phone and sending a text message different? How are they the same?
Before you write, fill in the diagram below.



Now use your diagram to write an essay that compares talking on a cell phone with sending a text message. Conclude your essay with your opinion about which you prefer and why.

قم بكتابة مقال حول أوجه الشبه
والاختلاف بين الاتصال و إرسال
الرسائل

M

Complete the chart. Fill in the adjective, the comparative adjective, or the superlative adjective.

Adjective	Comparative Adjective	Superlative Adjective
expensive	more/less expensive	the most/least expensive
difficult	more/less difficult	the most/least difficult
easy	easier	the easiest
successful	more/less successful	the most/least successful
useful	more/less useful	the most/least useful
relaxing	more/less relaxing	the most/least relaxing
wealthy	wealthier	the wealthiest
important	more/less important	the most/least important
risky	riskier	the riskiest
economical	more/less economical	the most/least economical
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best

N

Complete the sentences with comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Use *the* before superlatives.

1. The oldest (old) known computer is the Antikythera Mechanism. It is one of the most significant (significant) finds from over 2000 years ago. It was a massive device for making mathematical calculations, which was made of bronze and wood. This was heavier (heavy) than today's electronic calculators, so of course it was more difficult (difficult) to carry.
2. One of the most successful (successful) novels of all time is *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens. It sold over 200 million copies. That's an even bigger (big) success than Jules Verne's *Journey to the Center of the Earth*. Dickens' childhood was not any easier (easy) than the lives of his characters, but he moved on to become one of the best (good) novelists of all time.
3. Many of the wealthiest (wealthy) people made their money in the computer industry. Bill Gates, who became famous for starting Microsoft, is richer (rich) than any king or queen in the world. He also seems to be one of the most generous (generous) people as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has donated \$30 billion to some of poorest (poor) nations.



Answer these questions. Give your opinion with some reasons. Use comparatives and superlatives.

1. What is the most useful gadget that you own?

2. How easy is it to keep up with the latest developments in technology?

3. What is the easiest way to learn a foreign language?

4. Which is the best means of communication: email, texting, letter writing, or Face-to-face discussion?



كل طالب يجيب عن نفسه



P

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1. Our car is serviced by a mechanic twice a year.

We get our car serviced twice a year.

2. Someone needs to check the brakes on my bicycle.

My bicycle brakes need to be checked.

3. The new company website needed to be designed.

The company had the new website designed.

4. This program needed to be downloaded before I could play the game.

I got this program downloaded before I could play the game.

5. Someone needed to install a new app on this smartphone.

A new app needed to be installed on this smartphone.

6. You need to dispose of your used battery carefully.

Your used car battery needs to be disposed of carefully.





Complete the phone conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Omar: InstantTec Service, how can I help you?

Tony: It's my new computer. I think it's (1.) broken (break). It's still under warranty, but I think I'll have to (2.) get it replaced (get/replace).

Omar: What exactly is the problem?

Tony: Everything, actually. It won't switch on at all. The screen is completely blank. Maybe you've sold me a (3.) damaged (damage) computer.

Omar: Could you give me your user name, please? I can (4.) have your connection checked (have/check) first. If it needs (5.) to be repaired (repair), we'll send a technician over to identify the problem.

Tony: OK. The user name's Genius89.

Omar: I'm checking it now. Hmmm... the line is OK, but your computer is not (6.) connected (connect). Perhaps you need a new router.

Tony: No way! I (7.) had one installed (have/install) by your technician a few weeks ago.

Omar: Are you sure that everything is (8.) plugged (plug) in?

Tony: Of course it is! Ermmm... let me just check. Oh, no! It was (9.) unplugged (unplug). I know, I (10.) had the house cleaned (have/clean) yesterday. The cleaner has left the (11.) disconnected (disconnect) plug on the shelf. How embarrassing!

Omar: No problem, sir. It happens all the time. Anything else that needs (12.) to be fixed (fix)?

Tony: No, thanks. I've plugged it in now. That's all that needed (13.) to be done (do). Thanks for the help.

Omar: My pleasure, sir. We like to have (14.) satisfied (satisfy) customers.



UNIT 2



A

Complete the crossword puzzle.

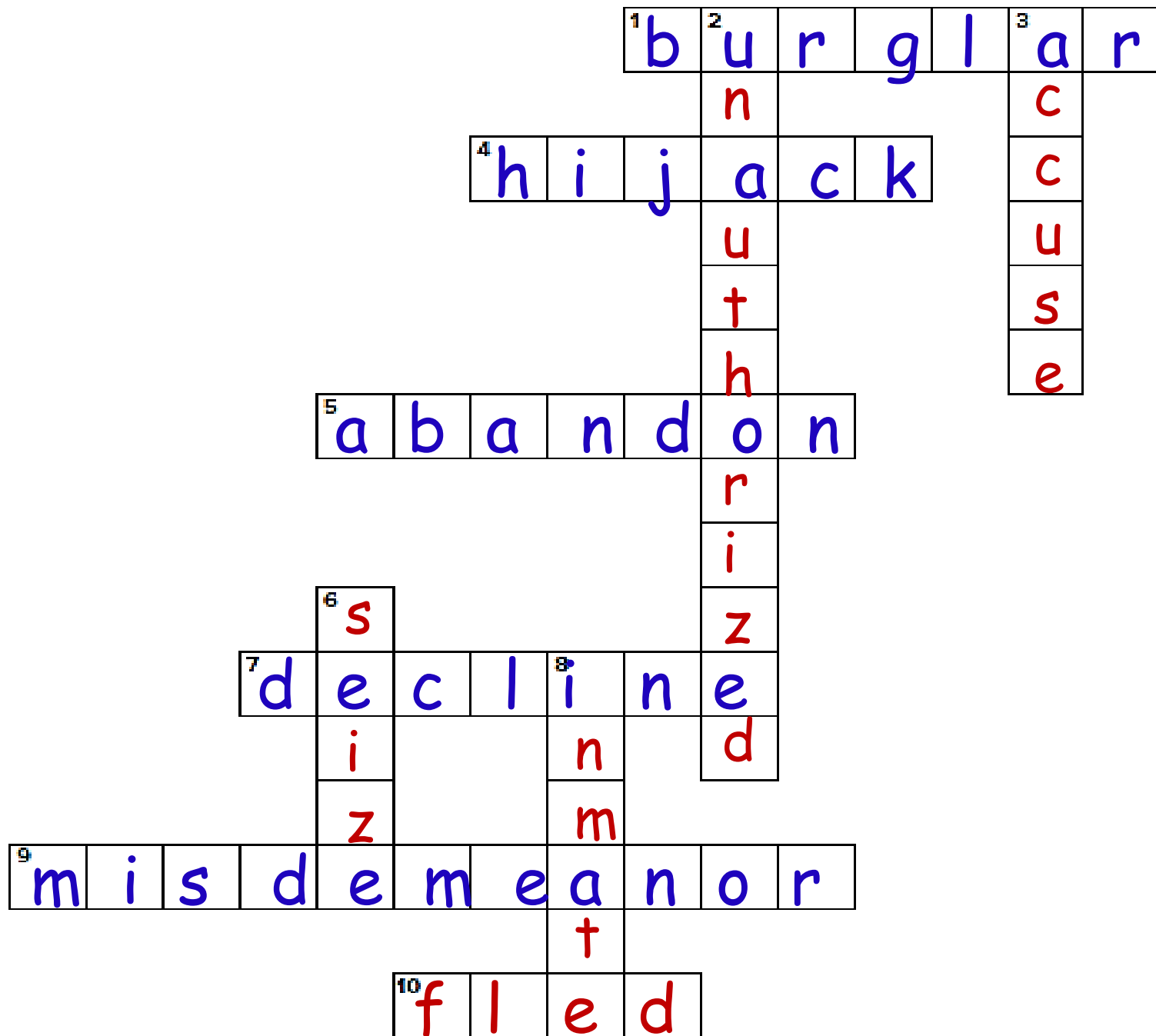
Across

1. a thief
4. take control of a moving vehicle by force
5. leave someone or something
7. refuse; to say no
9. a small crime
10. ran away; escaped

Down

2. without permission
3. blame someone
6. take something away
8. a prisoner





B

Decide if each sentence is active or passive. Write **A** for Active or **P** for Passive.



 P Jerry's bike was stolen last weekend.

1. A She was upset.

2. A She called the police.

3. P The thief has been caught.

4. P The jurors were selected yesterday.

5. A The jurors are non-biased people.

6. P Only citizens are selected for jury duty.

7. P The case will be presented today.

8. P Jurors will not be permitted to talk with family members about the case.

9. A The trial was short.

10. P The suspect was found guilty.



C

Unscramble the passive sentences.



robbed / Saturday / The MiniMart / was / on / .

The MiniMart was robbed on Saturday.

1. money / taken / A lot of / the cash register / was / from / .

A lot of money was taken from the cash register

2. videotape / The / caught / burglar / on / was / .

The burglar was caught on videotape

3. not / The / hurt / cashier / was / .

The cashier was not hurt

4. been / the police / The burglar / arrested / has / by / .

The burglar has been arrested by the police

5. been / The store / reopened / has / .

The store has been reopened

6. be / by / alarm system / store owner / will / An / installed / the / .

An alarm system will be installed by the store owner

D

Rewrite the active sentences as passive sentences.

1. Bob broke the window.

The window was broken by Bob

2. The police catch thieves.

Thieves are caught by the police

3. Somebody has opened the door.

The door has been opened

4. They stole the car.

The car was stolen

5. Somebody kidnapped the child.

The child was kidnapped

6. They are going to hijack the airplane tomorrow.

The airplane will be hijacked tomorrow

7. Somebody has murdered the captain.

The captain has been murdered

8. The police detectives will solve the mystery.

The mystery will be solved by the police detectives

E

Combine the sentences to create one past perfect or past perfect progressive sentence.
Use **before**, **when**, and **because**.



(1st) He didn't lock his door. (2nd) The burglars walked right in.

The burglars walked right in _____ **because** *he hadn't locked his door* _____

1. (1st) Ana Maria was sleeping. (2nd) She heard a knock on the door.

Ana Maria had been sleeping when she heard a knock on the door. _____

2. (1st) I had a nice bicycle. (2nd) it was stolen.

Before it was stolen, I had had a nice bicycle _____

3. (1st) Everybody liked him. (2nd) The police arrested him for stealing.

Before he was arrested for stealing, everybody had liked him _____

4. (1st) Her cat was lost. (2nd) She was very sad.

She was very sad because her cat had been lost _____

5. (1st) He was eating dinner. (2nd) The police came to his door.

He had been eating dinner when the police came to his door _____

F

Describe what you think had happened or had been happening before the events described below. Use the past perfect or past perfect progressive.

من الممكن أن تختلف الإجابات

1. When Matt opened the door he was surprised. There were clothes all over the floor. His bookshelves were empty and the books were in a big messy pile. There was paper everywhere. The living room was also a mess. There was broken glass on the floor and the TV was gone. He looked around and knew what had happened. **Somebody had broken into the house before he got home**
2. Tara went to the market on Saturday. There were people everywhere shopping, eating, and selling stuff. She saw an old friend that was selling jewelry in a very crowded part of the market. She talked to her for a minute, and then went to buy vegetables. When she reached into her pocket, her wallet was gone. She knew what had happened...
Somebody had stolen her wallet when she was talking to her friend
3. Erika made a sandwich and decided to eat it outside in her garden. She put it on the table and went inside to get some water. When she came back out, the sandwich was gone. There was just an empty plate, but nobody was around. So she went back inside and made another sandwich. She put it in the garden, but then needed a napkin from inside. When she came back out, the plate was empty again! She looked around, but there was no one. Then she saw two big birds up in a tree and she knew what had been happening...
The birds had been eating her sandwiches when she went inside –

G Complete the newspaper article with the simple past, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

The Missing Bag

TRENTON, new Jersey—Last Saturday, Mrs. Judy Bobson (1) *called* the police to report that her bag had been stolen. Earlier that morning, she (2) *go* to the bank to take out money, and go shopping. Her grandson (3) *graduate* from high school and she (4) *decide* to buy him a new laptop for college. She (5) *check* prices on the Internet and found out that a large electronic goods retailer (6) *offer* a 30% discount on all computers. She (7) *ask* her brother to drive her there but he could not leave work. So she (8) *put* the money in her bag and (9) *leave* home in a hurry. Someone, at the bank, (10) *tell* her that a lot of people (11) *go* to the store over the last three days to find bargains. She (12) *decide* to take the bus but (13) *change* her mind and took a taxi. When they (14) *get* to the store, she paid the fare with some bills that she (15) *put* in her coat pocket, (16) *get out* and entered the store. A very nice sales assistant (17) *show* her new laptops for some time, when she (18) *realize* that she (19) *not have* her bag. She was sure someone (20) *steal* it while she was looking at laptops. She (21) *ask* the store security to lock down the doors and search all the shoppers there. The shop manager (22) *try* to calm her down and get her to think about where she might have left her bag, but she wouldn't listen. All of a sudden, a man walked in holding Mrs Bobson's bag. She (23) *leave* it in the taxi!

1. *had gone*
2. *had graduated*
3. *had decided*
4. *had checked*
5. *was offering*
6. *had asked*
7. *put*
8. *left*
9. *had told*
10. *had been going*
11. *had decided*
12. *changed*
13. *got*
14. *had put*
15. *got out*
16. *had been showing*
17. *realized*
18. *did not have*
19. *had stolen*
20. *asked*
21. *tried*
22. *had left*



H READING

Read the two stories. Then answer the questions.

America's Dumbest Criminals

Story 1

CALIFORNIA, USA—A man, who was in serious financial trouble after having been fired because of inadequate reading and writing skills, decided that robbing a bank would be the solution to all of his problems. He chose the Bank of America in downtown San Francisco as his target. He was walking into the branch when he realized he had not written his stick-up note. He decided to go through with it anyway and got a deposit slip from the bank and wrote his note: "This iz a stickup. Put all your munny in this bag."

While standing in line to give his note to the teller, he began to worry that someone had seen him write the note and might call the police. He decided to leave the Bank of America and try another bank. He crossed the street to the Wells Fargo bank. After waiting a few minutes in line, he handed his note to the Wells Fargo teller.

The teller read the note and, judging from the spelling errors, realized that the robber was not very bright. He told him that he could not accept his stick-up note since it had been written on a Bank of America deposit slip. He explained that he could only accept the note if it were written on a Wells Fargo slip and that he would either have to fill in one of their slips or go back to the Bank of America.

Looking somewhat confused, but taking the teller's word for it, the man decided to leave the bank. The Wells Fargo teller then called the police who arrested the man a few minutes later while he was waiting in line back at the Bank of America.

Story 2

COLORADO, USA—A man walked into a corner store in Colorado Springs with a gun and demanded all of the cash from the cash register. After the cashier had put the cash in a bag, the robber saw a pack of cigarettes that he wanted behind the counter on the shelf. He told the cashier to put it in the bag along with the cash. The cashier refused, saying that the man wasn't over twenty-one.

The robber insisted that he was in fact older than twenty-one, but the cashier stood his ground and refused to give it to him unless he showed official identification stating his age. The robber took his driver's license out of his wallet and gave it to the cashier. After a couple of minutes, the clerk agreed that the man was indeed over twenty-one and put the pack of cigarettes in the bag.

As the robber ran from the store, the cashier immediately called the police and gave the name and address he had seen on the license. The police arrested the robber two hours later while he was sitting in his living room smoking a cigarette.



	Story 1	Story 2
What did the robber do wrong?	He made mistakes on his stick-up note.	He showed the cashier his driver's license
What would be a good name for the story?	It Pays To Be Able To Read And Write	Old Enough But Not Smart Enough
Do you feel sorry for these criminals? Why?	No. He should not have tried to rob the bank.	No. He should not have tried to rob the store



I

Reorder the sentences to create the story of a silly burglary. Then answer the question.

6

He was wearing a jacket that belonged to the man of the house, and his pockets were full of jewelry and candies that he had taken.

7

Outside the house, a bag was found with more items that had been stolen from the house.

8

When the police came they found the burglar asleep on the couch.

3

When he was interviewed by the police, he claimed that he had bought the candies but eventually admitted to having taken them from the house.

1

At the time the burglar had just been released from a two-year prison sentence for burglary.

2

The owners of the house had locked all doors and windows before going to sleep the night before.

5

But when they woke up early the next morning, they heard noises coming from the living room.

4

Instead of checking the living room, they tiptoed into the kitchen and called the police.

9

On his way to the patrol car, the burglar apologized to the owners for falling asleep on their couch.

10

He explained that he had been playing basketball all day and had got very tired!

What would you have done if you had found a burglar asleep in your living room?

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I would have left the house and called the police.

J

Look at the picture. Take notes on the people, things, and actions that are happening. Then write sentences that tell what is happening and why it is happening.



People	Things	Actions
Police	Crime scene tape	Guarding the area
Witnesses	Notebook	Searching
Detectives	Radio	Investigating

من الممكن أن تختلف الإجابات

1. The crime scene tape is securing the crime area

2. _____

3. _____



K WRITING

There is an old saying "Crime doesn't pay." This means that something always goes wrong and there can never be a completely successful crime. Do you agree or disagree? Why? Write your opinion below.

قم بكتابة مقال عن عبارة
" Crime Doesn't Pay "



L Complete the story. Use the past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

Robert and Ted (1.) **were** (be) school friends when they (2.) **were** (be) children. They (3.) **played** (play) sports and (4.) **studied** (study) together. After high school, they (5.) **didn't go** (not go) to the same college. Ted (6.) **went** (go) to Harvard in 2004. Then he (7.) **got** (get) hired by a detective agency in Geneva and (8.) **emigrated** (emigrate). At first, he (9.) **didn't like** (not like) his job because it (10.) **involved** (involve) a lot of routine work. He also (11.) **missed** (miss) his family a lot. But after several years, he (12.) **didn't want** (not want) to move back home. Robert (13.) **stayed** (stay) at home after college. He (14.) **didn't find** (not find) a job easily, so he (15.) **decided** (decide) to become a jewel thief. At first, he (16.) **was** (be) quite successful. He (17.) **robbed** (rob) small town stores and the police never (18.) **caught** (catch) him. Last year, he (19.) **started** (start) to think big. He (20.) **wanted** (want) to travel and see the world. Then six months ago, he (21.) **traveled** (travel) to Switzerland to take part in a bank robbery. A week later, Ted (22.) **saw** (see) Robert running out of the bank. He (23.) **recognized** (recognize) him, so he (24.) **didn't arrest** (not arrest) him. They (25.) **met** (meet) up again last month and (26.) **opened** (open) their own detective agency together!

M

Answer the questions about the story in exercise L.

1. What did Robert and Ted use to do when they were young?

They used to play sports and study together

2. Did Ted enjoy his job at first? (Why? / Why not?)

No, he didn't because it involved a lot of routine work.

3. Why did Robert become a thief?

He became a thief because he couldn't find a job easily.

4. Did Ted want to arrest Robert? (Why? / Why not?)

No, he didn't, because they were school friends

**N**

Answer the questions with true statements about yourself.

1. What games would you play when you were young?

كل طالب يجيب عن نفسه

2. Who did you use to play with?

3. Did you use to live in a different place? Where?



Complete the sentences with the past progressive or simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Where were you sitting (you / sit) when you heard (hear) the noise.
2. My wife and I were watching (watch) the news on TV while the burglar was breaking (break) into our home.
3. When Mr. Jameson lived (live) next door to us, he was always blocking (always / block) our driveway with his SUV.
4. The engine was running (run) while getaway vehicle was waiting (wait) outside the jewelry store.
5. The bank cashier immediately activated (activate) the alarm when the masked men entered (enter) the bank.
6. The robbers were wearing (wear) ski masks when we saw (see) them.
7. I knew (know) something wrong because he was acting (act) suspiciously.
8. While the felon was serving (serve) his prison sentence, studied (study) a university course.
9. When the police stopped (stop) the suspect's car, the stolen cash was lying (lie) in the trunk.
10. My brother was always taking (always / take) my toys when we were (be) kids.



P

Match the questions and complete the answers. Use the past progressive.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Have you always worked here? | <u>e</u> | a. I <u>was teaching</u> (teach) English. |
| 2. What were you doing in China? | <u>a</u> | b. They <u>were offering</u> (offer) a really good salary. |
| 3. Were you staying at a hotel? | <u>c</u> | c. No. I <u>was living</u> (live) with a local family. |
| 4. Why did you move there? | <u>b</u> | d. Nothing serious, except that it <u>was always raining</u> (always / rain). |
| 5. Did you have any problems? | <u>d</u> | e. No. A few years ago, I <u>was working</u> (work) in China. |



UNIT 3



A

Write the missing letters.



c _ o _ z _ y _

1. r _ e _ l _ a _ t _ i _ v _ e _ l _ y _

2. _ u _ n _ i _ q _ u _ e _

3. a l _ t _ e _ r _ n _ a _ t _ i _ v _ e _

4. e _ c _ o _ s _ y _ s _ t _ e _ m _

5. _ s _ u _ r _ f _ a _ c _ e _

6. _ w _ i _ d _ e _ s _ p _ r _ e _ a _ d _

7. c a _ p _ s u l _ e _

8. c _ o _ m _ m _ e _ r _ c _ i _ a _ l _

9. _ u _ n _ d _ i _ s _ t _ u _ r _ b _ e _ d _



B

Write the words from exercise **A** next to the definitions below.



commercial

: something that will be used for business purposes; not personal

1. relatively : mostly; more or less
2. unique : one of a kind; unusual
3. alternative : another option or choice
4. cozy : warm and comforting
5. widespread : covering a large area
6. surface : the outside or top of something
7. ecosystem : plants and animals that work together in nature
8. undisturbed : in its natural state; not bothered or touched
9. capsule : a kind of container



C

Unscramble the sentences.



got / a car accident / He / into / nearly / .

He nearly got into a car accident.

1. barely / anything / You've / eaten / !

You've barely eaten anything!

2. the / Is / enough / bright / light / ?

Is the light bright enough?

3. name / his / know / scarcely / I / .

I scarcely know his name.

4. very / goes / He / to / frequently / Asia / .

He goes to Asia very frequently.

5. cooked / The / perfectly / are / not / potatoes / quite / .

The potatoes are not cooked quite perfectly.

6. disagree / completely / I / .

I completely disagree.

7. extremely / That / dangerous / is / road / .

That road is extremely dangerous.

8. planning / vacation / They've / finished / almost / their / .

They've almost finished planning their vacation.



D Circle the correct adverb of degree in each sentence.

1. There aren't (enough / scarcely) rooms for us at this hotel. Some people can stay here, but other people will have to go to another hotel.
2. It is (nearly / extremely) cold in the winter in Finland. People need to wear a lot of clothes to stay warm.
3. I am (almost / completely) out of money. I only have 10 riyals left.
4. It's (hardly / too) late to go to the museum now. I'm going back to the hotel.
5. The flight was (rather / barely) bumpy. I feel sick now.
6. There were (just / quite) enough seats on the bus for all of us. Every seat was taken after we got on.



E Write sentences using the adverbs of degree.

من الممكن أن تختلف الاجابات

I nearly: *We are nearly at the hotel. It's only a few more minutes away.*

1. so:

It's so hot in here. Do you have a fan ?

2. very:

I'm very tired. I want to go to bed now

3. absolutely:

I'm absolutely sure. I have no questions about it

4. enough:

There isn't enough tea. I will make more

5. barely:

There's barely anybody here. Only 3 people

6. completely:

I am completely out of coffee. I don't have any more

F

Rewrite each sentence to include the sentence adverbs.

من الممكن أن تختلف الاجابات

I don't know what you're talking about. (honestly)

Honestly, I don't know what you're talking about.

1. She is sleeping right now. (probably)

She is probably sleeping right now

2. They didn't like the hotel. (admittedly)

Admittedly, they didn't like the hotel

3. We missed the beginning. (actually)

We actually missed the beginning

4. They have tried to call by now. (undoubtedly)

They have undoubtedly tried to call by now

5. Bob is avoiding me. (evidently)

Evidently, Bob is avoiding me

6. You'll be staying with us. (naturally)

Naturally, you'll be staying with us

G

Match the sentence adverbs with their meanings.

1. f clearly

2. c undoubtedly

3. g presumably

4. a probably

5. h unfortunately

6. e actually

7. b officially

8. d frankly

a. most likely; maybe

b. formally

c. for sure; without a question; certainly

d. truthfully

e. in reality; in fact

f. obviously

g. it would seem; I imagine

h. unluckily



H

Read about youth hostels. Then write a paragraph about them, using adverbs of degree and sentence adverbs.

Youth Hostels

- Youth hostels are located all over the world.
- They are popular with young people, but you do not have to be young to stay at one.
- They often have very rustic accommodations, like cabins.
- People staying there often have meals with people they don't know.
- The bathroom is often shared and located in the hallway.
- The prices are usually cheap.



اقرأ عن السكن الشبابي ثم قم
بكتابة قطعة عنه

I READING

Read and answer the questions.

The Maho Bay Camps St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands

The Maho Bay Camps on St. John in the U.S. Virgin Islands is one of the oldest and most acclaimed green hotels in the world. The first of the eco-tents were built in 1976 using hand construction methods that left the local ecosystem undisturbed. Each of the 18 original tents was constructed on raised platforms that are connected by elevated walkways. Today there are 114 units at the Maho Bay Camps, but because of these construction methods, the sand and coral remains mostly intact.

In addition to the elevated construction, there are other eco-friendly design features. For example, the camps use rain collection and passive solar architecture. Also, the bathrooms have low-flush toilets and pull-chain showers, so that people use less water. Additionally, the run-off water is connected to a recycling system that is designed to water the plants in the area. Due to the popularity of the Maho Bay Camps, the owner has recently built another facility on the other side of the island. These tents have the latest in sustainable design, including solar energy. They also have more impressive views of the ocean.

Admittedly, staying at the camps feels more like a rustic summer camp than a beach resort, but that is much of its charm. The “tents” are actually wooden cottages with fabric tops. They each have separate sleeping areas and open-air balconies. Some of them have views of the ocean, but unfortunately, most of them don’t because of the lush foliage and trees. However, the trees provide a lot of privacy, so they have benefits too. The wooden walkways that connect the tents have so many steps that they recommend that you only stay there if you are physically able to get around. There are shared public bathrooms and guests need to use the walkways to get to them. Every tent has electricity and fans.

Although the camps are rustic, the cost is still expensive because, unfortunately, ecotourism costs more to sustain than a typical resort. Guests will find that they are paying similar prices to typical resorts, but they can rest assured that they are able to enjoy the beauty of nature and outdoors without simultaneously damaging it.



1. Why don't the tents disturb the local ecosystem? _____

They were built by hand, on raised platforms

2. What are two of the eco-friendly design features mentioned? _____

Rain collection and passive solar architecture

3. Why shouldn't people stay there if they aren't physically fit? _____

Because they need to use stairs and walk along walkways

4. Why is it expensive to stay at the Maho Bay Camps? _____

Ecotourism costs more to sustain





Read the messages and decide what kind of vacation or trip each writer is on. Underline words and phrases that helped you answer.

camping vacation

ecotourism

luxury vacation

business trip

sailing vacation

⌵

⌵

⌵

✉

⤵ Reply

⤵ Reply to all

➡ Forward

🗑 Delete

🖨 Print

⬆ ⬇

To: friend@megagoal.com

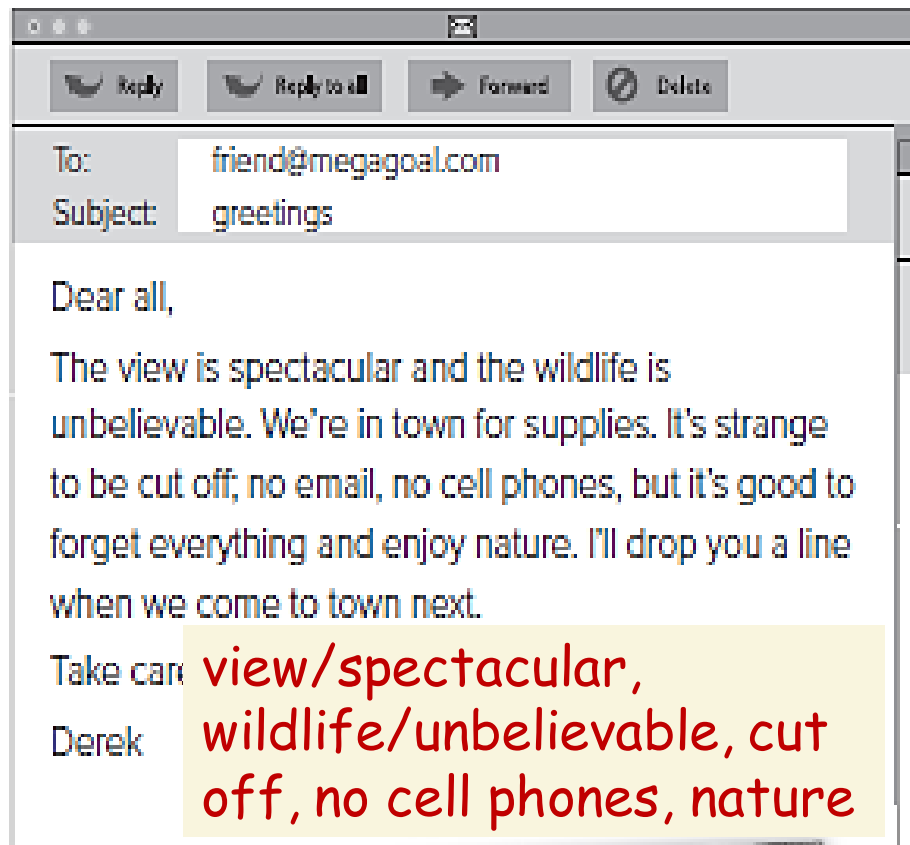
Subject: our trip

Hi, all's well here. We're at the edge of a forest and about a 20-minute walk away from a beautiful beach. We didn't have to pitch our tents because there are simple, but comfortable bungalows on the grounds. The only problem is it gets very crowded on weekends because hundreds of people drive over for a swim. That's not all. A lot of them bring their jet skis and start whizzing around in the water. I hate that!

Apart from that, it's good fun. The evenings are really great with a campfire, storytelling, and games. Hope you can come along next year. How are you doing?

Best,
Sam

edge of a forest, beautiful beach, pitch tents,
bungalows on the grounds



Where would you choose to be? Why?



K

Look at the picture. Take notes on the things you can see and what is happening. Then write sentences that describe the causes and effects of changes in nature.



من الممكن أن تختلف الاجابات

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs
Reservoir	Hot	Evaporate
Sand	Dry	Dry up
Climate	Barren	Die

1. Global warming causes extreme changes in climate
2. In hot, dry areas, evaporation can result in a huge loss of water
3.



L WRITING

Even though ecotourism can be rustic and rough, it often costs the same or more than a luxury hotel. Do you think ecotourism is worth it? Why or why not?

1. Before you write, fill in the chart with your ideas about the PROs (advantages) and CONs (disadvantages) of ecotourism.

PROs of Ecotourism	CONs of Ecotourism
experiencing nature without causing damage	Large numbers of ecotourists can damage environment



2. Now write why you think it is or isn't worth it. Use your ideas from the chart to help you.

قم بكتابة مقال عن السياحة
البيئية

M Complete the story. Use **be going to** with the verbs in parentheses.

Adnan and Hussain (1.) _____ (visit) London for two days. When they arrive at Heathrow airport, they (2.) _____ (take) the London Underground train to the center of town. They're going to (3.) _____ (get) off at Green Park Station. Adnan's uncle (4.) _____ (pick) them up at the station. After they have dinner at his house, his sons (5.) _____ (invite) some friends over to meet them. The next day, Adnan and Hussain (6.) _____ (go) on a tour of the city on a double-decker bus. The bus tour (7.) _____ (stop) at Big Ben and Buckingham Palace, and includes a short cruise on the Thames River. On their last day, they (8.) _____ (cross) the Millennium Bridge and visit the Tate Modern. In the evening, they (9.) _____ (say) goodbye to their cousins the hotel and take the Underground back to the airport. Adnan says, "I (10.) _____ (have) a short, but eventful trip."

1. are going to visit
2. are going to take
3. are going to get
4. is going to pick
5. are going to invite
6. are going to go
7. is going to stop
8. are going to cross
9. are going to say
10. am going to have



N

Complete the questions. Use the question words in the box. Then write the answers from the story in exercise M. Use the short forms of **be going to**.

When Who Where Which What How How long

1. **Where** are the boys going to go?

They're going to go to London.

2. **How long** are they going to stay there?

They're going to stay for two days

3. **How** are they going to travel to the center?

They're going to take the train

4. **Who** is going to meet them at the station?

Adnan's uncle

5. **What** are they going to do on the day after they arrive in London?

They're going to take a tour of the city

6. **Which** famous buildings is the bus going to stop at?

It's going to stop at Big Ben and Buckingham Palace

7. **When** are they going to take the plane home?

In the evening on their last day.



0

Rearrange the words to make sentences.

1. the/ for / city / is / buildings / its / historic / famous

The city is famous for its historic buildings

2. hot / and / climate / summer / the / the / is humid / in

The climate is hot and humid in the summer

3. cooler / temperatures / much / are / winter.

Winter temperatures are much cooler

4. is / the / Athens / city / of / capital / Greece.

Ankara is the capital city of Turkey

5. and / oranges the / producing / citrus / plains / are / fruits / fertile / renowned / like /for lemons

The fertile plains are renowned for producing citrus fruits



من الممكن أن تختلف الاجابات

P

Write questions for the following answers. Use the underlined words in each question.

1. I don't know what I'm doing this weekend.

What are you doing this weekend?

2. No, I'm going to take the car tonight.

Are you going to drive home tonight?

3. He'll probably go to Dubai next vacation.

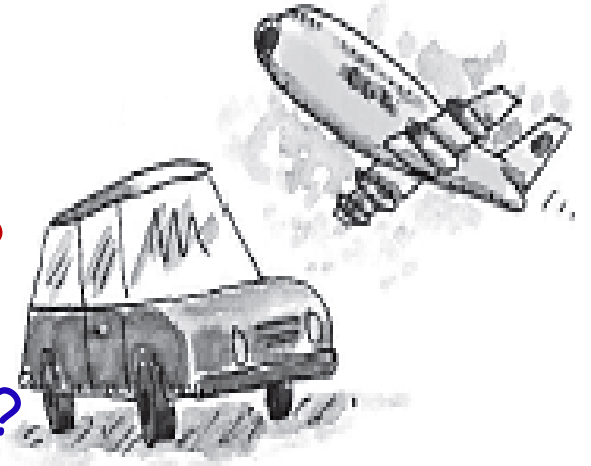
Where will he go on his next vacation?

4. Their friends are arriving from Tabuk tomorrow.

What are their friends doing tomorrow?

5. She's meeting her sisters at the airport in an hour.

Who's she meeting at the airport in an hour?





Complete the conversation. Use the information in the chart. Use **going to** for definite plans and **will** for indefinite plans.

Samir's Weekend Plans

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Maybe go to the Ha'il Museum 4:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.	Definitely go to the Friday Market 10:00 a.m.—10:00 p.m.	Maybe watch the Ha'il Rally 10:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
Definitely go to the Champions League football game 8:00 p.m.	Definitely watch the camel races 7:00 p.m.	Probably go to the barbecue at Badr's house 5:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.

Ali: Hi, Samir. What are you doing this weekend?

Samir: I'm making plans for the weekend. Maybe I (1.) **will go** (go) to the exhibition at the Ha'il Museum on Thursday afternoon.

Ali: That's going to be interesting! Are you going to stay all afternoon?

Samir: No. I (2.) **will probably stay** (probably / stay) for an hour or two. Do you want to go?

Ali: Sure! And I (3.) **am definitely going to go** (definitely / go) to the Champions League football game at eight.

Samir: Me, too. Let's get there at seven.

Ali: Fine. I guess we (4.) **will probably be** (probably / be) the first people there.

Samir: That's OK. We (5.) **are going to find** (find) great seats for sure! Are you going to go to the Friday Market?

Ali: I (6.) **am not going to spend** (not spend) the whole day there. I think it (7.) **won't be** (not be) much fun. What about Saturday?

Samir: I (8.) **am going to watch** (watch) the Ha'il Rally early in the morning, and I (9.) **will probably stay** (probably / stay) till three. Are you going to it?

Ali: You bet! Then what are you going to do?

Samir: I (10.) **am going to go** (go) to Badr's house for the barbecue on Saturday evening. Why don't you come with me?

Ali: Thanks for the invite! Maybe I (11.) **will join** (join) you. Perhaps

I (12.) **will call** (call) Badr to check it's OK with him first.

EXPANSION 1 – 3



A

Match the words and their definitions.

1. g Hold on.
 2. e I get it.
 3. i Does that make sense?
 4. a extraordinary
 5. j paramedics
 6. c unauthorized
 7. f to abandon
 8. l nabbed
 9. k Are you kidding?
 10. b That's a drag.
 11. d scarcely
 12. h crummy
- a. wonderful
 - b. That's unfortunate.
 - c. without permission
 - d. barely
 - e. I understand.
 - f. to leave someone or something
 - g. Wait.
 - h. bad quality; undesirable
 - i. Do you understand?
 - j. emergency medical aids
 - k. Really?
 - l. stolen



B

Circle the word that doesn't belong.



a. cyber

b. in person

c. online

d. virtual

1. **a. kidnapping**

b. mugging

c. insured

d. murder

2. **a. cell phone**

b. Internet

c. pen

d. fax machine

3. **a. theft**

b. robbery

c. pickpocketing

d. misdemeanor

4. **a. hijack**

b. inmate

c. suspect

d. robber

5. **a. pavement**

b. lush

c. pristine

d. remote

6. **a. undisturbed**

b. conservation

c. deforestation

d. preserve

7. **a. obviously**

b. officially

c. naturally

d. clearly

8. **a. completely**

b. barely

c. scarcely

d. hardly

C

Complete the sentences with the auxiliary verbs below. Use one verb twice.

am

did

does

has

was

are

~~do~~

have

is

were

! Do you have any idea how expensive that is?

1. When was the last time you saw him?
2. He (negative) didn't say where he was going last night.
3. That place is considered the most expensive restaurant at the moment.
4. were they ready when you arrived?
5. Prices are getting more and more expensive every day.
6. The Holy Qur'an student has been memorizing the verses for a whole month.
7. Crime (negative) doesn't pay.
8. Next week I am supposed to be there by nine every morning.
9. Teachers have always earned good salaries in that school.

D

Change the sentences from active to passive.



People use cell phones all over the world.

Cell phones are used all over the world.

1. People have sent a lot of information by email.

A lot of information has been sent by email.

2. People are going to use the Internet in more and more remote areas.

The Internet is going to be used in more remote areas.

3. Someone sent me a text message today.

A text message was sent to me today.

4. Somebody invented the Internet in the 1960s.

The Internet was invented in the 1960s.

5. The government purchases computers for schools.

Computers are purchased for schools by the government.

6. Nathan Stubblefield invented the mobile phone in 1908.

The mobile phone was invented in 1908 by Nathan Stubblefield.

7. The Japanese telephone company launched the first cellular network.

The first cellular network was launched by the Japanese telephone company.

E

Circle the correct verb forms.

1. The boy (played / **was playing**) football when I (had seen / **saw**) him yesterday.
2. Mrs. Parker (**had left** / was leaving) before I (**arrived** / was arriving), so I didn't see her.
3. I had been (**waiting** / waited) for two hours when my friend finally arrived.
4. The police (**arrested** / were arresting) the thief when he (**was running** / had run) out the door.
5. The Carters (**had lived** / were living) for two years in Memphis before they (**moved** / had moved) to Los Angeles.
6. Ibrahim (**had never been** / never was) to Greece before he (**turned** / was turning) 18 years old.
7. Helen Keller (**was** / has been) deaf and blind when she (**got** / had gotten) her university degree.
8. His face (**was** / was being) so red because he (**had been running** / had run).



F

Rewrite each sentence to include the adverbs.



I got robbed last week. (unfortunately)

Unfortunately, I got robbed last week.

1. I had left the house for 10 minutes. (just)

I had just left the house for 10 minutes

2. The robber saw me leave. (probably)

The robber probably saw me leave

3. I didn't even lock the door. (admittedly)

Admittedly, I didn't even lock the door

4. He must have been fast. (extremely)

He must have been extremely fast

5. When I got back home, all of my electronics were gone. (completely)

When I got back home, all of my electronics were completely gone

6. I was upset. (so)

I was so upset

7. I called the police right away. (naturally)

Naturally, I called the police right away

8. They were nice. (very)

They were very nice

9. There have been a lot of robberies lately. (apparently)

Apparently, there have been a lot of robberies lately

10. They think they will find him. (actually)

They actually think they will find him

11. I hope they do. (obviously)

I obviously hope they do





You are planning a trip to Malaysia. Read the list of activities and mark them as interesting or not interesting. Write a sentence after each activity to explain why you would or wouldn't like to participate.

Mountain Climbing

Climbing up mountains is a wonderful way to discover the biodiversity and uniqueness of the landscape. There are easier walks and more challenging peaks.

Rock Climbing

Rock climbing as a sport is relatively new in Malaysia, so there are many potential climbing venues to be explored.

حدد الأشياء التي قد تمارسها
أثناء سفرك إلى ماليزيا

Jungle trekking

Jungle trekking can take a few hours or days if you choose to camp. Among the best periods to go trekking is in the 'dry season' from March to September when the rainfall is less.

Bird watching

Malaysia's diverse ecosystem supports hundreds of resident bird species. All in all, with a total of about 1,200 species, Malaysia is considered a bird watching haven.

Cave Exploration

Caving has a lot of fans in Malaysia. There are numerous limestone caves that are home to amazing wildlife such as fruit bats, birds with edible nests, or attractive stalagmites and stalactites.

River Cruising

A river cruise is an escape to another world. You can sail quietly under overhanging trees, hear the call of birds, and observe at leisure life below the surface.

Four Wheel Drive Expeditions

With over half the country still under jungle cover, Malaysia's natural landscape challenges man and machine in a test of skill and endurance. A quiet stop to view the wildlife and the waterfalls makes it all worthwhile.

Game Fishing

Malaysia is a prime tropical paradise and a top game fishing destination. It has an abundance of marine and inland angling locations.





Look at the picture. Take notes on the things and people (nouns) you can see and what is happening (actions). Then write questions that you can ask the people in the picture.



Nouns	Actions
Laptop	Listening
Notes	Talking
Flip chart	Agreeing

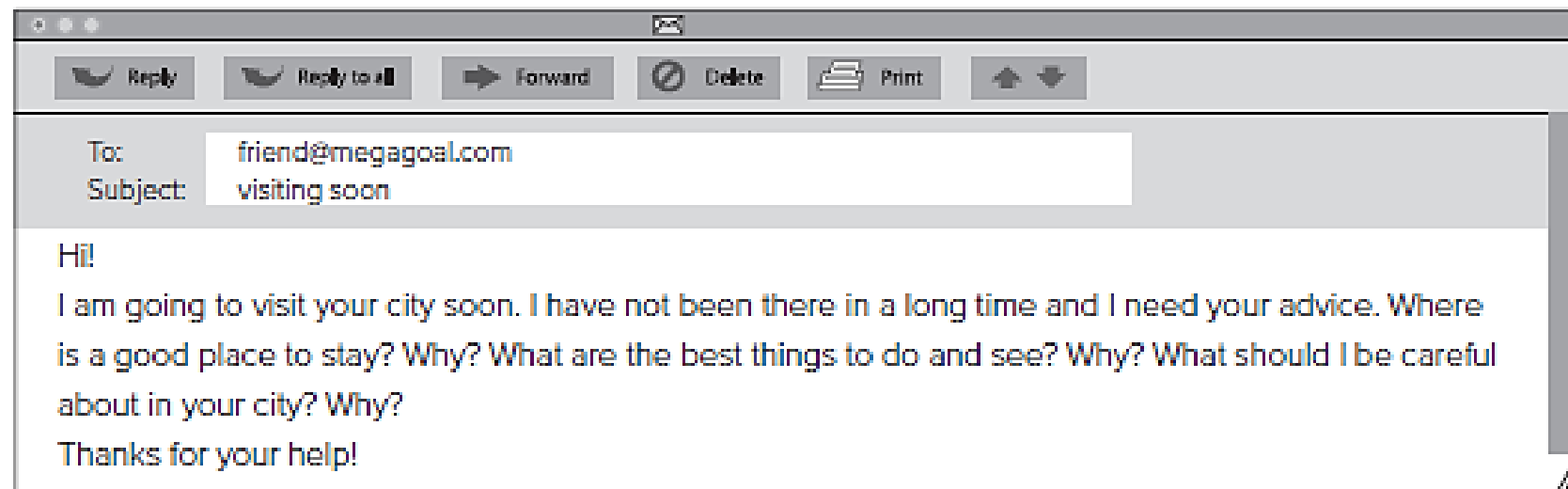
- How long have you been in the conference room?
- How long has the man been presenting his plan?
-

من الممكن أن تختلف الاجابات



I WRITING

A friend who lives in another city sends you this email:



1. Before you write a response to this email, complete the chart with your ideas.

Places to stay	Things to see and do	Things to be careful about
أجب على الايميل المرسل لك من قبل صديقك		

2. Now use your ideas from the chart to write an email to your friend. Be sure to answer all of the questions.

قم بكتابة ايميل إلى صديقك



UNIT 4



A

Unscramble the words.



zuzlignp

1. atborcsad

2. stantnocest

3. rvseino

4. porossupre

5. darwa

6. lopt

puzzling

broadcast

contestants

version

prosperous

award

plot



B Write the words from exercise **A** above their synonyms.

! *puzzling*
This is a confusing mystery!

1. They will air the TV show tomorrow night at 8:00.
2. The story is about aliens that come to Earth.
3. There are only two competitors left!
4. I like the graphics variation of that computer game.
5. The winner gets a cash prize.
6. There are many wealthy people who work in the television industry.

1- broadcast
2- plot
3- contestants
4- version
5- award
6- prosperous



C

Underline the direct and indirect objects in the sentences and **I.O.** for the indirect object.

D.O. **I.O.**

Camilla gave the laptop to Sarah.

1. She told me a secret.

2. He wrote the poem for his wife.

3. Josh cooked us dinner.

4. I sent the producer a letter.

5. Will you make me some coffee?

1. **D.O.** = a secret **I.O.** = me

2. **D.O.** = the poem **I.O.** = his wife

3. **D.O.** = dinner **I.O.** = us

4. **D.O.** = a letter **I.O.** = the producer

5. **D.O.** = coffee **I.O.** = me

6. **D.O.** = the prize **I.O.** = the best athlete

7. **D.O.** = the show **I.O.** = them

8. **D.O.** = a present **I.O.** = me

9. **D.O.** = SR 100,00 **I.O.** = the winner

10. **D.O.** = the email **I.O.** = me

8. Marisa bought me a present.

9. The judges give the winner SAR 100,000.

10. Would you show me the email?



D

Rewrite the sentences another way. Change the order of the direct and indirect objects in each sentence. If it's not possible to change the order, write **Not possible**.



The actor read the lines for the director.

The actor read the director the lines.



His Dad bought it for him.

Not possible

1. They bought her a new laptop.

They bought a new DVD player for her.

2. Could you give me the remote control?

Could you give the remote control to me?

3. Terry opened it for me.

Not possible

4. He lent his car to a friend.

He lent a friend his car.

5. Matt gave pictures to his fans.

Matt gave his fans pictures.

6. Will you fix it for me?

Not possible

7. Sarah translated the show for us.

Not possible

8. The host gave the guest star a cup of coffee.

The host gave a cup of coffee to the guest star.



E

Complete the conversation with **for** or **to**. They are game show contestants and they are trying to create an advertising poster to promote their product.

Carson: Fahd? Is that you?

Fahd: Yes, it's me. I don't have the address of the stationery store. Can you give it  to me.

Carson: You mean you haven't bought the paper and paints that we need? You can't just expect me (1) to make this poster on my own without any materials!

Fahd: Carson, you promised not (2) to speak to me...

Carson: I promised what?

Fahd: ...that you wouldn't lose your cool. That you wouldn't speak (3) to me like this again.

Carson: OK Fahd, I'm sorry. But I'm really stressed. I have to make the best poster possible (4) for all of us; our whole team. That's quite a responsibility!

Fahd: I know, and I want to help you that's why I offered (5) to go and find the stuff (6) for you. No one else offered. I know it's not fair. It should concern all of us but...

Carson: OK. The store is on the corner of Poplar and 25th Street. You can't miss it. It has a huge sign that says "Best Art Supplies."

Fahd: Right! I see it now. Have to go. I'll have news (7) for you shortly.

Carson: Great! Thanks, and I'm sorry I spoke (8) to you the way I did.

Fahd: Oh, forget it. I'll get some food (9) for us on the way back. And I'll ask them to deliver the supplies (10) to our studio immediately. See you later.

F

Correct the error in each sentence.

for us
^



Elena prepared ~~us~~ dinner ~~for~~.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. He sold me it. | 1. He sold it to me. |
| 2. Maria opened him the box. | 2. Maria opened the box for him. |
| 3. My parents bought a computer | 3. My parents bought a computer for me. |
| 4. Can you cash me the check? | 4. Can you cash the check for me? |
| 5. John turned on for his dad the TV | 5. John turned on the TV for his dad. |
| 6. They gave the part for him. | 6. They gave the part to him. |
| 7. Will you tell to me a story? | 7. Will you tell me a story? |
| 8. Andrew passed me it. | 8. Andrew passed it to me. |

G

Look at the scenes from different TV shows. Write three sentences about each one.
Use a direct object and an indirect object in each sentence.



1. a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

كل طالب يضع اجاباته الخاصة



2. a. _____
b. _____
c. _____



3. a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

H

Complete the conversation with the words from the box.

all

bug

c'mon

couch potato

get a kick out of

Nah

Sue: What are you doing tomorrow at 2:00 p.m.?

Kathy: I'll be in the library.

Sue: Forget the library. Come check out the final episode of *Our World* with me.

Kathy: A game show? Are you serious? They (1) **bug** me! I don't like them at all!

Sue: Oh, (2) **c'mon**! They're great! I (3) **Get a kick out of** them!

Kathy: You're such a (4) **couch potato**

Sue: No, I'm not! I do other things! You don't have to be (5) **all** mean!

Kathy: I'm sorry.

Sue: So what do you say? Want to watch it?

Kathy: (6) **Nah**. I have a lot of studying to do anyway.

I

READING

What do you think of TV game shows? Read the people's opinions and complete the chart.

**Ahmed Othman****Psychologist****50 years old**

I believe that game shows are bad for contestants. They are put in stressful situations and forced to be different on stage from what they really are. Many of them are in the process of making life decisions about jobs, careers, or marriage and participate in order to secure their finances; in other words, to win the prize. But they are forced to do their best on camera and in a certain time frame. Of course, it's tempting because of the fame and money that they will get if they win. But just because some of these shows are popular doesn't make them a good thing. People don't know what's best for them and can't recognize danger when there

is fame and fortune involved. I prefer to watch good films, documentaries, panel discussions, interviews, and so on. TV can have so many benefits for the brain when it's interesting and entertaining.

**Hameed Mutaweh****Electronic Game Designer****25 years old**

As a game designer, I am against TV games in principle because they sometimes influence people's taste and have a negative impact on our work. So much air time is used for game shows, and then more to interview contestants and afterwards some more to interview winners and losers, etc. It is as if we had all run out of other subject matter. What about the news? What about the world, the environment, scientific research, different countries and cultures, art? There is so much more we could be

watching and learning about. Instead, we waste time watching individuals or groups competing against one another, often in an unpleasant manner, in order to win. I think game shows bring out the worst in people and are a waste of air time and brain time. My favorite thing to watch on TV is a good mystery show. I enjoy the special effects, the plots, and the suspense. Then again, those are some of the reasons that I have become a game designer I guess.



Dave Williams Computer programmer 30 years old

Personally, I think game shows are stupid. I like to be informed when I'm watching TV, and game shows are not informative at all. I find them boring and predictable. You can tell very quickly who the winners and who the losers will be. They're supposed to promote real skills and positive competition but they don't. All contestants are there to win for themselves at any cost. It's simply not realistic to expect them to work effectively in teams. Also, they know they are on camera when they discuss problems and search for options, so they don't behave naturally. They want to make a good

impression. I'm not sure they compete on equal grounds either. Who says the whole thing is not arranged early on? Anyway, my favorite thing to watch on TV is the news. That's all!

	Ahmed	Hameed	Dave
Does the person like TV game shows?	No	No	No
Why or why not?	The situations Are boring	Bad decisions	A waste of time
What does the person like to watch?	The news	Films	Shows





Complete the questionnaire and check your score.

	Would you make a good game show contestant?	Definitely 10 points	Yes 7 points	Not at all 3 points	Your score
1.	Do you enjoy speaking in public?				
2.	Can you work with people you don't know well?				
3.	Can you control your feelings?				
4.	Are you set on winning?				
5.	Are you a good loser?	أكمل الاستبيان ثم قم بجمع نقاطك			
6.	Can you take criticism?				
7.	Can you follow instructions?				
8.	Do you get nervous in front of a camera or video?				
9.	Do you have a problem with strong lights?				
10.	Are you competitive?				
TOTAL SCORE					

Score:

83 – 100 You would make an ideal contestant!

64 – 82 You would make a reasonably good contestant!

30 – 63 Maybe not!

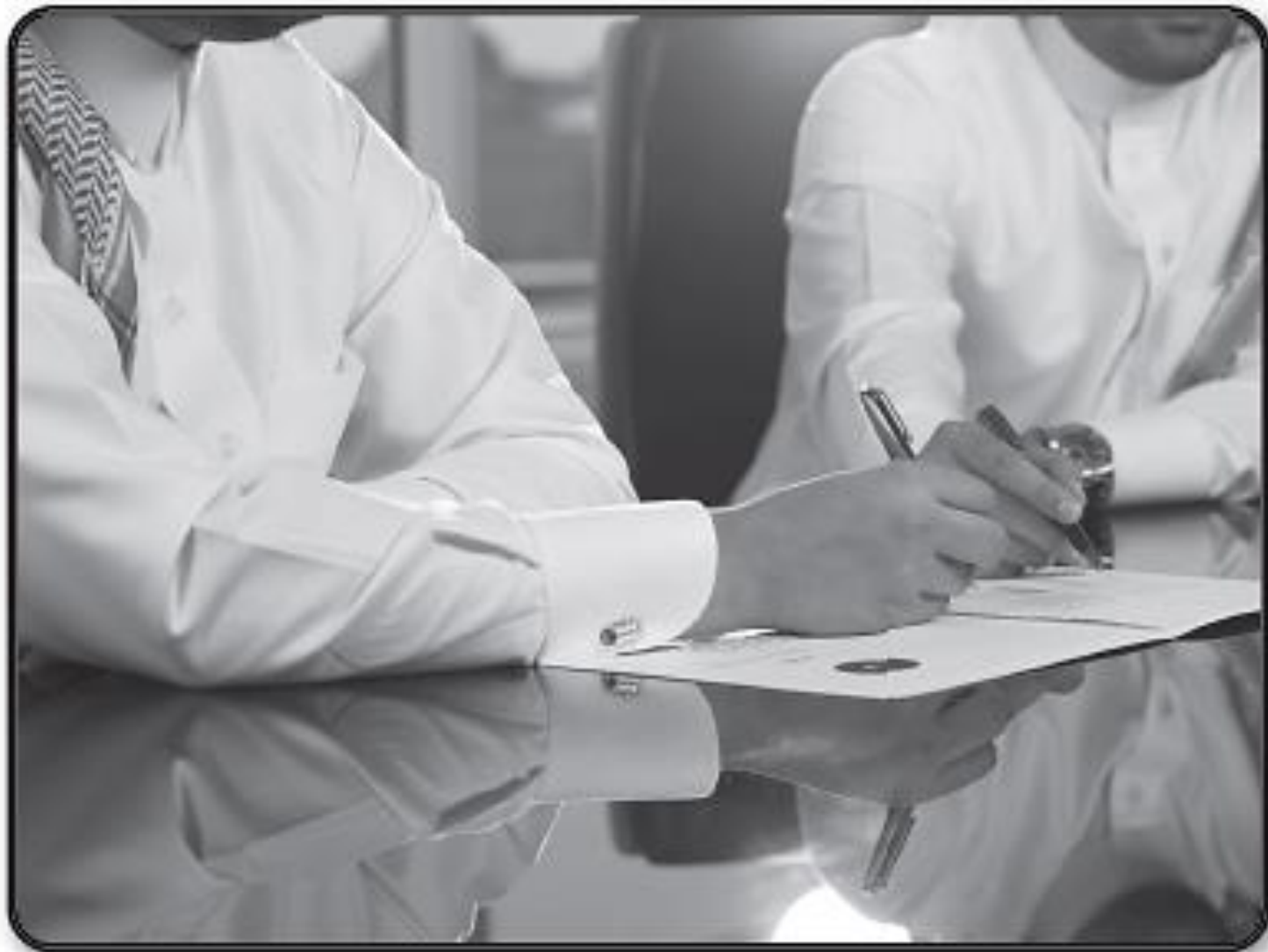
Write a few sentences describing some of the main characteristics of the ideal game show contestant.

The ideal game show contestant likes speaking in public. He can work with people he has met recently and can control his feelings. He is keen to win but he is also a good loser who doesn't hold grudges. He can take criticism and follow instructions. He is competitive and likes being in front of a camera, a video or strong lights



K

Look at the picture. Take notes on what you can see (nouns) and what is happening (actions). Imagine where and when this meeting is taking place. Then write sentences about it.



Nouns	Actions	Place	Time
Men	Sit	Office	Morning
Pens	Talk	Company	Noon
Office	Smile	City	Evening

1. They are sitting in their office or meeting room
2. One of them is about to write or sign something
3. _____

من الممكن أن تختلف الإجابات





WRITING

There are many types of game shows. For example, there are shows for cooking, traveling the world, finding a job, surviving in a remote area, and living with a group of friends—just to name a few! Which type of game TV show would YOU want to be on? Why? Why would you be good on that show?

1. First, write notes in the chart.

What is the name of the show?	
Who are the contestants?	تحدث عن نوع برنامج المسابقات الذي تحبه
What will they win?	
What do they do to win it?	
How are they eliminated?	
What makes it interesting?	
Why would you be good on the show?	

2. Now use the information in the chart to help you write an essay. Include an explanation of the show (who the contestants are, what they will win, what they do to win, and how they are eliminated). Then say why you think you'd be a good contestant on this show.

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المسابقات الذي تحبه



M

Write the definite article **the** where necessary.

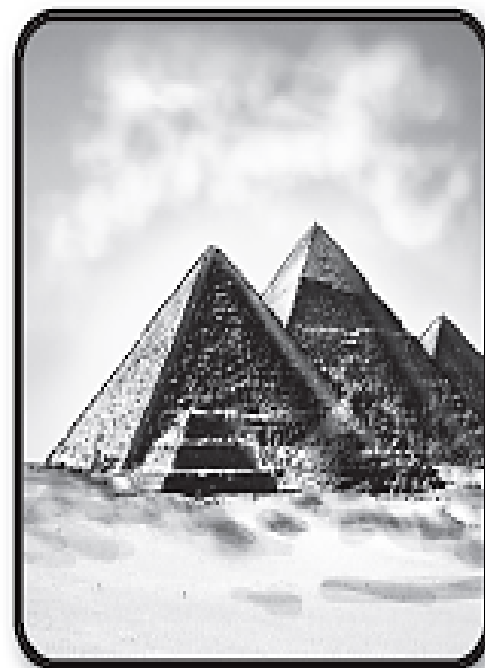
1. You can see **the** moon and ____ stars when **the** sun goes down at ____ night.

2. **The** travel program featured ____ areas of ____ Africa around **the** Nile, which is **the** longest river in **the** world.

3. **The** Great Pyramid of ____ Giza is one of **the** Seven Wonders of **the** Ancient World.

4. ____ Kufic script was used by ____ calligraphers to write **the** first copies of **the** Holy Qur'an.

5. They went on ____ vacation to **the** island of ____ Mauritius in **the** Indian Ocean ____ last month.



N

Write the article **a**, **an**, or **the** where necessary. Sometimes more than one answer may be possible.

1. We watched **the** documentary on ____ TV about **the** coral reefs in **the** Red Sea, which are **a** ____ popular destination for ____ scuba divers.

2. We usually watch ____ football on ____ TV on ____ Saturday afternoon.

In **the** evening, we go out for ____ dinner at ____ our favorite restaurant by **the** sea.

3. What makes ____ Riyadh **a** ____ global city and one of **the** ____ best places to work in ____ Saudi Arabia? Is it **the** ____ fast pace of ____ life?

4. ____ Amsterdam is full of ____ canals and **a** ____ great number of **the** ____ population cycle around **the** ____ town, through **the** ____ parks, and along **the** ____ narrow streets.

5. **A** bullet train can travel at **a** ____ speed of 300 km **an** ____ hour. It isn't as fast as **an** ____ airplane, but **a** ____ trip on **an** ____ express train can take **a** ____ shorter time.





Complete the sentences with **who**, **that**, or **which**. More than one answer is possible for each sentence.

A documentary is a film that/which depicts factual events.

The person who/that used to read the news is over there.

1. The Ha'il Rally is a car race which attracts many spectators.

2. The talk show host presents the show that which is broadcast
that in the afternoon.

3. The series which that we watched may have been a remake.

4. A camera operator is a person who that requires a steady
hand.

5. A satellite dish is a tool which that we use to transmit signals.

6. A sound engineer is a person who that mixes the sounds in a film.

7. The contestant who that won the quiz show prize is a millionaire now.



Complete the sentences by writing all of the possible relative pronouns that could be used: **who**, **whom**, **that**, **which**, or **Ø** (for no relative pronoun). Then tick (✓) the box to show whether the relative pronoun is acting as a subject or an object.



The man who/whom/that/Ø I sat next to on the airplane was very nice.

Subject

Object

☐
☒

1. Arabic is a language which/that requires a lot of practice.

☒
☐

2. English is the language which/that/Ø we are studying right now.

☐
☒

3. The actor who/that has won the award is over there.

☒
☐

4. Photo-journalism is a profession which/that can involve an element of risk.

☒
☐

5. My grandfather is the person who/that/Ø I admire most.

☐
☒

6. The popcorn which/that/Ø I ate made me thirsty.

☐
☒

7. A stuntman is a person who/that replaces the main actor in dangerous scenes.

☒
☐

8. The director who/that/Ø we met on the film set yesterday was funny.

☐
☒

UNIT 5



بدر الشهري
@proud1prince

A

Match the job titles with the job descriptions.

1. c zoologist

2. e race car driver

3. b screen writer

4. f social worker

5. a surgeon

6. d veterinarian

a. This is a special kind of doctor that operates on sick or injured people.

b. This person writes the plots and scripts for TV and films.

c. This person is involved in the study and care of animals.

d. This is a doctor for animals.

e. This person drives fast cars in contests.

f. This is someone who helps people in need, such as the poor or disabled.



B Read the conversation between a college student and a career advisor. Write the missing words from the box.

appreciated
cooperate

entail
entire

income
respectful

satisfaction
status

Mr. Canon: So, Khaled, what kind of job are you interested in getting after college?

Khaled: Actually, I'm not sure. That's why I'm here. I know I want to have a lot of job (1) satisfaction

Mr. Canon: Yes, well, it is important to like your job. What kind of (2) income do you hope to earn?

Khaled: Well, I mostly just want to be sure that I have enough money to live on. What's more important to me is that I feel (3) appreciated I need to know that people are grateful for what I do.

Mr. Canon: I see. And what about working with others? Do any of your classes (4) entail groupwork?

Khaled: Oh, yes, a lot of them do. In fact, my (5) entire senior seminar grade is based on a group project.

Mr. Canon: Wow—the whole thing?

Khaled: Yeah, but I don't mind. I (6) cooperate well with others when I'm in a group. We always get along well. I try to be (7) respectful when working with other people.

Mr. Canon: Well, it's important to be polite and show consideration. Oh, one more thing...

Khaled: Sure.

Mr. Canon: What's your current employment (8) status?

Khaled: Well, I have a part-time job at the library.

Mr. Canon: OK, that's great. I'm going to have you take a test now that will tell us about what types of careers might be good for you.

Khaled: That sounds great! Thanks!



C What advice would people in these professions give? Finish the sentences.

! Dentist: "It is important that you brush your teeth every day."

1. Veterinarian: "It is important that your cat take this medicine every day"
2. Teacher: "I want you to do your homework"
3. Police officer: "I recommend that you stay out of the street"
4. Photographer: "I'd like you to stay still"
5. Politician: "It is essential that the people vote for me"
6. Firefighter: "It is imperative that kids not play with matches"
7. Postal worker: "I suggest that you send this first-class mail"
8. Pilot: "It is important that everybody wear a seatbelt"

D

Read the advice on interviewing. Rewrite the sentences in the subjunctive.



Be on time.

It is essential that you be on time.

1. Bring your résumé.

I recommend that you bring your résumé.

2. Dress nicely.

It is important that you dress nicely.

3. Make eye contact.

It is imperative that you make eye contact.

4. Shake the interviewer's hand.

It is essential that you shake the interviewer's hand.

5. Sit up straight.

It is important that you sit up straight.

6. Use a confident voice.

I suggest that you use a confident voice.

7. Answer all of the questions.

It is essential that you answer all of the questions.

8. Ask them questions, too.

I recommend that you ask them questions, too.

9. Write a thank-you note afterwards.

I suggest that you write a thank-you note afterwards.



E

Correct the error in each sentence.

How to Write a Good Résumé



that
^

It is important you write your name at the top.

1. I recommend you that put your educational background on it.
2. It is necessary to gives your phone number.
3. I suggest you to give your email address, too.
4. It is essential that list your work experience.
5. It is imperative that you are clear and concise.
6. I recommend that you talks about your skills.
7. It is important you include a list of references at the end.
8. I want that you call me if you have any questions.

that you put

give

that you give

that you list

that you be clear

talk

that you include

want you to call

F

Look at the job titles. Write subjunctive sentences about the qualifications and qualities people need to have for each job.

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف



Salesperson: *It is essential that they like working with people.*

1. Tailor: *It is important that they know how to sew.*

2. Doctor: *It is necessary that they go to medical school.*

3. Chef: *It is essential that they like to cook.*

4. Hairdresser: *I recommend that they like talking to people.*

5. Accountant: *It is important that they are good at math.*

6. Farmer: *It is important that they like working outside.*

7. Babysitter: *It is essential that they be good with children.*

8. Firefighter: *It is necessary that they be healthy and strong.*

G

Write four common sentences that people in each profession say. Be sure to use the subjunctive or *I'd like you* + infinitive or *I want you* + infinitive.

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف



Police Officer

1.  *It is essential that you stop at stop signs.*

 *I'd like you to not drive too fast.*

a. _____

b. _____



Dentist

2. a. *I want you to clean your teeth.*

b. *It is important that you don't eat sweets.*

c. _____

d. _____



Flight Attendant

3. a. *It is necessary to wear a seatbelt.*

b. *It is important that you not use a phone*

c. _____

d. _____



H Complete the conversations with the words from the box.

cover

in a bind

keep it to yourself

take off

~~help me out~~

jumped ship

No kidding

Will do

1 **A:** Hey, Bob. Can you help me out?

B: Of course. What do you need?

1. A: Could you Keep it to yourself

B: Absolutely. I never talk about people's
private business.

2. A: Did you hear that Tom jumped ship?

B: He did? Where is he going to work now?

3. A: I'm going to take off now.

B: OK. See you later!

4. A: What's wrong?

B: I'm in a bind.

5. A: Now make sure you call me when
you get there.

B: will do.

6. A: Do you want to go out on Saturday?

B: Well, I'm supposed to work, but I can try to get
someone to cover for me.

7. A: Did you hear? I got a job!

B: No kidding? Congratulations!

I READING

Read the article. Then answer *true* or *false*.

What Makes People Successful?

Who do you think is the most successful person you know? Who do you think is the least successful?

In order to answer these questions, we first need to define success. Everyone has a different definition of what makes someone successful or not. Many of us place great value on performance, on achievements, or on reaching various goals. Others associate success with material goods, measuring it by how much one can acquire. Others measure success by how much they can contribute to the well-being of their families, or to the community and society in general. There are many other definitions, but arguably, most people associate it with becoming rich, famous, and respected at work. Yet, it doesn't have to be that way. Being successful could mean simply being satisfied with oneself and one's career. For many people, a successful person is someone who feels that his or her work and life in general offer an exceptionally high degree of satisfaction.

But how does one get from here to there? How does one reach this feeling of satisfaction with life and career? It seems that successful people consistently do two things:

- They use their natural abilities in their work.
- They set career and life goals.

In other words, successful people choose careers where they can use their natural abilities, or do what comes naturally to them. For example, successful teachers are people who instinctively know how to help people learn, and the best doctors are those who know how to listen to people. Successful people know where they are starting from, and what direction they want to give their lives and careers, even if it is something as simple and wonderful as raising a happy family.

What are your natural abilities? What are your career and life goals? If you can answer these questions, you are on your way to achieving success.

1. F There is a general consensus on the definition of success.
2. T A lot of people think that you are successful if you are rich and famous.
3. T Successful people choose careers that match their skills.
4. F Successful people don't plan their lives.
5. T Doing what comes naturally to you helps make you successful.
6. F Raising a happy family is not enough to be considered successful.





Match jobs and sentences. Some of the sentences can be used for more than one profession. Then write one more sentence about necessary characteristics or qualifications for each job.

construction engineers	accountants	medical doctors	architects	teachers
flight attendants	TV presenters	consultants	photographers	reporters



1. construction engineers

It is essential that they like working outdoors.

It is important that they are good at supervising building projects.

2. accountants

It is important that they double-check every figure.

It is necessary that they keep records meticulously

3. medical doctors

They need to invest a lot of time, hard work, and study to succeed.

We expect them to cure us

4. architect

It is imperative that they be good at designing buildings.

It is essential that they have an eye for style and design

5. teachers

Parents want them to be creative, friendly, and effective.

It is necessary that they take work home

6. flight attendants

Passengers expect them to be polite and helpful.

It is imperative that they be courteous and efficient

7. TV presenters

Viewers want them to be informative and entertaining.

They need to pay attention to the way they look

8. consultants

It is necessary that they listen to people and help them make decisions.

It is important that they listen carefully

9. photographers

It is essential that they have artistic talent and appropriate training.

It is necessary that they have an eye for details

10. reporters

We expect them to inform us of what is happening in the world.

It is imperative that they check information before using it

K

Look at the picture. Write the headings and information you will need to give when you apply for a job. Write the questions that you would ask a person applying for a job if you were the boss.

Application for Employment

Employer's policy to make reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities in completing this application form, please let us know, and we will provide assistance.

Position for which You Are Applying: _____

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

City: _____

Are you 18 years of age or over?
☐ Yes ☐ No If No, Date of Birth: _____

Education: _____

Did you Graduate?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Did you Graduate from high school or receive a GED?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Did you Graduate from College, University, Technical School?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Information Required on An Application Form

First name

Family name

Address

1. Have you ever worked in this kind of area before?
2. Where were you trained?
3. Why did you leave your last job?

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف



L WRITING

My Career and Life Goals

1. What are your career and life goals? Write notes in the chart.

Things I'm good at	Things I'd like to do in the next 1–2 years	Things I'd like to do in the next 7–10 years
تحدث عن أحلامك المهنية		



2. Now write an essay about your career and life goals. Answer the following questions:

- What are your natural abilities?
- What are your short-term goals? (next 1–2 years)
- What are your long-term goals? (next 7–10 years)

قم بكتابة مقال عن أهدافك في
الحياة

M

Write the question tags.

1. It was a part-time job, wasn't it?
2. He works in a bank, doesn't he?
3. You are not going to resign from your job are you?
4. They took over the company, didn't they?
5. There's a new manager in charge, isn't there?
6. We won't have another meeting today, will we?



N

Write requests for the situations. Use *can*, *could* or *would*.



You must speak to the manager.

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف

Excuse me, could I speak to the manager?

1. You want to apply for a job. You don't have an application form.

Could I have an application form?

2. You're tired. You want to have a short break.

Could/Can I take a short break?

3. You don't know where the manager's office is?

Excuse me, can you tell me where the manager's office is?

4. You want to know your customer's address, and phone number.

Would you mind telling me your address, and phone number?

5. You need to send a text, but you don't have a cell phone.

Would you be able to lend me your phone to send a text?





Choose the appropriate sentence or expression for a polite answer.

1. Will you help me with my résumé?

- a. Why should I? **b. Certainly.** c. Are you serious?

2. I don't understand these instructions.

- a. So figure it out. b. Can't you read? **c. I'll help you.**

3. Would you let me see those files?

- a. Not now. I'm busy. b. They're mine. **c. Sure.**

4. Could you turn off your smartphone?

- a. Of course.** b. I'm online. c. No way!

5. Would you mind telling me where the post office is?

- a. No, it's too far. b. Yes, I'm busy. **c. Sure. Straight down this road.**

6. I'm sorry. I got held up in traffic.

- a. Oh, come on! **b. That's all right.** c. As usual.

7. Can you write down your contact details, please?

- a. Get up and get them. b. No. **c. Here you are.**

8. Let me carry that box for you.

- a. That's very kind of you.** b. Not likely. c. Why?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have to**, or **must**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.



1. Adel doesn't have to pack grocery bags because the customers pack their own.
2. He mustn't hang out with his friends now.
3. He has to be patient with his customers.
4. The customer must pay for his groceries.
5. He mustn't go shopping without any cash.
6. The people in line will have to wait a long time.
7. The mother has to be responsible for her child.
8. The man with the watch mustn't be late for his appointment.



Complete the sentences. Use **had to**, **didn't have to**, **needed to**, **needn't**, or **didn't need to**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. Look at all those books! Bob didn't have to lift them all at once.
2. Rana had to finish her assignment because it was already overdue.
3. They didn't have to go to work yesterday. It was Friday.
4. You needn't park your car. The attendant will do it.
5. I had to write a report, so I didn't hang out with my friends yesterday.
6. We needn't take an early flight. Our meeting is at 3 p.m.
7. The children had to eat breakfast quickly to catch the school bus.
8. Mother needn't cook tonight because we're going out for dinner.
9. I didn't need to wait long for the bus this morning. It was on time today.
10. We needn't pack any towels for the trip. The hotel provided everything.



UNIT 6





Write the words from the box next to their definitions.

conserve

efficient

plastic

tap water

consumption

~~organic~~

recycle

thermostat

crank up

pesticides

source



This is when food and plants are grown without chemicals. organic

1. This is the water that you get right out of the sink. tap water
2. This is what we do when we turn something up, like the heat or the volume on our radio.
crank up
3. These are chemicals that farmers use to keep bugs and animals away from the fruits and vegetables they grow. pesticides
4. This is the gauge that controls the temperature of our heat, air conditioning, or hot water heater. thermostat
5. This is when we try to save something by only using a little of it. We usually do this because there is a limited supply of it and we don't want to waste it. conserve
6. This is a synthetic material that we use in place of metal and wood. It's light and difficult to break. plastic

7. This is the act of using something, or the amount that we use of something. consumption
8. This is where something comes from; the origin. source
9. This is how we describe something that is productive or economical. efficient
10. This is when we make something new out of old material. recycle

B

Answer the questions.

1. Why do farmers use pesticides? What is one problem with using pesticides to grow food?

Pesticides keep bugs and animals away. They can hurt the environment

2. What can you crank up? You can crank up the radio, the TV

3. What are some things that are commonly made of plastic? _____

Bottles, silverware, and furniture are commonly made of plastic

4. What things do you or your family recycle? plastic and glass bottles, tin cans

5. Why do most people want cars that are fuel efficient? _____

They want to save money on gas

C

Read the letter. Circle the gerunds.

Dear Editor,

I am writing because I have a concern about our community and our environment. I

have been living in this town for three years now. I love (living) here because most people are interested in (protecting) the environment. However, I have noticed that when I go (shopping), most people have been using the plastic bags that the store provides. I quit (using) those years ago because they are damaging our planet. I can't stand seeing people who say they care about the environment using them. I recommend (buying) three or four canvas bags at the store and (using) them every time you go (shopping). I advise (keeping) them in the car or near your front door so that you remember to take them when you go to the store. By (making) small changes, I think we can make a big difference to our world.

Thank you,

Bagging Betty



D

Write the verbs in the correct column of the chart.

agree	continue	hate	love	prefer	start
can't stand	decide	imagine	offer	promise	suggest
consider	finish	keep	plan	recommend	want



Can only be followed
by a gerund

consider

consider

finish

imagine

keep

recommend

suggest

Can be followed by either
a gerund or an infinitive

can't stand

continue

hate

love

prefer

start

Can only be followed
by an infinitive

agree

decide

offer

plan

promise

want

E

Write the verb in either its gerund or infinitive form.



Jasim decided to ride (ride) his bike as much as possible.

1. The Smiths are considering getting (get) solar panels.
2. We quit watering (water) our yard during the summer.
3. Mohammed is planning to get (get) a hybrid car next year.
4. I advise separating (separate) your paper and glass recycling.
5. The government wants us to conserve (conserve) energy.
6. I expect to have (have) a low energy bill this month.
7. Sara just finished insulating (insulate) her hot water heater.
8. We agreed to eat (eat) only locally grown vegetables this summer.

F

Look at the pictures. Write three sentences that you think each person would say. Be sure to use a verb followed by a gerund or infinitive.

الإجابات من الممكن أن تختلف

1. Ahmed



- a. I love growing my own vegetables.
- b. I recommend eating fruits and vegetables every day.
- c. I hate eating old vegetables from the supermarket.

2. Khaled



- a. I attempt to recycle everything possible.
- b. I recommend getting two recycle bins.
- c. I like knowing that I'm helping the earth.

3. Abdullah



- a. We like biking to work.
- b. We hate paying for parking in the city.
- c. We prefer to bike to work on rainy days.

G

Write a sentence using each verb followed by a gerund or an infinitive. If the verb can only be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, then write only one sentence. If the verb can be followed by both a gerund and an infinitive, then write two sentences.



hate *I hate using a lot of water.*

I hate to use a lot of water.

1. **begin** *The farmer began using organic methods.*

2. **decide** *We decided to get solar panels.*

3. **prefer** *I prefer to eat organic food.*

4. **expect** *We expect to see her soon.*

5. **quit** *She quit smoking.*

H

Complete the conversation with the words and phrases from the box.

a hassle

a piece of cake

I guess

~~Whoops~~

a no-brainer

chuck

lame

Andrea:  Whoops! I left my water bottle inside. I'll be right back.

Elizabeth: Oh, wait! I have bottles of water right here! You can have one of these.

Andrea: Actually, I try not to drink out of plastic bottles.

Elizabeth: Really? It seems like such (1) a hassle to always have to carry that stainless steel bottle around with you.

Andrea: Actually, it's (2) a piece of cake. You're always carrying around the plastic ones.

Elizabeth: True. But if I get tired of carrying it, I can always (3) chuck it. Anyway, I usually recycle them.

Andrea: Well, that's a good start, but don't you think it's (4) lame to use the energy to recycle plastic bottles when it's so easy to just reuse the same one over and over?

Elizabeth: (5) I guess. It still seems like I'm doing something since I at least recycle them most of the time.

Andrea: Anyway, plastic bottles are bad for your health.

Elizabeth: Really?

Andrea: Yeah. The chemicals from the plastic can get into the water and cause health problems.

Elizabeth: Hmmm...well, in that case, it sounds like (6) a no-brainer. Want to help me pick out a stainless steel water bottle?

Andrea: Sure!

READING

Read the article and answer the questions.

Buying Locally Grown

Eating organic fruits and vegetables is one way to help our planet since it does not involve spraying harmful pesticides and herbicides into the environment. However, there are many people who say that eating organic isn't enough, and that it's more important to eat locally grown fruits and vegetables. The organic produce that you find in your grocery store is often shipped halfway around the world. This means that it is both creating air pollution, and that it's a few days old by the time it gets to the store. Locally grown produce is better because it does not contribute to pollution. Also it's the freshest possible, so you get the full amount of its vitamins and nutrients.

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA):

One way to get locally grown produce is to become a member of a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). A CSA is of a group of individual people who promise to support a farm. This way, the farmland becomes the community's farm, with both the farmers and the consumers sharing benefits and risks. Community Supported Agriculture began in the early 1960s in Europe and Japan as an answer to concerns about food safety and the urbanization of farm land. Over the last 20 years in the U.S., CSAs have become a popular way for people to buy local, seasonal food directly from a farmer.

How a CSA works:

A farmer offers a certain number of "shares" to the public. The share is usually made up of a bag of vegetables. People who are interested in becoming members buy a share before the farming season begins. Then, once the season begins, they get a box of seasonal produce each week throughout the farming season (usually about 20 weeks long). This arrangement creates many advantages for the farmers and the consumers.

Advantages for farmers	Advantages for consumers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They get to spend time selling the food early in the year when they aren't as busy. • They get paid early in the season, which helps with the farm's cash flow. • They have an opportunity to get to know the people who eat the food they grow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They get to eat the freshest produce possible. • They get to learn about new vegetables and new ways of cooking. • They get to know the farmer who grows their food and learn more about how food is grown. • They are contributing to the locally grown movement, thus not creating more pollution by having food shipped.

- One problem with organic fruits and vegetables is that b.
 - they're grown with pesticides
 - they're often shipped from far away
- Produce probably means a.
 - fruits and vegetables
 - farm animals and meat
- CSAs began in the 1960s in a.
 - Europe and Japan
 - the U.S.
- A share of the farm is b.
 - vegetables that you buy at the market every week
 - a bag of vegetables that you buy before the growing season, but pick up every week
- One benefit of a CSA for both farmers and consumers is that they get to a.
 - know each other
 - learn about new vegetables and new ways of cooking

Answer the questions. Write sentences.

1. Why are products packaged in a particular way? Think of examples.

To protect them from damage, make packing
and transport easier

2. Is packaging used to preserve food products?

Only certain types of packaging

3. Is it used to promote products?

Packaging is used to promote products

4. Why do people who live off the grid avoid buying packaged goods?

To avoid polluting the environment

5. Think of products that have multiple packaging, e.g. plastic wrappers as well as a paper box.

What do you do with the packaging? Do you think it's necessary? Why? Why not?

كل طالب يجيب عن نفسه

K

Consider the type of packaging that is used for different products and write which is environmentally friendly and which is harmful to the environment.

Paper cartons, e.g. in cartons of milk	
Plastic containers or bottles, e.g. orange juice, oil, shampoo	
Glass bottles or jars, e.g. jam, perfume, spices	
Cellophane bags or wrapping, e.g. chocolates, candy	
Paper packaging, e.g. rice, pasta, cookies	
Paper and plastic, e.g. batteries, gadgets	
Cloth bags and wrappers, e.g. scarves, slippers, jewelry	

Can we recycle/reuse some of the packaging? If so, how?

كل طالب يجيب عن نفسه

L

Look at the picture. Take notes on the things and people (nouns) you can see and what is happening (verbs). Write words to describe the picture (adjectives). Write sentences to tell people how they can go greener.



Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
Boys	Carry	Friendly
Children	Collect	Happy
Gloves	Sort	Active

1. They are proud to be active participants in "green" projects.
2. They often participate in "clean the forest" campaigns
3. _____





WRITING

Where does your food come from?

1. Take notes on everything you eat in a day. Write down where you (or your friend, family member, or restaurant) bought it and where it was grown or produced. If it came in a package, look at where the package came from. If it is a fresh food like fruits and vegetables, look for a sticker or sign that says where it was grown.

	Food you ate	Where you bought it	Where it was grown or made
Fruits and Vegetables			
Milk and Dairy	تحدث عن الطعام ومصدره		
Meat, Poultry, and Fish			
Grains and Breads			
Snacks			
Other			

2. Write about where your food comes from and how this might have an impact on the environment. Explain ways that you could buy more locally grown and made foods.

قم بكتابة مقال عن الطعام



N

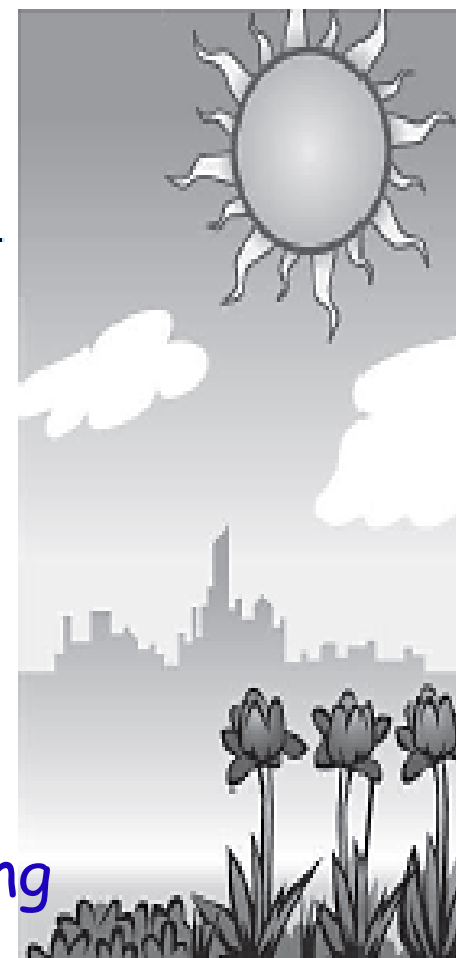
Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple present or present progressive.

1. Trees grow (grow) more quickly in cooler climates than in the desert.
2. Scientists say that the world's climate is changing (change) rapidly.
3. Planet Earth goes (go) round the sun.
4. Farmers work (work) long hours in all parts of the world these days.
5. Governments are considering (consider) measures to limit overfishing.
6. How does he work (he/know) which type of fuel is the greenest?
7. The polar ice caps are melting (melt) at a dramatic rate.
8. The UAE doesn't have (not/have) a high level of rainfall.
9. We are currently researching (currently/research) ways of conserving water.
10. Do you believe (you/believe) that the oceans will cover Earth one day?



Complete the sentences. Use the simple present and the present progressive of the verb in parentheses for the permanent or temporary situations.

1. Water **boils** at 100°C, but don't touch it when it **is boiling**. (boil)
2. Noura **studies** English at school, and now she **is studying** for exams.
(study)
3. At present the boys **are living** with their uncle in Jeddah, but they usually **live** with their parents in Makkah. (live)
4. Air pollution **is depleting** the oxygen levels these days, and this generally **depletes** our quality of life. (deplete)
5. The weather outlook **doesn't look** very favorable now, but we **are looking** at the long range forecast. (not look)



P

Complete the sentences about facts. Use the simple present or **will** in the second clause.

1. If you **heat** (heat) ice, it **will melt** (melt).
2. If they **replant** (replant) the forest, it **will take** (take) several years to grow again.
3. The city's atmosphere **won't improve** (not improve) if we **don't stop** (not stop) burning fossil fuels.
4. If we **install** (install) photovoltaic panels, **will** we **cut** (cut) our fuel costs?
5. If you **don't water** (not water) plants, they **won't grow** (not grow).
6. The ranger **will ask** (ask) you to leave if you **don't obey** (not obey) the park rules.
7. If we **teach** (teach) children in school about green issues, they **will treat** (treat) the environment with more respect.
8. The consequences **will be** (be) disastrous if we **don't reduce** (not reduce) carbon emissions.





Complete the sentences to say what will/might happen in the following situations. Use your own ideas.

1. If we don't find alternative sources of energy, _____.
2. If we develop more efficient farming methods, _____.
3. If we keep our town streets clean, _____.
4. If we limit the fish industry, _____.
5. If we stop using plastic bags, _____.
6. If we all work together, _____.
7. Your idea: _____
8. Your idea: _____



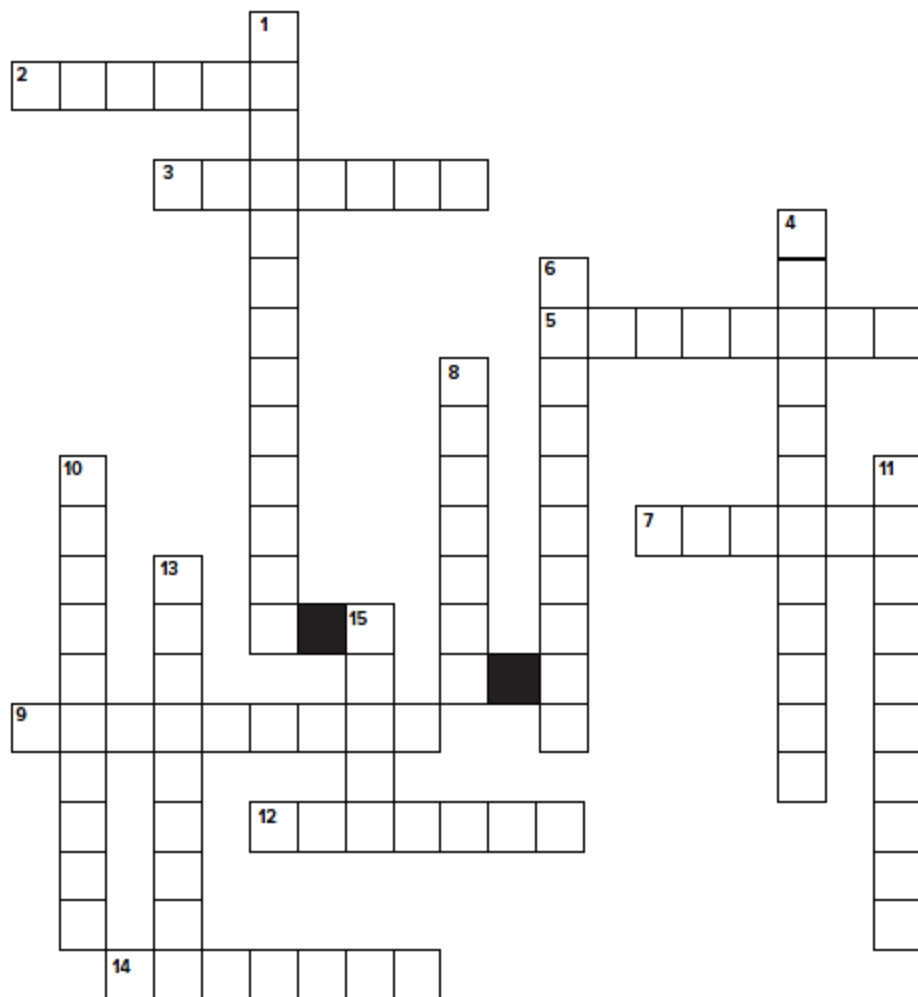
كل طالب يجيب عن نفسه



EXPANSION 4 – 6



بدر الشهري
@proud1prince



Across

- 2. hassle
- 3. in a bind
- 5. humiliating
- 7. puzzling
- 9. ditch
- 12. income
- 14. fictional
- 16. help me out
- 17. take off
- 18. version

Down

- 1. get a kick out of
- 4. a piece of cake
- 6. appreciate
- 8. organic
- 10. prosperous
- 11. pesticides
- 13. cooperate
- 15. chuck



B

Add **to** or **for** to each sentence.

 The doctor gave the medicine to the patient.

1. My friend will translate the film for us.
2. The salesperson sold the vacuum cleaner to us.
3. I'm hiring a carpenter to build a table for my kitchen.
4. That policeman is going to give a ticket to the man in the red car.
5. The veterinarian is giving treats to the animals.
6. The chef is going to cook a delicious meal for us.
7. Mrs. Willis gave homework to her class.



C

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.



Jack wants to spend (spend) time working with computers.

1. Karin enjoys helping (help) people who are less fortunate.

2. We hope to start (start) our own business someday.

3. I try to get (get) an hour of reading in every day.

4. Joe prefers to work (work) with people rather than alone.

5. She is considering going (go) back to school.

6. I began working (work) there in March.

7. Tom decided to apply (apply) to medical school.

8. Jasim offered to bring (bring) you to work today.



D

Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use a gerund or infinitive.

1. I really enjoy hanging out with my friends
2. I refuse to pay a lot of money for clothes
3. I need to go to the store today
4. I can't stand waiting in line
5. I prefer to vacation close to home
6. I plan to get a job for the summer
7. I would consider going to a university that is far away
8. I expect to do very well in this class



E

Unscramble the words to form sentences.

! nobody / it is necessary / water their lawn during the drought / that

It is necessary that nobody water their lawn during the drought.

1. I / that / he suggested / buy a hybrid car / .

He suggested that I buy a hybrid car.

2. buy a stainless steel water bottle / I / to / you / want / .

I want you to buy a stainless steel water bottle.

3. we / that / try to save water / it is essential / all / .

It is essential that we all try to save water.

4. that / environmentalists request / eat locally grown food / we / .

Environmentalists request that we eat locally grown food.

5. everyone / that / try to conserve energy / it is important / .

It is important that everyone try to conserve energy.

6. turn off the lights when you're not in a room / environmentalists recommend / you / that / .

Environmentalists recommend that you turn off the lights

7. you / I'd / to recycle all of that paper / like / .

I'd like you to recycle all of that paper.

8. she / that / reuse containers as much as possible / they asked / .

They asked that she reuse containers as much as possible



F

Correct the errors in the sentences.

the word for



My teacher pronounced [^]me ~~the word~~.

1. I want you that become a lawyer.
2. He ordered me it.
3. The carpenter built a new closet to us.
4. I decided taking a break.
5. It is important you come on time.
6. Will you reserve a table me?
7. Maria asked that Lisa brings a dessert.
8. My teacher suggested to come a little early tomorrow.
9. I love to eating out at restaurants.
10. I demand to you tell me what you're talking about.

you to become

ordered it for me

for us

decided to take

important that you

a table for me

bring

suggested coming

to eat out

demand that you tell

Dates or chocolate?

Imported European chocolates have become part of the culture when it comes to celebrations. During Eid-al-Fitr, stores stock extra chocolates. For this reason, large amounts of chocolate are imported to meet the demand. For some, chocolates are a symbol of affection and care, and totally in keeping with the spirit of Eid.

Dates are naturally in demand all year long and more so during Ramadan. Dates, like chocolates, are available in different varieties. Nowadays, dates are stuffed with toffee and dried fruit, almonds, pistachios and walnuts, or dipped in chocolate!

Chocolates are available in countless varieties and forms - dark, light, white, bitter, semi-sweet, sweet; with wafers, caramel or fruit; in powder or syrup form; in different sizes and shapes; some wrapped in foil or cellophane or tiny boxes; and others arranged in elaborate boxes that contain an assortment of chocolates.

Elaborate arrangements of chocolate have become the trend for gifts, gaining more ground by the day. The busiest time for confectioners in the Kingdom is the post-Ramadan period when numerous orders for chocolate arrangements have to be filled, costing anywhere from SAR 200 to SAR 2,000 or more.

1. Why is chocolate imported in large amounts?

To meet the demand during the festival season.

2. What varieties are available?

Dark, light, white, bitter, semi-sweet, sweet.

3. When is the busiest time of year for confectioners? Why?

Post-Ramadan period because of the numerous orders

Find each word or phrase in the text and match it with the correct definition.

1. c dipped

a. a feeling of love, liking, or caring

2. f confectioners

b. in accordance with, in agreement with, suitable

3. a affection

c. submerged into liquid and raised up again

4. d fill (an order)

d. supply the goods/product that a customer has ordered

5. e assortment

e. a mixture of different things or a variety

6. b in keeping with

f. people who make/sell candy, cakes , chocolates, etc.



Look at the picture. Take notes on how this boy feels and what has happened (actions) to make him feel that way. Use the words you listed to write sentences.



Feelings	Actions
Happy	Gift
Surprised	Give
Shocked	See

1. Children get really excited with celebrations.
2. Most people are delighted to have surprise gifts
3. _____

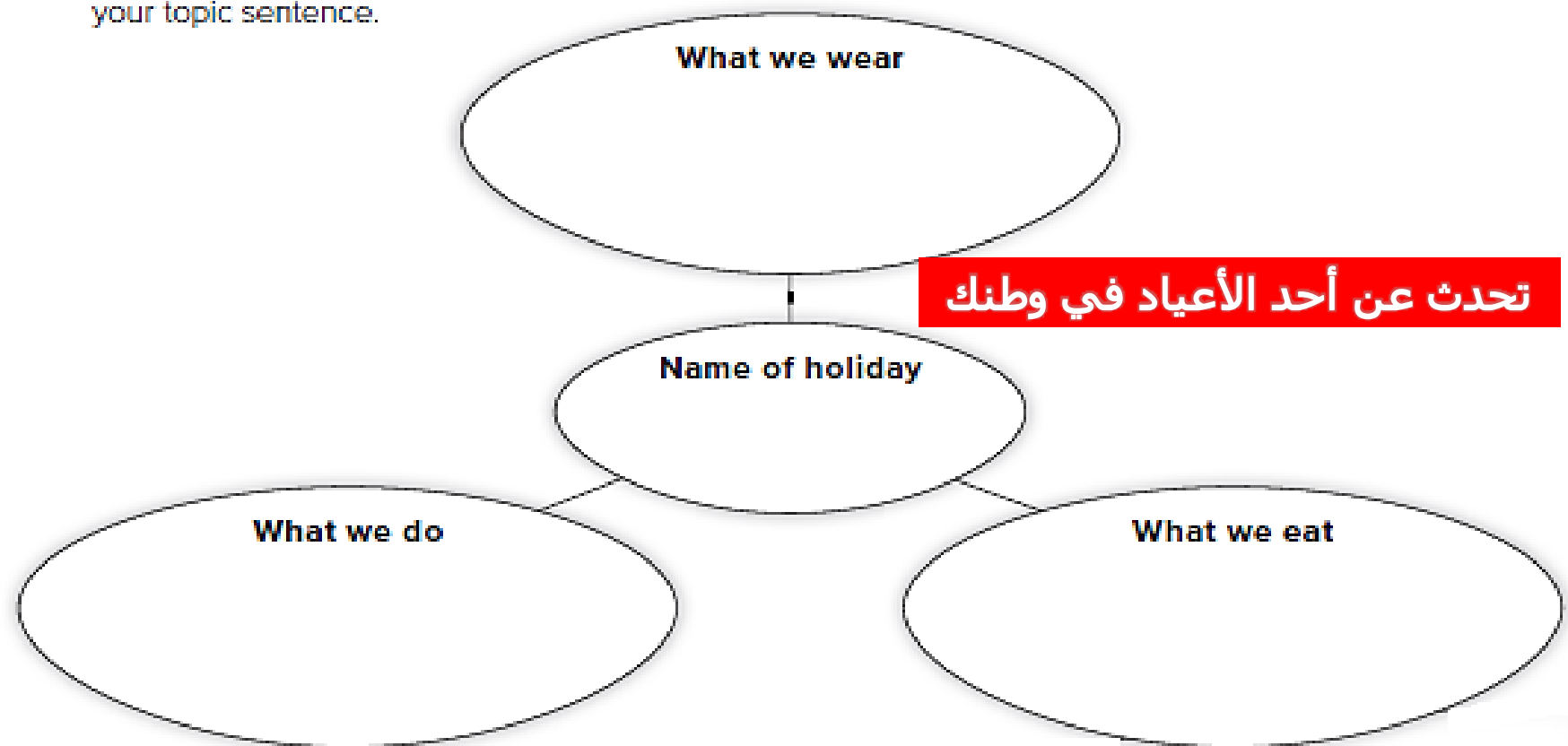


I WRITING

Write a description of an important holiday in your culture. Answer the following questions in your essay:

- What is the name of the holiday?
- When do people usually celebrate it?
- What do people do to celebrate it?
- What do people usually wear?
- What do people usually eat?

1. First, make notes in the word map.
2. Now use your word map to help you write your essay. Be sure that the body of your essay supports your topic sentence.



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