SUPER

5

حال موقع واجباتن

MANUEL DOS SANTOS



SuperGoal 5 Student Book

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Scope and Sequence

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2	Life Stories Pages 12–21	Talk about past actions Relate past events in your life Report what people said	Simple past tense Be + born Expressions with the passive Used to Time expressions for the past
3	When Are You Traveling? Pages 22–31	Talk about air travel Talk about ongoing actions Talk about plans and future actions	Present progressive Future with going to and will Infinitives of purpose Time clauses: after, as soon as, before, etc. Prepositions of movement
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Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen for specific details in a lifestyle description	Reduction of do you	Cell Phone Obsession: Negative or Positive?	Write a report about a common habit or pastime among young people in your country Do a group survey on common habits and pastimes (Project)
Listen to a biography and out events in chronological order	used to	The King of Saudi Arabia	Write your life story Write a biography of a famous person (Project)
Listen for specific nformation in a conversation between cravelers	Words ending in -ing	Study Arabic in Saudi Arabia	Write an email to a friend about studying in another country Write a study program for foreign students in your country (Project
	Project: Prepare a campaig Chant Along: What Have T Project: Research an envir	They Done to You?	
Listen for specific information in a conversation in a supermarket	The sh, ch, and j sounds	Foods from the Americas	Write your favorite recipe Write about a meal with foods from different countries (Project)
Listen for specific information in a	Contractions of have	A History of Special Effects	Write about your most important possessions and how long
conversation			you've had them Write about the most important invention of the last century (Project)

Project: Survey classmates about long-distance communication

1 Lifestyles

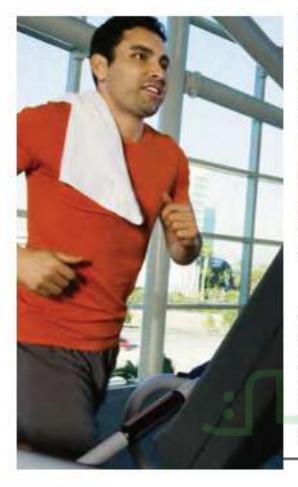
1 Listen and Discuss أنشطة



What activities do you do every day? Twice a day?

Check Your Lifestyle

Which of the people are you most like? Why?

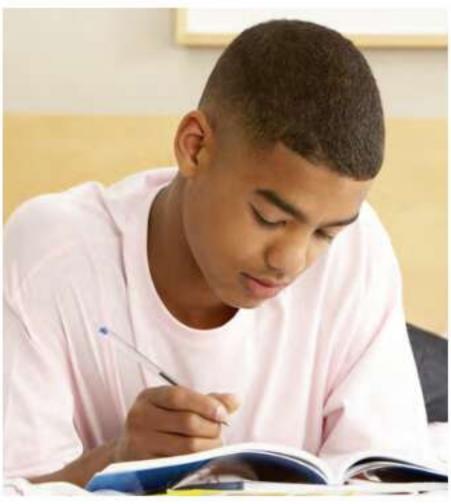




Arthur is really into fitness. He works out at the gym regularly. He runs frequently, and he plays tennis twice a week. From time to time. Arthur goes rock climbing.







Refaa is a health food fanatic. She normally eats vegetarian meals. She hardly ever eats meat. She never drinks coffee, but she loves herbal tea. Sometimes she drinks six cups a day.



John hates any type of physical exercise. He enjoys challenging puzzles like sudoku. He spends most of his free time playing video games or solving puzzles in magazines.

Josh is an Internet addict. He seldom spends less than three hours a day on the computer. While he's chatting online, he often checks his cell phone for text messages.





Noura loves shopping. When she walks into a department store or a mall, she always buys something. She spends a lot of money. But she says shopping makes her happy.



Martin works very hard. He always takes work home from the office, and he rarely takes a vacation. He's really devoted to his job.

Your Profile

Answer the questions about your habits and routines.

How many hours a day do you watch TV?

How long do you talk on the phone a day?

How much money do you spend a week?

How much time do you spend on the Internet?

What two activities do you do very often?

What two activities do you hardly ever do?

What activities do you think you overdo?

How often do you exercise?

How often do you go shopping?

How many hours a day do you sleep?

Now compare your answers with a partner.

Quick Check 🗹

- A. Vocabulary. Underline words and expressions on pages 2 and 3 that tell about frequency (how often).
- B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about > the people.
 - How often does Arthur go rock climbing?
 - 2. How frequently does John exercise?
 - 3. How often does Refaa eat meat?
 - 4. How long does Josh spend on the Internet?
 - 5. How much money does Noura usually spend?
 - 6. How often does Martin go on vacation?

2 Pair Work



- A. Ask and answer. Role-play the people in the article.
- 1. Arthur goes rock climbing from time to time.
- 2. John never exercises.
- 3. Refaa hardly ever eats meat.
- 4. Josh seldom spends less than three hours a day on the computer.
- 5. Noura spends a lot of money.
- 6. Martin rarely takes a vacation.

3 Grammar

Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities

Do you usually drink coffee? I rarely drink coffee.

Does he/she He/She drinks coffee now and then.

Adverbs/Expressions of Frequency

100% of the time 50%–99% 20%–49% 1%–19% 0%



always, all the time usually, generally, normally, frequently, often, regularly sometimes, occasionally, from time to time once in a while, now and then, hardly ever, seldom, rarely never

I rarely eat junk food. I'm usually a salad-and-fruit person.

But I'll eat a piece of pizza once in a while.

- · Adverbs of frequency usually come before the verb.
- · However, they come after the verb be.
- Expressions such as all the time, now and then, once in a while, twice a week, once a month, every two months usually come at the end of the sentence.
- Some adverbs and expressions can come at the beginning of the sentence.

Sometimes Hameed works late. From time to time, he brings work to do at home.

Questions with How Often/How Much/How Long

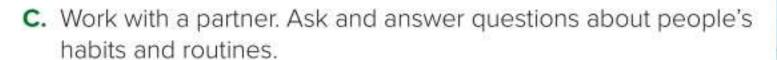
Q: How often do you use your cell phone?A: I use it 20 times a day.Q: How much time do you spend in the shower?A: I spend about 5 minutes.

Q: How long do you spend on your homework? A: I spend about 2 hours every night.

- A. Rewrite the sentences in the opposite. Use the words in parentheses.
- Jamal frequently exercises. (seldom)

 Jamal seldom exercises.
 - Ibrahim constantly talks on the phone. (rarely)
 Ibrahim rarely talks on the phone.
 - 2. My brother occasionally checks his email. (often) My brother often checks his email. / My brother checks his email often.
 - 3. I sometimes surf on the Internet. (once in a while) I surf on the Internet once in a while.
 - 4. Qassim always arrives at work on time. (hardly ever) Qassim hardly ever arrives at work on time.
 - 5. Maha usually drinks tea instead of coffee. (from time to time) Maha drinks tea instead of coffee from time to time
- B. Now ask questions about the people in exercise A.

P How oftendoe	es Jamal exercise	?
1. How often _	does Ibrahim talk on the phone	?
	does your brother check his email	?
	do you surf on the Internet	?
	does Qasim arrive at work on time	?
5. How often _	does Maha drink tea instead of coffee	?



A: What does Adnan normally do in the evening?

B: He usually studies.

Adnan / normally / evening



تتفاوت الإجابات



1. What does Faris generally eat/have for lunch? He generally eats/has a burger and a soda for lunch.

1. Faris / generally /

for lunch

4. What do Ahmed and his family often do on the weekend? Ahmed and his family often go to the park on the weekend.

> 4. Ahmed and his family / often / on the weekend

2. What does Frank and Ali occasionally do in the park? Frank and Ali occasionally play tennis in the park / Frank and Ali play tennis in the park occasionally.

2. Frank and Ali / occasionally / in the park



5. What does Kyle sometimes do with his friends? Kyle sometimes goes bowling with his friends.

5. Kyle / sometimes / with his friends



3. What does Emma seldom do after dinner?

Emma seldom does/washes the dishes after dinner.

3. Emma / seldom / after dinner



6. What does Ben do now and then? Ben gets a haircut now and then.

6. Ben / now and then

D.	How often do you do the activities in exercise C? Write sentences	s U	sing a	in a	dvert	ت ر	d نتفاو	لسنوال	ابه ا	إج
	or expression of frequency. Compare sentences in small groups.		°C	رين	التم	ة في	بالأنشط	ا تقوم	مرة	کم
P	I normally get a haircut every two months.	22	تعيير	، أو	ا حال	ظرف	ستخدام ه	عمل بال	نب د	اک

E. Write sentences about things you usually/always do and you seldom/never do. Write at least two false sentences. Read them to your partner. Can your partner quess which sentences are true and which sentences are false?

تتفاوت الإجابات. هنا إجابات ممكناً I usually hang out with my friends at the mall.	True	False	
I never watch TV on the weekend.			ضع علامة
1. I usually help my brother in the housework.			لما يناسبك
2. I never eat fish.			
3. I always go shopping on Fridays.			
4. I seldom go to the parks.			
5. I usually drink coffee every morning.			
6. I never play football.			

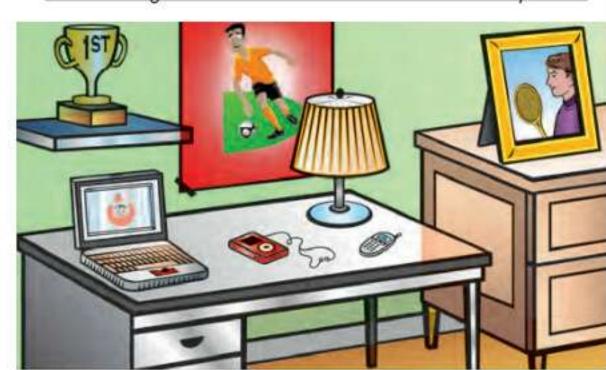
4 Language in Context



A. Work with a partner. Look at the picture of Tom's room. What can you tell about his lifestyle?

He usually does his homework on the computer.

تتفاوت الإجابات



He likes football. He plays computer games. He plays tennis. He has a trophy. He sends text messages.

He likes tennis a lot

B. In what ways is your room like the one above? In what ways is it different?

Listening



Listen to Musa, a professional football player, talking about his career and lifestyle. Write true or false.

1.true Musa comes from a poor background.

2.false He spends a lot of time with his family.

3.true Musa is proud of playing for his country.

4.true He likes to wear fashionable clothes.

5.true He gives money to help those in need.

6.true Musa doesn't like the media following him.

6 Pronunciation 🗟



Listen. Notice how **do** and **you** are said together as one word. Then practice.

Do you have a cell phone? How often do you get a haircut?

Where do you live? How much time **do you** spend on the Internet?

About You



Work in a group. Talk about your pastimes and routines.

How much time do you spend...

on your homework? shopping? on the phone? exercising? with your family? on the Internet? with your friends? in the shower?



Majid: How often do you go to the gym?

Omar: I work out every day, except weekends.

I'm a bit of an exercise freak.

Majid: Exercise turns me off.

Omar: Anyway, what are you doing now?

Majid: I'm checking my email.

Omar: How much time do you spend on the

Internet?

Majid: A lot. I take my smartphone with me wherever I go. My friends say that my smartphone is really my best friend. You see, I can access the Internet almost everywhere.

Real Talk

exercise freak = someone who exercises a lot turn (someone) off = does not interest at all Anyway = a word to introduce a change in topic You see = a phrase to introduce an explanation

About the Conversation

- Does Omar exercise a lot?
- 2. Does exercise turn Majid off?
- 3. Does Majid spend a lot of time on the Internet
- 4. Why can Majid check his email frequently?

Your Ending

What do you think Omar answers?

- 1 I prefer to exercise my body, not my thumb.
- 2 I only use my computer to send and receive email.
- 3 I don't have a cell phone. I don't want people calling me all the time.
- 4 Your idea: ____
- 1. Yes, he does. He works out every day

except weekends.

- 2. Yes, it does.
- 3. Yes, he does.
- 4. He has a smartphone, and he can access the Internet almost everywhere.

o. parpose (what for .)



9 Reading



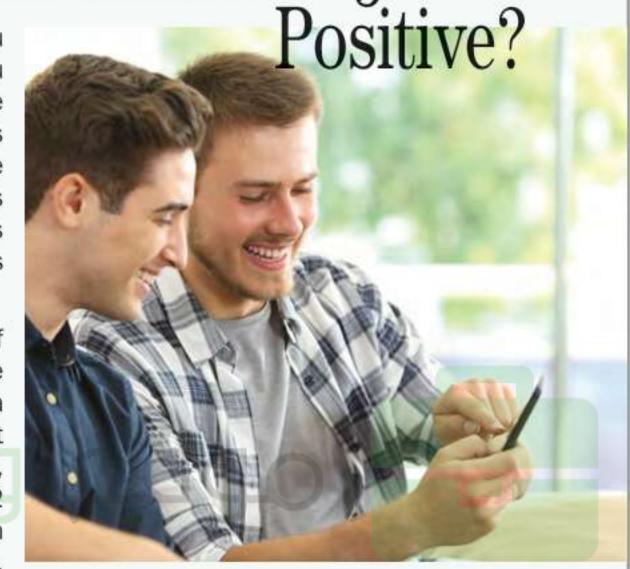
Before Reading

Why do people you know use cell phones? How often do they use them?

CELL PHONE OBSESSION: Negative or

- Yakkity, yakkity, yak. All around, you hear ring tones of cell phones, and you see people who are talking on the phone in public or sending text messages. This
- 5 use of cell phones may signal more than normal communication with friends and family. For some teenagers, this craze may be a sign of unhappiness and anxiety.
- 10 Cell phones are definitely part of today's youth culture. Ninety-five percent of U.S. teens have access to a smartphone, and soon over 60 percent of kids ages 8 to 12 will have them,
- 15 too. Students in grades 7 through 12 spend an average of more than an hour a day talking on their cell phones.

That's about the same amount of time that they devote to homework.



- The majority of cell phone usage is for text messages. American teenagers send and 20 receive sixty-seven text messages per day, on average, heavy users considerably more. They often become irritated when other people don't respond to their messages quickly. Heavy reliance on a cell phone can become a problem—and an obsession.
- According to the Los Angeles Times, a survey of 575 high school students in the United States showed that two-thirds of the students who use their cell phones more than 90 25 times a day do so because they are unhappy or bored. They score higher on tests that measure depression and anxiety compared to students who use their phones less.
 - However, when they were examined, the frequent users were not found to be clinically depressed—that is, they were not actually in a state of depression that was severe enough to require medical help. The researcher who conducted the study said, "The
- 30 young people may be unhappy because of a problem in their lives or anxious about their social status. They are trying to make themselves feel better by reaching out to others. Communicating via cell phone makes the 'addicts' feel popular."
- For teenagers, cell phones are not just objects for communication. They are extensions of themselves. They are tools for keeping in touch. Many teenagers don't agree with the 35 study from the United States, and they say that people who are anxious or depressed wouldn't be sending out messages or making calls. For them, a lot of cell phone use shows that a person is popular and has a lot of friends. What do you think?

After Reading

Answer true or false.

1.false Only one out of every four young Americans owns a cell phone.

2.false American students spend a lot more time on the phone than on homework.

3.true Most of the cell phone usage is for text messages.

4.faise People who talk a lot on the phone do so because they are depressed.

5.true Some people think that a lot of cell phone use is a positive thing.

Discussion

- A. Discuss the questions.
 - 1. What do you think about the study from the Los Angeles Times?
 - 2. Do you have a cell phone? If so, how often do you use your cell phone? What for?
 - 3. Approximately how long do you spend on each call?
 - 4. How much is your monthly cell phone bill?
 - 5. Discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of cell phones.
- B. Read and discuss.

A recent survey found that 1 to 30 percent of text messages received on cell phones are mobile spam (unwanted commercial advertising). Unlike email spam, some cell phone users may be charged a fee for every incoming message. What do you think can be done to prevent it?

Project



Work in groups. Do a survey to find out how often and how long group members spend on the following activities:

on the Internet on chores on homework shopping

on a hobby/sport using a cell phone

watching TV other: _____

Discuss and compare results as a class. What habits or pastimes are the most common? On average, how often and how much time do members of the class spend doing them?





11 Writing

ما الذي تعلمته عن عادات الشباب من استطلاع صفك؟ أكمل الرسم البياني بالنتائج الخاصة بك

A. What did you learn about the habits of young people from your class survey? Complete the chart with your findings.

Habit/Pastime	How often?	How long?

Writing Corner

Cohesion is important in writing. Cohesion means the way sentences link together. One way to make writing more cohesive is to use pronouns and possessive adjectives.

- Pronouns and possessive adjectives link ideas in sentences.
 Teenagers who play a sport say they often become friends with their teammates.
- Pronouns help avoid repeating the same word or words.
 Football is popular because it is fun. It has simple rules, so it is easy to learn.
- Pronouns can refer to one word or a group of words.
 Playing a team sport is beneficial because it keeps young people in shape and teaches them about cooperation.
- B. Look back at the Reading on page 8. What do the pronouns or adjectives refer to?
 - 1. them (line 14) cell phones
 - 2. their (line 21) the heaviest users
 - 3. they (line 28) the frequent users
 - 4. who (line 29) the researcher
- 5. their (line 30) young people
- 6. They (line 33) cell phones
- 7. themselves (line 34) teenagers
- 8. them (line 36) many teenagers
- C. Complete the text with suitable pronouns.

Teenagers in my country are obsessed with (1) their computers. The majority of (2) them spend an average of two to three hours a day on the computer.

(3) they regularly surf the Internet to learn about things that interest (4) them, and (5) they sometimes use (6) it to do research for school. Young people also frequently communicate through social media like Twitter and Facebook. They say that (7) it/this is a great way to keep in touch with (8) their friends. There are other teenagers (9) who just prefer to play video games.

For teenagers, the computer is a tool for learning and a means of communication. But most of all, (10) it is simply entertaining.

0 0

D. Write a report about one or more of the most common habits and/or pastimes among young people in your country. Use information from your survey. Remember to use adverbs of frequency and pronouns.

12 Form, Meaning and Function



All, Both, Neither, None

All / Both / Neither / None + of + object pronoun + verb

Both / Neither refer to two people or two things.

Neither means not one and goes with singular verbs and nouns.

Both of them are teachers. Neither of them is a math teacher. Both of them teach science. Neither of them teaches math.

All / None refer to three or more people or things.

All of them are teachers. None of them are math teachers.

None of them teach math. All of them teach science.



All / Both

All / Both can go after the auxiliary verb (be, can, do, etc.) and before the main verb.

They are both teachers. Are they both science teachers? They can all speak English. Can they all speak English? We both teach science. Do you both teach science?

Are you all having fun? We are all having fun.

Lifestyle Survey	Noura	Maha	Badria
Are you a vegetarian?	no	no	no
Do you often eat junk food?	no	no	yes
Can you cook?	yes	yes	yes
Do you work out regularly?	yes	yes	no
Do you drink a lot of coffee?	no	no	no



- A. Look at the survey. Write sentences about Noura and Maha. Use both or neither. تتفاوت الإجابات
- Neither of them is a vegetarian.
 - Neither of them eats junk food often.
 - 2. Both of them can cook. /They can both cook.
 - 3. Both of them work out regularly. /They both work out regularly.
 - 4. Neither of them drinks a lot of coffee.
- B. Now write sentences about Noura, Maha, and Badria. Use all, not all, or none.
 - None of them are vegetarians.
 - 2. Not all of them eat junk food often. They don't all eat junk food.
 - 3. All of them can cook. /They all can cook.
 - 4. Not all of them work out regularly. /They don't all work out regularly.
 - 5. None of them drink a lot of coffee.
- C. Create your own survey with questions about lifestyle. Answer the survey. Then ask two classmates the survey questions. Write sentences about you and your classmates with all, none, both, and neither.

2 Life Stories

Listen and Discuss



Do you have a "People in the News" column in your local newspaper or magazine? What kind of information does it include?

People in the News

THE GIFT OF LIFE



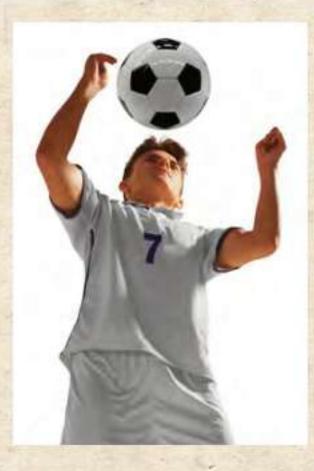
Trent Olsen donated blood for the 100th time on Wednesday, June 23rd. Trent made his first donation at the Red Crescent Mobile Blood Donor Clinic when he was in his 20s. He said, "It started when some colleagues and I saw the mobile clinic parked outside our office. We all decided to give blood. I continued regularly after that because I thought it was the right thing to do. I didn't have a lot of money for charity, so it was my way of helping others." Every eight weeks, Trent makes his next appointment to give blood at the Fairview Clinic. One donation can save up to three lives. : Thank you, Trent!

ATHLETE OF THE YEAR

Congratulations to Ahmed Jamal who was awarded "Athlete of the Year" for his outstanding leadership in sports. Ahmed, 16, received the award from the school principal in a ceremony at King Fahad High School on Monday evening.

HIS STORY

Ahmed was born with a crippling disease that made it difficult for him to walk. But that didn't stop him from playing his favorite sport – football. Ahmed explained, "I used to love watching AFC games, and my older brother, Ali, played football in high school. When I was 12, he taught me to play in the park. My family really encouraged me, so I got in touch with other kids like me and we formed a team." Ahmed and his team compete in the Special Olympics Junior League. He is team captain and this year's highest scorer. Ahmed is an example to all young athletes.



BLUE FLAG FOR SUNSET

Over one hundred employees from local hotels and restaurants gathered at Sunset Beach again on Tuesday for a clean-up operation. The employees combed the beach for plastic bottles, bags, cans, and other litter. Last year, hotel and restaurant owners in the community decided to take responsibility for keeping the beach clean. Their efforts are a big success, and Sunset Beach was awarded the Blue Flag by the Foundation for Environmental Education.



NEWBORN



David and Mary Ann Taylor are the proud parents of twins. Linda and Jenny were born at Newton Maternity Hospital on Monday, June 21st. Mother and infants are in good health. We wish the parents and the babies all the best.

Quick Check 🗸

- A. Vocabulary. Find words in the text that mean:
 - 1. gave to charity donated
 - 2. an arrangement to meet appointment
 - 3. excellent outstanding
 - 4. supported someone to succeed encouraged
 - got together/met gathered
 - 6. a baby infant/newborn
- B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.
 - 1. Why did Trent continue to give blood?
 - 2. How often does Trent give blood?
 - 3. Why was it difficult for Ahmed to walk?
 - 4. Who taught Ahmed to play football?
 - 5. Why did the employees gather at the beach?
 - 6. When were the twins born?

Pair Work



- A. Ask and answer about the people in the stories.
 - What award did Ahmed receive?
 - He received "Athlete of the Year."
- B. Ask and answer about your past.
- Because he thought it was the right thing to do.
- 2. He gives blood every eight weeks.
- 3. Because he was born with a crippling disease.
- 4. Ahmed's brother. Ali, taught him how to play football.
- 5. They gathered at the beach for a cleanup operation.
- 6. The twins were born on Monday, June 21.

Grammar



Simple Past Tense

Yes/No Question (?)

Did you/he/she/they live in Riyadh?

Information Questions (?)

Where did you/he/she/they live? What did you/he/she/they wear?

Where did you/he/she/they work?

Short Answer (+) Short Answer (-)

Yes, I/he/she/they did. No, I/he/she/they didn't.

Answer

I/He/She/They lived in Riyadh. (+) I/He/She/They wore formal clothing. (+) I/He/She/They didn't work in an office. (-)

Be + Born

I was born in Syria.

The twins were born on June 21st.

Expressions with the Passive

To be raised, to be married, to be called, to be educated, etc., are commonly used in stories about people's pasts. For the passive in the past, use was/were + past participle.

Michael was raised in Montreal. The team was called The Lions. His parents were married in Tabuk. He was educated in private schools.

Used to

Use used to for past habits and states.

Affirmative (+)

When I was little, I used to play with toys.

Negative (-)

I didn't use to play video games.

Questions (?)

Did you use to play with dolls? What did you use to play with? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. I used to play with toy cars.

أنشئ جمل عن نفسك. استخدم العبارات وأضف بعضاً منها بنفسك. شارك جملك مع رفيق

A. Make sentences about yourself. Use the phrases, and add some of your own. Share your sentences with a partner.

be born

say my first word at the age of ... go to school at the age of...

grow up

start walking at the age of...

first use a computer at the age of...

تتفاوت الإجابات. هنا إجابة ممكنة

I was born in Saudi Arabia. I grew up in Riyadh. I don't remember when i said my first word. I started walking at the age of 18 months. I went to school at the age of five. I first used a computer at the age of six

B. List some of the things you *used to do/didn't use to do* when you were young. Then compare and discuss with a partner.

Used to Do	Didn't Use to Do
I used to play with toys when i was young	. I didn't use to take karate classes.
I used to take swimming lessons.	I didn't use to play football

s.

C. Complete the paragraph with the past tense form of the verbs in parentheses.



تتفاوت الإجابات

اعمل مع رفيق. اسأل وأجب عن أول وآخر مرة قمت فيها بالأنشطة

D. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about the first and last time you did the activities.

A: When was the first time you rode a bike?

B: I first rode a bike when I was four.

A: When was the last time you rode a bike?

B: Hast rode a bike the day before yesterday. I rode it to school.















4 Language in Context



Work in pairs. Look at this old photo, and guess what people did and didn't do then.

People used to walk or ride donkeys in the city. People didn't use to drive cars and trucks in the city.



تتفاوت الإجابات. هنا إجابات ممكنة

Listening



Listen to the biography of P events in chronological orde

- _6__ He began helping org.
- 2 He completed univers
- He was on the Saudi N
- He was born in 1956 in Riyadh.
- 3 He started working for the Ministry of Information.
- 8 He became Secretary General of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities.
- ____ He flew aboard the space shuttle Discovery.
- He became involved in preserving Saudi architectural heritage.

People used to get news from the radio. People didn't use to get news from the Internet. People used to play more games. People didn't use to watch TV.

6 Pronunciation



Listen to the pronunciation of used to. Then practice.

I used to play with dolls. Mona used to teach English.

He **used to** live next door to me. They **used to** work together.

تتفاوت الإجابات

About You 🔀



- 1. Where were you born?
- 2. Where did you grow up?
- 3. Where is your family from?
- Did you use to live in a different place? Where?
- 5. What games did you use to play?
- Did you ever meet a friend somewhere by chance? Explain.
- 7. Where did you meet your best friend?
- 7. أين قابلت أفضل صديق لك ؟ Nid you ever take part in an activity to help the community? What did you do??

- 1. أين ولدت؟
 - 2. أين نشأت؟
- 3. من أين عائلتك؟
- 4. هل اعتدت أن تعيش في مكان مختلف؟ أين؟
 - 5. ما هي الألعاب التي استخدمتها للعب؟
 - 6. هل قابلت صديقاً في مكان ما بالصدفة؟
- 8. هل سبق لك أن شاركت في نشاط لمساعدة المجتمع ؟ ماذا فعلت؟

8 Conversation



Reporter: Your basketball team, The Falcons, is now leading

the Junior League. So, how did the team start?

Khalid: Our coach posted a note on the bulletin board at

> our high school asking for players. The team was formed from the group of hopeful athletes that

turned up at the gym.

Reporter: Do you still have the original team members?

Khalid: Yeah. Charlie and Dave are forwards, Carlos

plays shooting guard, and I'm the point guard. But

Trevor...

Reporter: What about your center forward? When did he

join the team?

Khalid: Trevor came along a few months later. He used

> to play on another team, but he wasn't into the attitude of the players. He said they weren't serious enough, so he joined our team.

Reporter: Where did you practice, and where did you play?

Khalid: We used to practice in the school gym, but now

we use the sports center. It has better facilities. We started in B Division,

but now we're in A Division.

Reporter: When did your first big break come?

Your Ending

What do you think Khalid's answer was?

- When Trevor joined our team.
- When we won an important tournament
- When we beat the best team in B Division by 20 points.
- 4) Your idea:

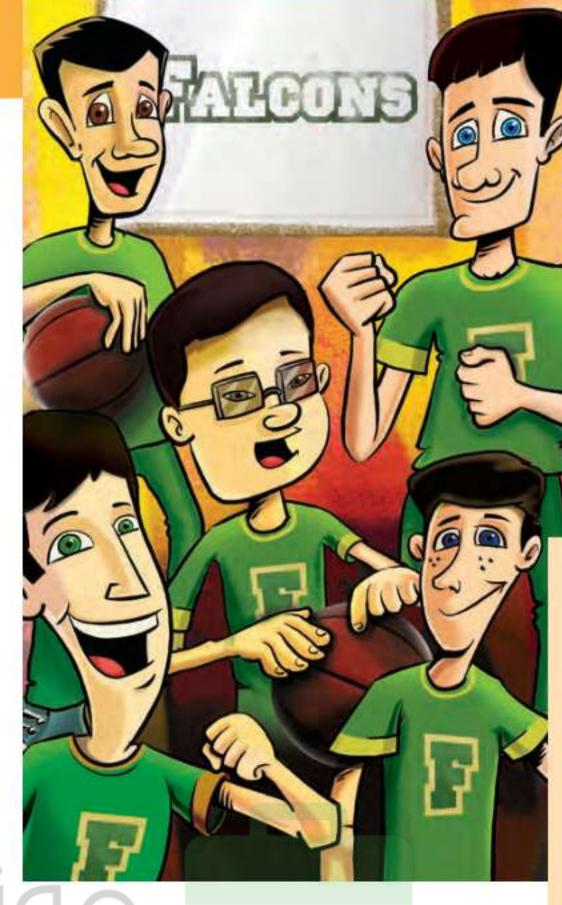
- 1. They met in high school. The coach put a note on a bulletin board asking for players.
- 2. No, Trevor was not originally on the team.
- 3. They used to practice in the school gym.
- 4. He wasn't into the attitude of the players.
- 5. The sports center has better facilities.

About the Conversation

- 1. How and where did the team members meet?
- 2. Were all the players originally on the team?
- 3. Where did they use to practice?
- 4. Why did Trevor leave the other team?
- 5. Why did the team change gyms?

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Make up a "fake" interview with a famous athlete. Ask about how the person's career started. Present your interview to the class.



9 Reading

Before Reading

- 1. Have you ever read about the lives of royalty? Who have you read about?
- 2. What do you know about King Salman bin Abdulaziz?

The King of Saudi Arabia



The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz was born in Riyadh on December 31, 1935. He was educated at the Princes' School in Riyadh where he studied sciences, religion, and the Holy Qur'an. He was appointed Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Deputy Prime Minister by his predecessor, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, on June 18, 2012. Crown Prince Salman became the King of Saudi Arabia and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques on January 23, 2015.

King Abdulaziz appointed young Prince Salman as the Emir of Riyadh in March 1954, when he was just 19 years old. He served as Deputy Governor of Riyadh for just over a year. Then, he became Governor of Riyadh until 1960 and again from 1963 to 2011, when he became the Minister of Defense. He was also Honorary President of the Friends of the Red Crescent

and President of the Higher Committee for the Development of Riyadh. The Prince helped Riyadh develop from a mid-sized town into a major urban metropolis. He attracted a lot of tourism, business, and investment in the Kingdom. Today, Riyadh is one of the richest cities in the world, and it is a major center of travel and trade.



For over 50 years, in his capacity as a prince, His Royal Highness worked with many humanitarian groups that offer relief from natural and human disasters in the Kingdom and abroad. For his humanitarian work, he received many awards: from Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Morocco, Palestine, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Nations, Yemen, and the King Abdulaziz Medal-First Class. He also supported many cultural projects. He was Chairman of the Riyadh

Charity for Sciences and President of the

Prince's Prize for the Memorization of the Holy Qur'an.

King Salman holds many degrees and academic awards, including an honorary doctorate from the Islamic University of Madinah and the Kant Medal from the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. He was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Literature from the University of Umm Al-Qura in Makkah.



After Reading

- A. Match each word with the meaning.
 - 1. e abroad
- a. a big city
- 2. d humanitarian
- taking away stress and pain
- 3. b relief
- c. name someone for an important position
- 4. c appoint
- d. a person who helps others
- 5. a metropolis
- e. in other countries
- B. Answer the questions about the reading.
 - 1. Where did King Salman go to school?
 - 2. When was he appointed as Crown Prince of the Kingdom?
 - 3. For how many years was he the Governor of Riyadh?
 - 4. How did he help to change Riyadh?
 - 5. When did he become the King of Saudi Arabia?



C. Write down important events in King Salman's life. Compare your answers with a partner.

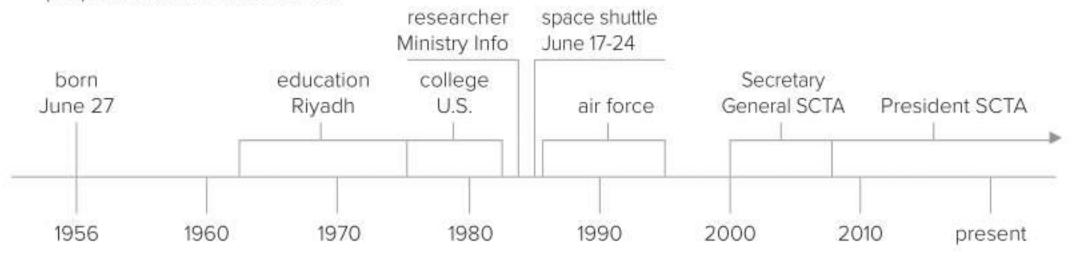
- 1. He was educated at the Prince's school in Riyadh.
- ² He was appointed Emir of Riyadh in 1954.
- 3. He was the Governor of Riyadh from 1963 to 2011.
- 4 He became the Minister of Defence in 2011
- 5. He was appointed Crown Prince of the Kingdom on June 18, 2012
- 6. He became the King of Saudi Arabia on January 23, 2015.
- D. What are some of King Salman's accomplishments? Compare your answers with a partner.
 - 1. At the age of 19 he became the Emir of Riyadh
 - 2. He helped Riyadh develop into a major urban metropolis by attracting tourism, business, and investment.
 - 3. For over 50 years, he worked with many humanitarian groups and received many awards.
 - 4. He supported many cultural projects such as the Riyadh Charity for Sciences and the Prince's Prize for the Memorization of the Holy Qur'an
 - 5. He holds many degrees and academic awards.

Discussion

- 1. Do you think celebrities are good role models?
- 2. What do you think about celebrities who speak in favor of certain causes and issues?
- 3. What do you think about celebrities who are philanthropists and raise money for different causes?

10 Writing

A. Look at the timeline of events in Prince Sultan bin Salman's life. Then, complete the summary with prepositions and time words.



```
Prince Sultan bin Salman Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud was born (1)
                                                                   _ Riyadh (2) _____
                                                                                    on June
27, 1956. He was educated (3) _____in ___ Riyadh. (4) ___after __ high school, he went to study
communications and aviation (5) ____at ___ the University of Denver (6) ____in
                                                                              the U.S.
(7) when he was there, he also became a pilot. He started his career (8) ______ in 1982 as
a researcher (9) at
                           the Ministry of Information (10) ____in
                                                                 ___ Saudi Arabia. <sup>(11)</sup> _
1985, Prince Sultan made history (12) when he became the first Saudi astronaut to travel
in ____ space. He flew aboard the space shuttle STS-51-G Discovery (14) __from ___ June
17 (15) _____to___ June 24. (16) ____then__ he joined the Royal Saudi Air Force as a pilot, and
retired (17) ____ in ____ 1996. (18) ___ from ___ 2000 (19) ____ to ____ 2008, he was Secretary General
of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities, and (20) __since__ 2008 he has served as
its President.
```

Writing Corner

- 1. Prepositions of place: in, on, at
 - in Jeddah in Saudi Arabia in the world on Earth on an island at school
- 2. Prepositions of time: on, at, in, from...to...
 - on Monday on June 3rd at 8:00 a.m. at noon
 - in 2001 in May in the winter from 2007 to 2010
- 3. Time words: since, ago, then, when, before, after
 - I was raised in Abha. Then my family moved to Riyadh when I was twelve.
 - I have lived here since I was twelve. We moved here two years ago.
 - I learned to read before I went to school.
- B. Make a timeline about your life. Mark the important events in your life and your accomplishments on the timeline.
- C. Write your life story. Say where you were born, raised, and educated. Include important events, accomplishments, and influences in your life.

المشروع 🔐 Project

اختر شخصاً مشهوراً وابحث عن الأحداث والإنجازات في حياته حياتها اكتب سيرة ذاتية عن الشخص. اعرض السيرة الذاتية على الفصل.

الإجابات تتفاوت

Choose a famous person and research the events and accomplishments in his/her life. Write a biography of the person. Present the biography to the class.



Choose a famous person and research the events and accomplishments in his/her life. Write a biography of the person. Present the biography to the class.

20

Aisha Abdul-Rahman

Aisha abdul-Rahman is an Islamic scholar, intellectual journalist and professor at the university.

She was born on November 1913 in Damietta in Egypt. She started studying at the of 5. She attended Teacher Training school in 1929 and moved to Cairo. She studied for a Bachelor's degree at Cairo University. Then, she continued her studies to get Master degree and Doctorate degree at Cairo University.

She worked as University teacher in Cairo, Sudan, Morocco, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia. She also, wrote books and newspaper articles. She died on December 1st, 1998 due to heart attack. She was respected as an Islamic scholar

موقع واجباتن

غير ما بين الأقواس بأرقام حسب معلوماتك الشخصية. اكتب الأرقام بدون أقواس

A. Complete the sentences with the correct time phrases. Use the words in parentheses.

اكتب رقم العام الذي ولدت فيا

1. I'm in grade 9. Last year (last) I was in grade 8, and (ago) I was in grade 7.

2. I was born in (year) (in). I was born on (date) (on) (number) years ago (ago).

3. What time did you go to bedlast night (last)? What time did you wake upthis morning (this)?

وقت استيقاظك هذا الصباح (at) last night, and I woke up at (time) وقت استيقاظك هذا الصباح (at) lwent to bedat (time)

5. We finished Unit 1 of SuperGoal 5a (week) age age عمرك عندما بدأت تعلم اللغة الانحليز تا

6. I started learning English when I was (age)

7. I didn't use to read and write when I was (age)

8. I started going to this high school in (year) (in المدرسة التي بدأت فيها المدرسة (in (year))

9. King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud founded the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the 20th century).

(in) on september 23rd 10. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded in 1932

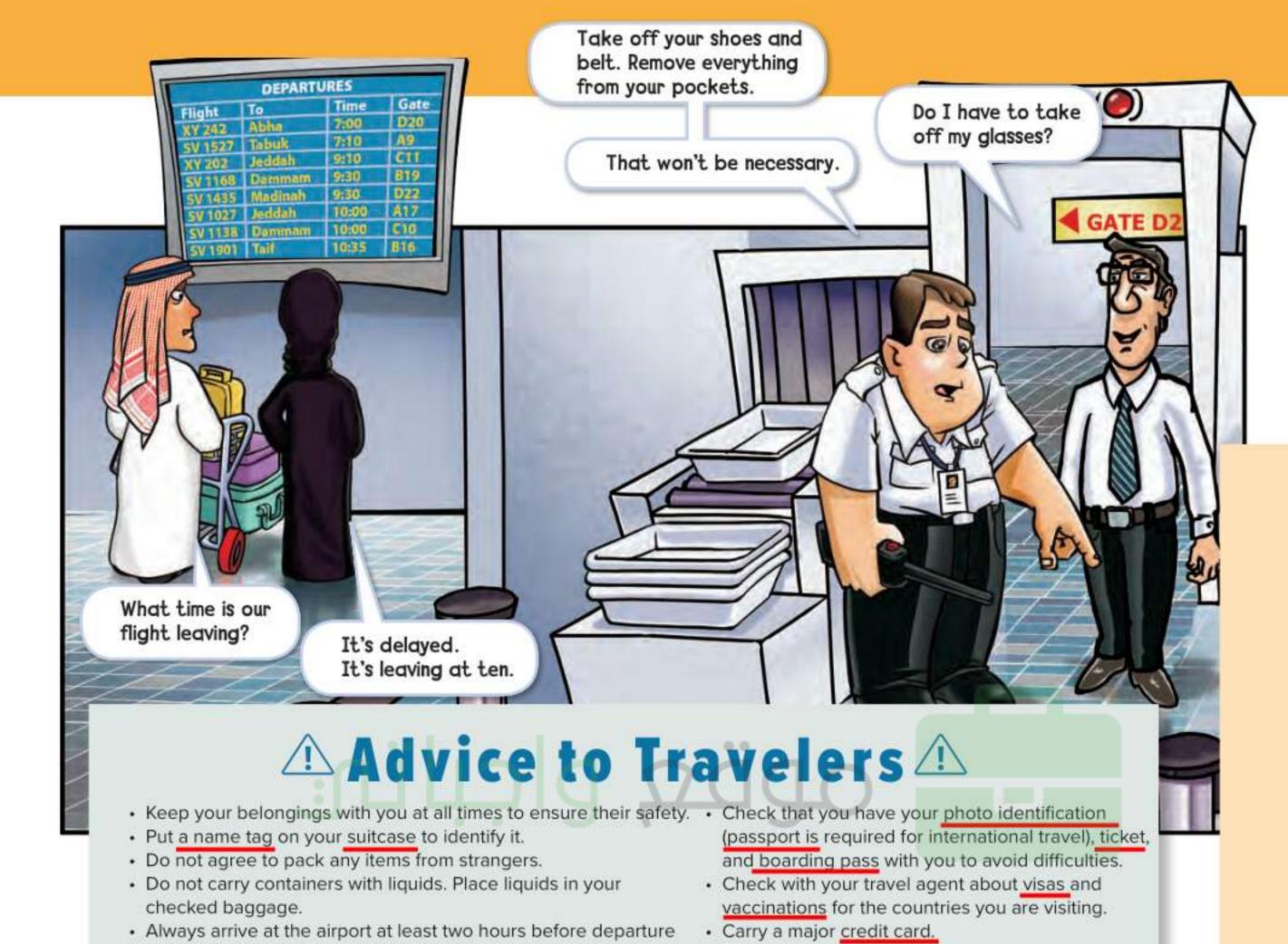
- B. Put the words in order to make sentences. Start with the word in **bold**.
 - 1. hosted / in / Beijing / the / Summer Olympics / 2008
 - 2. took / before / math / a / test / We / day / yesterday / the
 - 3. graduated / Fahd / when / was / he / 23 / university / from
 - 4. he / to / morning / was / sick / Ali / so / didn't / class / this / go
 - 5. ago / ten / Mona / a / started / years / as / working / teacher
 - 6. century / didn't / People / cars / to / the / in / use / drive / 19th
 - 7. parents / me / cell phone / My / week / bought / a / last
 - 8. friends / new / I / when / started / high school / made / I
- 1. Beijing hosted the Summer Olympics in 2008.
- 2. We wrote a math test the day before yesterday.
- 3. Fahd graduated from university when he was 23.
- 4. Ali was sick, so he didn't go to class this morning. / Ali was sick this morning, so he didn't go to class.
- 5. Mona started working as a teacher ten years ago.
- 6. people didn't use to drive cars in the 19th century.
- 7. My parents bought me a cell phone last week.
- 8. I made new friends when I started high school.
 - C. Work with a partner. Ask your partner questions using time expressions for the past. Then change roles.
 - A: What did you do last weekend?
 - B: I visited my grandparents last weekend.
 - A: What time did you wake up this morning?
 - B: I woke up at 6:30 this morning.





3 When Are You Traveling?





Quick Check &

A. Vocabulary. Underline items that airplane passengers need.

to have extra time in case of long lines.

- B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.
 - 1. How many bags is the man checking?
 - 2. Does the man need to take off his glasses?
 - 3. Why is the pilot going to bed early?
 - 4. Why is the young man going to Hawaii?
 - 5. Where should you put liquids when you travel?
 - 6. What do you need to have with you before you leave for the airport?

2 Pair Work



إجابة السؤال ب من فقرة التحقق

- 1. The man is checking one suitcase.
- 2. No, he doesn't.
- 3. The pilot is going to bed early because he is flying to Japan the next morning.
- 4. He's going to Hawaii to surf.
- You should put liquids in your checked baggage.
- 6. You need to have photo identification and a ticket.

Grammar \



Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now or for definite arrangements in the future.

My friends are waiting for me at the airport.

My friends are arriving tomorrow.

What are you doing now?

What are you doing tonight?

Note: Time expressions such as the following indicate the future: tonight, tomorrow, next week.

Future with Going to and Will

Use (be +) going to to talk about plans. Use will + maybe/probably for uncertain or indefinite plans.

What are you **going to** do on your vacation?

I'm going to travel to Europe.

I'm not **going to** travel this year.

Where will you stay? Maybe I'll stay with friends. I probably won't stay in a hotel.

Infinitives of Purpose

Use the infinitive to say why people do things.

I'm going to KSA to visit relatives.

He got up early to catch the plane.

ات تتفاوت

اسأل وأجب عن الرحلات الجوية والمواعيد والوصول والوجهات

A. Ask and answer about flights, times, arrivals, and destinations.

السؤال →A: What time is Flight 720 arriving?

שבונג **B:** It's arriving at 9:45.

A: Where is it coming from?

B: It's coming from Dubai.

A: What time is Flight 239 leaving?

B: It's leaving at ten o'clock.

A: What gate is it going to depart from?

B: It's going to depart from Gate D22.





Departures				
Flight	То	Departing	Gate	
JAL 33	ТОКУО	8:15AM	A 90	
SV 633	AMMAN	9:10AM	B7	
BA 239	LONDON	10:00AM	D22	
TP 987	LISBON	11:30AM	C15	
SV 621	JEDDAH	12:20 PM	C10	
AF 573	PARIS	1:25 PM	B16	

تتفاوت الإجابات. هنا إجابات ممكنة

- B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions.
 - A: Why is Matt going to Colorado?
 - **B:** He's going there to ski.



1. A: Why is Sam going to Paris?

B: He's going to Paris to study French.



1. Sam / go / Paris

2. A: Why are Ali and Maha going to the airport?

B: They're going to the airport to meet their son.

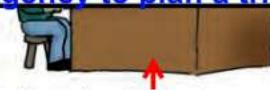


2. Ali and Maha / go / airport

FLY SKY AIRLINES TO COLORADO!

3. A: Why is Badr going to the travel agency?

B: He's going to the travel agency to plan a trip.



3. Badr / go / travel agency

4. A: Why are Ted and his son going to the mall?

B: They're going to the mall to buy suitcase.

5. A: Why is Sabah going to the bank?

B: She's going to the bank to get foreign currency.

6. A: Why is Rudy going to the consulate?

B: He's going to the consulate to get a visa.



4. Ted and his son / go / mall 5. Sabah / go / bank

6. Rudy / go / consulate

قم الآن بلعب الأدوار للعناصر الموجودة في التمرين ب. اسأل رفيقك عما سيفعله في مكان معين C. Now do role plays for the items in exercise B. Ask your partner what he/she is going to do

in a particular place.

الإجابات تتفاوت

مثال

- A: What are you going to do in Colorado?
- B: I'm going to ski. / I'll probably go skiing.

اكمل جدولك ليوم السبت المقبل. ثم اطرح الأسئلة وأجب عليها مع زميلك

D. Complete your schedule for next Saturday. Then ask and answer questions with a partner. Try to arrange a time to meet and do homework together. الإجابات تتفاوت

A: What are you doing at two o'clock next Saturday?

مثال

B: I'm getting a haircut. How about you?

A: I'm not doing anything.

جدول زمیلی

CO 1 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		G. J 05 .	- 3 63 +			
جدول مواعيدي My Schedule	الوقت الأنشطة Activities and Times	My Partner's Schedule	Activities and Times			
Morning		Morning				
Afternoon		Afternoon				
Aiternoon		Aitemoon				
Evening		Evening				

4 Language in Context



تتفاوت الإجابات

Yahya lives in Dammam. He's going to London on Vacation

- 1. List eight items he's going to need. Compare with a partn
- He is going to need a passport. He's going to have to get a U.K. visa.
- 2. What do you think he's going to do in London? Discuss in
- He's going to take lots of photos.

He's going to need a passport. He's going to need a U.K visa. He's going to need British pounds. He's going to need warm cloths. He's going to need a hotel reservation He's going to need a camera. He's going to need comfortable

2. He's going to go sightseeing. He's going to go to the British Museum. He's going to speak English

shoes

Listening

Listen to the conversation. Answer true or raise.

- 1. false and Larry last saw one another two years ago.
- 2.true Dan is working in the clothing industry.
- 3. false They are both traveling to Milan.
- falseLarry is going to Florence to study architecture.
- 5. true Dan is going to Milan to find new clothing designs.

6 Pronunciation



Listen to the pronunciation of **-ing**. Then practice.

The plane is arriving at two. Where are you going on vacation? When are you leaving? He's coming tomorrow.

About You



- 1. Have you ever traveled by plane?
- 2. Are you afraid of flying?
- 3. What do you like/dislike about plane trips?
- 4. What do you like/dislike about airports?
- What do you think are the good and bad thing about traveling?
- 6. Have you ever had a bad travel experience? Tell about it.



- 1. هل سبق لك أن سافرت بالطائرة؟
 - 2. هل تخاف من الطيران؟
- 3. ما الذي يعجبك / لا يعجبك في رحلات الطيران؟
 - 4. ما الذي يعجبك / لا يعجبك في المطارات؟
- 5. ما رأيك في الأشياء الجيدة والسيئة عن السفر؟
 - 6. هل مررت بتجربة سفر سيئة من قبل؟

أخبر عن ذلك.



8 Conversation



Michael: Are you going to Saudi Arabia on business

or vacation?

Mr. Parker: I'm going on business. My company has a

branch in Riyadh. I'm attending a conference tomorrow morning, and then I'll probably fly back home to London next week. How

about you?

Michael: I'm going to Saudi Arabia to study Arabic at

King Khalid University. I'm an exchange student.

Mr. Parker: How long are you staying?

For a year, in Abha. Have you been there? Michael: Mr. Parker: Yes, I have. It's very nice. Wonderful climate, but

kind of slow for me, compared to Riyadh.

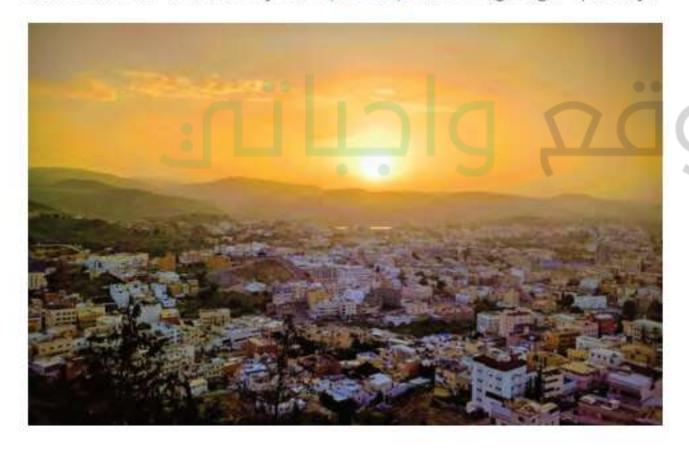
Michael: How's your Arabic?

Mr. Parker: Pretty good. I lived in Dubai for a while.

Michael: Well, I still make a lot of mistakes in Arabic, but

my Arab friends say I have a good accent.

Mr. Parker: I'm sure you'll pick up the language quickly.







Real Talk

kind of = in some ways/slightly pretty = very/quite pick up = learn

About the Conversation

Answer about Michael. Then complete the same information about Mr. Parker Mr. Parker

1. Why is he going to Saudi Arabia? He's going to Saudi Arabia to study Arabic He's going to Saudi Arabia on business

2. How long is he staying?

He's staying for a year

He's staying for a few days.

3. What's his Arabic like?

4. In which city is he going to stay?

He's going to stay in Abha.

He still makes mistakes in Arabic. His Arabic is pretty good. He's going to stay in Riyadh.

Your Turn

Imagine you are traveling and you meet someone on the plane. Role-play the conversation with a partner. Use the following cues.

- 1. Where / stay?
- 2. Why / go / name of place?
- 3. How long / stay?

9 Reading



Before Reading

- 1. What do you know about student exchange or language study programs abroad?
- 2. Would you like to go on one? Why or why not?

Study Arabic in Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is the perfect destination if you want to learn the Arabic language and Islamic culture. Saudi Arabia is unique, with lots of traditions, historic places, and contrasts in scenery.

Why learn Arabic in Saudi Arabia?

Because there is so much to see and visit, you can be sure you'll never run out of things to do before and after your Arabic classes.



Why learn Arabic?

Arabic is the language of the Holy Qur'an. It is spoken by more than 340 million people around the world, mainly in the Middle East and North Africa. Like English, there are many different dialects in Arabic, but the majority of speakers in Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Oman, Kuwait, Yemen, Bahrain, and Egypt all understand each other. Arabic is commonly spoken in many other places, even where it is not the first language; for example, in the United States and increasingly in European countries.



Why register at the Arabic Language School?

Learning the language At our school, you will study the language and the culture of Islam! You will recite the Holy Qur'an, practice conversation, listen, and learn to read and write Arabic. Soon you will be comfortable speaking and using words and expressions the local people use.

Accommodations

You will live with a family. You will share their delicious food, their experiences, and learn all about everyday life in Saudi Arabia. The family members and local people will be pleased to help you with the language and help you experience the culture.



Why Abha?

Abha is the capital of the Asir province. It is located in the Asir Mountains, 2,200 meters (7,218 feet)



above sea level. Its mild climate makes it a popular tourist destination, with average temperatures between 12° C (54° F) and 24° C (75° F). With a population of over 250,000, Abha is neither big nor small. The town is known for its traditional stone and mud-brick houses, but it also has modern hospitals and universities.

Abha has a rich heritage and a buzzing marketplace with regional foods and crafts. It attracts a great number of visitors, especially in summer, who come to relax and to take part in the lively atmosphere at the local summer festivals. Some even enjoy paragliding!

After Reading

- A. Circle the correct meaning of the words as used in the brochure.
 - 1. unique (1st paragraph)
 - a. strange
 - **b**)special
 - c. to be chosen
 - 2. to run out (2nd paragraph)
 - a. to go out the door
 - **(b)**to come to an end, be left without
 - c. to use up everything
 - 3. dialects (3rd paragraph)
 - a.) ocal varieties of language
 - **b.** spelling differences
 - c. different accents
 - 4. recite (4th paragraph)
 - a. tell a story
 - b. answer a question
 - **c.** repeat from memory

- 5. rich (last paragraph)
 - a. wealthy
 - b. have a lot of sugar
 - **c.**)have a lot of good things
- 6. heritage (last paragraph)
- a. traditions
 - b. money from relatives
 - c. a preserved building
- 7. buzzing (last paragraph)
 - a. chaotic
 - **b**busy and lively
 - c. very hot
- 8. atmosphere (last paragraph)
 - a) the way a place or situation makes you feel
 - b. traffic
 - c. gases surrounding Earth

- B. Answer the questions.
 - What are the advantages of learning Arabic?
 - 2. How will students learn Arabic at the Arabic Language School?
 - 3. Where will students live during their stay in Abha?
 - 4. What's the weather like in Abha?
 - 5. Why is the town so popular with visitors?
- 1. Arabic is spoken by more than 340 million people, so it can help you communicate with lots of people.
- 2. Students will recite the Holy Qur'an, practice conversation, listen, and learn to read and write Arabic.
- 3. Students will live with a family.
- 4. Abha has a mild climate with temperature between 12 C and 24 C.
- 5. The climate is good, and Abha has a rich heritage, a buzzing marketplace, a lively atmosphere, summer festivals, and even paragliding.

10 Project



Work in groups. Plan a study program for foreign students in your country. Include information about the classes, the accommodations, the location, and entertainment.

11 Writing

A. Read the email. Do you think Adnan is having a good time in Toronto?

Dear Mom and Dad,

It was so nice to hear from you. I think of you all the time, too. You needn't worry about me because I'm doing fine.

It was a little difficult for me to adjust at first because everything here is so different. The weather in Toronto is quite cold. It's about 14°C right now, but they say it can get really cold in the winter. The food is strange, too. The meals at the cafeteria are pretty good, but nothing like Mom's cooking. This afternoon, we had vegetarian pizza and salad.

The university has quite a large campus. I got lost on the first day, but I managed to ask for directions and made it to class on time. As for my classes, they are really interesting and the teachers are extremely helpful. I have four hours of English every day, so I'm learning quite fast. I still can't speak very well, but my teachers and classmates usually

In general, he is having a good time. He has mad new friends and he is looking forward to a tour of Niagara Falls. He thinks his classes are interesting, and he is learning English quickly. However, he has had some difficulties adjusting to the weather and the food. He also misses his family.

Writing Corner

 Intensifiers such as very, quite, really, pretty, so, and extremely make adjectives and other adverbs stronger. These adverbs are placed before the adjective or adverb.

The people are **really** friendly.

I feel pretty lonely sometimes.

The weather is so cold.

 When there is a singular noun, quite is placed It has a very large campus. انظر إلى مهمة الكتابة في C أدناه. قبل أن تكتب، ارسم مخططاً واكتب ملاحظات لكل فقرة. الرسم البياني أدناه هو مثال على البريد الإلكتروني لعدنان

الإجابات تتفاوت B. Look at the writing task in C below. Before you write, make a chart and write notes for each paragraph. The chart below is an example of Adnan's email.

1	greetings	think of you, don't worry
2	differences	difficult to adjust: weather, food
3	campus/classes	large campus (got lost), interesting classes, helpful teachers, learn fast, friendly classmates (new friends)
4	plans	visit Niagara Falls: tour guide, photos
5	closing	library, Skype Saturday, miss you

الإجابات تتفاوت

C. Imagine you are a student studying in a foreign country. Write an email to a friend telling him/her about your experience. Describe your impressions, how you feel, and what you plan to do while you are there.

تخيل أنك طالب تدرس في بلد أجنبي أكتب بريداً إلكترونياً إلى صديق تخبره / تخبرها عن تجربتك صف انطباعاتك وكيف تشعر وما تنوى فعله أثناء وجودك هناك

12 Form, Meaning and Function



Time clauses

Time clauses are introduced by conjunctions such as: after, as soon as, before, until, when, while. We do not use future forms in a time clause; we use the present.

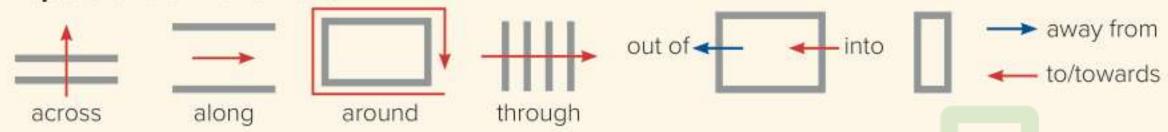
They'll probably go skiing when they are on vacation. (future) They went skiing when they were on vacation. (past) I'll go shopping while you cook dinner. (future) He went shopping while his wife cooked dinner. (past)

We place a comma after the time clause when it begins the sentence.

As soon as we arrive, we're going straight to the hotel.



Prepositions of Movement



- A. Match each phrase with the correct time clause.
 - 1. ____ Take your ticket and passport with you
 - 2. ____ He's going to play football with his friends
 - 3. 9 I won't spend a lot of money
 - 4. _b They'll probably visit a museum
 - 5. L We're going to miss you
 - **6. h** You must go through the security check
 - 7. ____ Passengers should wait by the gate
 - 8. e They're meeting their son at the airport
 - 9. _a_ You should arrive at the airport
 - **10.** d He won't go out with his friends

- a. two hours before departure.
- b. when they're in London.
- c. until they call for boarding.
- d. until he finishes his homework.
- as soon as he arrives.
- f. before you leave for the airport.
- g. when I go to the shopping mall.
- h. before you board the airplane.
- i. while you're away at college.
- after he does his homework.
- B. Complete the paragraph with the correct prepositions.

Imad and Jasem are visiting London for two days. When they arrive at Heathrow airport, they're going to take the London Underground train (1) towards/to____ the center of town. The train travels above ground as it moves (2) away from the airport, but when it gets near the city, it travels (3) through tunnels. They're going to get off at Green Park Station, near the hotel. After they check (4) into they'll probably rest and have dinner. The next day, they're taking a tour (5) around the city on a double-decker bus. The tour stops at Big Ben and Buckingham Palace, and includes a short cruise (6) along the Thames River. On their last day, they want to walk (7) across Millennium the hotel and take Bridge and visit the Tate Modern. In the evening, they're going to check (8) ___out of the Underground back (9) _____ the airport.

EXPANSION Units 1–3

مراجعة اللغة **Language Review**

أكمل المعلومات التالية عنك. اكتب جمل كاملة.

A. Complete the following information about yourself. Write complete sentences. Then compare with a partner. ثم قارن مع رفيق

ذكريات الطفولة Childhood Memories مكان وتاريخ

1. Place and date of birth

2. Earliest memories

3. Favorite toy

4. Favorite teacher in elementary school

5. Best friend in elementary school

6. Favorite pastime as a child

7. Things you used to do

8. Things you didn't use to do

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

What are you doing next Thursday? 1. I don't know what I'm doing next Thursday.

Are you going to do your homework tomorrow? 2. No, I'm going to do my homework tonight.

3. He'll probably go to college after high school. Will he go to college after high school?

4. Their friends are arriving from Syria tomorrow when are their friends arriving from Syria?

Where is she going to meet her sister? 5. She's going to meet her sister at the mall.

C. Complete the sentences with the correct verb or verb form.



3. اللعبة المفضلة

4. المعلم المفضل

التسلية المفضلة

8. أشياء لم تكن

معتاداً على فعلها.

في المدرسة

الإبتداية

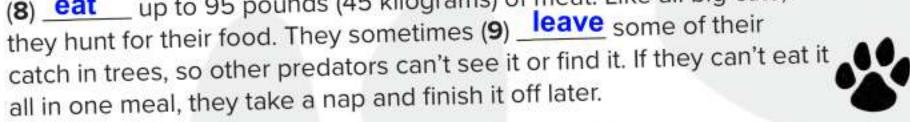
Siberian Tig



_ probably become of the Siberian tiger, an What (1) will endangered species, in the future? There (2) are now only about 400 to 500 Siberian tigers in the wild. (3) Will authorities be able to protect them? Siberian tigers (4) <u>live</u> in the forests of eastern Asia, northern China, and Manchuria, but the majority survive in the Ussuiland region of Russia. Some tigers (5) are born and raised in zoos. An adult male normally (6) weight 440 to 660 pounds (200 to 300 kilograms) and measures about 13 feet (4 meters) from head to tail. They (7) are very large animals and consume a lot of food every



day because of the cold climate. At one meal, a Siberian tiger can (8) eat up to 95 pounds (45 kilograms) of meat. Like all big cats,





الطلاب والطالبات







D. Read the text. Then use the prompts to ask questions about pandas. Then answer the questions.

Pandas

The lovable, cuddly-looking panda is one of the world's most popular animals. Unfortunately, it's also one of the most vulnerable species. Pandas live only in the dense bamboo areas of the misty, rainy forests of southwestern China. Today only about 1,900 pandas remain in the wild. The Chinese government and various conservation organizations are working to protect pandas in their natural habitat. They want to maintain a "bamboo corridor" through which pandas can move freely. Bamboo shoots and leaves account for 99 percent of a panda's diet. An adult giant panda eats up to 95 pounds (45 kilograms) of bamboo per day over a period of about 16 hours. So it is important to have a protected place with a lot of bamboo available.

- 1. Where / live?
- 2. How many?
- 3. How / work to protect pandas?
- 4. How much / eat?
- 5. How long / eat / a day?

Q: Where do pandas live?

- A: They live only in the bamboo of the forest in southwestern China
- O. How many pandas remain in the wild?
- Today only about 1.600 pandas remain in the wild.

 How are conservation organizations working to protect pandas
- Q: in their natural habitat?
- A: They went to maintain a "bamboo corridor" through which pandas can move freely.
- Q: How much does a panda eat per day?
- A: A panda eats up to 45 kilograms of bamboo per day.
- Q: How long does a panda eat every day?
- A: Apanda eats for about 16 hours a day.

Discussion

- Are there any endangered or vulnerable species in your country?
- 2. What are the authorities doing about conservation of wildlife in your country?
- 3. What can we do to preserve wildlife for future generations?

Writing



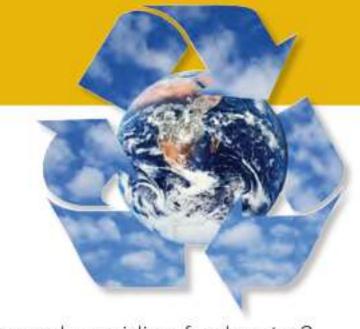
Imagine you belong to an organization that helps to protect endangered or vulnerable animals. Unfortunately, you only have funds to help one species. Decide which animal you would like to help protect and write a report about it.

3 Reading



Before Reading

- 1. Look at the photos. What do you think the text is about?
- 2. What do you know about the different ways of conserving water and providing freshwater?





Imagine going to get a drink of water and discovering that the faucet is dry; or jumping into the shower to cool off on a steamy hot day and discovering that there's no water... Most of us simply take water for granted. We think there's plenty of it—in oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams. But this is not the case. The water we are using now is the very same water that the dinosaurs used millions of years ago. It is simply recycled over and over again. There will never be any more water on Earth than there is now.

Most of the water on our planet (97%) is salt water stored in oceans. The remaining 3 percent is freshwater—and most of that is locked up in ice caps and glaciers. In fact, less than 1 percent of the planet's water is usable freshwater. It's alarming that at the projected rate of population growth, humanity will use up more than 70 percent of all accessible freshwater by 2025.

Water is essential to people in more ways than we might think. We need water for cooking, bathing, transportation, and recreation. We eat aquatic plants and fish. We use water to irrigate our crops, to produce hydroelectric power, and to manufacture products. Water is indispensable for human health and well-being. People can live for two months without food, but will die in less than a week without water.

One of the greatest challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century is to preserve our natural reserves and to provide safe drinking water to the 20 percent or more of Earth's population that currently lacks easy access to it. The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the years from 2005 to 2015 as the International Decade for Action "Water for Life."

One of the solutions to the problem of water conservation is to recycle wastewater. Stensund Folk College near Stockholm, Sweden, for example, is putting wastewater to good use. The school treats

the wastewater in a greenhouse, where it is then used to provide water to plants and fish in an integrated cultivation system. In Lima, Peru, ponds full of algae and other small organisms clean up the wastewater. After 20 days, it is safe for reuse. Currently many factories, hotel chains, and apartment buildings around the world are installing water recycling systems.

We all need to be part of the solution, too. We need to learn how to use our water wisely. So the next time you have a drink or take a shower, think of how fortunate you are, and save water for life.



Stensund Wastewater Aquaculture

After Reading

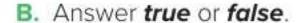
- A. Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. Why do many people take water for granted?

(paragraph 1)

- a. It's cheap.
- b. It cools you down. c. It's easily available.
- 2. How much of the water on our planet is freshwater?
 a. a great part
 b. a small amount
 c. a
- c. a lot
- 3. How long can human beings live without water?
 - a. less than one week b. two weeks
- c. one month
- 4. What is one of the world's greatest challenges in the 21st century?
 (paragraph 4)
 (paragraph 4)
 (c. to provide freshwater

- 5. What do people use to clean up wastewater in Peru?

 (paragraph 5)
 a. algae
 b. fish
- c. sun



- 1. false There is more freshwater today on Earth than at the time of the dinosaurs.
- 2.false By 2025, we'll use up 1 percent of all existing freshwater.
- 3.true At least one-fifth of the world's population does not have easy access to safe drinking water.
- 4.false The main goal of "Water for Life" is to recycle wastewater.
- 5. true At Stensund Folk College, Sweden, fish live in recycled water.

Discussion

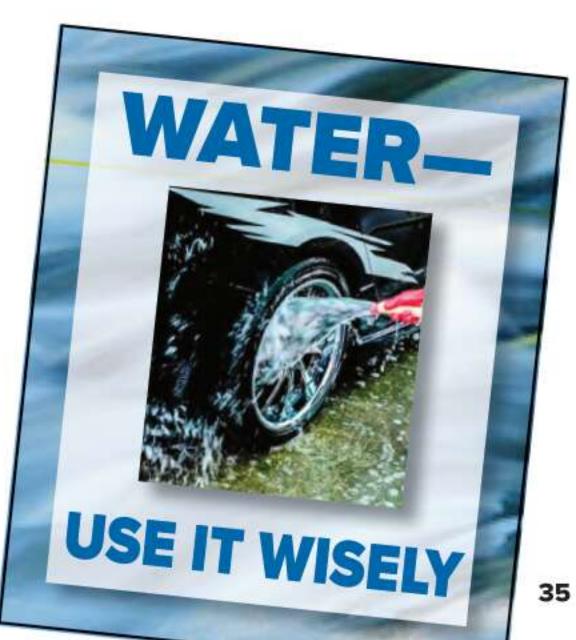
- 1. Water is essential for life. Discuss the different ways that humans depend on water every day.
- 2. What will happen to a community if its water becomes contaminated?
- 3. What do you know about the different ways of conserving and providing freshwater?

4 Project



Work in a group. Research ways to save water in our everyday lives. Then prepare a campaign to persuade people to save water.

- 1. Find a title for your campaign.
- 2. List everyday suggestions to save water.
- 3. Present to the class.



5 Chant Along



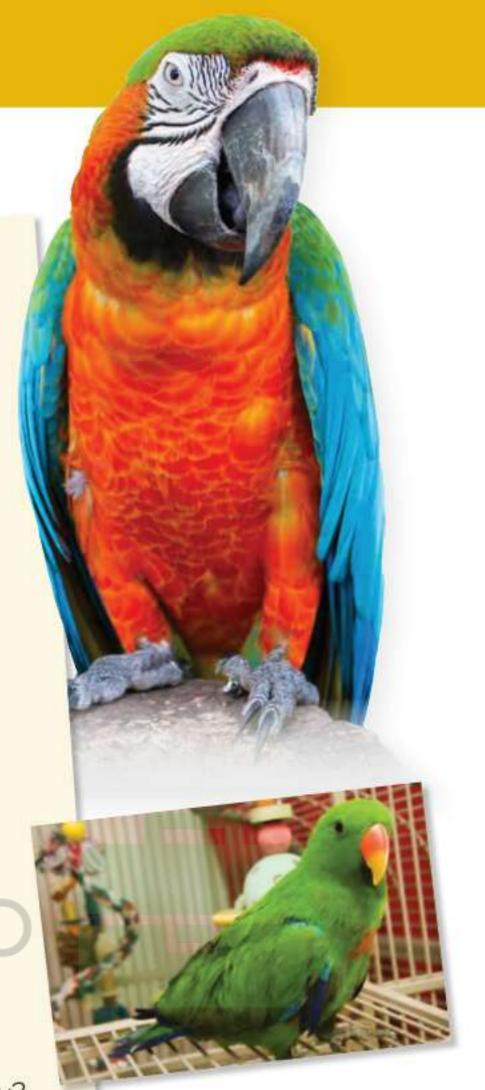
What Have They Done to You?

Parrot, parrot, what have they done to you? Parrot, parrot, what have they done to you? They put you in a cage and made you talk. They cut your wings and made you walk. Look what they've done to you. Just look what they've done to you!

River, river, what have they done to you? River, river, what have they done to you? Your crystal waters no longer flow. The fish and the lilies no longer grow. Look what they've done to you. Just look what they've done to you!

Forest, forest, what have they done to you? Forest, forest, what have they done to you? They cut your trunks and cut your branches. They said they needed you for ranches. Look what they've done to you. Just look what they've done to you!

But we can save the birds and bees, Mountains, rivers, flowers, and trees. It's a problem that we all must face. If we all just do our share. Save the water, clean the air. We can make the world a better place. We can make the world a better place. We can make the world a better place.





Vocabulary

Find words in the song that mean:

ranch 1. a kind of farm flow

4. a kind of insect

2. move, like water in a river lilies (lily) 3. a kind of flower bees (bee)



Comprehension

- A. Answer the questions about the song.
 - 1. What happened to the parrot?
 - 2. Is the water in the river clean?
 - 3. Do fish live in the water now?
 - 4. Why did they cut the trees down?
 - 5. Who are "they" in the song?
- 1. They put the parrot in a cage and made it talk. They cut its wings and made it walk.
- 2. No. It is no longer clean.
- 3. No, they don't
- 4. They cut the trees to have land for ranches.
- 5. "They" are people who don't care about or harm the environment.
- B. What do you understand by the following? Write your answers.
 - 1. "It's a problem that we all must face" means _

We all have to try to help solve the problem.

2. "If we all just do our share" means __ If we all work to protect the environment, we will have success.

Discussion

Discuss ways that people can improve the situations mentioned in the song.

- 1. How can people clean up pollution?
- 2. How can people prevent forests from being cut down?

6 Project



Many environmental organizations are concerned about wildlife and ecology. Research some environmental organizations in your country on the Internet and discuss your findings with the class.



▲ Coral Reef in the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia

4 What Do I Need to Buy?

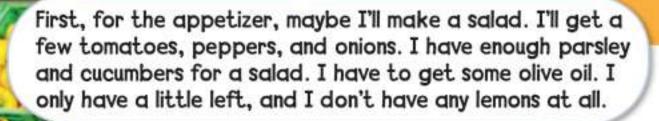
Listen and Discuss



- 1. How often do you go to the supermarket? What do you usually buy?
- 2. Who buys the food and supplies in your family?







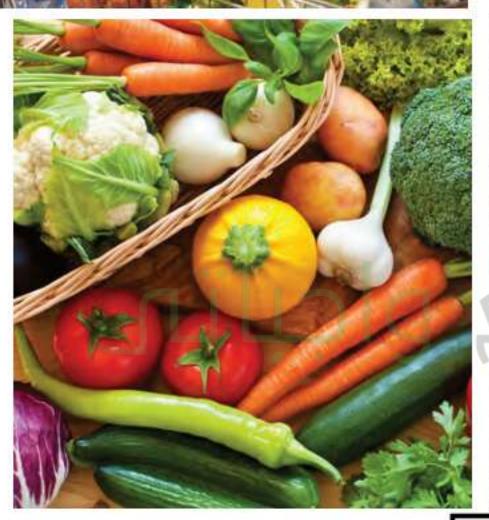
Then for the main dish, I'm going to make chicken and rice. I'll need a whole chicken and some garlic. I think I have the other ingredients.

I have nothing for dessert.

Maybe I'll bake some date cakes.

I'll need some dates for that.

Now, I think that's everything.





إجابة السؤال أ.

Quick Check &

- A. Vocabulary. Use the groups on page 38 to classify these foods: apples, tuna, ketchup, couscous, turkey, garlic, dates.
- B. Comprehension. Complete the chart.
 What does the woman need to buy for dinner at the supermarket?

Dish	Ingredients Needed	B	
Appetizer	tomatoes, peppers, onions,	olive oil, l	
Main Dish	Main Dish a whole chicken, some		
Dessert	dates		

Fruit: apples, dates

Seafood: tuna

Oils and Condiments: ketchup

Meat: turkey

Vegetables: garlic

Bread and Grains: couscous

- lemons I bought two bars.
 - And how many eggs?
 - I got a dozen.
 - B. Ask and answer about prices.
 - How much are oranges in your country?
 - They're 2 euros a kilo.

3 Grammar



Expressions of Quantity: A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, Enough

Count Noncount

I eat **a few** carrots. I eat **a little** seafood.
I eat **many** vegetables. I don't eat **much** bread.

How many bananas do you eat? How much milk do you drink?

Use a lot of and enough for both count and noncount nouns.

I eat a lot of eggs, but I don't eat a lot of bread. I don't eat enough fruit.

Pronouns: Something, Anything, Nothing

I have **something** for lunch. I don't have **anything** for lunch.

I have nothing for lunch.

0 0

Sequence Words: First, Then, After That, Finally

First, you mix the flour and the eggs. Then you add a little butter.

After that, you put in a teaspoon of baking powder. Finally, you let it rise.

- A. Complete the sentences with something, anything, and nothing.
 - 1. You're a good cook. You always have **something** delicious for dinner.
 - 2. The refrigerator is empty. There is nothing to eat in here.
 - 3. I haven't made anything special for supper. Make yourself a sandwich.
 - 4. There's **nothing** better than a nice cup of coffee after a meal.
 - Aren't you having anything for breakfast? You should eat something in the morning.
 It isn't good to go out on an empty stomach.
- B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with *How many* and *How much*.

A: How many onions are there? A: How much cheese is there?

B: There are a few. **B:** There is a little.

A: How many strawberries are there?

B: There are many.

A: How many tomatoes are there?

B: There are a few.

A: How much oil is there?

B: There is a little.

A: How much salt is there?

B: There is a lot.

A: How many carrots are there?

B: There are a few.

A: How many mushrooms are there?

B: There are a lot.

C. Complete the conversation with any, a little, a few, dozen, package, enough, many, and much. Then practice with a partner.

Noura: Do you need help?

Mona: Yes. I'm going to make a cake. Please

check the refrigerator.

Are there (1) any eggs?

Noura: Yes, there are.

Mona: How (2) many?

Noura: There are only (3)^a few left.

Mona: How (4)much butter is there?

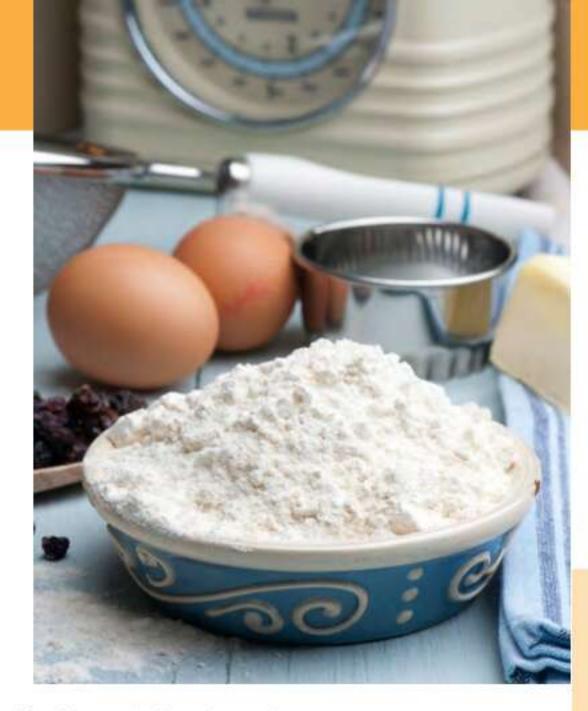
Noura: There's only (5% little left. There isn't

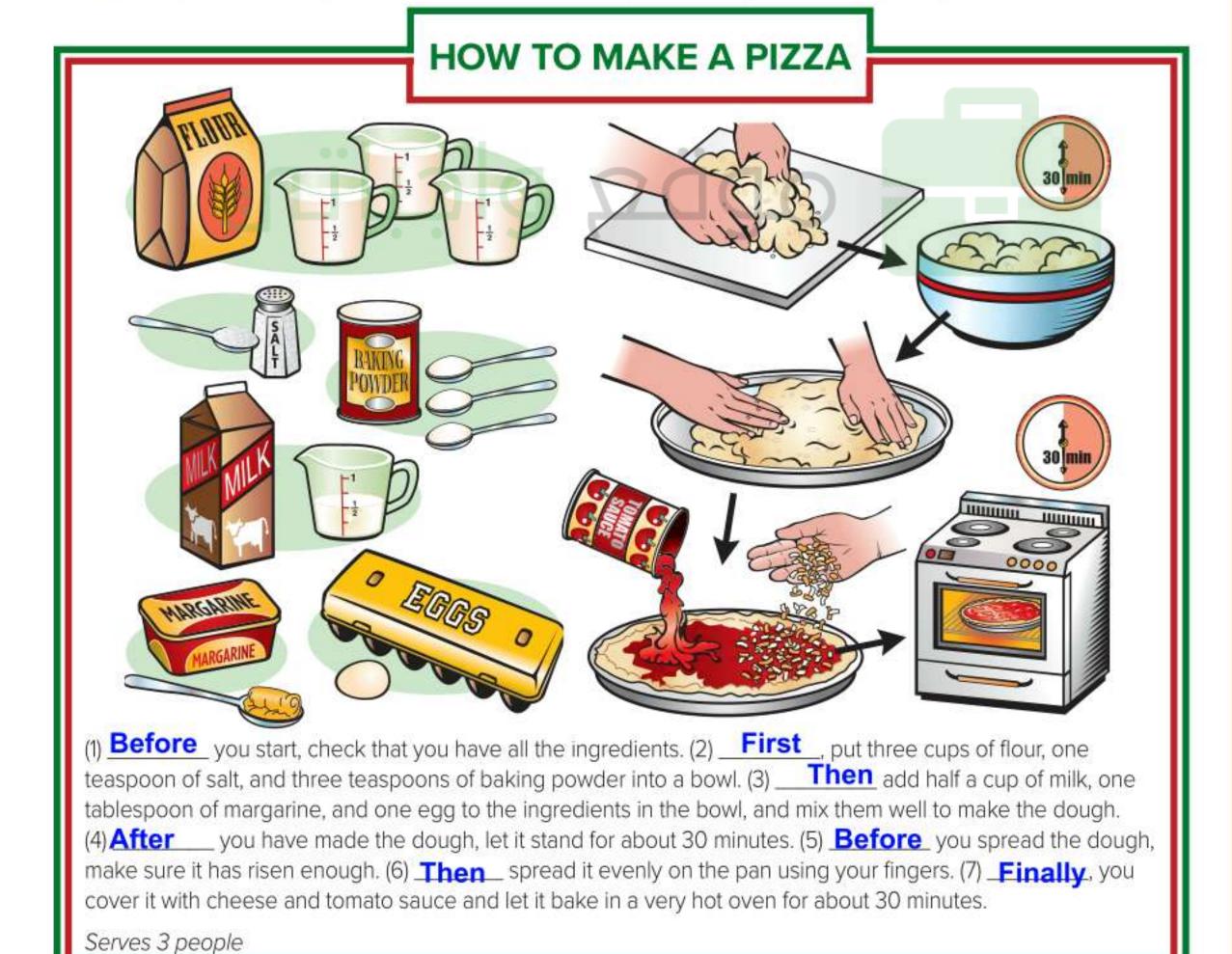
(6)enough a cake.

Mona: Can you please go to the store and get a

(7) package utter, and a (dozen eggs?

D. Complete the recipe. Use after, before (twice), first, finally, and then (twice).





4 What Do I Need to Buy?

4 Language in Context

تتفاوت الإجابات. هنّا إجابات ممكنة

Give advice about cooking. Role-play with two other students.



B: Why don't you roast it in the oven?

C: I usually fry it.

A: I think I prefer to grill it.

chicken / roast



▲ vegetables / boil

A: How should I make the vegetables?

B: Why don't you boil them?

C: I usually steam them.

A: That's what I'll do.

A: What's a good way to cook eggs?

B: I fry them.

C: I don't like fried eggs.

A: How about if I boil them?

▲ burgers / grill

Listening





▲ eggs / fry

cake / bake

In Asma's Shopping Cart

four packages of frozen chicken burgers

two dozen buns

extra large nags of potato chips

1. هل تحب الذهاب إلى السوق المركزي؟ لما أو لما لا 2. متى ذهبت إلى السوق المركزي آخر مرة، وماذا

3. ما هي (كيف تبدو) أسعار المواد الغذائية في بلدك؟ 4. هل يمكنك الطبخ؟ ما هي وصفتك المفضلة؟

5. هل سبق لك أن خبزت كعكة؟ احكى عن خبرتك 6. هل أكلت يوماً طبقاً غير عادى؟ أخبر عن ذلك

About You 🔀



- 1. Do you like to go to the supermarket? Why, or why not?
- 2. When did you last go to the supermarket, and what did you buy?
- 3. What are food prices like in your country?
- 4. Can you cook? What's your favorite recipe?
- 5. Have you ever baked a cake? Tell about your experience.
- 6. Have you ever eaten an unusual dish? Tell about it.

8 Conversation



Father: Mmm! Smells good.

Well, I have a real international menu today. I hope you Mother:

> guys like it. First, I have a Mexican dip—tortilla chips and guacamole. Then for the appetizer I have a shrimp cocktail, New Orleans style. After that, we'll have Moroccan style chicken tagine and couscous, with Brazilian passion fruit

mousse for dessert. And finally, Colombian coffee.

Sounds great. I can't wait. Father: Daughter: Do you need any help?

No, thanks. Everything's under control. Let's sit down and Mother:

have some guacamole.

Father: The guacamole was great!

Daughter: How do you make it?

Mother: It's easy. You just follow the recipe.

This chicken is absolutely delicious, too! Father:

Would you like some more? Mother:

No, thank you. I've had more than enough. Father:

Daughter: You should start your own restaurant. You're an excellent

cook.

Yeah. I totally agree, but let's keep Mom's cooking for us. Father:

Daughter: I have to learn how to cook.

I can teach you. It's lots of fun, and it's relaxing. Mother:

And it's much cheaper and healthier than eating out. Father:

FYI"

guacamole: an avocado dip-see page 45 for a recipe

chicken tagine: a spicy chicken stew, often with olives and apricots

couscous: grains of wheat dough that resemble rice









Real Talk

you guys = an informal way to address two or more people I can't wait. = I am very eager for something. Everything's under control. = Everything is organized. I've had more than enough. = I can't eat any more.

About the Conversation

- 1. What kind of meal did the mother prepare?
- 2. Does she need any help in the kitchen?
- 3. What suggestion does the daughter make over dinner?
- 4. What does the mother suggest to her daughter?
- 5. What does the father say about eating at home?
- 1. She prepared an international meal.
- 2. No, she doesn't.
- 3. She says that her mother should start her own restaurant.
- 4. She says that she can teach her daughter how to cook.
- 5. It is cheaper and healthier than eating out.





Before Reading

What do you know about the foods on these pages?

Foods from the Americas

Read about the foods from the Americas. Then try out the recipes.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes are native to Mexico and Central America, and the Aztecs grew them back in the eighth century. In the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers introduced tomatoes to Spain, and the tomato's popularity spread quickly through Europe. The French, Germans, and Italians absolutely loved them. But the British thought they were poisonous at first. In the nineteenth century, a British diplomat introduced tomatoes to the Middle East, and now Egypt and Turkey are among the world's top tomato producers.

Avocado

The Aztecs also cultivated the avocado (they called it ahuactl). The avocado is an oily fruit, rich in vitamins A, B, and C. The fruit does not get ripe on the tree. People need to pick it from the tree before it develops its flavor and full maturity. Sailors used to call avocados "seaman's butter," because the fruit lasts for a long time, and it was good for sea voyages.

Chocolate

Chocolate (chocolatl in the Aztec language) was the treasured drink of the Aztecs. When the Spaniard Hernán Cortés arrived in Mexico in 1519, the Aztecs gave him chocolate as part of a royal welcome. It is said that the Aztec Emperor, Moctezuma, used to drink 50 cups of chocolate a day out of a gold cup. The Spanish introduced chocolate to Europe. However, it was only in the nineteenth century that Henri Nestlé, in Switzerland, created the first bar of chocolate. Nowadays, very few people can resist the sweet food—once only for kings.

Pasta with Tomato Sauce

INGREDIENTS:

• 5 cloves garlic

- 3 cups chopped tomatoes
- 5 tablespoons olive oil
- salt and pepper to taste
- · fresh basil to taste
- •1 package pasta

DIRECTIONS:

Pasta: Cook separately according to package directions.

Sauce: First, chop the garlic into tiny pieces. Then put the tomatoes, olive oil, and garlic in a saucepan with salt and pepper, and cook on moderate to low heat for 20 minutes. After the sauce is thick, remove the pan from the heat. Tear fresh basil

into pieces and add it to the sauce. Pour the sauce over the pasta.



Brownies

INGREDIENTS:

- 3/4 cup margarine
- 1½ cups sugar
- 1 ½ teaspoons vanilla
- 3 eggs
- 3/4 cup flour
- 1/2 cup dark cocoa (powdered chocolate)
- V2 teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt

DIRECTIONS:

Mix the margarine, sugar, and vanilla in a bowl. Add the eggs, and mix well. After that, add the flour, cocoa, baking powder, and salt. Put the mixture into a baking pan, and

bake it in a hot oven at 180° C (350° F) for 40 45 minutes.



Guacamole

INGREDIENTS:

2 ripe avocados

- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 small onion, chopped
- ½ teaspoon salt
- hot sauce (Tabasco) or chili) to taste

DIRECTIONS:

Before you cut the avocados, make sure that they are ripe. Mash them in a bowl with the lemon juice. After that, add the chopped onion and the salt. Finally, add the hot sauce to taste, and mix

the ingredients well. Serve the quacamole with tortilla chips.



After Reading

A. Answer true or false.

- 1. true The Spanish introduced tomatoes to Europe.
- 2. false Tomatoes are not grown in the Middle East.
- 3. false Early sailors used avocados because they tasted like butter.
- 4. false Moctezuma sent the king of Spain a gold cup to drink chocolate from.
- false The first chocolate bars date from the twentieth century.
- 6. true The main ingredient of guacamole is avocado.
- B. Work with a partner. Choose one of the dishes and describe how to make it.

10 Project



Work in a group. Plan a meal with foods from different countries or your own country.

- Write the recipes and illustrate them.
- Present your meal to the class.

Writing



ما هي المكونات التي تحتاجها لتحضير طبقك المفضل؟ اكتب ملاحظة إلى أحد أفراد الأسرة الذي يذهب إلى السوبر ماركت. اطلب منه شراء الأشياء التي ستحتاجها.

A. What ingredients do you need to prepare your favorite dish? Write a note to a family member who is going to the supermarket. Ask him/her to buy the things you will need.

الاجابات تتفاوت

? Dad,

I'm going to make turkey schnitzel for dinner. Can you please pick up the following things when you go to the supermarket?

- -some grated Parmesan cheese
- —a package of bread crumbs
- -4 slices of turkey meat for schnitzel

I think we have everything else. Wait... buy a few eggs and potatoes since there aren't many left.

Thanks a lot. See you tonight.

Maha

Writing Corner

- Use sequence words to show the order things happen: first, next, then, after that, finally. To boil an egg, first boil the water in a pot. Next, put the egg into the water. Then, wait 3-5 minutes. After that, remove the egg from the water. Finally, serve the egg.
- 2. Use time words such as when and until. Fry the onion in oil until it is golden brown. When the water boils, put the spaghetti in the pot.
- B. Put the directions for the recipe in the correct order. Number the steps 1–8.

Turkey Schnitzel

Ingredients

2 tablespoons milk 1/2 cup flour 2 eggs, beaten

1/4 cup Parmesan cheese, grated

salt and pepper 4 thin slices of turkey





Directions

- Next, dip the turkey slices into the eggs.
- 8 Fry the turkey at medium heat on both sides until it is golden brown.
- _3__ First, dip turkey slices into the milk, and then coat them with flour.
- _______ To start, mix the bread crumbs with the Parmesan cheese, salt, and pepper.
- _5 Finally, coat the slices with the seasoned bread crumbs.
- After that, heat the oil in a large frying pan.
- Place the milk, flour, eggs, and seasoned bread crumbs in 4 separate shallow bowls.
- When the slices are coated, place them on a plate and let them sit for 5-10 minutes.

Suggestion: Serve the turkey schnitzel with salad and fries or mashed potatoes.

C. Write the ingredients and the directions for your favorite recipe. In the directions, remember to use the imperative and sequence words.

12 Form, Meaning and Function

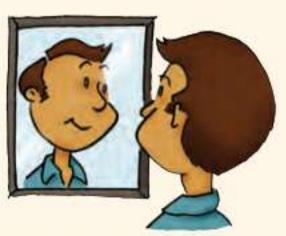


Reflexive Pronouns

Use the reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person.

myself ourselves yourself you → yourselves you himself he they -> themselves herself

itself



He likes to look at himself in the mirror.

Note: You can also use the reflexive pronoun to say that you did something without anyone's help: I made the cake myself.

Because versus So

The subordinate conjunction because introduces a reason—it tells why. The conjunction so introduces a consequence or a result.

You should eat a good breakfast because it gives you energy. We didn't have anything to eat at home, so we went out for dinner.

- A. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.
 - 1. Nawal cut herself while she was peeling potatoes.
 - 2. The instructions on the box say: "Do it yourself
 - 3. Welcome everyone! Please help **yourselves** to coffee and snacks.
 - 4. My father was hungry, so he made himself ____ a sandwich.
 - 5. When you set the timer, the oven will turn itself
 - Our refrigerator broke down, so we bought ourselves a new one.
 - 7. The children are old enough to look after themselves...
 - 8. I burned __myself ____ when I took the cake out of the oven.
- B. Complete the sentences with so or because.
 - The service was excellent, ____ ___ they left the waiter a big tip.
 - **because** they were on sale. 2. She bought four frozen pizzas __
 - 3. Avocados are good for you because ____ they're rich in vitamins.
 - 4. Ali didn't feel well, _____ his mother made him some chicken soup.
 - I can't make cookies <u>because</u> I don't have all the ingredients.
 - She didn't remember the recipe, __so_ she called her mother.
- C. Join the sentences with so and because. Use the pronoun it where necessary. We need to go grocery shopping. The fridge is empty.
- We need to go grocery shopping because the fridge is empty.
 - 1. The bread was stale. We threw the bread away.
 - I can't cut the steak with this knife. The knife isn't sharp enough.
 - Maha is on a diet. She avoids eating foods with lots of calories.
 - I really enjoy cooking. Cooking is fun and relaxing.
 - She watches cooking shows on TV. She can learn new recipes.
 - 1. The bread was stale, so we threw it away. /We threw the bread away because it was stale.
 - 2. I can't cut the steak with this knife because it isn't sharp enough./ This knife isn't sharp enough, so I can't cut the steak with it.
 - 3. Maha is on a diet, so she avoids eating foods with lots of calories./ Maha avoids eating foods with lots of calories because she's on a diet.
 - 4. I really enjoy cooking because it's fun and relaxing./ Cooking is fun and relaxing, so I really enjoy it.
 - 5. She watches cooking shows on TV, so she can learn new recipes./ She can learn new recipes because she watches cooking shows on TV.

5 Since When?

1 Listen and Discuss



- 1. How long do you think these inventions have been around?
- 2. How have these things changed people's lives?
- 3. Which of them can't you live without?

INVENTIONS

Many inventions aren't as old as you think. The following inventions are part of people's everyday lives, but some haven't been around for all that long. Read about their history. Does any of the information surprise you?



Mass printing has been around since Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type and the printing press in 1440 in Germany. Nowadays, small, portable, high-tech printers can be found in offices and homes everywhere.

COMPUTERS

Computers have changed the lives of so many people. The IBM 701 computer produced in 1953 was huge, slow, and took up an entire room. It was the first computer that was successfully sold to businesses. Smaller PCs came into widespread use in the 1980s. Over the last few years, laptop computers have become smaller, faster, and lighter, and they contain a greater number of features.



CAMERAS

Digital photography hasn't been around for that many years. In 1975, Steven

Sasson, an engineer at Eastman Kodak, captured a blackand-white image on a digital cassette tape at a resolution of .01 megapixels. Before that, cameras used rolls of film to produce a photograph. George Eastman introduced rolls of film to the public in 1888 for use in his box camera.

TELEVISIONS

Television has been around for a long time. The television set has become a common household device. It first became commercially available in the late 1930s, and blackand-white TVs became widespread in homes in the 1960s. Nowadays, we have digital color TVs and even mirrors that are also TV screens.





STOVES AND OVENS

The first successful gas stove appeared in 1826, and the first electric stove in 1891. The microwave oven was invented by accident in 1946, when engineer Percy Spencer realized that microwaves could heat and cook foods faster than conventional ovens. The first microwave oven for use in homes was produced in 1967.

CELL PHONES

Portable cellular phones first appeared in the late 1970s. The early model was called "the brick." It weighed 2 pounds (907 grams), offered just a half hour of talk time for every recharge, and sold for

\$3,995. Even though it was clums up by the hundreds to buy the firs hit the market. Since then, phone lighter, and they have become a

invention, computer, PC, Screens, Laptop, printing, device, television, digital, cassette tape, recharging, megapixels.

Quick Check 🗹

- A. Vocabulary. Find six words in the article that relate to technology.
- ? high-tech
- B. Comprehension. Answer about the inventions.
 - 1. How long has IBM produced commercially successful computers?
 - 2. Has printing been around for a long time?
 - 3. How long have TV sets been common in homes?
 - 4. How long ago did the first microwave ovens appear in homes?
 - 5. How long have cameras been on the market?
 - 6. For how many years have people had cell phones?

- 1. IBM has produced commercially successful printers since 1953/for about 60 years.
- 2. Printing has been around since 1440/for almost six hundred years.
- 3. TV sets have been common n houses since the 1960s/ for more than 50 years.
- 4. The first microwave oven appeared in homes about 45 years ago.
- 5. Cameras have been on the market for more than 120 years/since 1888.
- 6. People have had cell phones for about 35 years.

3 Grammar



Present Perfect Tense versus Simple Past

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or important. Use the past tense when the exact time is given.

Present Perfect Past

A: Have you ever been to France? A: When were you there? B: Yes, I've been there. B: I was there two years ago.

Present Perfect with For and Since

Use the present perfect with for and since to talk about an action that began in the past and that continues into the present.

For indicates the period of time: for two months, for a year, for a long time. Since indicates when the action began: since yesterday, since last June.



Affirmative (+)

(I + have) I've (you + have) You've studied English for five years. (he + has) He's since third grade. (she + has) She's We've (we + have) (they + have) They've

Negative (-)

I/You/We/They haven't received an email for two days. since Tuesday. He/She hasn't

Question with How Long

How long have you played football? I've played football for three years. since I was 12.

A. Complete the sentences with for or since.

- 1. Hameed has had the same TV for __ 15 years.
- 2. I've had my laptop since last June.
- 3. We've worked on this project for a month.
- 4. My friends haven't visited me since my graduation.
- 5. We haven't used our car for a long time.
- I've been drinking tea <u>for</u> years.
- 7. Tariq has worn glasses since the age of seven.
- 8. since when have you had that beautiful watch?

اعمل مع رفيق. اكتب جمل عن الإختراعات.

B. Work with a partner. Make sentences about the inventions.

eople have had credit cards since 1951 / for about 60 years.

Invention	Date	Invention	Date
credit card	1951	electric lightbulb	1879
canned food	the early 1800s	filmmaking	1895
wristwatch	1910	paper clip	the 1890s
radio	1901	sirplane	1903
toothpaste	1841	ballpent pen	1888



People have flown airplane sine 1903. People have used ballpoint pens for a long time

People have been eaten canned food since the early 1800s.

People have worn wristwatches for over 100 vears.

People have had radio since 1901.

People have used toothpaste for over 170 years People have used electric lightbulbs since 1879

> C. Have you used any of the inventions in exercise B above or on pages 48 and 49? How long have you used them? Ask and answer questions with a partner. Add other inventions.

A: Do you have a credit card?

A: Have you ever been on a plane? C السؤال

B: Yes, I do.

B: Yes, I have. I flew on a plane on my vacation.

A: How long have you had it? B: I've had it for two years. OR

هل استخدمت أيا من الإختراعات في التمرين "ب" أعلاه أو في الصفحتين 48 و 49؟ منذ متى وأنت تستخدمهم؟ اسأل والإجابة على الأسئلة مع رفيق. أضف الإختراعات الأخرى I've had it since I was 18.

D. Complete the paragraph with the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect or simple past tense.

Keep Cool

People have tried try) to keep cool or keep their food cool for ages. The Chinese invented (2. invent) ice cream 4,000 years ago, and they kept (3. keep) it in snow in underground chambers. In Baghdad in the eighth century, a king imported (4. import) snow and put (5. put) it in the walls of his summer home to cool the home. In 1834, Jacob Perkins built a machine to make ice in London. The first home refrigerators appeared (7. appear) in the early 1920s. Since then, people have preserved preserve) their food in refrigerators. About the same time, air conditioning of large spaces **became** (9. become) possible. Since that time, peoplehave cooled (10. cool) themselves with air conditioners in stores, offices, and homes.

4 Language in Context



Discuss these topics with a partner:

- Things you've done/haven't done for months, years, ages
- Things you've done/haven't done since you were small, last year, the age of 10
- · Things you've never done

السلق الصخور منذ وقت طويل I haven't been rock climbing in a long time. OR I've never been rock climbingم أتسلق الصخور من قبلI've never been rock climbing





Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

 Since when has Fahad walked for exercise?

Fahad has walked for exercise since he had his heart problem

2. How long has Fahad had his new job?

Fahad has had his new job for six months.

3. How long has Saeed been married?

Saeed has been married for almost a year



6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice the contractions of *have*. Then practice.

How've you been?

Where've you been?

What've you done?

About You



- 1. How long have you studied English?
- 2. How long have you played a sport or had a hobby?
- 3. How long have you had any of these items: computer, laptop, digital camera, scooter, cell phone?
- 4. How long have you gone to school?
- 5. How long have you lived in your house?
- 6. How long have you known your best friends?



- 1. منذ متى وأنت تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية؟
- 2. منذ متى وأنت تلعب رياضة أو لديك هواية؟
 - 3. منذ متى لديك أي من هذه العناصر؟

كمبيوتر، كمبيوتر محمول، كاميرا رقمية، سكوتر،

الهاتف الخلوى؟

- 4. منذ متى وأنت تذهب إلى المدرسة؟
 - 5. منذ متى وأنت تعيش فى منزلك؟
- 6. منذ متى وأنت تعرف أفضل أصدقائك؟





8 Conversation



Fadi: Hi. This is a surprise.

Adnan: Hi there. Long time no see.

Yeah. We haven't seen each Fadi:

other for about... er...

Adnan: Five years. Since high school.

Has it been that long? Fadi:

Adnan: Yeah. So, how are you doing?

Great. I'm working in a bank. Fadi:

> I've been in the accounting department for a year now. And you haven't changed

at all.

Adnan: Well, you have. You're looking

more, well, serious. I suppose you're happy with your job?

Yes, very much so. Fadi:

Adnan: This is good, as it is important to like one's job.

And what have you been up to? Fadi:

Adnan: I've taken over my father's restaurant. And I got married last year.

Really? Congratulations! I'm getting married next month. I wanted to finish Fadi:

college and start a career before I settled down.



Long time no see. = I haven't seen you for a long time. ...er = a sound of hesitation, to show that the speaker is thinking What have you been up to? = What are you doing these days? Congratulations! = a response to good news relating to an achievement settle down = get married

About the Conversation

- How long has it been since Adnan and Fadi have seen each other?
- 2. Have they changed a lot?
- 3. Where is Fadi working?
- 4. How long has Fadi been working in a bank?
- **5.** How long has Adnan been married?
- 1. They haven't seen each other for five years/since high school.
- 2. Adnan hasn't changed at all, but Fadi looks more serious.
- 3. Fadi is working in a bank.
- 4. Fadi has been working in a bank for one year.
- 5. Adnan has been married for about a year.



9 Reading

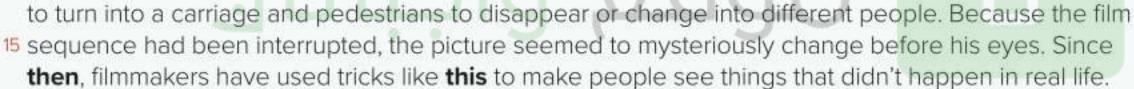


Before Reading

- 1. What do you know about early film production?
- 2. What do you know about special effects?

A HISTORY OF SPECIAL EFFECTS

- 1 Audiences have been fascinated by the moving images in films ever since the Lumière brothers first showed short films in a café in Paris on December 28, 1895. That day, the audience screamed when a train
- 5 on the film came straight toward them. Since then, filmmakers have used various techniques to amaze viewers. These techniques form the art of special effects—and create the visual illusions on the screen.
- One of the first special effects used in motion pictures 10 was discovered by accident. While filming in the streets of Paris in 1896, Georges Méliès's camera stopped and started again. When he viewed the film later, he found that the "stop trick" had caused a bus



Filmmakers today still use other old techniques such as miniatures and the animation of small-scale models. One of the most famous special effects in film history was the title character in King Kong, made in 1933. The huge gorilla on top of the Empire State Building was actually only 18 inches (45 centimeters) 20 high. The film contained many revolutionary technical innovations for its time.

Another classic was Star Wars (1977) and its sequels, created by George Lucas. His ideas for the imagery and action scenes were so fantastic that the special effects crew often had to invent new techniques to accomplish them. They made many improvements in effects technology and developed a computer-controlled camera to create scenes with more realistic motion.



- 25 Nowadays, digital technology has given special effects a totally new dimension. Films such as Jurassic Park, Toy Story, Transformers, and Pirates of the Caribbean have become references in the art of visual effects. Imaginary
- 30 situations and characters that only existed in books and comic books, such as Spiderman, have also been made to look realistic on television thanks to computer-generated images.

The art of filmmaking never stops. What amazing visual effects will filmmakers use in the future? You'll see them on the screen soon!



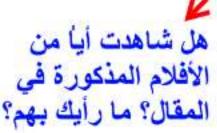
After Reading

- A. Match the words with their meanings.
 - 1. d technique
 - 2. f sequence
 - 3. e interrupt
 - 4. b miniature
 - **5.** a innovation
 - 6. c accomplish
- a. a new way of doing things
- b. a small model
- c. succeed in doing something
- d. a way of doing things
- e. stop in the middle
- f. actions or events in a particular order



- B. Answer about the article.
 - 1. How long have audiences watched films?
 - 2. How was the "stop trick" discovered?
 - 3. What special effect was used for King Kong?
 - 4. How did the special effects crew of Star Wars create realistic motion?
 - 5. What films have become references in the art of visual effects?
 - 6. Have you seen any of the films mentioned in the article? What is your opinion of them?

- 1. Audiences have watched movies since 1895/for more than 115 years.
- 2. The "stop trick" was discovered by accident.
- 3. A small model of a gorilla was used but in the firm it looked large.
- 4. They used a computer-controlled camera to create scenes with more realistic motion.
- 5. Jurassic Park, Lord of the Rings, Toy story, Transformers, and Pirates of the Caribbean.
- الإجابات تتفاوت .6



Discussion

- 1. Give examples of special effects in films you've seen on TV. Which impressed you the most?
- 2. Describe a TV film you saw that had a lot of special effects.
- 3. Do you like to watch old black and white films? Why, or why not?
- 4. Have you ever seen a 3-D (three-dimensional) film?
- 5. What do you think special effects will be like in the future?

Project 23



- 1. Work in groups. What do you think is the most important invention of the last century? How has it changed people's lives?
- 2. Present your arguments to the class about why you think it is so important.



11 Writing



December 28, 1895/when the Lumiere brothers first showed short films.

A. Look back at the Reading on page 54. What does each word refer to?

- 1. That (line 3) December 28, 1895
- 5. this (line 16) the "stop trick"
- 2. then (line 5)
- 6. its (line 20) the film King Kong
- 3. These (line 6 techniques filmmakers use. They (line 23) the special effect crew
- 4. then (line 15) 1896/when George Melies 8. them (line 33) amazing visual effects found the "stop trick"

Writing Corner

For better cohesion in writing:

- Use subject, object, and possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives.
 I collect stamps. I keep them in albums according to their country and date.
- Use demonstrative pronouns and adverbs like: this, that, these, those or then, there.
 I started collecting stamps five years ago. Since then, I've collected over 2,000 of them.
 This is the oldest stamp that I have. Those are from Argentina.
- Use relative pronouns like: who, that, which.
 The man who gave me this stamp said it is very old. It was on a letter that he received when he was a young boy.
- B. Read the paragraphs. Circle the pronouns. What or who do they refer to?

I have one possession that is really important to me this is my bike which is special for many reasons.

Ive had my bike for about two years. When hirst saw it in the window of the sports shop it will knew that had to have it My parents agreed that hould buy it, but the said had to pay for it myself. That's one reason why it's so special to me it do never bought anything so expensive before. Since then my bike and it go everywhere together. I ride it to school, to the park, to football practice, and sometimes it ust ride it without any destination in mind.

halways try to keep my bike in good condition, but sometimes it breaks down I ve learned to repair a flat tire. Once, the chain came loose, so I learned how to fix that too. Whenever I manage to save a bit of money I like to get new accessories for my bike.

that calculates distance and speed.

Nove riding and exploring new neighborhoods. Riding helps me clear my head and forget about my worries. It's great exercise, too. Of course I m careful when I ride in traffic and I always wear a helmet.

C. Write about some of your most important possessions. Say how long you've had them and why they are special. Remember to use appropriate pronouns to link sentences.

Form, Meaning and Function



The Passive

We use the passive to emphasize the action and not who or what does it. To make the passive, we use the verb be and a past participle.*

Simple Present: Millions of people use the Internet. (active)

The Internet is used by millions of people. (passive)

Present Perfect: Technology has changed our lives. (active)

Our lives have been changed by technology. (passive)

Simple Past: Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. (active)

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. (passive)

The person or thing that does the action is the agent. When we want to show the agent, we use by + the agent. When the agent is not necessary, we leave it out.

A thief stole my bike.

My bike was stolen. (by a thief is not necessary)

Someone has broken the window.

The window has been broken. (by someone is not necessary)

The boys broke the window.

The window was broken by the boys. (necessary)

* See page 82 for a list of the past participles of irregular verbs.





A company in Germany makes these cars.

- These cars are made by a company in Germany.
- Karl Benz made the first car in 1886.
- They have made many changes in our city.
- 4. Did Alexander Fleming discover penicillin?
- They filmed the documentary in a desert oasis.
- 6. Did they invite you to the graduation ceremony?
- 7. People speak English all over the world.
- Steven Sasson invented the digital camera in 197

- 1. The first car was made by Karl Benz in 1886.
- 2. Companies all the over world produce cars today. 2. Cars are produced all over the world today.
 - 3. Many changes have been made in our city.
 - 4. Was penicillin discovered by Alexander
 - Fleming?
 - 5. The documentary was filmed in a desert oasis.
 - 6. Were you invited to the graduation ceremony?
 - 7. English is spoken all over the world.
 - 8. The digital camera was invented by Steven
- B. Change the sentences from passive to active.
 - Typewriters have been replaced by word processors.
 - All entrées in this restaurant are served with rice and salad.
 - 3. Was the first airplane flown by the Wright brothers?
 - 4. Soap has been used by people in the Middle East for nearly 5,000 years.
 - 5. The way we communicate has been changed by cell phones and computers.
 - 6. Roughly thirteen percent of the world's oil is produced by Saudi Arabia.
 - 7. An encyclopedia of medical practices was written by Al-Zahrawi in 1000.
 - 8. Many flying machines were designed by da Vinci, but they were never built.
 - 1. World processors have replaced typewriters.
 - 2. This restaurant serves all entrees with rice and salad.
 - 3. Did the Wright brothers fly the first airplane?
 - 4. People in the Middle East have used soap for nearly 5.000 years.
 - 5. Cell phones and computers have changed the way we communicate.
 - 6. Saudi Arabia produces roughly thirteen percent of the world's oil.
 - 7. Al-Zahrawi wrote an encyclopedia of medical practices in 1000.
 - 8. Da Vinci designed many flying machines, but he never built them.



6 Do You Know Where It Is?

1 Listen and Discuss



What do you think people mean when they say a town or neighborhood has a good quality of life?

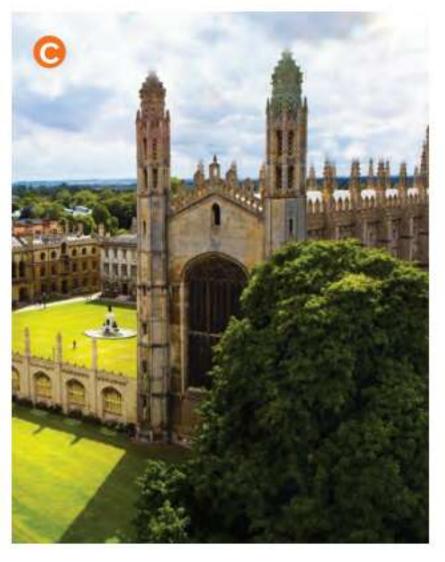
الإجابة على هذا السؤال مكتوبة في نهاية الصفحة بالمقلوب.

o You Know Where This Place Is? اجابة السؤال أ من فقرة التحقق السريع.

Look at each photo, read the text, and guess the name of the city or country. In what ways is it similar to or different from where you live?



The city is known to be one of the safest cities in > the world. The overall crime rate is roughly the same as that of Singapore, but lower than that of Tokyo, Toronto, and many other large cities.



◆ The public transportation system is the most. efficient in the world. The bullet trains can travel at 186 miles (300 kilometers) per hour and are extremely punctual. Fares for the express trains are as expensive as airplane fares, but overall, the time required for the train trip is usually shorter, since there is no need to travel to an airport.



◀ It is home to one of the oldest universities in the world. and one of the largest. Nowadays, the town isn't as quiet as it used to be, but the quality of life is still just as good. There are lots of green areas, and a quarter of the population cycles around the town: over the bridges, through the parks, and along the narrow streets.

إجابة السؤال المكتوب بالخط العريض

Answers

اقلب الصفحة لمعرفة أسماء البلدان

A Japan, B Hong Kong, C Cambridge (England), D Mexico City



Quick Check V

- A. Vocabulary. Underline the comparative and superlative forms in the article.
- B. Comprehension. Answer true or false.
 - 1. false In Japan, trains are less expensive than planes.
 - 2.false The trains in Japan travel at a speed faster than sound.
 - 3.true The crime rate in Hong Kong is as low as that of Singapore.
 - 4.false Cambridge has a lot of green areas, but noise is a problem.
 - 5.true The traffic in Mexico City is much worse than in Sao Paulo.
- C. Rank the items in the quality-of-life chart from 1-9. Compare your answers with a partner.

2 Pair Work



Ask and answer about the places you know. Use ideas in the article and the chart.

- Do you know what the cost of living is like in Amman?
- It isn't as expensive as it is in Abu Dhabi.
- Which do you think is more polluted, Sao Paulo or Mexico City?
- Sao Paulo is just as polluted as Mexico City.

3 Grammar N



Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

Buses are fast. Bus tickets are expensive.



Comparative

Trains are **faster** than buses.

Train tickets are **more expensive**.



Superlative

Planes are the fastest.
Plane tickets are
the most expensive.



Buses are less expensive than taxis. But the subway is the least expensive way to travel.

Irregular Forms: good / better / the best bad / worse / the worst

Comparisons with as...as

Use as...as to say that two things are the same or different. You can use just for emphasis.

In Japan, trains are as expensive as planes.

This hostel is just as comfortable as the hotel, and it doesn't cost as much. Our neighborhood isn't as noisy as our old one, and it isn't as dangerous.

Indirect Questions

There is no inversion of the subject and verb in indirect questions.

Direct Questions

What's the name of the street?
Where is the nearest bank?
When does the store open?
Where can I get good pizza?
How many people live here?
Who planned this town?

Indirect Questions

Do you know what the name of the street is?

Do you know where the nearest bank is?

Do you know when the store opens?

Could you tell me where I can get good pizza?

Could you tell me how many people live here?

Could you tell me who planned this town?

- A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the adjectives.
 - 1. The downtown area is usually <u>noisier</u> (noisy) than the suburbs.
 - 2. The hospitals in cities are usually ____better____ (good) than ones in the country.
 - 3. Public transportation is less frequent (frequent) at night than during the day.
 - 4. My hometown has the cleanest (clean) air of all the towns in this country.
 - 5. Many people say that Sao Paulo has the ______ (bad) traffic in the world.
 - 6. The subway is most crowed (crowded) at rush hour than at other times.
 - 7. Housing is usually ess expensive expensive) in the country than in the city.
 - 8. The cost of living in small towns is usually **cheaper** (cheap) than in big cities.

- B. Write sentences with as...as.
- The Maxi camera is easy to use. The Digitron model is just as easy.

 The Maxi camera is just as easy to use as the Digitron.
 - The Flash computer is fast. The XYZ model is just as fast.
 The XYZ model is as fast as the Flash computer.
 - Majid is a smart young man, and so is his brother Nasr.
 Majid is as smart as his brother Nasr.
 - 3. This red car is expensive. The blue car is less expensive.

 The blue car isn't as expensive as the red car.
 - Rome is an amazing city, and so is Paris.
 Paris is as amazing as Rome
- C. Work with a partner. Make indirect questions. Use Do you know...? or Could you tell me...?
- What time does the bus arrive?

 Do you know what time the bus arrives?
 - 1. Where is the main post office?
 - 2. How often do the buses come?
 - 3. What time does the bank open?
 - 4. Where is the nearest pharmacy?
- 5. Who can give us directions?
- 6. Which way is the center of town?
- 7. When does the gas station close?
- 8. What is the name of the highway to town?
- 1. Do you know where the main post office is?/ Could you tell me where the main post office is?
- 2. Do you know how often the buses come?/ Could you tell me how often the buses come?
- 3. Do you know what time the bank opens?/ Could you tell me what time the bank opens?
- 4. Do you know where the nearest pharmacy is?/ Could you tell me where the nearest pharmacy is?
- 5. Do you know who can give us directions?/ Could you tell me who can give us directions?
- 6. Do you know which way the center of town is?/ Could you tell me which way the center of town is?
- 7. Do you know when the gas station closes?/ Could you tell me when the gas station coleses?
- 8. Do you know what the name of the highway to town is?/ Could you tell me what the name of the highway to town is?
- Complete the conversation. Use comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives. Then practice the conversation with a partner.
 - A: In your opinion, what is the best (1. good) restaurant in town?
 - B: I think it's Antonio's.
 - A: I disagree. Antonio's isn't as **good** (2. good) as Gino's. Gino's has **better** (3. good) pasta than Antonio's.
 - B: But Antonio's is always crowded.
 - A: Of course. It's the most popular (4. popular) restaurant in town.

 But it is still not the best (5. good) place to eat.
 - B: So, can you tell me where the best (6. good) food in town is?
 - A: In my opinion, it's at 209 Mulberry Street.
 - **B:** But that's where you live.
 - A: Exactly. No one's cooking is as good as my mom's.



4 Language in Context

- 1. Work in pairs. Choose the best place for Yousef to live. Then compare with other pairs.
- 2. Take a class vote. Which place does the class think is best for Yousef?

Yousef is looking for a place to live. He wants a small, quiet place in a good neighborhood. He doesn't have a car, but he has a motorcycle. Yousef is a student, and he has a part-time job. He earns about \$1,500 a month.



Listening

Listen to the news story about garbage and recycling. Answer true or false.

- 1. true The garbage from one week in Mexico City can fill a large stadium.
- 2. false The United States doesn't produce as much garbage as Mexico.
- 3. false Today, only paper and cans are recyclable.
- true About one hundred pounds of recycled paper saves one tree.
- 5. true In Curitiba, Brazil, people can get bus coupons when they recycle garbage.

6 Pronunciation



Listen. Notice that the indirect question has rising intonation.

The information question with **Where** has falling intonation. Then practice.

Do you know where the bus stop is? Where is the museum?

About You 🔀



- Describe three things in your town that have changed in the last year or two.
- 2. Talk about something that has become cheaper or more expensive recently.
- 3. Compare things that are/aren't as good in two neighborhoods in your town.
- 4. What are the best restaurants, stores, and hangout places in your town? Does the class agree?

8 Conversation



Faris: So how long have you lived out here in the suburbs?

Adel: Since I left home, about two years ago. I wanted to have a place of my own. The apartment was a bit run down, so I had to renovate it.

Faris: Well, you did a good job. It's really nice and cozy.

Adel: I'm glad I moved into this neighborhood. It's quiet and safe, and I have really nice neighbors.

Faris: Are there a lot of stores and green areas in the neighborhood?

Adel: Definitely! There are parks and supermarkets and a mall. The only thing is that I spend a lot of time commuting to work. But you can't have it all. What's your place like?

Faris: Do you know where the Rangers' stadium is? I live about two blocks away. I often can't find a place to park, and there's sometimes a lot of noise because of the games.

Adel: Why don't you find another place and move out?



Your Ending

What do you think Faris's response is?

- It's close to my job.
- 2) I guess I'm used to it.
- 3) Now I'm a Rangers fan.
- 4) Your idea:

Real Talk

a bit = a little

- 1. No, it isn't. It's safe.
- 2. Adel renovated his apartment.
- 3. He spends a lot of time commuting to work.
- 4. Faris lives near Rangers Stadium.
- 5. He often can't find a place to park, and sometimes there is a lot of noise.

Discuss the following things.

- 1. Where do you live—in a house or an apartment?
- 2. What do you like/dislike about your neighborhood?
- 3. What facilities are in your neighborhood?

About the Conversation

- Is Adel's neighborhood dangerous?
- 2. What did he do to his apartment?
- 3. What doesn't he like about the suburbs?
- 4. Where does Faris live?
- 5. What doesn't Faris like about his place?

9 Reading



Before Reading

- 1. Which cities in the Middle East do you think have the best quality of life?
- 2. What do you base your opinions on? Give reasons.

King Fahd's Fountain ▶



THE BRIDE OF THE RED SEA

- For 12 consecutive years, Jeddah has been named a "global city" by the GaWC for offering a high quality of life to its citizens. So what makes Jeddah a global city and one of the best
- places to live in the Middle East? Residents and visitors point out several aspects relating to everyday life, such as the city's cultural diversity, modern architecture and engineering, rich cultural heritage, and high quality of education.
- Jeddah is a leading destination for international students and travelers. It has several public and private universities that provide a very high standard of academics. Jeddah is also the gateway to the Holy City of Makkah and hosts
- 15 millions of pilgrims from around the world on their way to Hajj every year.
 - Jeddah has been an example of modern architectural and engineering innovation since the 1980s. One of the city's major landmarks is
- King Fahd's Fountain, the highest fountain in the world. It jets water as high as 312 meters (1024 feet) and can be seen from nearly everywhere in the city. Other landmarks include the NCB Tower, the IDB Tower, and the Jeddah
- Municipality Tower. There are also plans to build the 1,000-meter high Kingdom Tower, which, when completed, will be the world's tallest building.

- During the 1980's, many works of art were introduced into Jeddah's public areas, making it one of the largest open-air galleries in the world. Modern sculptures, ranging from abstract works to traditional coffee pots and
- airplanes, decorate the pedestrian streets and roundabouts of the city. There are also a number of museums and galleries to visit. Bayt Naseef in Al-Balad was once home to the wealthy merchant family who hosted King Abdul
- Aziz Ibn Saud in 1925. Today, it houses a historic museum and heritage exhibits.
 - The historic center of Al-Balad is a charming blend of traditional houses and modern glass skyscrapers, and its huge marketplace features
- a combination of traditional sougs and designer boutiques. Today, huge efforts are being made to preserve its historical architecture.
 - The city is also famous for its recreation. It is home to many famous football and athletic
- clubs. A light breeze cools the coast in the Corniche area, where visitors can eat at the many restaurants, relax by the beach, and have fun at the amusement park. And the beautiful coral reefs of the Red Sea are popular
- with scuba divers. There's always something interesting to do in Jeddah, the "Bride of the Red Sea."





▲ Abdul Raouf Khalil Museum and Mosque

After Reading

- A. Choose the meaning of the underlined words that best fits the reading context.
 - 1. for 12 consecutive years (line 1)
 - a. recent
- **b.**) an unbroken series
- c. next or future
- 2. point out several aspects (line 6)
 - a. ideas
- b. ways
- 3. a leading destination (line 10)
 - (a) popular
- b. winning
- c. most important
- 4. it houses a historic museum (line 39)
 - a. visits
- (b.) holds

c. protects

c.) features

- 5. a combination of traditional sougs (line 44)
 - (a) mixture
- **b.** series of numbers
- c. things joined
- B. Mark which of the following things a visitor can do in Jeddah, according to the article.
 - 1. You can meet people from different cultures.
 - You can study at university.
 - 3. You can visit the world's tallest fountain.
 - You can see modern sculptures at Bayt Naseef.
 - You can go shopping in Al-Balad.
 - You can visit the Kingdom Tower.

Discussion

What city would you like to live in? Why?

▲ Bayt Naseef

10 Project



Work in groups. Select a town or city in your country or in the world. Present its features to the class and say why you chose it.

- اكتب عن المملكة العربية السعودية. أنشئ جدول لتدوين ملاحظات حول مزايا وفوائد (موجودات/ ممتلكات/ مدخرات) البلد وما تعتقد أنه يمكن أن يحققه (الأهداف) في المستقبل. نظم جدولك حول هذه الأفكار الرئيسية:

الأسرة والمجتمع والتعليم والبيئة والموارد الطبيعية والثقافة والترفيه والنقل والسياحة أضف فكرة رئيسية خاصة بك.

Writing



A. Write about Saudi Arabia. Create a chart make notes on the advantages and benefits (assets) of the country and what you think it can achieve (aims) in the future.

ب - اقراأ المقتطف من برنامج رؤية 2030 عودية * ضع دائرة حول كل (موجود) KINGI وضع خط تحت كل هدف

خدمات

ومرافق

عالية

الجودة

Organize your chart around these themes: Family and Community, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Culture and Recreation, Transportation, Tourism. Add a theme of your own.

B. Read the extract from the Vision 2030 program.

Circle each asset
 Underline each aim

المعادن الثمينة الذهب البترول الممليد الطبيعية Saudi Arabia has many natural resources such as oil gold and other valuable minerals More importantly, it is blessed with the strength and potential of its people. The children of Saudi Arabia will create a great future and the government will support its people and country. The families of Saudi Arabia are a strong and important part of society. Families will receive all the help they need to raise their children according to Islamic values and help them develop their abilities. The country is rich in culture. More cultural events and activities will be organized to educate and provide entertainment. The government has a strong commitment to education and recreation. There will be more libraries, galleries and museums as well as sports facilities for everyone.

الثقافة

Mealth care and education will be available to all citizens making their lives happier and more secure. الرعاية الص A healthy economy offers opportunities to large and small businesses. Quality services and facilities

will attract investors from different countries. A renewed business environment will provide professional opportunities to all citizens.

A high-quality educational system that meets the needs of the job market will provide Saudi

موقع جيد sprofessionals with the necessary knowledge and skills Saudi Arabia is also blessed with a good location in between Africa, Asia and Europe - which helps

trade. It also has coeautiful natural environment with a stable climate, which will allow us to develop tourism and attract visitors

و المعلومات

Telecommunications and information technologic will be developed in and around cities. This will make it easier for people to communicate across the globe and access information.

Government services will support the growth and development of private and non-profit organizations and help them to operate successfully.

- * Adapted from the text of the Vision Programs at https://vision2030.gov.sa/en and from the text that was drafted by the Council of Economic and Development Affairs as instructed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman.
- Compare the phrases you have underlined with your ideas from exercise A and share with a partner. Discuss your charts. How did your type of chart help you to organize your ideas?
- C. Make another chart to write lists of the assets in your city or neighborhood and what you think the aims should be for your city or neighborhood's future. Will you use the same style of chart that you made in A? Why? Why not?
 - Write an essay about the aims of your city or neighborhood.
 - Include ideas about how you, and other good citizens, can help your city to achieve these aims.

Writing Corner

Most forms of writing are organized in paragraphs.

- 1. Essays begin with an introductory paragraph that presents the main idea of the essay.
- 2. The main body of an essay may have one or many paragraphs. Each paragraph focuses on and develops a specific topic; there is usually a topic sentence.
- 3. At the end, there is a conclusion that sums up the main idea of the essay.



12 Form, Meaning and Function



The Definite Article: the

The definite article the comes before singular and plural nouns: the car, the cars.

Use the for specific objects or people that were introduced before or that are known.

Do not use the with plural or noncount nouns when talking in general.

He is a tourist. **The** tourist is in Jeddah. What are the official languages of Canada?

Technology is used in classrooms.

Use the with the superlative.

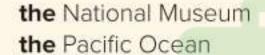
Planes are **the** fastest means of transport.

Use the for objects that are one of a kind.

the Earth the sun the moon the sky the stars the sea

Use the with the names of oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, deserts, groups of states, and monuments.

the Red Sea the Amazon the Eiffel Tower the United States the Arabian Desert the Alps



Do not use the with proper names, possessive adjectives, months, days of the week, meals, games, sports, or with the words home, school, work, business, and vacation when used for their purpose.

Fahd is my brother. He is in Dubai on business. Let's play tennis after lunch.

	Write the definite article <i>the</i> where necessary. 1. When the sun goes down at night, you can see the moon and the stars.
	2. The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest building in the world.
	3. The Great Pyramid of Giza is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
	4 Calligraphers used Kufic script to write the first copies of the Holy Qur'an.
	5 Last year we went on vacation to <u>the</u> island of Penang in Malaysia
В.	Write the article a , an , or the where necessary.
	1. The bullet train can travel at a speed of 300 km an hour. It isn't as fast as an airple but a trip on the express train can take a shorter time

ane, _ trip on trie express train can take 🔼 shorter time. 2. We usually play ____ football in the park on ____ Saturday morning. In the afternoon, we go for ____ lunch at ____ our favorite restaurant by the beach. 3. What makes ____ Jeddah a global city and one of the best places to live in the Middle East? Is it **the** quality of _____ life? 4. ____ Cambridge is surrounded by ____ green areas; _a_ quarter of the population cycles around the town, through the parks, and along the narrow streets. 5. The coral reefs in the Red Sea are a popular destination for ____ scuba divers.

EXPANSION Units 4-6

1 Language Review



- A. Complete the sentences with expressions of quantity. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.
 - 1. We only have a little olive oil left. Don't forget to buy some oil.
 - 2. Tony doesn't eat any seafood at all. He's allergic to it.
 - 3. I'm trying to lose weight. Please give me only a few french fries.
 - 4. Many children don't eat any fruit because they don't like it.
 - 5How muchmilk do you drink in a day?
 - **6.1** ow many eggs do you eat in a week?
 - 7. I never put any onions in the salad. They have too strong of a taste.
 - 8. Have some hot tea. It'll make you feel better.
- B. Choose the sentence that means the same thing.
 - 1. The cost of living in Rome is just about the same as in Paris.
 - a. Rome is cheaper.
 - b. There isn't much difference.
 - c. They're both expensive.
 - 2. My new air conditioner isn't as noisy as the old one.
 - The new one is just as noisy.
 - b. The new one is much noisier.
 - c. The new one is less noisy.
 - 3. This is the most crowded restaurant I've ever been in, but it's always like this.
 - It's more crowded today than usual.
 - b. It's as crowded as usual.
 - c. It's sometimes more crowded than this.
 - 4. The taxis are as slow as the buses during rush hour.
 - a. Taxis are faster.
 - b. Buses are as slow as taxis.
 - c. Rush hour is annoying.
 - 5. Our TV screen is as large as yours, but yours has a higher definition.
 - a. They're not the same size.
 - b. One has a better definition.
 - c. They're exactly the same.
- C. Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the simple past form of the verb.
 - 1. Sahar and Asma have been (be) friends for 10 years, and they call each other often.
 - 2. Qassim ______ (work) as a guide before he started his travel agency.
 - 3. The team ____ has won ____ (win) all their games so far this season.
 - 4. I haven't seen (not see) a good film on TV for a long time.
 - 5. Ashraf has lived (live) in a dorm since he went to college.
 - 6. Hameed and Adel __met ____ (meet) when they were at school.

انظر إلى صور المغامرات في هذه الصفحة، وقل ما فعلته أو لم تفعله.

D. Look at the pictures of adventures on this page, and say which you have done or haven't done.

مثال

I've been go-kart racing. OR
I've never been go-kart racing.

- 1 go-kart racing
- 2 exploring a cave
- 3 mountain climbing
- 4 white-water rafting
- 5 skydiving
- 6 riding a camel



E. Now complete the chart with your opinions of the adventures. Then compare ideas with a partner. Write your partner's ideas in the third column.



	5	
1	4	
ی	-	J

رأي رفيقي

Adventure.	My Opinion	My Partner's Opinion
the most exciting		
the cheapest		
the most dangerous		
the shortest		
the longest		
the most tiring		
the craziest		



F. Work in a group. Defend your opinions of the adventures.

White-water rafting is less dangerous than skydiving, and it's just as exciting.









الآن أكمل الرسم البيائي بآرائك عن المغامرات. ثم قارن الأفكار مع رفيق. اكتب أفكار رفيقك في العمود الثالث.





اعمل في مجموعة. دافع عن آرائك حول المغامرات



2 Reading



Before Reading

Discuss the pros and cons of the following adventure sports.

Adventure Trips

Skydiving: Flying High in the Rockies, USA

Have you ever dreamed of flying? We can offer you a unique opportunity. SKYHI is top ranked and is the largest and most reliable skydiving facility in Colorado. Every year, people take more than 35,000 jumps at our facility. Conquer your fear, and get an awesome view of the snowy peaks from about 3,000 feet (900 meters) above the Rockies. For those of you who want to relive your greatest adventure over many years, our camera operator will accompany you and film your own personal jump video, or you can even carry your own camera!

Location: 1 hour from Denver,

Colorado.

Information: www.skyhidive.com

Biking in the Alps, Germany

Pedaling through the Bavarian countryside is the way to go for many visitors. You can bike through green valleys and past rivers, including the Danube, while enjoying rural

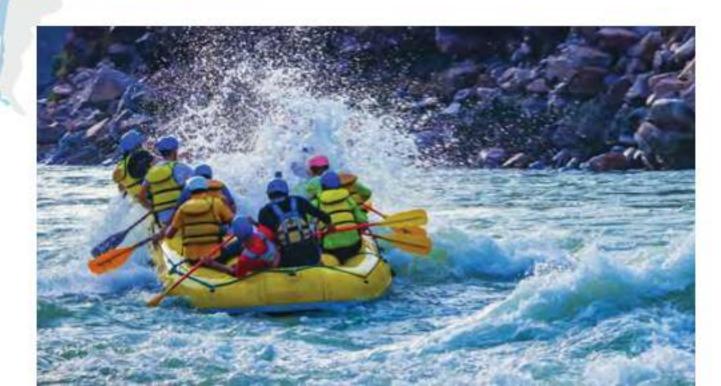


Click here for details: www.pedalps.com



We invite you to come and explore the best-kept secret of Patagonia, an amazing place where glacial lakes are connected by hundreds of kilometers of rivers. The Futaleufu River offers 40 miles (64 kilometers) of top white-water rafting. Come and experience the turquoise-colored rapids rushing through the Andean mountain range. This is the safest ride there is, even for beginners. We've been providing rafting trips for more than 30 years.

For more information, click here: www.andesrafting.net





Comments from customers about their experience



◀ The instructor told me to stand up and walk toward the exit door. I thought, "What if my parachute doesn't open?" I've never been so frightened in my life. My camera operator was ready. I couldn't back out now. So I let myself go out the plane. Those were the most exciting and enjoyable seconds that I have ever experienced. I saw the ground getting closer and closer, and I heard the wind rushing by. I checked my altimeter and pulled the ripcord of my parachute. There was a strong jerk.

Suddenly it was calm, and I watched the beautiful landscape below as I floated peacefully to the landing area.

Mitch Taylor



I've ridden cross-country for several years, but this was my first cycling tour—and I'm looking forward to the next one. It was spring, there was still some snow on the slopes, and the countryside was green and full of wildflowers. I could smell the fresh scent of the plants in the air when the breeze blew against my face. Biking is much more fun than being stuck inside a car or on a tour bus. I love to be in contact with nature and hear all the sounds: the birds, the trees, the water in the streams. Going uphill can be tiring sometimes, but the views are worth the effort.

At first, I was scared, but after a while, I got used to going up and down. The bumps, spins, and shakes were the least of my worries. I've gone to amusement parks since I was a kid, but this was a different matter. It was the real thing, and it was up to us to control the experience and stay safe. I paddled to get away from the rocks, and heard the sound of the boat hitting the water. It splashed up inside the boat, and I got completely soaked. But I wasn't worried about the freezing water. My objective was to get to the end of the journey safely. It was a great feeling of accomplishment when it was over.

Neil Davenport

After Reading

Fill in the information from the texts. Not all the rows will be filled.

		Mitch Taylor	Daniel Garcia	Neil Davenport	
	Kind of adventure 🗲	Skydiving over Rockies	biking in the Alps	white-water rafting	in Chile
	Feel <	felt frightened	felt the breeze on his	felt scared, felt	
	Hear 	heard the wind rushing by	face,	bumps, spins, and	
	See	saw the ground	felt tired going uphill	snakes, felt the	
	Smell	getting closer and	heard the sounds of	freezing water	
	Discussion What adventure trips do	closer, watched the beautiful landscape below	nature, the birds, the trees, the water in the stream	heard the sound of the boat hitting the water	
3	Writing 		saw snow on the slopes, saw green countryside that was full of wildflowers		
	Work with a partner. Write	a brochure for an adver	smelled the fresh scent of the plants	r. Present it to the class.	

4 Chant Along



I've Missed You!

Hello, Mom! Hello, Dad! It's been a long, long time Since I've made a call. It's been a long, long time Since I've seen you all. You have always been in my heart.

Listen, son!

We've thought about you

All this time.

You've been constantly on our mind.

We've been so far, far apart.





Little brother, is that you? You have grown an inch or two! Little sister, how are you? I have wondered what is new. I've missed you all so terribly. Have you thought about how much You mean to me?

Vocabulary

- A. What do the following words mean in the chant?
 - 1. constantly
 - a. forever
- **b.**) all the time
- c. a occasionally

- 2. proud
 - a. pleased
- b. disappointed
- c. worried

- wonder
 - a. be amazed
- b. dream
- c.) ask oneself

- 4. terribly
 - a. not well
- **b** very much
- c. just a little not very much
- B. Explain the meaning of the following sentences in your own words تتفاوت الإجابات. هنا إجابات ممكنة

0 0

1. You have always been in my heart.

You are very dear to me and I love you

2. You've been constantly on our mind.

We think about you all the time.

Comprehension

Answer true or false.

- 1. true The student hasn't seen his family for a long time
- 2. true He's in a distant place.
- false He hasn't studied very hard.
- 4. true The parents want to know if their son has missed them.
- 5. false The student doesn't want to come home.

Writing

Imagine you are the student. Write an email to your family. Say what you have been doing, why you miss them, and so on.

Discussion

- 1. Have you ever called a friend or family member that you hadn't seen for a long time?
- 2. What was his/her reaction?
- 3. What did you talk about?
- 4. Imagine you have to go far away to study. What would you miss most?

5 Project



Do a survey in your class to find out who communicates long-distance. Find out what methods of long-distance communication are the most popular.

1 Lifestyles

VOCABULARY

Nouns

addict fanatic fitness herbal tea lifestyle puzzle thumb vegetarian

Verbs

download enjoy hate overdo solve work out

Phrases with verbs

access the Internet chat online get a haircut spend money/time

Adverbs/Expressions of frequency

all the time always every day/week frequently from time to time generally hardly ever never normally now and then occasionally often once/twice a day once/twice a week once in a while

rarely regularly seldom sometimes usually

Adjectives

challenging physical proud

Question words

How long? How much? How often?

Preposition

except

EXPRESSIONS

Real Talk

Anyway exercise freak turn (someone) off You see





2 Life Stories

VOCABULARY

Nouns

appointment attitude blood colleague community donation effort employee facility infant
leadership
league
litter
newborn
operation
owner
principal
twin

Verbs

award compete donate encourage gather join practice receive

Phrases with verbs

comb the beach get in touch with grow up take responsibility used to

Adjectives

environmental crippling hopeful original outstanding

EXPRESSIONS

Wishing someone well

congratulations wish (someone) all the best

Real Talk

big break to be into something to turn up What about . . . ?

3 When Are You Traveling?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

accent flight baggage gate belongings liquid

boarding pass photo identification

carry-on safety
climate stranger
container suitcase
departure tag

difficulty vaccination

exchange student visa

Verbs

board check ensure identify leave miss pack proceed

remove

Phrases with verbs

fly back make a mistake take off (your shoes)

Adjectives

delayed major necessary required

Adverb

nowadays

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

compared to for a while in case of

Expression to reassure

Don't worry. I'll be all right.

Requesting and agreeing

May I (see your ticket), please? Sure.

Saying someone doesn't have to do something

That won't be necessary.

Real Talk

kind of pretty pick up

EXPANSION Units 1-3

VOCABULARY

Nouns

bee ice cap
branch lake
cage parrot
crops planet
faucet ranch
forest stream
glacier trunk

Verbs

cool off flow install irrigate manufacture preserve provide recycle store

Adjectives

accessible alarming aquatic essential indispensable locked up steamy usable

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

be the case do our share take for granted

4 What Do I Need to Buy?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

cucumber margarine appetizer salmon dairy product avocado meat salt milk bean dates sausage mushroom seafood beef egg shrimp bread flour olive oil fruit butter squid onion garlic strawberry carrot papaya cereal grain parsley sugar vegetable cheese grape pepper chicken ingredient pineapple watermelon condiment lamb yogurt potato corn oil recipe lettuce crab rice mango

Partitives

cup of kilo of package of tablespoon of teaspoon of

Verbs

add bake boil cover fry grill mix roast spread steam

Sequence words

after that finally first then

Pronouns

anything nothing something

Expressions of quantity

a dozen a few a little

a lot of

enough many much

EXPRESSIONS

Making offers

Do you need any help? Would you like some more?

Real Talk

Everything's under control.

I can't wait.

I've had more than enough, you guys

Since When?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

accounting brick consumer device feature image invention microwave oven

Verbs

appear capture invent offer produce take up take over

Adjectives

available light
clumsy mass
conventional movable
digital portable
entire professional
high-tech successful
household widespread
huge

Prepositions

for since

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

be around by accident hit the market

Real Talk

model

printer

recharge

resolution

printing press

Congratulations!
...er
Long time no see

settle down What have you been up to?

Do You Know Where It Is? 6

VOCABULARY

Nouns

bridge bullet train commuter fare suburb survey vehicle

Features of a town/ community

clean air cost of living crime rate green area housing public transportation system quality of life recreation

Nouns-Measurement words

kilometer mile

Verbs

commute cycle move out park renovate

Adjectives

COZY efficient low narrow overall polluted punctual

Adverbs

approximately roughly

EXPRESSIONS

Real Talk

a bit Definitely! run down The only thing is that . . . you can't have it all

EXPANSION Units 4–6

VOCABULARY

Nouns

accomplishment breeze cable car landscape objective parachute pass peak

rapids scent skydiving trail treat valley white-water rafting

Verbs

accompany conquer float paddle pedal rush wonder

Adjectives

calm enjoyable freezing frightened glacial longdistance

rural

scenic

unique

tiring

constantly terribly proud

Adverbs

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

be in contact with get used to look forward to worth the effort

Writing Checklists

1 A report on the habits of young people

I can	Great!	Good!	oki 🚺	Needs () work
organize and plan paragraphs				
take notes on the topic				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
write an introductory paragraph				
make clear and interesting statements				
give interesting examples				
use appropriate vocabulary				
write a closing paragraph				
use pronouns to link sentences				
edit and correct my mistakes				

2 A personal biography

I can	Great!	Good!	OK!	0	Needs 🕡
organize and plan paragraphs					
mark the events in my life on a timeline					
use punctuation and capitals correctly					
use tenses correctly					
introduce myself in the opening paragraph					
order events chronologically					
give interesting examples					
use appropriate vocabulary					
write a closing paragraph					
use appropriate language/style					
edit and correct my mistakes					

3 An email to a friend

I can	Great!	Good!	ok!	Needs work
organize and plan an email				
prepare notes for paragraphs				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
write an appropriate greeting				
express my feelings				
use interesting vocabulary				
describe activities and places effectively				
write an appropriate closing				
use appropriate informal language/style				
edit and correct my mistakes				

EXPANSION Units 1-3 A report about an endangered species

I can	Great!	Good!	ок!	0	Needs (
organize and plan a report					
research and take notes on the topic					
use punctuation and capitals correctly					
use tenses correctly					
write an introductory paragraph					
organize and order facts					
include interesting details					
use a range of vocabulary					
write a closing paragraph					
use appropriate language/style		1			
edit and correct my mistakes					

Writing Checklists

4 A recipe

I can	Great!	Good!	OK!	0	Needs 🕡 work
collect information about a recipe					
take notes and use them to write					
use punctuation and capitals correctly					
express quantities correctly					
use sequence words					
use the imperative to give directions					
use appropriate vocabulary					
use appropriate language/style					
edit and correct my mistakes					

5 A description of personal possessions

I can	Great!	Good!	ок!	0	Needs 🕡
organize and plan paragraphs					
prepare notes on the topic					
use punctuation and capitals correctly					
use tenses correctly					
write an introductory paragraph					
describe objects effectively					
express my feelings					
use a range of vocabulary					
write a closing paragraph					
use pronouns for better cohesion					
edit and correct my mistakes					

An essay about my town

I can	Great!	Good!	ok!	Needs work
organize and plan paragraphs				
research and take notes on the topic				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
write an introductory paragraph				
compare and contrast details well				
develop paragraphs in the main body				
write topic sentences for paragraphs				
use a range of vocabulary				
write an appropriate conclusion				
edit and correct my mistakes				

EXPANSION Units 4-6

A brochure for an adventure trip

I can	Great!	Good!	OK!	0	Needs (
organize and plan information					
research and take notes on the topic					
use punctuation and capitals correctly					
use tenses correctly					
interest the reader					
give descriptive details					
use interesting vocabulary					
convince the reader					
use appropriate language/style					
edit and correct my mistakes					

Irregular Verbs

ase Form	Simple Past	Past Particip
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
blow	blew	blown
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
		cut
cut	cut did	
do		done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
1-2-2-1	Linavia	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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SUPERGOAL 5 Audio Track List

Track	Unit	Student Book Section
2 3 4 5 6 7	Unit 1 Unit 1 Unit 1 Unit 1 Unit 1 Unit 1 Unit 1	 1 Listen and Discuss 2 Pair Work 5 Listening 6 Pronunciation 8 Conversation 9 Reading
8 9 10 11 12 13	Unit 2 Unit 2 Unit 2 Unit 2 Unit 2 Unit 2	 1 Listen and Discuss 2 Pair Work 5 Listening 6 Pronunciation 8 Conversation 9 Reading
14 15 16 17 18	Unit 3 Unit 3 Unit 3 Unit 3 Unit 3 Unit 3	 Listen and Discuss Pair Work Listening Pronunciation Conversation Reading
20 21	EXPANSION Units 1–3	3 Reading5 Chant Along
CD2 2 3 4 5 6 7	Unit 4	 1 Listen and Discuss 2 Pair Work 5 Listening 6 Pronunciation 8 Conversation 9 Reading
8 9 10 11 12 13	Unit 5 Unit 5 Unit 5 Unit 5 Unit 5 Unit 5	 1 Listen and Discuss 2 Pair Work 5 Listening 6 Pronunciation 8 Conversation 9 Reading
14 15 16 17 18	Unit 6 Unit 6 Unit 6 Unit 6 Unit 6 Unit 6	 1 Listen and Discuss 2 Pair Work 5 Listening 6 Pronunciation 8 Conversation 9 Reading
20 21	EXPANSION Units 4–6	2 Reading 4 Chant Along

