

المملكة العربية السعودية

وزارة التربية والتعليم



وزارة التربية والتعليم  
Ministry of Education

Wonderful

# WORLD 5

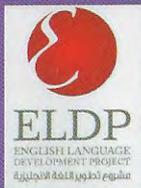
STUDENT'S BOOK  
& WORKBOOK  
كتاب الطالب  
وكتاب التمارين



Intermediate Stage  
Third Intermediate Grade  
First Semester

المرحلة الأخرى  
الصف الثالث المتوسط  
الفصل الدراسي الأول

Pilot Edition نسخة تجريبية  
2013/2014 هـ ١٤٣٥/١٤٣٤



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& Lee Coveney

# Student's Book Contents

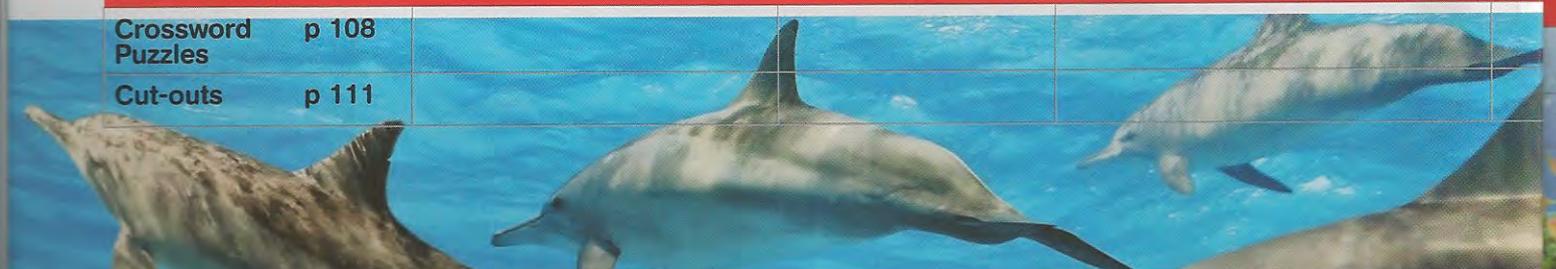


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T23					



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# Introduction



## Quiz

What is a baby koala called?

- a tommy
- b joey
- c billy

Koalas are unusual animals. They only live in Australia, in trees. They eat eucalyptus leaves. Their babies stay in a pouch on their mother's tummy for the first six months of their lives. They look like soft and cuddly animals, but they can be quite dangerous if you scare them.

## Adverbs of frequency

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 football / often / play / we  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 ? / for / fish / Ali / sometimes / dinner / eat / does  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 usually / winter / I / go / in / skiing  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 always / class / for / are / they / late  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 rude / never / she / is / teachers / her / to  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 silly / he / wears / that / often / hat  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Possessive pronouns

A Complete the table.

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	
his	
her	
our	
their	

B Circle the correct words.

- 1 Is this shopping bag **ours** / our?
- 2 This is **her** / hers lovely picture.
- 3 Is that new car **their** / theirs?
- 4 That mobile phone isn't **your** / yours.
- 5 This book is **my** / mine.
- 6 This is **their** / theirs football.

## Much and many

Complete the sentences with **much** or **many**.

- 1 How \_\_\_\_\_ milk is in the glass?
- 2 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ children in the classroom.
- 3 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ books in your bag?
- 4 There are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the garden.
- 5 How \_\_\_\_\_ money have you got?
- 6 How \_\_\_\_\_ is this new bicycle?

## Too and enough

Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough**.

- 1 We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ space in our room!
- 2 Is this car big \_\_\_\_\_ for all of us?
- 3 I can't wear these shoes – they're \_\_\_\_\_ dirty!
- 4 Are you old \_\_\_\_\_ to go on this rollercoaster ride?
- 5 She's \_\_\_\_\_ tired to go to the park.
- 6 My homework is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult – I can't do it.

## Zero conditional

Circle the correct words.

- 1 If it rains, I **carry** / **carried** an umbrella.
- 2 If you heat water, it **boiled** / **boils**.
- 3 Meat **goes** / **went** off if you don't keep it in the fridge.
- 4 If we **go** / **going** to bed early at night, we aren't tired during the day.
- 5 If you **are** / **were** hungry, eat kabsa.
- 6 If I need new clothes, I **will go** / **go** to the shops.

## Some, any, every, no

A Match.

- |                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Are there any      | a books in this bookcase!         |
| 2 There are no       | b tomatoes so let's make a salad. |
| 3 Can I have some    | c milk in the fridge?             |
| 4 I've visited every | d water, please?                  |
| 5 We've got some     | e parks in this area?             |
| 6 Is there any       | f museum in this city.            |

B Complete the sentences with these words.

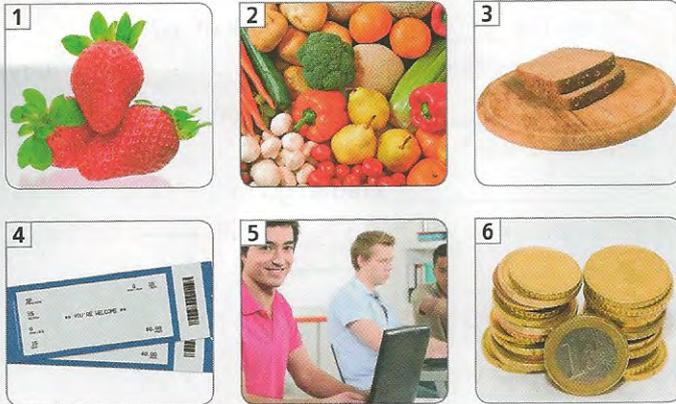
anything anywhere everybody  
everything nobody somewhere

- 1 Did you go \_\_\_\_\_ special for the summer?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ agrees that he's the best teacher in the school.
- 3 I'm really sad because \_\_\_\_\_ can come to my gathering.
- 4 I'm not sure where this shop is, but it's definitely \_\_\_\_\_ near here!
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ he writes is good – he's really clever.
- 6 I didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ because all the clothes were too expensive.

# Introduction

## A lot of, a few, a little

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with **a lot of, a few** or **a little**.



- Jalal ate \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries.
- Fadi bought \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
- There's just \_\_\_\_\_ bread left for breakfast.
- There are just \_\_\_\_\_ tickets left for the football game.
- I've got \_\_\_\_\_ friends at college.
- I've just got \_\_\_\_\_ money and it isn't enough to buy that book.

## Prepositions of place and movement

Circle the correct answers.

- My brother is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
a in  
b at  
c over
- A man went \_\_\_\_\_ his house.  
a onto  
b through  
c into
- The cars went \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.  
a through  
b down  
c over
- I went \_\_\_\_\_ the shops with my mum.  
a to  
b on  
c under
- We are going \_\_\_\_\_ Riyadh next week.  
a on  
b to  
c down
- We watch the news \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
a under  
b at  
c on

## Adverbs of manner

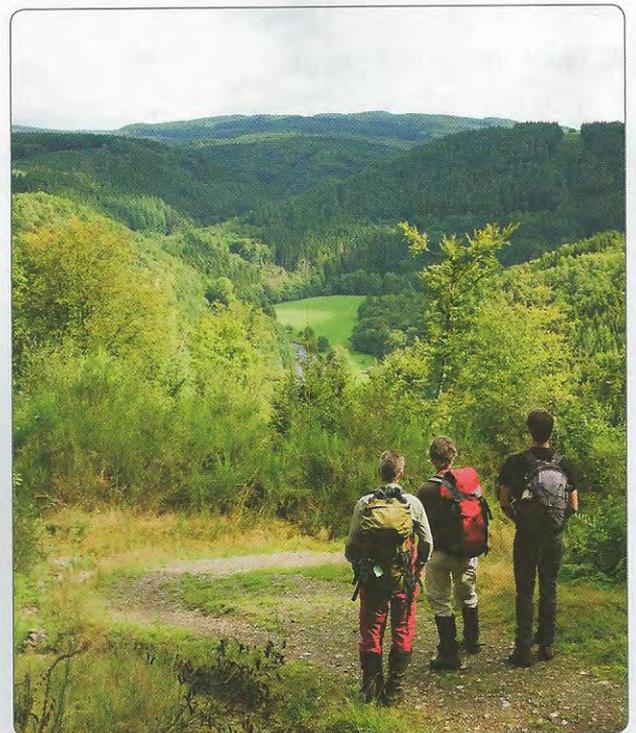
A Complete the table.

Adjectives	Adverbs
nice	<i>nicely</i>
fast	
careful	
late	
easy	
good	
high	
quick	

B Complete the sentences with these adverbs.

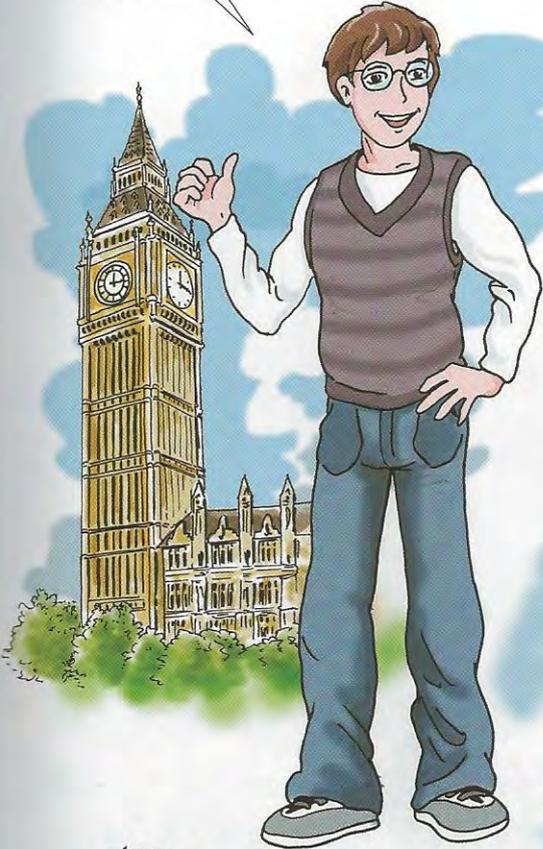
carefully high late quickly well

- He's a new driver, but he already drives really \_\_\_\_\_.
- Let's go \_\_\_\_\_. The shops are closing in half an hour.
- Walk \_\_\_\_\_! There's ice on the pavement.
- We had to run because we were \_\_\_\_\_ for our class.
- They climbed really \_\_\_\_\_, right up to the top of the mountain.

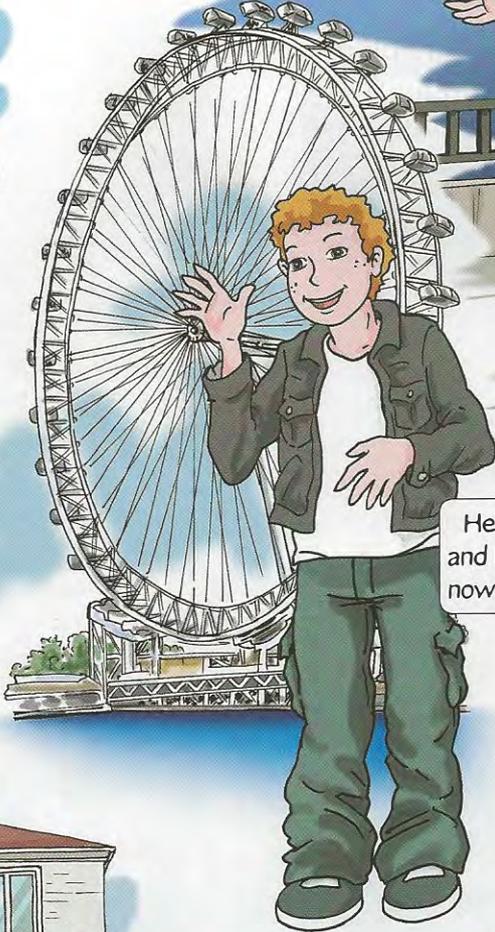


# The Characters

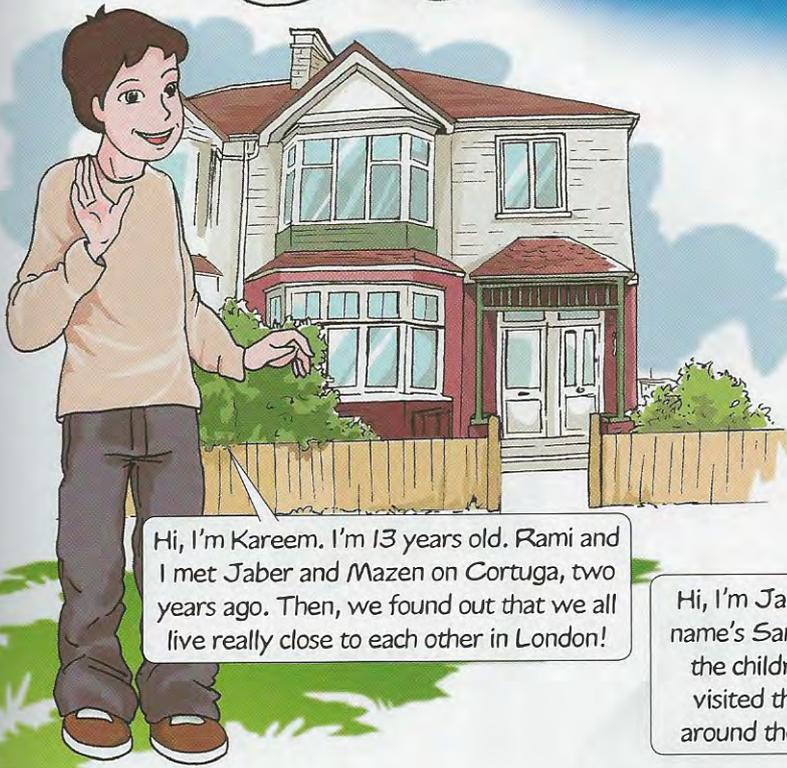
Hello again! I'm Jaber and I'm 14 years old. I've had two fantastic holidays on Cortuga Island with Mazen, Kareem and Rami, but now we're back home in London.



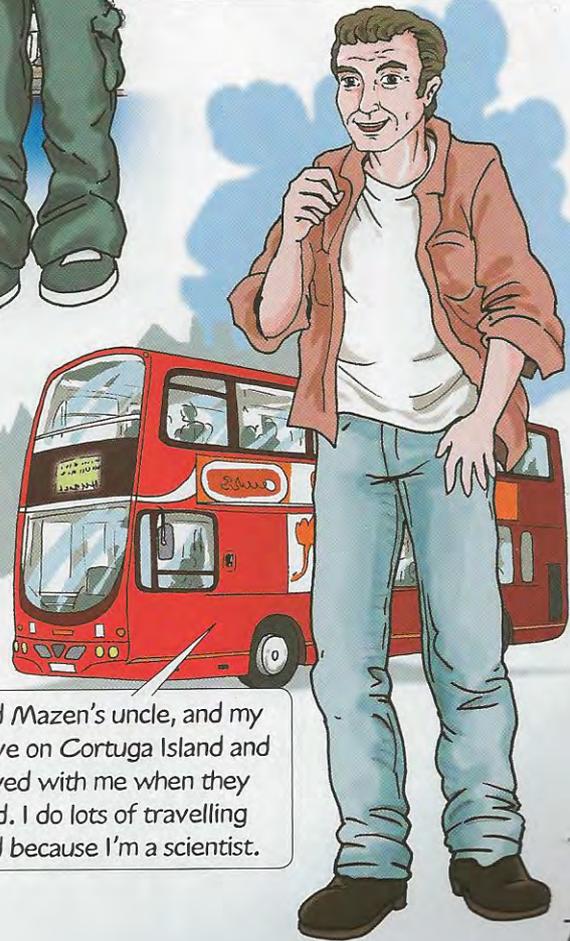
Hello! I'm Mazen and I'm 10. I'm Jaber's brother. We live in London and we go to different schools.



Hello, I'm Rami. I'm Kareem's cousin and I'm 11. I've just changed schools and now I go to the same school as Kareem.



Hi, I'm Kareem. I'm 13 years old. Rami and I met Jaber and Mazen on Cortuga, two years ago. Then, we found out that we all live really close to each other in London!



Hi, I'm Jaber and Mazen's uncle, and my name's Samir. I live on Cortuga Island and the children stayed with me when they visited the island. I do lots of travelling around the world because I'm a scientist.

# 1

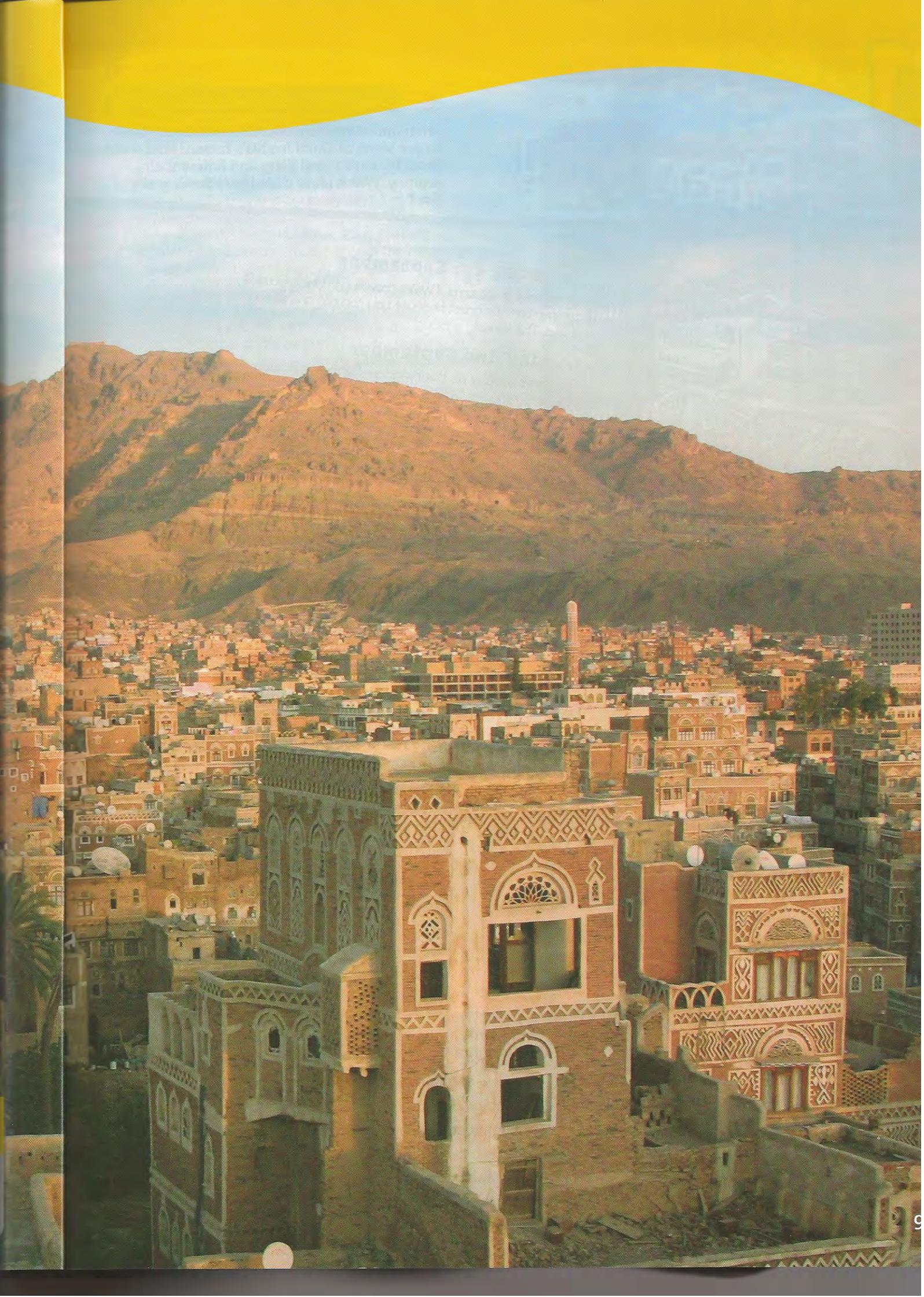
## Fascinating Places

Sana'a is a fascinating place. It is the capital of Yemen and is one of the oldest cities in the world. It is also one of the highest! It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986, because of its unique old buildings. They are beautifully painted and have large, decorated windows.

### Quiz

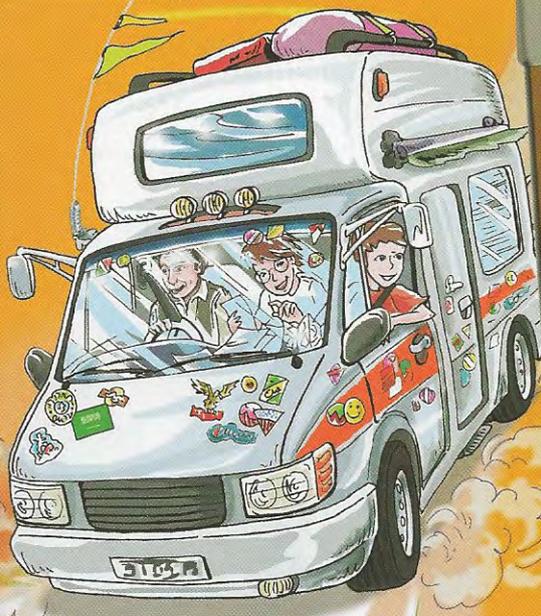
How old is the old city of Sana'a?

- a more than 5,000 years old
- b more than 2,500 years old
- c more than 1,000 years old



# 1 Lesson 1

# My Travels!



## Reading

Jaber and Mazen are on a trip with Uncle Samir to see some of Saudi Arabia's famous landmarks. Read Mazen's travel diary and follow their journey. Which place does Uncle Samir really like?

### Saturday 1st September

We're leaving tomorrow! We're travelling in Uncle Samir's camper van. It's great because you can eat and sleep in it too. This is really exciting!

### Sunday 2nd September

Our first stop is at the Kingdom Centre in Riyadh. It was finished in 2002. You go up to the 99<sup>th</sup> floor to the Sky Bridge, which is cool! It's a bridge across the two sides of the tower. Visitors walk across it and are amazed by the panoramic! You can see all around the city. Jaber was a bit scared though!



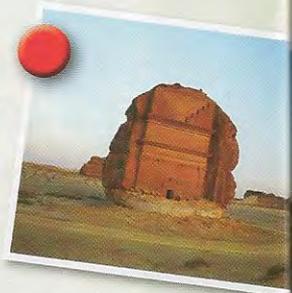
### Monday 3rd September

Today, we're visiting Uncle Samir's favourite mountain, Mount Uhud. It is a historic mountain north of Madinah. There was an important battle there hundreds of years ago. What a fascinating place!



### Wednesday 5th September

Now, we're driving up to the north of Saudi Arabia. We're going to see Al-Hijr. It is an ancient city with ruined walls, towers and houses. It's beautiful and very important for Saudi Arabian history. It was the first place in the country to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site. I think I can see it now. It's very impressive!



### Thursday 6th September

We're just south east of Jordan now, at the famous Dumat Al-Jandal. This beautiful ruined city contains the amazing Marid Castle. It was built in around 250 CE and has very thick walls. I think it's a beautiful but mysterious city! We're crossing the border into Jordan tomorrow morning. Our next destination is Petra. Goodbye Saudi Arabia!



## Comprehension

Write **K** (Kingdom Centre), **U** (Mount Uhud) or **D** (Dumat Al-Jandal).

- 1 This city is very old.
- 2 You can see a long way from here.
- 3 There was an important event here.
- 4 This landmark is quite new.
- 5 This place is natural.


## Vocabulary

Find words in the travel diary that have these meanings. The words are in the same order as they appear in the text.

- 1 a view of a whole area \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 important in history \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a fight between two large groups \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 old and partly destroyed \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 the point where two countries meet \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 the place you are travelling to \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Present Simple and Present Continuous

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- a general truths.  
*In Scotland, people **speak** English.*
- b things we do regularly.  
*Do you **write** in your diary every day? Yes, I **do**.*
- c permanent states.  
*Are you **leaving** tomorrow? Yes, I **am**.*
- d timetabled and programmed events in the future.  
*The train to Glasgow **leaves** at 9.00 tomorrow morning.*

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:

- a things that are temporary or are happening now or around now.  
*I'm **not looking** at the map. I'm **reading** a book.*
- b what is happening in a picture or photograph.  
*In this photograph, Jaber **is standing** outside Buckingham Palace.*
- c fixed future plans.  
*Are you **leaving** tomorrow? Yes, I **am**.*

### Time expressions

Present Simple: every day, on Mondays, at the weekend, in the morning, after breakfast, before lunch  
Present Continuous: now, at the moment, this year, today

### A Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of these verbs.

arrive drink go laugh not send not use

- 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk along the Corniche tomorrow.
- 2 My train \_\_\_\_\_ at Cardiff Station at 7 o'clock.
- 3 Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in this photo? What's so funny?
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ any postcards to my friends this year.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ people in Dammam \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of tea?
- 6 My dad \_\_\_\_\_ his mobile phone in the car because it's dangerous.

### B Complete the dialogue with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- Tariq:** What (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (you do)?
- Laith:** I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at a website. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (have got) lots of interesting information about Dubai. For example, 30,000 people have the name Ayman Bin Massoud!
- Tariq:** Really? I don't know anyone with that name. So, what else (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (it say)?
- Laith:** Well, 80,000 people (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) their belongings on the metro every year!
- Tariq:** Mmm. Very interesting but ...
- Laith:** Tariq! Why (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (you switch) my computer off?
- Tariq:** Have you forgotten? We (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Mazen at 1 o'clock and we're late. The bus (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 12.30. Come on!

## Vocabulary

### Match.



- 1 bridge
- 2 fountain
- 3 market
- 4 palace
- 5 monument
- 6 tunnel

## Listening

Listen to the information about the London Eye and complete the notes.



### The London Eye

- Place:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ London
- Opening times:** 10 am – (2) \_\_\_\_\_ pm
- Cost of tickets:** adults (3) SR \_\_\_\_\_ ; children SR 7.75
- Tickets:** book on the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or buy from the ticket office
- Length of ride:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

## Speaking

Ask and answer these questions about a famous landmark in your country with a partner. Use these words and other vocabulary from this lesson to help you.

ancient beautiful huge  
interesting modern ugly

- What's its name? Why do people visit it?  
Where is it? Why do you like/not like it?  
Is it ancient or modern?

## Writing

Write five sentences about the landmark you talked about in the Speaking task.

# 1 Lesson 2

## Reading

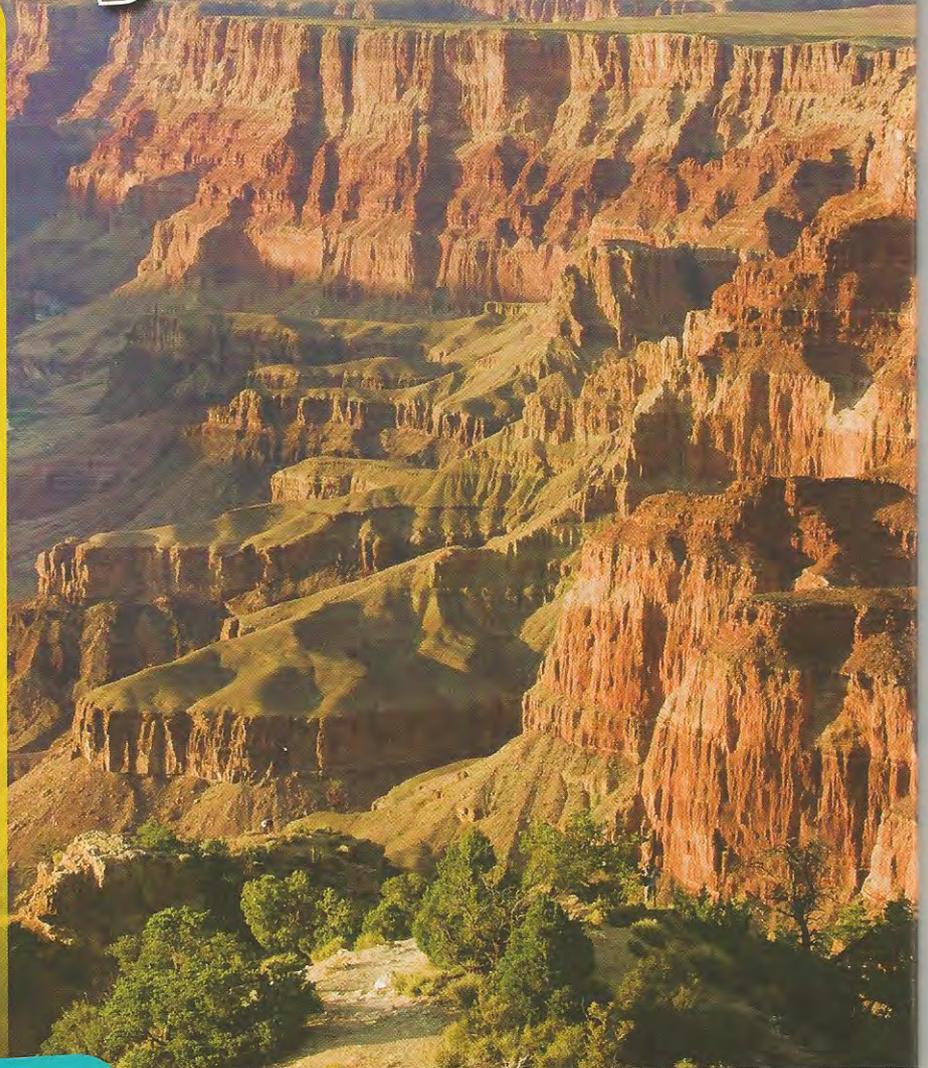
Read the article. What does the article say you should wear when you visit the Grand Canyon?

# The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is one of the world's seven natural wonders. These include Mount Everest in Asia, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia and Victoria Falls in Africa. The Grand Canyon is a massive gorge. It is situated in the US state of Arizona and the Colorado River runs through it. The river has created the gorge slowly over the past six million years. The canyon is 446 km long and nearly 2 km deep at some points.

The view from the top of the canyon is amazing! From a glass pathway you can look down and see the bottom of the canyon about 1,200 m below! Some visitors love to hike through the canyon while others prefer to go rafting on the Colorado River. Anyone who thinks it's an easy ride, though, is wrong. The river is fast and powerful!

About five million people visit the Grand Canyon safely, every year. However, it's a dangerous place and accidents often happen. The canyon is bare and rocky, so there's little shade from the hot sun. There are also many different paths and some of them are very steep and narrow. Are you thinking about a trip to the Grand Canyon? Well, you will definitely need a strong pair of walking boots, lots of water and a good map or guidebook!



### Guess what!

Native American people have lived in the Grand Canyon for at least 10,000 years.

## Comprehension

Write **R** (Right), **W** (Wrong) or **DS** (Doesn't say).

- 1 The Colorado River is very deep.
- 2 The glass pathway is high above the bottom of the canyon.
- 3 Rafting on the Colorado River is easy.
- 4 Over six million people go to the canyon every year.
- 5 Some people die in accidents in the Grand Canyon.
- 6 Many visitors don't wear the right clothes.

## Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

gorge past point powerful rafting rocky

- 1 The path is very \_\_\_\_\_, so watch where you're walking.
- 2 I haven't been hiking for the \_\_\_\_\_ few years.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ on that river in winter is dangerous!
- 4 At one \_\_\_\_\_ during the journey, we stopped for a picnic.
- 5 The view from the top of the \_\_\_\_\_ is fantastic.
- 6 You need a \_\_\_\_\_ torch to see in the mountains at night.

**B Complete the sentences using the definite or indefinite article.**

- 1 Did you see \_\_\_\_\_ new hiking shoes that I bought?
- 2 I would like to go on \_\_\_\_\_ adventure holiday.
- 3 He is going to climb \_\_\_\_\_ world's highest mountain.
- 4 I watched \_\_\_\_\_ documentary about wildlife in Africa.
- 5 I went to see \_\_\_\_\_ Eiffel Tower in Paris.

**Grammar**

**Stative verbs**

There are some verbs that we don't usually use in continuous tenses. These include verbs of:  
 feelings: *like, hate, admire, prefer, want*  
 possession: *belong to, own*  
 understanding and opinion: *believe, remember, understand, know*  
 senses: *feel, hear, see, smell*

**A Complete the postcard with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

Hi Jaber!

We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time in Iceland! I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it's an amazing place! (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/remember) the cave in Cortuga? Well here, there are ice caves! I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to visit them but Kareem (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) caves. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) why! He (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) waterfalls, so we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to see a famous one tomorrow.

See you soon!

Rami

**See and think**

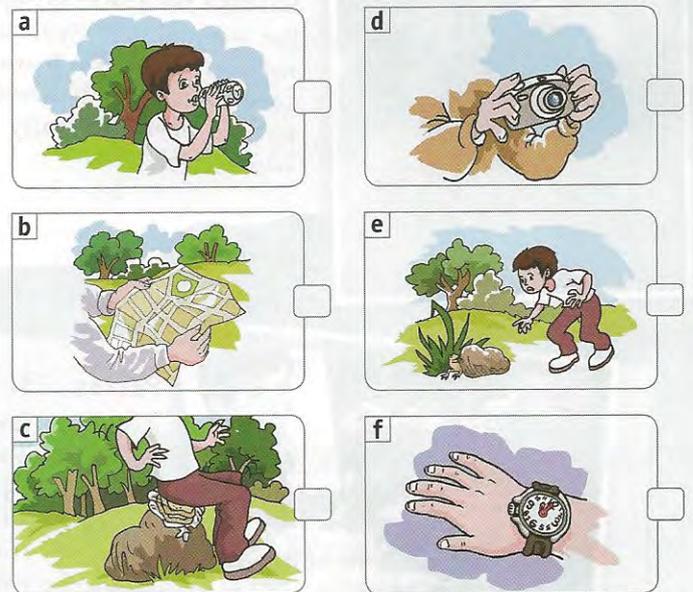
We can use some stative verbs in the Present Simple and the Present Continuous, but the meaning changes. *The doctor is seeing someone at the moment. (see = have an appointment with)*  
*'The path to the river goes down there.' 'I see.' (see = understand)*  
*What do you think of the view? (think = have an opinion)*  
*We're thinking about going to Jordan this year. (think = consider)*

**B Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 Tariq and Rami \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about climbing Mount Everest!
- 2 This is how the camera works. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see)?
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not think) hiking is fun.
- 4 Heba can't come out with us because she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Aya tonight.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ anybody \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about going to the park?
- 6 Oh, yes. Now I \_\_\_\_\_ (see)! This is where we are on the map of the canyon!

**Listening**

**Listen to the conversation and number the pictures in the correct order.**



**Phrasal Verbs**

**Circle the correct words.**

- 1 My dad's car often breaks into / down because it's 18 years old!
- 2 Jana isn't here at the moment. She's coming back / across later.
- 3 Let's set about / off early tomorrow, so we get there by lunchtime.
- 4 Get on / over the train! It leaves in one minute!
- 5 We had a great view, when the plane took after / off.
- 6 Salma and her family are going away / about for the weekend.
- 7 Where do we have to check in / up for our flight?
- 8 Can we all get on / in a taxi and go to the museum?

# 1 Lesson 3

## Secret Destinations

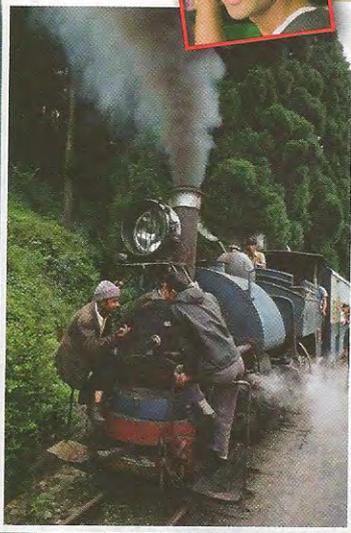
### Reading

Three teenagers talk about amazing places in their countries that most people from other countries have never heard of. Read the descriptions of these unusual places. Which country is well known for its fiords?



**Ahmad, 17, India**

Not many people who visit India know about the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. There's a special train which uses the railway called the 'toy train' because it's so small. The journey to the town of Darjeeling is very slow because the route through the mountains is steep and narrow. The 80-km journey sometimes takes 10 hours, but the views are really impressive!



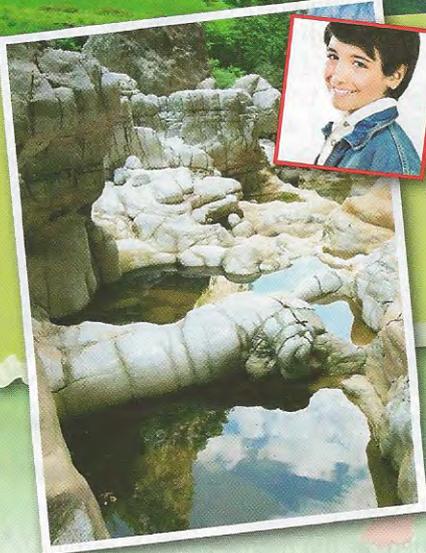
**Tim, 16, New Zealand**

Norway is the place where you expect to find fiords, but we have our own 'Fiordland' in New Zealand! Some of the fiords, which are deep lakes between high mountains, are over 200 m deep! Actually, some tourists already know about Fiordland. But the people who know about it want to keep it a secret, though!



**Petros, 13, Greece**

Greece is famous for its ancient monuments and sandy beaches, but did you know that it also has big mountains, gorges and rivers? Zagori, in Epirus, where I'm going this spring, is a fantastic mountain area in the north of Greece. There are many paths. Some are along the rivers and gorges. There are also others which you can take to hike to the tops of the mountains.



### Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 What's the name of a special Darjeeling Himalayan Railway train?
- 2 Why isn't the train fast?
- 3 Do people who know about Fiordland want everyone else to know about it too?
- 4 What do people expect to find in Greece?
- 5 Where in Greece is Zagori?

### Say it like this!

Using time expressions

**Present Simple**

always often

never frequently

once a week every day/week

We *frequently* go hiking in summer.  
They meet their friends *once a week*.

**Present Continuous**

(right) now at the moment

for the time being

We're staying at a cheap hotel *at the moment*.

**With prepositions**

on Saturdays in July

on August 15th

at twelve o'clock in summer

in 2011

I always do something special *on Thursdays*.

Talk to your partner about holidays. Practise the time expressions above.

## Grammar

### Relative clauses

We use relative clauses to give more information about people, animals and things. A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun (**who**, **whose** and **which**) or a relative adverb (**where** and **when**).

*Is that the boy **whose** name is Ahmad?*  
*Ireland is a place **where** it often rains.*

There are two types of relative clauses: defining and non-defining.

Defining relative clauses give essential information about something or someone. They can't be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. In defining relative clauses we can use **that** instead of **who** and **which**.

*Japan is a country **which/that** seems very interesting.*

Non-defining relative clauses give extra information about something or someone. We separate them from the main part of the sentence with commas. We can't use **that** instead of **who** and **which**.

*Crete, **which** is an island, is in Greece.*

*Dan, **who** comes from New Zealand, is 14 years old.*

*Madinah, **where** my grandparents live, is a big city*

**A Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct and cross (X) the ones that are wrong. Add commas to correct them.**

- 1 This is the hotel where we're staying.
- 2 Reykjavik which is the capital of Iceland is clean.
- 3 My father who loves ancient monuments wants to go to Rome.
- 4 The day when Fadel reached the top of the mountain was a Thursday.
- 5 My friend Jalal whose dad is a pilot gets free plane tickets.

**B Combine the sentences using relative clauses. Use the words in bold.**

- 1 The Taj Mahal is in India. It is a famous building. **which**
- 2 We met our new friends. It was Wednesday. **when**
- 3 Sami is my penfriend. He lives in Spain. **who**
- 4 Amsterdam is very flat. Most people use bicycles there. **where**
- 5 Adil is travelling around the world. His brother is in my class. **whose**

## Writing

There is / There are vs It is / They are

**A Read about the difference in use.**

**There is** and **There are** are used to say what exists in a place we are describing. We then use **It is** and **They are** to refer back or to continue talking about what exists.

*There is an ancient monument on that hill. It is very famous.*

*There are many paths in the forest. They are very narrow.*

**B Complete the description with **there**, **it** or **they**.**

## Jabal Al-Lawz

Jabal Al-Lawz, which is in Saudi Arabia, is a great place for a holiday. September until May is the best time to visit, because it's too hot in summer. If you're feeling fit, you can even climb the famous mountain.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ is over 2,500 ft above sea level and not far from the Jordanian border. People travel from many places to see the mountain and the wildlife there. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ are many different types of birds including finches, vultures and owls. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a great place to go if you're a nature lover.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ are also some great restaurants in the region. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ are cheap and have special prices for children. I recommend a visit to Jabal Al-Lawz because it's beautiful and interesting.

### Task

**C Write a description of a famous place or landmark in your country. Include defining and non-defining relative clauses in your description and vocabulary from this unit.**

**Answer the questions.**

What's its name?

Where is it?

What is there to see and do there?

Why do you think it's interesting?

Why do you recommend it?

**D Read your description and make sure you have used **There is**, **There are**, **It is** and **They are** correctly.**

### Tip!

Use adjectives to make your description more interesting.

# 2 Amazing Science

These small robots are called s-bots (from swarm robots). They can work alone, but they usually work together with other s-bots. Working together means they can do things better, just like a swarm of ants. Scientists hope that they will be used in space or underwater exploration in the future.



## Quiz

Which animals make a *swarm* when there are lots of them together?

- a fish
- b lions
- c bees



# 2 Lesson 1

## Reading

Kareem is interviewing Salah Mahfouz about an unusual invention which he wants to write about in his school magazine. Read the interview. What costs Salah less money now?

# Inventions

**Kareem:** Salah, what exactly is a solar oven?

**Salah:** It's an oven that uses heat from the sun instead of electricity.

**Kareem:** Amazing! When did you become interested in solar ovens?

**Salah:** A couple of years ago. I was making an effort to save energy at home when a friend told me about solar ovens. I thought it sounded like a great method of cooking, so I tried it.

**Kareem:** And did you buy one?

**Salah:** No, I did some research and I made my own! I found some basic instructions on the Internet and just followed them!

**Kareem:** And how does it work?

**Salah:** It's simple. The oven, which must be outside, is a black box with a glass lid. Around it there are reflectors made of aluminium foil. These reflect the sun's rays onto the box and create heat, which cooks the food inside.

**Kareem:** How hot is it inside the oven?

**Salah:** The temperature is between 150 and 250 °C on a sunny day.

**Kareem:** Wow! And does it do the job of cooking well?

**Salah:** Yes. When I first used the oven, I didn't think the food would be so delicious. I was expecting it to be tasteless and watery, but fortunately it was fantastic.

**Kareem:** It saves money, too.

**Salah:** Exactly. I used to spend a lot of money on electricity, but solar power is free!

**Kareem:** Can you only use solar ovens when it's sunny?

**Salah:** No, that's what I used to think, but they work on cloudy days too. It just takes longer to cook the food.

**Kareem:** Well, they sound like a brilliant idea! Thanks for talking to me, Salah.

**Salah:** No problem!

## Comprehension

Write **R** (Right), **W** (Wrong) or **DS** (Doesn't say).

- 1 Salah's friend used a solar oven before Salah did.
- 2 Salah bought a solar oven on the Internet.
- 3 The oven works outdoors and indoors.
- 4 A meal takes two hours to cook at 250 °C.
- 5 Salah thought the food he first cooked in the oven wouldn't be tasty.
- 6 You can't use the oven when there isn't much sun.

## Vocabulary

**A** Circle the correct words.

- 1 Do many people use solar electricity / power at home?
- 2 Expect / Follow the instructions on the phone card to make a call.
- 3 Look at how the water saves / reflects the light.
- 4 The rays / lids of the sun make the different colours in a rainbow.
- 5 Jamal wants to create / spend his own website.
- 6 Fridges keep food at a low degree / temperature.

**B Complete the table with these words.**

a decision a difference a favour  
a job a mistake a sound an effort  
an experiment homework research

make	do

**Grammar**

**Past Simple and Past Continuous**

We use the Past Simple for actions that started and finished in the past, for actions that happened one after another in the past and for habits in the past.

*Did a man named Fouad invent the washing machine? No, he didn't.*  
*He thought of an idea, found a pen and wrote it down.*  
*I didn't read comics when I was a child.*

We use the Past Continuous to talk about actions that were happening at a particular time in the past, about two or more actions that were happening at the same time in the past and to set the scene of a story.

*Were you doing your science project at 8 o'clock last night? Yes, I was.*  
*My dad was fixing my bike, and I was helping him.*  
*It wasn't raining, but the wind was blowing.*

We can use the Past Simple and Past Continuous in the same sentence to:

- a show that one past action interrupted another one.  
*I was playing a computer game, when my phone rang.*
- b tell a story in the past.  
*While we were reading in the library, we heard a strange noise.*

**Time expressions**

Past Simple: last night/week, two months ago, in 2005  
Past Continuous: all day yesterday, all morning, at 3 o'clock

**Complete the paragraph with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets**

Edward Benedictus was born in France in 1879. He was a very clever man. He sometimes (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) pictures, sometimes (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (compose) beautiful texts and sometimes (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) books. He was also a chemist. One day he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a lab when he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) over a glass bottle. It (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not break) into little pieces. His friend (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (say), 'I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) an experiment with glue but I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to clean the bottle.' The glue (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) the glass together. Edward (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) safety glass. Now in car accidents the windscreen doesn't break into little pieces because of this invention!

**Used to**

We use **used to** to talk about actions that happened often in the past but don't happen now. We can also use it for states that existed in the past but don't exist now. We use a bare infinitive after **used to**.

*I didn't use to send many messages from my mobile phone.*  
*Televisions used to be only black and white.*

**Note:** We can also use **there used to be** to talk about past states.

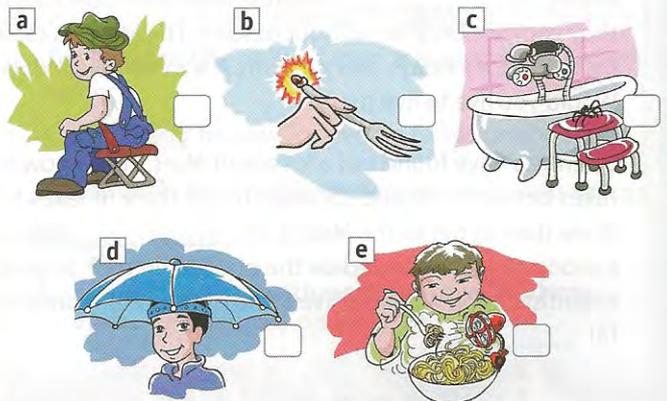
*There used to be two malls when I was young, but there are lots now!*

**Write sentences with used to.**

- 1 the Internet / be / very slow
- 2 mobile phones / not have / cameras
- 3 ? / cyclists / wear / helmets
- 4 people / not send / emails
- 5 DVD players / not exist / 20 years ago
- 6 ? / he / listen / to the radio news / every day

**Listening**

**Listen and number the inventions 1-5.**



**Speaking**

**Talk about one of these inventions. Ask and answer the questions with your partner.**



- What do we use it for?
- What did people use before they had this?
- How did it change people's lives?

**Writing**

**Write a paragraph about one of the inventions above. Answer the questions in the Speaking task.**

# 2 Lesson 2

## Reading

Read the article. Where could human beings live in the future?

# LIFE BEYOND EARTH

The population of the Earth has grown from 1.6 billion in 1900 to around 7 billion now. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Is there enough room on Earth for everyone? Is there enough food and water?

Scientists have studied the other planets in our universe. Some scientists have suggested that we could live on Mars or the Moon. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ The astronauts wore special spacesuits; they couldn't breathe without oxygen. The Moon is close to Earth but for 14 days every month, it is in complete darkness. Would you like to live there?

Scientists have found out a lot about Mars. They know that it takes between 150 and 300 days to get there (it takes two or three days to get to the Moon). (3) \_\_\_\_\_ There were no astronauts in it. It landed on the planet and took photos of it. Scientists think we could live there but it is sometimes very cold. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

### Guess what!

Jupiter is so big that you could fit all the other planets in the solar system inside it.

## Comprehension

Complete the article with these sentences.

- a Man first walked on the Moon in 1969.
- b The temperature can be  $-143^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- c Everyone is very worried about this.
- d The first spaceship went to Mars in 1975.

## Vocabulary

Match the words with the definitions.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1 population  | a space and everything in it, including the Earth                             |
| 2 universe    | b to take air into your lungs through your nose or mouth and let it out again |
| 3 astronaut   | c number of people who live in a particular area                              |
| 4 breathe     | d when there is no light, e.g. at night                                       |
| 5 darkness    | e how hot or cold somewhere or something is                                   |
| 6 temperature | f someone who travels to and works in space                                   |

## Grammar

### Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about actions that:  
a started in the past and are still happening.

*The population of the Earth **has grown** to 7 billion.*

b have just finished.

*I've just **found** a really good website about astronomy.*

c happened in the past but have a result that affects the present.

*Zainab **has washed** the clothes and they're still wet.*

**Note:** We use **have been** when someone went somewhere and has returned. We use **have gone** when someone went somewhere and has not returned yet.

*Buzz Aldrin **has been** to the Moon.*

*'Where's Kareem?' 'He's **gone** to meet a young inventor.'*

We use the Past Simple to talk about actions that happened at a specified time in the past.

*Astronauts first **went** into space **in 1961**.*

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about actions in the past without saying when they happened.

*Sultan bin Salman **has been** into space.*

To ask questions about time in the Present Perfect Simple, we use **How long...?**

To answer, we use **for** to talk about a length of time and **since** to talk about when the time period started.

***How long have you studied** astronomy?*

*I've **studied** astronomy **for** ten years / **since** 2002.*

#### Affirmative

Present Perfect Simple: I have studied.

Past Simple: I studied.

#### Negative

Present Perfect Simple: I haven't studied.

Past Simple: I didn't study.

#### Question

Present Perfect Simple: Have you studied?

Past Simple: Did you study?

#### Short Answers

Present Perfect Simple: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Past Simple: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

**A Look back at the text. Underline the verbs in the Past Simple and circle the verbs in the Present Perfect Simple. How many are there of each?**

**B Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple of these verbs.**

be take eat go never land visit want watch

- I \_\_\_\_\_ to go on a trip to space for years!
- Astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ the Moon before.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the TV programme about space last night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ human beings \_\_\_\_\_ to Mars yet?
- The astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ special food during their trip last week.
- Moufeed \_\_\_\_\_ to interview the scientists and he'll be back later.
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ the astronauts to get to the Moon?
- Humans \_\_\_\_\_ on Mars.

## Vocabulary

Circle the odd one out.

- |               |             |            |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 rocket      | observatory | telescope  |
| 2 astronomers | planet      | star       |
| 3 guess       | measure     | weigh      |
| 4 tool        | sign        | gadget     |
| 5 massive     | tiny        | enormous   |
| 6 dishwasher  | iron        | calculator |

## Listening

Listen to someone talking about the Moon and circle the correct words.



- A rocket trip to the Moon takes 13 / 30 hours.
- The Moon reflects / makes light.
- The Earth is four times smaller / bigger than the Moon.
- The sunlight / air on the Moon is dangerous for human beings.
- It will / won't be easy for people to live on the Moon.

## Prepositions

**A Write the prepositions that go with these verbs. Use for, in, on or with.**

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 concentrate _____  | 4 depend _____  |
| 2 congratulate _____ | 5 search _____  |
| 3 deal _____         | 6 succeed _____ |

**B Complete the sentences with the verbs and prepositions from A.**

- How do astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ health problems when they're in space?
- Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ answers to questions about life and the universe.
- Will human beings \_\_\_\_\_ going to Mars one day?
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ my science homework, because the television's on!
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the sun for heat and light.
- The teachers always \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ our good marks.

Read the article and do the quiz about science and technology. Which two people created the first aeroplane?

### Science and Technology: how much do you know?



When we think of science and technology, we usually think of amazing things that scientists have discovered or modern gadgets that use batteries or electricity. The things we know about and use have made life today much easier than it used to be. Science and technology have existed for a long time, however. Even thousands of years ago, people were looking for ways to make their lives better and doing basic scientific experiments to find things out. The methods have changed over the years, but the ideas are the same. Inventions and discoveries have helped people in their everyday lives everywhere.

Now do the quiz to see how much you know about science and technology!

- The Wright brothers built the first successful plane. When was its first flight?
  - 1850
  - 1903
- Dr Martin Cooper is the inventor of the mobile phone. When did he make the first call?
  - 1973
  - 1923
- In which year did someone send an email for the first time?
  - 1971
  - 1980
- What did John Logie Baird invent?
  - the computer
  - the television
- What do the letters www mean?
  - world wide web
  - wide web world
- In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell spoke for the first time to his assistant, Thomas Watson, on his invention, the telephone. What did he say?
  - Can you hear me, Mr Watson?
  - Mr Watson, come here. I want to see you.
- Who invented the x-ray?
  - Willhelm Röntgen
  - Albert Einstein

Answers: 1b, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7a

### Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- What do most gadgets need to work nowadays?
- When did technology first come into our lives?
- What has changed with experiments over the years?
- Which two questions from the quiz are about computers?

### Say it like this!

#### Giving good news

Guess what? My grandmother's 100 years old today. You'll never believe it! I've just won a new computer!

#### Replying to good news

Really?  
That's amazing/fantastic/wonderful!

Now take turns to give your partner good news. Use your own ideas or the ones below. Use this example as a guide:

A: You'll never believe it! I've just won a new computer!  
B: Really?  
A: Yes, and it's arriving today.  
B: That's fantastic!

I've got a new mobile phone.  
I'm going to visit a space museum.  
Our family is getting a new computer.

## Listening

Listen to five children talking about mobile phones and match them with what they say.

- Speaker 1    A I prefer sending messages to speaking.  
 Speaker 2    B I make a lot of phone calls.  
 Speaker 3    C I think I need a phone.  
 Speaker 4    D I recently got a phone.  
 Speaker 5    E I often can't find my phone.

## Speaking

Talk about this invention with your partner. Say how it has helped the boy to do his homework. Use these prompts to help you. Do you think it's a useful invention?



- sounds / relax him
- orange juice / give him energy
- pens and pencils / help him write
- liquid paper / correct his mistakes
- a loud alarm / wake him up

## Writing

### Ordering ideas

A Look at the words and phrases we can use to put our ideas in order. We use them at the beginning of sentences and paragraphs when we want to make a new point.

- Firstly, ...
- First of all, ...
- To start with, ...
- Secondly, ...
- In addition, ...
- Finally, ...

We can also use **also** and **too** to add new points. We use them in different positions in the sentence.

*My phone has got good sound. It looks great too. / It also looks great.*

## B Complete the email with words and phrases from A.

Email

New   Reply   Forward   Print   Delete

Hi Jameel,

How are you? I'm OK, but I've got lots of homework tonight.

I want to tell you about my new Heelies. They're trainers with a difference! Have you heard of them? I used to watch other kids with theirs, but now I've got my own! They're really cool and I love them!

Let me describe them to you.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_, they're red and white, which are my favourite colours. They're really comfortable (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_, they've got wheels so you can skate on them. You can (4) \_\_\_\_\_ walk, but I prefer skating! It's more fun!

(5) \_\_\_\_\_, they weren't very expensive. My dad bought them for me. We found them on a great website. I can give you the address of the website if you want.

Write soon with your news! Bye for now!

Nawfal

### Task

C Write an email to a friend about a new gadget that you've got. Use this plan to help you.

#### Paragraph 1

Say hello and ask your friend how he/she is. Tell your friend how you are.

#### Paragraph 2

Tell your friend about your new gadget and what you think about it and explain why you wanted it.

#### Paragraph 3

Describe your gadget and give some details about it.

#### Paragraph 4

Say how much it cost and where you got it.

#### Closing

Ask your friend about his/her news. Tell him/her to write back with news and say goodbye.

D Read your email and check that you have ordered your ideas using words and phrases from A.

### Tip!

In emails, we can use 'Hi ...' instead of 'Dear ...' at the beginning because emails are less formal than letters.

# Review 1

## Vocabulary

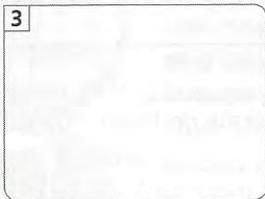
### A Find the cutouts.



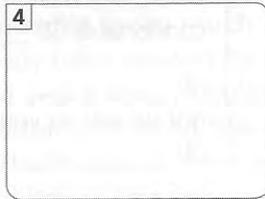
sculpture



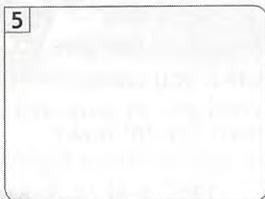
rocket



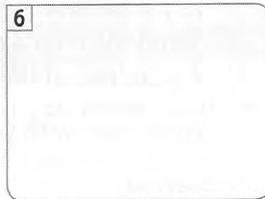
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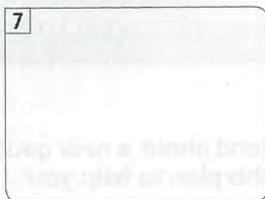
planet



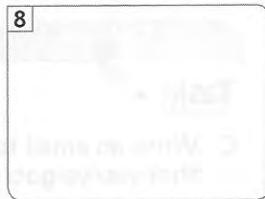
telescope



sun rays



monument



gorge

### B Complete the table.

planet bridge dishwasher iron  
oven palace star tunnel universe

 <p>Appliances</p>	 <p>Landmarks</p>	 <p>Space</p>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

### C Circle the correct words.

- 1 Save / Spend energy by switching off the computer when you aren't using it.
- 2 We went / set off late and didn't arrive until midnight!
- 3 Do you think we'll ever discover / search other life forms?
- 4 Will you make / do me a favour and help me with my homework?
- 5 I can't concentrate on / in my work because of the noise.
- 6 The plane took on / off for Kuwait at 7 o'clock.

## Grammar

### A Complete the sentences with **the** where it is needed.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Moon and \_\_\_\_\_ Mars are part of \_\_\_\_\_ universe.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Russians were the first people to fly into \_\_\_\_\_ space.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Jeddah is near \_\_\_\_\_ Red Sea in \_\_\_\_\_ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest is the highest mountain in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Nile River runs through ten countries in \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Geneva is in \_\_\_\_\_ France and \_\_\_\_\_ Switzerland.

### B Complete the paragraph with the Present Simple or Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a big city, but every summer I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday with my parents. We (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) this year's holiday at the moment. I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go to a big hotel with lots of activities for children, but my parents (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not think) it's a good idea. My mum (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) busy places so she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to find a quiet house in the countryside for us to stay in. She (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) on the Internet now. I hope she doesn't find somewhere too quiet and boring though!

**C Choose the correct answers.**

- 1 1969 was the year \_\_\_\_ Neil Armstrong first walked on the moon.  
a where  
b when
- 2 There didn't \_\_\_\_ to be so many markets here when I was young.  
a used  
b use
- 3 A man \_\_\_\_ name was Levi Strauss invented jeans.  
a whose  
b who
- 4 We \_\_\_\_ Emirates Mall today.  
a visited  
b used to visit
- 5 Calculators, \_\_\_\_ most children have nowadays, are useful for doing sums.  
a that  
b which

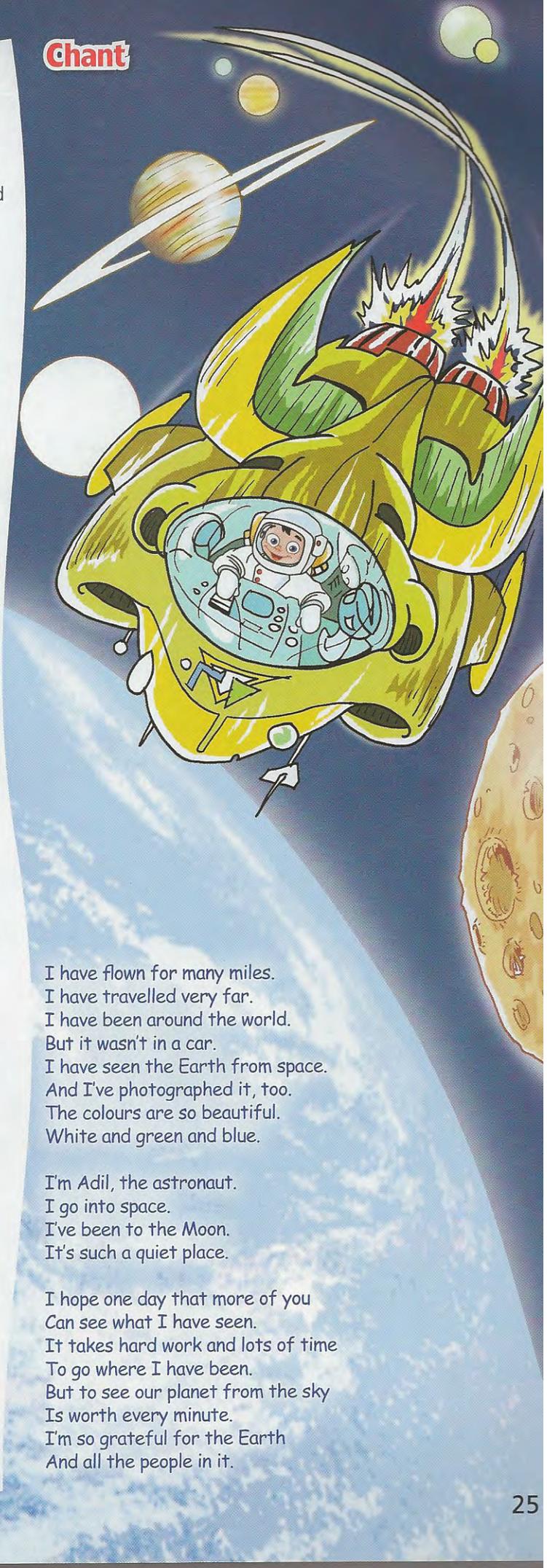
**D Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or Past Continuous of these verbs.**

break down   drive   not do   not have   see   work

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ my science homework when you rang.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ that strange light in the sky?
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ time to visit my penfriend when we were in Abu Dhabi.
- 4 Habib wasn't at home at 8 o' clock because he \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport.
- 5 Our car \_\_\_\_\_ three times last week!
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Hassan \_\_\_\_\_ on his website all night?

**E Circle the correct words.**

- 1 Most people didn't have / haven't had cars a hundred years ago.
- 2 Have you found / Did you find a cheap hotel in Oman yet?
- 3 Computers were / have been big and heavy in the past.
- 4 I went / have gone to the observatory yesterday morning.
- 5 My brother has visited / visited Jubeil three times already.



I have flown for many miles.  
I have travelled very far.  
I have been around the world.  
But it wasn't in a car.  
I have seen the Earth from space.  
And I've photographed it, too.  
The colours are so beautiful.  
White and green and blue.

I'm Adil, the astronaut.  
I go into space.  
I've been to the Moon.  
It's such a quiet place.

I hope one day that more of you  
Can see what I have seen.  
It takes hard work and lots of time  
To go where I have been.  
But to see our planet from the sky  
Is worth every minute.  
I'm so grateful for the Earth  
And all the people in it.

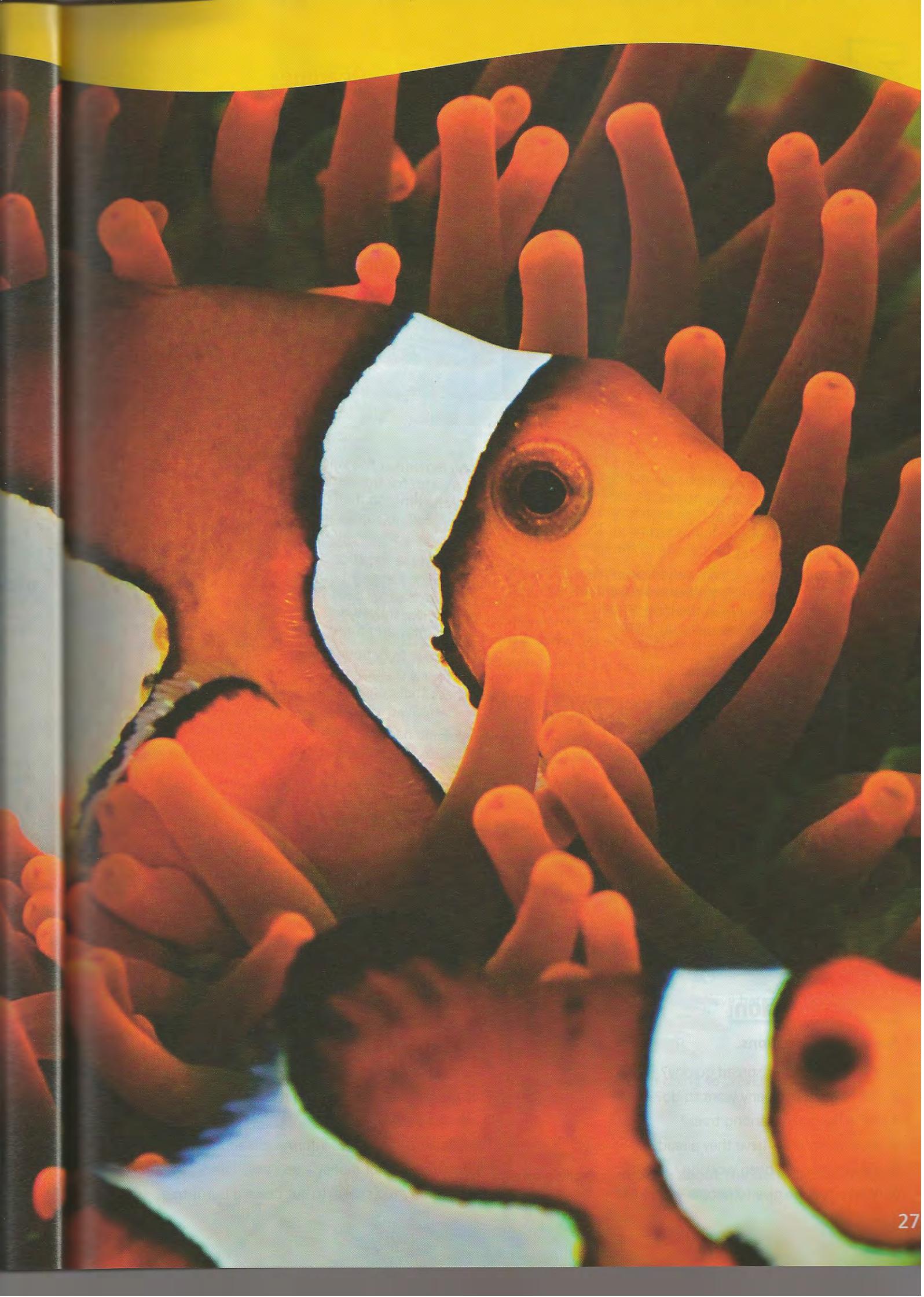
# 3 The Natural World

These colourful fish live in warm tropical waters around the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. They live among poisonous sea anemones, which protect them from their enemies. They eat plankton and chase away the fish that eat the anemones. This way, the fish and the anemones help each other survive.

## Quiz

What are these fish called?

- a orange fish
- b circus fish
- c clown fish



# 3 Lesson 1

## The Cortuga Wildfires

### Reading

Read Bilal's email. How do the volunteers at the Forest Information Centre get around the island?



Do you remember Bilal? I got this email from him. Let's see what it says.



Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete

Dear Rami,

I'm writing to tell you what's been happening on Cortuga. Do you remember the wildfires all over the forests here, last year? Fortunately, no people died, but it was a terrible disaster for the island. The weather was hot and the winds were blowing at high speeds and changing direction all the time, so the fires spread quickly and it was difficult to put them out. It was terrifying. The people showed great courage and sometimes even risked their lives. The fires did a lot of damage to the trees and wildlife. It was such a shame for our beautiful island.

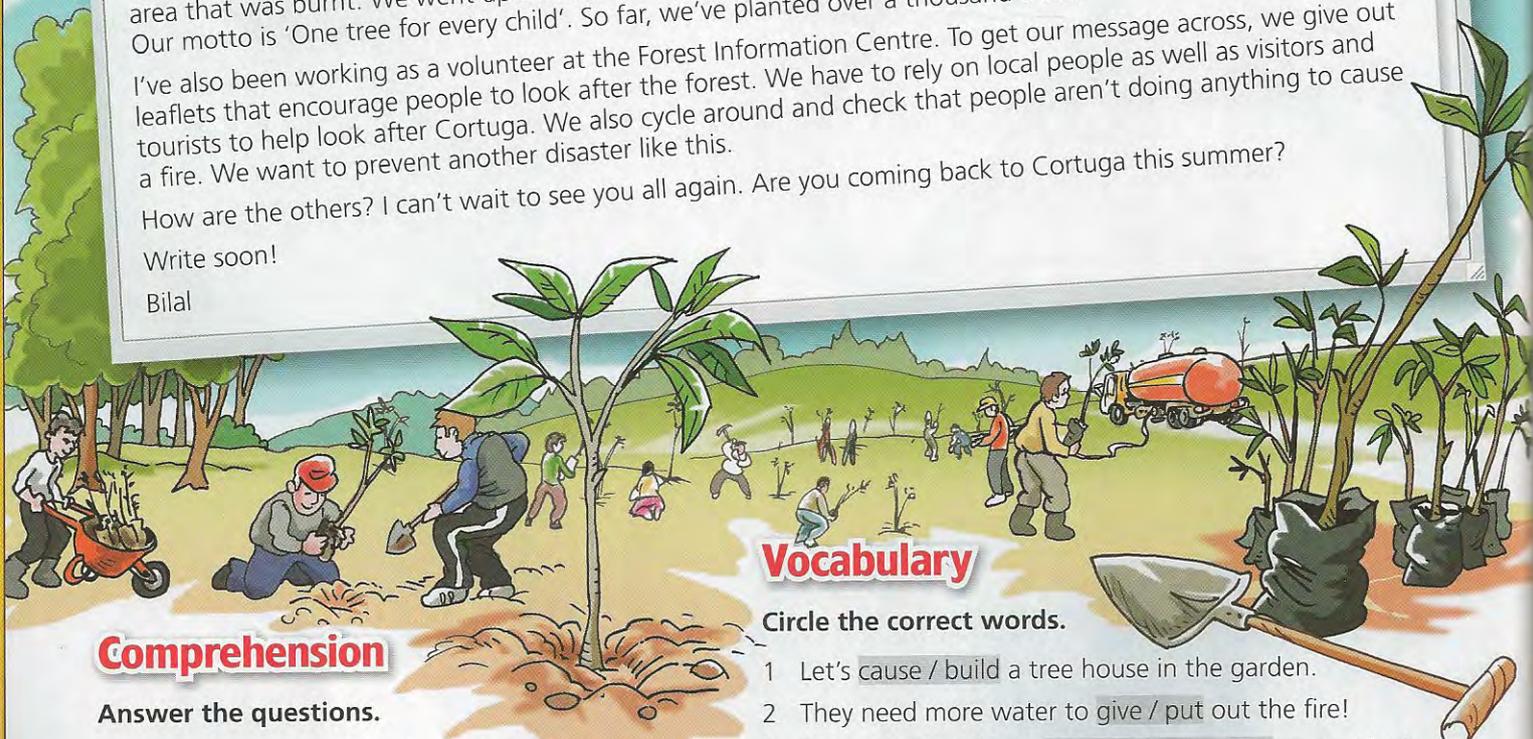
Well, the good news is that we've been doing something about it and the situation has been improving! A big company wanted to buy the burnt land and build a hotel there, but the people of Cortuga said 'no'! Instead, children and teachers from the local schools have volunteered and we have all been planting new trees in the area that was burnt. We went up there with some basic equipment, like shovels and axes, and did a great job. Our motto is 'One tree for every child'. So far, we've planted over a thousand trees!

I've also been working as a volunteer at the Forest Information Centre. To get our message across, we give out leaflets that encourage people to look after the forest. We have to rely on local people as well as visitors and tourists to help look after Cortuga. We also cycle around and check that people aren't doing anything to cause a fire. We want to prevent another disaster like this.

How are the others? I can't wait to see you all again. Are you coming back to Cortuga this summer?

Write soon!

Bilal



### Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the fires spread quickly?
- 2 What did a company want to do?
- 3 Who has been planting trees?
- 4 How many trees have they already planted?
- 5 Where has Bilal been working?
- 6 What does he give to people?

### Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- 1 Let's cause / build a tree house in the garden.
- 2 They need more water to give / put out the fire!
- 3 Follow these rules to prevent / encourage an accident.
- 4 Fires die / spread quickly when it's windy.
- 5 It will cost a lot to fix the disaster / damage to our roof.
- 6 This leaflet / motto gives information about wild flowers.
- 7 He doesn't work for money - he's a volunteer / equipment.
- 8 He used a(n) axe / shovel to cut down a burnt tree.

## Grammar

### Present Perfect Continuous

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about:

a things that started in the past and continue into the present.

*He's been working really hard all summer.*

b recent actions that have happened repeatedly.

*They've been giving out leaflets in the town.*

c to say how long something has been happening from the past up to now. We often use **for** and **since** in these sentences.

*We've been recycling our rubbish for two years.*

*They've been helping out at the centre since 2008.*

We make the Present Perfect Continuous with **have/has been** and the **-ing** form of the verb.

#### Affirmative

I've (I have) been working.

He's (He has) been sleeping.

#### Negative

I haven't (have not) been working.

He hasn't (has not) been sleeping.

#### Question

Have I been working?

Has he been sleeping?

#### Short answers

Yes, you have./No, you haven't.

Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.

#### Time expressions

all day/night/week

for years/a long time/long

lately, recently, since

**Note:** We use **How long ...?** in questions and **for (very) long** in questions and negative sentences.

*How long have you been working as a firefighter?*

*I haven't been giving out leaflets for very long.*

**A** Look back at Bilal's email. Underline the verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous. How many are there?

**B** Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Continuous of these verbs.

build burn not rain not watch plant work

1 My hands are dirty because I \_\_\_\_\_ seeds in the garden.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_ TV recently, so we didn't know about the fire.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ the fire \_\_\_\_\_ all night?

4 The weather's been cold, but it \_\_\_\_\_.

5 The birds \_\_\_\_\_ a nest in that tree since yesterday.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ as a volunteer for many years?

## Vocabulary

Match.



- 1 wildfire
- 2 hurricane
- 3 flood
- 4 earthquake
- 5 volcano
- 6 drought
- 7 storm
- 8 tsunami

## Listening

Ali does an unusual job - he's a 'smokejumper'. Listen to the interview and complete the notes.

- Job:** smokejumper - a kind of (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- Country:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- Transport:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ or helicopter
- Supplies:** water and equipment, like (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and axes
- Special skills:** ability to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the forest
- Suitable for:** (6) only men   
men and women

## Speaking

Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

What kind of natural disasters have happened in your country recently?

What did people do to help?

What happened?

What have people been doing to prevent another similar disaster?

## Writing

Write a short paragraph about the natural disaster you talked about in the Speaking task.

## Reading

Read the article. What did scientists find in the 1960s?

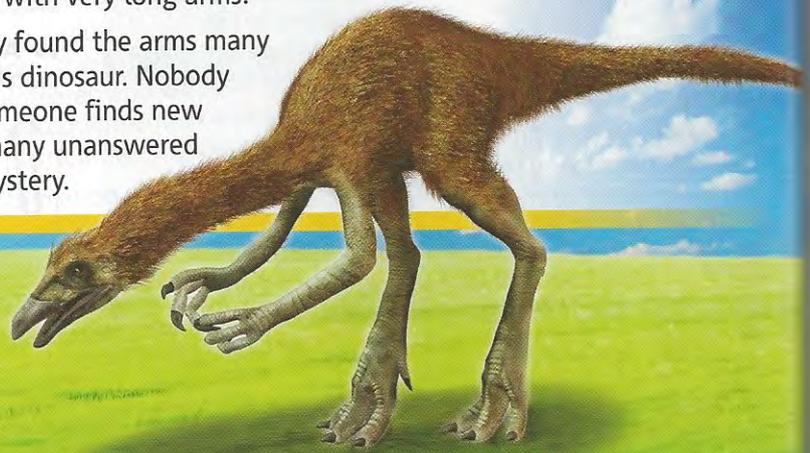
# Creatures From the Past

Dinosaurs lived on our planet for millions of years before they died out, but we still don't know a lot about them. One thing that scientists have learnt about these prehistoric reptiles is that their appearance was very strange! Some of them had enormous bodies with short arms and some had horns on their head. Others had long arms with claws like long knives.

In the 1960s, palaeontologists found a pair of giant dinosaur arms in Mongolia. The length of each arm was 2.4 m with claws that were 26 cm long! Whose arms were they, though? And what happened to the body? For over 40 years scientists have been looking for the answers to these questions.

They called the mystery dinosaur 'Deinocheirus', which means 'terrible hand'. Over the years, there have been different theories about what kind of dinosaur it was. Some scientists believe it was a type of dinosaur that looked like an ostrich and used its long arms to catch its prey when it hunted. Some palaeontologists estimate that this was a massive animal, possibly as big as a Tyrannosaurus Rex! Other scientists have a different opinion. They think that it was a smaller dinosaur with very long arms.

Although they have examined the area where they found the arms many times, they've only found a few other bones of this dinosaur. Nobody knows for sure what its body looked like. Until someone finds new evidence – other fossils or bones – there will be many unanswered questions, and the 'Deinocheirus' will remain a mystery.



## Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

- What do scientists know about dinosaurs?
  - They were all very big.
  - They looked quite unusual.
- What did palaeontologists find in Mongolia?
  - two dinosaur arms
  - long knives
- What or who does 'They' refer to at the beginning of the third paragraph?
  - scientists
  - years
- What else have palaeontologists found that belonged to this dinosaur?
  - nothing
  - some bones
- What kind of proof do scientists need to find out more about this dinosaur?
  - fossils or bones
  - a whole body



## Guess what!

The Tyrannosaurus Rex was a massive dinosaur – its head was as big as a small car.

## Vocabulary

Find words in the article that have these meanings. The words are in the same order as they appear in the text.

- a group of animals including snakes and lizards \_\_\_\_\_
- how someone or something looks \_\_\_\_\_
- huge; massive \_\_\_\_\_
- guess the size, age, and so on of something \_\_\_\_\_
- hard parts inside a body that sometimes break \_\_\_\_\_
- information that shows something is true \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Continuous

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about a recently completed action. We are interested in the result of the action. We use it to say how much, how many or how many times (for an action that has finished).

*I've read a book about dinosaurs. (= I've finished the book.)*  
*How many books about dinosaurs have you read?*

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about an action that has lasted for some time. We are interested in the action. It doesn't matter whether it's complete or not. We use it to say how long (for an action that is still happening).

*I've been reading a great book about dinosaurs.*  
*I'm tired because I've been planting trees all day.*  
*How long have you been reading your book?*

#### A Circle the correct words.

- Have you ever met / been meeting a palaeontologist?
- I have searched / been searching for that phone number all morning.
- Kareem has been watching / watched my DVD about dinosaurs four times.
- Have you ever read / been reading about the 'Troodon'? It was a kind of dinosaur.
- We've been learning / learnt about reptiles in science all term.
- They've just been finding / found some very exciting fossils.

#### B Complete the dialogue with the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

**Fayez:** You look really tired! What

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?

**Ali:** I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on my dinosaur project, but I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) yet. I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (search) for information on the Internet all morning.

**Fayez:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) anything useful?

**Ali:** Yes, but I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not print) it out yet.

**Fayez:** Why not?

**Ali:** Because my brother (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) all the paper for the computer!

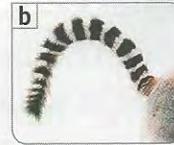
**Fayez:** Don't worry. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (just/buy) some paper for my computer. Here you are.

**Ali:** Oh, thanks Fayez! I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for paper for the last hour.

**Fayez:** No problem. I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (not start) on my project yet, so maybe you can help me a bit later!

## Vocabulary

### Match.



- beak
- claw
- horn
- scales
- tail
- wing
- paw
- fur

## Listening

Listen to Jameel and Issam who are visiting the Natural History Museum. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- The Earth was warm 240 million years ago.
- The dinosaur model is of a Tyrannosaurus Rex.
- The big egg is from a bird.
- Dodos could fly.
- Jameel gives two possible reasons why dinosaurs died out.

## Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences with these verbs.

answer for   cut down on   die out  
get across   look into   run out of

- Some kinds of animals will \_\_\_\_\_ if we don't protect them.
- We must \_\_\_\_\_ finding new sources of energy.
- The world may \_\_\_\_\_ oil one day.
- How can we \_\_\_\_\_ the important messages about the environment \_\_\_\_\_ to everybody?
- We will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the things we do wrong today in the future.
- I want to \_\_\_\_\_ the number of plastic bags I use.

# 3 Lesson 3

## Reading

Read about what teachers and pupils are doing to help the environment. Who gets a prize every month?



## The Greenest School in Saudi Arabia

The pupils and teachers at The Saudi Academy think it's worth looking after the environment! This is what they've been doing:

### Growing Vegetables

The Saudi Academy pupils started their own vegetable garden. Both children and teachers plant and water the seeds. Then, they pick the vegetables, which are used in school meals. Now, they can all enjoy healthy food at lunchtime. 'School dinners are tastier than ever before!' says one pupil.

### Recycling

The Saudi Academy pupils don't just bring their books to school – they bring their rubbish too! There are recycling bins in the playground for cans, plastic bottles, batteries and paper. The teachers give a prize every month to the pupil who's tried the hardest to recycle.

### Planting trees

'There weren't as many trees here before,' says the head teacher Kamil Saoud. 'Now every child has planted their own tree, which they look after during the week. They've made the view from the classrooms much better!'

### Finding cleaner ways to get around

Pupils are encouraged to walk or cycle to The Saudi Academy! 'When the roads are busy, it's faster to cycle than to go by car anyway,' says one pupil. Even the teachers try not to use their cars. 'We won't encourage our pupils to look after the environment if we don't do it ourselves!' says one teacher.



### Say it like this!

Talking about what **is** or **isn't** worth doing

It's worth + verb + -ing because ...

*It's worth recycling, because then we don't waste things.*

It isn't worth + verb + -ing because ...

*It isn't worth driving to work, because using public transport reduces pollution.*

Work with a partner. Talk about **what is** or **isn't** worth doing when you want to look after the environment. Use these phrases and practise the language above.

use plastic bags more than once  
ride a bike  
create more rubbish dumps

recycle glass bottles  
buy water in plastic bottles  
take the bus

## Comprehension

Write **P** (pupils), **T** (teachers) or **B** (both).  
Who ...

- grows vegetables?
- enjoys great lunchtime meals?
- brings rubbish to school?
- gives a prize for something?
- has planted trees?
- walks or cycles to school?

## Grammar

### Comparatives and superlatives

We use the comparative form to compare two or more people, animals or things. We often use the word **than** after the comparative form.

We add **-er** to short adjectives and adverbs.

*My computer is **slower** than yours.*

*Basil can cycle **faster** than Mazen.*

We use the word **more** before long adjectives and adverbs.

*Recycling is **more difficult than** throwing rubbish away.*

*Some children can walk to school **more easily than** others.*

We can use **(not) as + adjective/adverb + as** to compare two things.

*The bus is **as quick as** the car in the morning traffic.*

*The bus drives around town **as quickly as** a car in the morning traffic.*

We use the superlative form to compare a person, an animal or a thing with many other people, animals or things. We use the word **the** before the superlative form.

We add **-est** to short adjectives and adverbs.

*Layla is **the oldest** girl in her class.*

*We worked **the hardest**.*

We use the word **most** before long adjectives and adverbs.

*Science is **the most interesting** lesson.*

*Hala works **the most carefully** of all the students.*

The comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives and adverbs are irregular.

Adjective/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
good/well	better	the best
bad/badly	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest
many/much	more	the most
little	less	the least

**Complete the paragraph with the correct comparative or superlative structure of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.**

People should try (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) than they already do to look after the environment. One of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (big) problems is pollution from cars. People use their cars (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (frequently) than they need to, even though public transport is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) than it was in the past. People should also recycle more. Sometimes, they put their rubbish in (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (near) bin they can find because they don't want to walk (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (far) than they have to, to a recycling bin. Some of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) beaches in the world are covered in rubbish too. It's a real shame.

## Writing

### Giving your opinion

**A Look at the words and expressions we can use to give our opinion about something.**

I (really) think/believe ...

It is/isn't true that ...

In my opinion/view, ...

I agree/disagree that

**B Read the letter to a magazine about an article and complete it with these words.**

believe I agree in my opinion it is true

Dear Editor,

Last week, there was an article in your magazine about plastic bags. I agreed with it because I also (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that plastic bags are the worst thing for the environment.

Unfortunately, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and we all know that people in this country use a lot of plastic bags. They use them once and then throw them away. They don't understand that these bags do a lot of damage to the environment. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, we should try not to use so many plastic bags. I take my own bag when I go shopping.

Supermarkets should encourage people not to use plastic bags. Some people say that they are not helping the situation by giving free plastic bags. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with that. I think it's terrible.

Fortunately, things are slowly changing, but of course it will take a long time. What do other readers think?

Yours faithfully,  
Rabih Matar

### Task

**C Write a letter to a school magazine giving your opinion about recycling. Use this plan to help you.**

#### Paragraph 1

Mention an article in the school magazine that you have read on the subject of recycling and say if you agree or disagree with it.

#### Paragraph 2

Say if people in your country recycle and explain why or why not. Mention what you have been doing to change things.

#### Paragraph 3

Suggest ways of encouraging people to recycle.

#### Paragraph 4

Make a general closing statement about the situation and ask for other readers' opinions.

**D Read your letter and check that you have used words and expressions from A to give your opinion.**

# 4 Food

We all need food to live. So that we are healthy, we need to eat food that is good for us. Fruit and vegetables are very good for us but biscuits and cakes are not good for us. We need to eat food like meat and fish as well. So, it's important to eat healthy food but we shouldn't eat too much.

## Quiz

What do you need to eat every day?

- a protein
- b carbohydrates
- c fat





of all these  
if you have a \_\_\_\_\_ you can have a banana, an orange

# 4 Lesson 1

## Reading

How often do you go to a restaurant? Look at the photos. Which restaurant would you prefer to go to? Why?

## Eating out

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, chefs began to open new restaurants where people could try lots of different food. They created interesting menus to encourage people to come to their restaurants. Before then, people had only visited 'restaurants' when they travelled. These places had given tired travellers something to eat and drink. There weren't any menus and travellers didn't get a choice of food.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were a lot of changes. By the 1950s, lots of people had bought cars so they could travel more easily. Life had become faster. Everyone had become busier. People didn't want to sit in a restaurant and wait a long time for their food. They wanted to eat quickly. So, fast food restaurants became very popular. Before then, most people had usually eaten at home and they had occasionally gone to a restaurant. Suddenly, everyone wanted to visit fast food restaurants regularly.

## Comprehension

What is the writer doing in this article? Tick one answer.

- 1 Telling us about menus in different restaurants.
- 2 Telling us how restaurants have changed.
- 3 Telling us what kind of restaurants to eat in.
- 4 Telling us about some famous chefs.



How were they different? In traditional restaurants, chefs had cooked lots of different food, people had eaten their meal slowly, and they had enjoyed speaking to their family and friends at the same time. However, in fast food restaurants there was a small selection of food so that chefs could cook it quickly. Most of the food was fried because it was the quickest way of cooking. People no longer sat for a long time eating. They ate their food quickly and left. Which do you think is better?

## Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

century chef menus travellers choice fried

- 1 A person who cooks the food in a restaurant is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 If you cook food in oil, it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 People who fly, sail or go by train are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 In a restaurant, you read a \_\_\_\_\_ and then you choose your food.
- 5 A hundred years is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 You have a \_\_\_\_\_. You can have a banana, an orange or an apple.

## Grammar

### Past Perfect Simple

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened:

- a before other actions in the past.  
*I **had read** three cookery books so I knew how to make kabsa.*
- b before a specific time in the past. We often use **by** to mean before or not later than.  
*By the 1950s, lots of people **had bought** cars.*

We make the Past Perfect Simple with **had** and the past participle of the verb. It is the same for all persons. See page 62 for a list of irregular past participles.

Affirmative	Negative
I'd (I had) decided.	I hadn't (had not) decided.
Question	Short answers
Had he decided?	Yes, he had. / No, he hadn't.
Time expressions	
after, already, before, by, never	

#### A Circle the correct words.

- By 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, I had eat / eaten my breakfast.
- I thought you had tasted / taste Japanese food before.
- Had made your mother already / your mother already made the cake when you got home?
- My grandmother had never been / had been never to a fast food restaurant until 2011.
- I hadn't seen / saw pineapples growing before I went to Malaysia.

#### B Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect Simple of these verbs.

leave eat finish run drive study

- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ French food before you went to Paris?
- The waiter took away my plate before I \_\_\_\_\_ eating.
- After my father \_\_\_\_\_ us to school, he went to work.
- By the time I got to my friend's house, he \_\_\_\_\_ for school.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ science before I came to this school.
- Jamal \_\_\_\_\_ 5 km before he had breakfast.

## Vocabulary

### A Write the opposites of these adjectives using **im-, ir-, -less, or un-**.

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 healthy _____ | 4 pleasant _____    |
| 2 kind _____    | 5 responsible _____ |
| 3 patient _____ | 6 careful _____     |

### B Match the opposites.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 interesting | a difficult |
| 2 easy        | b horrible  |
| 3 quickly     | c boring    |
| 4 delicious   | d different |
| 5 same        | e slowly    |

## Listening

### QA Listen to a radio interview with a chef. How many fast food restaurants are there in Jeddah? Guess before you listen.

### QB Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- Thamer has worked in \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants.  
a three b four c five
- He has been a chef for \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a five b eight c nine
- In Thamer's opinion, working in fast food restaurants was  
a interesting. b difficult. c boring.
- People in fast food restaurants do not  
a leave quickly. b enjoy eating.  
c have a lot of time.
- Thamer started working in a traditional restaurant because he  
a wanted to cook healthy food. b was putting on weight. c didn't want to eat unhealthy food.
- In Thamer's restaurant, you can eat  
a a lot of fried food. b different food every day.  
c vegetables but not salads.

## Speaking

**What do you eat every day? Think about breakfast, lunch and dinner. And don't forget any snacks! Tell your partner.**

**Then tell the class if your partner has a healthy or unhealthy diet. Explain why you think that.**

## Writing

**Write a review of a restaurant in your town. Describe the restaurant and give your opinion of it. Does it sell healthy food? Do you recommend it or not?**

# 4 Lesson 2

## Reading

Read about an owner of a restaurant. Customers were not eating all the food. Why do you think that was?

### An interesting solution to a problem

Fahd Saleh is a restaurant owner. He is very interested in food and loves his restaurant.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ Everyone enjoys eating his food but he was not very happy.

After all his customers had left his restaurant each day, he looked in his kitchen. There were always a lot of plates with food on. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Why Not? Didn't they like it? The waiters explained that the customers said they had liked the food. They left the food because they had ordered too much. The customers were full and couldn't eat anything else.

Mr Saleh decided to do something about it. By the next morning, he had written a new sign. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

The first customers the next day were three men. Before the waiter pointed to the sign, they had ordered four starters, some fish, some meat and rice, and two vegetable dishes.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ They ordered three starters, followed by some meat, rice and one dish of vegetables. Why did they do that? Here's the sign:

Dear Customers

Thank you for eating in the Marmar Restaurant.

We want to waste less food. So we are asking you to think carefully before you order.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ From now on, you have to pay extra for food you don't eat.

A few months later, there was less waste in the Marmar restaurant. Mr Saleh is very happy. He says, 'Customers are thinking before they order. Then they eat what they order.'



### Guess what!

The world's largest plate of kabsa was big enough to feed 70,000 people. It was made in Oman and lots of it was given to the poor.

## Comprehension

Complete the article with these sentences.

- a He put it on the wall in the restaurant.
- b Please do not order too much food.
- c It is called the Marmar and it is in Dammam.
- d The customers hadn't eaten all their food.
- e After they had read the sign, they changed their order.

## Vocabulary

Find words in the article that have these meanings. The words are in the same order as they appear in the text.

- 1 people who bring you your food in a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 the way you usually feel when you finish all your food \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 something in a public place that gives you information \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 this is what you do when you ask for food in a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 food you eat before your main meal \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 this is what you do when you don't eat all the food on your plate \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Past Simple and Past Perfect Simple

When we talk about two (or more) actions that happened in the past, we use the Past Perfect Simple to show that one action had finished or happened before the other.

We use the Past Simple to talk about the action that happened later.

*They left the food because they **had ordered** too much.*

**Complete the paragraph with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.**

Last weekend my family and I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a lovely restaurant in our town. We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) in it before. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Thursday, 28<sup>th</sup> of February. My father (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (book) a table for eight of us because he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) my aunt, uncle and two cousins. We (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the restaurant at seven o'clock. My uncle and his family (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (already/arrive) there but there (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) a table for us. My father (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to the manager. The restaurant (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) a booking from my father but it wasn't for the 28<sup>th</sup> February. It was for the 28<sup>th</sup> of March! My father (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a mistake. It didn't matter. My mother (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of shopping in the morning so everyone (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to our house. We (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a delicious meal!

## Vocabulary

**Complete the phrases with make or do.**

- 1 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for me, please?
- 2 'Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your homework, children,' said the teacher.
- 3 I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ well in the English test.
- 4 I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping for my grandmother.
- 5 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise when you come into the classroom.
- 6 Did you \_\_\_\_\_ many mistakes in the last exercise?

## Listening

**Listen to a man booking a restaurant and answer the questions.**

- 1 What day does the man want to go to the restaurant?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What time does he want to eat? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How many people are coming with him? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What is the man's name? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What can they eat at the restaurant? \_\_\_\_\_

## Prepositions

**A Write the prepositions that go with these adjectives. Use about, at, for, in or of.**

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 afraid _____     | 5 jealous _____     |
| 2 capable _____    | 6 responsible _____ |
| 3 good _____       | 7 suitable _____    |
| 4 interested _____ | 8 worried _____     |

**B Complete the sentences with the adjectives and prepositions from A.**

- 1 Are you \_\_\_\_\_ making a meal for four people? Can you do it?
- 2 Kareem is very \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English. He gets top marks from his teacher.
- 3 Ahmad is \_\_\_\_\_ science and he wants to be a doctor.
- 4 Parents are \_\_\_\_\_ looking after their children.
- 5 Not all books are \_\_\_\_\_ children to read.
- 6 Are you \_\_\_\_\_ snakes or spiders? I am!
- 7 Muna has a history exam today. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 8 Khalid is \_\_\_\_\_ his sister because she is very clever.

## One day...

### Reading

Read the story about a poor man. What is the best title for the story?

- a The expensive meat
- b The greedy stall holder
- c The food thief

A poor man was walking round the market. He didn't have enough money to buy any food. He stood by a market stall where some meat was cooking. He thought it smelled very good. The owner of the stall became angry and said, 'You must pay me.'

The poor man said, 'But I haven't eaten anything. What do I have to pay for?'

The stall holder replied, 'You are standing next to my stall. You are enjoying the smell of the food, so you must pay me.'

The two men argued for a few minutes. Then they decided to ask a passerby to solve their problem. Wajdi Nasreddine passed by and the stall holder explained what had happened.

Wajdi turned to the poor man and said, 'Have you got any money?' The poor man said he had a few coins. 'Could you show them to me, please?' The poor man showed the coins to Wajdi.

Wajdi asked the owner of the stall, 'Can you see the coins?' The man said yes. Then Wajdi threw them on the ground and asked, 'Did you hear the coins?' The man said yes.

'So,' said Wajdi, 'you have been paid.' He turned to the poor man and told him to pick up his money.

### Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the poor man stand near the food stall?
- 2 Why was the stall owner angry?
- 3 Why did the two men speak to Wajdi?
- 4 Did Wajdi think the stall holder was right?
- 5 Had the poor man taken some of the stall holder's food?
- 6 Write S (stall holder), P (the poor man), or W (Wajdi) next to the words that describe them.  
 clever \_\_\_\_\_ unkind \_\_\_\_\_ innocent \_\_\_\_\_  
 hungry \_\_\_\_\_ cruel \_\_\_\_\_ sensible \_\_\_\_\_

### Say it like this!

**Making offers and requests**  
 Read Salam's offers and Haitham's requests.

**Salim:** *Would you like* something to eat?

**Haitham:** *Could I* have some fruit, please?

**Salim:** *Shall I* bring you some cherries and pineapple?

**Haitham:** Yes, please. *Would you mind* bringing some apples too, please?

**Now use the language above to talk to your partner. Take turns to offer your partner something to eat and something to drink.**

## Listening

**A** Listen to a chef describing how to make hummus. Tick the ingredients you need.

- chick peas  \_\_\_\_\_
- tahini  \_\_\_\_\_
- salt  \_\_\_\_\_
- pepper  \_\_\_\_\_
- orange juice  \_\_\_\_\_
- lemon juice  \_\_\_\_\_
- garlic  \_\_\_\_\_
- onion  \_\_\_\_\_
- olive oil  \_\_\_\_\_



**B** Match the words in the box to the pictures.

a tablespoon   a teaspoon   a blender  
to chop   a can



**C** Listen again and write how much you need of each ingredient.

## Speaking

Look at the pictures of the different food. Which two dishes would you like to eat? Tell your partner.



What would you like to eat?  
I'd like to eat .... because ...

## Vocabulary

Look at the verbs on the left. Match them with different nouns on the right. There is more than one answer for some verbs.

- boil
- fry
- slice
- chop
- grate

- eggs
- rice
- onion
- carrots
- garlic
- meat
- tomatoes

## Writing

### Sequencing instructions

**A** Here's a recipe for a banana milkshake. Look at the words in red which show when things happened. Then look at the underlined verbs. They are all the base infinitive. We use this to give instructions.

*First, slice three bananas and put them in the blender.*

*Then, add 300 ml of milk, six tablespoons of ice cream and two tablespoons of honey.*

*Blend all the ingredients for a minute.*

*Finally, pour into two glasses and enjoy with your friend!*

### Task

**B** Write a simple recipe that you know. Follow the instructions.

- 1 Write a list of ingredients.
- 2 Think about the order of the instructions. Use *First, Then, Finally*.
- 3 Think about the verbs you need. Remember to use the base infinitive.
- 4 If possible, get a picture of your recipe.
- 5 Tell your class your recipe.

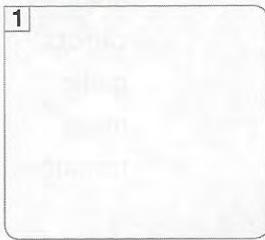
### Tip!

Check that you've used the past tenses in your story correctly, and don't forget to give your story a title.

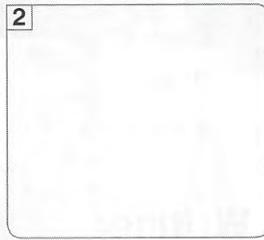
# Review 2

## Vocabulary

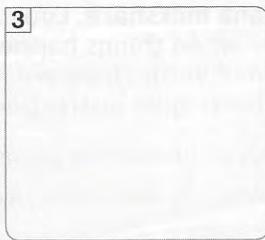
### A Find the cutouts.



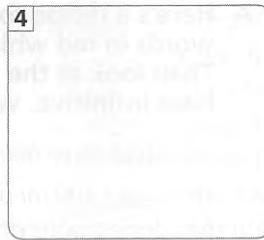
rice



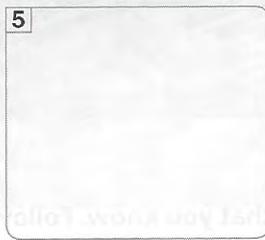
fish



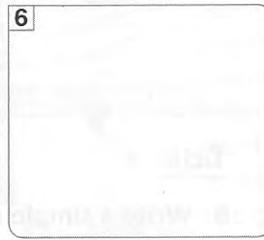
bull



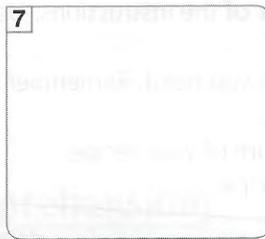
oil



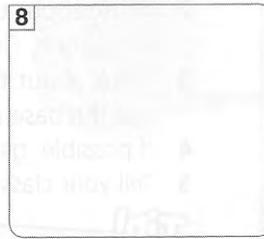
reptile



chef



paw



wing

### B Match.

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1 put on   | a vegetables   |
| 2 fried    | b a restaurant |
| 3 work in  | c a fire       |
| 4 growing  | d weight       |
| 5 cut down | e a tree       |
| 6 put out  | f food         |

### C Circle the odd one out.

- |                 |            |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1 plant         | seeds      | meal       |
| 2 fruit         | vegetables | unhealthy  |
| 3 carbohydrates | chef       | restaurant |
| 4 tree          | batteries  | garden     |
| 5 lunch         | delicious  | dinner     |
| 6 bone          | horn       | fur        |

### D Complete the table.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
heat	heat	(1) _____
flood	(2) _____	flooded
(3) _____	cookery	cooked
-	health	(4) _____
(5) _____	recycling	recycled
-	(6) _____	natural

## Grammar

### A Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous of these verbs.

catch clean do finish not give out  
not wash up not eat recycle

- They \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ cooking some lamb.
- Sanaa \_\_\_\_\_ all the leaflets.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ the beach all day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ a fish yet?
- My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers for years.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes yet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ anything about the environment?
- They \_\_\_\_\_ dessert after dinner.

**B The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.**

- 1 Plastic bags last **longest** than paper bags. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Showers use **little** water than baths. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Does lamb taste **best** than fish? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I eat the most **healthy** in my family. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I can drink water as **quick** as my sister. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 That's the **nicer** restaurant I've ever been to! \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Public transport is the **less** expensive way to travel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Recycling in my country is going very **good**. \_\_\_\_\_

**C Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 After I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up), I ate breakfast.
- 2 He realised that he \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to recycle his cans.
- 3 The students \_\_\_\_\_ (already go) the restaurant on Moussa Street.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (you learn) anything about wasting food before today?
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) ten bags of rubbish off the beach by 11 a.m.
- 6 The chef \_\_\_\_\_ (never cook) such nice kabsa.

**D Complete the story with the Past Simple or Past Perfect Simple form of these verbs.**

be climb forget get go hear run see

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ to bed when I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a strange noise coming from my wardrobe. I got up and noticed that I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to close the window. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ someone \_\_\_\_\_ through the window into my room? I slowly opened the wardrobe door and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a surprise when I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a small green lizard inside! It (7) \_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_ there for hours! It (8) \_\_\_\_\_ across the room and disappeared out of the window.

This is the story of a restaurant  
A long time ago in Riyadh.  
The people came from all over to try  
The best food that they'd ever had.

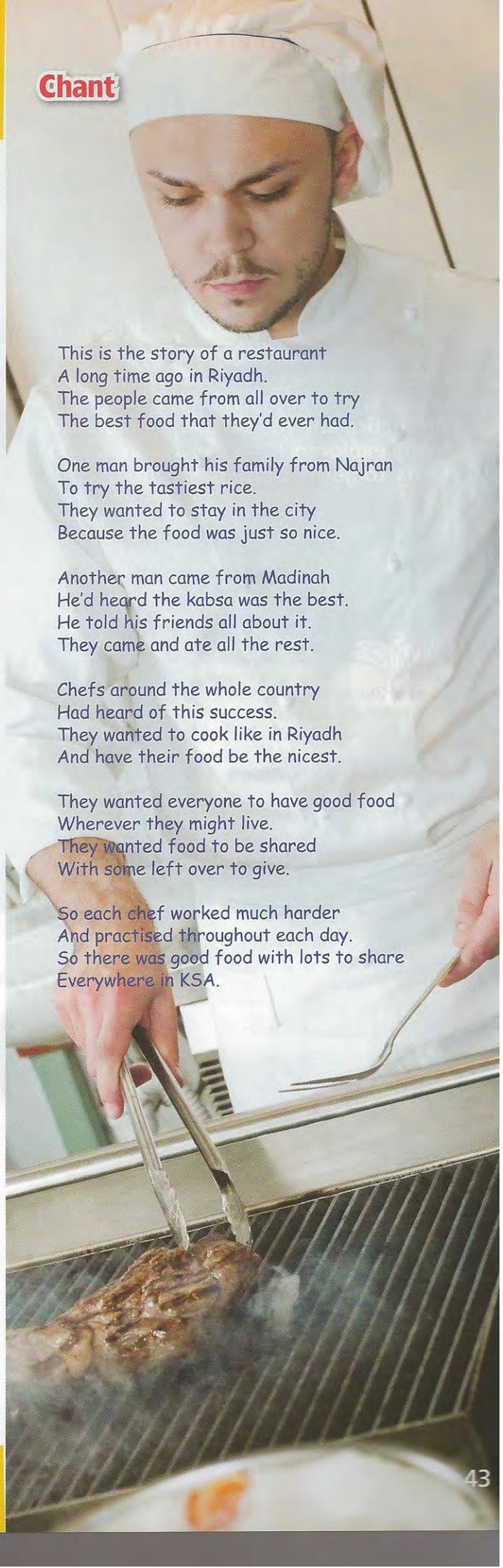
One man brought his family from Najran  
To try the tastiest rice.  
They wanted to stay in the city  
Because the food was just so nice.

Another man came from Madinah  
He'd heard the kabsa was the best.  
He told his friends all about it.  
They came and ate all the rest.

Chefs around the whole country  
Had heard of this success.  
They wanted to cook like in Riyadh  
And have their food be the nicest.

They wanted everyone to have good food  
Wherever they might live.  
They wanted to be shared  
With some left over to give.

So each chef worked much harder  
And practised throughout each day.  
So there was good food with lots to share  
Everywhere in KSA.



# 5 Ambitions

The climbers in the photo are on a mountain in the Himalayas, trying to reach the summit. People have always been fascinated by wild and faraway corners of our world, such as the North Pole, Antarctica and the Himalayan mountains. Many explorers have had the ambition to try to get to these places first.

## Quiz

Which explorer reached the South Pole first on December 14, 1911?

- a Robert Falcon Scott
- b Ernest Shackleton
- c Roald Amundsen





2. Jaber is really pleased with the interview he gets.

3. Jaber asks Jaber to write something for the school newspaper.

4. All asks Jaber to write something for the school newspaper.

5. Jaber wants information about how to become a journalist.

6. Jaber worked very hard to get a job.

7. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

8. The career officer thinks being a police officer is a good job.

9. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

10. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

11. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

12. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

13. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

14. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

15. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

16. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

17. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

18. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

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36. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

37. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

38. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

39. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

40. Jaber knows what his future career will be.

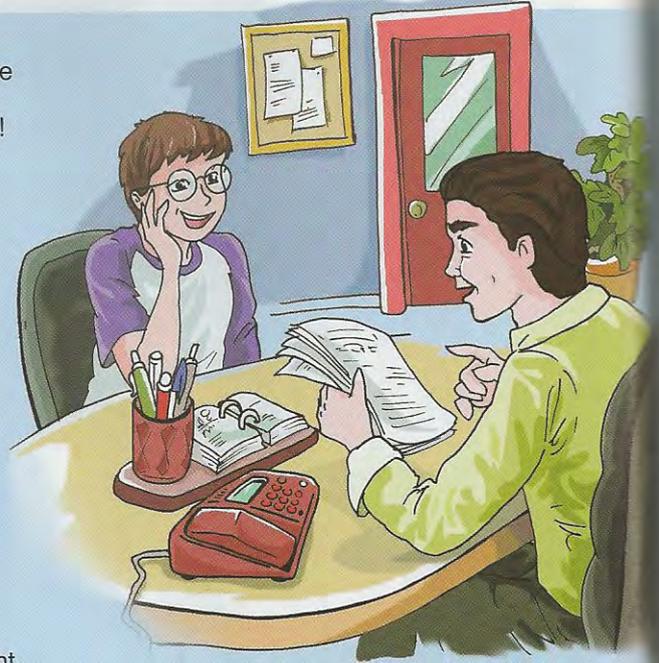
# 5 Lesson 1

## Reading

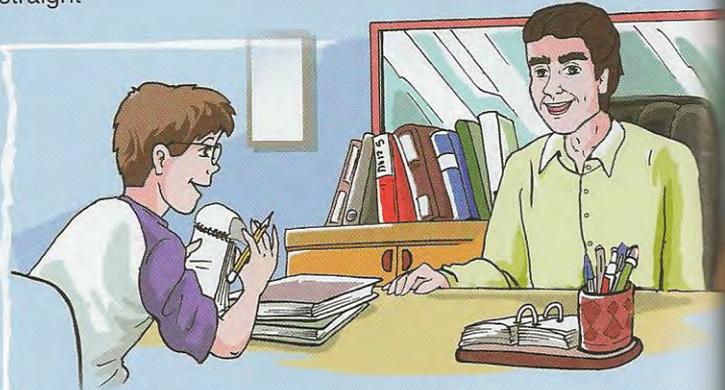
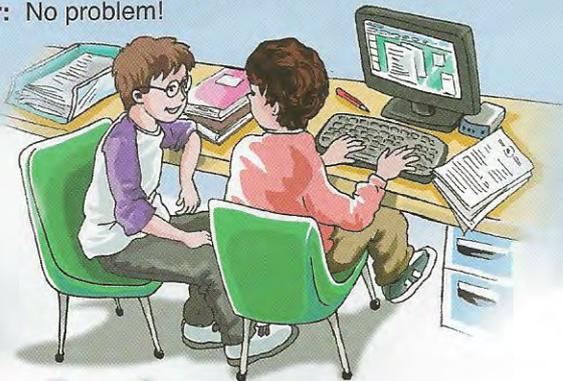
Jaber's school is having a career day. Read the dialogue. Why does Jaber go to see the career officer again?

# The Perfect Job?

- 1 Career Officer:** Have you decided what you're going to do when you leave school, Jaber?
- Jaber:** Yes. I'm going to earn lots of money and become famous!
- CO:** You're very ambitious! And what will this glamorous, well-paid job be?
- Jaber:** Er, I'm not sure yet.
- CO:** OK, let's start by thinking about your abilities. What are you good at?
- Jaber:** Solving mysteries! Last summer, my friends and I helped the police catch three criminals!
- CO:** So, are you interested in a career as a police officer?
- Jaber:** No, that job's too dangerous for me!
- CO:** Do you like writing?
- Jaber:** Yes! I'm very hard-working too. I'm also very good with computers.
- CO:** That's excellent, Jaber. I think I know the perfect job for you. Have you thought about becoming a journalist?
- Jaber:** No. What qualifications do you need?
- CO:** Well, you can study for a degree in journalism at university. Why don't you get some experience first, though, in the school newspaper?
- Jaber:** That sounds like a good idea. I'll go to their offices straight away and find out how I can help.



- 2 Later...**
- Jaber:** I'm interested in writing for the school newspaper.
- Ali:** Are you an experienced writer?
- Jaber:** No, but I'm a fast learner. I hope you'll give me a chance.
- Ali:** OK. We're going to write an article about jobs this week. Can you interview someone with an unusual job and write an article about it?
- Jaber:** No problem!



- 3 CO:** Oh hi, it's you again. What can I do for you?
- Jaber:** Will you answer a few questions for me? I want to know about your job.
- CO:** Oh, are you interested in becoming a careers officer then?
- Jaber:** No - I'd like to interview you for the school newspaper!

## Comprehension

Write **R** (Right), **W** (Wrong) or **DS** (Doesn't say).

- Jaber knows what his future career will be.
- The career officer thinks being a police officer is a good job.
- Jaber wants information about how to become a journalist.
- Ali asks Jaber to write something for the school newspaper.
- Jaber is really pleased with the interview he gets.

## Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- Rashed isn't very ambitious / perfect. He only wants an easy job!
- Tariq hasn't got any criminals / qualifications because he didn't finish school.
- The police / careers officer asked me about the accident.
- Mr Hassan has been a teacher for 30 years, so he's very glamorous / experienced.
- Samer's job as a photographer is interesting and hard-working / well-paid.

## Grammar

### Future Simple

We use the Future Simple:

- a for predictions.  
*There will be more students at university next year.*
- b for decisions we make now for the future.  
*I won't phone Kareem until this evening.*
- c for offers, promises and warnings.  
*I'll help you write the letter.*  
*I promise I'll finish the work tonight.*  
*Stop talking or I'll tell the teacher.*
- d to ask someone to do something or to ask for help.  
*Will you tell me your name and address?*
- e for opinions about the future, usually after **think**, **hope**, and **be sure**.  
*Fadel thinks he'll be famous one day.*

### Be going to

We use **be going to**:

- a to talk about future plans and intentions.  
*I'm going to be a teacher.*
- b to predict something when we have some proof or information.  
*He is going to pass the test because he's clever.*

- A** Look back at the dialogue. Underline four examples of the Future Simple. Which of the uses, a-e, isn't included?
- B** Look back at the dialogue again. Underline two examples of **be going to**. Which of the two meanings (a or b above) have they got?
- C** Complete the email with the correct form of the Future Simple or **be going to**. Use the verbs in brackets.

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete

Hi Ashraf,

I've got something exciting to tell you. This summer, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on an island! My uncle (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) a restaurant in Qasim and he needs some waiters. He thinks the restaurant probably (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) busy at first, so I'm sure that we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lots of time to relax. The only thing I'm worried about is my English. I've decided I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) very hard during English lessons from now on. You're good at English, so can you help me?

Bye for now!

Samir

PS (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/go) to the library on Thursday?

## Vocabulary

Circle the odd one out.

- |              |            |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 journalist | gardener   | criminal    |
| 2 degree     | business   | diploma     |
| 3 interview  | university | college     |
| 4 training   | course     | career      |
| 5 employer   | boss       | worker      |
| 6 occupation | writer     | profession  |
| 7 advert     | salary     | pay         |
| 8 knowledge  | skill      | application |

## Listening

**A** Tick the words you hear. They are not in this order on the recording.

- |              |                          |             |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 patient    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 sensible  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 thoughtful | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 talented  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 efficient  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 confident | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 helpful    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 brave     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 polite     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 tactful  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**B** Match the words to the jobs. Write the numbers only. Do you agree?

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Policeman: \_\_\_\_\_

Bank clerk: \_\_\_\_\_

## Speaking

**Talk about your future career. Ask and answer these questions with a partner.**

- What job are you going to do after you leave school? Why?
- What qualifications and skills will you need?
- What will be difficult about it?
- What will be enjoyable about it?

## Writing

**Write a paragraph about your perfect job. Answer the questions in the Speaking task.**

# 5 Lesson 2

## Challenges

Ali Al-Salah is determined to do something no one has ever done before - to walk the length of the Amazon River in South America! He started high in the Andes mountains in Peru a year ago and hopes to reach Brazil next year.



### Guess what!

There may be at least fifty tribes living in the Amazon rainforest that have never had contact with the outside world.

## Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 Why will Ali be talking to people on his journey?
- 2 How is Ali going to help some charities?
- 3 What is Ali more afraid of in the Amazon?
- 4 What has Ali got in his rucksack?
- 5 What did Ali decide not to take with him?
- 6 What is Ali using his MP3 player for?

## Reading

Ali Al-Salah is an explorer. Read this extract from his website. Which of these words best describes him?

- a generous                      b worried                      c brave

## FAQs

### Why am I making this journey?

I love tough adventures, but this is also a journey with a purpose. I want people to be aware of what's happening to our environment. During the expedition, I will be interviewing people who live in the rainforest. I want to find out how their lives are being affected as a result of climate change. I also want to raise money for some very important charities which I support.

### What dangers will I face?

I've prepared well for this adventure, but there are always lots of dangers in the Amazon. There are many wild animals and poisonous snakes that sometimes even fall out of trees. There are also diseases like malaria that you can catch from mosquito bites. I'm more worried about human beings than animals, though. The people who live in the rainforest aren't always friendly to strangers! You have to be tolerant and act in a sensible way when you're dealing with them. It's not always easy!

### What equipment have I got with me?

One thing's for sure, you won't find many luxuries in my rucksack. In fact, it was too heavy so I had to take out my spare clothes! My day clothes are always damp, but I've got a set of dry clothes to sleep in. Now, I've just got the necessary things all in waterproof bags: a hammock, a first aid kit, my GPS unit, a few clothes and a very big knife! I've also got an MP3 player. I'm using it to learn Portuguese because I'll be going through Brazil soon. The only other luxury is my toothbrush!

### What will I be doing this time next year?

I hope I'll be telling people in Saudi Arabia all about my adventures! And I'm really looking forward to a plate of murtabak!

## Vocabulary

Find the words in the text and circle the correct meaning, a or b.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 tough          | 4 sensible     |
| a soft           | a logical      |
| b difficult      | b clever       |
| 2 purpose        | 5 spare        |
| a reason         | a extra        |
| b opinion        | b free         |
| 3 tolerant       | 6 damp         |
| a impatient      | a a little wet |
| b able to accept | b very wet     |

## Grammar

### Future Continuous

We use the Future Continuous to talk about things that will be in progress at a specific time in the future. We make it with **will be** and the **-ing** form of the verb for all persons.

Affirmative	Negative
I (I will) be walking.	I won't (I will not) be walking.

Question	Short answers
Will I be walking?	Yes, you will./No, you won't.

#### Time expressions

in a few hours/days/weeks  
 (this time) tomorrow, next week/month/year  
 during the weekend/trip/holiday  
 soon

Complete the sentences with the Future Continuous of these verbs.

interview leave not affect not take travel write

- I \_\_\_\_\_ my bike on the journey in May.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ school this time next year?
- Kareem \_\_\_\_\_ his school project all day tomorrow.
- The weather \_\_\_\_\_ the team's expedition.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to Brazil in a few hours.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the career office \_\_\_\_\_ students this year?

## Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

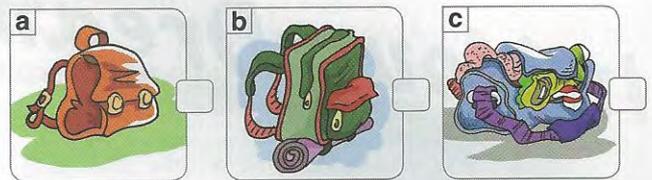
first aid kit fishing rod GPS unit hammock  
 mosquito net MP3 player sleeping bag

- I slept inside my tent in my \_\_\_\_\_ and I was very warm.
- Oh no! I've cut my finger! Where's the \_\_\_\_\_?
- There was a hole in the \_\_\_\_\_, so I got a lot of bites last night.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ will show us where we are.
- Naif loves listening to podcasts and takes his \_\_\_\_\_ with him wherever he goes.
- I put my \_\_\_\_\_ up between two trees and slept in the fresh air.
- Your \_\_\_\_\_ will be useful if we run out of food!

## Listening

Listen and tick (✓) the correct pictures.

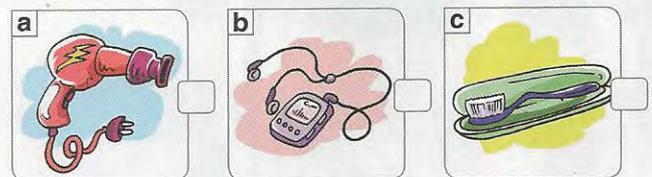
- 1 Which picture shows Zuhair's rucksack?



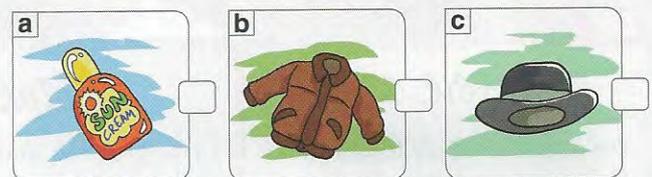
- 2 How many pairs of trousers does Zuhair want to take?



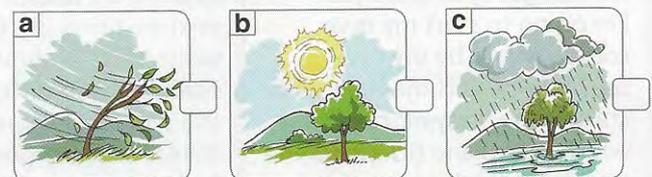
- 3 Which of these things hasn't Zuhair got in his rucksack?



- 4 What will Zuhair borrow from Rafiq?



- 5 What will the weather be like this weekend?



## Phrasal Verbs

Circle the correct words.

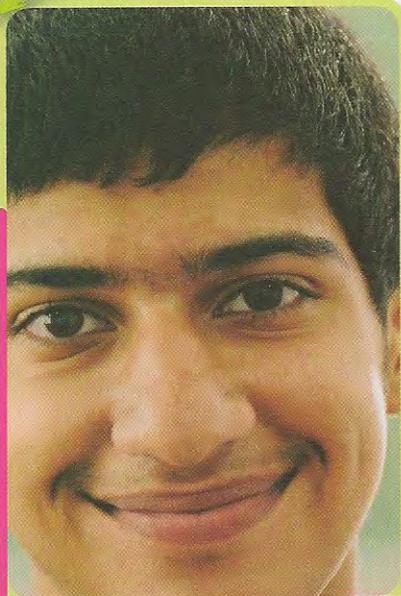
- I can't keep **out** / **up** with Jalal because he walks so fast.
- How did you put **up** / **with** / **to** sleeping on the ground for two weeks?
- Don't give **up** / **off** now! You can do it!
- He caught malaria in Africa and he needed months to get **by** / **over** it.
- I wanted to go camping this year, but Hamza put me **on** / **off**.
- He wanted to go on the expedition, but the organisers turned him **down** / **up**.

# 5 Lesson 3

## In Your Dreams!

### Reading

What will you have done by the age of twenty-five? We asked three teenagers about their dreams. Who do you think will probably succeed in what he wants to do?



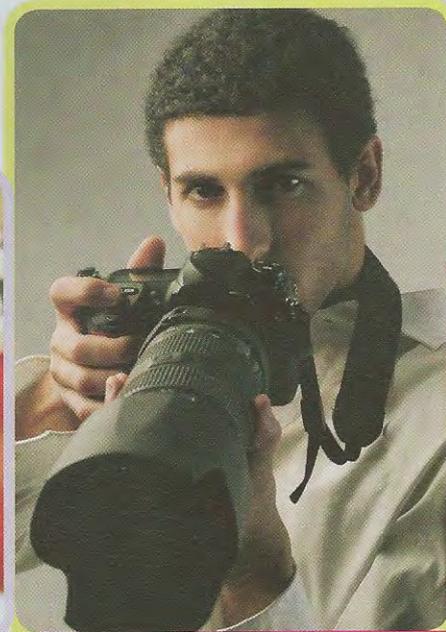
**Nabil, 15**

I'm about to apply to university for courses in computer science. After university, I'm not going to get a job. I'm going to start my own company and be my own boss! My hero is the man who started the 'Easyjet' company, which sells plane tickets on the Internet. I think anyone with an original idea can succeed. By the age of twenty-five, I probably won't have become a millionaire, but maybe I'll be wealthy at least!



**Talal, 17**

I love drawing and painting and I'm about to do an exam in art. A lot of my friends play sport but I spend my time reading art books and planning my next painting. By the time I'm thirty, I want to have shown my paintings in art exhibitions in different countries around the world. My parents and my teachers think I am very good at art and so I hope I will be successful. I like drawing pictures of places and buildings. Sometimes my parents and I drive into the countryside and I take my drawing paper and pencils with me. I really want to be a famous artist one day!



**Mustafa, 16**

I'm not interested in being rich or famous, but I really love travelling and photography! First, I want to study for a degree in art and then I'm determined to travel around the Middle East taking amazing photos of people and places. By the time I'm twenty-five, I hope I will have visited lots of interesting places and had some amazing experiences. Who knows? Maybe I will have an exhibition of my work in Riyadh one day or sell my photos to magazines!

### Comprehension

Write **N** (Nabil), **T** (Talal) or **M** (Mustafa).

Who ...

- 1 may live abroad one day?
- 2 wants to have his own employees?
- 3 has got a special ability that he wants to use?
- 4 hopes he will make lots of money?
- 5 will continue his education after school?

### Say it like this!

Using **be about to** for immediate future plans

be about to + verb

*I'm about to make a cup of tea. Do you want one?*

*Mum is about to go shopping.*

Talk to your partner about things that you are about to do. Use these suggestions to help you and practise the language above.

go on holiday  
have my lunch

watch a DVD  
do my homework

# Grammar

## Future Perfect Simple

We use the Future Perfect Simple to talk about something that will be completed before a time in the future. We make the Future Perfect Simple with **will have** and the past participle of the verb for all persons. See pages 62 for a list of irregular past participles.

Affirmative	Negative
I'll (I will) have started	I won't (will not) have started
Question	Short answers
Will I have started?	Yes, you will./No, you won't.
Time expressions	
by the time/the age of	
by tomorrow/next week/month/year	

### A The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.

- Arif won't **has** saved enough money for his trip by next year.
- Will you have **growing** your hair in two months?
- I'll **had** bought all language learning CDs soon.
- Fayez will **having** gone to Muscat by then.
- Will we have **find** jobs by the age of twenty-one?

### B Look at the pictures and write sentences with the Future Perfect tense to say what will have happened to Muhammad by 2020.



- he / not pass / exams
- he / become / footballer
- he / play / for a famous football team
- he / score a goal / in World Cup final
- he / not get married
- he / buy / a sports car

## Writing

### Topic sentences

Each paragraph of a piece of writing begins with a topic sentence. This is the sentence that tells us what the paragraph is about. The other sentences in the paragraph must follow logically from the topic sentence.

### A Look at the first paragraph of an article about someone's ambition. The topic sentence is missing. Choose the correct sentence (a or b) and say why the other sentence doesn't fit.

#### Adil's Dream

(1) \_\_\_\_ He is quite shy with people, though, and he doesn't have many friends. He prefers spending his time taking care of animals!

- Adil, who is 17 years old, is very popular at school.
- Adil, who is 17 years old, is a lovely person.

### B Now look at the rest of the article and choose the correct topic sentences (a or b) for gaps 2 and 3.

(2) \_\_\_\_ Now he is determined to make it come true. He is good at science and is studying very hard because he wants to go to university next year. He is also working part-time at a local animal shelter, where he looks after animals that don't have a home.

- Adil has always dreamed of becoming a vet.
- Since he was a little boy, Adil has wanted to work in an animal shelter.

(3) \_\_\_\_ I'm sure he'll pass his exams, go to university and get a degree. In a few years, he will be working as a vet and helping animals which he loves so much.

- I think that Adil will succeed in getting his dream job.
- In a couple of years, Adil will have become a vet.

## Task

### C Write an article about someone you know who has got an ambition to do something. Use the plan below to help you.

#### Paragraph 1

Introduce the person and describe his/her skills and abilities.

#### Paragraph 2

Say what his/her dream/ambition is.

Say how he/she is trying to make his/her dream come true.

#### Paragraph 3

Say if and when you think he/she will achieve his/her goal.

### D Read your article and check that the main paragraphs all contain a topic sentence.

# 6

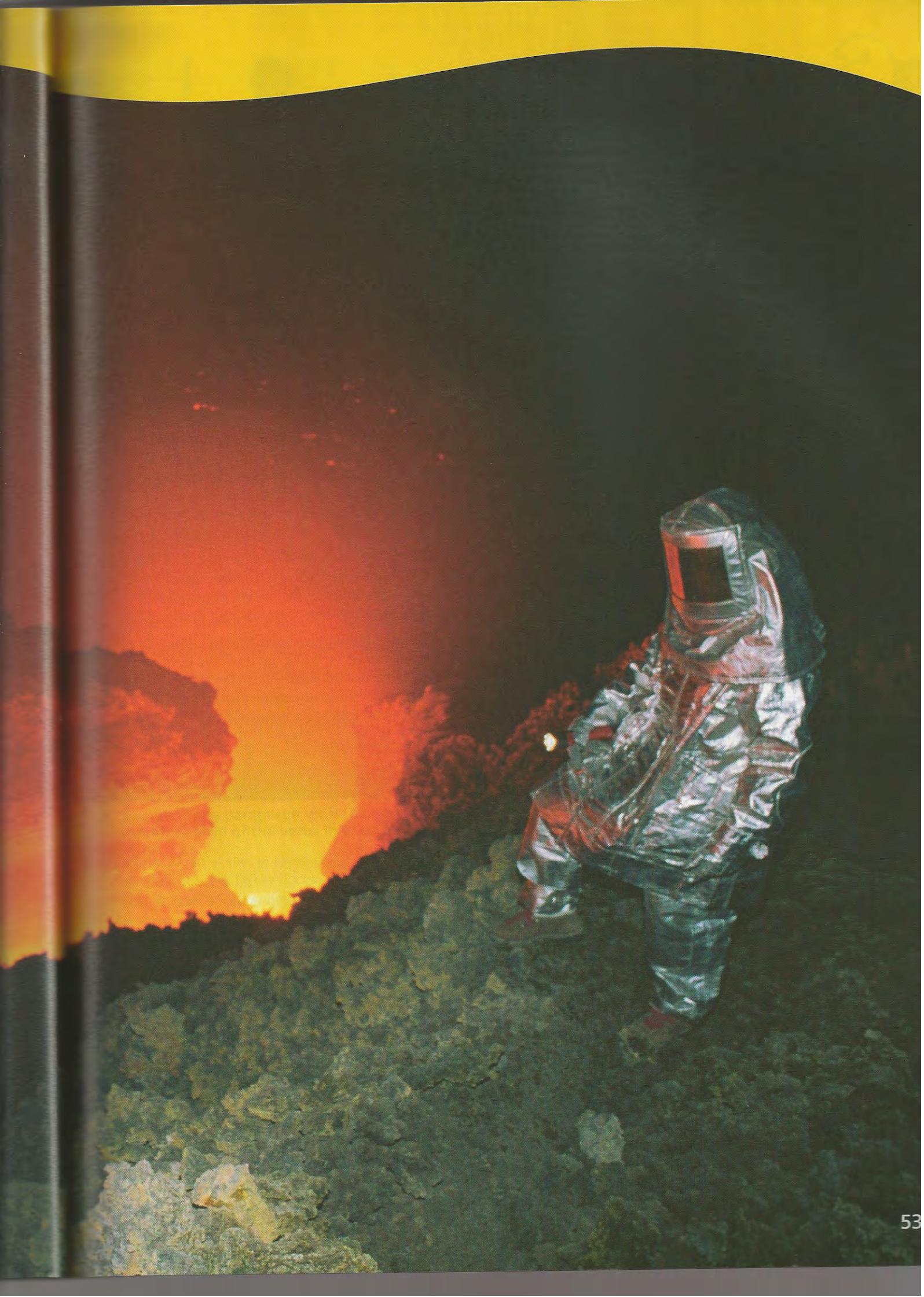
## Remarkable People

Volcanologists are scientists who research volcanoes. Sometimes they put on protective suits and climb down into craters to collect lava and volcanic rock. They want to get information which could help us predict when volcanoes will erupt. They also want to find out about the formation of the Earth millions of years ago.

### Quiz

Which are the most volcanic countries in Europe?

- a Greece, Iceland and Italy
- b France, Germany and Spain
- c Finland, Romania and Sweden



# 6 Lesson 1

## Reading

Read Jaber's project about Alexander Graham Bell. What was his greatest invention?

### People Who Changed the World

Alexander Graham Bell was an inventor, scientist and engineer whose discoveries and inventions changed our methods of communication. He held the patent for the telephone, among other communication devices, some of which are still used today. He also attempted cooling and circulating air, giving us an early version of air-conditioning.

Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847. He was talented from a young age. In addition to this, he invented many helpful, small machines for his family and their friends, and spent a lot of time finding ways of communicating with his deaf mother. Although he did well in these areas, he did not get good grades at school until he moved to London and began to study philosophy and the sciences with great enthusiasm.

He started teaching speech at a school in Scotland while he was still a pupil himself, and went on to study at the University of Edinburgh. He later finished his education at the University of London, and went on to teach at a London private school. During his studies at university he conducted many experiments with sound, including producing and transmitting it using electricity. He wrote to some famous scientists, who helped him in his

experiments, and he developed an interest in the human voice.

In 1868, following the tragic death of his brother from tuberculosis, the Bell family moved to Montreal, Canada. Bell set up a workshop in which he continued to study the human voice and sound. He invented a kind of automatic device called a 'harmonic telegraph' that transmitted messages as sounds. Over the next decade, with help and involvement from other inventors, Alexander Graham Bell further developed this 'harmonic telegraph' into a machine called the telephone, which, although it looks very different to our modern telephone, works in a similar way.

While Alexander Graham Bell is mainly remembered for the telephone, his work with sound was important in the later development of cassettes, floppy disks, and treatment of hearing problems.

He and his family lived in Nova Scotia, Canada, where he continued to work on ideas for electronic communication until his death at the age of 75. As a mark of respect at his funeral, every phone in North America was silenced to commemorate his incredible contribution to the way people communicate at a distance.



## Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Did the young Alexander Graham Bell enjoy school?  
a He never liked school.  
b He preferred to learn by doing practical things.
- 2 When did Bell start to do experiments with sound?  
a when he was a child  
b while he was studying in Edinburgh and London
- 3 Why did the Bell family move to Canada?  
a because of a death in the family  
b to give Alexander more of a chance to develop his inventions
- 4 What inventions can Alexander Graham Bell be credited with?  
a floppy disks and air-conditioning  
b the telephone and an automatic piano
- 5 What event is true about his death?  
a He was working in his workshop when he died.  
b They turned all telephones onto silent to show him respect.

## Vocabulary

Find words in the project that have these meanings. The words are in the same order as they appear in the text.

- 1 an official right to own an invention \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 a thing made for a particular purpose \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 to manage or carry out a procedure \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 to send (i.e. information) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 extremely sad \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 an adjective meaning something that works 'by itself' \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 a period of ten years \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 remember respectfully \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Gerunds

We can use gerunds:

- a as the subject or object of a sentence.  
*Collecting wild flowers is my hobby.*  
*I like collecting wild flowers.*
- b after prepositions.  
*He's interested in studying biology.*
- c after the verb **go** to describe activities.  
*We often go walking in the mountains.*
- d after these verbs and phrases: *admit, be used to, can't stand, deny, dislike, enjoy, feel like, finish, keep, look forward to, (don't) mind, miss, practise, spend time, suggest.*  
*They feel like exploring nature.*

**Note:** Do not confuse **be used to** + gerund (= something isn't new or strange) and **used to** + bare infinitive (= past habit).

### Infinitives

We can use the full infinitive after these verbs: *afford, allow, arrange, ask, decide, encourage, hope, invite, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, promise, refuse, want, would like.*  
*The scientist managed to do the experiment.*

We also use the full infinitive after these adjectives: *amazed, disappointed, excited, happy, proud, sad, sorry, surprised.*  
*We were sorry to hear the bad news.*

#### A Circle the correct words.

- 1 How did Imad manage reading / to read that book?
- 2 I'm really good at running / to run long distances.
- 3 Write / Writing poems is quite difficult.
- 4 Laith wants to become / becoming an artist.
- 5 Ahmad and Saleh go to climb / climbing once a week.
- 6 Nabil was proud being / to be team captain.

#### B Complete the paragraph with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

Mimar Sinan always enjoyed (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) from an early age. His father decided (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (send) him to learn about engineering. He then joined the army and spent a lot of time (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (design) bridges, roads and army buildings. He was encouraged (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) an architect of fine religious buildings. He succeeded in (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) some beautiful buildings including the Suleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. He also managed (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (train) other successful architects.

## Vocabulary

### Match.



- |             |                          |              |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 athlete   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 lawyer     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 biologist | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 politician | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 artist    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 writer     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## Listening

### Do the quiz, then listen and check your answers.

- 1 What did Sultan Bin Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud do?
  - a He flew in a space shuttle.
  - b He was in the Olympic Games.
- 2 What was Al-Zahrawi famous for?
  - a He was an engineer.
  - b He was a kind of doctor.
- 3 Where was the artist Picasso from?
  - a Italy
  - b Spain
- 4 What subject was Al-Khwarizmi famous for?
  - a Maths
  - b History
- 5 What kind of athletes take part in a competition at Wimbledon every summer?
  - a swimmers
  - b tennis players

## Speaking

Think of a famous person (dead or alive) from your country and ask and answer these questions with your partner.

- What's his name?
- What is/was he? (e.g. artist, scientist, politician)
- What is he famous for?
- Why do people in your country admire him?
- What do you think of him?

## Writing

Write a paragraph about a famous person from your country. Answer the questions in the Speaking task.

# 6 Lesson 2

## Reading

Would you be happy if you didn't have a school? How would you learn anything? Read about how Saudi Arabia helped these children.

For three years students in the Swat Valley in Pakistan couldn't go to school. The children were very sad because education is very important. However, there was a lot of fighting in their area and many of the schools were damaged. A lot of families were frightened so they moved away from the area and the children stopped going to school. Now things are better and people are happier.

In fact, the children in one school are now very happy. Thanks to the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) and the Royal Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, they have a brand new school. The SFD worked with the local government and UNICEF to give the children what they needed.

The SFD has given \$23 million to help with education, health, nutrition and clean water.

One schoolboy said, 'We haven't been to school for a long time. Now we have a beautiful new school with wonderful facilities. We can begin to learn again and then we will be able to get good jobs to help our country.'

The students were all given a schoolbag, a school uniform and books. They were also given some playground equipment so they can have some fun while they are at school.

A representative of the SFD said, 'We are delighted to help these children. I am very happy we could include IT equipment and laboratories in the school. There are a lot of schools which need help so everyone is going to be very busy!'

He went on to say, 'His Majesty, the King of Saudi Arabia, always encourages education and that is why he wanted us to help children in the Swat Valley get back to school.'

When the representatives of the different organisations visited the school, the children gave them flowers to show their thanks.

### Guess what!

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has given over \$1.5 billion to help do away with polio in Africa.

## Comprehension

Answer these questions.

- 1 Which country is Saudi Arabia helping?
- 2 Why are they helping school children?
- 3 How much money did Saudi Arabia give?
- 4 What did all the children get?
- 5 What special equipment is in the school?
- 6 What did the children give their visitors?

## Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

damaged    frightened    brand new    facilities    uniform

- 1 When I saw the snake, I was really \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Our school is \_\_\_\_\_. It opened for the first time yesterday.
- 3 We have to wear a \_\_\_\_\_ to school. Everyone dresses exactly the same.
- 4 There was a car accident and two cars were badly \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 We have great \_\_\_\_\_ at our school. We have a computer room, science laboratories and an excellent library.

## Grammar

### Gerunds and infinitives

These verbs can be followed by a gerund or an infinitive with no change in meaning: *begin, continue, hate, like, love, start*.  
*They continued waiting for hours. = They continued to wait for hours.*

These verbs can be followed by a gerund or an infinitive but with a change in meaning: *go on, remember, forget, stop, try*.

*They went on talking until midnight. (= continue)*  
*He told us his name first and then went on to talk about the war. (= continued to talk about something else)*

*He will remember to give the letter to Jassar. (= remember first and then do something)*  
*I remember seeing a famous writer many years ago. (= remember something happening before)*

*You forgot to lock the door! (= forget first and don't do something)*  
*They forgot meeting me at the library. (= forget something happening before)*

*We stopped talking in the museum. (= end an activity)*  
*Why don't we stop to have something to eat? (= end something to do something else)*

*He tried to get the writer's autograph after the interview. (=make an attempt to do something)*  
*Try looking on the Internet for information about that athlete. (=do something as an experiment)*

#### A Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Try \_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book. I think you'll like it.
- 2 Did you remember \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) plane tickets?
- 3 I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ (see) your photo in that magazine.
- 4 He began talking, so we all stopped \_\_\_\_\_ . (listen)
- 5 They were tired, but they went on \_\_\_\_\_ . (play)

#### B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 They forgot \_\_\_\_\_ if there were any new specimens in the lab.  
 a check      b to check      c checking
- 2 He started as a teacher, but \_\_\_\_\_ become a famous writer.  
 a going to      b went on      c went on to
- 3 Ali hates \_\_\_\_\_ at photographs of himself.  
 a looking      b to looking      c look
- 4 When did you start to \_\_\_\_\_ books?  
 a write      b writing      c be writing
- 5 Stop \_\_\_\_\_ ! It isn't funny!  
 a to laugh      b laughing      c having laughed

## Vocabulary

### Circle the correct words.

- 1 How many people will give / take part in the race?
- 2 It is dangerous to give / take people a lift in your car.
- 3 Don't move! I'm giving / taking a photo.
- 4 Hoda's dad gives/ takes care of her and her two sisters.
- 5 I can't think of anything to say. Can you give / take me an idea?
- 6 Why don't you give / take Sami a present?
- 7 It gave / took a long time to find the information.
- 8 Give / Take my advice, and don't try to be a hero!

## Listening

### Listen and change the words in bold to make the sentences true.

- 1 Faisal was with his **sister** and his mum when something serious happened. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The car went into some **shallow** water. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He and his family escaped through one of the car **doors**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Faisal swam for about **twenty** minutes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The rescue team took Faisal and his family to the nearest **house**. \_\_\_\_\_

## Prepositions

### Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

at by for in on out

- 1 Rashed, who is \_\_\_\_\_ his eighties now, was a soldier in the army.
- 2 After they escaped, they hid \_\_\_\_\_ ages until it was safe to come out.
- 3 She met the girl \_\_\_\_\_ chance at the library and shared her amazing story.
- 4 My father was \_\_\_\_\_ of work when he started painting pictures.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the age of five, he could paint.
- 6 She didn't do it \_\_\_\_\_ purpose – it just happened.

# 6 Lesson 3

## Reading

Look at the website. Who do you think should be 'Amazing Kid of the Month'? Why?

**Amazing Kids**

Welcome to the Amazing Kids Website! Here you can read about talented children from all over the world and vote for the Amazing Kid of the Month.

This month, we're proud to introduce Salim Alameldinne from Al-Khobar, Brendan Butler from Canada and Harold Borgen from Sweden.

Salim Alameldinne, who is thirteen years old, got first prize in the 'Young Cook of the Year' competition and is now writing his own recipe book for kids. 'I want it to be fun to read and easy enough for children to use,' he says. Salim learned by observing a professional chef, who's very good at cooking, on TV. He wants to encourage other children to cook because 'everyone needs to eat, so it's a skill that will always be useful!'

Seventeen-year-old Brendan Butler used to love running until he was involved in a serious car accident three years ago. He lost part of one leg and didn't even expect to walk again. Now, he's an athlete who has recently completed a marathon. 'After my accident I wanted to give up,' he says. 'But now, I'm happy to be alive and able to continue running.'

Harold Borgen has always been good at science, but he thought it was too difficult to become an inventor. Then he heard about an accident that had happened when a car crashed into a train in his town. 'That gave me an idea,' says the clever sixteen-year-old. It took him over a year to invent a special gadget that tells car drivers when a train is coming. One company is already interested in selling it, so it may be in the shops soon!

Do you know a child who has a special ability or has done something amazing? Email us at [amazingkids@mail.nl](mailto:amazingkids@mail.nl) and tell us why he or she should appear on our website!

## Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 What was Salim the winner of?
- 2 How is Salim trying to encourage other children to cook?
- 3 Why is it surprising that Brendan Butler is an athlete?
- 4 How did Brendan feel three years ago?
- 5 When did Harold Borgen decide to invent something?
- 6 What does his invention do?

## Say it like this!

### Tag Questions

Tag questions are the short questions we add to the end of sentences. We often do this to confirm information.

You're from Saudi Arabia, *aren't you?*  
Yes, I am.

You study English, *don't you?*  
Yes, I do.

Your brother likes reading, *doesn't he?*  
Yes, he does.

**Check some information with a partner. Use these sentences and add some of your own examples.**

You can't speak German, can you?  
Your father teaches, doesn't he?  
We'll have an English test soon, won't we?  
You were ill yesterday, weren't you?

## Listening

👂 Listen to two people talking about their children. What hobbies have the children got now? For questions 1-5, write a letter A-E next to each name.

NAMES	PRESENT INTERESTS
1 Fahd <input type="checkbox"/>	A art
2 Hatem <input type="checkbox"/>	B computers
3 Salma <input type="checkbox"/>	C photography
4 Nasser <input type="checkbox"/>	D writing
5 Sawsan <input type="checkbox"/>	E horse riding

## Grammar

### Subject/Object questions

*Khalid went to the market with his mother.*

In this sentence there is a subject (Khalid) and an object (to the market with his mother)

We can ask two questions with *Who*. Look at them and say how they are different.

*Who went to the market?* Khalid.  
*Who did he go to the market with?* His mother.

### A Write Who questions for the underlined words.

- Who \_\_\_\_\_  
Fatima got first prize in the English essay competition.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_  
My mother spoke to my aunt on the phone.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_  
I gave some flowers to my grandmother.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_  
Sami is a better tennis player than Sa'ad.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_  
Nadia visited the museum with her parents.

### Negative questions

We can use negative questions to confirm that something is true or has happened.

*Haven't you had your lunch yet?* Yes, I have.  
*Isn't Kareem coming to school today?* Yes, he is.

We can also use it to criticise or complain.

*Why didn't you do your homework?* Sorry, I was ill.

### B Read the answers and complete the questions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ it hot today? Yes, it is.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you tidy your room? Sorry, I had to work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ your brother enjoy that book? Yes, he did.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the programme interesting. Yes, it was.
- \_\_\_\_\_ phone me? Sorry, my phone isn't working.

## Speaking

Ask and answer questions with your partner. Student A should turn to page 130 and look at cards 1A and 2A. Student B should turn to page 132 and look at cards 1B and 2B.

## Writing

### Linking ideas

#### A Look at the linking words in red in the examples below. In which group do they:

- add some new information? \_\_\_\_\_
- contrast two different ideas? \_\_\_\_\_

a

Hani is (both) kind and generous.

As well as being a talented artist, Munir is very clever.

Apart from playing football well, Ali is a good student.

Asim trains every evening. In addition, he sometimes goes running in the morning before school.

b

Aya is clever, but she's very shy.

Although Ramsey is only twelve, he's a better tennis player than his father.

Layla loves sport whereas I prefer drawing.

Yasser is always happy to give people help when they need it. However, he never expects any thanks.

### Task

#### B Write an email to the Amazing Kids website describing a friend of yours who is or has done something amazing. Say why he/she should be an 'Amazing Kid of the Month'. Use the linking words from A and this plan to help you.

##### Start like this:

Dear Amazing Kids,

##### Paragraph 1

Introduce the person you are going to describe.

##### Paragraph 2

Say what he/she has done that's amazing and what kind of person he/she is.

##### Paragraph 3

Sum up why this person should be an 'Amazing Kid of the Month'.

##### Finish like this:

All the best / Best wishes,  
(your name)

#### C Read your email and check that you have used the words and expressions from A correctly.



**B Complete the dialogue with the Future Continuous or Future Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.**

**Adnan:** OK, so tell me what you think will happen to me in the future, **Hakim!**

**Hakim:** I think that this time next year you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very happy!

**Adnan:** Why? Will I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) my exams?

**Hakim:** Yes. And you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at the university.

**Adnan:** Wow! I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) school!

**Hakim:** That's right. You (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) your studies and passing your exams.

**Adnan:** Do you think I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) lots of new friends?

**Hakim:** Of course! You'll be very popular!

**Adnan:** Thanks! I hope you're right!

**C Complete the paragraph with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.**

Nidal Bader is a man with a plan. He is interested in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) animals back to Fish River Canyon, an area in Africa which was once home to a large number of rhinoceroses and other animals. Over the years, people have hunted all of the canyon's wildlife for food, for sport and to make room for farming. Nidal remembers (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (grow up) in Paris and how he often dreamed of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) among animals in a far away land. He decided (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Fish River Canyon in 1995. He says that she was looking forward to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Africa, but when he first came, he was sad (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that there were almost no wild animals left in the area. Somebody needed (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) them back, so Nidal is trying very hard (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue) animals from other parts of Africa and bring them to Fish River Canyon. It's a difficult job, but it's one that gives Nidal great joy and a sense of purpose.

**Chant**

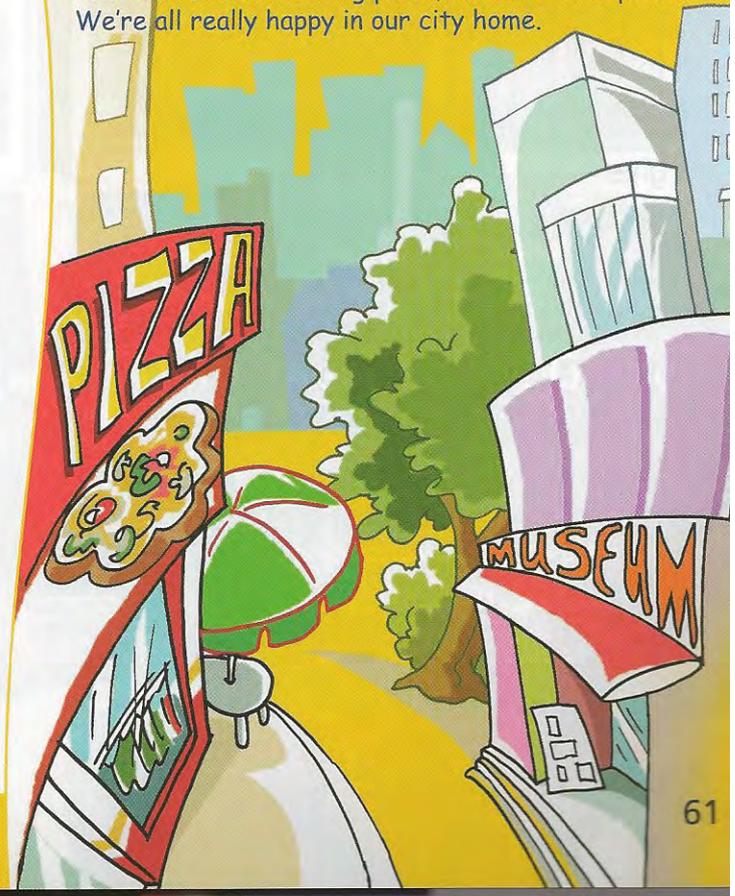


I was born in a little village,  
Far away from the big city lights.  
We used to love going fishing or climbing.  
We used to live such a quiet life.

But now we're used to the noise in the city.  
We've learned to like buses, trains and cars.  
The city's not as clean as our village in the country.  
Sometimes, we can't even see the stars.

But we love going out and doing what we want.  
We enjoy going to parks or a restaurant.  
There are lots of things to do in the day or at night.  
We don't miss having a quiet life.

Now, we're used to living on the seventh floor.  
Chickens and cows don't come to our front door.  
When we feel like eating pizza, we call on the phone.  
We're all really happy in our city home.



# Irregular verbs

## Infinitive

## Past Simple

be	was/were
become	became
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
can	could
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
fly	flew
find	found
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
hold	held
keep	kept
know	knew
learn	learnt
leave	left
lie	lay

## Infinitive

## Past Simple

light	lit
make	made
meet	met
put	put
read	read [red]
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
shine	shone
shoot	shot
ring	rang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
steal	stole
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tear	tore
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

المملكة العربية السعودية

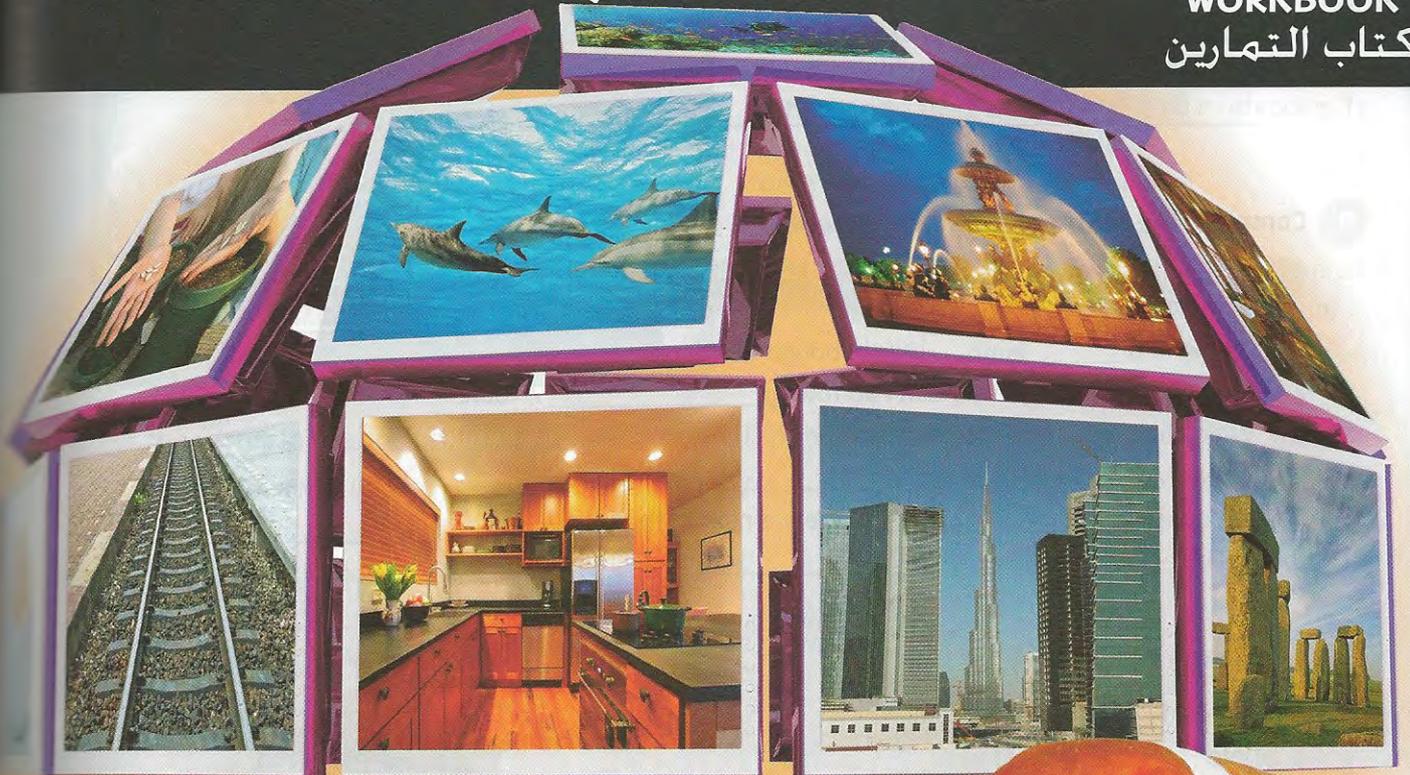
وزارة التربية والتعليم

وزارة التربية والتعليم  
Ministry of Education

Wonderful

# WORLD 5

WORKBOOK  
كتاب التمارين



Intermediate Stage  
Third Intermediate Grade  
First Semester

المرحلة المتوسطة  
الصف الثالث المتوسط  
الفصل الدراسي الأول



ELDP  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
مشروع تطوير اللغة

NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC  
LEARNING

CENGAGE  
Learning

Lee Coveney

# Introduction

## A Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- horrible / Jana / to her sister / never / is  
Jana is never horrible to her sister.
- is / drink / hot / to / this tea / too  
\_\_\_\_\_
- to travel / alone / are / the children / enough / old / not  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ? / eat breakfast / you / in the morning / often / do  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ? / in this room / enough / is / warm / it  
\_\_\_\_\_
- usually / on Wednesdays / go home / we / early  
\_\_\_\_\_

## B Complete the sentences with these words.

hers his ~~mine~~ ours theirs yours

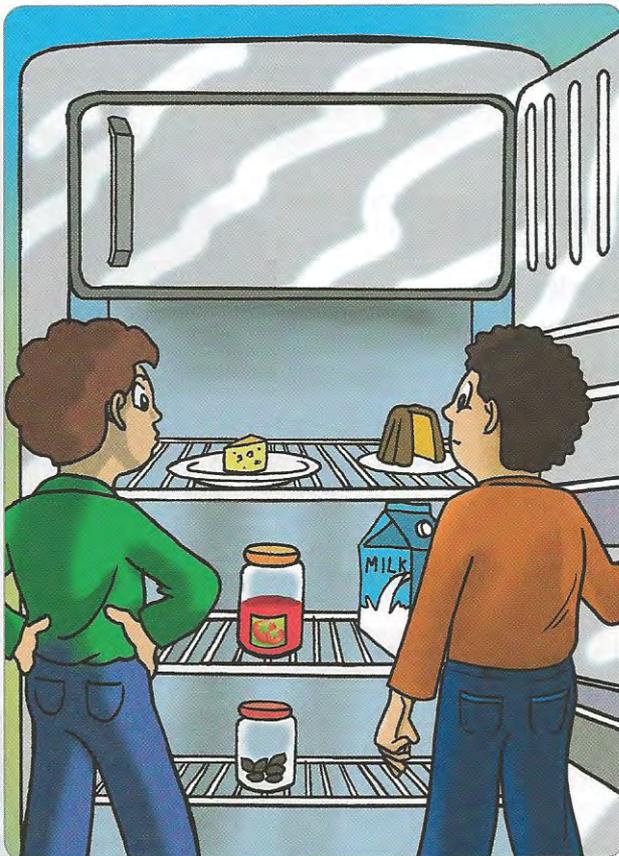
- This book is mine. I bought it yesterday.
- 'I can't find my pink pencil. Can I borrow \_\_\_\_\_?' 'Sure.'
- 'Which toys belong to Mansour and Tariq?' 'These ones are \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 'Is that Mona's bag?' 'Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_.'
- This house is \_\_\_\_\_. We live next to the Fadels.
- The blue pen isn't Ghaleb's. \_\_\_\_\_ is the black one.

## C Choose the best answer.

- He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.  
a) into    b) on    c) at
- I live \_\_\_\_\_ Saudi Arabia.  
a) on    b) in    c) at
- We're going \_\_\_\_\_ the museum tomorrow.  
a) on    b) to    c) at
- My father is \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
a) at    b) to    c) in
- Where's Mansour? He's \_\_\_\_\_ the library.  
a) at    b) to    c) in



**D** Circle the correct words.



**Adil:** I'm really hungry. Has Mum made (1) anything / anywhere for lunch?

**Taher:** No, she had to go (2) somewhere / something with Grandma. Shall we make a pizza?

**Adil:** Sure! Have we got (3) everything / everybody we need? Is there (4) some / any cheese in the fridge?

**Taher:** Well, there's (5) a lot / a little, but I don't think there's enough for a pizza. There are (6) a few / a little olives and there's (7) some / much tomato sauce.

**Adil:** Yuck. I don't like olives. What about mushrooms? I love mushrooms on a pizza.

**Taher:** Sorry, there are (8) a little / no mushrooms. I ate them all for breakfast.

**Adil:** I know ... where's the phone?

**Taher:** Why? What are you going to do?

**Adil:** Hello. Dino's Pizzas? I want to order a big pizza with tomato sauce, cheese and mushrooms, please!

**E** Put the words in the correct order.

1 your / learn a lot / If / listen / you / teacher, / you / to / .

\_\_\_\_\_

2 eat / you / get / a lot, / If / fat / you / .

\_\_\_\_\_

3 get / If / drink, / you / don't / thirsty / you / .

\_\_\_\_\_

4 hard, / If / your / work / teacher / you / happy / is / .

\_\_\_\_\_

5 doesn't / Kareem / his / tidy / room, / happy / If / mother / his / isn't / .

\_\_\_\_\_

**F** Complete the sentences with adverbs of manner.



1 Children, I want you to play nicely (nice) together.

2 You've done very \_\_\_\_\_ (good) this term, Basma.

3 The cat climbed \_\_\_\_\_ (high) up into the tree and wouldn't come down.

4 I think Sami will \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) pass the exam.

5 Don't drive so \_\_\_\_\_ (fast)! It's dangerous!

6 Jamal always arrives \_\_\_\_\_ (late) for class.

7 Please wash the vase \_\_\_\_\_ (careful).

8 Come here \_\_\_\_\_ (quick)! There's a fox in the garden!

# 1 Lesson 1

## Vocabulary

**A** Complete the sentences with these words.

archaeologist border destination hill market palace

- 1 We show our passports when we cross the border.
- 2 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ studies ancient objects and monuments.
- 3 Let's climb the \_\_\_\_\_. There's a wonderful view at the top.
- 4 We're buying our fruit and vegetables in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 We are driving to Scotland. Our final \_\_\_\_\_ is Glasgow.
- 6 The queen lives in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with more than 200 bedrooms!

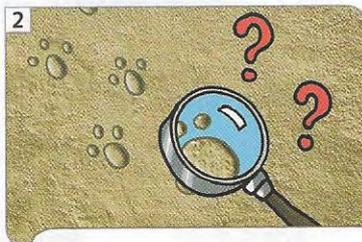
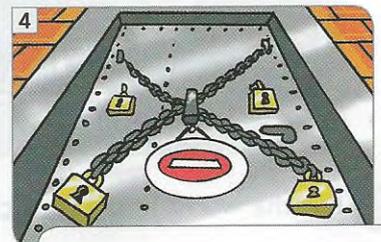


**B** Look at the pictures and write the correct sentences.

Don't get lost! It's a mystery. It's made of stone. Keep out! We've got all day.



We've got all day.



**C** Circle the odd one out.

- |   |             |           |             |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | fascinating | exciting  | <u>ugly</u> |
| 2 | modern      | wide      | high        |
| 3 | ancient     | massive   | prehistoric |
| 4 | town        | wall      | region      |
| 5 | monument    | landmark  | stone       |
| 6 | close       | important | impressive  |



# Grammar

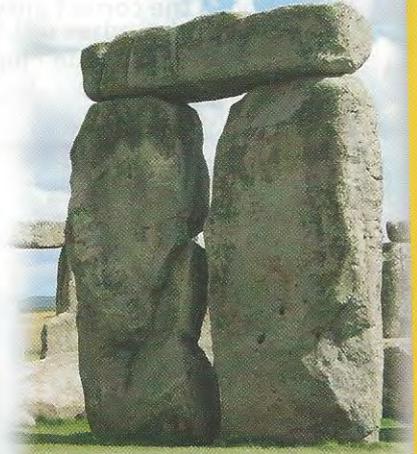
**A** Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of these verbs.

cross    leave    not be    not drive    open    ~~speak~~    walk    write

- 1 Her friend is from France, and she speaks English and French.
- 2 Hold my hand, Munir. We \_\_\_\_\_ the road now.
- 3 In this photo, we \_\_\_\_\_ round the maze at Hampton Court Palace.
- 4 The Heritage Museum \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 o'clock every morning.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ to London. It's too far.
- 6 My mum always \_\_\_\_\_ a travel diary when we go on holiday.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ for London next week?
- 8 The weather in Scotland \_\_\_\_\_ very good. It often rains.

**B** Write questions and short answers with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- 1 they / stay near here ✓  
Are they staying near here?  
Yes, they are.
- 2 your parents / enjoy travelling ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 the visitors / go to Hampton Court Palace tomorrow ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 you / sell maps in this shop ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Jassar / know the way to Stonehenge ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**C** Complete the dialogue with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

**Jameel:** (1) Do you always come (you/always/come) to Wales on holiday?

**Bilal:** Yes, we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it here.

**Jameel:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/stay) at the campsite this week?

**Bilal:** Yes, we are. Then, next week we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Prestatyn in our camper van.

**Jameel:** Prestatyn? (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (they/speak) Welsh in Prestatyn?

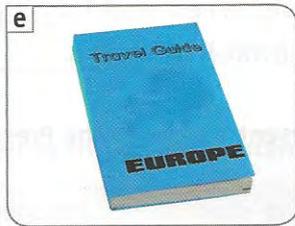
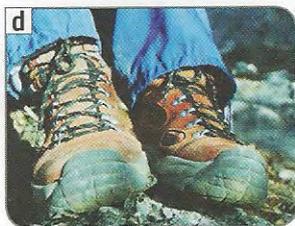
**Bilal:** Yes, they do, but they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English too. We (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) an old Roman site near there on Wednesday. It (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) very famous, but I think it's quite interesting.

**Jameel:** I hope you have a good time there. Enjoy yourselves!

# 1 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

### A Match.



- 1 river
- 2 walking boots
- 3 shade
- 4 map
- 5 guidebook
- 6 rafting

c

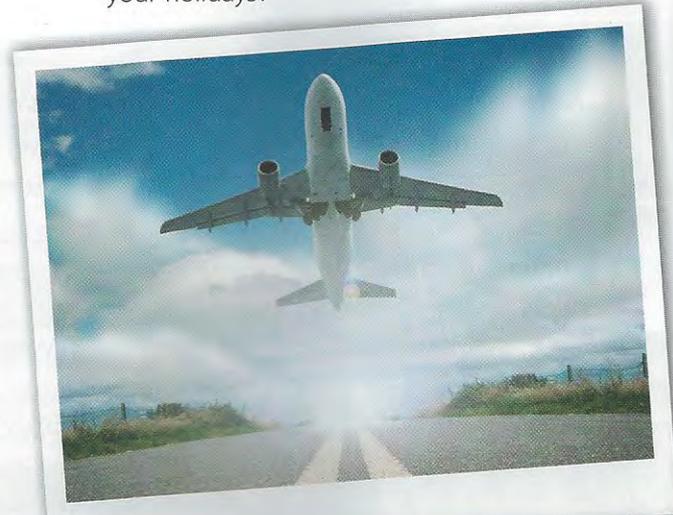
### B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 The view from the top of the mountain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a steep  
 b dangerous  
 c **amazing**
- 2 It's difficult to walk along the \_\_\_\_ path.  
 a bare  
 b rocky  
 c fast
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes happen here.  
 a Accidents  
 b Trips  
 c States
- 4 Be careful! There's a \_\_\_\_\_ hole over there. Don't fall in!  
 a narrow  
 b long  
 c deep
- 5 All the children are going on the school \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains.  
 a map  
 b trip  
 c ride
- 6 Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a world  
 b pathway  
 c planet

### C Complete the sentences with these words.

back ~~down~~ in (x2) off on

- 1 Jaber's motorbike sometimes breaks down on the road.
- 2 Get \_\_\_\_\_ the car everybody. It's time to go home.
- 3 Our plane takes \_\_\_\_\_ at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 4 Let's get \_\_\_\_\_ this bus. It's faster than walking.
- 5 First, we have to check \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel.
- 6 When are you coming \_\_\_\_\_ from your holidays?



## Grammar

### A Write the or - in the gaps.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a fascinating country.
- I live in \_\_\_\_\_ Jeddah. Where do you live?
- Saudi Arabia is near \_\_\_\_\_ Red Sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tigris River goes through Turkey and Iraq.
- My uncle is visiting \_\_\_\_\_ Kuwait.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Victoria is in Africa.

### B Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of these verbs.

belong   drive   know   not understand   ~~smell~~   walk

- These wild flowers near the path \_\_\_\_\_ smell lovely.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ to France in their camper van.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ this map. It's really difficult to read.
- These walking boots \_\_\_\_\_ to Jawhara.
- The hikers \_\_\_\_\_ through the gorge tomorrow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ who built Stonehenge?

### C Complete the email with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Email

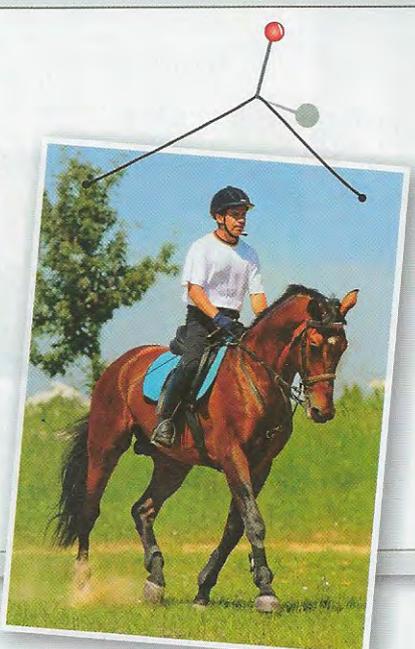
New Reply Forward Print Delete Send & Receive

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Hi Malik,

Guess what? I (1) am staying (stay) on a horse ranch in Arizona for the summer! It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (belong) to my Uncle Ali. It's fantastic! Uncle Ali (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (own) eight horses and two ponies. My favourite is a big brown horse called Nutmeg - I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (love) him. You can see him in the photo I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you with this email. He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) beautiful and he (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (like) chocolate! (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) a good time in Jordan? Send me an email and tell me all about it.

Love from Labeeb



### D Circle the correct words.

- I am seeing / see my Islamic studies teacher at 10 o'clock.
- I am thinking / think of going rafting on the Colorado River.
- This path looks dangerous. Are you seeing / Do you see what I mean?
- I am not thinking / don't think the bus is coming. Let's go home.
- I am thinking / think the ancient monuments at Petra are fascinating.

# 1 Lesson 3

## Vocabulary

Write the missing letters.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 These are people who visit a place.     | t <u>o u r i s t s</u> |
| 2 This season comes before summer.        | s _ _ _ _ _            |
| 3 This is a large area of water.          | l _ _ _                |
| 4 Trains use this.                        | r _ _ _ _ _            |
| 5 This is someone aged between 13 and 19. | t _ _ _ _ _            |
| 6 This is a sandy area near the sea.      | b _ _ _ _              |

## Grammar

Complete the sentences with **who**, **whose**, **which**, **where** or **when** and these phrases.

is really famous    sister visited Lebanon    studies old places and things  
the Romans built Hadrian's Wall    the visitors got lost

- 1 An archaeologist is a person who studies old places and things.
- 2 122 ADE is the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The Grand Canyon, \_\_\_\_\_, is in Arizona.
- 4 Ayman, \_\_\_\_\_, wants to travel there too.
- 5 The monument, \_\_\_\_\_, is in the museum.

## Say it like this!

Match.

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 When's your test?                 | a Once a year.                   |
| 2 What are you doing at the moment? | b It's at 5 o'clock.             |
| 3 How often do you go on holiday?   | c No, never.                     |
| 4 Are you ever late for school?     | d On May 1 <sup>st</sup> .       |
| 5 What time is your French lesson?  | e No, I usually cycle.           |
| 6 Do you walk to school?            | f I'm reading a book about Iraq. |

## Writing



### Remember!

We use **There is/are** to talk about something that exists or happens that we mention for the first time.

We use **It is** and **They are** to refer to something that has already been mentioned or is being talked about now.

**There is** a pathway over the gorge. **It is** made of glass.

**There are** four tourists in the café. **They are** from Lebanon.

- A** Complete the description of Lee's home town with these words and phrases.

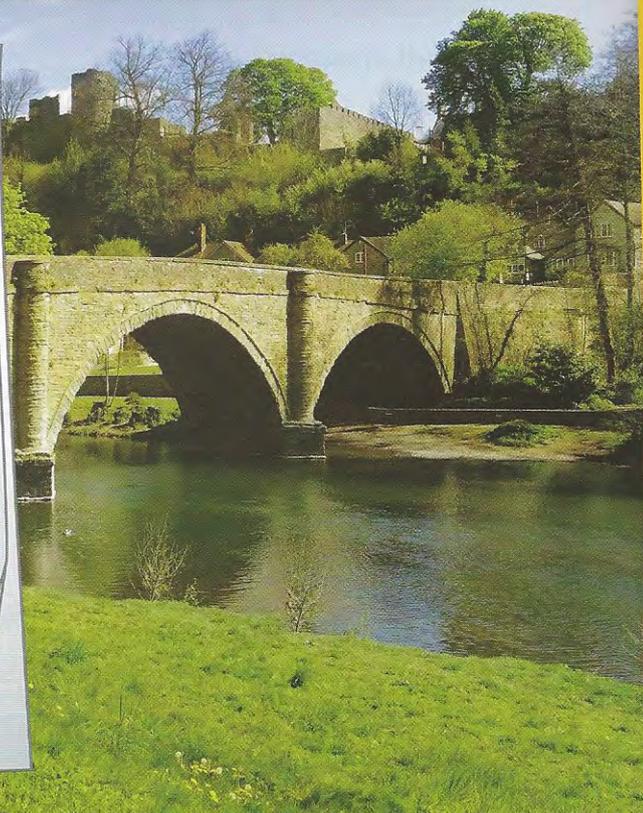
it is    there are    there is    they are  
when    where    ~~which~~    who

I live in a market town (1) which is called Ludlow. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ near the border between Wales and England. The best time to visit Ludlow is in the summer, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the Ludlow Historic Event takes place.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ an impressive old castle

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ visitors can learn about life in the past. The guides (6) \_\_\_\_\_ take part in the tours are usually very famous people.

You can also take a trip by boat along the river, or walk around the riverside gardens. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ full of flowers in summer. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ also great restaurants, shops and cafés.



- B** Write a description of your village or town. Include relative clauses, **There is**, **There are**, **It is** and **They are**. Use this plan to help you.

#### Paragraph 1

Give the name of your town or village and say where it is situated.

#### Paragraph 2

Talk about what you can see and do there.

#### Paragraph 3

Talk about other activities or places of interest.



# 2 Lesson 1

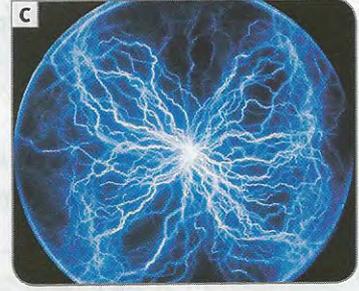
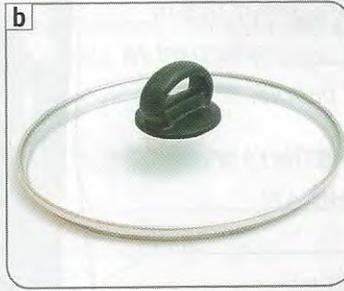
## Vocabulary

**A** Complete the sentences with these words.

heat    invention    ~~power~~    rays    research    temperature

- 1 He built a house which uses solar power for all its energy.
- 2 Her new oven uses \_\_\_\_\_ from the sun to create electricity.
- 3 We can do some \_\_\_\_\_ to find new ways to save energy.
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ of boiling water is 100°C.
- 5 We can use the sun's \_\_\_\_\_ as a source of energy.
- 6 People used to write more letters before the \_\_\_\_\_ of the telephone.

**B** Match.



- |         |                                     |                  |                          |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 box   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 aluminium foil | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 glass | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 5 fridge         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 lid   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 6 electricity    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**C** Circle the correct words.

- 1 Can you do / make me a favour, please?
- 2 Oh dear! I've done / made a mistake in my science project.
- 3 We are doing / making an experiment using the solar oven.
- 4 Did you do / make the homework about the sun and the planets?
- 5 Ssh! Don't do / make a sound or the birds will fly away!
- 6 We must do / make a decision about where to put the fridge.
- 7 Kareem did / made some research on the Internet for his physics project.
- 8 The children are doing / making a big effort to understand the instructions.



# Grammar

## A Choose the correct answers.

- Ali \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of his new invention last week.
  - drew
  - was drawing
  - draw
- \_\_\_\_\_ an experiment when I phoned you?
  - You were doing
  - Did you do
  - Were you doing
- We were looking at the robot and the teacher \_\_\_\_\_.
  - talked
  - was talking
  - talks
- \_\_\_\_\_ your science homework at six o'clock last night?
  - You did
  - Did you
  - Were you doing
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to my physics class yesterday because I was ill.
  - didn't go
  - wasn't going
  - not going
- His dad was reading the newspaper while his mum \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.
  - is writing
  - writing
  - was writing

## B Complete the article with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

### Life on Mars?

The Phoenix Mars Lander (1) \_\_\_\_\_ *took off* (take off) on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2007 and after a seven-month journey it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (land) on Mars in May 2008. A short time later, it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) an amazing discovery.

While the 'arm' of the Lander (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (dig) in the soil, something shiny (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (appear). The camera on the 'arm' (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) scientists on Earth to see this, and they (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very excited about the discovery. As science expert Joseph Rogers explains: 'The scientists had found what they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for – ice! Ice means water, and water means that one day humans might be able to live on the red planet.'



## C Look at the pictures of Waleed ten years ago and now and make sentences with **used to**.



- Waleed / wear / glasses  
Waleed used to wear glasses.
- Waleed / have / messy hair  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Waleed / have / a car  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Waleed / go to school / on rollerskates  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Waleed / wear / expensive clothes  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Waleed / have / a mobile phone  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 2 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

**A** Find six space-related words and use them to complete the sentences.

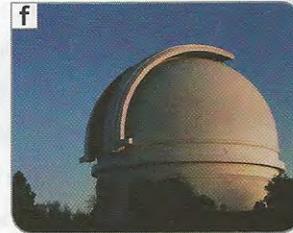
A	S	T	R	O	N	O	M	E	R
L	D	A	Q	B	T	R	R	A	E
D	P	R	P	O	E	B	O	R	P
I	L	E	T	I	L	I	N	T	S
S	P	L	A	N	E	T	J	H	N
C	M	J	U	P	S	R	V	E	I
O	I	N	R	T	C	N	G	R	L
V	A	A	O	E	O	E	E	S	A
E	R	P	D	H	P	S	A	E	R
R	S	H	I	E	E	H	L	I	F

- The astronomer on TV believes that one day humans might visit Mars.
- The International Space Station is in \_\_\_\_\_ 350 km above the Earth's surface.
- The scientist used a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ to see into space.
- The astronaut hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ a new planet.
- A spaceship landed on the \_\_\_\_\_ Mars in 2008.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is more than 300,000 km away from the moon!

**B** Circle the correct words.

- You need to concentrate in / on your science project.
- The astronauts have to deal with / for some technical problems before they return to Earth.
- The president congratulated the astronomers on / in their new discovery.
- The astronauts are depending on / for the spaceship's computer to bring them safely home.
- Scientists have spent years searching in / for new planets in space.
- The astronaut succeeded in / with fixing the spaceship.

**C** Match.



- calculator
- dishwasher
- iron
- observatory
- rocket
- tools

c

## Grammar

### A Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I watched (watch) a fantastic documentary about the International Space Station last night.
- 2 Kamal \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his project about space travel. It's on his desk.
- 3 A total of twelve astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) on the moon.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) that scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (find) ice on Mars last month!
- 5 Seven astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ (die) in the space shuttle Challenger in 1986.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (ever / hear) of Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon?
- 7 The astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) in landing on the moon.
- 8 He \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) physics at the university for ten years before he moved to Scotland.

### B Circle the correct words.



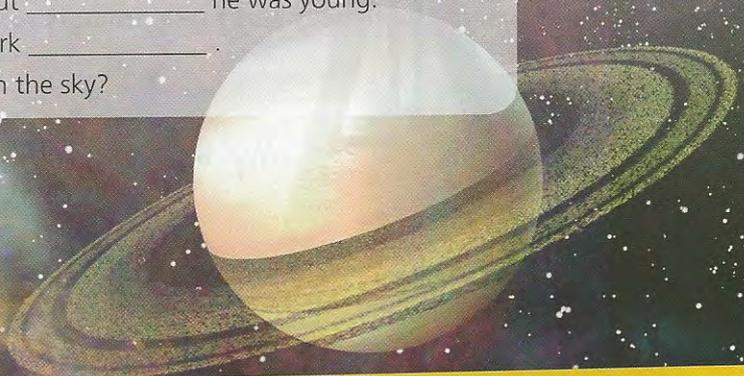
Astronauts must train before they go into space. Last year, six 'astronauts' (1) have spent / spent 105 days shut inside a model spaceship. During that time, they (2) had to / have had to work and live as if they (3) were / have been on a real spaceship travelling to Mars.

When 'astronaut' Oliver Knickel (4) has stepped / stepped out of the 'spaceship' after three months he said, 'We (5) have just completed / just completed our mission. We hope that the information we (6) have collected / collected since the start of our journey will help the real mission to Mars.'

### C Complete the sentences with these words.

ago already ever for last night never since yet

- 1 I've already read that book about Neil Armstrong. It was great!
- 2 The spaceship left the Earth two months \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Talib has \_\_\_\_\_ been to the Science Museum, but he really wants to go.
- 4 We saw the International Space Station in the sky \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The shuttle has orbited the Earth \_\_\_\_\_ sixteen days.
- 6 He has wanted to become an astronaut \_\_\_\_\_ he was young.
- 7 I haven't finished my science homework \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ seen Mars in the sky?



# 2 Lesson 3

## Vocabulary

Complete the crossword puzzle.

### Across

- 3 There's lots of this in the summer.
- 5 This is a cool invention.
- 6 This is another word for *way*.

3 S U N L I G H T 4 T

### Down

- 1 This is the scientific knowledge used to design machines.
- 2 This is another word for someone who helps.
- 4 We wear these on our feet when we want to exercise.



## Say it like this!

Complete the conversations with the phrases in the box.

Yes, and it's blue.  
Yes, the score was 2-0.

Yes, he arrived in Riyadh this morning.  
Yes, and it was really difficult.

- 1 A: I've just done a Science exam.  
B: Really?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A: My father's just given me a new mobile phone.  
B: Wow!  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A: My uncle is visiting us from Canada.  
B: How nice!  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A: Saudi Arabia has just won the football match.  
B: Have they? That's great!  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

## Speaking

Work with a partner to make sentences. Use these prompts to talk about the people. Use **so** and **such**.

Claude Monet  
a famous artist  
intelligent  
a talented painter

My best friend  
clever  
a good listener  
funny

Charles Dickens  
a great writer  
charitable  
popular

## Writing

- A** Read the email below and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete

Hi Ghalib,

4  
Finally, it's got lots of brilliant games. There are so many that I haven't played all of them yet!

My new phone is great for lots of reasons. First of all, it's a fantastic colour – it's red. It's so cool! It also comes in orange and black, but red is my favourite colour.

How are you? It was Eid yesterday, and I got lots of amazing presents. I'm so excited because my parents bought me a new mobile. I used to have a phone, but it was such an old model that it didn't even take photos!

Secondly, you can save files from the Internet on the phone. I've already got 100 applications on mine! In addition, it's got a digital camera. It also has a video camera. You can add words to your photos or videos and send them to your friends!

Write soon with your news!

Hassan



## Remember!

We use these words and phrases to put ideas in order in a letter or email.

**Firstly/First of all/To start with**  
**Secondly/In addition**  
**Finally**

We use **also** and **too** to add new points.

My mobile phone takes photos. It takes videos **too**.  
My mobile phone takes photos. It **also** takes videos.

- B** Write an email to a friend about a new telescope. Include linking words. Use this plan to help you.

### Begin like this:

Hi (your friend's name),

### Paragraph 1

Ask how they are. Tell your friend why somebody gave you a new telescope.

### Paragraph 2

Talk about the colour/shape/size of your telescope and why you like it.

### Paragraph 3

Talk about the best/most exciting things about your telescope.

### Paragraph 4

Talk about what you can and can't see with your telescope.

### Finish like this:

Write soon with your news!  
(your name)



# Review 1

## Reading

**A** Read the text about the Eiffel Tower.



Everybody admires the well-known landmark of the Eiffel Tower, which was built by Gustave Eiffel in Paris, France, in 1889. The Tower is an amazing 324 m high, and it was the tallest building in the world until 1930, when the Chrysler Building in New York was built.

Today, the Eiffel Tower is visited by more paying tourists than any other monument in the world, but it wasn't always so popular. When it was first built, many people thought it was ugly. One famous writer used to eat lunch in the Eiffel Tower every day because it was the only place in Paris that he could not see the monument!

Many of the six million people who visit the Eiffel Tower every year take one of the five lifts to the top, but some choose to climb up the 1,665 steps. The Tower contains two restaurants where visitors can eat a snack or a meal and admire the fantastic view of the city, and a shop where they can buy gifts for friends and family.

**B** Write **R** (Right), **W** (Wrong) or **DS** (Doesn't Say).

- 1 The Eiffel Tower is now the tallest building in France.
- 2 The Chrysler Building is in New York.
- 3 In 1930, the Eiffel Tower was finished.
- 4 In 1889, lots of people didn't like the Tower.
- 5 Six million people take the lifts to the top of the Tower every year.
- 6 The food in the restaurants is delicious.

DS

## Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- The tourists \_\_\_\_\_ lost in the woods.  
a found  
b went  
**c got**
- We'll arrive at our \_\_\_\_\_ in three hours.  
a destination  
b border  
c point
- The river \_\_\_\_\_ through a beautiful gorge.  
a rides  
b loses  
c runs
- Many modern \_\_\_\_\_ make life a lot easier.  
a messages  
b gadgets  
c boots
- We're doing an \_\_\_\_\_ in our chemistry lesson today.  
a experiment  
b invention  
c observatory
- I want to congratulate you \_\_\_\_\_ winning the competition!  
a in  
b on  
c at
- The \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland will take six hours.  
a journey  
b path  
c route
- I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to see a statue here.  
a expect  
b follow  
c create
- It's so hot! Let's sit in the \_\_\_\_\_ for a while.  
a shade  
b view  
c canyon
- \_\_\_\_\_ is created by the sun's rays.  
a A solar oven  
b Sun power  
c Solar power
- I was asleep when the plane \_\_\_\_\_.  
a went away  
b took off  
c got on
- How are we going to \_\_\_\_\_ with this problem?  
a depend  
b succeed  
c deal

## Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ to Dammam tomorrow.  
**a are driving**  
b have driven  
c were driving
- \_\_\_\_\_ visiting museums when you're on holiday?  
a Are you enjoying  
b Do you enjoy  
c You do enjoy
- \_\_\_\_\_ in developing his scientific ideas last year?  
a Did he succeed  
b Was he succeeding  
c He did succeed
- We \_\_\_\_\_ an experiment when the electricity went off.  
a was doing  
b did  
c were doing
- Your perfume \_\_\_\_\_ lovely.  
a smells  
b is smelling  
c smell
- The man, \_\_\_\_\_ camper van was parked here, has driven away.  
a which  
b whose  
c who's
- \_\_\_\_\_ the prehistoric circle next week?  
a Is your class visiting  
b Does your class visit  
c Did your class visit
- \_\_\_\_\_ that book about King Fahd yet?  
a Did you finish  
b Have you finished  
c Were you finishing
- \_\_\_\_\_ what I'm saying about the experiment?  
a Are you seeing  
b Do you see  
c Have you seen
- We were hiking up a mountain when we \_\_\_\_\_ our way.  
a have lost  
b were losing  
c lost
- They were working on the solar oven \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
a for the day  
b all day  
c long day
- Jaber has \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the Space Museum.  
a gone  
b went  
c done

# 3 Lesson 1

## Vocabulary

### A Write the missing letters.

- 1 This is when there is lots of water everywhere.
- 2 This is a huge wave.
- 3 When there is no rain for a long time, this happens.
- 4 Hot rocks and lava come out of this.
- 5 This happens when the ground shakes.
- 6 A terrible storm like this causes lots of damage.

f l o o d  
t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
d \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
v \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

### B Circle the odd one out.

- |             |             |           |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 flood     | smokejumper | drought   |
| 2 equipment | shovel      | axe       |
| 3 cause     | create      | prevent   |
| 4 visitor   | volunteer   | tourist   |
| 5 unusual   | terrifying  | terrible  |
| 6 garden    | forest      | direction |



### C Complete the sentences with these words.

about across after ~~on~~ out (x2)

- 1 You can't rely on Ayman – he never arrives on time.
- 2 The firefighters managed to put \_\_\_\_\_ the fire.
- 3 We have to get the message \_\_\_\_\_ that wildfires can start very easily.
- 4 Some people were giving \_\_\_\_\_ leaflets about planting trees.
- 5 We want to do something \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of floods on our island.
- 6 Every person should help to look \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.



# Grammar

## A Choose the correct answers.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ on the island for two weeks.
  - have been staying
  - stay
  - been staying
- \_\_\_\_\_ have you been working at the information centre?
  - What
  - How long
  - What time
- \_\_\_\_\_ watching the news? There was a tsunami in East Asia.
  - You have been
  - Have you been
  - You haven't been to
- The wind \_\_\_\_\_ all day long today.
  - blows
  - is blowing
  - has been blowing
- Ali has been cycling to work \_\_\_\_\_ May.
  - for
  - since
  - all

## B Write questions and answers with the Present Perfect Continuous and the words in brackets.



- how long / you study / tropical fish (two months)  
How long have you been studying tropical fish?  
I've been studying tropical fish for two months.
- the situation / on the island / improve (no)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- the students / plant / trees (yes)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- how long / Bilal / work / as a volunteer (July)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- you / walk / in the mountains / all day (yes)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## C Complete the email with the Present Perfect Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete Send & Receive

Hi Samer,

How are you? Sorry I didn't answer the email you sent me last week. I (1) have been working (work) on my science project all week and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (not send) emails to anyone. Our geography teacher (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us about natural disasters and we have to do our project about one. I wanted to do my project about Hurricane Katrina, so I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some research on the Internet to find out more information. It's so interesting, but quite difficult too, so my dad (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me. Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans in the USA on August 29<sup>th</sup>, 2005 and over a thousand people died. As you can see, I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) a lot about the subject.

What (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)? (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / practise) for your school science fair? I'm sure it will be great.

Write soon!

Basil

# 3 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

### A Circle the correct words.

- 1 What kind / pair of dinosaur bones did they find in Mongolia?
- 2 Palaeontologists have found some fascinating fur / fossils during their research.
- 3 The length / appearance of the 'Deinocheirus' was very strange.
- 4 What is your opinion / estimate of the new wildlife centre?
- 5 Scientists have found evidence / remains that the 'Deinocheirus' had claws which were 26 cm long.
- 6 You can find out lots of information / types on the new website.

### B Label the pictures with these words.

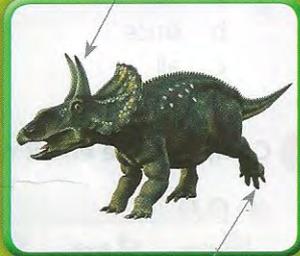
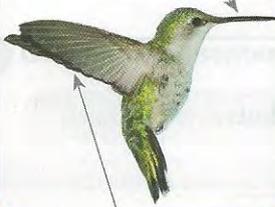
~~beak~~ claw fur horn paw scales tail wings

1 beak

2

3

4



5

6

7

8

### C Match.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 People must cut                     | a into ways of preventing air pollution?            |
| 2 Some tropical fish are dying        | b for the damage they are doing to the environment. |
| 3 Are scientists looking              | c out of petrol?                                    |
| 4 What will we do when the world runs | d down on the amount of energy they use.            |
| 5 Petrol companies must answer        | e our message across.                               |
| 6 It's important that we get          | f out because of pollution in the sea.              |



## Grammar

### A Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I 've read (read) this article about palaeontology three times, but I still don't understand it.
- 2 Tarek \_\_\_\_\_ (not wash) his car all morning. He has been reading.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) the painting of a fish by a famous painter?
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ (just / finish) our Science exam. It was really difficult!
- 5 Amani \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) well since the earthquake.
- 6 Oh no! We \_\_\_\_\_ (run) out of paper. I can't print out my project.
- 7 We \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about plankton in our biology class this week.
- 8 How many times \_\_\_\_\_ (you / be) to the Natural History Museum?

### B Circle the correct words.

- 1 Have you watered / Have you been watering the flowers all day?
- 2 How many times / How many photos of the animals have you taken?
- 3 I have watched / have been watching this brilliant programme about lizards. Why don't you come and watch it with me?
- 4 Saleh has read / has been reading that book four times!
- 5 Ahmad has been planting / has planted new trees on Cortuga for years.
- 6 I have been finding / have found some fossils in my garden.

### C Complete the dialogue with the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

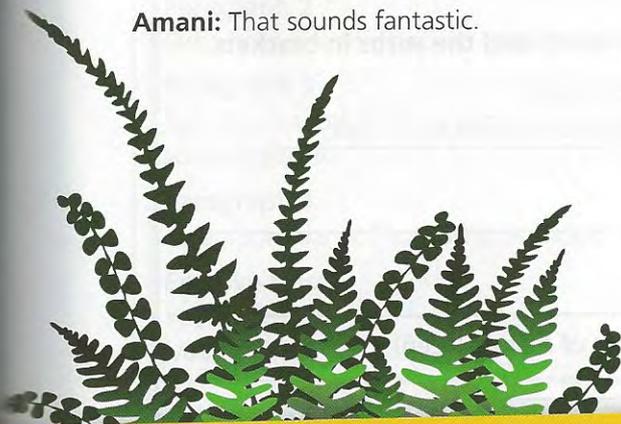
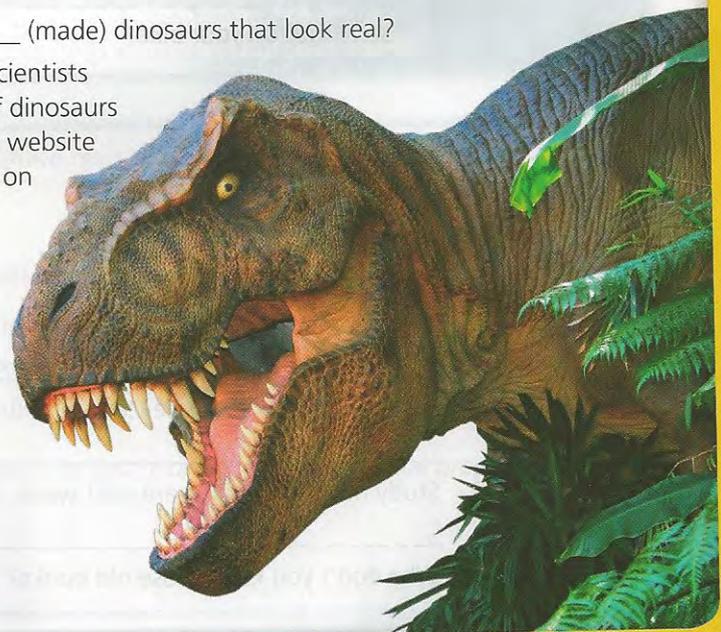
**Amani:** Hi Ghalia. What (1) have you been doing (you / do) lately?

**Ghalia:** I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) on the Internet and I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) this website about an amazing display in London. It's called *Walking with Dinosaurs*. Scientists and inventors (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) fifteen life-size dinosaurs. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (read) about it all morning. It's brilliant.

**Amani:** Do you mean they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (made) dinosaurs that look real?

**Ghalia:** Yes, they actually walk around and roar! The scientists (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) models of dinosaurs which use computer technology. It says on the website that they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on this project for years.

**Amani:** That sounds fantastic.



# 3 Lesson 3

## Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- 1 Malik planted the nests / seeds in the garden.
- 2 It's worth / healthy finding out about local recycling centres.
- 3 I love the new school lunchtimes / dinners!
- 4 Can you please water / pick the plants? They look dry.
- 5 The pupils put recycling bins in the classroom / playground next to the big tree.



## Grammar

Complete the article with the correct comparative or superlative structure of the adjectives/adverbs in brackets.

### Looking after the environment is easier than you think – follow our tips for a greener world!



- Use (1) less (little) energy – turn out the lights when you leave a room.
- Take the bus – it is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (good) for the environment. A car can't drive around town as (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) as the bus in the morning traffic.
- Don't create rubbish – the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (good) way to do this is to recycle your old bottles, cans and paper. Find the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (near) recycling bin and use it!
- Don't put your vegetables in plastic bags at the supermarket – use paper bags. You could give a prize every month to the person in your family who tries the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) to use only paper bags.
- Riding a bicycle is as (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) as driving a car in a busy city. Cycling is also a great sport. You'll feel (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy) too, so ... get on your bike!



### Say it like this!

Complete the sentences with **it's worth**, or **it isn't worth** and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It's one o'clock. The next bus comes at three o'clock. (wait)  
It isn't worth waiting because the next bus doesn't come until three o'clock.
- 2 He doesn't like chocolate ice cream. (buy)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Study now. The exams are next week. (study)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Why don't you keep those old books? They cost a lot of money. (keep)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

- A** Read the letter to a newspaper and circle the correct words.

Dear Editor,

Yesterday, there was an article in your newspaper about cars and the environment. I (1) agree / disagree that cars create pollution and are one of the reasons that our climate is changing. We should stop using them!

Today, every family has one or even two cars. Most people drive everywhere - to the shops, to work and to school. People know that cars are harmful to the environment, but they still use them all the time. In my (2) belief / opinion, we should try to use cars less and cycle or walk more.

If your work or your school is close to your home, you can walk or cycle there. Walking and cycling don't cause air pollution, and you will become fitter and healthier if you cycle to school every day! It (3) is / isn't always true that cars are faster than bicycles. Sometimes, a bicycle is much faster than a car on busy town roads.

If people leave their cars at home and walk or cycle to nearby places, then I (4) agree / believe that we will be able to reduce air pollution and improve our fitness.

Yours faithfully,

Faisal Ali



## Remember!

You can use these words and phrases to give your opinion about something when you are writing a formal email or letter.

**I (really) think/believe ...**

**In my opinion/view ...**

**It is/isn't true that ...**

**I agree/disagree that ...**



- B** Write a letter to your school newspaper giving your opinion about how your school can do more to help the environment. Use this plan to help you.

### Begin like this:

Dear Editor,

### Paragraph 1

Mention an article in the school newspaper that you have read about how each person can help the environment. Say if you agree or disagree.

### Paragraph 2

Talk about one thing pupils can do. Say how this could be done and what the advantages are.

### Paragraph 3

Talk about another thing pupils and teachers can do. Say how this could be done and what the advantages are.

### Paragraph 4

Give a summary of how schools should encourage pupils to get involved in environmental projects.

### End like this:

Yours faithfully,

(your name)

# 4 Lesson 1

## Vocabulary

**A** Complete the crossword puzzle.



### Across

- 2 A hundred years is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Please can I have some water to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A person who makes food is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Somewhere to eat is a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Down

- 1 A lot of fast food is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 You have a \_\_\_\_\_ of ice cream – chocolate or strawberry.
- 3 People who visit other places are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 You must \_\_\_\_\_ meat before you eat it.
- 6 The waiter gave us a \_\_\_\_\_ to look at. I chose kabsa.

**B** Complete the sentences using **dis-**, **im-**, **ir-**, **-less**, or **un-**.

- 1 You've lost the thread! You're very care less!
- 2 Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_ patient! We've only been waiting for five minutes.
- 3 I don't like fast food. It's so \_\_\_\_\_ healthy.
- 4 What is that \_\_\_\_\_ pleasant smell?
- 5 It's very \_\_\_\_\_ responsible to use your mobile phone while driving.
- 6 You mustn't be \_\_\_\_\_ kind to people. Help them if you can.

**C** Complete the sentences with these words.

interesting    delicious    different    quickly    difficult

- 1 I think it's easy to make a cake but my sister thinks it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 That cake was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_! Can I have some more, please?
- 3 Arabic food is very \_\_\_\_\_ from Chinese food.
- 4 I thought that book about cooking was very \_\_\_\_\_. I'd like to read it again.
- 5 I went to a fast food restaurant because I wanted to eat \_\_\_\_\_.



## Grammar

### A Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Dad hadn't locked (not lock) the door before he went to work. He had forgotten.
- 2 By the time Walid got to the bus stop, the bus \_\_\_\_\_ (already/leave).
- 3 Mona \_\_\_\_\_ (never/see) a zebra before.
- 4 By ten o'clock the children \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to sleep. They were still watching the DVD.
- 5 Omar \_\_\_\_\_ (already/eat) his dinner when Talib got home.
- 6 Sarah went to bed after she \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) her room.

### B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 By Monday morning I \_\_\_\_\_ my project on Arabic cookery.  
a have finished  
b finish  
 c had finished
- 2 Peter had visited Stonehenge and Hampton Court Palace \_\_\_\_\_ he went back to London.  
a by  
b before  
c after
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasant meal before they went to the museum.  
a had eaten  
b have eaten  
c eaten
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ June 15<sup>th</sup> he had finished all of his exams.  
a By  
b Until  
c Already
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ of lasagne before I went to Italy.  
a didn't hear  
b never heard  
c had never heard
- 6 Ibraheem \_\_\_\_\_ biology at school so he knew about growing plants.  
a have studied  
b had studied  
c study

### C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Past Perfect Simple of these verbs.

learn give see meet not eat

- 1 Before I went to France, I \_\_\_\_\_ French food.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ some French before I went to Paris.
- 3 My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ me some money before I left for France.
- 4 By the time the holiday ended, I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of France.
- 5 I enjoyed the holiday because I \_\_\_\_\_ some wonderful people.

# 4 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

### A Match.



- 1 kitchen
- 2 waiter
- 3 customers
- 4 plate
- 5 dish of vegetables

e

### B Circle the correct words.

- 1 I don't think Ahmad is capable in / of flying a plane.
- 2 Adam has always been really good at / in solving problems.
- 3 The pilot is responsible about / for all the passengers.
- 4 Is Mazen interested in / with the story about the famous chef?
- 5 Asma wasn't worried about / for losing her way.
- 6 Are you afraid from / of the dark?
- 7 Do you think this story is suitable for / in a child?
- 8 Milad was generous about / to Rami and helped him with the project.

### C Complete the sentences with the correct form of **make** or **do**.

- 1 Do you ever \_\_\_\_\_ lunch for your parents?
- 2 Oh, no. I've \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake. I forgot to put the sugar in my cake.
- 3 When did you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework?
- 4 We mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ a noise because the baby is sleeping.
- 5 When you \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping can you buy some eggs, please?
- 6 I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ badly in the race. I came second.



## Grammar

### A Complete the sentences using the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Simple.

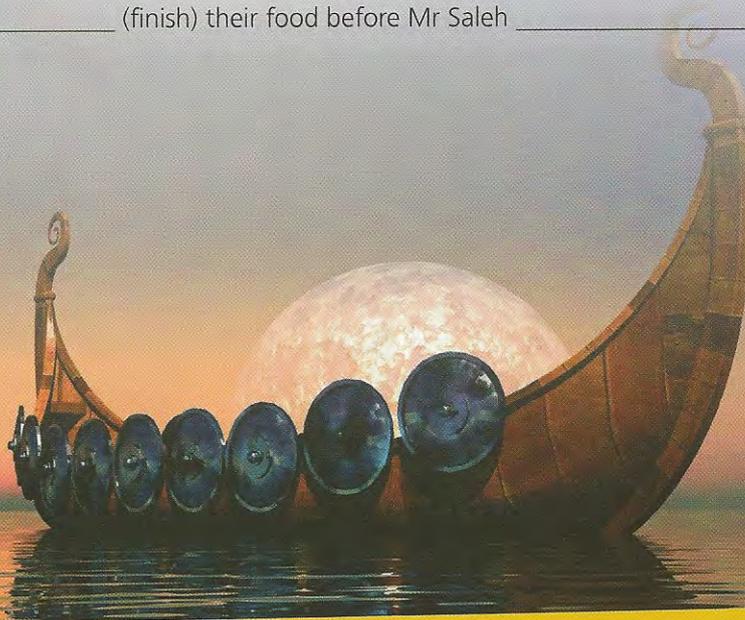
- 1 Asma cried. She cut her finger.  
Asma cried because she had cut her finger.
- 2 Rashed ate a lot of chocolate cake. He was sick.  
Rashed \_\_\_\_\_ sick because he \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of chocolate cake.
- 3 Ziad finished his homework. He went out with his friends.  
Ziad \_\_\_\_\_ his homework when he \_\_\_\_\_ out with his friends.
- 4 I read the book in May last year. I saw the film in August last year.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the documentary after I \_\_\_\_\_ the book.
- 5 Mum cooked dinner at seven o'clock. Dad got home at eight o'clock.  
By the time Dad \_\_\_\_\_ home, Mum \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

### B Circle the correct words.

- 1 Bilal had never tried / never tried Indian food before.
- 2 I had just got into the bath when the phone had rung / rang.
- 3 The cake had tasted / tasted horrible because Jana had put salt into it instead of sugar!
- 4 Grandma had put / put the presents under the bed before the children woke up.
- 5 By the time the police got to the house, the man had disappeared / disappeared.
- 6 Had you ever seen / Did you ever see a real lion before you went to Africa?

### C Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 By the time Mr Saleh, bought (buy) the restaurant in 2001, he had written (write) many books about cooking.
- 2 The family \_\_\_\_\_ (already / reach) the Marmar restaurant when their relatives \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) there an hour later.
- 3 The customers \_\_\_\_\_ (already / discover) the sign before the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) them about it.
- 4 No one \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their food before Mr Saleh \_\_\_\_\_ (add) the sign.



# 4 Lesson 3

## Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- 1 Wajdi was very sensible / cruel and helped the poor man.
- 2 The owner of the stall was hungry / unkind.
- 3 The poor man was innocent / cruel.
- 4 The poor man couldn't buy / pay the stall holder for food.
- 5 The poor man only tasted / smelled the food; he didn't eat any of it.
- 6 Wajdi solved / did the problem.

## Say it like this!

Write questions with these prompts. Use the word in brackets.

- 1 You want some water. Ask your mother. (could)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You offer your friend an apple. (would)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You offer to buy your grandmother some fruit. (shall)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You ask your father to help you with your homework. (mind)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Speaking

Complete the table about yourself. Use a tick (✓) or a cross (x).

fish	<input type="checkbox"/>
chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>
lamb	<input type="checkbox"/>
rice	<input type="checkbox"/>
vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>
salad	<input type="checkbox"/>
dessert	<input type="checkbox"/>

What would you like to eat?

I'd like some...



## Writing



### Remember!

We can use these words and phrases to tell a story.  
*Once upon a time, At the beginning*  
*One day/morning/night*  
*In the end, Finally*  
*After a while, Suddenly, About an hour later,*  
*Then, After that, The next thing I knew, Soon*

**A** Look at what you need to make pancakes.

- 110g flour
- pinch of salt
- 2 eggs
- 200ml milk mixed with 75ml water
- 50g butter



**B** Complete the instructions with **then, finally, first, after, then.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ put the flour and salt into a large mixing bowl. Make a well in the centre of the flour and break the eggs into it. Mix the flour and eggs together.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ add small quantities of the milk and water mixture. Mix until the batter is smooth.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ melt the butter in a pan. When it is hot, put about 3 tablespoons of the mixture in the pan. \_\_\_\_\_ thirty seconds, turn it over.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_, put the pancake onto a plate and enjoy!

**C** You can put different things on your pancakes. What would you like? Ask your partner.



What would like on your pancake?

I'd like...

# Review 2

## Reading

**A** Read the text about Saudi Arabian wildlife.

Saudi Arabia is famous for its sandy deserts, but it is also the home of many fascinating plants and animals. For example, you can see baboons, gazelles and hundreds of types of birds. Why do so many different animals live in the country?

One reason is that Saudi Arabia is on a crossroads – for birds! Many species of birds fly over Saudi Arabia on their way north, south, east and west. Although most of them are just passing through, many stay in Saudi Arabia to breed.

Saudi Arabia has been caring for its animals for a long time. In 1978, the government chose great areas of land for animals to live in safely. There is now 85,557 km<sup>2</sup> of land that is controlled by the government to protect wildlife. One success story for wildlife protection in Saudi Arabia is the Arabian Oryx, which was saved from extinction because of people caring for the environment.

**B** Answer the questions.

- 1 What natural feature is Saudi Arabia famous for?
- 2 What animals can you see there?
- 3 Why do birds go there?
- 4 How does the government protect animals?
- 5 How has Saudi Arabian wildlife protection been successful?

its sandy deserts

## Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- We used a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to clear the snow off the path.  
a axe  
**b shovel**  
c equipment
- It was very \_\_\_\_\_ to light a fire in the woods!  
a brave  
b irresponsible  
c honest
- Nobody knows for \_\_\_\_\_ what caused the fire.  
a real  
b long  
c sure
- My brother is interested \_\_\_\_\_ sport.  
a in  
b for  
c of
- Ow! Your cat has got very sharp \_\_\_\_\_ !  
a fur  
b claws  
c paws
- The customers couldn't eat all the food because they were \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a full  
b hungry  
c poor
- We all \_\_\_\_\_ him a good trip around the world.  
a wished  
b gave  
c hoped
- The rivers are all dry because of the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a storm  
b drought  
c flood
- The chef put the sign \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant wall.  
a in  
b at  
c on
- It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ your old bottles and cans.  
a create  
b plant  
c recycle
- Some \_\_\_\_\_ planted the trees in the local park.  
a volunteers  
b reptiles  
c navigators
- Are you good \_\_\_\_\_ cooking?  
a of  
b in  
c at

## Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- \_\_\_\_\_ has it been raining?  
a For very long  
b When  
**c How long**
- She hasn't been feeling very well \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a recently  
b a long time  
c by then
- He \_\_\_\_\_ tropical fish since 2007.  
a studies  
b is studying  
c has been studying
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
a have you been learning  
b did you learn  
c do you learn
- Maths is \_\_\_\_\_ lesson in school.  
a interesting than  
b the most interesting  
c most interesting
- I can understand my biology lessons \_\_\_\_\_ than my history lessons.  
a easiest  
b more easily  
c too easy
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ wildfire in 20 years.  
a the worst  
b worst  
c worse
- \_\_\_\_\_ the book before you saw the film?  
a Had you read  
b Have you read  
c Have you been reading
- She had finished the book \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
a in  
b from  
c by
- She \_\_\_\_\_ the bottles to the recycling centre.  
a has already taken  
b has already been taking  
c already takes
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to Petra before last year.  
a have never been  
b had never been  
c never went
- Our teacher was pleased because we \_\_\_\_\_ ten trees.  
a plant  
b had planted  
c have planted

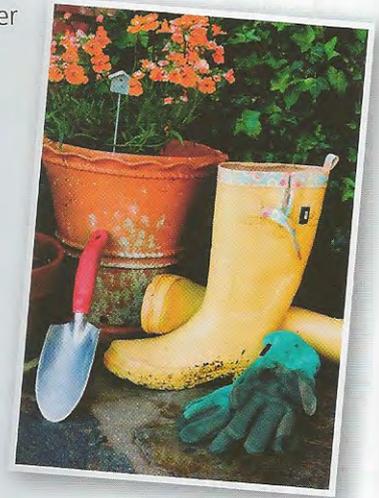
# 5 Lesson 1

## Vocabulary

**A** Complete the dialogue with these words.

advert   application   experience   interview   knowledge   learner

- Ali:** Good morning. I saw your (1) advert in the newspaper for the gardener's job.
- Mr Haitham:** Oh yes, hello. Do you have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in this kind of work?
- Ali:** No, not really, but I'm a fast (3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mr Haitham:** Do you have any (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of plants and flowers?
- Ali:** Yes, a bit. I have always wanted to be a gardener.
- Mr Haitham:** That's good. Well, we'd like to meet you, so can you come for a(n) (5) \_\_\_\_\_ next Saturday?
- Ali:** Yes, I can.
- Mr Haitham:** I'm going to send you a(n) (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Please fill it in and bring it with you on Saturday.
- Ali:** Alright, thank you very much.

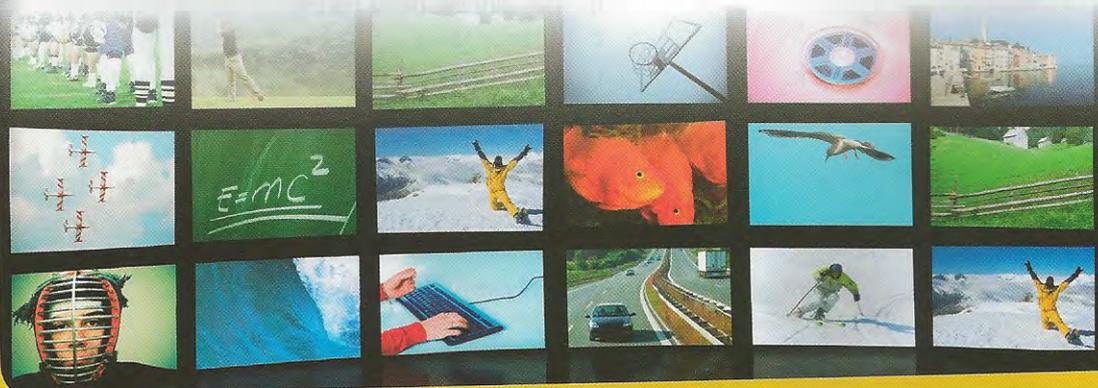


**B** Write the missing letters.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 This person works for a newspaper.        | j <u>o</u> <u>r</u> <u>n</u> <u>a</u> <u>l</u> <u>i</u> <u>s</u> <u>t</u> |
| 2 You get this when you finish university.  | d _____   |
| 3 This is another word for career.          | p _____   |
| 4 You work for this person.                 | e _____   |
| 5 You need these to get a good job.         | q _____   |
| 6 This is the money you earn when you work. | s _____   |

**C** Match.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 He earns a lot of money in his job.                | a It's perfect.      |
| 2 He is the best at his job.                         | b He's famous.       |
| 3 He works nine hours a day, six days a week.        | c He's successful.   |
| 4 He loves everything about his job.                 | d He's ambitious.    |
| 5 He's always on TV and in the newspapers.           | e He's hard-working. |
| 6 He wants to get a good job and earn a good salary. | f He's well-paid.    |



## Grammar

### A Choose the correct answers.

- I think I'll get the job.  
 a It's my opinion that I'll get the job.  
 b It's certain I'll get the job.
- I'll phone my boss.  
 a I've just decided to phone him.  
 b I've been planning to phone him all day.
- Watch out! You're going to crash!  
 a An accident is taking place now.  
 b An accident is going to take place in a few moments.
- Don't worry! We'll drive you home.  
 a We are offering to drive you home.  
 b We predict that we'll drive you home.
- My brother is going to study journalism at university.  
 a He is planning to study journalism at university.  
 b He is studying journalism at university now.



### B Circle the correct words.

- Adil booked his tickets to South America. He is going to / will fly to Buenos Aires on May 1<sup>st</sup>.
- You don't have the right qualifications – I'm sure you aren't going to / won't get the job.
- Ghaleb's journey is very dangerous. I hope he is going to / will be alright.
- The exams are going to / will start next month, so I have enough time to study before then.
- He is going to / will have a well-paid job by the time he's 30.
- Look at Turki. He will / is going to drop those books.

### C Complete the email with the correct form of the Future Simple or be going to and the verbs in brackets.

Dear Hussam,

You (1) won't believe (not believe) my news – I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to the rainforest in Brazil on June 22<sup>nd</sup>! I applied to join an Earthwatch teen team and I was accepted!

This year, the team (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (help) the project leaders to measure trees, count frogs and lizards and study plants. In our free time, we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) hiking in the mountains or swimming in nearby rivers. For the whole trip, we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in tents and there is also an area where we can use the showers and toilets.

I hope the food (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice!

Tomorrow, Dad (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me into town to buy my equipment. I'm so excited! I'm sure it (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the most amazing experience!

Bye for now!

Laith

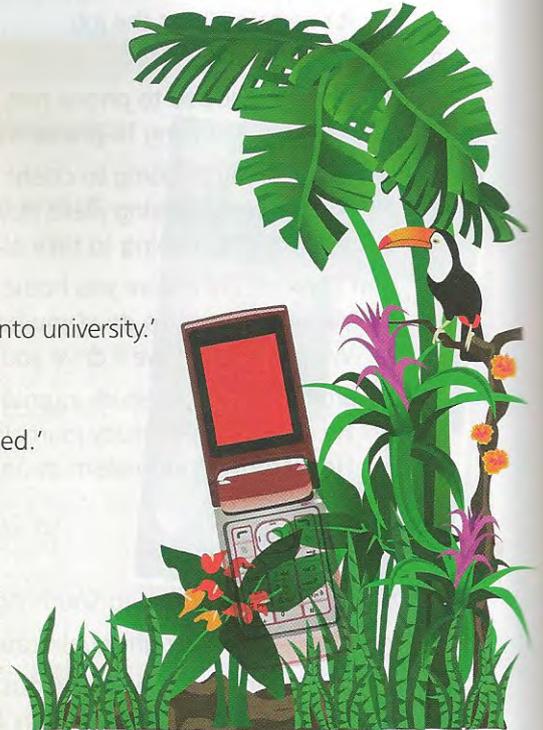


# 5 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

### A Choose the correct answers.

- 'What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of talking to a careers officer?'  
'He'll help you decide what you think your perfect job will be.'  
a skill                      b contact                      **c purpose**
- 'Where's Layla?'  
'She's \_\_\_\_\_ a cold and has to stay in bed today.'  
a caught                      b faced                      c affected
- 'What will you do when you leave school, Bilal?'  
'Well, one thing's for \_\_\_\_\_, I'm going to study really hard to get into university.'  
a true                      b definite                      c sure
- 'Why are you collecting money?'  
'I want to raise money for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ which helps children in need.'  
a adventure                      b charity                      c disease
- 'Are you aware \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulties of becoming famous?'  
'Yes, I am. I am going to work very hard.'  
a in                      b of                      c to
- 'Did he take his mobile into the rainforest with him?'  
'No, he has no \_\_\_\_\_ with the outside world at all.'  
a contact                      b touch                      c information



### B The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Put them in the correct place.

- Take some **fishing** clothes in case it rains and you get wet. \_\_\_\_\_ spare
- He's cut his leg! Quick, get the **sleeping** kit! \_\_\_\_\_
- I never travel without my GPS **net** – I hate getting lost. \_\_\_\_\_
- Salim sat by the river holding his **first aid** rod over the water. \_\_\_\_\_
- The mosquito **unit** will keep out insects and flies. \_\_\_\_\_
- It's important to have a good, warm **spare** bag when you travel in cold climates. \_\_\_\_\_

### C Complete the sentences with these words.

down    off    ~~over~~    to    up (x2)    with (x2)

- Fadel caught malaria while he was in Brazil, but he's getting \_\_\_\_\_ over it now.
- How do you put up \_\_\_\_\_ the mosquitoes biting you at night?
- I wanted to go to the Amazon, but the idea of so many big snakes put me \_\_\_\_\_!
- We're nearly at the top of the mountain. We can't give \_\_\_\_\_ now!
- I applied for a place on the expedition, but they turned me \_\_\_\_\_.
- Slow down! I can't keep \_\_\_\_\_ with you!
- We're really looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ our journey to South America.
- What's the best way to deal \_\_\_\_\_ insect bites?

## Grammar

**A** Complete the sentences with the Future Continuous of these verbs.

cycle do land ~~make~~ sail write

- The explorers will be making a long journey across the desert.
- By this time next week, Saleh \_\_\_\_\_ across the Pacific Ocean.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ articles for the newspaper as he travels around South America.
- This is your pilot speaking. We \_\_\_\_\_ at Gatwick Airport in six minutes.
- Dad \_\_\_\_\_ to his meeting because it's too far to walk.
- Next week, the children \_\_\_\_\_ a project about the rainforest.

**B** Circle the correct words.

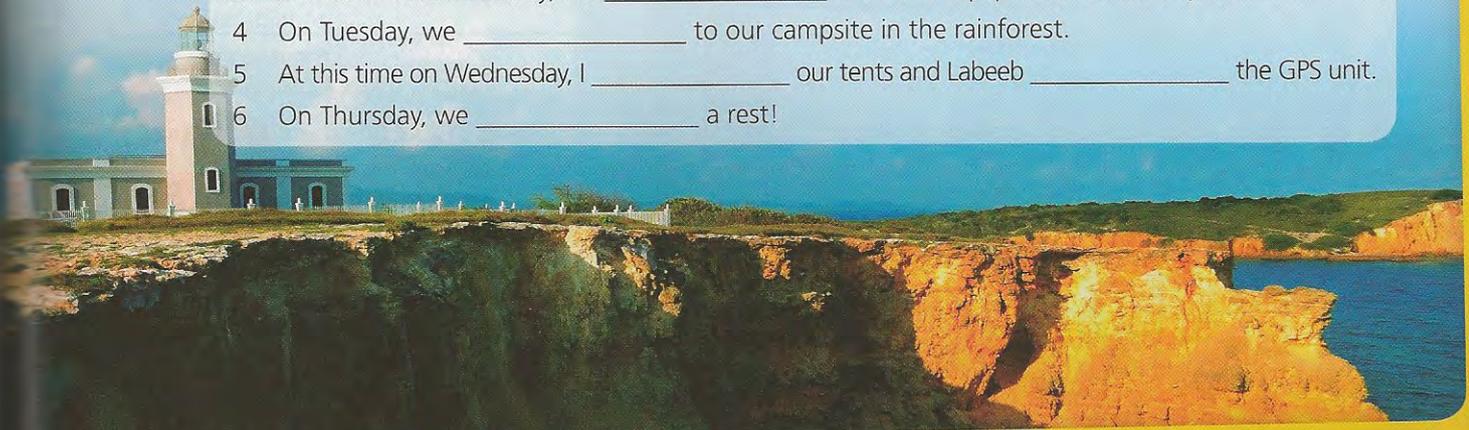
- Will we be having / We will be having roast chicken and rice for lunch on Friday?
- In / For a few years, you will become famous!
- This time yesterday / tomorrow, I'll be interviewing Jalal Nasseridine, the famous architect.
- During / In the day, Suhail works as a waiter.
- He stays / will be staying in a five star hotel next week.
- I'll be studying yesterday / tomorrow, so I can't come on the trip.

**C** Look at the diary and complete the sentences with the Future Continuous.

<b>Saturday</b>	fly to San Juan, Puerto Rico
<b>Sunday</b>	take bus to Guanica
<b>Monday</b>	buy food and equipment for the expedition
<b>Tuesday</b>	hike to campsite in rainforest
<b>Wednesday</b>	put up tents - me, set up GPS unit - Labeeb
<b>Thursday</b>	have a rest



- On Saturday, we will be flying to San Juan in Puerto Rico.
- On Sunday, we \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to Guanica.
- At this time on Monday, we \_\_\_\_\_ food and equipment for the expedition.
- On Tuesday, we \_\_\_\_\_ to our campsite in the rainforest.
- At this time on Wednesday, I \_\_\_\_\_ our tents and Labeeb \_\_\_\_\_ the GPS unit.
- On Thursday, we \_\_\_\_\_ a rest!



# 5 Lesson 3

## Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- |   |                       |                   |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 wealthy                                 | 3 original            | 5 normal          |
| a rich                                    | a interesting         | a usual           |
| b early                                   | b new                 | b strange         |
| 2 foreign country                         | 4 hero                | 6 talent          |
| a your own country                        | a somebody you hate   | a special ability |
| b a country which is different from yours | b somebody you admire | b a waste of time |

## Grammar

Rewrite the sentences. Use the Future Perfect.

- Jameel is finishing his report on students' ambitions. He must give it to his boss on Saturday morning.  
By Saturday morning, Jameel will have finished his report on students' ambitions.
- There are five books in the series and I have read four of them. Mum is going to buy me the last book as a present.  
Soon, I \_\_\_\_\_ all the books in the series.
- It's the beginning of June. I'm going to graduate from university by this time next year!  
By this time next year, I \_\_\_\_\_!
- On August 5<sup>th</sup>, he will start working for the new company.  
By August 6<sup>th</sup>, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dad has just cut the grass, but it grows very fast and will soon be long again.  
In one week, the grass \_\_\_\_\_ again.
- Our shop is closing in one hour. We won't sell all these shirts before we close.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ before we close the shop.

## Say it like this!

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with **be about to** and these verbs.

~~interview~~ leave listen play say wash



1 Mr Haitham is about to interview the student.



2 Jaber \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.



3 The boys \_\_\_\_\_ the car.



4 He \_\_\_\_\_ the winner's name.



5 They \_\_\_\_\_ the house.



6 He \_\_\_\_\_ to the news.

## Writing

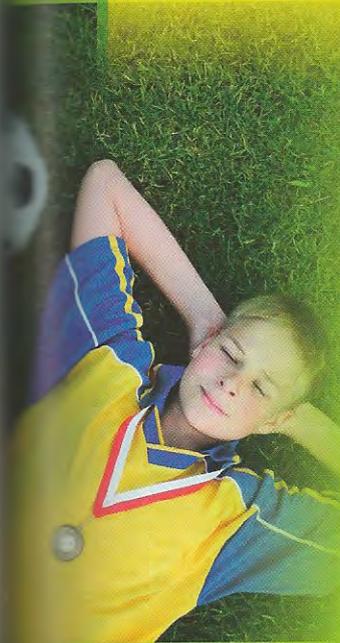


### Remember!

Each paragraph of your writing should begin with a topic sentence which tells us what the paragraph is about. The rest of the paragraph must follow logically from the topic sentence.

- A** Read the article and choose the best topic sentence for each paragraph. Be careful – there is one sentence you don't need.

- A Hatem practises his basketball skills every day.
- B I'm sure that Hatem will succeed in getting into one of the big teams.
- C Hatem, who is my best friend, is the most energetic person I know.
- D Hatem is very good at sports and his dream has always been to become a footballer.



(1) C He plays basketball, football and tennis. He rides 20 km on his bike every weekend and still has time to do his homework and play with his friends!

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ Football is his favourite sport. He's the best player in the area and last year he was made captain of the school team. Although he is great fun to be with and we always laugh and joke around, he is very serious about his ambitions. He belongs to the local team and he practises for three hours every Thursday and Friday.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ He is going to start training with Soccer Academy next September and I believe that he will soon amaze the coach with his skills. I think that he will soon be playing for the team and maybe even scoring goals for Saudi Arabia!



- B** Write an article about your best friend's ambitions and dreams.

#### Paragraph 1

Describe your best friend and his/her abilities.

#### Paragraph 2

Say what his/her goal is and say how he/she is trying to achieve that goal.

#### Paragraph 3

Make a prediction about whether your friend will succeed.



# 6 Lesson 1

## Vocabulary

**A** Complete the sentences with these words.

beetles   experiment   marks   notes   sea shells   understanding

- 1 Albert Einstein changed our understanding of space and time.
- 2 He loved insects as a child – \_\_\_\_\_ were his favourite.
- 3 We are going to make \_\_\_\_\_ about all the insects we see in this part of the garden.
- 4 Darwin was not a good student and got very poor \_\_\_\_\_ when he was at school.
- 5 In today's physics lesson, we're going to do a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with electricity.
- 6 She walked on the beach and collected \_\_\_\_\_.

**B** Write the missing letters.

- 1 This is a special name which your friends give you.      n i c k n a m e
- 2 This is an example of a particular plant or animal.      s \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This is what we call someone who is extremely clever.      g \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This is what we call a kind of plant or animal.      s \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 This is the study of illnesses and their cures.      m \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 This is a long journey by ship.      v \_\_\_\_\_

**C** Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Only two \_\_\_\_\_ were chosen to do the research.  
 a scientists  
b sciences
- 2 Adil, who studied \_\_\_\_\_, works for a big company.  
a biologist  
b biology
- 3 Who is your favourite \_\_\_\_\_?  
a writing  
b writer
- 4 He decided to study medicine instead of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a physics  
b research
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ won his case in court.  
a law  
b lawyer
- 6 Khalid is a talented \_\_\_\_\_; he paints and sculpts really well.  
a artist  
b art



## Grammar

### A Circle the correct words.

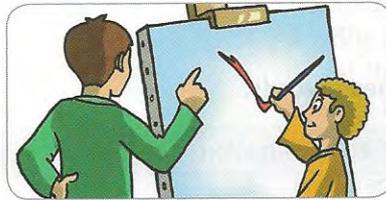
- 1 Khalil is really interested in observing / to observe wildlife.
- 2 He used to spend / spending all his free time exploring nature.
- 3 To study / Studying plant specimens is his favourite pastime.
- 4 Do you enjoy to watch / watching documentaries?
- 5 I promise bringing / to bring back your book about fossils tomorrow.
- 6 Did you manage to complete / completing your chemistry homework in time?

### B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of these verbs.

buy draw ~~listen~~ paint wake up windsurf



- 1 Soha has just started listening to her language instruction CD.



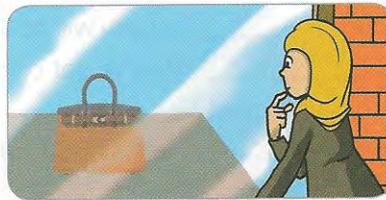
- 2 Jaafar learned \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of seven.



- 3 Amani is really good at \_\_\_\_\_ insects.



- 4 Jalal always goes \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer.



- 5 I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ that bag.



- 6 This man is a postman, so he's used to \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.

### C Complete the article with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest building in the world. They began (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) it in September 2004 and they finished (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on it in October 2009. They decided (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) this tower to encourage tourists (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Dubai. In 2011, Alain Robert went to Dubai (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the outside of the Burj. It took him six hours (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the top. Alain enjoys (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the top of buildings. He loves the views! He has succeeded in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) more than fifty buildings.



# 6 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

### A Complete the sentences with the correct form of **give** or **take**.

- 1 He took a photo of the school.
- 2 I saw a photo which \_\_\_\_\_ me a great idea for a story.
- 3 I can't come out tonight because I've got to \_\_\_\_\_ care of my little sister.
- 4 It \_\_\_\_\_ a long time to invent the gadget.
- 5 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a lift home, please?
- 6 Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ me a ring later?
- 7 You should \_\_\_\_\_ your mother's advice and study harder.
- 8 Amy wants to \_\_\_\_\_ part in an expedition to Brazil.



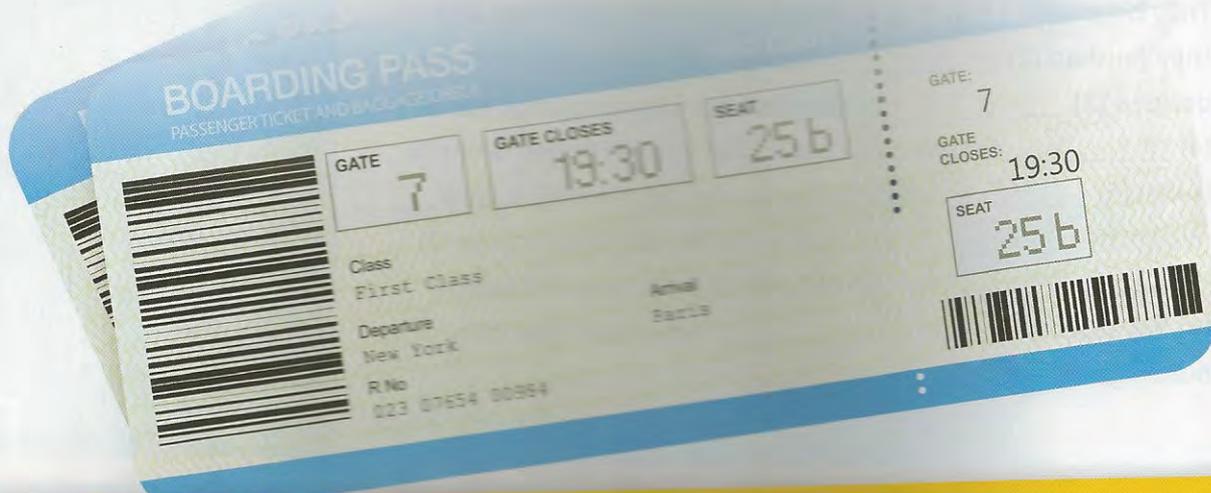
### B Complete the sentences with these words.

damaged equipment delighted education organisation health

- 1 The children couldn't go to school because it was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The children were \_\_\_\_\_ when they got their new school.
- 3 UNICEF is an \_\_\_\_\_ which helps people.
- 4 It's important to take care of your \_\_\_\_\_ or you will be ill.
- 5 The school has got a lot of new \_\_\_\_\_. They've got computers, printers and televisions.
- 6 All parents want their children to have a good \_\_\_\_\_.

### C Circle the correct words.

- 1 The children haven't been to school for / since a long time.
- 2 At / In fact, the children are now very happy.
- 3 The children said thank you to / for the SFD for their new school.
- 4 The school is brand new / new brand.
- 5 The SFD gave the children a new school because / so they can have a good education.



## Grammar

**A** Write **S** if the sentences have the same meaning and **D** if they are different.

1  S

I started to go to the library.  
I started going to the library.

2

He stopped to sign my book.  
He stopped signing my book.

3

They remembered leaving home at 6 o'clock.  
They remembered to leave home at 6 o'clock.

4

She continued to read the book.  
She continued reading the book.

5

I like to see documentaries about remarkable people.  
I like seeing documentaries about remarkable people.

6

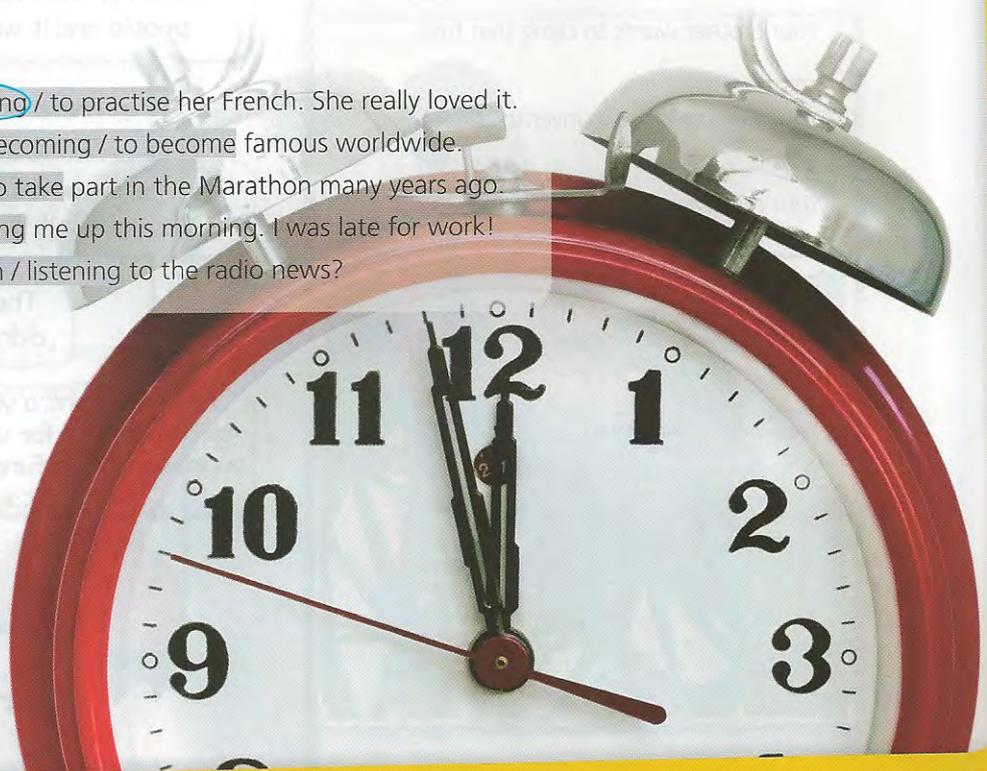
They went on to invent special gadgets in the 1990s.  
They went on inventing special gadgets in the 1990s.

**C** Circle the correct words.

- 1 She never stopped practising / to practise her French. She really loved it.
- 2 The author has gone on becoming / to become famous worldwide.
- 3 He remembered taking / to take part in the Marathon many years ago.
- 4 You forgot to wake / waking me up this morning. I was late for work!
- 5 Why don't you try to listen / listening to the radio news?

**B** Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Try adding some salt to the soup.  
 a Why don't you add some salt to the soup?  
b It's difficult to add salt to the soup.
- 2 Have you forgotten coming to my house before?  
a Can't you remember that you were at my house before?  
b Did you forget to come to my house before?
- 3 We need to stop to buy some water.  
a We mustn't buy any more water.  
b Let's buy some water.
- 4 She remembered to meet her aunt at the train station.  
a She remembered the time she met her aunt at the train station.  
b She didn't forget to go and meet her aunt at the train station.
- 5 They started kicking the ball and everyone cheered.  
a They began to kick the ball and the other people cheered.  
b The other people cheered after they kicked the ball.
- 6 He stopped crying and started to run to school.  
a He didn't cry any more and began to run to school.  
b He stopped and cried and didn't run to school.



# 6 Lesson 3

## Vocabulary

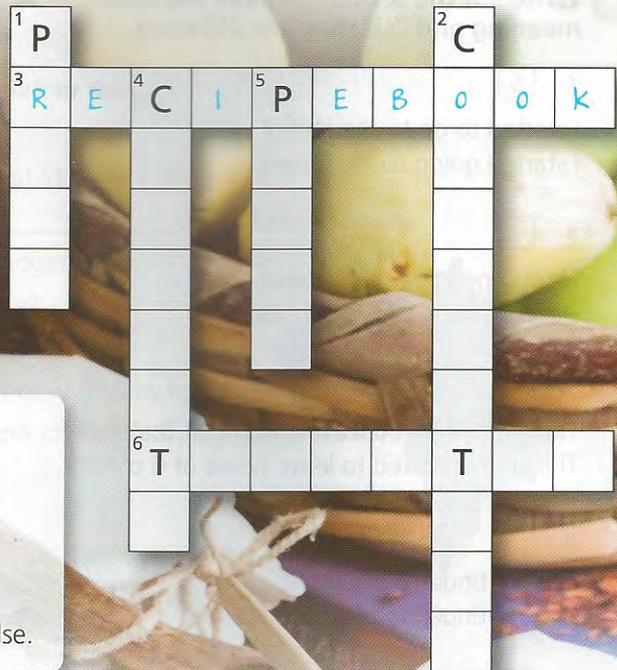
Complete the crossword puzzle.

### Across

- 3 This tells you how to cook things.
- 6 You are very good at something when you are this.

### Down

- 1 You feel like this when you feel very happy because of something you have done.
- 2 This is a situation in which people try to win.
- 4 This means to finish something.
- 5 You win this. It could be money, a cup or something else.



## Say it like this!

Add the correct question tag to each sentence.

- 1 You like learning English, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 Your brother wants to climb that tree, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 You're going to be an inventor, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 Your mother will help you make a cake, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 Your brother can run fast, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Your father had a holiday yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 You've been to Jordan, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 Your friends had all arrived by 5 o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_?

## Speaking

Read the comments and talk to your partner about the get-together. Use **too** and **enough**.

Zaid's get-together was terrible! His living room was crowded with people and it was really noisy.

There was pizza to eat, but it was cold.

There was ice cream for dessert, but it was warm!

The games were really silly so we didn't play – they were for babies!

Taher brought a video of last year's get-together for us to watch. It was supposed to be funny, but it wasn't, so we didn't watch it all.



## Writing

- A** Complete the email with these words and phrases.

although    apart from    but    however



### Remember!

We can use these linking words to add information.  
**both ... and, as well as ..., apart from ..., in addition ...**

We can use these linking words to contrast two different ideas.

**... but ..., although ..., ... whereas ..., however, ...**

**Email**

New   Reply   Forward   Print   Delete   Send & Receive

Dear *Brave Kids*,

I'm writing to tell you about my friend Faisal. He's the bravest boy I know and I think he should win the *Bravest Child of the Month* prize. His friends and family are all very proud of him.

Ten-year-old Faisal was born with a disease which means that he is always breaking his bones. (1) Although he has a serious illness, Faisal loves playing sports and in January last year he started wheelchair racing. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ his first race, in which he came second, Faisal has won every other race since then! Looking for a new challenge, Faisal decided to take part in the Arab Wheelchair Marathon. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, five days before the race Faisal got sick. Determined to take part, Faisal was given medicine by his doctor and guess what? He not only completed the marathon, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ he also finished in first place!

Faisal is both determined and brave and that's why I hope you will choose him to be the *Bravest Child of the Month*.

Best wishes,  
Jaber

- B** Write an email to *Brave Kids* about a child you know who is very brave and who you think should win the *Bravest Child of the Month* prize.

#### Begin like this:

Dear *Brave Kids*,

#### Paragraph 1

Introduce the person you are going to describe.

#### Paragraph 2

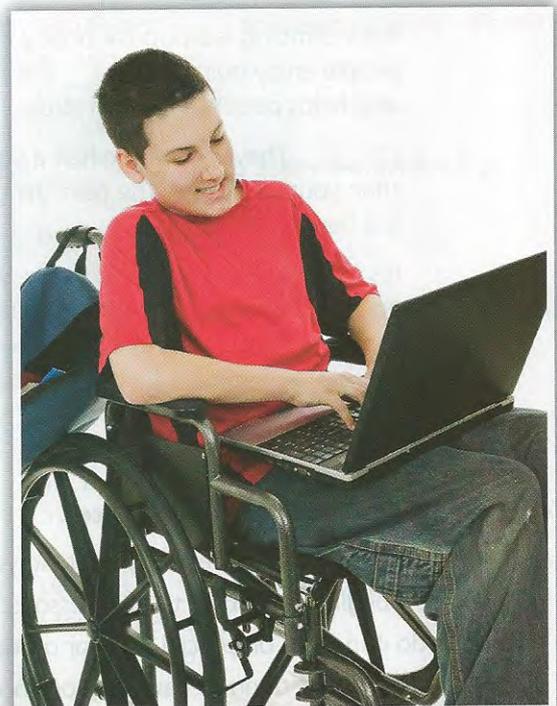
Explain why he/she is brave and describe his/her achievements and how he/she faced his/her problems.

#### Paragraph 3

Sum up why you think he/she should win the prize for *Bravest Child of the Month*.

#### Finish like this:

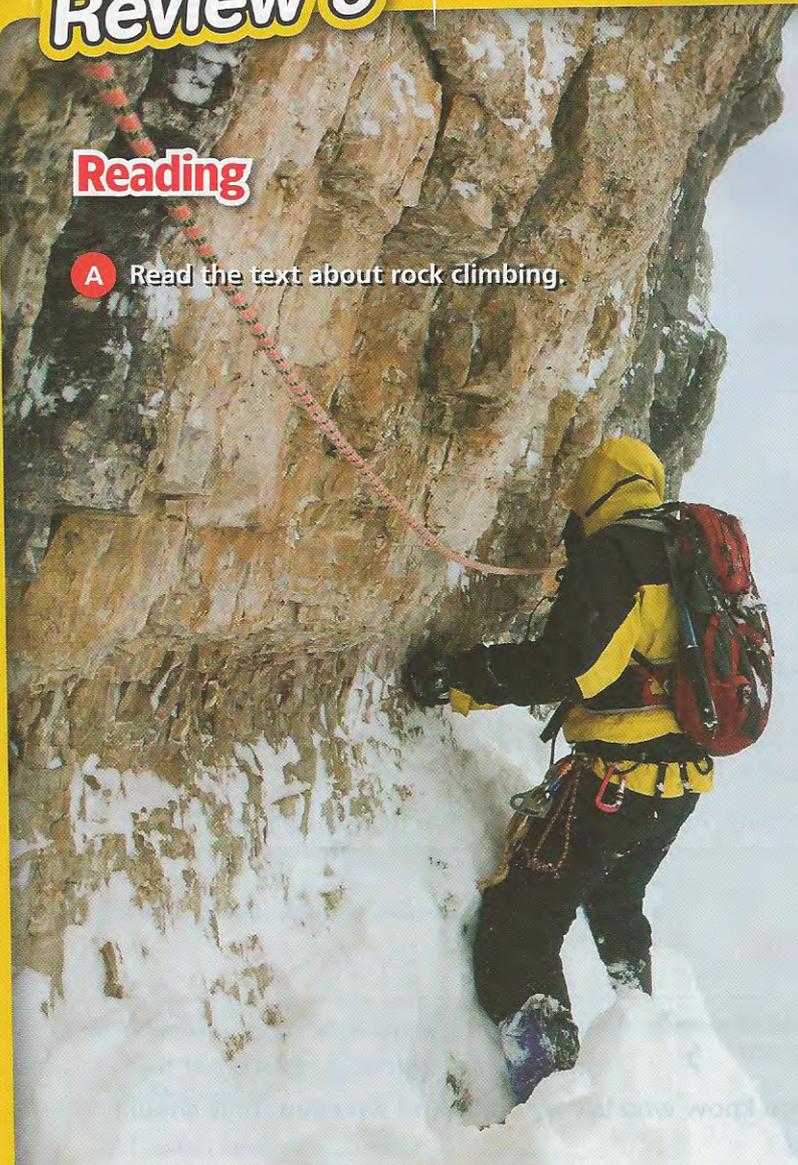
Best wishes,  
(your name)



# Review 3

## Reading

A Read the text about rock climbing.



Rock climbing is a popular hobby that many people enjoy doing. (1) c It is fun and it also helps people deal with stress.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ They need to be half a size smaller than your usual size. The next thing you need is a harness. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

It's important to know how to use your equipment. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ A climber with experience can help you a lot in the beginning.

Rock climbing is very exciting for both adults and kids who like a challenge. Climbers, however, must be careful not to do damage to the environment. Sometimes rock climbers leave rubbish on the mountains where they climb. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ This will allow future climbers to enjoy a clean, natural environment which has not been destroyed by pollution.

B Complete the text with these sentences.

- a This allows you to move freely, but will hold you up if you fall.
- b If you are a beginner, it's best to have lessons.
- c You can do it indoors on special walls or outdoors on real mountains.
- d The most important thing to have is good shoes.
- e They should take it with them and throw it away.

## Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ a long journey across Antarctica.  
 a made  
b did  
c went
- 2 You need to have excellent \_\_\_\_\_ to work there.  
a qualifications  
b experiences  
c specimens
- 3 Most \_\_\_\_\_ are looking for hard-working people.  
a workers  
b employees  
c employers
- 4 We're only interested in inventors with \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.  
a original  
b famous  
c normal
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ by boat took six weeks.  
a travel  
b voyage  
c ride
- 6 He is known \_\_\_\_\_ 'Shorty' because he isn't very tall!  
a on  
b for  
c as
- 7 I applied for the job but they \_\_\_\_\_ me down.  
a turned  
b put  
c cut
- 8 Please fill in the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a qualifications  
b application  
c interview
- 9 The \_\_\_\_\_ interviewed the students yesterday.  
a athlete  
b gardener  
c journalist
- 10 He loved to draw and paint and became a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
a biologist  
b artist  
c writer
- 11 Did he take any \_\_\_\_\_ clothes in case he gets wet?  
a damp  
b new  
c spare
- 12 You have to be \_\_\_\_\_ to survive alone in the rainforest.  
a fascinated  
b glamorous  
c tough

## Grammar

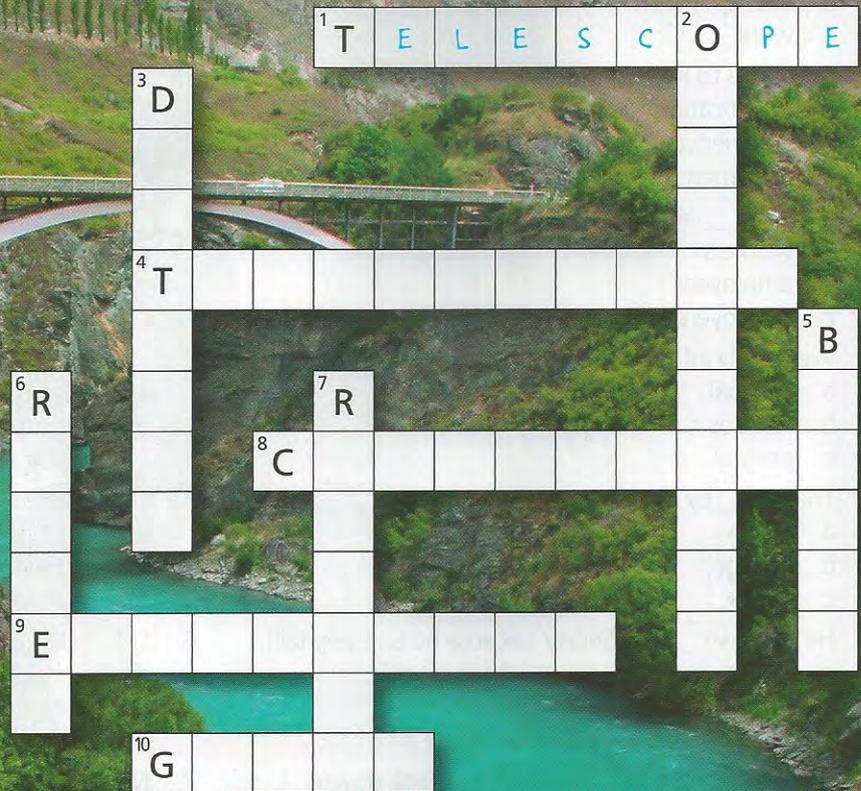
Choose the correct answers.

- 1 I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ a place at university.  
a are getting  
b are going to get  
 c will get
- 2 My class \_\_\_\_\_ the Science Museum next weekend.  
a is going to visit  
b had visited  
c will have visited
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to university next year?  
a You are going  
b Will you be going  
c Do you go
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ buy me a book about volcanoes, please?  
a Will you  
b Are you going to  
c Do you
- 5 The explorers \_\_\_\_\_ the North Pole by the end of June.  
a have reached  
b will have reached  
c will reaching
- 6 This time next week, we \_\_\_\_\_ the whole rainforest.  
a will have explored  
b will have been exploring  
c have explored
- 7 Next month, he \_\_\_\_\_ round the Middle East.  
a travels  
b will have travelled  
c will be travelling
- 8 You forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the car door again. It's still open.  
a locking  
b to lock  
c locked
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes is a very dangerous job!  
a Studying  
b To study  
c Study
- 10 I decided \_\_\_\_\_ Mansour, who is studying in Canada.  
a email  
b emailing  
c to email
- 11 I remember \_\_\_\_\_ you put the tickets in your bag.  
a to have seen  
b seeing  
c to see
- 12 He refused \_\_\_\_\_ his ambition of climbing Mount Everest.  
a to give up  
b giving up  
c give up

# Crossword Puzzles

## Units 1-2

Complete the crossword puzzle.



### Across

- 1 This helps you to see the stars better.
- 4 This can be low or high.
- 8 This helps you with maths homework.
- 9 You do this in a science laboratory to find something out.
- 10 The Grand Canyon is one.

### Down

- 2 This is a building from which you see the stars.
- 3 This is how far it is from one place to another.
- 5 This is the line between two different countries.
- 6 Astronauts go into space in this.
- 7 This is a sport where you travel down a river.

## Units 3-4

Complete the crossword puzzle.



### Across

- 3 A dinosaur was one.
- 6 It's easy to get lost in here.
- 9 This person helps a pilot find his/her way.
- 10 This person works for no money.

### Down

- 1 This is 'food' for a car or plane.
- 2 This is a very large wave.
- 4 This makes the ground shake.
- 5 You use this to move soil.
- 7 This is part of a bird.
- 8 People read this to find out information.

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Third Intermediate Grade  
First Semester

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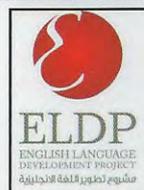
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ISBN 978-614-406-305-7



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