

المملكة العربية السعودية

وزارة التربية والتعليم



وزارة التربية والتعليم
Ministry of Education

Wonderful

WORLD 6

STUDENT'S BOOK
& WORKBOOK

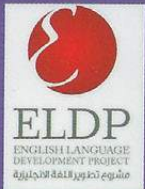
كتاب الطالب
وكتاب التمارين



Intermediate Stage
Third Intermediate Grade
Second Semester

المرحلة المتوسطة
الصف الثالث المتوسط
الفصل الدراسي الثاني

Pilot Edition نسخة تجريبية
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NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC
LEARNING

CENGAGE
Learning

Michele Crawford
& Lee Coveney

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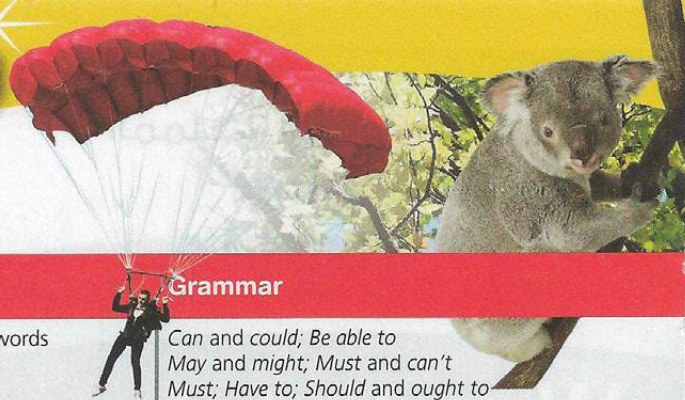


ELDP
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
مشروع تطوير اللغة الانجليزية



Michele Crawford

Student's Book Contents



Unit	Reading	Vocabulary	Grammar
1 Mind and Body p 4-11	Health Matters The Power of Perfume What's your problem?	Health-related words and expressions	Can and could; Be able to May and might; Must and can't Must; Have to; Should and ought to
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Review 1 p 20-21	Vocabulary and Grammar tasks / Chant		
3 Extreme Sports p 22-29	Adventure on the cliff Dangerous Fun! Challenging Sports	Sports-related words	Zero Conditional; First Conditional; Unless Second Conditional Third Conditional
4 The Law p 30-37	The Boy on the Bus The Iceman Different Laws	Law-related words	Wishes Reflexive pronouns
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Listening

Speaking

Phrasal Verbs/ Prepositions

Functional language

Writing

Tick the correct pictures
True or False

Talk about health and
fitness

Phrasal Verbs

Asking for and giving
advice

Expressions asking for
or giving advice
Letter of advice

T2-T3

Tick correct boxes
Multiple choice
True or False

Talk about a poster, photo,
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Story

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True or False
Tick the correct boxes

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Showing that something
is true for someone else
with *so* and *neither*

Discussing advantages
and disadvantages
Article

T14-T15

Multiple choice
Match; Number the
dialogues

Talk about money and
spending
Talk about shops in a town

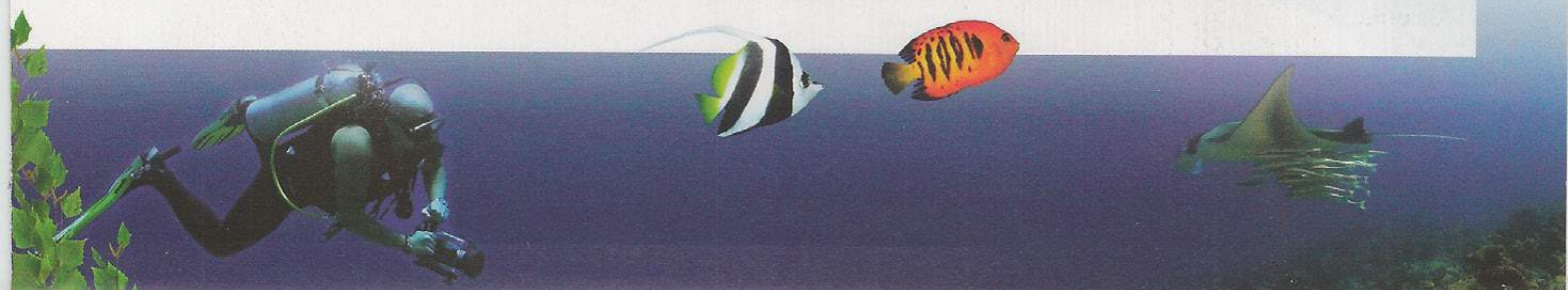
Prepositions

Making suggestions

Using headings in
reports
Report

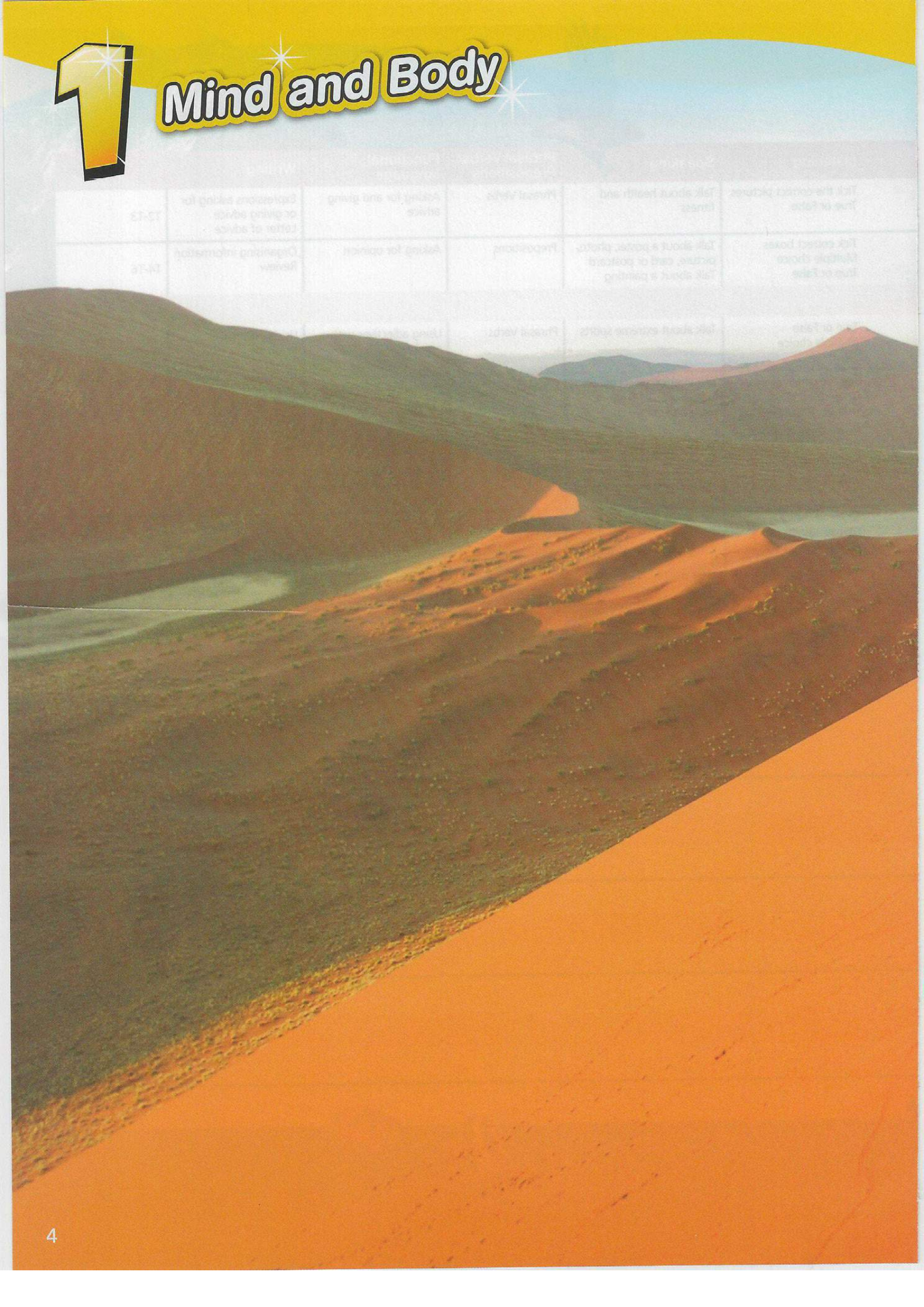
T16-T18

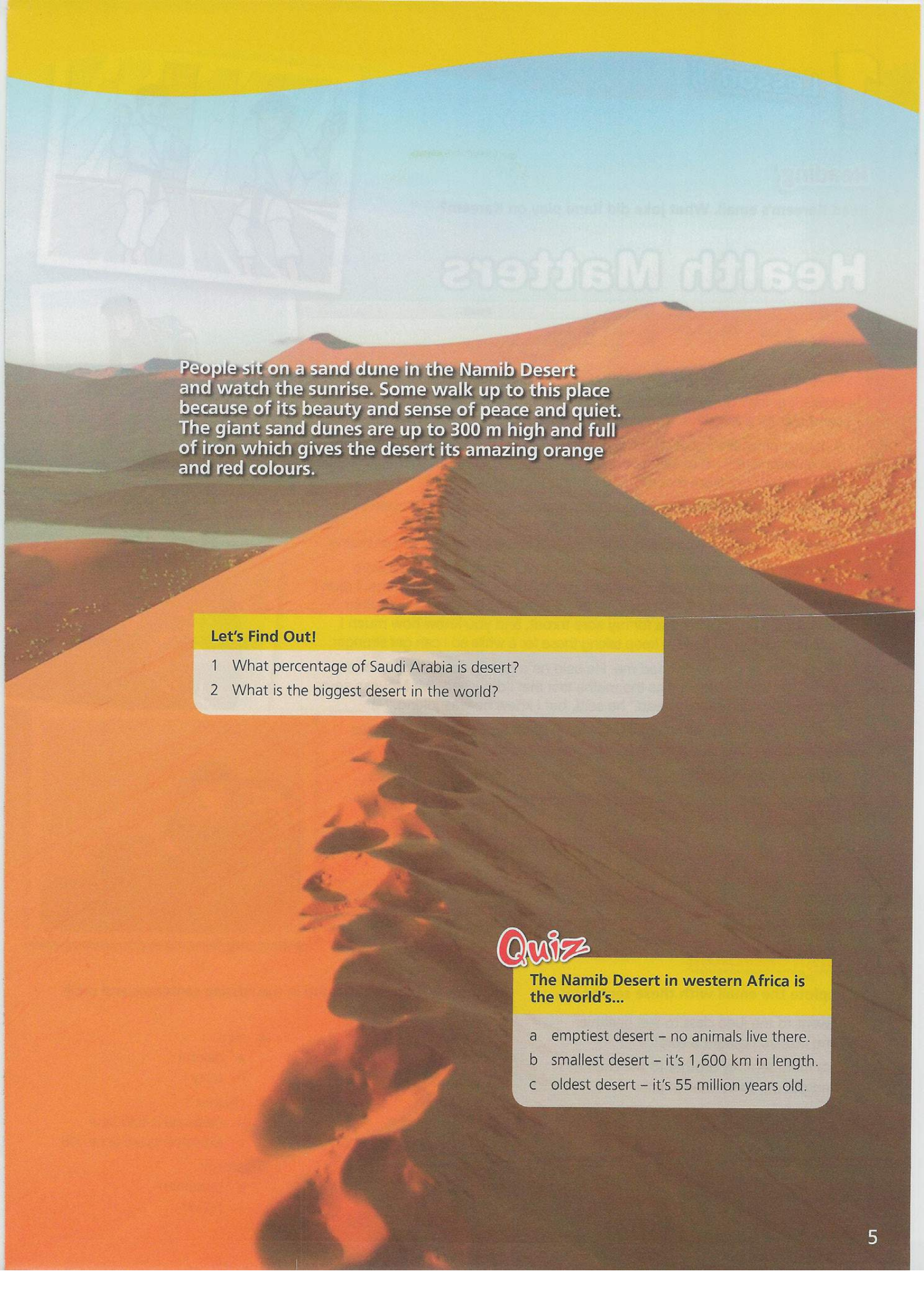
T19



1

Mind and Body





People sit on a sand dune in the Namib Desert and watch the sunrise. Some walk up to this place because of its beauty and sense of peace and quiet. The giant sand dunes are up to 300 m high and full of iron which gives the desert its amazing orange and red colours.

Let's Find Out!

- 1 What percentage of Saudi Arabia is desert?
- 2 What is the biggest desert in the world?

Quiz

The Namib Desert in western Africa is the world's...

- a emptiest desert – no animals live there.
- b smallest desert – it's 1,600 km in length.
- c oldest desert – it's 55 million years old.

1 Lesson 1

Reading

Read Kareem's email. What joke did Rami play on Kareem?

Health Matters



Hi Jaber,

How's it going? Sorry I haven't been in touch for a while, but I couldn't use my computer for a few days. You'll never guess what happened to me!

A couple of weeks ago, I decided to take up judo. Judo means 'gentle way'. It is a Japanese form of self-defence. (1) _____ I've been feeling a bit stressed about my school work recently and I thought judo might help.

My dad couldn't give me a lift to the first lesson, so I decided to cycle to the gym. The lesson was great, and I felt really relaxed afterwards. (2) _____ The next day, I woke up with a bad cold. I couldn't stop coughing and sneezing.

I couldn't go to school because I also had a high temperature. We were having a maths test that day, so it was great that I could stay at home. I didn't really enjoy my day off, though. I felt awful and stayed in bed. My brother brought me cups of hot tea for my sore throat, and you know how much I hate tea! (3) _____ I have to keep taking these for a while so I can get stronger.

That afternoon, Rami phoned me. He said he'd gotten something to cheer me up and pretended it was the maths test that I'd missed. 'Mr Moussa says you can do it at home instead,' he said, but I knew he was joking. (4) _____

The next day, I was still a bit pale and didn't have much energy, but I was feeling better. The day after that, I was able to go back to school.

Can you believe it? (5) _____

Anyway, I hope you're OK. Write and let me know what you've been up to!

Bye for now!

Kareem

Comprehension

Complete the email with these sentences.

- I went to the judo class to feel healthier and instead I caught a cold!
- My mum sent my brother to the chemist's and got me some vitamin pills.
- On the way home, though, it started raining and I got very wet!
- It's supposed to be good for relaxation and keeping fit.
- I didn't think it was very funny, but he did!

Vocabulary

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

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 gentle | 4 sore |
| a hard | a painful |
| b soft | b scary |
| 2 stressed | 5 chemist's |
| a bored | a medicine is sold here |
| b not calm | b experiments are done here |
| 3 lift | 6 energy |
| a ride on a bicycle | a relaxation |
| b ride in a car | b power |

Grammar

Can and could

We use **can** for the present and the future to:

- a talk about ability.
*I **can** ride a bike.*
- b ask for and give permission.
***Can** I go home because I don't feel well?*
*You **can** go out when you've finished your homework.*
- c talk about what is possible.
*You **can** keep fit by walking every day.*
- d ask somebody to do something for you.
***Can** you go to the chemist's?*

We use **could** to talk about ability in the past.

***Could** you walk when you were one year old?*

Note: We use a bare infinitive (without **to**) after **can** and **could**.

Be able to

We use **be able to** to talk about ability. We can use it in all tenses except for continuous tenses. We use a bare infinitive after **be able to**.

*Asim **is able to** run faster than Fayez.*
*You **will be able to** get out of bed in two days.*
*They **have been able to** get fit with judo.*

We use **was/were able to** to talk about what someone managed to do on a specific occasion in the past. **Could** is usually used only for general ability in the past.

*He **didn't feel well**, but **he was able to** eat dinner.*
***Were they able to** get to the hospital in time?*

Note: The negative forms **couldn't** and **wasn't/weren't able to** can be used for both general and specific ability in the past.
*The boy **couldn't/wasn't able to** walk after the accident.*

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

- 1 exam / relax / can't / I / before / an

- 2 hear / shouted / couldn't / he / because / we / us

- 3 ? / Heba / visit / we / hospital / in / can

- 4 ? / go / you / to / able / the / to / doctor's / were

- 5 wasn't / sleep / able / last night / I / to

B Circle the correct words.

- 1 He trained very hard and he **can** / **was able to** win a medal in 2012.
- 2 The doctors **wasn't able to** / **couldn't** save the man.
- 3 **Can** I / I **am able to** use your mobile phone?
- 4 Kareem **isn't able to** / **can't** speak because he's got toothache.
- 5 **Could** you / **Were** you **able to** go to the library, yesterday?

Vocabulary

Match.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 lose | a a cold |
| 2 catch | b a gym |
| 3 take | c pills |
| 4 go on | d weight |
| 5 join | e fit |
| 6 keep | f a diet |

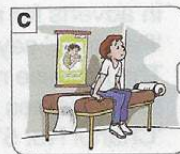
Listening

Listen and tick (✓) the correct pictures.

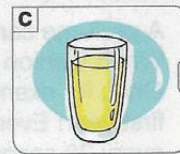
- 1 What does Ashraf want to do?



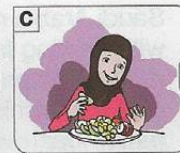
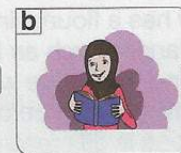
- 2 What's Bilal going to do?



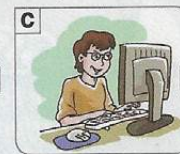
- 3 What can Aisha have?



- 4 What has Suad been doing?



- 5 Why has Ramsey got a problem with his eyes?



Speaking

Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

Are young people healthy nowadays? Why / Why not?
What can they do to improve their health?
How can they keep fit?
How can they have a healthier diet?

Writing

Write a paragraph about young people and their health. Answer the questions in the Speaking task.

1 Lesson 2

Reading

Read the article and find three different words that mean 'perfume'.

THE POWER OF PERFUME

Why are some people willing to spend so much money on a tiny bottle of perfume? It can't just be because it's got a nice smell, can it? The truth is that scent has a powerful effect on our thoughts and emotions. Some scientists, for example, believe that memory and smell are connected. They say that some aromas remind us of past experiences.

Perfume makers are aware of this. That's why they pay famous people millions of dollars to appear in adverts for men's and women's fragrances. 'Perfume,' says one expert, 'is a promise in a bottle.' The promise might be beauty, happiness or style, as the names of perfumes like 'Beautiful', 'Joy' and 'Chanel No. 5' suggest. The important thing is that customers believe the scent they buy will make them feel fantastic.

A perfume can make an enormous amount of money. When fashion designer Calvin Klein brought out 'CK One', for example, it made 250 million dollars in its first year! Even today, 'Chanel No. 5' sells a bottle every 30 seconds! However, only about one in ten new fragrances is successful, so it's a risky business.

Saudi Arabia now has a flourishing perfume industry, with exciting fragrances such as *Bakhour* and *Dehn Al Ood*. When trying to choose what perfume to buy, follow this advice. Try it before you buy it. And, remember, everyone is different. A fragrance that suits your friend may not suit you.



Guess what!

The Egyptians were the first to use perfume. They also invented glass and used it to make perfume bottles.

Comprehension

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

- Perfumes have a strong effect on people. ☐
- Famous people buy expensive perfumes. ☐
- Perfume makers promise their customers many things. ☐
- Many perfumes sell well. ☐
- You should buy the same perfume as your friend. ☐

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

customers aware beauty successful willing fantastic

- Are you _____ that Marco is a shoe designer?
- I'm not _____ to buy expensive clothes – it's a waste of money.
- The Egyptian Queen Nefertiti was famous for her _____.
- We visited the aquarium at the weekend. It was _____! We had a great time.
- The new perfume shop is very attractive and _____ are spending a lot of money!
- If you want to be _____ in business, you have to work hard.

Grammar

May and might

We use **may** and **might** to talk about possibility. We use a bare infinitive after **may** and **might**. We don't usually use **might** in questions and we usually say **might not** and not **mightn't**.

*I **might buy** some new trainers.*

*Trainers **may not always be** cool.*

Note: Be careful with **maybe** (= perhaps) and **may be** (modal verb + bare infinitive).

Must and can't

We use **must** to talk about something we are sure is true and **can't** when we are sure something isn't true. We use a bare infinitive after **must** and **can't**.

*Those jeans **must cost** a lot of money.*

*That **can't be** Rayan's shirt because he never wears red.*

A Circle the correct words.

- It's very beautiful. It **must / can't** be a famous painting.
- Layla **might / must** grow some flowers, but she isn't sure.
- The magazine 'Cars' **might not / can't** be about fishing.
- These shoes **may / must** not suit you, because I think they are too small.
- This ghutra **can't / may** be Ali's, because he's wearing his.

B Complete the second sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the first. Use **can't, may/might, may not/might not, must**.

- That tall man certainly isn't your uncle!
That tall man _____ your uncle!
- Maybe, I won't buy my mum perfume for Eid.
I _____ my mum perfume for Eid.
- I'm sure flower shows are great!
Flower shows _____ great!
- It's possible that my dad will open a clothes shop.
My dad _____ a clothes shop.

Vocabulary

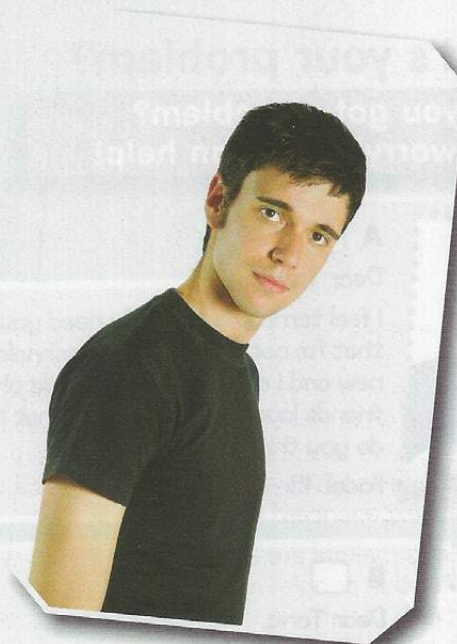
Replace the words in **bold** with words from the list below, that have a similar meaning.

exhausted furious skinny starving terrified

- I'm **tired** because I didn't sleep well. _____
- We hadn't eaten all day and we were **very hungry**. _____
- My friend was **very angry** with me for being late. _____
- When Hakim went for his first job, he was **scared**. _____
- Badr used to be **extremely thin**, but now his clothes don't fit! _____

Listening

Listen to the interview with a doctor and write **T** (true) or **F** (false).



- When he was a child, Uthman wanted to be a dentist. ☐
- At school, Uthman didn't like science very much. ☐
- Uthman's father has a friend who is a doctor. ☐
- Uthman wrote a very good essay for his English teacher. ☐
- Uthman's 17-year-old cousin was very ill. ☐
- Uthman thinks it is quite easy to become a doctor. ☐

Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences with these verbs.

bring out catch on put on
take off try on

- They're going to _____ a new toothpaste that tastes like chocolate!
- _____ your jacket if you're too hot.
- 'Can I _____ these trainers, please?' Rafiq asked the shop assistant.
- Some people _____ their best clothes just to go to the supermarket!
- Do you think this new smartphone will _____ ?

1 Lesson 3

Reading

Read this problem page from a magazine for young people and match the letters with Tariq's replies.

What's your problem?

Have you got a problem?
Don't worry! Tariq can help!



A ☐

Dear Tariq,

I feel terrible, and I really need your advice. The problem is that I'm not interested in technology. I don't know what's new and I don't like using mobile phones. Some of my friends laugh at me and say that I'm not up to date. What do you think I should do?

Fadel, 15



B ☐

Dear Tariq,

Recently, I haven't been feeling very well. I'm very pale, and I'm always exhausted. We've got exams at school soon, and I haven't got the energy to study. I go to bed early, but sometimes I can't sleep because I'm so stressed.

Please help!

Hasan, 14



C ☐

Dear Tariq,

I'm very upset, and I don't know what to do. My parents are always telling me that I spend too much time on the Internet and that I should exercise more. They are threatening to take away my computer. Do you think 4-5 hours a day is too much? The problem is that I really enjoy playing computer games and surfing the Internet. I don't really like sports.

Salah, 16

1

I'm afraid your parents might be right. It's not healthy to spend so many hours on the computer. Why don't you walk or cycle to school so that you get some extra exercise? This way your parents will see that you're making an effort to exercise more.

2

First of all, you must stop worrying! Try to relax at bedtime by having a bath and a glass of warm milk. Think about your diet too. Are you getting enough vitamins? Doing exercise will also give you energy. You don't have to run 10 kilometres a day – even walking for 20 minutes three times a week will help.

3

Don't listen to these 'friends'. There's nothing wrong with you because you don't like the same things as them. Be yourself and enjoy what you like! You should also find some real friends who care about you, not what phone you have!

Say it like this!

Asking for and giving advice

What do you think I should do?
Do you think I should + bare infinitive ...?
Why don't you + bare infinitive ...?
You'd better (not) + bare infinitive ...

Complete the dialogue with the language above and then practise it with your partner.

Hani: I haven't studied for the test.

_____ stay at home?

Fahd: No, _____ stay at home because it's wrong.

Hani: _____

Fahd: _____ just answer any questions you know?

Now, make short dialogues with your partner about the problems below.

I can't get up in the morning. My sister doesn't help at home.

Comprehension

Write **F** (Fadel), **H** (Hasan) or **S** (Salah).

- 1 Who does too much of something? ☐
- 2 Whose problem is affecting their education? ☐
- 3 Who is made fun of? ☐
- 4 Who is very worried about losing something? ☐
- 5 Who is worried about other people's opinions? ☐
- 6 Who is very tired all the time? ☐

Grammar

Must

We use **must** to talk about obligation in the present and future. We use a bare infinitive after **must**.
They **mustn't be** late for school.

Have to

We can use **have to** to talk about obligation in the present. We use a bare infinitive after **have to**. We use **will have to** for the future and **had to** for the past.
You **have to** go to bed early tonight.

Note: There is an important difference in meaning between **mustn't** and **doesn't/don't have to**:
You **mustn't** park here. = It's wrong to park here.
You **don't have to** wear new clothes. = It isn't necessary.

Should and ought to

We use **should** to ask for and give advice. We use a bare infinitive after **should**.
You **should** brush your teeth twice a day.

We use **ought to** to give advice. We use a bare infinitive after **ought to**. We don't usually use the question form of **ought to**.
You **ought to** look after your health more.

Complete the sentences with these verbs.

doesn't have must ought oughtn't should shouldn't



- 1 He _____ to have a drink.
- 2 He _____ stay in bed today.
- 3 He _____ to wear a swimming cap.
- 4 He _____ eat all the cakes!
- 5 He _____ buy some new socks.
- 6 They _____ to watch TV all the time.

Writing

Letters of advice

A Read these expressions and write **A** (asking for advice) or **G** (giving advice) next to each one.

- 1 I suggest that you should ...
- 2 Why don't you ...?
- 3 What should I do?
- 4 Please tell me how I can ...

☐
☐
☐
☐

B Look at these expressions below. Where can they be used? Tick (✓) the correct box.

I hope you are able to ...

I'm sure you will

- a at the end of letters asking for advice ☐
- b at the end of letters giving advice ☐

C Read part of a letter sent to a problem page and make notes in answer to the questions.

- 1 What's Ahmad's problem?
- 2 What should he do? (make 2 or 3 suggestions)
- 3 How will he feel then?

I've recently started at a new school where I don't know anyone. The problem is that I'm very shy and I find it difficult to make friends. When someone talks to me, I feel terrified and I can't think of anything to say. I feel terrible because the other boys in my class must think I'm really boring. I don't know what to do.

Please tell me how I can relax and make some friends at school!

Ahmad, 13

Task

D Write a letter giving advice to Ahmad. Use the expressions in A and B, your notes in C and the plan below to help you.

Start like this:

Dear Ahmad,

Paragraph 1

Talk about your own experience and say what you know about this problem.

Paragraph 2

Say what he should/shouldn't do (two or three suggestions) and what the results will be.

Paragraph 3

Express your hope that he'll solve his problem.

Finish like this:

All the best,

_____ (your name)

E Read your letter and check that you have used the correct expressions from A.

Tip!

Don't forget to use the bare infinitive after the expressions in A and B.

2 The Arts

Art galleries have recently become popular places to visit in Saudi Arabia. Most of them are located in Riyadh but each gallery has a specific role. Artirama Art Gallery and Crimson Art Gallery, for example, have a huge collection of paintings. Hewan Art galleries not only exhibit paintings, but also cultural costumes and sculptures, and antique jewellery. In Jeddah, Athr Gallery offers public lectures to encourage dialogue and learning among contemporary artists.



Let's Find Out!

- 1 Identify a Saudi art gallery and write about it.
- 2 What is 'Edge of Arabia'?

Quiz

What do we usually mean when we say *contemporary* art?

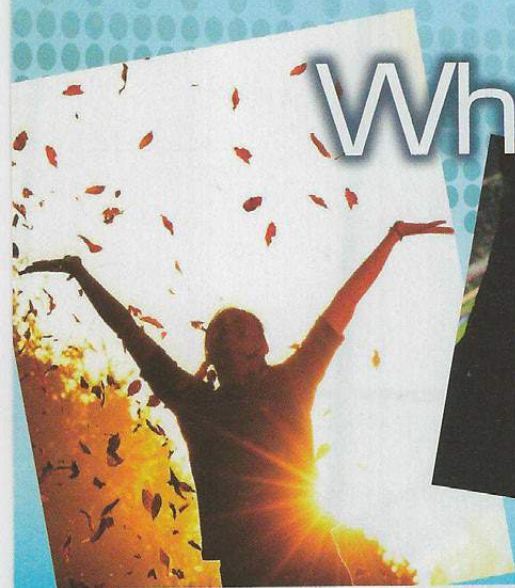
- a art produced from the 1950s up to the present
- b art produced in the last ten years
- c art produced this year


2 Lesson 1

Reading

Mishari, Jameel and Naif are taking part in a national photography competition, the theme of which is 'Happiness'. Read what they and the judges say about their photos. Which photo is the best entry in your opinion? Why?

What's in a picture?




 **Autumn Leaves by Mishari, age 14**

This photo was taken in autumn, which is my favourite season. It's of my best friend, Hamza, in the park near his house. Autumn makes me feel happy because the leaves of the trees turn to beautiful colours and the weather isn't too cold. I also always look forward to seeing my friends at school again after the summer holidays, and especially Hamza.

What the judges say

The autumn landscape at sunset is shown here in all its beauty. The close-up of the boy against the evening sky gives a nice effect.




 **The Concert by Jameel, age 16**

I took this picture on my mobile phone at a football match a few weeks ago. It was the first live game I'd ever been to, and I was really excited about it. The teams were expected on the pitch at any moment and everyone was in a great mood!

What the judges say

The crowd's excitement is clearly felt when you look at this photo. There is also a nice contrast between the lively crowd and the field.



 **The Ice Cream by Naif, age 15**

I took this picture last summer. I don't know who the kids are, but when I saw this scene, I was reminded of when I was six years old. At that age, the simplest things make you happy, like eating an ice cream or having a picnic. Little kids really know how to enjoy themselves!

What the judges say

This photo was taken at just the right moment. The children are so involved in what they're doing that they have forgotten about everything else. It's a photo about sharing and the joy of childhood. It also shows the relaxed atmosphere of a summer's day.

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

childhood contrast crowd mood remind share

- There is a great _____ between these two colours.
- Those photos _____ me of my holiday.
- The two winners had to _____ the first prize.
- _____ is a time in your life with no responsibilities.
- He was in a good _____ because he had won first prize.
- There was a huge _____ of tourists at the National Museum in Riyadh.

Comprehension

Write **M** (Mishari's), **N** (Naif's) or **J** (Jameel's). Whose photo ...

- wasn't taken on a camera? ☐
- is of someone special to the photographer? ☐
- shows some people waiting for something to happen? ☐
- makes somebody remember his past? ☐
- was taken at the perfect time in the judges' opinion? ☐

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Grammar

Passive Voice

We use the passive voice:

- a when we are more interested in the action than the person doing it.

*This picture **was painted** in 1936.*

- b when we don't know who does the action.

*Digital cameras **aren't sold** in that shop.*

- c when it is obvious who does the action.

*Television **is watched** all over the world.*

If we want to talk about the person doing the action, we use **by**.

*This photo **was taken** **by** Nabil.*

Present Simple passive

We make the Present Simple passive with **am**, **are** or **is** and the past participle of the main verb. See pages 58–59 for a list of irregular past participles.

*Fawzi **is told** by everyone that he's got talent.*

Past Simple passive

We make the Past Simple passive with **was** or **were** and the past participle of the main verb.

*That artist's work **was shown** at an exhibition last week.*

A Complete the paragraph with the Present Simple or Past Simple passive of the verbs in brackets.



The Saudi artist, Abdalnaser Gharim, (1) _____ (interview) after the Christie's Fine Art Auctions, Middle East, which (2) _____ (hold) in Dubai, UAE in April 2011. He (3) _____ (ask) about his achievements at the auction. His artwork (4) _____ (sell) for \$842,500. It is a three metre-high dome representing the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem.

It (5) _____ (make) of wood and copper. The sculpture is called 'Message/Messenger'.

Abdalnaser Gharim said that what happened during the auction (6) _____ (expect). But it seems that the language of art (7) _____ (appreciate, now) by most people. That's why "Edge of Arabia"

(8) _____ (create). Male and female Saudi artists

(9) _____ (select) to prepare everything for the exhibition. They (10) _____ (support) by Abdu Lateef Jameel Community Initiatives.

B Complete the second sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the first sentences. Use the passive voice.

- They sell some paintings for a lot of money.
Some paintings _____ for a lot of money.
- People often send photos by email, nowadays.
Photos _____ by email, nowadays.
- A child painted this picture.
This picture _____ by a child.
- Did Maha take this photograph? _____
this photograph _____ by Maha?
- I don't use my camera very often.
My camera _____ very often.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- Kareem's photo is in a gold **frame** / background on the wall.
- This painting is a **portrait** / landscape of a man.
- The **scene** / gallery in the photo is of a park in spring.
- I think **graffiti** / handwriting on walls can be impressive.
- There is a(n) **competition** / exhibition of his paintings at school.
- The **contrast** / atmosphere in that picture is very sad.
- Can you take a photo at night without a **light** / flash?
- I'd like a **copy** / close-up of that photo of my brother.

Listening

Listen to Malik and Kareem talking about art and tick (✓) the correct boxes.

Who likes ...	Malik	Kareem
black and white photos?		
art galleries?		
landscape paintings?		
modern art?		
graffiti?		

Speaking

Choose one of these things and tell your partner about it. Describe it and say why you like it.

- a poster on your bedroom wall
- a photo that was taken by you or someone in your family
- your favourite picture or painting
- a card or postcard that someone sent you

Writing

Write a paragraph about what you described in the Speaking task. Answer these questions.

- Who or what does it show?
- What does it remind you of?
- Who was it painted/sent/taken by?
- Why do you like it?

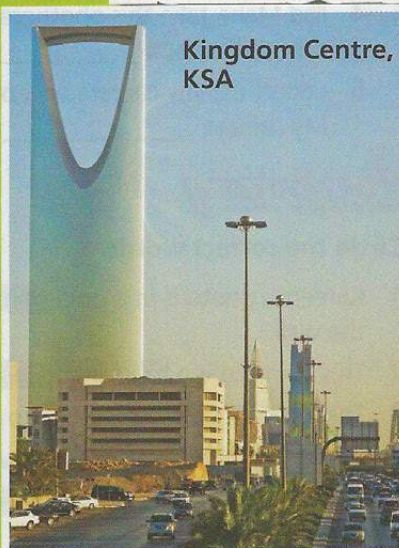
2 Lesson 2

Reading

You are going to read about famous buildings around the world. Which is your favourite building? Why?

Famous Buildings

A
This building is also known as the Bird's Nest. The building was started in 2003 and it was finished in June 2008. In May 2008, 7,811 square metres of grass were laid in the middle. It can hold 80,000 people. What is it used for? Sport. It was originally built for the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, China. Five world records were broken inside this stadium.



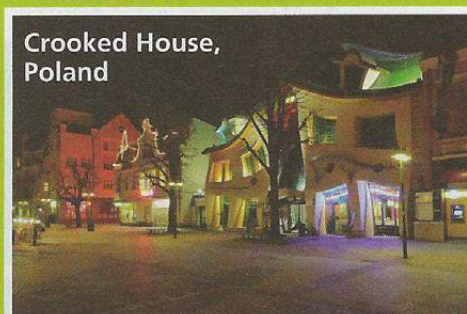
Kingdom Centre, KSA



Lloyd's building, London

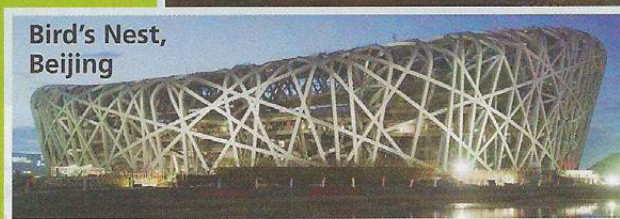
B
This building was built between 1978 and 1986. It is 88 m tall and has 14 storeys. It is used as an office building. There is extra room inside because the lifts and water pipes have all been put on the outside of the building – not inside! There are 12 glass lifts. It is called the Lloyd's Building and it is in London, U.K.

C
This building was built in three years and was finished in 2002. It is 302 m tall and has 99 storeys. It has a bridge at the top. From there, the city of Riyadh can be seen clearly and it looks fantastic. It was the winner of a skyscraper award in 2002. It is used for offices but there is also a shopping centre, a hotel and apartments. It is called The Kingdom Centre.



Crooked House, Poland

D
This building was built in 2004. It is used as a shopping centre. It has three storeys and there are restaurants as well as shops inside. The roof has blue-green tiles and they look like a dragon's scales. It is the most photographed building in Poland. It is in the town of Sopot.



Bird's Nest, Beijing

Comprehension

Match the photographs to their descriptions.

- A _____
B _____
C _____
D _____

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- 1 Different kinds of sport are watched in a storey / stadium.
- 2 If you run faster than anyone else, you break the world record / race.
- 3 You can use a lift / pipe to go to the top of The Kingdom Centre.
- 4 A bridge / skyscraper is usually built to cross a river.
- 5 You can see tiles / scales on a fish and on a dragon.

Grammar

Passive voice

As well as the Present Simple and Past Simple, we can use other tenses in the passive voice.

Present Continuous

A bridge **is being built**.
A bridge **isn't being built**.
Is a bridge **being built**?

Future Simple

A bridge **will be built**.
A bridge **won't be built**.
Will a bridge **be built**?

Past Continuous

A bridge **was being built**.
A bridge **wasn't being built**.
Was a bridge **being built**?

Modals

A bridge **must be built**.
A bridge **can't be built**.
Should a bridge **be built**?

Present Perfect Simple

A bridge **has been built**.
A bridge **hasn't been built**.
Has a bridge **been built**?

Note: Other continuous tenses, apart from the Present Continuous and Past Continuous, are not used in the passive voice.

A Circle the correct words.

- Is the tallest skyscraper in the world **building** / **being built** in Saudi Arabia now?
- Skyscrapers **are** / **have built** so we don't use a lot of land.
- Will the new apartments be **finishing** / **finished** by next summer?
- A lot of modern buildings can **see** / **be seen** in Riyadh.
- Young architects should **being** / **be encouraged** to develop 'green' buildings.

B Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the passive voice. Use the verbs in brackets.



Saudi Arabia and Bahrain (1) _____ (connect) by the King Fahd Causeway. It is 25 km long and it (2) _____ (open) in 1986. Since it opened, the causeway (3) _____ (cross) by about 45,000 vehicles every day. A lot of visitors go to the causeway and wonderful views (4) _____ (can/see) from the 265 metre-high restaurants. (5) _____ the causeway _____ (will/include) on your list of places to visit this year? It should be!

Vocabulary

Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 architect | apartment | builder |
| 2 bridge | skyscraper | grass |
| 3 storey | building | roof |
| 4 bus | car | passenger |

Listening

Listen to a documentary about the Burj Khalifa in Dubai and choose the correct answers.

- How tall is the Burj Khalifa?
a 828 m
b 928 m
- How long did it take to finish the skyscraper?
a sixteen years
b six years
- You can't see the desert from the Burj but you can see the ocean.
a True b False
- How fast do the lifts travel?
a 20 m per second b 10 m per second
- You can visit the top of at the Burj at 11pm on Friday.
a True b False
- How many rooms does the hotel have?
a 160 b 116
- How many spaces are there in the car park?
a 300 b 3,000
- The park is 11 hectares and has eight fountains.
a True b False



Prepositions

Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

in about with of at

- Would you be good _____ designing a skyscraper?
- What do you think _____ the Burj Khalifa?
- Are you worried _____ going to the top of the Burj? It's very high!
- Are you interested _____ visiting old palaces and castles?
- I think modern buildings are ugly. Do you agree _____ me?

2 Lesson 3

Reading

Read the conversation between Khalid and his granddad. How does Granddad help Khalid?

Crafts!

- Khalid:** Granddad, can you help me with my homework, please?
- Granddad:** What have you got to do?
- Khalid:** We've got to write about a traditional Saudi craft. The teacher told us to find out about one, write about it and find a picture. I'm not sure what to do.
- Granddad:** There are lots of traditional crafts. You could write about weaving or jewellery or basket making. Or you could write about leather goods.
- Khalid:** When did people start making all these things?
- Granddad:** The Bedouins started making them. They lived in tents in the desert and they wanted some colourful decorations in their homes. They made blankets and rugs by weaving. They used wool from their sheep, goats and camels.
- Khalid:** So was everything brown and white?
- Granddad:** No, not at all. Plants were used to dye the wool. They were very colourful and they used geometric designs so everything was very attractive.
- Khalid:** So, what did they make from leather?
- Granddad:** Well, they made saddles to put on their camels. They also made leather bags to put on the saddles so they could carry their belongings.
- Khalid:** And what about metal. Did they make anything out of metal?
- Granddad:** Oh, yes, they made coffee pots and beautiful jewellery. They also made weapons to protect themselves.
- Khalid:** Did they make other things for their homes?
- Granddad:** Yes, they did. They made baskets for carrying things but also beautiful colourful baskets to use in their homes. They made bowls too. I think I've got a book with some pictures in it. Would you like to see it?
- Khalid:** Yes, please. That would be great.

Comprehension

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

- 1 Khalid has to write 150 words. ☐
- 2 The Bedouin kept animals. ☐
- 3 There weren't many colours in their rugs and blankets. ☐
- 4 Not everything they made was used in their homes. ☐
- 5 They sold the jewellery to make money. ☐

Say it like this!

Asking for opinion

What's your home *like*?
It's very modern and quite big.
What was a Bedouin's tent *like*?
It was colourful and quite comfortable.
What do you think of the different handicrafts?
 I think they're beautiful.

Ask your partner for his/her opinion of these things. Practise the language above.

a building in your town
 a book he/she has recently read
 a painting that he/she likes

Listening

🔊 Listen to a teacher talking to some students about a class art exhibition. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Some students haven't finished making their baskets. ☐
- 2 Ali and his group are framing the paintings. ☐
- 3 The frames were finished last Thursday. ☐
- 4 The posters are already on the walls. ☐
- 5 All the parents want to see the exhibition. ☐
- 6 The parents will get something to eat and drink. ☐

Speaking

Look at this painting. Talk about it with a partner. Do you like it? Why? or why not?



Writing

Organising information

A Look at these questions.

- What is your first impression of the painting? ☐
- What can you see in the foreground? ☐
- What can you see in the background? ☐
- What do you think has happened? ☐

B Now, read a description of the painting. Are all the questions answered?

I like this painting. It looks very peaceful.

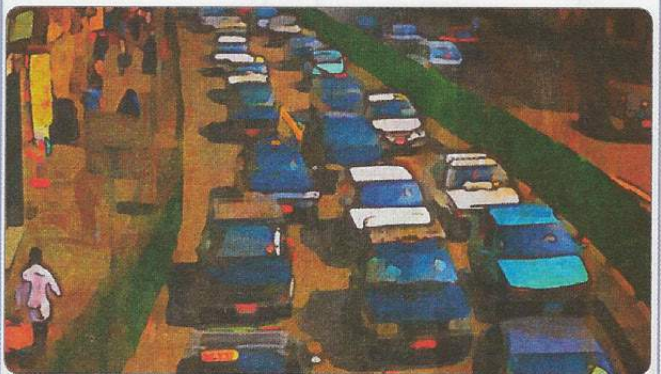
In the foreground, there are some beautiful, white flowers and a white wooden boat. It is tied to the tree on the right.

In the background, there are four or five houses. Most of them have a red roof. Behind the houses, there are some tall trees.

I think that someone who lives in one of the houses has rowed his boat across the lake. Perhaps he is going to visit a friend.

Task

C Write about one of these pictures.



Tip!

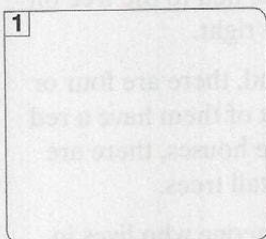
Remember to use the present tenses when you are describing a painting.

Review 1

Vocabulary

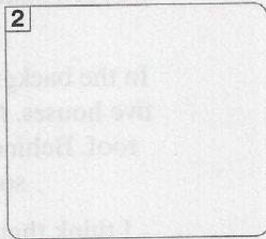
A Find the cut-outs.

1



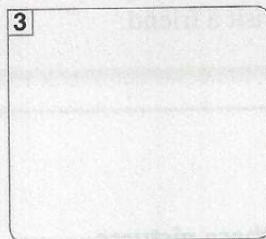
graffiti

2



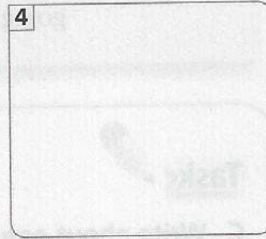
frame

3



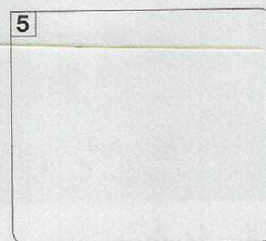
health

4



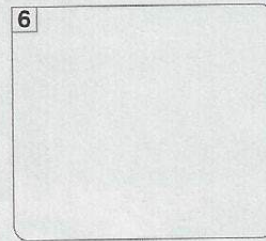
chemist's

5



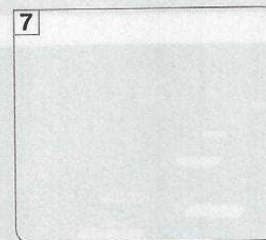
doctor

6



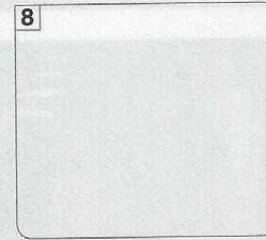
perfume

7



crafts

8



crowd

B Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 scent | promise | fragrance |
| 2 beauty | mobile phone | up to date |
| 3 stressed | exhausted | fit |
| 4 enormous | tiny | big |
| 5 vitamin | graffiti | landscape |
| 6 art | science | fragrance |

C The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.

- I've decided to go **at** a diet! _____
- Take **over** your shoes before you come in the bedroom. _____
- Are you looking forward **into** the match? _____
- That designer has just brought **off** her own perfume. _____
- Noura reminds me **from** my sister. _____
- Good food has a positive effect **in** your health. _____
- Everyone at the game was **on** a good mood. _____
- What have you been up **at** these days? Anything exciting? _____

Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the Present Simple passive of these verbs.

invite not allow exhibit sell wear

- Clothes for tall people _____ in that shop.
- Children under sixteen _____ to stay up late.
- Good paintings _____ in that gallery.
- You _____ to dinner after the meeting!
- Trainers _____ by people of all ages.

B Put the words in the correct order to make sentences in the passive voice.

- called / the doctor / last night / was

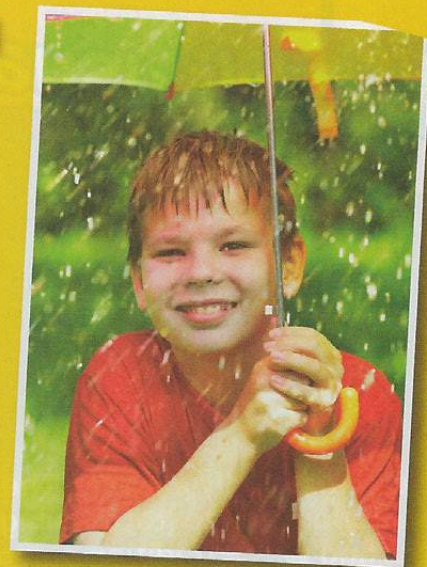
- will / given / a lecture / be / here / next week

- be / judo / anywhere / exercises / can / done

- a photo / taken / at the moment / is / of him / being

- been / thousands of / the / has / by / exhibition / visited / people

- shouldn't / fast food / by / eaten / young children / be



C Choose the correct answers.

- 1 That T-shirt _____ be expensive because it's by a famous designer.
a can't
b must
c should
- 2 We _____ go to the exhibition and we really enjoyed it.
a could
b can
c were able to
- 3 It isn't dark so you _____ use the flash on your camera.
a don't have to
b mustn't
c might not
- 4 I _____ to join a gym, but I'm too lazy!
a must
b should
c ought
- 5 _____ borrow your new jeans jacket?
a Am I able
b Can I
c I am able to
- 6 That _____ be Razan's painting. She doesn't like green.
a can't
b mustn't
c shouldn't
- 7 You _____ eat too many sweets. They're bad for your teeth.
a mustn't
b don't have to
c can't
- 8 _____ to spend so much money on clothes?
a Has he
b Does he have
c Does he has
- 9 Mum _____ furious with me for buying those jeans.
a may be
b maybe
c may
- 10 He _____ be able to finish the painting in time for the exhibition.
a can't
b could not
c might not

Do you remember the day we were caught in the rain,
And we walked in the streets on our holiday in Spain?
We were younger then. Now, we don't look the same,
Our life story's shown in these photographs.

These old ones were taken by mum and dad,
On the first trip abroad that they ever had.
Look at their clothes! Their hairstyles are bad!
Yes, we can laugh at old photographs.

There are photographs of you and me,
And how our friends and family used to be,
People we knew, but now never see.
Every photo is a memory.

Look at us in the snow and in hot, sunny weather.
Eid and weddings and holidays together.
Places and faces are captured forever.
Moments are frozen in our photographs.
Memories are frozen in our photographs.



3 Unusual Sports

Surfing is really exciting. The surfer on his surfboard has to 'catch' a big wave and 'ride' it. Surfing was a tradition among Polynesian people from ancient times. Europeans first learnt about it around the time when Captain James Cook and his ships arrived in Hawaii in 1778. Since then, it's become a very popular sport.

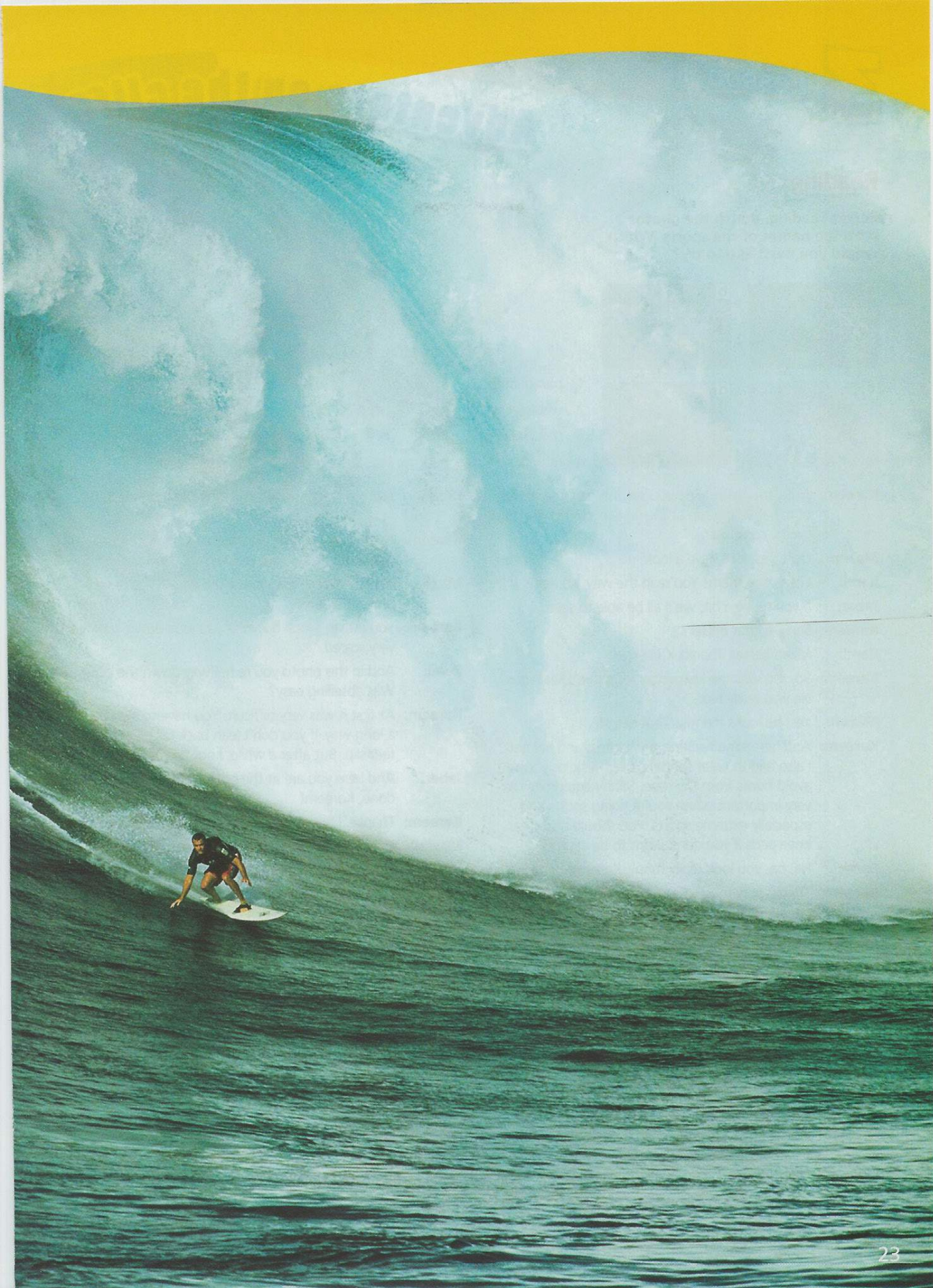
Let's Find Out!

- 1 What are the three most popular sports in Saudi Arabia?
- 2 What is the nearest stadium to where you live?

Quiz

The world record for the most people surfing on a single wave was set in 2006 off Cape Town, South Africa. How many people were there surfing?

- a 29
- b 45
- c 73



3 Lesson 1

Adventure on the cliff

Reading

Before reading, match the photos with the names of the sports. Which would you most like to try?



- 1 paragliding ☐
- 2 windsurfing ☐
- 3 scuba diving ☐
- 4 rafting ☐



Kareem: Al Salam Alykom, do you want to see the photos of my abseiling trip at the weekend? They're here on my computer.

Mazen: Ooh, yes, let's have a look.

Rami: I can't see them! You're in the way, Kareem!

Jaber: If you move a bit, we'll all be able to see.

Kareem: Sorry. Is that better?

Rami: Much better. Thanks Kareem.

Kareem: So, this was the instructor. His name's Mansour. He was really nice.

Mazen: Yes, he looks friendly. That helps!

Kareem: And here's me wearing my harness and helmet. I also had to wear special gloves. It helps you to avoid burns from the rope. Safety equipment is very important when you're doing sports and especially extreme sports. You should also wear knee pads if you don't want to be injured.

Rami: Ha, ha, you look really funny, Kareem!

Kareem: Thanks very much, Rami.

Jaber: Were you feeling nervous at that moment?

Kareem: Not exactly. I was absolutely terrified!

Jaber: Well it doesn't show. You look very confident, actually!

Kareem: Here's the cliff that we abseiled down. The view from the top was very scary!

Mazen: And that's you going over the edge! You're very brave, Kareem!

Kareem: You mustn't look down. If you look down, you feel very scared.

Rami: And in this photo you're halfway down the cliff. Was abseiling easy?

Kareem: At first it was very difficult. You have to lean back a long way. If you don't lean back far enough, your feet slip. But after a while, I got the hang of it.

Jaber: And here you are at the bottom of the cliff. Well done, Kareem!

Kareem: Thanks. I felt very proud of myself at that moment!

Mazen: Especially as you went on your own.

Kareem: It was very exciting, but I won't go again unless you guys come with me next time!

Rami: OK, Kareem. If you can do it, we can too!

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Mansour? _____
- 2 What equipment do you have to wear for abseiling? _____
- 3 How did Kareem feel before he started to abseil? _____
- 4 How did Kareem feel when he was at the bottom of the cliff? _____
- 5 Does Kareem want to go abseiling on his own again? _____

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

edge get the hang of harness instructor lean slip

- 1 Our _____ was excellent – he had years of experience.
- 2 This is difficult, but I'll _____ it eventually!
- 3 You need to wear very good shoes or you'll _____ on the rocks.
- 4 The safety equipment included a _____ and a helmet.
- 5 It is dangerous to go near the _____ of the cliff.
- 6 Don't _____ back on your chair. You may fall over.

Grammar

Conditional sentences

Conditional sentences have got two clauses, an *if* clause and a result clause. It doesn't matter which clause comes first, but if the *if* clause comes first, we use a comma.

If you run a lot, your legs will become strong.
Your legs will become strong if you run a lot.

We can use the negative form in one or both clauses of a conditional sentence but the question form is only used in the result clause.

If you don't run a lot, your legs won't become strong.
If I run a lot, will my legs become strong?

Zero Conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about facts and general truths. We use the Present Simple in both these clauses.

If you rent skis, they cost 20 euros a day.

First Conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about something which will probably happen in the present or in the future. The *if* clause uses *if* followed by the Present Simple and the result clause uses the Future Simple.

If I go skiing, I'll wear a waterproof jacket.

Note: We can use modal verbs like *can*, *must* and *may* instead of *will*.

If Ashraf doesn't follow the safety rules, he may be injured.

Unless

We can use *unless* in first conditional sentences. It means *if not*.

You won't get wet unless you go rafting.

= *You won't get wet if you don't go rafting.*

A Complete the first conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

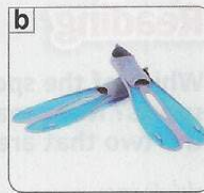
- If you _____ (go) by plane, your journey _____ (take) three hours tomorrow.
- If Kareem _____ (eat) now, it _____ (be) dangerous for him to swim.
- Mosquitoes _____ (bite) us if we _____ (not sleep) in our tents.
- If Safa _____ (take) her mobile phone with her, she _____ (feel) safer.
- _____ (a snake/bite) you if you _____ (touch) it?

B Complete the sentences with *if* or *unless*.

- I won't drown _____ I wear a lifejacket.
- _____ you listen, you won't know what to do.
- Nabil will be scared _____ he goes paragliding.
- _____ we swim here, we'll see lots of fish.
- Salah will forget his skates _____ you remind him.

Vocabulary

Match.



- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 flippers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 goggles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 parachute | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 lifejacket | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 wetsuit | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Listening

Listen to the conversation about an activity holiday and write T (true) or F (false).

- The people arrived on Thursday. ☐
- You can rent sandboarding equipment. ☐
- The people will go camel riding in Usfan. ☐
- Scuba diving is planned for Wednesday. ☐
- Nobody has been hurt in any activities up to now. ☐



Speaking

Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

Have you ever done an extreme sport? Which one?

Describe your experience.

Would you like to do an extreme sport? Which one? Why?

Which extreme sport do you think is the most dangerous? Why?

Why do you think extreme sports are very popular these days?

Writing

Write five sentences about extreme sports. Answer the questions in the Speaking task.

3 Lesson 2

Reading

Which of the sports below are extreme sports? Now, read the article and tick (✓) the two that are mentioned in it.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| skydiving | <input type="checkbox"/> | volcano surfing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| horse riding | <input type="checkbox"/> | bungee jumping | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| skateboarding | <input type="checkbox"/> | mountain biking | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Dangerous Fun!

Do you like extreme sports? If the answer is 'yes', then you'll love Vanuatu. It is situated in the middle of the South Pacific Ocean and consists of 83 islands. You've probably never heard of this tiny country, but it's home to two of the most exciting – and dangerous – activities in the world: volcano surfing and land diving.

On Tanna Island you will find the 300m high Mount Yasur, which is also an active volcano! Many people, including both locals and visitors, have climbed Yasur to see the top of the volcano. (1) _____

Volcano surfing is a bit like surfing in the sea – you have a surfboard and you 'ride' the waves. (2) _____ If you had a choice between the two, would you prefer volcano surfing or the normal kind of surfing? If you like a challenge, though, nothing beats volcano surfing!

(3) _____ You're probably familiar with bungee jumping, but do you know where it started? Modern bungee jumping started in New Zealand, but the original activity is part of a ceremony that takes place every spring on Pentecost Island, Vanuatu. It's an amazing test of strength that only the native people of these islands are allowed to perform.

Land diving is even scarier than bungee jumping! Whereas bungee jumpers wear a strong harness attached to a long elastic cord, land divers simply tie tree vines to their legs before jumping! The diver, who jumps head-first off a 21m high tower, aims to touch the top of the earth with his head. (4) _____

People often get hurt, sometimes badly, or even die. The last time a land diver died was in 1974. (5) _____ 'If you have second thoughts when you are about to jump, this means that you must not jump', he says.



Guess what!

In Pucon, Chile, you can bungee jump off a helicopter into the mouth of an active volcano!



Comprehension

Complete the article with these sentences.

- Recently, however, people have been climbing it for another reason: to surf the volcano!
- The difficult thing about land diving is touching the earth without hitting your head hard!
- One of the event's organisers says it's important to relax before jumping.
- Nothing, that is, except maybe land diving.
- These waves, however, are boiling hot and you have to avoid being hit by flying rocks!

Vocabulary

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 surf | 4 ceremony |
| a ride on waves with a board | a a sport |
| b looking at sites on the Internet | b a formal event |
| 2 wave | 5 strength |
| a water rising on the top of the sea | a size |
| b a waterfall | b power |
| 3 challenge | 6 simply |
| a something easy and exciting | a just |
| b something new and difficult | b easily |

B Complete the sentences with these words.

aim beat come hit land score

- Ahmad can _____ the ball very hard.
- I didn't _____ first in the race.
- Fayez didn't _____ on the ground.
- Habib didn't _____ to hit the tree.
- How did Nasr _____ that goal?
- Shada _____ the other competitors easily.

Grammar

Second Conditional

We use the second conditional:

- a to talk about something that won't happen or is unlikely to happen in the present or future.

If he didn't have so much work, he would go skiing.

If I went on an activity holiday, I would go skydiving.

- b to give advice.

If I were you, I would wear a helmet.

The *if* clause uses *if* followed by the Past Simple and the result clause uses *would* followed by a bare infinitive.

Sultan would go rafting if he were older.

If they won a holiday, where would they go?

Note: We sometimes use *were* instead of *was* after the first and third person singular.

He would go bungee jumping if he were younger.

A Complete the paragraph with the second conditional. Use the verbs in brackets.

- If I (1) _____ (have) the chance,
I (2) _____ (love) to go paragliding.
If I (3) _____ (have) a lesson, the
instructor (4) _____ (tell) me what
to do. If the equipment (5) _____ (be)
good, I (6) _____ (not be) scared.
If my friends (7) _____ (see) me, they
(8) _____ (not believe) their eyes.
If my parents (9) _____ (find) out,
they (10) _____ (be) very angry!

B Circle the correct words.

- If Yasser jumped off a cliff, he will / would feel terrified.
- If we liked / like extreme sports, we will enjoy skydiving.
- I'll buy a new skateboard if I don't / didn't get one for Eid.
- Would you learn to dive if you find / found an instructor?
- If we are / were brave, we would try bungee jumping.
- Will they need special equipment if they go / went abseiling?

Listening

Listen to a discussion about extreme sports and choose the correct answers.

- The guests on the programme have
 - competed in the Olympics.
 - experience of two different sports.
- Why does Ali think some people like extreme sports?
 - because they're boring
 - because they're challenging
- What does Jassar say about extreme sports?
 - Men are more interested in them than women.
 - New ones are coming out all the time.
- What is true about kite surfing?
 - You have to be very fit.
 - It doesn't need a lot of strength.
- Ali thinks beginners often have accidents because
 - they don't listen to the instructors.
 - safety rules aren't followed.



Phrasal Verbs

A Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 catch up with | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 warm up | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 drop out of | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 work out | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a do exercise (often at a gym) | | | |
| b stop doing a sport or activity | | | |
| c reach the same speed as someone else | | | |
| d do gentle exercise just before doing a sport | | | |

B Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in A.

- It's important to _____ before you go skiing.
- I'll never _____ him – he's going too fast!
- Mahdi had to _____ the race because he was ill.
- When they're training for a match, they _____ every morning.

3 Lesson 3

Reading

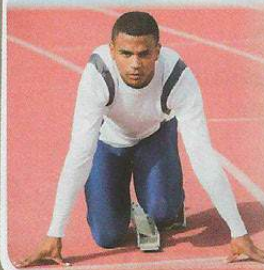
Read the article. Which sport isn't always done in the same place?

Challenging Sports

Man against Horse Race

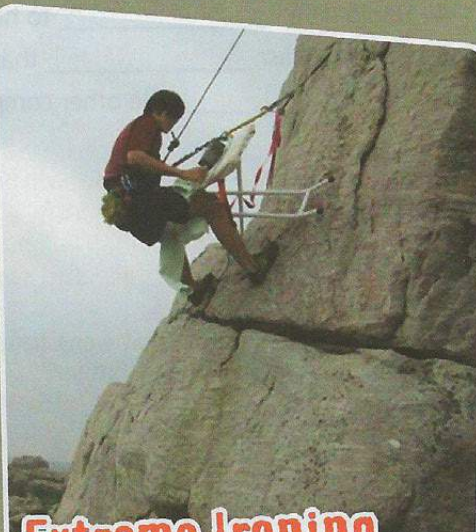
Every June, the Man against Horse race takes place in the little Welsh town of Llanwrtyd Wells. This 35 kilometre-long race was started twenty-five years ago to see who could run faster – people or horses. The race puts human contestants up against horses with riders. No one had ever managed to beat a

horse before Huw Lobb, an experienced marathon runner, came first in 2004. If he had reached the finishing line just three seconds later, a horse would have won the race again! Lobb was the first person to get the prize of £25,000.



Show jumping

Equestrian show jumping was introduced as an Olympic Sport in 1900. It depends on the physical and mental ability of both the horse and its rider to jump over a series of obstacles in a ring. There are up to 16 obstacles arranged so that the horse has to make some tricky turns to complete the course. There are different kinds of fence and wall up to two metres in height. The riders have a limited time to finish the round and lose points for knocking down rails. Saudi Arabia's show jumping team led by the King's grandson, Prince Abdullah Al Saud, won the bronze medal at the London 2012 Olympic Games.



Extreme Ironing

This new sport isn't really taken seriously by most people, but it's becoming quite popular! All you need to do is an iron and a board – an ironing board! Of course the irons are special ones which run on batteries. You then have to take some clothes and iron them in an 'extreme' place like the top of a mountain, on a raft or even underwater! So far, some of the extreme places the activity has been done include Mount Everest and the South Pole!

Say it like this!

Using adjectives with numbers

When we use a plural expression with a number as an adjective before a noun it becomes singular. We use a hyphen between the words.

The Marathon is a **42 km race**. =

The Marathon is a race that's 42 km.

Change these plural expressions to adjectives and put them before the noun.

a walk that's 5 km

an athlete who's 10 years old

a break of 15 minutes

a ticket which costs SR 150

Now, make sentences using these adjectives with numbers.

Comprehension

Place a check in the correct column **MH** (Man against Horse Race), **SJ** (Show Jumping) or **EI** (Extreme Ironing).

Which sport(s) ...

- was introduced in 1900?
- give competitors the chance to win something?
- is thought to be silly?
- do you need special equipment for?
- isn't only for people?

MH	SJ	EI

Grammar

Third Conditional

We use the third conditional to talk about something in the past which was a possibility, but didn't happen. The **if** clause uses **if** followed by the Past Perfect Simple and the result clause uses **would/wouldn't have** followed by a past participle. See pages 58–59 for a list of irregular past participles.

*If you **had told** me about the race, I **would have gone** to see it.*

*I **wouldn't have believed** there was a sport called 'extreme ironing' if I **hadn't read** about it.*

***Would** you **have taken part** in the show jumping competition if you **had had** the chance?*

Read the paragraph about Badr and complete the third conditional sentences.



Badr got a mountain bike for Eid and went for a bike ride. He cycled too fast down a hill and he lost control of his bike. The bike hit a tree and Badr fell off. He had forgotten to wear a helmet so he hurt his head.

- If Badr _____ a bike for Eid, he _____ for a bike ride.
- If he _____ a hill, he _____ his bike.
- If he _____ his bike, it _____ a tree.
- If it _____ a tree, Badr _____ off.
- If he _____ a helmet, he _____ his head.

Writing

Using informal language

A In emails, letters and postcards to people we know well, we can use informal language. Match the informal words and expressions with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 How's it going? | a tell me |
| 2 let me know | b a long time |
| 3 Guess what! | c How are you? |
| 4 ages | d Listen to this. |
| 5 cool | e good / nice |
| 6 What have you been up to? | f What have you been doing? |

B Complete the email with the informal words and expressions from A.

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete

Hi Adil!

(1) _____? Did you have a good weekend? I had a great time! We went to Al Dahna desert on Thursday and (2) _____! I went sandboarding!

I had never tried sandboarding before so I was quite scared at first. I fell down lots of times, but luckily I didn't hurt myself. I used to go skateboarding (3) _____ ago, which helped. If I hadn't been skateboarding before, it would have been really difficult!

Sandboarding is (4) _____! You would have loved it if you'd come!

What about you? (5) _____? Send me an email and (6) _____!

Bye for now!

Hani

Task

C Write an email to a friend about an activity or sport you enjoyed recently. Use some informal words and expressions from A and the plan below to help you.

Begin your email like this:

Hi _____! (name of friend)

Paragraph 1

Ask your friend something about himself/herself. Mention the activity you're going to describe and say when you did it.

Paragraph 2 Say:

if you had done the activity before
if you needed special clothes/equipment
how you felt at first
how easy/difficult the activity was

Paragraph 3 Say:

what happened next/later
if you enjoyed the activity or not
if you think your friend would have enjoyed it

Paragraph 4

Ask your friend about his/her news and say goodbye.

End your email like this:

Bye for now!

_____ (your name)

D Read your email and check that you have used some of the informal words and phrases in A.

4 The Law

These are Spanish coins from the famous Whydah Galley shipwreck. This ship was full of treasure which had been stolen from at least 53 other ships when it sank in a storm on April 26, 1717. This shipwreck is at the bottom of the ocean near the coast of Massachusetts, USA. In 1984, it was discovered again and more than 200,000 items were found; like gold jewellery, weapons, pistols and cannons.

Let's Find Out!

- 1 What does INTERPOL stand for?
- 2 When was the Saudi police force founded?

Quiz

What's the name of the black flag with a skull and crossbones?

- a Happy Jack
- b Lucky Mick
- c Jolly Roger





4 Lesson 1

The Boy on the Bus

Reading

Read Mazen's email. What did he have in his wallet?

Email
New Reply Forward Print Delete

Dear Kareem,

Did you have a nice weekend? I didn't!

Do you remember I wanted to buy some new trainers? I had spent months saving up the money to buy them and I finally had enough. Jaber wanted to buy a new book so we decided to go shopping together on Thursday. If only we hadn't gone! A terrible thing happened.

We got the bus into town and it was very crowded, so we had to stand all the way. Jaber and I were chatting when I suddenly noticed that my bag was open and my wallet had gone! The bus had just stopped and there was a boy near me who was going quickly towards the door. We thought he had stolen my money so we got off the bus and followed him. The boy started running and then Jaber chased him shouting 'Stop! Stop!' A policeman saw what was going on and managed to grab the boy.

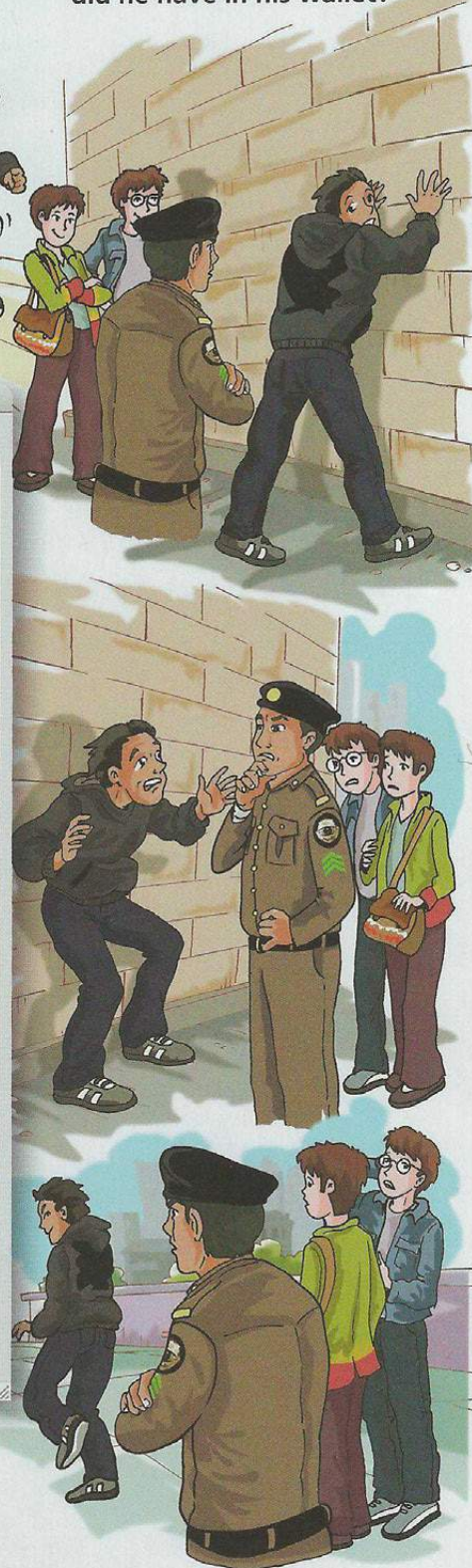
The embarrassing thing was that when he searched the boy, he didn't have my wallet! He had probably thrown it away before he was caught. The boy said he was innocent and that they shouldn't blame him for the stolen wallet. He explained that he had only started running because he was late for a meeting with friends. I felt really stupid. I wish I hadn't been so careless and had kept an eye on my bag!

I've lost my front door key and SAR 3000. I'm really fed up. Jaber offered to lend me the money to buy the trainers, but I don't think it's fair to take it. It isn't his fault that I was robbed!

Anyway, I hope your weekend was better than mine!

Love,

Mazen



Comprehension

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

- 1 There were lots of people on the bus. ☐
- 2 Mazen saw that his bag wasn't closed. ☐
- 3 Jaber managed to catch the boy. ☐
- 4 The boy was really a thief. ☐
- 5 Mazen has never lost any money before. ☐
- 6 Jaber has offered to buy Mazen the trainers he wants. ☐

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- 1 The police are keeping / making an eye on the man in that car.
- 2 Can someone please tell me what's being / going on?
- 3 It was very embarrassing / fed up when they thought I had lost my key.
- 4 I know he is guilty / innocent because I saw him stealing!
- 5 The man on the motorbike grabbed / lent my bag.
- 6 Nayla is very careless / fair and is always losing things.

Grammar

Wishes

We use **wish** or **if only** followed by the Past Simple tense when we want to say that we would like a present situation to be different.

*He wishes he **was** a famous detective.*

*If only we **weren't** in trouble!*

We sometimes use **were** instead of **was** for the 1st and 3rd person singular.

*If only I **were** rich!*

*She wishes she **weren't** guilty.*

We use **wish** or **if only** followed by the Past Perfect Simple tense to say that we would like a past situation to have been different.

*I wish I **had seen** the thief. (I didn't see the thief.)*

*If only we **hadn't left** the window open. (We left the window open.)*

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

- If only the police **have** arrived sooner.
- Munir wishes he **didn't** lent Jalal SR 100.
- If only you **are** less careless!
- They wish the police **not** know where they lived.
- I wish he hadn't **escapes** from prison.

B Complete the letter with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Mahmoud,

How are you? I'm really fed up. It's awful at this boarding school. I wish my parents (1) _____ (not send) me here. I haven't made any friends. If only I

(2) _____ (be) there with you now!

I miss you and my old life. I wish my parents (3) _____ (not have to) travel so much.

Unfortunately, my roommate, Ibrahim lost his mobile phone last week. He thought I had stolen it so he told the principal. Then some teachers came and searched my things. It was so embarrassing. They didn't find anything of course. I would never steal anything. I have always respected the law. I wish he (4) _____ (can) move to another room. If only I (5) _____ (can) find that phone! Then, I could prove that I'm innocent.

Please write to me soon!

Love,
Kareem



Vocabulary

Match.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 arrest | a the police |
| 2 break | b a bank |
| 3 call | c a criminal |
| 4 commit | d some money |
| 5 rob | e the law |
| 6 steal | f a crime |

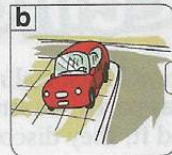
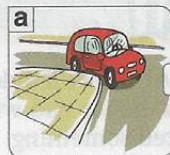
Listening

Listen and tick (✓) the correct pictures.

- 1 What's happening?



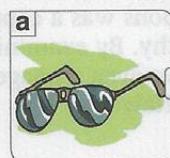
- 2 Where is the car?



- 3 Which picture shows the girl's bike?



- 4 What does the man think has been stolen?



- 5 How much will the boy pay for his ticket?



Speaking

Work with a partner. Take it in turns to tell each other about a sad event where you live. Tell each other about things you would like to be different. Use **I wish** and **If only**.

Writing

Write a paragraph about the situations you talked about in the Speaking task. Use **I wish** and **If only**.

4 Lesson 2

Reading

Read the article and choose the best title for it, a or b.

- a Who killed the Iceman?
- b The Iceman's Journey.

The Iceman

In 1991, some hikers in the Italian Alps found a dead body. The body was partly frozen in the ice and when scientists examined it, they discovered something amazing. The man had died over 5,300 years ago! He is now known as the Iceman and is the oldest complete human mummy on earth.

Who was the Iceman and why did he die by himself in the snow? Scientists are asking themselves these questions and are now slowly putting together the evidence to solve the mystery.

Examinations of the body have provided proof that the Iceman was not a young man and didn't have the strong arms of a labourer. Among his weapons was a copper axe, which shows that he was wealthy. By examining the food he had eaten, scientists have even managed to work out exactly where he lived in Italy!

There have been many different theories about the Iceman's death. Scientists at first thought that the cause of his death was probably the extreme cold. In 2001, however, a new cause of death was discovered. An X-ray examination of the body showed a small dark shape beneath the Iceman's left shoulder. It showed that the stone head of an arrow had caused the injury that killed him. Now, there was suddenly a new theory – that the Iceman was the victim of a murder!

In 2003, an Australian scientist discovered the blood of four different people on the Iceman's clothes. This tells us that he was probably trying to defend himself in a fight before he was murdered. This could also explain the injuries he had on his hand and head. Some archaeologists think that the Iceman's murder was the end of a fight for power among his people, but not everyone agrees.

The case of the Iceman isn't closed yet and investigations will continue. Through the story of this ancient human being, we will continue to learn more about his life and our history.



Guess what!

In Thailand you must pay a fine of \$600 if you're caught throwing chewing gum on the pavement.

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 Who found the Iceman? _____
- 2 Why do scientists believe he was rich? _____
- 3 What showed that the Iceman had a bad injury? _____
- 4 What did an Australian scientist discover in 2003? _____
- 5 Where did the Iceman have injuries? _____

Vocabulary

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

- 1 This is another word for evidence. _____
- 2 Someone who does hard physical work. _____
- 3 A thing used to fight with. _____
- 4 This is damage to the body. _____
- 5 Someone who has been killed or hurt. _____
- 6 This is the red liquid in a body. _____

Grammar

Reflexive Pronouns

Singular	Plural
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	
itself	

We use reflexive pronouns:

- when the subject and object of a sentence are the same.
*We told **ourselves** that the police would find Toby.*
- with some verbs: *behave, blame, cut, enjoy, help, hurt.*
*Behave **yourself**!*
- to mean alone or without someone's help.
*She solved the mystery **(by) herself**.*

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

- weapon / to / Hassan / a / himself / protect / had

- yourself / night / don't / by / out / go / at

- robbery / blamed / for / we / ourselves / the

- escape / himself / thief / when / tried / he / hurt / to / the

- boys / behave / policeman / the / told / themselves / to / the

B Complete the conversation with reflexive pronouns.



- Detective:** Where were you last night?
Man: I was at home with my wife.
Detective: Were you by (1) _____?
Man: Yes, we were.
Detective: What were you doing at 8 pm?
Man: We were making (2) _____ something to eat.
Detective: I see. What's that on your hand?
Man: I cut (3) _____ yesterday.
Detective: Interesting.
Man: Would you like some cake? My wife made it (4) _____.
Detective: No, thank you. Is that your suitcase there?
Man: Yes. I'm going away for a few days.
Detective: By (5) _____?
Man: Yes.
Detective: Please open the suitcase.
Man: OK. But ...
Detective: What have we got here? A necklace!

Vocabulary

Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 clue | axe | arrow |
| 2 murder | handcuffs | robbery |
| 3 burglar | robber | law |
| 4 steal | punish | kidnap |
| 5 prisoner | court | police station |
| 6 fine | investigation | sentence |

Listening

Listen and complete the police report about the disappearance of Agatha Christie.

REPORT

Name of missing person:

Agatha Christie

Date of disappearance:

(1) _____ 1926

Left notes to:

her secretary and (2) _____

Car found:

near a (3) _____

Car contained:

(4) _____ and other personal things

Person missing for:

(5) _____ days

Person found at:

a (6) _____ in Harrogate

Prepositions

Circle the correct words.

- I'm sure he's guilty! There's no doubt to / about it!
- What was the cause of / by the accident?
- She went home after an argument to / with her friend.
- Does anyone know the reason for / of his strange behaviour?
- Can you help with the investigation about / into the kidnap?

Reading

Read these reports. In which cities have some people found an unusual way to prevent crime?

DIFFERENT LAWS

The Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) informed us that Allah's curse is on the one who offers the bribe and on the judge who accepts it.

According to Islam, corruption is forbidden. (1) _____. For Saudi Arabia, a country governed by Sharia law, the fight against corruption is of great importance. Saudi Arabia practises Islamic law in every aspect of daily life and also seeks international help to develop modern methods to remove corruption from society.

Anyone who drops litter in Madrid will now wish they hadn't!
(2) _____. They will be able to give people fines of up to 750 euros for dropping paper in the street. There will also be big fines for people who don't use recycling bins correctly.
(3) _____

A US judge, who was angry when a mobile phone rang in court, sent 46 people to prison! The phone started ringing and the judge wanted to know who it belonged to. When the guilty person couldn't be found, the judge decided to punish everyone in the room. 'When he said we were all going to prison, I thought 'No way!' and then I realised he was serious!' said one innocent victim. (4) _____. However, they were allowed to go home later that day.

A bakery in Naples, Italy, has found an unusual way to stop crime. The owners, who have been robbed several times, have put a life-sized picture of a real policeman holding a gun in the window of the shop. (5) _____. 'I don't know if people really believe a real policeman himself is protecting the shop, but no one has tried to rob us recently!'

Comprehension

Complete the reports with these sentences.

- A special team of 300 'rubbish police' will be keeping an eye on the Spanish capital.
- It is a dreadful sin.
- The men and women were all taken to the city prison.
- 'I wish we'd put it up before,' said 53-year-old Emilio Romano.
- Anyone who commits a more serious crime, like painting graffiti on walls, will have to pay 3,000 euros or go to prison.

Say it like this!

Expressing Disbelief

You won't believe ...
Guess what!
Did you hear about ...?

You must be joking!
I don't believe it!
No way! (informal)

Think of some surprising things to tell your partner about the subjects below. (They don't have to be true!) Use the language above to reply to what he/she tells you.

a recent news story
something that happened to you or someone you know
a fact about someone famous
a silly crime

Listening

🔊 Listen to two people talking and number the stories 1-5.

- a the wrong clothes for the job
- b a noisy clue
- c an expensive mistake
- d twice stolen
- e the wrong bag

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Speaking

Describe what is going on in the pictures. Tell your partner the story.



Writing

Ordering events in a story

A good story must have an introduction, a middle and an ending.

A Match 1-3 with a-c to make correct definitions.

- 1 The introduction
- 2 The middle
- 3 The ending

☐
☐
☐

- a describes the main events.
- b finishes the story and describes the result.
- c gives information about the setting: characters, time, place, etc.

B Now, read the story below and number the paragraphs in the correct order. Also, find three tenses that are wrong and correct them.

- ☐ I told them what I had done and the police officers realised that the 'burglar' was really me! They thought it was funny, but I didn't! If only I remembered my key! I laugh about it now, but I'll never make the same mistake again.
- ☐ Last Wednesday, I had a very embarrassing experience. I walked home from school when I remembered something. My parents were out and I had forgotten to take my front door key with me! When I got to my house, I didn't know what to do. It was starting to rain and I was getting wet.
- ☐ A few minutes later, I heard some voices outside. I opened the back door and couldn't believe my eyes when I saw two police officers! 'Can I help you?' I said, but they just looked at me. Then, one of them explained that a neighbour had seen someone breaking into my house!
- ☐ Suddenly, I had an idea. The kitchen window was open, so I had decided to climb through it. I put my bag on the ground and stood on one of the garden chairs to reach the window. It was higher than I thought and I nearly fell and hurt myself. In the end, though, I managed to climb into the house.

Task

C Write a story that ends with the words, 'I'll never make the same mistake again.' Use the plan below to help you.

Introduction (Paragraph 1)

Describe the situation.

When did the events you're going to describe happen?

Where were you?

Were you by yourself or with other people?

What were you doing?

What was the weather like?

Middle (Paragraphs 2 and 3)

Describe the action.

What happened?

Did you manage to do what you wanted to do?

Did something go wrong? If so, what?

Ending (Paragraph 4)

Finish the story and describe its effect on you.

What happened in the end?

How did you feel about it?

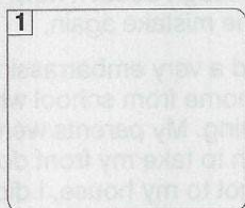
How do you feel about it now?

D Read your story and check that the order of events is correct and that the tenses are correct.

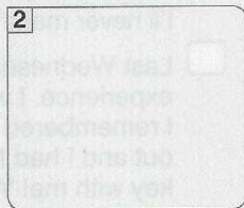
Review 2

Vocabulary

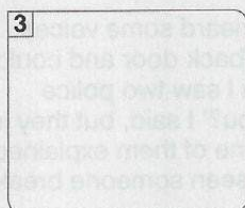
A Find the cut-outs.



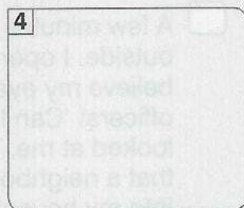
blood



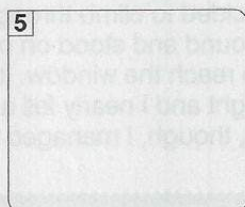
wave



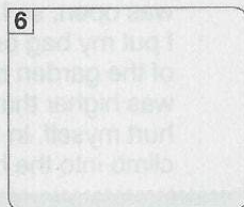
gloves



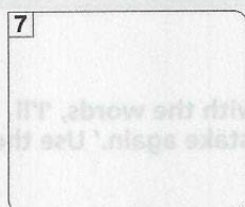
parachute



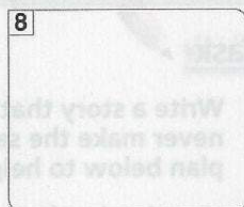
litter



goggles



handcuffs



harness

B Complete the table.

abseiling instructor judge kidnap labourer
murder paragliding robbery skydiving

People	Sports	Crimes

C Complete the paragraph with these prepositions.

about for of off out out up with

I decided to learn how to surf two years ago. I was fed (1) _____ with working (2) _____ at the gym and wanted to try something more exciting. It took me a long time to get the hang (3) _____ it and at first I fell (4) _____ my surf board all the time! Now, I'm quite good, but I still have accidents sometimes. I broke my arm a few weeks ago and had to drop (5) _____ of a big surfing competition. Sometimes, I have arguments (6) _____ my parents about surfing. The reason (7) _____ the arguments is that I spend more time surfing than studying! I do – there's no doubt (8) _____ it – but surfing is my favourite thing in the world!

D Complete the table.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
injure	(1) _____	injured
strengthen	strength	(2) _____
choose	(3) _____	–
(4) _____	production	productive
perform	(5) _____	–
investigate	(6) _____	–

Grammar

A Circle the correct words.

- If only I **have** / **had** more time to read detective stories.
- Rabih wishes he **learnt** / **had learnt** to swim when he was younger.
- If only we **have** / **had** seen the burglar's face.
- I wish I **were** / **am** brave enough to go abseiling!
- They wish they **could** / **can** learn how to scuba dive.
- If only you **have** / **had** remembered to lock your bike!
- Do you wish you **were** / **had** called the police sooner?
- If only he **were** / **is** more careful!

B Circle the correct endings to the sentences.

- 1 If it snows tomorrow, _____
 a I would go skiing.
 b we go to the mountains.
 c we'll try snowboarding.
- 2 If he had been more careful, _____
 a he will have run faster.
 b he wouldn't have had an injury.
 c he would win the race.
- 3 They won't score a goal unless _____
 a they don't play better.
 b the other team will play badly.
 c they play well.
- 4 I wouldn't have lost my purse _____
 a if there weren't so many people on the bus.
 b if I hadn't left my bag open.
 c if it has been in my bag.
- 5 It would be terrible to go to prison, _____
 a if you haven't committed a crime.
 b if you are innocent.
 c if you weren't guilty.

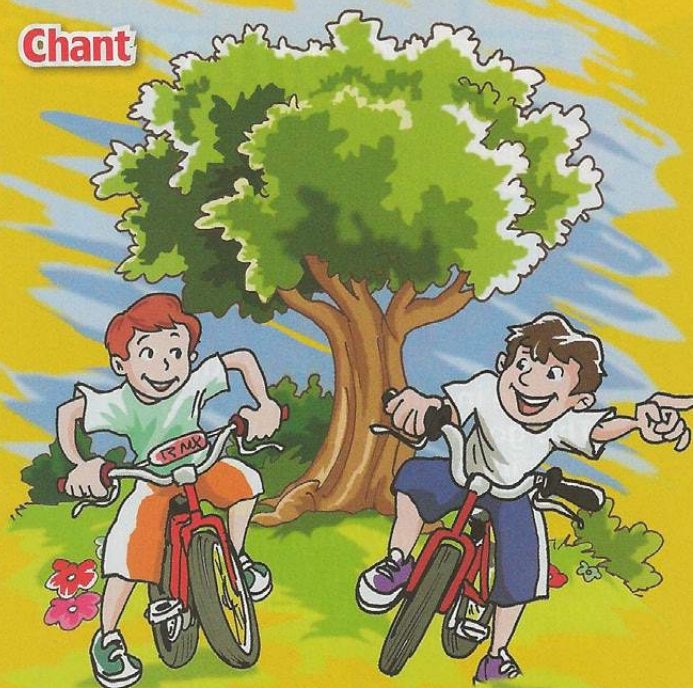
C The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.

- 1 Ouch! I've cut **yourself**! _____
- 2 The man robbed the bank by **herself**. _____
- 3 They blame **ourselves** for the accident. _____
- 4 Did Hamdan hurt **itself** when he fell? _____
- 5 We were by **myself** in the house when we heard a noise. _____
- 6 Heba, will you please be quiet and behave **herself**! _____

D Complete the conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If you choose a good skiing instructor, you _____ (be) perfectly safe.
- 2 If we _____ (tell) the police the truth, they would have found the real criminals by now!
- 3 I _____ (not try) skydiving unless you try it with me!
- 4 If they had more money, they _____ (go) rafting in South America.
- 5 You won't have an accident unless you _____ (do) something really stupid.

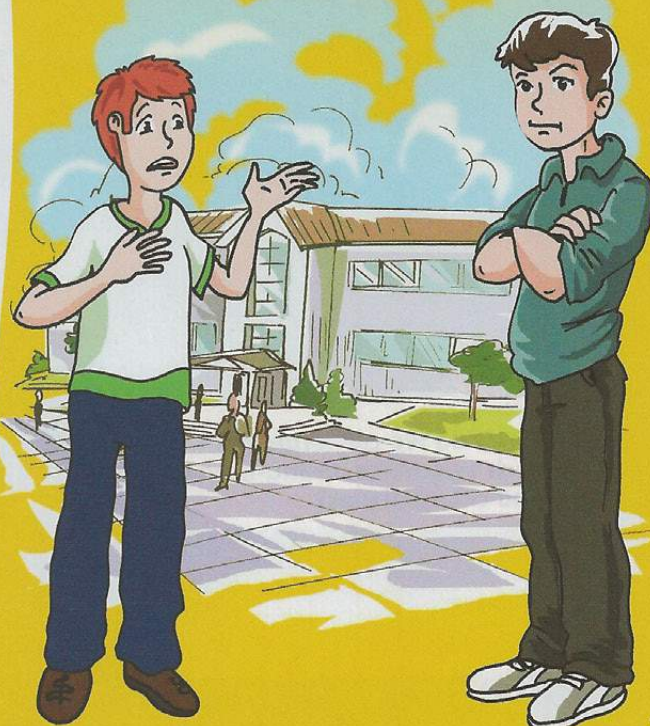
Chant



We can't always say the right thing all the time.
 We make mistakes. I know. I've made mine.
 Words can't be taken back after they've been said.
 But we should try to forgive, even if we can't forget.

If I'd known that the words that I said would hurt you,
 I'd have said nothing. It's true.
 Now, I see you with sadness in your eyes.
 I didn't know you were so sensitive.
 I should have been more sensitive too.
 And all I can say to you is, I apologise.

If only I had thought before my words were spoken,
 There would be no problem.
 Everything would be OK.
 If only I had known. Now, our friendship's broken.
 I wonder, can we be friends again today?



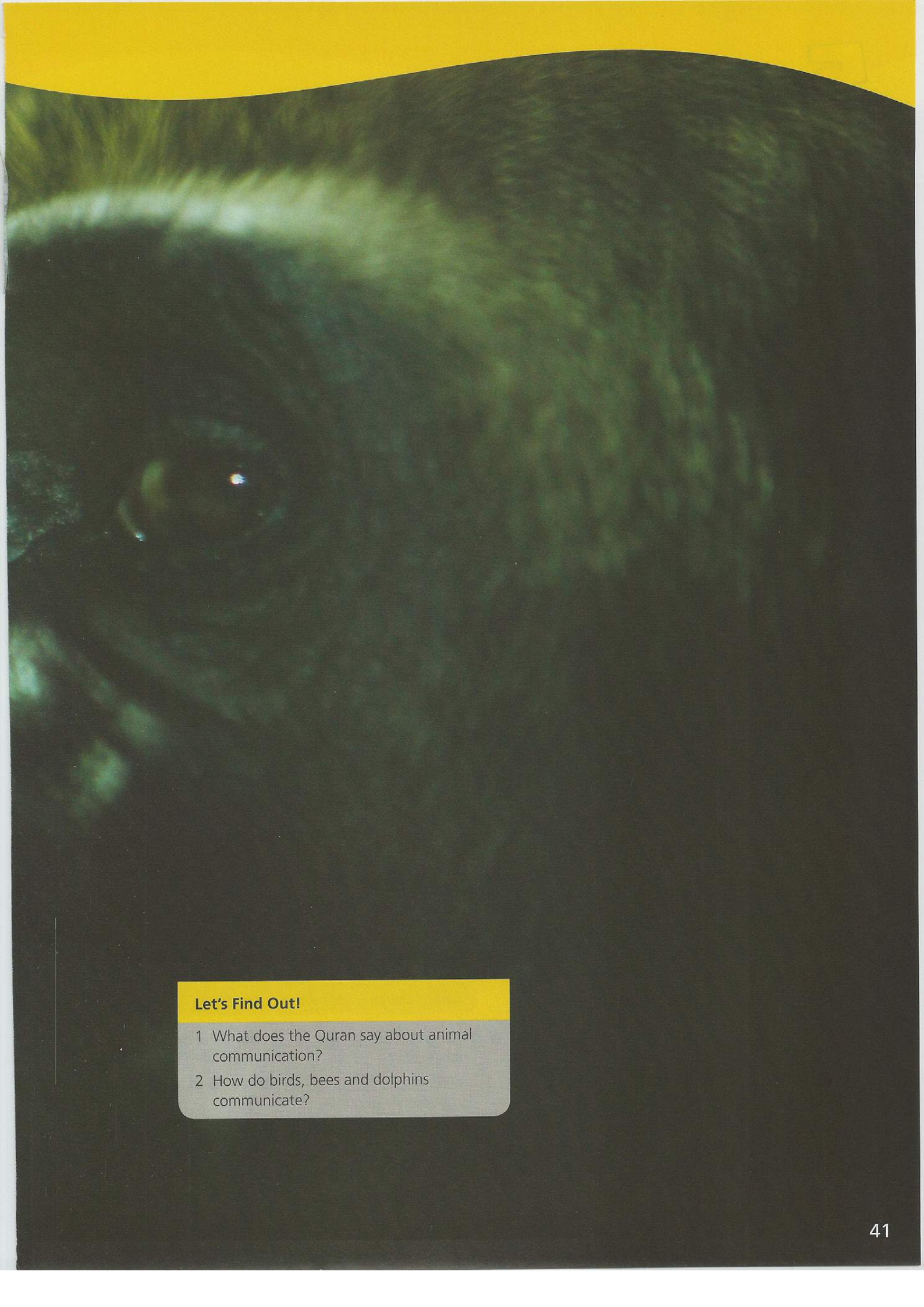
5 Communication

Animals communicate with people in many different ways. This gorilla is called Kola and it lives in Léfini, Congo. It knows how to communicate through signs and body language. Many are working to return orphan gorillas to their natural environment.

Quiz

What do we call large monkeys, such as gorillas, orang-utans and chimpanzees?

- a apes
- b insects
- c reptiles



Let's Find Out!

- 1 What does the Quran say about animal communication?
- 2 How do birds, bees and dolphins communicate?

5 Lesson 1

Reading

Read Jaber's project about the Internet.
Which website does he mention?

In Touch with the World

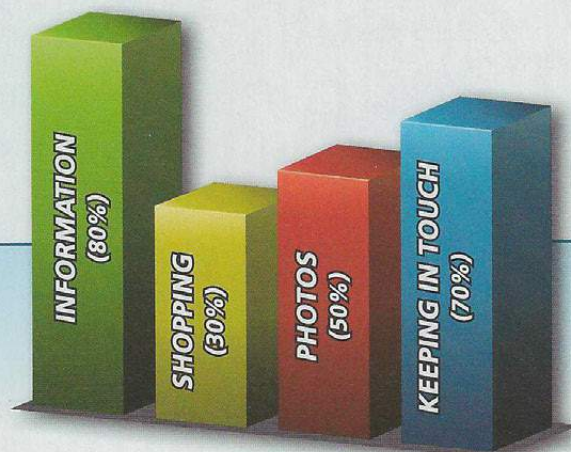
John Allen Paulos, a Greek-American professor of mathematics, once said that the Internet, or the World Wide Web, was the world's largest library, but that all the books were on the floor! In other words, it's full of information but it can be difficult to find exactly what you're looking for. The Internet has another drawback too. Anyone can create a website, which means you can find websites about every subject imaginable. Unfortunately, it also means that a lot of what is written on them isn't true!

The World Wide Web provides more than just information, however. There are sites where you can download documentaries for a small charge. Other sites allow you to keep in touch with your family. You can book holidays anywhere in the world and there are some great online shops. On eBay®, for example, people sell used clothes, books and even cars very cheaply.

The Internet has changed the way we work and communicate, but we shouldn't rely on it too much. Because of its size, it's very difficult to control and a lot of the information it contains isn't worth reading. Some people also fear that surfing the net has taken the place of other healthier activities, especially for young people. Whether you love it or hate it, though, you'd better get used to it because it's definitely here to stay!



I carried out a survey in my class to find out how people of my age use the Internet. Their main use of it is searching for information. 80% of the people in my class said they used it regularly to help them with their homework. 70% said they used it to keep in touch with their friends. 50% said that they had downloaded photos from the Internet. Only 30% said they had bought something online, however. (The problem for kids is that you need a bank card to pay for things!) 10% said they couldn't use the Internet very often because they didn't have an Internet connection at home.



Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

- What does John Allen Paulos say about the Internet?
 - Most of the information it has is from books.
 - You can't easily find what you want on it.
- Jaber says a big problem with the Internet is that
 - the information on it is sometimes false.
 - it covers too many subjects.
- What is true about shopping on the Internet?
 - All the online shops are great.
 - Used books are often cheap.
- According to Jaber, young people
 - all prefer one website.
 - often use the Internet for their school work.
- Internet shopping isn't popular with children
 - because they haven't got much money.
 - because of the way things are paid for.

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

card charge connection drawback survey

- What's the _____ for using the Internet at that café?
- This _____ says that 80% of teenagers have got mobile phones.
- The big _____ of sending letters by post is that it's slow.
- I pay SR 50 a month for my Internet _____.
- A bank _____ is useful for paying for shopping online.

Grammar

Reported Speech

Statements

We use reported speech when we tell someone what another person has said. When we use reported speech, we change the tense and the personal pronouns (*I, you, etc*) and the possessive adjectives (*my, your, etc*) and the possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, etc*).

We often use the verbs **say** and **tell** with reported speech. **Tell** is followed by an object.

Direct Speech

Present Simple
Present Continuous
Past Simple
Present Perfect Simple
Future Simple (will)
can
must

Reported Speech

Past Simple
Past Continuous
Past Perfect Simple
Past Perfect Simple
would
could
had to

*'I often **send** emails,' she said.*

*She said (that) she often **sent** emails.*

*'I'm **looking** at a new website,' he told me.*

*He told me (that) he **was looking** at a new website.*

*'I **sent** you a text message,' I said.*

*I said (that) I **had sent** her a text message.*

*'I've **seen** your photos on your computer,' Zainab told Shada.*

*Zainab told Shada (that) she **had seen** her photos on her computer.*

*'We'll **call** you,' he said.*

*He said (that) **they would** call me.*

*'You **can** use my laptop,' she told her.*

*She told her (that) **she could** use her laptop.*

*'I **must** get a new laptop,' he said.*

*He said (that) **he had to** get a new laptop.*

- A Look back at paragraph 4 of Jaber's project. Underline the sentences in reported speech. Then, write what the different people actually said below.**

- 1 'I _____
- 2 'I _____
- 3 'I _____
- 4 'I _____
- 5 'I _____

- B Match the abbreviations used in text messages with their meanings.**

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| 1 c | a to |
| 2 u | b later |
| 3 2 | c you |
| 4 @ | d see |
| 5 l8r | e at |

- C Now, report what Rami and Mazen said in their messages.**



- 1 Rami told Mazen _____
- 2 Mazen said _____
- 3 Rami told him _____
- 4 Mazen said _____
- 5 Rami said _____

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- 1 You can't **go** / **have** online if you haven't got a password.
- 2 Over 1,000 people have entered / visited that website.
- 3 I spend a lot of time **surfing** / **playing** the Internet when I'm bored.
- 4 You can **download** / **log on** this photo and then print it out.
- 5 It takes longer to do / write an email than a text message.
- 6 I **deleted** / **cut off** Adel's message by mistake!

Listening

Listen to the conversation and write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The man can't get onto the Internet at all. ☐
- 2 He has called the helpline once before. ☐
- 3 There's a problem with his telephone line. ☐
- 4 He is able to make phone calls. ☐
- 5 The employee will send someone to test his phone line. ☐
- 6 He will receive an email from the Internet company. ☐

Speaking

Ask your partner the following questions and write down his/her replies. Then, report what he/she said to the rest of the class.

- How often do you use the Internet?
Will you buy a new mobile phone soon?
Do you prefer making phone calls or sending text messages?
When did you last send a text message?
Have you ever sent an email? Why/Why not?

Writing

Write a paragraph about your partner's use of the Internet, email and mobile phones. Report his/her answers from the Speaking task.

Reading

Read what Kamal Alam, a marine biologist, told us about dolphin language. What special thing has each dolphin got?



Animal Talk

Can you speak to dolphins? Of course you can, but you won't be able to understand them! We interviewed a marine biologist and asked him what research on dolphin communication had shown. This is what he told us.

Just like cats and other mammals, dolphins communicate by using sound, vision, touch and taste. Each dolphin has its own signature whistle to identify itself and to call others. Dolphins don't have the ability to smell, but their hearing and eyesight are excellent.

We also asked Kamal if dolphins have got their own language. He told us that they have and that dolphins start talking to each other from birth. They make various sounds, including whistles, squeaks and clicks.

We then asked Kamal if any interesting experiments had been done. He told us that a very interesting experiment had been done with a mother dolphin and her two-year-old baby in an aquarium. They talked

to each other over the telephone! The two dolphins were in separate tanks which were connected by a special underwater audio system. Unfortunately, the biologists couldn't understand what the dolphins were talking about because they haven't been able to decode dolphin language, yet. However, it was very clear that the dolphins knew what they were talking about.

Finally, we asked Kamal if there was hope that we would be able to understand dolphins in the near future. He told us that he and his team have been listening to dolphins for more than 17 years, using special equipment to record and analyse their language. Unfortunately, they haven't been able to decode it yet, but who knows – maybe one day we'll get a phone call from a dolphin.



Guess what!

Blue whales are the loudest animals on Earth! Their calls reach levels of up to 188 decibels, whereas human shouting is only 70 decibels.

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- Which of the five senses haven't dolphins got?
- What kind of sounds do dolphins make?
- What did a mother dolphin and her baby do?
- Can scientists understand dolphin language yet?
- What has Kamal been doing for 17 years?

Vocabulary

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 marine | 4 aquarium |
| a having to do with animals | a animals hide here |
| b having to do with the sea | b sea creatures are kept here |
| 2 whistle | 5 audio |
| a a loud, high sound | a having to do with vision |
| b a loud cry | b having to do with sound |
| 3 identify | 6 decode |
| a be able to see and hear | a translate |
| b be able to recognise | b change into |

Grammar

Reported Speech

Questions

We use the verb **ask** to report questions. We often use an object with **ask**. The verb comes after the subject, like in affirmative statements.

Note: The tenses and other words like pronouns and possessive adjectives change in the same way as in reported statements.

Questions with question words

We use the same question word as in the direct question.

'How old is the hamster?' she asked.

*She asked **how old** the hamster **was**.*

'Where is it from?' she asked.

*She asked **where** it **was** from.*

'When did you get it?' she asked.

*She asked **when** I **got** it.*

'Why do you like hamsters?' she asked.

*She asked **why** I **liked** hamsters.*

Questions without question words

We use **if** to report questions which do not begin with a question word.

'Does the hamster eat a lot?' she asked.

*She asked **if** the hamster **ate** a lot.*

Commands

We report commands using **tell**. **Tell** is followed by an object and an infinitive.

'Stop talking!' she said to her.

*She told her **to stop** talking.*

'Don't bring your bicycle in the house, Saleh!' he said.

*He told Saleh **not to bring** his bicycle in the house.*

Requests

We report requests using **ask**. **Ask** is followed by an object and an infinitive.

'Can you look after my rabbit?' she asked her.

*She asked her **to look after** her rabbit.*

A Read the conversation and complete the sentences using reported speech. Only report the parts in bold.

Jalal: I bought this parrot from you last week.

Shop owner: Yes, I know. **What's the problem?**

Jalal: You told me he could talk, but he hasn't said anything!

Shop owner: **Are you sure?**

Jalal: Yes! **Can you make him talk?**

Shop owner: OK. **How old are you, Percy?**

Parrot: Three.

Jalal: Amazing! **Why doesn't he speak to me?**

Shop owner: **Use his name!** He only answers to Percy!

- 1 The shop owner asked Jalal _____.
- 2 Then he asked him _____.
- 3 Jalal asked him _____.
- 4 The man asked the parrot _____.
- 5 Jalal asked _____.
- 6 The man told him _____.

B Read the reported speech and write what the people actually said.

- 1 He told his parrot not to whistle.
- 2 I asked the boy if his cat was friendly.
- 3 He told the boy to bring him his newspaper.
- 4 We asked the children to feed the kittens the next day.
- 5 They asked me where I had bought my cat.

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

have leave make make speak tell

- 1 These scientists often _____ speeches about their work.
- 2 Some parrots can learn to _____ a few words.
- 3 I'm going to _____ a phone call to the animal rescue centre.
- 4 Don't believe anything they say. They _____ so many lies.
- 5 Hassan and I often _____ conversations about our pets.
- 6 If no one answers the phone at the vet's, just _____ a message.

Listening

Listen to three people talking about animals and tick (✓) the correct boxes.

	Henry	Frank	Stuart
works with animals			
spends some of his spare time in water			
has a younger sister			
was saved by an animal			
was helped by a bird			

Phrasal Verbs

Circle the correct words.

- 1 I can't get / take through to Amina on the phone.
- 2 Ali told me his pet could talk, but I knew he was doing / making it up!
- 3 Mum told / said Ayman off for throwing stones at a kitten.
- 4 Animals can't speak, but they manage to give / get their feelings across.
- 5 Everyone knows that mice don't get / go on with cats!

Getting the message across!



Speak Better!

Do you find it difficult to get your message across? Don't worry – so do lots of people. Fortunately, Darren Daley is here to help! In the communication skills course he developed himself, you will be able to see how to improve your communication skills. Darren uses his experience as a college teacher to show you how to communicate well with family and friends. He will give you useful tips to say what you mean and make people listen. You will become a good communicator and popular with everyone in no time!

This is what one student said.

'I told my brother I had to take part in a debate at school the following month and I was terrified! He suggested Darren's course. I took Darren's communication skills course online and I really got a lot of help. My friends, my family and even my teachers can see a difference. The course was great and so was my presentation, thanks to him!'

For course details, email Darren at speakbetter@coolmail.com.uk

Reading

Read the newspaper articles. Which promises to teach you how to do something?

The Holy Qu'ran

The Holy Qu'ran teaches people to have respect for animals and to treat them with care: 'There is not a moving creature on earth, nor a bird that flies with its two wings, but are communities like you' (6: 38). Communication between people and animals plays an important role in Surah 27. Verse 16 states: 'And Sulaiman inherited the knowledge of Dawud. He said, "O mankind! We have been taught the language of birds, and on us have been bestowed all things." ' And in Verse 22, a hoopoe bird tells King Sulaiman, 'I have grasped the knowledge of a thing which you have not.'

Personal Translator



Going on holiday abroad? Worried because you don't speak the language and neither does anyone else in your family? The PT is the solution! Just say the word or phrase you want to know and it will give you a spoken translation in the language you want! It's simpler to use than a dictionary and it fits easily into your pocket. Order yours online now at the special price of 99 euros!

Andy Smith from Leeds says, 'A fantastic invention and excellent service too! They said it would arrive by post the next day and it did – just in time for our holiday to Spain!'

Comprehension

Write **SB** (Speak Better), **PT** (Personal Translator) or **HQ** ('Holy Qu'ran')

Which advert(s) ...

- 1 will improve your spoken communication skills? ☐ ☐
- 2 suggests that you will get what you buy very quickly? ☐
- 3 has comments from somebody who needed help for a future event? ☐
- 4 involves communication between people and animals? ☐
- 5 are for things that are sold on the Internet? ☐ ☐
- 6 tells you who created the service or product? ☐

Say it like this!

Showing that something is true for someone else with **so** and **neither**.

so + auxiliary verb + subject pronoun
I use email a lot. **So does Nour.**

neither + auxiliary verb + subject pronoun
I didn't get through to Bilal yesterday. **Neither did I.**

Talk to your partner about these things and use **so** and **neither** to show that the same is true for you or someone you know.

mobile phones	favourite food
learning English	the Internet
favourite books	magazines

Grammar

Reported Speech

Changes in time and place

When we use Reported Speech, the following words also change.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next/following day
next week/month/year	the next/following week/month/year
yesterday	the day before
last week/month/year	the week/month/year before
a week/month/year ago	a week/month/year before
now	then
at the moment	at that moment
here	there
this/these	that/those
'I received your email yesterday .'	
He told me that he had received my email the day before .	

Read part of a letter. The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.

I ordered the book 'Good Communication' from your website a month ago and you told me it would arrive **next week**. It didn't! When I rang your customer helpline, a man said that he was busy **at the moment**, but he would call me back later **today**. He called me three days later and said that the book had been sent **yesterday**. A week later you sent me an email saying **this** book had unfortunately sold out.

Writing

Discussing advantages and disadvantages

A Read these sentences from an article about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.

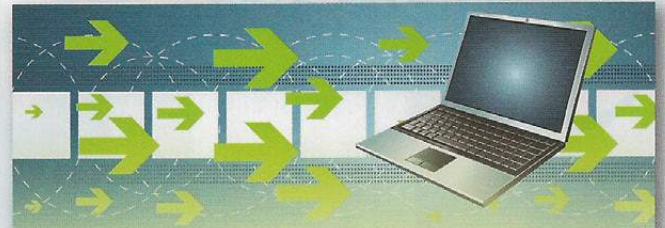
One of the main **advantages** of the Internet **is that** it has information about everything.

On the other hand, there are also **disadvantages**. For example it's often difficult to find what you want on it.

B Read these sentences and write A (Advantage) or D (Disadvantage) next to each one.

- The main problem with books is that they are too expensive. ☐
- The good thing about mobile phones is that you can take them with you wherever you go. ☐
- What I like about TV is that it's free! ☐
- Another drawback of online shopping is that you can't see what you are buying. ☐
- On the one hand, mobile phones give us quick communication. ☐
- On the other hand, it's an expensive way to communicate. ☐

C Now, read this article and complete the gaps with some of the phrases in bold from B.



What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet?

The Internet is used by people of all ages. Many use it for work, but for many others it's also a kind of hobby.

(1) _____, using the Internet is fun. You can use it for so many different things: sending and receiving emails, searching for information, shopping, and even buying tickets for travel.

(2) _____ is that almost everyone has access to the Internet these days. Even if you don't have a computer at home, there are Internet cafés and many schools have internet access now.

(3) _____, using the Internet has some drawbacks. The information on it is not always accurate or true. This is a problem, particularly when you are using the Internet for information or research. (4) _____ is that young people today are spending a lot of time on the Internet instead of playing sports, reading books or meeting up with friends.

To sum up, the Internet is enjoyable to use sometimes, but not all the time! It's important to enjoy life in the real world, not just on a computer screen.

Task

D Write an article with the title 'What are the advantages and disadvantages of email?' Use some of the phrases in A and B and the plan below to help you.

Answer the questions.

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Who uses email? What is it used for?

Paragraph 2: Advantages of email

What do people like about email?

Why is it more convenient than writing a letter?

Paragraph 3: Disadvantages of email

What don't people like about email?

In what situations is a phone call better than an email?


Paragraph 4: Conclusion

What's your own opinion of email, based on what you said before?

E Read your article and check that it includes phrases from A and B.

6 Shopping





Shopping centres or malls are large indoor areas with lots of different shops and sometimes restaurants too. Modern shopping centres were first developed in the early 20th century, but great bazaars – streets or areas containing many small shops – have existed for hundreds of years.

Quiz

Where is the shopping centre in this picture?

- a Cairo, Egypt
- b Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- c Los Angeles, USA

Let's find Out!

- 1 When did shopping centres start to replace small shops? When did online shopping start to become popular?
- 2 How many shopping malls are there in your city? What shops do they contain?

Reading

Read Mustafa's blog. What does he suggest doing with:

- a used books?
b used clothes?

Who Needs Money?

PROFILE

FRIENDS

ACTIVITY

GROUPS

FAVOURITES

The kids in my class are doing an experiment. We want to show that you don't need to spend money to have fun, so we aren't going to buy anything for a whole week! We've even had some 'Fun is Free' T-shirts specially made. All the money that we save will go to charity. (1) _____

SATURDAY

8th July

Day 1: Who needs money when the sun is shining? There was a football match in the stadium this evening so I went with my friend Rami (who's also taking part in 'Fun is Free' week). We met some other friends and had a great time – until it started raining! (2) _____ Rami wanted to cheat and get the bus, but I didn't let him!

SUNDAY

9th July

Day 2: The weather was still bad this morning and I couldn't even use the Internet because my computer wasn't working. I needed to have it fixed, but it would have cost money, so I asked Jaber if he could help. He managed to fix my computer and I lent him some magazines that he wanted to borrow. (3) _____ What a bargain!

MONDAY

10th July

Day 3: Today my class had our photo taken by a photographer from the local newspaper! A journalist asked us for some tips on saving money for his article about 'Fun is Free' week. (4) _____ If they're in good condition, second-hand book shops will give you cash or other books for them!

TUESDAY

11th July

Day 4: How can you get some new clothes without going shopping? The answer – a clothes swapping day! (5) _____ My friends and I had a great time trying things on and we avoided all the queues at the department stores. I went home with lots of 'new' outfits!

WEDNESDAY

12th July

Day 5: Well, it's the end of this week and I've managed to save SR 75! Tonight I'm going to have a pizza delivered to celebrate. I think I deserve it, don't you?

Comprehension

Complete the blog with these sentences.

- a We were both happy and it cost us nothing.
b Keep reading this blog to see how it goes!
c The others went to a café and we had to walk home!
d Mine was: Don't throw your old books away.
e Everyone's got things that they don't wear anymore, but that someone else might like.

Vocabulary

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

- 1 a test to see if something works _____
2 advice about something _____
3 money in coins and notes _____
4 clothes that are worn together _____
5 sent to someone's home _____
6 earn something good _____

Grammar

The Causative

We use the causative to describe an action that someone else does for us. We make the causative with the correct tense of the verb **have** + the object + the past participle of the main verb. See pages 58–59 for a list of irregular past participles.

*They **have** a newspaper delivered.*

*Are you **having** your hair cut tomorrow?*

*She **isn't going to have** her house cleaned next week.*

*We **had** our phone fixed yesterday.*

*You **can't have** your car washed today – it's Friday!*

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

- 1 don't / they / shopping / delivered / have / their
- 2 painted / was / I / flat / my / last week / having
- 3 must / car / our / cleaned / we / have
- 4 ? / you / watch / fixed / had / have / yet / your
- 5 have / his / repaired / Munir / boots / didn't
- 6 ? / going / she / made / the / invitations / is / have / to

B Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the causative.



- 1 Somebody took my photo yesterday.
I _____.
- 2 Somebody is cutting Saleh's hair.
Saleh _____.
- 3 Somebody is going to make Talal and Thamer a cake.
Talal and Thamer _____.
- 4 Somebody has painted Hisham's room blue.
Hisham _____.
- 5 Somebody can take your luggage to your room.
You _____.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- 1 I hate shopping in the queues / sales because the shops are too busy.
- 2 Keep your receipt / label for the book in case you want to change it.
- 3 You can find anything you want in that department store / shop.
- 4 This T-shirt is only SR 30 – what a bargain / refund!
- 5 Look! All the magazines in that shop are half price / cost!
- 6 Designer / Second-hand clothes are usually very expensive.
- 7 Layla went shopping yesterday and spent a fortune / debt!
- 8 There are some beautiful clothes in that little antique shop / boutique.

Listening

Listen to an interview with a young millionaire and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Why did David design a computer game?
 - a His friends asked him to.
 - b Other games weren't very good.
 - c He wanted to be rich.
- 2 What happened next?
 - a His friends bought his game.
 - b He started his own business.
 - c He sold his idea for a computer game.
- 3 David's father
 - a has his own company.
 - b knows a lot about the Internet.
 - c didn't lend David any money.
- 4 What has David bought with the money he's made?
 - a a big house
 - b presents for his parents
 - c an expensive car
- 5 What does David say is true about money?
 - a It makes you happy.
 - b It can be stressful.
 - c It makes life harder.

Speaking

Talk to your partner about money and spending. Ask and answer these questions.

Do you think children should get pocket money from their parents?

What do you spend your money on?

Have you ever given money to charity? If so, which one(s)?

Do you think money makes people happy? Why/Why not?

Writing

Write a paragraph in answer to the last question in the Speaking task.

Read the article. Find three different ways that people have used to pay for shopping.

The History of Shopping

The first money was used over 2,000 years ago. Before that, there was no money. So in order to get things they needed, people bartered. For example, imagine that I grow tomatoes and you keep chickens. I'll give you some tomatoes in order to get some eggs from you. But what happens if you need some shoes, some tools for your farm or you need a horse to work on your farm? Bartering doesn't work so well then. Gradually, money was introduced so that people could buy what they wanted.

Once people had money to spend, they went to markets to buy things. However, in spite of the popularity of markets, they were usually only in a town once a week. Then, shops began to appear in towns so that people could buy things when they wanted them. However, these shops were specialised. In a town, there would be a butcher's shop, a baker's, a grocer's, etc., not like the supermarkets of today.

In the last 100 years, shopping has changed a lot. People used to go to a shop, stand in a queue and wait for the shop assistant to serve them. The customers told the assistant what they wanted, and the assistant got everything for them. Although customers went to the shop, they didn't always take their shopping home with them. The shop often delivered the customer's goods to their home. Remember, not everyone had a car in order to take their shopping home in.

Then came the department store and supermarket. Customers walked around choosing the goods, paid for them and took them home themselves.

Now, a lot of people shop online so that they don't need to go to a shop at all. Customers choose the goods on their computers, pay for them with a credit card and the online company delivers what they buy. Despite the fact that we can buy anything now online, people still like to go shopping. Many people use their spare time at the weekend to stroll around shopping malls, sometimes window shopping, sometimes spending money.

Guess what!

Before the 19th century, there wasn't a left or right shoe. They were identical!

Comprehension

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

- 1 People didn't always use money to get food. ☐
- 2 In many places, there was a market on most days of the week. ☐
- 3 There are no specialised shops these days. ☐
- 4 Customers preferred supermarkets to small shops. ☐
- 5 You need a credit card if you buy things online. ☐

Vocabulary

Match the words 1-5 with their definitions a-e.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1 barter | a to use money to pay for things |
| 2 queue | b to walk around for pleasure, not hurrying |
| 3 deliver | c to wait for something in order |
| 4 stroll | d to take something, especially goods or letters, to a place |
| 5 spend | e to exchange goods or services for other goods or services |

Grammar

Clauses of Purpose

We use **in order to** to explain why we do something.
*I give you some tomatoes **in order to** get some eggs from you.*

We can use just the infinitive.
*I give you some tomatoes **to** get some eggs from you.*

Clauses of Result

We use **so that** to explain what happens when we do something.
*Money was introduced **so that** we could buy things.*

Clauses of Contrast

We use **although**, **in spite of** and **despite** to contrast two opposite ideas in a sentence. We separate the two clauses with a comma.

Although is followed by a subject and a verb.
***Although** customers went to the shop, they didn't always take their shopping home with them.*

In spite of and **despite** are followed by a noun, a gerund or the fact that + subject + verb.

***In spite of** / **Despite the fact that** we can buy anything now online, people still like to go shopping.*

***Despite** / **In spite of** being able to shop online, people still like to go shopping.*

***Despite** / **In spite of** the success of online shopping, people still like to go shopping.*

Complete the sentences with these words.

although despite in order to in spite so that

- _____ I've got a computer, I never do any shopping online.
- My father usually goes to the market _____ buy fresh fruit and vegetables.
- _____ of the size of the shoe shop, my father couldn't find the pair of shoes he liked.
- My father took me to the bookshop _____ I could get some books for school.
- Ali bought a new computer game _____ the price.

Listening

A Look at these six shops. What can you buy in them? Match the things in the box and add two more things yourself?

CDs shoes novels trousers cheese vases
 a mouse furniture shirts fruit sandals travel guide

department store _____

clothes shop _____

bookshop _____

supermarket _____

computer shop _____

shoe shop _____

B Listen to five people in a shop. Where are they? Write numbers 1-5 in the boxes. You do not need one of the shops.

A department store ☐

B bookshop ☐

C supermarket ☐

D computer shop ☐

E shoe shop ☐

C Which words helped you decide the answers? Listen again and write them down.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Prepositions

Circle the correct words.

- Grandma isn't here. She's in / at / on the market.
- Have you got these shoes in / by / at my size?
- This novel is for / by / from a very famous Saudi author.
- The department store has a very good computer department on / in / at the second floor.
- You have to pay on / over / for your food at the checkout in a supermarket.

Do the quiz and work out your score.

Live to Shop?

- 1 How often do you go shopping?
 - a about once a week
 - b once or twice a month
 - c less than once a month
- 2 When you want to buy something expensive, what do you do?
 - a Wait until the sales.
 - b Go out and buy the first one you see.
 - c Ask a friend for some tips on the best one to buy.
- 3 What do you most enjoy?
 - a buying expensive things
 - b finding bargains
 - c neither of the above
- 4 You find big shopping centres
 - a exciting – there are so many shops to look in!
 - b tiring – you'd rather be somewhere less crowded.
 - c useful when you need to buy different things.
- 5 How do you feel about shopping for clothes on the Internet?
 - a It sounds like a brilliant idea!
 - b You couldn't buy clothes without trying them on first.
 - c If it saves time and money, you'd like to try it.

Now, add up your score.



1	2	3	4	5
a = 3	a = 2	a = 3	a = 3	a = 1
b = 2	b = 3	b = 2	b = 1	b = 3
c = 1	c = 1	c = 1	c = 2	c = 2

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Internet shopping a good idea for people who scored 5-8 points?
- 2 Which group of people might need to borrow money from others?
- 3 Which group of people enjoys buying cheap things?
- 4 Which answer to question 2 would someone who is careful with money give?
- 5 When should people who scored 5-8 points go shopping?

13-15 points

While other people play sports or do a hobby, you go shopping! You will find any excuse to go to the shops even when you don't need anything new and you spend a fortune on the latest fashions. Be careful, though – at this rate, you could easily get into debt! Try to find a new (cheaper!) hobby that gives you as much pleasure as shopping.

9-12 points

You're a sensible shopper. Although you enjoy shopping sometimes, you don't live to shop! You think carefully before you buy something. If it isn't a bargain, you'd rather save your money. Remember, you deserve to spend money on nice things for yourself sometimes, though!

5-8 points

You're the world's least enthusiastic shopper! You aren't interested in having lots of possessions and you only buy things when you have to. For you, shopping centres are the worst invention ever and you would have everything delivered if you could. Do yourself a favour and don't get so stressed about shopping! If you need to buy something, go to the shops early in the morning when they aren't so busy.

Say it like this!

Making suggestions

Student A

You and your friend are at the shopping mall. Your friend has got some money but doesn't know what to buy. Help him/her decide by making suggestions:

Why don't you buy ...?
What about buying ...?
How about buying ...?

Student B

You and your friend are at the shopping mall. You have got some money to spend but you can't decide what to buy. Your friend makes some suggestions. Reply to him/her using these expressions:

Mmm, I'm not sure about that. I don't really like ...
Maybe. I'll think about it.
That's a good idea.

Grammar

Both / Neither

We use **both** and **neither** to talk about two things. You use them with a noun. For example, you are talking about two bookshops:

Both bookshops are very good.

Neither bookshop is expensive.

Look at the nouns and verbs in both sentences. When we use **both**, we use a plural noun and verb (*are*) because we are talking about two things.

When we use **neither**, we use a singular noun and verb (*is*) because it means *not one*.

If we use **both of ...** or **neither of ...**, we need to use **the / these / those / my / your** etc. [Note we use a plural noun when we use **Neither of (the books/them) ...**]

Both of my cousins work in a shop.

Neither of these books looks very interesting.

Complete these sentences with the correct form of one of the verbs in the box.

go cost sell like open look

- 1 Both children _____ very happy.
- 2 Neither of these books _____ very much.
- 3 Neither student _____ playing computer games.
- 4 Both of my sisters _____ shopping at the weekend.
- 5 There are two supermarkets in my town. Both of them _____ at 8 am.
- 6 There are two department stores here. Neither of them _____ mobile phones.

Speaking

Work with a partner. Think of two shops in your town. Take turns talking about them using **both** and **neither**.

Both shops are ... / Both of the shops are ...

Neither shop is ... / Neither of them is ...

Writing

Using headings in reports

Reports are organised into different paragraphs and each one has a heading. The first paragraph usually gives the aim of the report and the last paragraph gives the conclusion.

A Look at the possible headings (1-4) for the main paragraphs of a report about a town's shopping facilities. Match them with their meanings (a-d).

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1 Location | a How good the shops are |
| 2 Variety | b Whether the shops are cheap or expensive |
| 3 Quality | c Where the shops are |
| 4 Prices | d What different kinds of shops there are |

B Read the report and choose suitable headings for the main paragraphs from A. There is one heading that you don't need to use.

Shopping Facilities in Tabuk.

Aim

The purpose of this report is to describe the shopping facilities in Tabuk.

(1) _____
There is one big indoor shopping centre in Tabuk as well as many other smaller shops. In the shopping centre, you can find all the well-known boutiques as well as two department stores. In other areas of the town there are smaller shops that sell everything from books to kitchen ware.

(2) _____
The shopping centre is 3 km outside the town and you can only get there by car. That makes it quite difficult for people without their own transport to go shopping there. The smaller shops are easier to get to because they are all near the centre of town.

(3) _____
It's generally cheaper to buy things in the shopping centre than in the other shops. This is probably because they are owned by big companies. The prices in the smaller shops depend on what you buy. You can find some bargains, but the antique shops are expensive.

Conclusion

In spite of the inconvenient location of the shopping centre, it is very popular. It has a wide variety of shops in one place and its prices are low. However, the smaller shops sell more unusual things and are better for shoppers who don't have a car.

Task

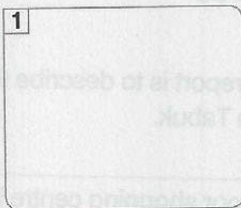
C Now, write a report about the shopping facilities in your town. Use the headings from the model above for your paragraphs.

D Read your report and check that you have used suitable headings.

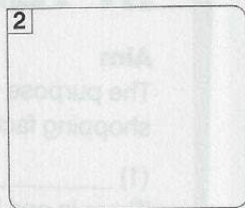
Review 3

Vocabulary

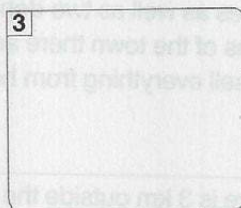
A Find the cut-outs.



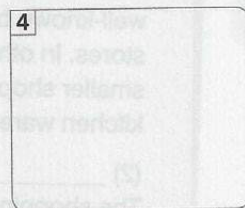
credit card



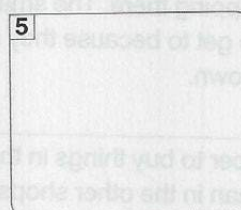
sock



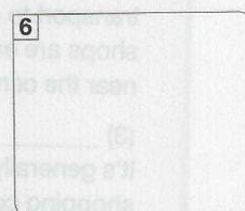
cash



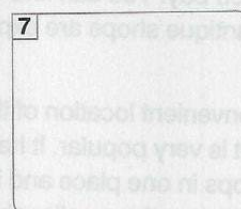
queue



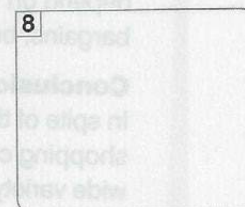
receipt



aquarium



shopping centre



suit

B Match.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1 do | a a phone call |
| 2 make | b a car |
| 3 spend | c photos |
| 4 surf | d a fortune |
| 5 download | e an email |
| 6 write | f an experiment |
| 7 take | g photos |
| 8 rent | h the net |

C Choose the correct answers.

- I can't get _____ to Rami. His mobile is off.
 - across
 - through
 - up
- These clothes were half _____ in the sales.
 - price
 - offer
 - bargain
- You can buy clothes and furniture in a(n) _____.
 - boutique.
 - department store.
 - antique shop.
- The children are listening to my brother - he likes _____ stories!
 - speaking
 - saying
 - telling
- How do you _____ messages on this phone?
 - deliver
 - delete
 - deserve
- I can't afford to buy _____ clothes.
 - scruffy
 - second-hand
 - designer
- My brother Said bought me the latest _____ of that computer program.
 - version
 - charge
 - connection
- A recent _____ carried out by the government showed some surprising results.
 - tip
 - survey
 - research

D Complete the table.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
poison	poison	(1) _____
(2) _____	connection	connected/-ing
please	(3) _____	pleasant
vary	variety	(4) _____
sign	(5) _____	signed

Grammar

A Circle the correct words.

- 1 Despite / Although Ibraheem is only twelve, he knows a lot about computers.
- 2 I use my mobile phone so that / in order to send text messages.
- 3 In spite / Despite of their intelligence, animals can't talk!
- 4 My dad's going to buy me a computer despite / although his dislike of technology!
- 5 People wear smart clothes so that / in order to look good.

B Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use reported speech.

- 1 'Do you like my new boots?' Tariq asked Uthman.
Tariq asked _____
- 2 'Yes, I do,' said Uthman.
Uthman said _____
- 3 'I bought them in the sales,' Tariq said.
Tariq told _____
- 4 'Where did you buy them?' Uthman asked.
Uthman asked _____
- 5 'A new shoe shop has opened near my house,' Tariq said.
Tariq said _____
- 6 'Can you take me there on Thursday?' Uthman asked.
Uthman asked Tariq _____

C Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 cut / Jamal / to / his / going / hair / is / have

- 2 clothes / having / mum / made / is

- 3 haven't / their / fixed / computer / they / had

- 4 painted / office / Rafiq / yesterday / his / had

- 5 has / Nadia / a magazine / every week / delivered

Chant

Everybody talks about it.
We just can't live without it.
People build their lives around it.
We need it every day.
They even rob banks to get it.
We work hard to get it.
Then, what do we do? We spend it
Because we all have to pay.

Whether we are rich or poor, one thing is sure,
It won't buy love or happiness.
There's only one true happiness, that's love.
Whether we are rich or poor, we all want more,
But money's no use to me, without love.

Money. Money. Money. Money. How much did that cost?
Money. Money. Money. Money. Without it we're lost.
Money. Money. Money. Money. How much have you got?
Money. Money. Money. Money. We all want a lot.

We can buy diamond rings.
Lots of expensive things.
What happiness do they bring?
Well, maybe for a while.
Then we get bored again.
So we go out and spend,
But if we have no friends
How can we smile?



Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be (am, is, are)	was/were	been
become	became	become
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
can	could	—
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lie	lay	lain

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read [red]	read [red]
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
shoot	shot	shot
shut	shut	shut
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
stink	stank	stunk
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read (ed)	read (ed)
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
shoot	shot	shot
shut	shut	shut
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
stink	stank	stunk
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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Lee Coveney

Lesson 1

Vocabulary

A Look at the pictures and write the correct sentences.

He's coughing. ~~He's got a bad cold.~~ She's got a high temperature.
She's got a sore throat. She's sneezing. He looks pale.



1 He's got a bad cold.



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

B Match.

- 1 I've joined
- 2 Don't forget to take
- 3 My dad keeps
- 4 Hani caught a
- 5 Shall I give you a
- 6 Will you lose

- a fit by cycling to work.
- b my local gym.
- c weight if you exercise?
- d bad cold at the weekend.
- e your pills, Grandma.
- f lift to the gym?

C Circle the correct words.

- 1 Sorry I haven't been in touch / call for a while.
- 2 You'll never imagine / guess who I saw in town last week!
- 3 Hi, Jamal. What have you been over / up to recently?
- 4 Could you please get me some vitamins from the chemist's on your way / street home?

Grammar

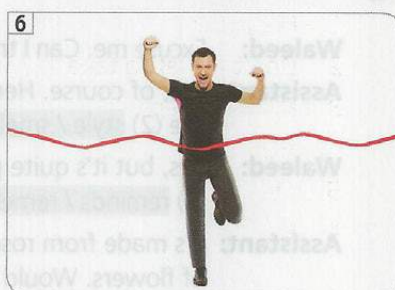
A Choose the correct answers.

- 1 He can leave it here ...
 a for five minutes.
 b until he came back.
- 2 She could cook very well ...
 a with less practice.
 b when I knew her.
- 3 He could play sports ...
 a this afternoon.
 b when he was young.
- 4 We can finish our project ...
 a next week.
 b last week.
- 5 He can swim ...
 a when his arm is better.
 b a few years ago.
- 6 We couldn't find it ...
 a until tomorrow.
 b when we looked for it.

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of **be able to** and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I'm sorry but I haven't been able to find (find) your pills yet.
- 2 I _____ (unlock) the door. I think this must be the wrong key.
- 3 Ali _____ (give) Jalal any advice because he didn't know what to say.
- 4 _____ (Jack / leave) the hospital tomorrow afternoon?
- 5 I _____ (come) to football practice tomorrow because I have a dentist's appointment.
- 6 He _____ (play) football when he was just four years old. He was very good!

C Look at the pictures and write **T** (true) or **F** (false).



- 1 Tariq is able to run faster than Salim.
- 2 Most people can't eat this.
- 3 Laith isn't able to cycle to the gym.
- 4 This boy is able to ride his bike.
- 5 He can go to school.
- 6 Rami was able to win the race.

☒ F
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Vocabulary

A Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 furious | happy | terrified |
| 2 bottle | fragrance | scent |
| 3 beauty | promise | aroma |
| 4 exhausted | nice | starving |
| 5 amount | thought | emotion |

B Choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 'Excuse me. Could I try _____ this jacket, please?'
'Yes, of course.'
a in
b on
c off | 4 'The new perfume has really caught _____ this year.'
'Yes. I'm going to buy some too.'
a up
b on
c over |
| 2 'Giorgio Armani has just brought _____ a new perfume.'
'I know, but I can't afford to buy it!'
a out
b over
c off | 5 'Take _____ your coat and hat and put them on that chair.'
'Can I put my umbrella there too?'
a on
b up
c off |
| 3 'It's really cold in here.'
'Why don't you put your sweater _____?'
a on
b off
c up | |

C Circle the correct words.

Waleed: Excuse me. Can I try this (1) smell / perfume?

Assistant: Yes, of course. Here you are. Do you like the (2) style / smell?

Waleed: Yes, but it's quite powerful, isn't it? It (3) reminds / remembers me of my dad.

Assistant: It's made from roses. That's why it smells of flowers. Would you like to buy it?

Waleed: I'm not sure. What do you think – you're the (4) customer / expert. Does it (5) go / suit me?

Assistant: Yes, it does. It's for young people, it has a fresh aroma and I think it's perfect for you.

Waleed: OK. I'll buy it. Thanks for helping me (6) choose / connect.



Grammar

A Complete the sentences with **must** or **can't**.

- 1 That man is wearing a suit and tie. He must be the shop manager.
- 2 This _____ be Mum's perfume; you know she hates perfume.
- 3 That _____ be Hamad; he won't be back from Egypt till Friday.
- 4 Those jeans _____ be very expensive.
- 5 She _____ know a lot about shopping; she goes shopping every week!
- 6 Malik _____ have many clothes; he wears the same jeans every day.

B Circle the correct words.

- 1 Kamal **must** / might enjoy the lecture about old building; let's invite him too.
- 2 Fahd **must** / **may** have a lot of money; he's very generous with his friends.
- 3 This **can't** / **might not** be a clothes shop; there aren't any clothes here!
- 4 **May be** / **May I** try on this jacket?
- 5 They **can't** / **may not** have time to visit the museum.
- 6 Adil **may be** / **maybe** getting some shoes for Eid.

C Choose the correct answers.

Bilal: Mum and Dad said that they (1) _____ buy me some new clothes at the weekend if they have time to go shopping.

Fadel: Oh, that's nice. They (2) _____ be happy with you for some reason.

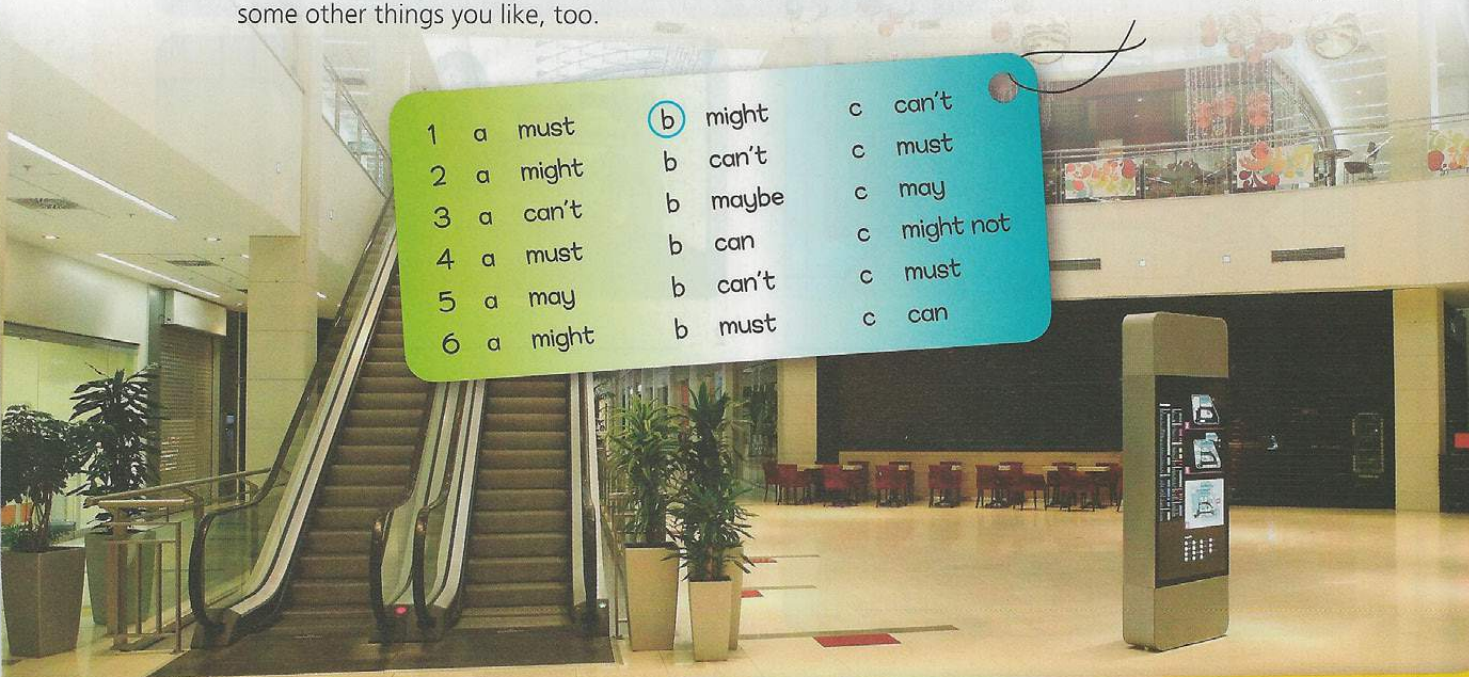
Bilal: Well, yes. They were really pleased with my exam results. They (3) _____ buy me some new trainers, too!

Fadel: I've seen some fantastic trainers at Sports World. They're black and blue. I think they (4) _____ cost a lot of money.

Bilal: But Sports World only sells cheap clothes and shoes. Those trainers you saw (5) _____ be expensive.

Fadel: Well, why don't you ask your parents to take you there on Thursday? You never know – you (6) _____ find some other things you like, too.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 a must | <u>b</u> might | c can't |
| 2 a might | b can't | c must |
| 3 a can't | b maybe | c may |
| 4 a must | b can | c might not |
| 5 a may | b can't | c must |
| 6 a might | b must | c can |



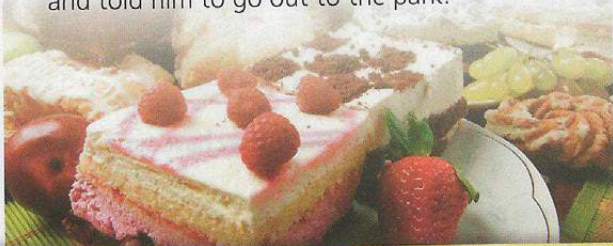
1 Lesson 3

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

about at away in of (x2)

- Hatem is upset because the other children laughed at his new glasses.
- First _____ all, you need to stop eating cakes and sweets.
- Try to relax and talk _____ why you're so stressed.
- It's not nice to make fun _____ somebody's appearance.
- I like reading magazines, so that I can see what's _____ new technology at the moment.
- Khaled's dad took _____ his computer and told him to go out to the park.



Grammar

Rewrite the sentences with the words given in brackets and any other words that are necessary.

- Doing more exercise is a good idea. (should)
You should do more exercise.
- Don't eat so many snacks. (must)
You _____ so many snacks.
- It isn't necessary to go to school today. (have)
We _____ to school today.
- It's important that you clean your teeth every morning. (ought)
You _____ your teeth every morning.
- It isn't necessary for Grandma to take the pills. (have)
Grandma _____ the pills if she doesn't want to.
- You have to eat less food if you want to lose weight. (must)
You _____ less food if you want to lose weight.

Say it like this!

Look at the pictures and write the correct sentences.

Do you think I should join? We'd better not touch them.
What do you think I should wear? Why don't you cycle to the park?



1 We'd better not touch them.



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

Writing

A Read the letter and answer the questions.

Dear Nader,

My mother recently had a beautiful baby boy. He's really sweet and never cries or wakes up in the night. The problem is that my mum and dad spend all their time with the baby. Nobody ever has any time for me. When I come home from school my mum is always busy with the baby - even my friends spend all their time with the baby when they come to my house! So now I feel sad instead of happy about my baby brother. What should I do?

Sari, 12



Remember!

We can use these phrases to ask for advice.

What should I do?

Please tell me how I can ...

We can use these phrases to give advice.

I suggest that you should ...

Why don't you ...?

We can use these phrases to end a letter of advice.

I hope you are able to ...

I'm sure you will ...

- 1 What is Sari's problem?
His mum and dad spend all their time with the baby.
- 2 What happens when he comes home from school?

- 3 What do his friends do when they visit his house?

- 4 What advice could you give him?

B Write a reply to the letter in A, giving advice to Sari. Don't forget to use the phrases in the Remember! box for giving advice. Use this plan to help you.

Begin like this:

Dear Sari,

Paragraph 1

Talk about your own experience or a friend's in the same situation.

Paragraph 2

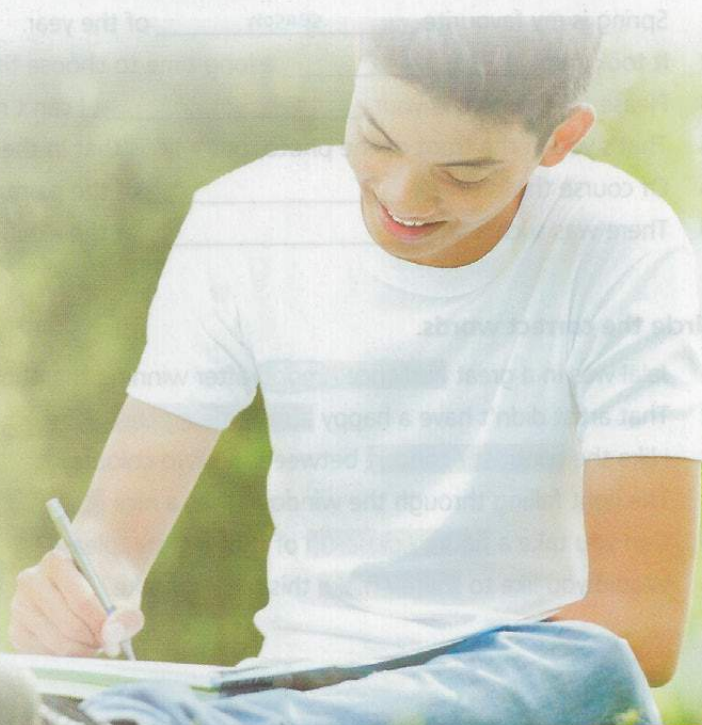
Say what Sari should do - use your ideas from Task B.

Paragraph 3

Wish him success in solving her problem.

End like this:

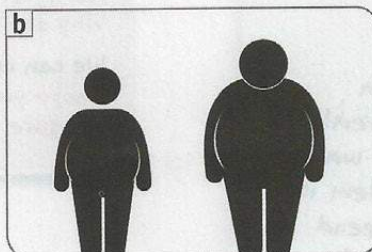
(your name)



2 Lesson 1

Vocabulary

A Match.



- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | portrait | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 | exhibition | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | frame | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | contrast | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | flash | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Complete the sentences with these words.

background copy crowd handwriting judge season

- Spring is my favourite season of the year.
- It took the _____ a long time to choose the winning photo.
- Please try to improve your _____. I can't read it.
- That's you in the front of the photo, but who is that in the _____?
- Of course this is only a _____ of the painting. The original is in Art Gallery.
- There was such a large _____ at the exhibition that I couldn't see anything.

C Circle the correct words.

- Jalal was in a great audience / mood after winning the photography competition.
- That artist didn't have a happy atmosphere / childhood.
- I like the contrast / concert between the two colours.
- The light falling through the window gives a nice effect / prize.
- Can you take a figure / close-up of that picture, please?
- Would you like to share / make this piece of cake?



Grammar

A Complete the museum leaflet with the Present Simple passive of the verbs in brackets.

Museum of Modern Art

Welcome to the Museum of Modern Art. Please take some time to read this leaflet before you begin your tour.

- o Visitors (1) are reminded (remind) to leave their bags and coats at the information desk.
- o Taking photos with a flash (2) _____ (not allow).
- o The paintings (3) _____ (place) in order, according to when they were painted.
- o All the rubbish at The Museum of Modern Art (4) _____ (recycle) and no energy (5) _____ (waste).
- o Many people (6) _____ (involve) in working as volunteers at the museum. Ask at the ticket office for details.

Enjoy your visit!

B Rewrite the sentences with the words given in brackets and any other words that are necessary.

- 1 Vincent van Gogh painted 'Sunflowers'. (by)
'Sunflowers' was painted by Vincent van Gogh.
- 2 They didn't tell us that the art gallery was closed. (were)
We _____ that the art gallery was closed.
- 3 A farmer found an ancient sculpture on his land. (was)
An ancient sculpture _____ a farmer on his land.
- 4 Unfortunately, the judges didn't choose my entry. (was)
Unfortunately, my entry _____ the judges.
- 5 The fire damaged two paintings at the museum. (were)
Two paintings _____ by fire at the museum.



C Choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 This photo was _____ when we were on holiday in North Wales.
a take
b taken
c took | 4 We were taught how to paint landscapes _____ our teacher.
a of
b when
c by |
| 2 We _____ invited to stay here by my aunt.
a were
b was
c is | 5 I _____ expected to be present at the exhibition.
a is
b are
c am |
| 3 It _____ built two hundred years ago!
a weren't
b wasn't
c isn't | 6 Were the best paintings _____ in Hewart Art Gallery?
a exhibit
b exhibited
c exhibiting |

2 Lesson 2

Vocabulary

A Complete the blog with these words.

audience handicrafts international variety ~~art~~ styles

HOME

NEWS

Last night I went to see a fantastic (1) art exhibition. It was called The Rich Culture. There was a (2) _____ of old and new paintings. There were also art objects of different (3) _____. The artists were local as well as (4) _____. They were happy to talk to the interested (5) _____ about their (6) _____.

B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 'Drawing has an amazing effect _____ children.'
'Why? What does he do?'
a to b in **c on**
- 2 'We're trying to come _____ with a name
for our new sports team.'
'How about *The Champions*?'
a up b out c over
- 3 'Where can I find out about Kingdom Centre?'
'Ask Ali – he's an expert _____ famous
buildings.'
a on b with c for
- 4 'Do you think we can change the student's
attitude _____ learning using *Flocabulary*?'
'I think it's possible.'
a for b to c on
- 5 'I've got tickets for the Cultural Exhibition'.
Do you want to come?'
'No, thanks. I'm not really a fan _____
antiques.'
a of b for c to
- 6 'There's no need _____ more light. It's
bright enough.'
'OK. Here's the camera.'
a of b for c to

C Write **P** (Person), **A** (Art - related words) or **B** (building-related words).

- | | | |
|----|--------------|----------|
| 1 | artist | P |
| 2 | storey | |
| 3 | exhibition | |
| 4 | painter | |
| 5 | lift | |
| 6 | painting | |
| 7 | roof | |
| 8 | museum | |
| 9 | photographer | |
| 10 | gallery | |
| 11 | sky-scraper | |
| 12 | architect | |

Grammar

A Choose the correct answers.

- Paintings _____ for the new exhibition.
 a were being painted b were painted
- The new frame _____ tomorrow morning.
 a hasn't been delivered b won't be delivered
- Have the prizes already been _____ out?
 a give b given
- Tickets for the match _____ at the information centre.
 a can be bought b you can buy
- The winners of the writing contest _____ a place at college.
 a will be offered b will they offer
- Classical painting _____ by the artists now.
 a wasn't being made b is being made

B Write sentences with the correct form of the passive voice.

- her new painting / sell / at the moment
Her new painting is being sold at the moment.
- ? / the book / make / into a documentary
- photographs / display / at the lecture / next week
- all jewellery / must / return / to Mr Hani
- the room / paint / at 8 o'clock / yesterday
- the winner / not choose / yet

C Complete the web page with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Internet

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search

Address: http://www.talent.com

Are you a good architect?

The Best Building Exhibition (1) will be watched (watch) by millions of people on TV tomorrow. The pictures (2) _____ (display, already) and the contestants (3) _____ (introduce).

Only four contestants (4) _____ (compete, now) for the first prize. Last week, people (5) _____ (vote) for the other four contestants to leave the competition.

Tickets for the exhibition (6) _____ (can/buy) at the door.

2 Lesson 3

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

A: I'm participating in the school (1) exhibition/ auction next week.

B: Oh really? What is the theme?

A: Buildings. I've prepared five drawings of modern (2) architecture/storeys.

B: How many (3) participants/architects are going to be there?

A: We're six now. Each one has focused on one aspect.

B: Has anyone prepared drawings of (4) skyscrapers/ roofs. I love tall buildings.

A: Yes, Hamad has. You'll love his work.

B: Yes, sure. I'm looking forward to seeing your own work too.

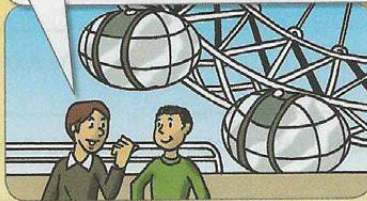
Say it like this!

Look at the pictures and write questions.

What was the auction like?



1 ? / what / the auction / like



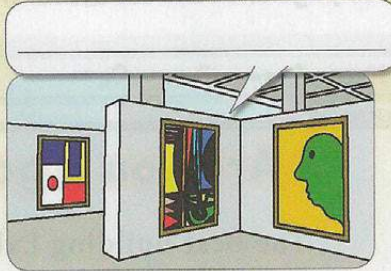
2 ? / what / you / think of / the London Eye



3 ? / what / your sandwich / like



4 ? / what / it like / to be / 65



5 ? / what / you / think of / the exhibition

Speaking

Work with a partner. Take turns to tell each other what things have or haven't been done before the exhibition opening.

door / fix

food / put on table

floors / clean

paintings / put up

flowers / buy

windows / wash



Writing

- A** Look at the two paragraph plans for a review. Which one is better?

A ☐

Paragraph 1 – name of exhibition, name of organisation, names of all the participants

Paragraph 2 – descriptions of items in the exhibition

Paragraph 3 – reasons why you didn't enjoy the show

Paragraph 4 – description of the setting



Remember!

Before you begin writing you should:

- decide how many paragraphs you are going to write
- make notes on what you are going to include in each paragraph

B ☐

Paragraph 1 – name of exhibition, when you saw it, the setting

Paragraph 2 – general information about the exhibition

Paragraph 3 – focus on one or two things about the exhibition (the participants / the displayed items / other)

Paragraph 4 – recommendation

- B** Read the review and put the paragraphs in the correct order. Then, decide which of the two paragraph plans the writer has used.

4

I recommend the book for all who are interested in galaxies. I also recommend it to others who may learn about new things.

☐

Last week, my family and I went to the book exhibition in the city centre. My parents told us that each one of us can buy a book that we'd like to read.

☐

I chose a book about the newly discovered galaxy, named MACSO647-JD. I've always been interested to learn about stars and other objects.

☐

The best thing about the book is the illustrations. They're coloured and show details. I feel like I'm seeing it all lively.



- C** Write a review of a book which you have read. Before you begin your writing make a plan with notes for each paragraph. Refer to the correct plan in Task A.



Review 1

Reading

A Read the article about a museum.

The Milwaukee Museum of Modern Art is more than just a building – it is a work of art! A new part of the museum, created by Santiago Calatrava, was completed in 2001. It is called the Quadracci Pavilion and it was considered so great that Time Magazine named it 'Best Design of 2001'. This is because it is not only beautiful, but useful as well.

In the Quadracci Pavilion, there are two enormous 'wings' which open and close twice a day. It takes 3.5 minutes for them to open or close. When the 'wings' are open, they are as wide as the wings of a large aeroplane – a little more than 66 metres long. This new part of the museum includes a theatre, a café, a shop, plus a huge space for exhibitions and much more.

The museum is situated on the edge of Lake Michigan in the USA. It has become a landmark and symbol of the city of Milwaukee. Both locals and visitors love it.

B Write **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Santiago Calatrava was born in 2001.
- 2 The 'wings' are as wide as those of a small aeroplane.
- 3 There are 66 Quadracci Pavilions.
- 4 There is a café and a shop in the new part of the museum.
- 5 The museum is in the city of Milwaukee.

☒ F
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 I must go _____ a diet and keep fit!
a in
b for
c on
- 2 Habib's idea for a school health club has really _____ on!
a caught
b run
c taken
- 3 We saw some beautiful paintings at the _____.
a performance
b interview
c gallery
- 4 Mum _____ to take away my computer if I didn't exercise more.
a threatened
b reminded
c inspired
- 5 The _____ is cooking at the Toronto Food Festival.
a chef
b bakery
c cyclist
- 6 Our art teacher is holding a _____ for the best painting!
a meeting
b competition
c auction
- 7 Fawzi stepped on my toe and now it's really _____.
a stressed
b sore
c calm
- 8 Khalid was _____ when he heard the news.
a willing
b starving
c furious
- 9 That was a very _____ noise! I think something broke!
a soft
b loud
c fit
- 10 He had a very happy _____.
a childhood
b crowd
c mood
- 11 He has really changed his attitude _____ life!
a at
b to
c on
- 12 I feel really nervous when I'm on a _____.
a exhibition
b close-up
c TV programme

Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 _____ to get tickets for the art exhibition?
a Can you
b Could you
c Were you able
- 2 Ali _____ eat his lunch because he felt ill.
a isn't able to
b can't
c wasn't able to
- 3 Loud sirens _____ be heard after eleven o'clock.
a could
b mustn't
c must
- 4 I like all the shoes in the shop, but I think I _____ try on this blue one.
a might
b can't
c was able to
- 5 Those _____ be my glasses – mine are purple.
a can't
b mustn't
c might not
- 6 She _____ love reading. She has so many books!
a can
b might
c must
- 7 We _____ go out – we can stay in and watch the news.
a couldn't
b mustn't
c don't have to
- 8 You _____ look both ways before you cross the street.
a ought
b should
c shouldn't
- 9 The huge sculpture _____ by a Saudi artist.
a was created
b created
c create
- 10 A wonderful puppet show _____ at school.
a have always put on
b they always put on
c is always put on
- 11 Who was this photo taken _____?
a in
b by
c at
- 12 The painting _____ by a famous artist.
a has been made
b has made
c made

3 Lesson 1

Vocabulary

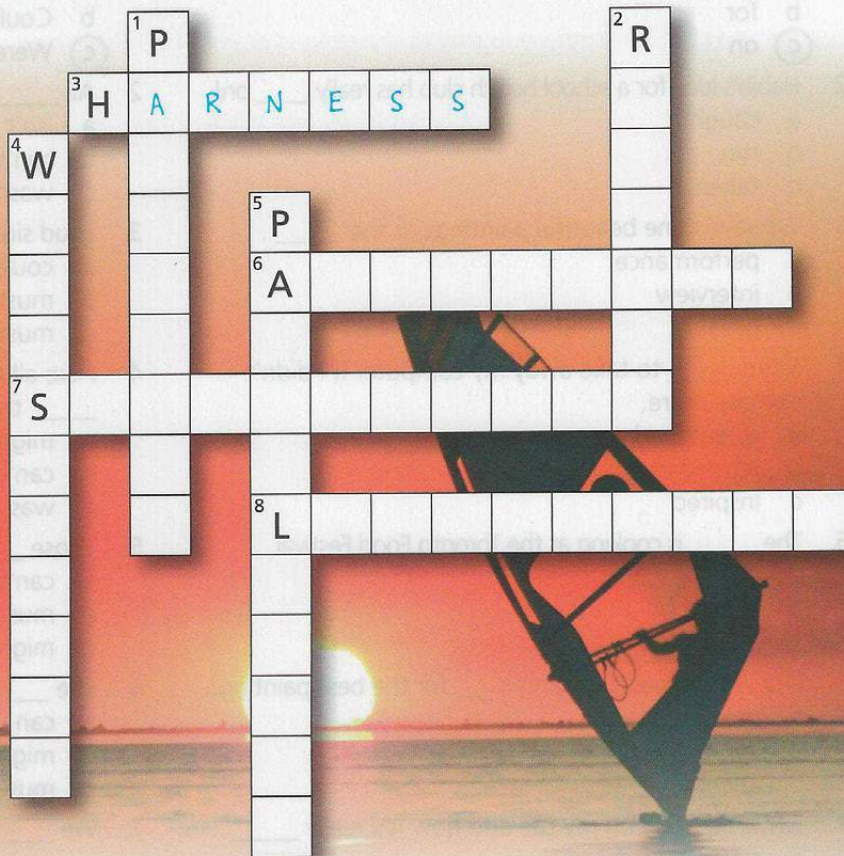
A Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

- 3 This keeps you safe from falling.
- 6 You use a rope for this.
- 7 You need a wetsuit for this.
- 8 This keeps you safe in the water.

Down

- 1 This carries you through the air.
- 2 You travel down the river to do this.
- 4 You need a surfboard for this.
- 5 You travel through the air in this sport.



B Circle the correct words.

- 1 Paragliding was difficult but I got the hang of / with it in the end.
- 2 I was really scared when I had to go above / over the edge of the cliff!
- 3 I felt really proud in / of him when he 'caught' that big wave.
- 4 I can't see the surfers because you're in / on the way. Will you move, please?
- 5 There was an amazing view from / in the top of the mountain.
- 6 Over / After a while I could see the other scuba divers in the water, too.



C Complete the sentences with these words.

instructors flippers gloves goggles ~~knee pads~~ cliff

- 1 These knee pads will help protect your legs if you fall.
- 2 _____ help you to swim much faster.
- 3 Please don't go near the edge of the _____!
- 4 It's very important to wear _____ when you're skiing to protect your hands.
- 5 I usually wear _____ when I'm swimming because I don't like getting water in my eyes.
- 6 First of all, our _____ showed us the safety equipment.

Grammar

A Circle the correct words.

- 1 If you won't wear / don't wear gloves when you're abseiling, you burn your hands on the rope.
- 2 If you wear a wetsuit in the water, your body is staying / stays warm.
- 3 If you go / will go paragliding, the instructor will check your harness first.
- 4 It is / does not easier to go down the cliff if you lean back.
- 5 If you will not be / are not a member, you are not allowed into the extreme sports club.
- 6 If you will look down / look down from the top of the cliff, you will feel really scared.

B Complete the first conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If she avoids (avoid) eating sweets, she will lose weight.
- 2 You _____ (get) the hang of it if you practise a bit more.
- 3 Ahmed will get wet if he _____ (go) out cycling in the rain.
- 4 You _____ (be) safe if you follow my instructions.
- 5 If the weather is fine tomorrow, I _____ (do) my first ever parachute jump.
- 6 Unless Ashraf _____ (pass) the exam, he can't become an instructor.

C Write sentences using the first conditional then match.

- 1 if / you / not wear / a helmet / you / may / hurt / your head
If you don't wear a helmet, you may hurt your head. ☒ a
- 2 I / feel / proud of him / if / he / reach / the bottom of the cliff _____ ☐
- 3 your hands / get cold / unless / you / wear / warm gloves _____ ☐
- 4 if / they / wear / their lifejackets / they / be / safe in the raft _____ ☐
- 5 if / you / not wear / good walking boots / you / may / slip on the rocks _____ ☐
- 6 unless / Mansour / wear / gloves / he / not be able to / avoid burns from the rope _____ ☐



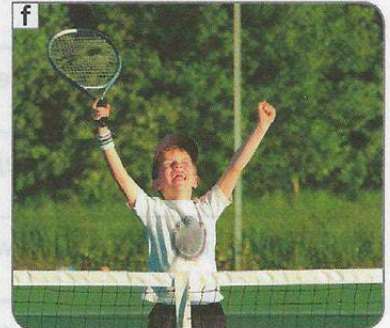
3 Lesson 2

Vocabulary

A Match.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 skydiving | a 'You must wear a helmet because you'll be cycling on a steep and rocky pathway.' |
| 2 horse riding | b 'You jump down and then the elastic rope pulls you back up again.' |
| 3 skateboarding | c 'The animal can feel your fear, so relax.' |
| 4 volcano surfing | d 'When we reach 4,000 m, you jump out of the plane.' |
| 5 bungee jumping | e 'You must stand on the board and roll forward.' |
| 6 mountain biking | f 'Watch out for the boiling waves and flying rocks!' |

B Match.



- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 score a goal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e | 4 aim to hit something | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 beat a competitor | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 land on the ground | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 come first | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 hit a ball | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Complete the sentences with these words.

ceremony challenge choice locals strength thoughts

- Visitors joined locals from the village to watch the skydiving championships.
- If you had a _____ between skydiving and paragliding, which would you choose?
- Cyclists need to have incredible _____ in their legs in order to go up steep hills.
- If you enjoy a _____, then come and join the expedition to Mount Everest!
- I'm having second _____ about doing the parachute jump.
- Jake went to the awards _____ because he had won the 'Best Mountain Biker' award.

Grammar

A Complete the second conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

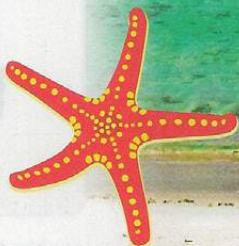
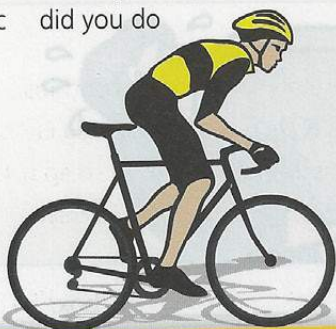
- Hani would buy (buy) a horse if he had the money.
- If he wasn't so scared, he _____ (go) bungee jumping.
- He would work out every day if he _____ (have) time.
- If I _____ (be) you, I wouldn't drop out of the training course.
- If he knew the dangers, he _____ (not go) skydiving.
- I _____ (take part) in the race if I had the right equipment.

B Choose the correct answers.

- If you _____ Vanuatu, would you go bungee jumping?
a visit
b would visit
c visited
- We _____ with the others if they slowed down a bit.
a would catch up
b caught up
c will catch up
- If I were you, I _____ go cycling without a helmet.
a were
b didn't
c wouldn't
- What would you do if you _____ eighteen years old?
a was
b were
c would be
- If I liked extreme sports, I _____ volcano surfing.
a would go
b wouldn't go
c had to go
- If you chose to do an extreme sport, which one _____?
a will you do
b would you do
c did you do

C Complete the paragraph with the second conditional. Use the verbs in brackets.

If I (1) was/were (be) sixteen years old, I would go on a kitesurfing course. If there was a kitesurfing centre near my home, I (2) _____ (go) there. I (3) _____ (rent) all my equipment from the kitesurfing centre if I (4) _____ (not have) enough money to buy my own. If I really (5) _____ (enjoy) it, I (6) _____ (save up) the money to buy my own equipment later.



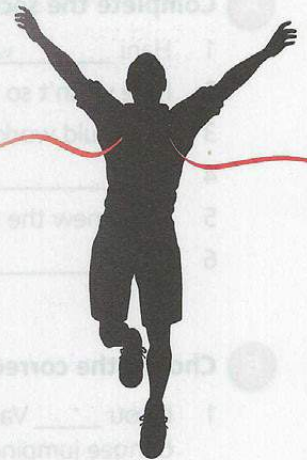
3 Lesson 3

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

contestant finishing line rider runner tradition winner

- 1 A runner needs new shoes every six months.
- 2 Badr crossed the _____ five seconds before Jamal.
- 3 Do you want to be a _____ in the show jumping?
- 4 Extreme ironing is not a _____ in Brockworth.
- 5 First prize goes to the _____.
- 6 The horse and _____ were both very tired by the end of the race.



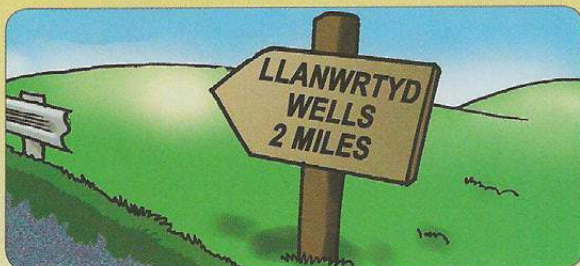
Grammar

Circle the correct words.

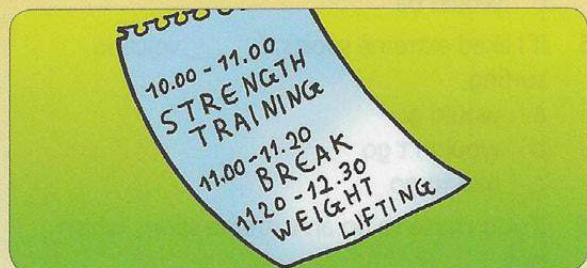
- 1 If the hill hadn't been so steep, Uthman wouldn't have / wouldn't hurt his foot while running.
- 2 She had / wouldn't have hurt her hands if she had worn gloves.
- 3 If the horse hadn't fallen, it would / will have won the race.
- 4 If we hadn't / didn't missed the train, we would have seen the Man against Horse race.
- 5 If I hadn't read about the cheese-rolling race on the Internet, I wasn't / wouldn't have been able to take part in it.
- 6 If you ask / had asked me, I would have given you the equipment.

Say it like this!

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using adjectives with numbers.



- 1 It's a two-mile walk to Llanwrtyd Wells.



- 2 There will be _____ break.



- 3 Ben is _____ boy.



- 4 He is carrying _____ box.

Writing

- A** Read the email and replace the formal phrases in bold with these informal phrases. Add capital letters and punctuation as necessary.

guess what ~~hi Ben!~~ how's it going
let me know really cool for ages
what have you been up to write soon!



Remember!

We should use informal language in a letter or email to a friend. For example:

How's it going?
What have you been up to?
Let me know ...
Guess what?
for ages
... cool ...

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete Send & Receive

Hi Ben!

(1) ~~Dear Mr Jones,~~

(2) **Are you well?** Did you have a good week at school? We went on a school trip to the National Sports Museum last Wednesday. It was (3) **very enjoyable**.

Everyone in my class went on the trip. We went by bus and the journey took about two hours. I had a snack to eat on the bus and Mum gave me fifteen pounds to spend. And (4) **try to imagine!** Dad gave me a new digital camera especially for the trip.

The National Sports Museum displays old and new sports equipment like parachutes, surf boards, bicycles and planes. The best thing was visiting a model of Amelia Earhart's plane! We stayed inside (5) **for an extremely long time** and pretended to be real pilots. We learned that when Amelia Earhart was a pilot, flying was considered an extreme sport!

What about you? (6) **What have you been doing lately?** Have you been on any interesting trips recently? Send me an email and (7) **inform me**.

(8) **Please reply in the near future.**

Steve

- B** Imagine you went to see an extreme sport on a recent school trip. Write an email to a friend about it. Don't forget to use informal language. Use this plan to help you.

Begin your email like this:

Hi (your friend's name)!

Paragraph 1

Ask your friend one or two questions about him/herself. Mention where you went for the school trip and say when it took place. Say whether you enjoyed the trip.

Paragraph 2

Give details of the journey and say what you took with you on the trip.

Paragraph 3

Describe the place you visited and what you saw and did there. Give details of one thing you really liked and say how long you were there.

Paragraph 4

Ask your friend if he/she has been on any interesting trips. Ask him/her to write to you.

End your email with one of these phrases:

Bye for now! / Write soon!
(your name)



4 Lesson 1

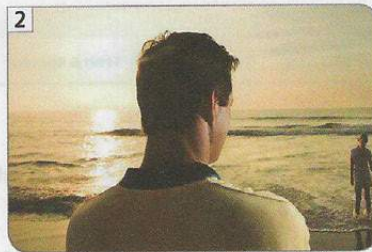
Vocabulary

A Look at the pictures and write the correct sentence.

~~He's arresting the criminal.~~ He's calling the police. He's looking for evidence.
He's keeping an eye on his son. They're stopping the car.



He's arresting the criminal.



B Complete the sentences with these words.

careless embarrassing fair fed up guilty innocent

- 1 I know that Sami didn't steal the money. He's innocent.
- 2 The man was found _____ and sent to prison for two years.
- 3 He lost his wallet on the train because he was _____.
- 4 I've crashed my car again! I'm so _____!
- 5 Oh, sorry, I thought that was my purse! This is so _____.
- 6 It's only _____ that both criminals go to prison.

C Circle the correct words.

Faiz: Hey! What's (1) happening / going on?

Hasan: What do you mean?

Faiz: My laptop isn't working. What have you done to it?

Hasan: Don't (2) call / blame me. I haven't touched it. Didn't you (3) lend / throw it to Ali yesterday?

Faiz: Yes, I did. If only I hadn't given it to him!

Hasan: Well, you haven't got any (4) time / proof that he damaged it. Maybe it was already broken. It might not be Ali's (5) bag / fault. Let me have a look. I (6) managed / stopped to fix my brother's computer last week.



Grammar

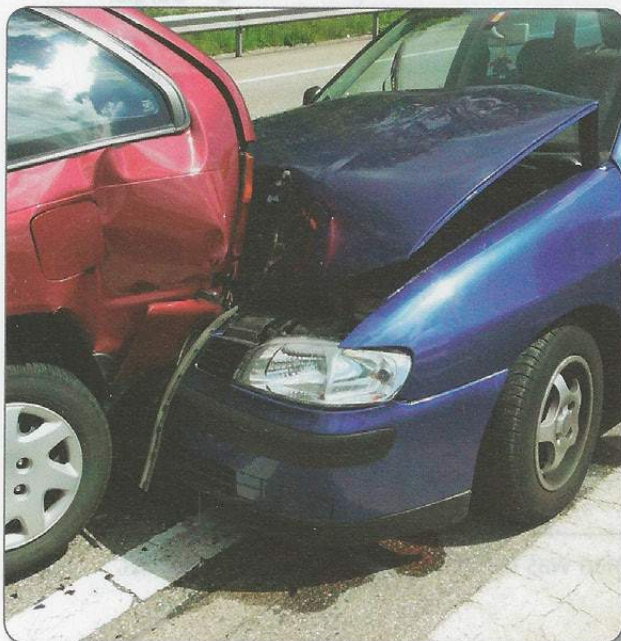
A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I'm sorry I crashed the car.
I wish I hadn't crashed the car. (have)
- I can't prove it.
If only I _____ some proof. (have)
- Ashraf thinks it's my fault.
I wish Ashraf _____ me. (not blame)
- I want to know a detective.
I wish I _____ a detective. (know)
- They've lost my purse!
If only they _____ my purse! (not lose)
- You never listen to me!
If only you _____ to me! (listen)



B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I wish I hadn't taken (not take) the wrong bus.
- I wish she _____ (not have) a sandwich with her.
- I wish the detective _____ (not chase) me.
- If only I _____ (not slip) on a banana skin.
- I wish the snake _____ (not bite) me!



C Circle the correct words.

If only I (1) didn't go / hadn't gone for a walk last night. It was so embarrassing! I thought I saw a boy stealing a mobile phone from an old man and I shouted, 'Stop, thief!'

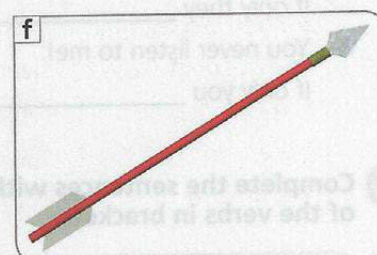
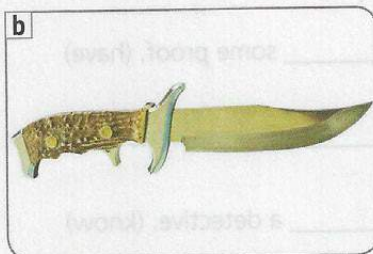
I ran up to them quickly ... but I wish I hadn't (2) saw / seen anything! The old man was scared, and the boy started laughing at me. He said 'I wish I (3) had brought / brought my camera!' and he laughed even louder! I was very angry and I said to the man, 'This boy stole your phone. It's in his pocket!' The boy took the phone out of his pocket and said 'Do you mean this? This is my phone ... I asked my father here to put it in his bag for me.' The old man said, 'Yes, that's right, but I wish you (4) asked / hadn't asked me! I was terrified when this man started shouting!'

I said sorry and I went home. If only the boy (5) laughed / hadn't laughed at me, I wouldn't have felt so bad. I'll be more careful about what I say in future!



Vocabulary

A Match.



1 axe

d

2 weapon

☐

3 arrow

☐

4 injury

☐

5 labourer

☐

6 handcuffs

☐

B Match.

- 1 This is money you have to pay as a punishment.
- 2 This person steals things from houses.
- 3 This says how a criminal will be punished.
- 4 This is what takes place to solve a crime.
- 5 This person is not free.
- 6 The police look for these when a crime has been committed.
- 7 This person has been hurt, murdered or robbed.
- 8 This is the reason something happened.

- a investigation
- b clues
- c victim
- d burglar
- e cause
- f prisoner
- g fine
- h sentence

C Complete the sentences with these words.

about for into of (x2) with

- 1 The police still don't understand the reason for the accident.
- 2 Did he have an argument with his wife?
- 3 The cause of death seems to have been the extreme cold.
- 4 Detective Jones is leading the investigation into the crime.
- 5 According to the newspaper article, the young man was the victim of a murder.
- 6 He's guilty – there's no doubt about it.

Grammar

A Match.

- 1 Nobody helped me.
- 2 Mazen fell off his bicycle.
- 3 My friend and I didn't have a nice time.
- 4 Bilal's finger is bleeding.
- 5 Have a good time!
- 6 Mum didn't make the boys' beds.

- a We didn't enjoy ourselves.
- b Enjoy yourself!
- c They did it themselves.
- d He hurt himself.
- e He cut himself.
- f I did it by myself.

B Circle the correct words.

- 1 Don't walk home by yourself / himself. It's not safe.
- 2 He hurt herself / himself when he fell down.
- 3 The accident wasn't Waleed's fault, but he blames himself / itself for what happened.
- 4 Did the men hurt ourselves / themselves?
- 5 I keep telling himself / myself not to worry about their strange behaviour but I can't help it.
- 6 We are investigating the crime ourselves / themselves because the police are doing nothing to help us.

C Complete the conversation with reflexive pronouns.

Detective: Mr Hamdi! Have you hurt
(1) yourself ?

Mr Hamdi: No, but I'm really fed up. I wish
I had caught the robber! I blame
(2) myself because
I should have been more careful.

Detective: Don't worry, we'll catch him. He hurt
(3) himself when he
jumped over the wall.

Mr Hamdi: We always thought
(4) ourselves safe in this
area and we don't always remember to
lock the door.

Detective: You and your family must remind
(5) yourselves to lock the
door every night in the future.

Mr Hamdi: You're right! The door won't lock
(6) itself !

4 Lesson 3

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words.

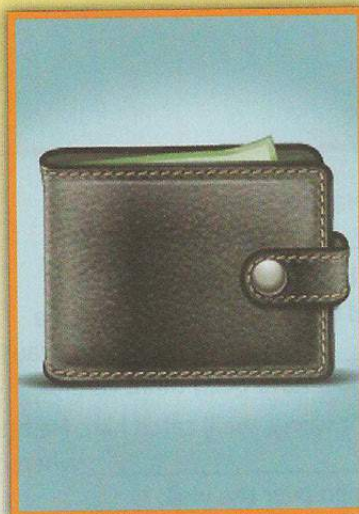
drop escape hold keep prevent ~~send~~

- 1 I think the judge will send him to prison for ten years.
- 2 Two dangerous criminals _____ from prison last night.
- 3 Please can you _____ this bag?
- 4 How can we _____ crime in our town?
- 5 Visitors to the park will be fined if they _____ litter.
- 6 Police officers have decided to _____ an eye on the bank where a strange man was seen yesterday.



Say it like this!

Circle the correct words.



Salim: Hi Rami!

Rami: Hi Salim! Did you hear (1) about / for the sports day?
You won't (2) believe / hear this! I got two tickets!

Salim: No (3) matter / way! That's great Rami, but let me tell you...

Rami: Wait! So then I went to the supermarket and lost my wallet!

Salim: Listen to me...

Rami: AND the tickets were inside!

Salim: Well, guess (4) that / what!

Rami: What?

Salim: I found your wallet!

Rami: You must be (5) joking / looking! I don't (6) believe / feel it!

Salim: It's true! Let's go to the garden!

Speaking

Talk to your partner about a crime that you have heard about. Explain what happened, who was involved and how it ended.

Writing

- A** Read the story and complete the plan with the correct letters.

Beginning: Paragraph B
Middle: Paragraph
 Paragraph
Ending: Paragraph

- A Muhammad was right. We had forgotten to tie up the boat and the wind had blown it away from the island. 'What are we going to do?' I said. 'We're all alone on this island! We've eaten all our food. We've got no sleeping bags and no water!'
- 'You're right,' replied Muhammad, 'but we have got ... my mobile phone!'
- B Last summer I was staying at my aunt and uncle's seaside house. The house is situated at the top of a steep rocky cliff. At the bottom is a beautiful sandy beach with wonderful blue water where my cousin, Muhammad, and I went swimming every day.
- C Muhammad quickly phoned his parents. We had to wait for about two hours but in the end my uncle arrived at the island and rescued us. We were cold and hungry by then. He was pleased to see us, but he was very angry too! I enjoyed the rest of my holidays but one thing's for sure – I've had enough adventures!
- D One day, we decided to take a picnic and sail to a nearby island on my uncle's boat. 'It will be an adventure,' Muhammad said. We sailed for about an hour and as soon as we reached the island we had our lunch and laid down on the beach for a rest. Suddenly Muhammad shouted, 'The boat! It's gone!'



Remember!

A good story should have an introduction, a middle and an ending.

- B** Write a story that ends with the words, 'I've had enough adventures.' Use the questions in the plan to help you.

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Describe the situation.

When did the events in the story take place?

Where is the story set? Describe the setting.

Who are the main characters?

Paragraphs 2 and 3: Middle

Describe the action.

What happened first?

What was the result of that action?

What happened next?

Did something go wrong? If so, what?

Paragraph 4: Ending

Describe how the story ended.

Say how you/the main characters felt.

How do you/they feel about it now?

Review 2

Reading

A Read the text about snow leopards.

The snow leopard, which lives in the mountains of central Asia, is among the world's most endangered big cats. Scientists estimate that there may be as few as 3,500 of these animals left in the wild. One of the main reasons for this is that their natural environment is being destroyed as forests are cut down.

Another reason these animals are endangered is that they are often killed and sold for their fur. They have beautiful coats which can be sold for thousands of dollars. In addition, snow leopard bones and claws are used in traditional Asian medicines and are worth a lot of money.

One of the reasons that local people break the law and kill snow leopards is that they are very poor. Wildlife protection groups which are trying to save the snow leopard believe that it's important to create other jobs for local people so that they won't have to hunt the snow leopard.

Nobody knows exactly what will happen to the snow leopard in the future, but one thing is for sure: wildlife groups will work hard to inform people about these beautiful animals and try to make sure they continue to live in the wild.

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

- 1 The snow leopard lives in Asia.
- 2 Fewer than 3,500 snow leopards now live in the wild.
- 3 Snow leopards' fur is used in medicines.
- 4 Wildlife groups have created new jobs for locals.
- 5 There will be more snow leopards living in the wild in the future.

☒ R

☐

☐

☐

☐

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- When I go skiing I wear a hat, gloves and _____.
a flippers
b a lifejacket
c goggles
- How many _____ are running in the marathon?
a riders
b competitors
c divers
- The police have _____ the thief.
a arrested
b committed
c lent
- Hey! You're _____ - I can't see the television!
a in the end
b in the way
c on your own
- The police officer placed the _____ round the burglar's wrists.
a clues
b handcuffs
c weapons
- His _____ was caused by a skiing accident.
a injury
b evidence
c murder
- Nader dropped _____ the race after he hurt his leg.
a into
b up with
c out of
- I had an argument _____ Rafiq about the story.
a with
b to
c on
- I still haven't got the _____ of riding the waves.
a edge
b hang
c slip
- He will get a 50-pound _____ for the damage he did.
a sentence
b proof
c fine
- My horse _____ second in the race.
a came
b beat
c scored
- The car _____ the bike.
a stole
b argued
c hit

Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- Nabil won't be safe _____ wears a lifejacket.
a unless he
b if he
c unless he doesn't
- If you _____, you won't be cold.
a would dress warmly
b dress warmly
c will dress warmly
- You _____ faster if you wear flippers.
a swim
b are swimming
c swam
- If he _____ older, he could go rafting with his dad.
a were
b is
c would be
- If you _____ a helmet, you wouldn't have injured your head.
a wear
b do wear
c had worn
- If I had enough money, I _____ skydiving lessons.
a would do
b did
c do
- I wish we _____ the other team in yesterday's match.
a would beat
b will beat
c had beaten
- _____ I hadn't taken that book!
a If only
b If
c Unless
- I wish I _____ brave enough to go bungee jumping!
a be
b was
c am
- I hope the children will behave _____ in the school trip.
a them
b themselves
c by themselves
- I made _____ a delicious sandwich earlier.
a yourself
b itself
c myself
- Kareem wrote this detective story _____ - isn't he clever?
a by herself
b by himself
c by themselves

5 Lesson 1

Vocabulary

A Match.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 I'm writing | a this message now that I've read it. |
| 2 I'll delete | b an email to my cousin. |
| 3 Let's go | c some fantastic photos from that website. |
| 4 I visited | d the net for information. |
| 5 Nader enjoys surfing | e the new website about gorillas yesterday. |
| 6 I've downloaded | f online and send this message. |



B Circle the correct words.

- Naif only socialises with / in people who are interested in technology.
- Dad paid of / for my new computer games.
- A lot of people use the Internet to keep in / on touch with their friends.
- Most teens of / in my age know how to use a computer.
- Computers are taking the place of / for books in many homes and schools.
- In / For a small charge, customers can use those computers.

C Write the missing letters.

- This is a list of questions to find out people's opinions.
- This is another word for 'disadvantage'.
- You pay for this to go on the Internet at home.
- You can do this to pictures to get them for free.
- You use this to pay for something.

s u r v e y

d _ _ _ _ _

c _ _ _ _ _

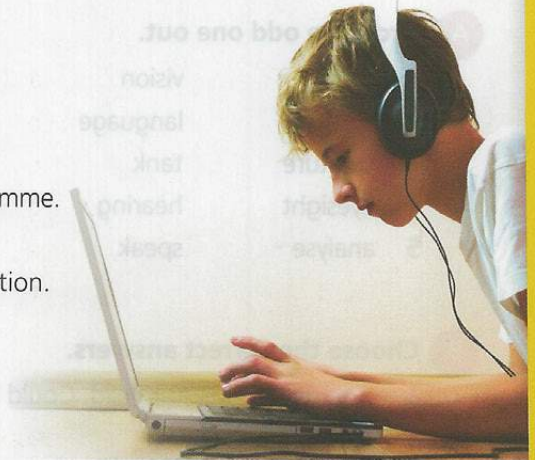
d _ _ _ _ _

c _ _ _ _ c _ _ _

Grammar

A Complete the sentences.

- 'I'll email him tomorrow,' said Salah.
He said that he would email him tomorrow.
- 'You can use my laptop,' said Rania.
She said that I _____ her laptop.
- 'My brother downloaded the programme,' said Salma.
She said that her brother _____ the programme.
- 'I must get an Internet connection,' said Ibrahim.
He said that he _____ an Internet connection.
- 'I don't have a mobile phone,' said Mona.
She said that she _____ a mobile phone.
- 'I love surfing the net,' said Yasmin.
She said that she _____ the net.

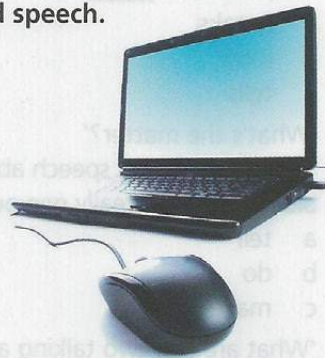


B Complete the sentences using reported speech.

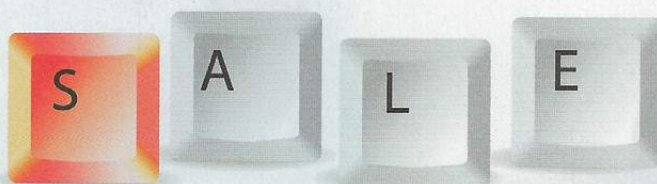
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 'I'm deleting all my old messages.'
She said that <u>she was deleting all her old messages</u> . | 4 'I'll send you an email.'
He said that he _____. |
| 2 'You must buy a new computer screen.'
He said that I _____. | 5 'I've never visited that website.'
He said that _____. |
| 3 'I use the school computer every day.'
She said that _____. | 6 'We downloaded some photos of our school.'
She said that _____. |

C Read the dialogue and then complete the paragraph using reported speech.

Kareem: Good morning, I want to buy a laptop.
Assistant: Yes, of course. We have all the new ones right here.
Kareem: I'm looking for something that's not too expensive.
Assistant: OK, I'll show you this one over here.
Kareem: Oh, I've seen an advert on TV for this one.
Assistant: Yes, it's a very good laptop.
Kareem: OK. I'll buy it, please.
Assistant: You must pay for it downstairs. You can take the lift down.
Kareem: Fine. Thank you.



Kareem said he (1) wanted to buy a laptop. The assistant told him that they (2) _____ all the new ones. Kareem said that he (3) _____ for something not too expensive. The assistant said that he (4) _____ him that one (5) _____. Kareem said that he (6) _____ an advert on TV for (7) _____. The assistant said that it was a very good laptop. Kareem said that he (8) _____ it. The assistant explained that he (9) _____ for it downstairs and that he (10) _____ the lift down.

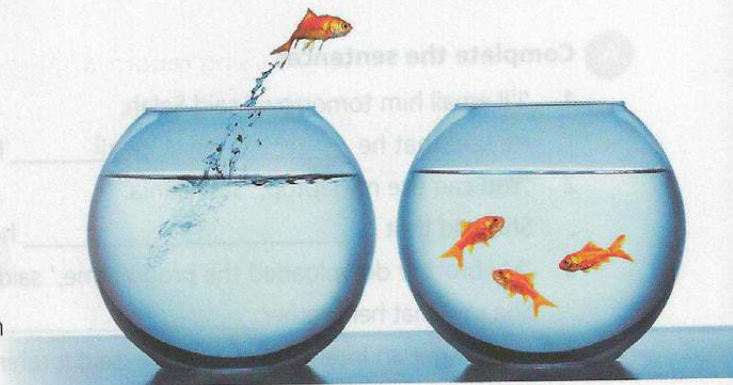


5 Lesson 2

Vocabulary

A Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|
| 1 sound | vision | birth |
| 2 whistle | language | squeak |
| 3 creature | tank | aquarium |
| 4 eyesight | hearing | communication |
| 5 analyse | speak | decode |



B Choose the correct answers.

- 'Excuse me, Mr Al-Khalid. Could I _____ a phone call, please?'
'Yes of course, dear.'
a call
b make
c do
- 'Can I speak to Mr Zaid, please?'
'I'm afraid he's not here. Would you like to _____ a message?'
a leave
b put
c give
- 'Do you believe Talal?'
'Yes, he never _____ lies.'
a speaks
b says
c tells
- 'What's the matter?'
'I have to _____ a speech about marine biology and I'm really nervous!'
a tell
b do
c make
- 'What are you two talking about?'
'We were _____ a conversation about animal communication.'
a talking
b having
c doing

C Complete the sentences with these words.

across off on through up

- I tried to phone Salem, but I couldn't get through.
- I believe he made _____ that story about seeing a dolphin.
- Dad told my baby brother _____ for pulling the cat's tail.
- I hope we managed to get the message _____ about protecting the dolphin's natural environment.
- The marine biologist doesn't get _____ very well with her colleagues.



Grammar

A Complete the sentences using reported speech.

How old are you, Bob?



1 Peter asked Bob

how old he was

Where do you live?



2 Sandra asked Linda

Did you do your homework, Youssef?



3 Zainab asked Youssef

When will you go home?



4 They asked me

Have you finished reading the book?



5 Brad asked his sister

When can I climb up the tree?



6 Tom asked Mr Tim

B Look at the reported speech and write the direct speech.

1 We asked the marine biologist if the dolphins were good.

Are the dolphins good?

2 She asked if the scientists had done any experiments.

3 I asked if she/he could understand me.

4 He asked if the scientists talked over the phone.

5 He asked if there was any chance that we would do online shopping in the future.

C Circle the correct words.

1 'Don't speak!' said the man.

→ The man asked me not to speak / speak.

2 'Can you help me?' she asked.

→ She asked / said me to help her.

3 'Had any experiments been done?' he asked.

→ He asked if / have any experiments have been done.

4 'Don't shout so loudly, Sari!' I said.

→ I told / said Sari not to shout so loudly.

5 'Where is the aquarium, please?' he asked.

→ He asked me to say / tell him where the aquarium was.

6 'Tell me what happened!' she said.

→ She told / asked me to tell her what happened.

5 Lesson 3

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

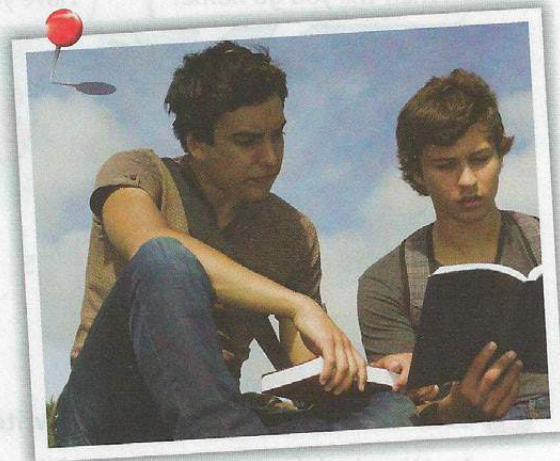
communicator debate presentation service solution translator

- 1 Nobody has been able to find a solution to this communication problem.
- 2 The food at the restaurant was quite good, but the _____ was terrible.
- 3 I don't know the language – I'll need a _____.
- 4 Omar has to give a _____ to his colleagues at work about the new product.
- 5 He said that Hashem was a great _____ and also very popular.
- 6 Two teams will take part in the _____ entitled 'Technology: For better or for worse?'

Grammar

Complete the sentences with reported speech.

- 1 'I'm meeting my cousins at the park today,' Yasser said.
Yasser said that he was meeting his cousins at the park that day.
- 2 'My grandfather is taking part in a debate about modern communications tonight,' he said.
He said that his grandfather _____ in a debate about modern communications _____.
- 3 'I'm going to try and talk to Dad this afternoon,' he said.
He said that he _____ to try and talk to his Dad _____ afternoon.
- 4 'I phoned my friend Munir yesterday and he got the email, too.'
He said that he _____ his friend Munir _____ and that he _____ the email too.
- 5 'I chatted with my brother on the phone for four hours last week,' he said.
He said that he _____ with his brother on the phone for four hours _____.



Say it like this!

Read the sentences about what Naif does. Then, complete the sentences about Stuart with **so** or **neither** and the correct form of the verb to show that the same things are also true for Stuart.

- 1 Naif uses the Internet to keep in touch with friends. So does Stuart.
- 2 Naif didn't buy an expensive mobile phone last week. _____ Stuart.
- 3 Naif is doing research for his project on the Internet at the moment. _____ Stuart.
- 4 Naif hasn't read this computer magazine yet. _____ Stuart.
- 5 Naif can download photos. _____ Stuart.

Writing



Remember!

We can use these phrases in an article to talk about advantages:

The good thing about ... is that ...

What I like about ... is that ...

One of the main advantages of ... is that ...

On the one hand, ...

We can use these phrases in an article to talk about disadvantages:

On the other hand, ...

The main problem with ... is that ...

Another drawback of ... is ...

A Read the article and circle the correct phrases.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet for school work?



The Internet is used by many people as a fun way of passing the time. They enjoy surfing the Internet for information or downloading music and photos. In addition, both adults and children use the Internet for work or school.

The (1) good thing about / on the other hand using the Internet for school work is that you can find out lots of information about any subject. There are thousands of websites with photos, articles and information about maths, physics, geography and much more! One of (2) what I like / the main advantages of using the Internet for school projects is that it's so fast. You don't have to spend hours in the library or reading books in order to find out the information you need.

(3) Another drawback / On the other hand, students can become lazy by using the Internet. They find a website and simply copy whole paragraphs or articles to use in their projects or homework. This means that they don't really think for themselves or understand the subject properly. (4) The main problem / Another drawback of using the Internet is that not all the information that you find there is actually true!

In my opinion, students should use the Internet to help them with their school work and to get photos and information, but they shouldn't use *only* the Internet. Books, magazines and TV programmes are also useful and will encourage students to think for themselves.

B Write an article with the title, 'What are the advantages and disadvantages of using a mobile phone?' Don't forget to use the phrases in the Remember! box. Use this plan to help you.

Paragraph 1

Who uses mobile phones? Why do they use them?
How much/often do they use them?

Paragraph 2

Talk about the advantages of using a mobile.

Advantage 1: ...

Advantage 2: ...

Paragraph 3

Talk about the disadvantages of using a mobile.

Disadvantage 1: ...

Disadvantage 2: ...

Paragraph 4

What is your personal opinion?



Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

bargain cash ~~fortune~~ queue receipt refund

- 1 You bought dresses, shoes, bags and jewellery? You must have spent a fortune!
- 2 I picked up a great _____ in the sales last week – a designer bag which only cost 20 pounds!
- 3 Don't forget to take your _____, sir. You'll need it if you want to change the product.
- 4 If we go shopping early in the morning, we'll avoid the _____ at the shop.
- 5 I bought this laptop from you last week, but it doesn't work. I would like a _____.
- 6 I'm sorry but we don't accept credit cards. You'll have to pay in _____.

B Look at the pictures and write the correct phrases.

Are you going to recycle your used clothes? ~~Can I borrow your skirt?~~ Do you want to get the bus?
They're having their clothes delivered. This new outfit cost me nothing.



Can I borrow your skirt?



C Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 price | <u>dept</u> | cost |
| 2 rent | coins | notes |
| 3 second-hand | expensive | used |
| 4 tips | advice | experiment |
| 5 sales | boutique | shop |

Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the causative using the words in brackets.

- 1 Craig had the shopping delivered (the shopping / deliver) yesterday.
- 2 She _____ (not / a dress / make) at the moment.
- 3 Next week, he _____ (the house / paint).
- 4 She _____ (her homework / do) everyday.
- 5 He _____ (can't / his car / fix) because he doesn't have enough money.

B Write questions. Use the causative.

- 1 ? / you / your shoes / clean / every month
Do you have your shoes cleaned every month?
- 2 ? / they / a swimming pool / build / next year

- 3 ? / you / a dress / deliver / yesterday evening

- 4 ? / the children / their photo / take / right now

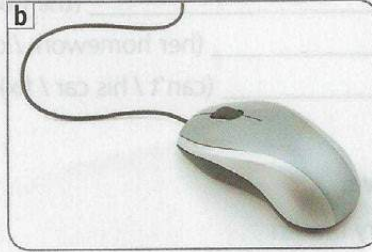
- 5 ? / she / her house / paint / next week

C Choose the correct answers.

- 1 I _____ before nine.
a must the shop open
b the shop must have opened
c must have the shop opened
- 2 She had the cake _____ at the bakery.
a made
b make
c making
- 3 Turki _____ once a week.
a the shopping delivers
b has the shopping delivered
c has delivered the shopping
- 4 Mr Al-Umar _____ his glasses fixed today.
a isn't having
b hasn't
c haven't
- 5 _____ the books delivered?
a Will be
b Will you deliver
c Will you have

Vocabulary

A Match.



1 vase

☒ d

2 sandals

☐

3 mouse

☐

4 suit

☐

5 department store

☐

6 running shoes

☐

B Complete the sentences with these words.

barter spend ~~queue~~
deliver stroll

- I don't have the time to wait in that long queue.
- I have some free time. Let's stroll around shopping malls.
- I won't buy anything. I don't have enough money to barter.
- When do you want me to deliver your package?
- Would you prefer to spend or pay with money?

C Choose the correct answers.

- These trainers are _____ special offer. Shall we buy them?
a in
☒ b on
c at
- I think that this perfume will go _____ fashion really quickly.
a in to
b up to
c out of
- I wonder if they have this dress _____ my size?
a in
b for
c on
- These shoes are beautiful! I hope they don't cost _____ 100 pounds.
a in
b over
c up
- Excuse me, are these phones here _____ sale?
a at
b in
c for

Grammar

A Complete the sentences with **in order to** or **so that**.

- 1 She's saving up all her money in order to buy a new computer.
- 2 Mum is going to buy some fruits and vegetables _____ she can make dinner.
- 3 Astronauts wear moon boots _____ they can walk in space.
- 4 He wore smart clothes _____ impress his friends.
- 5 Adnan went into town _____ change the new mouse he bought for his laptop.

B Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the words in bold.

- 1 These shoes are very comfortable, but they're quite expensive. **although**
Although these shoes are very comfortable, they're quite expensive.
- 2 It was expensive, but he decided to buy the suit. **despite**
 _____, he decided to buy the suit.
- 3 Although she didn't like the book, she decided to buy it. **fact**
 She decided to buy the book, in _____ that she didn't like them.
- 4 He bought the trainers even though they were not in his size. **fact**
 Despite _____, he still bought the trainers.
- 5 Despite not having any money, Laith spent hours in the department store. **although**
 Laith spent hours in the department store _____ any money.

C Complete the sentences with these words.

~~although~~ despite in order to in spite so that

- 1 Although it is not necessary to wear expensive clothes, some people like to.
- 2 Some people wear trainers to work _____ the fact that some find it strange.
- 3 You should wear the gloves _____ protect yourself from getting hurt.
- 4 Put this outfit _____ you run comfortably in the race.
- 5 _____ of the weather, we're going windsurfing.

Work with a partner. Imagine you're in one of these shops. Use the information and the phrases from the box to make a dialogue.

Good morning. Can I help you?

Yes, I want to buy a skateboard.

skateboard	tennis racket	jacket
skis	tennis racket	trousers
trainers	tennis racket	trousers
skateboard	tennis racket	jacket

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- Shada will do / find any excuse to go shopping!
- Going to the new shopping mall sounds / lives like a great idea.
- Try not to get / go stressed about how you look.
- That hat looks terrible! Have / Do yourself a favour and throw it away!
- Nahla got / fell into debt after she bought too many clothes.
- I love Internet shopping / centres because it saves me time and money!

Say it like this!

Look at the pictures and write the correct phrases.

Can I help you?
How much is this?
What size do you take?
Where's the changing room?



Speaking

Work with a partner. Imagine you're in one of these shops. Use the information and the phrases from Say it like this! to make a dialogue.

Clothes shop	Sports shop	Shoe shop
T-shirt	skateboard	sandals
trousers	skis	trainers
jacket	tennis racquet	walking boots

Good morning. Can I help you?

Yes, I want to buy a skateboard.

Writing

- A** Read the report and choose suitable headings for the main paragraphs. Be careful, there are two headings you don't need.

Advantages ~~Aim~~ Conclusion
 Drawbacks Existing shopping facilities
 Local businesses The new shopping mall

A New Shopping Mall: Do we need it?

(1) _____ *Aim* _____

The purpose of this report is to discuss whether a new shopping mall should be built in Amberley.

(2) _____

The council has been asked for permission to build a new shopping mall on the edge of the town which will include three floors of shops as well as a restaurant and an Internet café.

(3) _____

Many people in Amberley often drive to London in order to do their shopping because they feel that our small town cannot provide the variety of products and the bargains which are available in the city. The new shopping mall would offer the choice that they require. In addition, it would provide 60 jobs for local people.

(4) _____

However, many of our small businesses, including food stores, gift shops and boutiques rely on local people to support them. If the shopping mall is built, many customers will stop shopping in the Amberley village centre. The large building would also ruin the beauty of the landscape on the edge of the town.

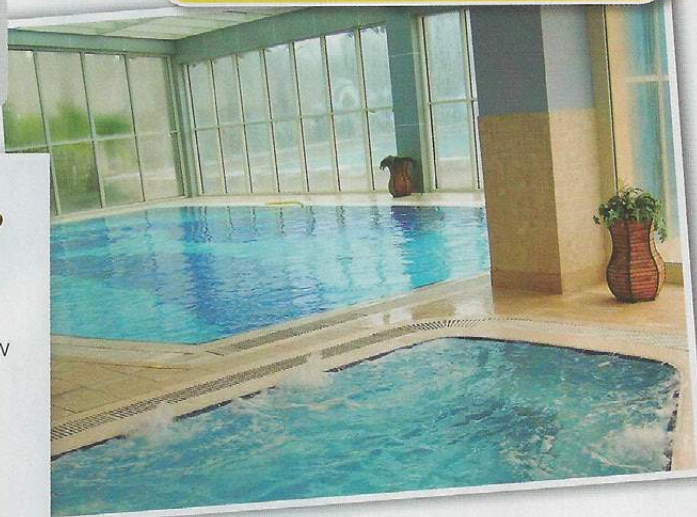
(5) _____

Although the new shopping mall would offer many advantages to customers in the area, it has some serious drawbacks. We should think carefully about the needs of local businesspeople before deciding to build a shopping mall which could cause an important change in our way of life here in Amberley.



Remember!

A report includes several paragraphs each of which has a heading. In the first paragraph you should state the aim of the report and in the last paragraph you should give a conclusion.



- B** Write a report with the title, 'New Sports and Leisure Centre: do we need it?' Give each of your main paragraphs a heading. Use this plan to help you. Add notes of your own to the plan.

Aim

Briefly describe the purpose of your report.

Paragraph 1: Description

Describe the new sports and leisure centre. Where will it be located? What facilities will it offer (pool, tennis, gym, café, Internet access, etc)?

Paragraph 2: Advantages

Talk about the advantages of the new sports and leisure centre.

Advantage 1: ...

Advantage 2: ...

Paragraph 3: Drawbacks

Talk about the drawbacks of the new sports and leisure centre.

Drawback 1: ...

Drawback 2: ...

Conclusion

Give your conclusion in favour of or against the centre, or explain that further research is necessary.

Review 3

Reading

A Read the text about communication.



People began to communicate over long distances in the 1830s. That was when the first telegraph machines* were built. Samuel Morse developed the communication system called the Morse code. Messages were sent from one location to another using electricity.

The telephone was then invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell. The telephone was like the telegraph but used electricity to send sound over distances. People slowly began to put telephones into their homes and offices. Almost everyone has a telephone now and most people also have mobile phones.

The mobile phone was invented in 1973 by Martin Cooper. A mobile phone sends your voice over the air to a nearby tower. The tower then sends your voice to the person you are calling. Mobile phones work well when they are near towers, but not so well if they are far away from a tower.

There are many ways to communicate today, including sending text messages and emails. Who knows how we'll be communicating in the future...

*machines that send messages over long distances

B Answer the questions.

- 1 When were the first telegraph machines built?
- 2 What is Morse code?
- 3 What was invented in 1876?
- 4 Who invented the mobile phone?
- 5 When do mobile phones work well?

in the 1830s

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Can you please _____ to your computers?
☒ a log on
b cut off
c change into
- 2 What _____ is your dress made of?
a label
b material
c outfit
- 3 You look so _____ in those clothes!
a tight
b baggy
c fashionable
- 4 In summer, it's best to wear a cool _____ shirt.
a leather
b second-hand
c cotton
- 5 Using the Internet is great, but it has some _____.
a drawbacks
b translators
c services
- 6 To change the suit, please bring us the _____.
a refund
b receipt
c charge
- 7 You must have spent a _____ on that outfit!
a fortune
b debt
c cost
- 8 I _____ Jim the price of the laptop.
a left
b said
c told
- 9 Could I use your phone to _____ a call, please?
a do
b make
c put
- 10 I'm going to _____ this email; I don't need it.
a spend
b delete
c keep
- 11 I got three for the price of one; what a great _____!
a bargain
b pleasure
c variety
- 12 With this high-tech _____ you can turn the computer on from the other side of the room!
a collar
b tip
c gadget

Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 I told him _____ my laptop.
a to do damage
☒ b not to damage
c not damage
- 2 She _____ she would be late.
a tell me
b told
c told me
- 3 They said they _____ me a new mobile.
a would buy
b will have bought
c did buy
- 4 She asked if I _____ made for the dinner.
a was having a new cake
b have a new cake
c was making a new cake
- 5 Amal said that she had bought the book the day _____.
a next
b then
c before
- 6 Jalal asked me _____ that afternoon.
a what I was doing
b what was I doing
c what am I doing
- 7 She told me not to speak at _____ moment.
a this
b that
c those
- 8 _____ your shopping delivered to the house?
a Do you have
b Are they
c Have
- 9 She wore her new shoes to her grandparents' _____ to show them to her.
a for
b in order
c so
- 10 _____ his scruffy appearance, he got the job!
a Despite
b In spite
c Although
- 11 In spite of _____ very rich, he drives an old car.
a to be
b being
c be
- 12 Although _____ those trainers, they're too expensive for me to buy.
a liking
b I will like
c I like

Crossword Puzzles

Units 1-2

Complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

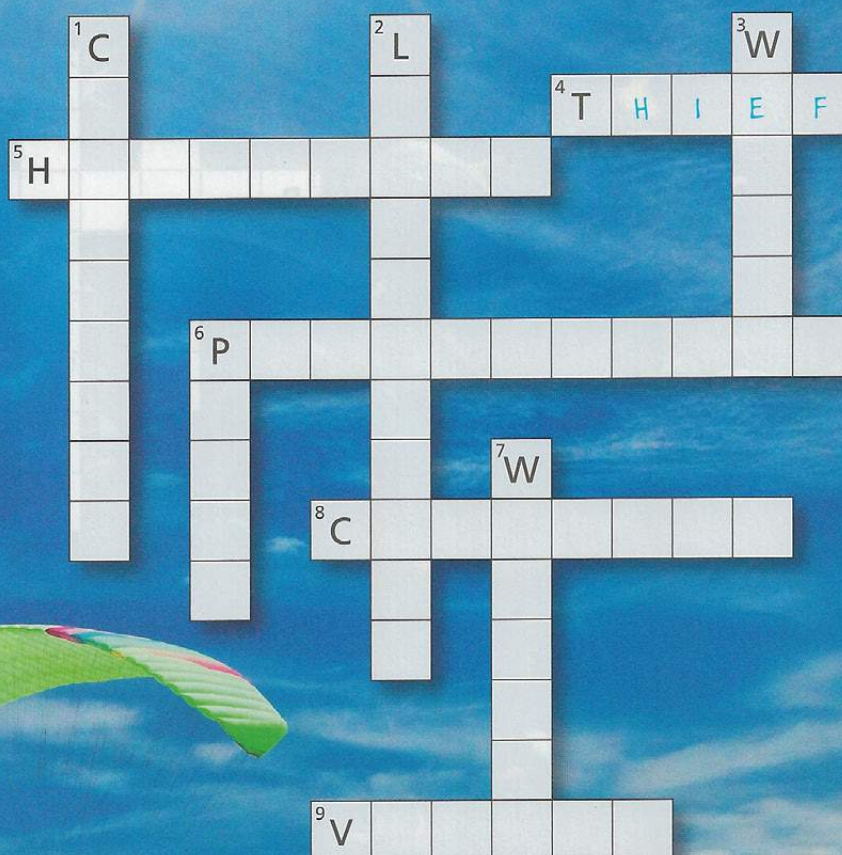
- 1 This is how you feel.
- 4 A large group of people is called this.
- 6 This is a mixture of things.
- 8 This has a nice smell.
- 9 Something has this if it looks really good.

Down

- 2 You have to take care of this to stay alive.
- 3 Perfume is also called this.
- 5 If you speak into this, your voice sounds very loud.
- 6 This word refers to the years when someone is young.
- 7 You have strength to do things if you have this.

Units 3-4

Complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

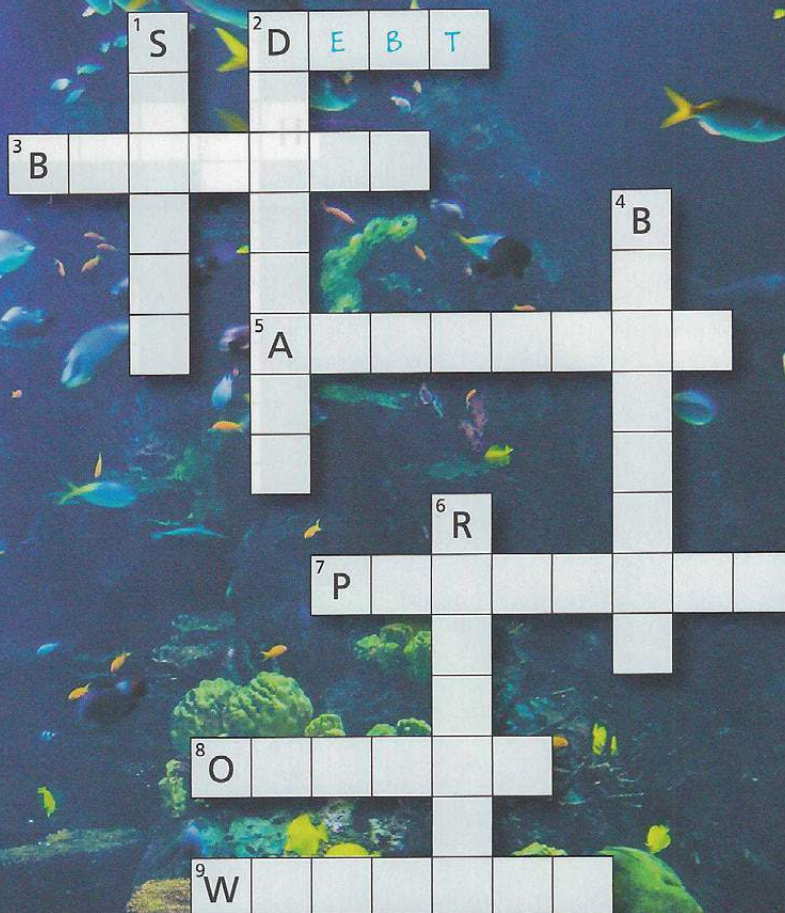
- 4 The _____ stole jewellery and watches from the shop.
- 5 The police officer put the _____ around the robber's wrists.
- 6 You fly through the air when you go _____.
- 8 The wedding _____ was fantastic.
- 9 I've never been the _____ of a crime.

Down

- 1 Climbing to the top of the mountain was a real _____.
- 2 All the children wore _____ on the raft.
- 3 He used a _____ to protect himself.
- 6 You don't have any _____ that I'm guilty.
- 7 I wear a _____ when I'm diving so that I don't get cold.

Units 5-6

Complete the crossword puzzle.



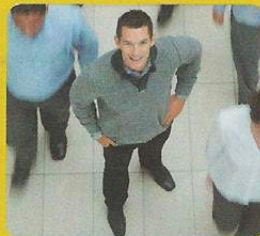
Across

- 2 This is money that you owe.
- 3 You get this for a low price.
- 5 This is where sea creatures are kept.
- 7 This is a feeling of happiness.
- 8 A set of clothes can be called this.
- 9 Dolphins make this sound.

Down

- 1 This is another word for *questionnaire*.
- 2 This is another word for *disadvantage*.
- 4 This is a small but expensive clothing store.
- 6 You get this every time you pay for something.

Review 1



Great!



Bravo!

Excellent!

Review 2



Well done!



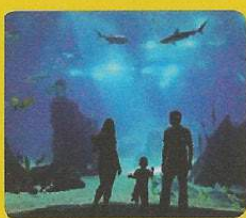
Great!

Bravo!

Review 3



Excellent!



Well done!

Bravo!

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WORLD

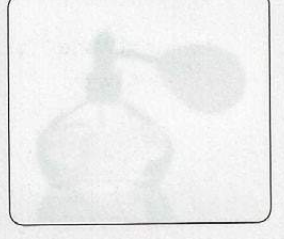
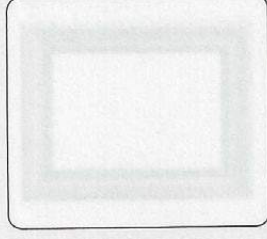
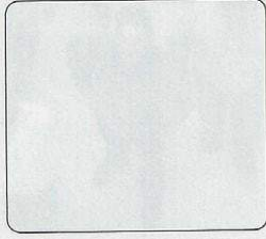
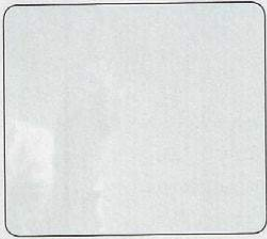
Wonderful
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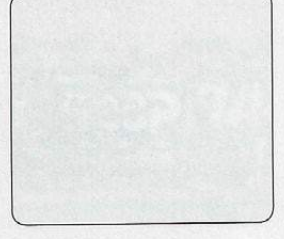
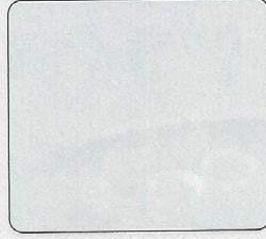
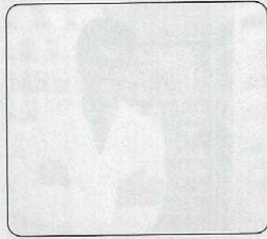
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Review 1

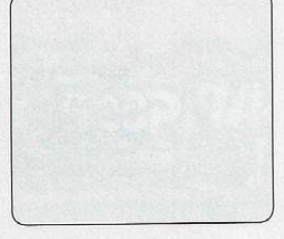
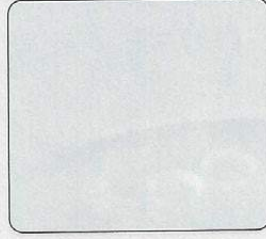
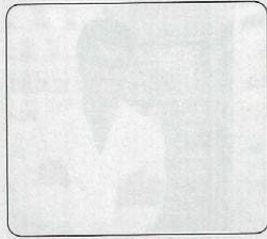
Bravo!



Bravo!

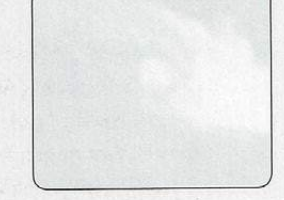
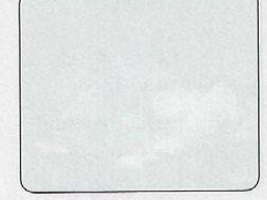


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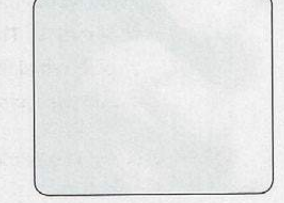
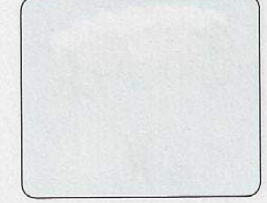
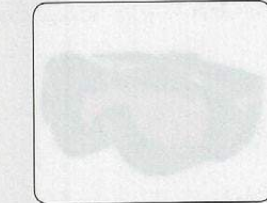


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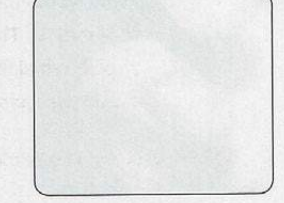
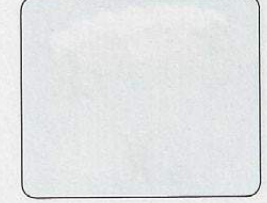
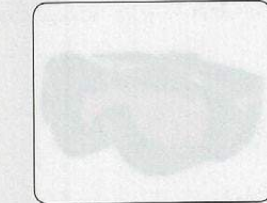
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Well Done!

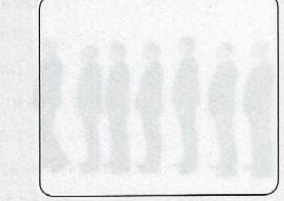


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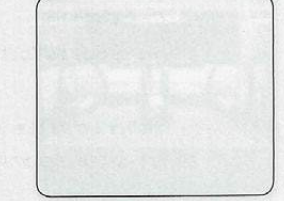
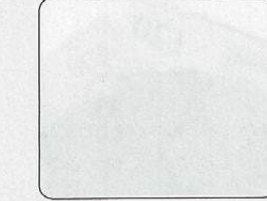
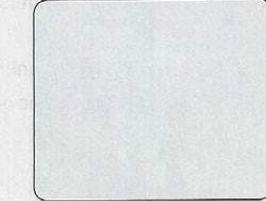


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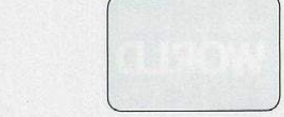
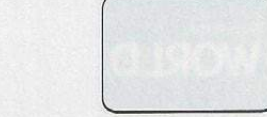
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Well Done!



Well Done!



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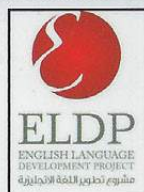
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