

تم تحميل وعرض المادة من

موقع حلول كتبي

المدرسة اونلاين



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\*جميع الحقوق محفوظة للقائمين على العمل\*

للعودة إلى الموقع ابحث في قوقل عن : موقع حلول كتبي  
موقع حلول كتبي

SUPER

# GOAL 4

**MANUEL DOS SANTOS**



## SuperGoal 4 Student Book

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	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
<b>1</b>	<b>Let's Go Out</b> <b>Pages 2–9</b>	Talk about free-time activities and chores Make suggestions Express obligation Make excuses	<i>Should, why don't/doesn't...?</i> , and <i>let's</i> for suggestions <i>Go + verb + -ing</i> <i>Have to/Had to</i> and <i>Don't/Didn't have to</i> <i>Must/Mustn't</i> for obligation and prohibition
<b>2</b>	<b>It's a Bargain!</b> <b>Pages 10–17</b>	Talk about shopping Identify possessions Express preferences	Possessive adjectives and pronouns Question word: <i>whose</i> Pronoun: <i>one/ones</i> Quantitative: <i>too</i> Modal verbs: <i>can, may, could, might</i>
<b>3</b>	<b>There's No Comparison</b> <b>Pages 18–25</b>	Make comparisons State opinions Talk about interesting facts	Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives <i>So...that/Such...that</i>
<b>4</b>	<b>It's Going to Be Fun!</b> <b>Pages 26–33</b>	Ask about and describe vacations Plan a vacation	Future with <i>be going to</i> Information questions Position of adjectives Adverbs of manner
<b>EXPANSION Units 1–4</b> <b>Pages 34–39</b>		<b>Language Review</b> <b>Reading:</b> Paris: The City of Light <b>Project:</b> Research tourist sites in your country	
<b>5</b>	<b>What's the Weather Like?</b> <b>Pages 40–47</b>	Talk about the weather Talk about seasons Talk about future activities Make predictions	Future with <i>will</i> Information questions Conditional with present and future forms
<b>6</b>	<b>Could You Do Me a Favor?</b> <b>Pages 48–55</b>	Make and respond to requests Make and respond to offers Give and take phone messages Expressions with <i>will</i>	<i>Can, could, will, would</i> <i>I'll, Let me</i> <i>Want + object noun/pronoun + infinitive</i> <i>Tell and ask + object noun/pronoun + infinitive</i>
<b>7</b>	<b>Today's News</b> <b>Pages 56–63</b>	Talk about the news Ask and answer questions about past ongoing activities Tell narrative stories in the past	Past progressive Past progressive + <i>when</i> Adverbs of degree <i>Could</i> and <i>was/were able to</i>
<b>8</b>	<b>Have You Ever...?</b> <b>Pages 64–71</b>	Talk about activities you have and haven't done	Present perfect Present perfect versus simple past Review of present tenses and simple past
<b>EXPANSION Units 5–8</b> <b>Pages 72–77</b>		<b>Language Review</b> <b>Reading:</b> Success! <b>Project:</b> Research a role model	



Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen to phone conversations for excuses	Reduction of <i>have + to</i>	Someone Has to Do It!	Write about how parents and teenagers feel about homework Take a survey on common excuses (Project)
Listen to complete information in an ad	Linking adjacent sounds	The Best Place to Shop—and Be!	Compare shopping in a store and shopping online Write and design a department store advertisement (Project)
Listen for specific details from a tour guide	The <i>er</i> sound	Vision 2030 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Write about something from a book of records Present an ancient monument in your country (Project)
Listen to vacation plans for specific information	<i>/æ/</i> and <i>/ɒ/</i>	The Stones of Al-Ula	Write an email describing a place you know or would like to visit Present a vacation plan (Project)
<p><b>Chant Along:</b> Travel the World Over  <b>Writing:</b> Write about a place where you want to travel  <b>Project:</b> Write a verse about world travel</p>			
Listen for specific information from a weather report	The <i>/l/</i> sound	Rain, Rain, Go Away	Write about how the weather affects you Present the weather in a place you would like to visit (Project)
Listen for general understanding of phone messages	Reduction of <i>could you</i> and <i>would you</i>	Dear Daughter	Write a note to ask for a favor Write about common favors (Project)
Listen to conversations for general understanding	Word stress	Age Means Nothing	Write a summary of a news story Present an unusual news event (Project)
Listen for specific information about travel experiences	The <i>/v/</i> sound in <i>have</i>	Ships of the Desert	Write about someone who has had an exciting life Present an extreme sport or activity (Project)

**Chant Along:** I've Never Found Gold Anywhere  
**Writing:** Write an interview



## 1 Listen and Discuss

1. Which of the free-time activities and chores are most common in your country? Add others.
2. Which fun activities and chores do you do most often?

1. Activities: go for a drive, go shopping and go bowling.

Chores: clean the room, mow the lawn, wash the dishes, do the laundry and take out the garbage.

2. I often go shopping.



3 go for a drive

## Free-Time Activities

Things you do for fun

1 go shopping



2 go bowling



4 go swimming



Your ideas: play tennis, play volleyball.

## CHORES

Things you have to do around the house (obligations)

1 clean your room



4 dust



6

take out the garbage



5 wash the dishes



2 mow the lawn



3 do the laundry



Your ideas: cooking





**Ali:** What should we do this evening?  
**Badr:** Why don't we hang out at the mall?  
**Ali:** Good idea!

**Mike:** Come on, Josh. Let's go for a ride.  
**Josh:** I can't. I have to clean my room.

**A. What should we do tonight?**  
 Let's go shopping.

Ok. Good idea.

What do you want to do on the weekend?

Why don't we go bowling?

Ok. Good idea

## Quick Check ✓

**A. Vocabulary.** What free-time activities and chores do you usually do? Mark them. Compare your answers with a partner.

**B. Comprehension.** Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **no** Badr wants to stay home this evening.
2. **yes** Ali thinks it's a good idea to hang out at the mall.
3. **yes** Josh has to do chores at home.
4. **no** Josh accepts the offer.
5. **no** Mike offers to help Josh.

**A. Make** and **respond to** suggestions.

- What should we do on the weekend?
- Let's go for a drive along the ocean.
- OK. Good idea.

What do you want to do tonight?

Why don't we stay home and watch a film on TV?

**B. Ask** and **answer** about obligations.

- What do you have to do today?
- I have to do the laundry.

Let's go to the mall.

I can't have to babysit.

What do you want to do today?  
 I have to clean my room.  
 Let's go to the park.  
 I can't. I have to clean the room.



### 3 Grammar

#### **Should, Why Don't/Doesn't...?, and Let's for Suggestions**

Use *should* to ask for and give suggestions.

**A:** What **should** we do tonight?

**B:** I don't care.

**A:** What color sweater **should** I buy?

**B:** You **should** buy the green one.

You can also use *Why don't/doesn't...?* and *Let's* to make suggestions.

**A:** I'm cold.

**B:** **Why don't** you put on a sweater?

**A:** She's tired.

**B:** **Why doesn't** she take a rest?

**A:** **Let's** go out for dinner.

**B:** Yeah. Good idea.

**A:** **Why don't** we order a pizza?

**B:** No. **Let's** eat out instead.

To accept suggestions, you can say: *OK; That's a good idea; Sure; All right; or That sounds good.*

To politely refuse suggestions, you can apologize, say thank you, or suggest something else: *Sorry, I can't; Thanks, but maybe another time; or Let's... instead.*

#### **Go + Verb + -ing**

*Go + verb + -ing* is used for many free-time activities: *go cycling, go hiking, go skiing, go surfing, go horseback riding, etc.*

He **goes swimming** three times a week, and he sometimes **goes hiking** on the weekend.

#### **Have to/Had to**

Use *have to/had to* to express obligation.

**A:** Let's go to the mall.

**B:** I can't. I **have to** do my homework.

**A:** Why didn't you do your homework?

**B:** I **had to** visit a relative in hospital.

**A:** Work with a partner. Take turns. Make suggestions about things to do and then respond. Use the pictures and also use your own ideas.

**A:** Let's play tennis.

**B:** No. Let's go bowling instead. OR  
Why don't we go bowling?

**A:** What should we do?

**B:** Let's play tennis. OR  
Why don't we play tennis?

**go to the amusement park**



**go horseback riding**



**go skiing**



**A:** Let's go to the amusement park.  
**B:** No. Let's go horseback riding instead.

**A:** What should we do?

**B:** Let's go out for dinner.

**A:** Why don't we go to an Italian restaurant?



B. Complete the sentences with excuses. Use the reasons in the pictures.



1



2



3



4



5



Lightbulb icon Omar can't play tennis today because he has to study for a test.

1. Amal is going to be a little late because she has to do the laundry.

2. Noura can't go shopping right now because she has to wash the dishes.

3. Brian can't go out this afternoon because he has to mow the lawn.

4. Adnan isn't going to football practice because he has to babysit.

5. Matt can't help them now because he has to clean the house.

C. Plan your "To-Do" list for the week. Compare with a partner.

Lightbulb icon Sunday I have to study English.



Things I Have to Do This Week	
Sunday	<u>I have to clean my room.</u>
Monday	<u>I have to hang out with my friends.</u>
Tuesday	<u>I have to study for the test.</u>
Wednesday	<u>I have to do the laundry.</u>
Thursday	<u>I have to wash my clothes.</u>
Friday	<u>I have to go shopping.</u>
Saturday	<u>I have to study English.</u>

## 4 Listening

Saeed is inviting friends to go out. Listen to the invitations. Match the excuses.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. <u>d</u> Imad   | a. has to babysit                         |
| 2. <u>a</u> Khalid | b. has to clean his bedroom               |
| 3. <u>c</u> Gabir  | c. has to visit his uncle in the hospital |
| 4. <u>b</u> Majid  | d. has to study for a test                |

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen to the reduction of **have + to**. Then practice.

What do you **have to** do today?  
I **have to** clean my room.

Do you **have to** stay home tonight?  
Yes. We **have to** do a lot of homework.



## 6 Conversation

Oh, **come on!** Let's go cycling to the beach. The weather's great.

Hi, Yahya. Do you have plans for Saturday?

Yeah, I'm kind of busy. I have things to do at home.

That sounds like fun, Fahd. But ... I have to take care of my little brother.

I'm good with kids. He can come with us.

Well ... er ... I don't know if my parents ...

I really want to go to the beach.

But, I don't want to get in trouble!

What should I say?

### About the Conversation

1. What does Fahd want to do? **1. Fahd wants to go cycling to the beach.**
2. Why doesn't Yahya want to go?

**2. Yahya doesn't want to go because he might get in trouble.**

### Your Turn

Invite a friend to go out. Make suggestions. Agree on a meeting place.

**A: Let's go shopping today.**

**B: That's sound great, but I'm busy. I have to clean my room.**

**A: You can do it tomorrow.**

**B: OK.**

## 7 About You

1. What things do you have to do today? **I have to visit my grandmother.**
2. What things did you have to do yesterday? **I had to clean my room.**
3. What things do you usually have to do? **I usually have to study my lessons.**

### Your Ending

What excuse does Yahya give?

- 1 The problem is, my brother can't ride a bike.
- 2 We won't have fun if my little brother is around.
- 3 I can't let down my parents.
- 4 Your idea: **3**

### Real Talk

**come on** = used to encourage someone to do something

**let down** = disappoint someone



## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

What kinds of chores do you do at home?

**I clean my room.**

Who decides the chores you do?

**My mother.**



# Someone Has to Do It!

Parents often complain that they always have to tell their teenage children to do their chores. Parents think their kids are irresponsible. On the other hand, teens feel **their** parents are always nagging and complaining.

A major problem is that parents think that teens need to do the chores on **their** schedule, while the teens think, "Why do I have to do it now, when I can do it later?" **This** usually leads to unnecessary conflict between teens and their parents.

The general questions parents usually ask about chores are the following: Should teens have them? Should teens and parents agree on a list of chores together? Should teens have freedom to decide when to do **them**?

One mother says, "My daughter and I make a list of chores each week. That way **she** can organize her time for schoolwork, housework, and free time, too." Another

parent only gives his son pocket money after he has done all his chores around the house. **He** says, "No chores, no money. It makes teens responsible for earning their money, rather than just simply giving **them** an allowance." Some teenagers complain, "My friends don't have to do chores, so why should I?"

Normally parents expect their teenage sons and daughters to help around the house. But parents and teens have to agree on the kind of chores and when the teens have to do them. One mom's son wants to do his chores *after* he goes out with **his** friends, but then he's usually too tired. Another mother only lets **her** daughter see her friends *after* she finishes all the housework. But housework never ends! So what's the solution?

Teens and parents have to reach a compromise. There has to be common sense on both sides, don't you think?

### After Reading

Write two lists: (1) What parents think about teens' chores, and (2) What teens think about their chores.

1. Parents complain that they have to tell teens to do their chores. They think that kids are irresponsible and don't want to do the chores. They want them to do chores on a schedule. Some think that teens should not get an allowance until they do their chores.
2. Teens feel that their parents are always nagging them about chores. They think they can do the chores later, and not on a schedule.

### Discussion

In your opinion, how can teens and parents reach a compromise about chores?

**They can agree that the teens can do the chores according to their schedule.**



## 9 Writing

A. Look back at the **Reading** on page 7. What do the bold-faced pronouns or possessive adjectives refer to?

- |                        |  |                       |                 |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. It (in the title)   | <b>housework</b>                               | 6. she (paragraph 4)  | <b>daughter</b> |
| 2. their (paragraph 1) | <b>teens'</b>                                  | 7. He (paragraph 4)   | <b>a parent</b> |
| 3. their (paragraph 2) | <b>parents'</b>                                | 8. them (paragraph 4) | <b>teens</b>    |
| 4. This (paragraph 2)  | <b>a major problem (when to do the chores)</b> | 9. his (paragraph 5)  | <b>son's</b>    |
| 5. them (paragraph 3)  | <b>chores</b>                                  | 10. her (paragraph 5) | <b>mother's</b> |

### Writing Corner

Subject and object pronouns and possessive adjectives help to link sentences in writing.

- Pronouns and possessive adjectives link ideas in sentences.  
Most teenagers don't want to do chores when **their** parents expect **them** to.
- Pronouns help avoid repeating the same word or words.  
One mother lets **her** daughter see **her** friends after **she** finishes the housework.
- Demonstrative pronouns like *this* and *that* can refer to one word or a whole idea.  
Some teenagers refuse to do their chores. **This** can often lead to conflict.

B. Complete the paragraph with suitable pronouns or possessive adjectives.

Parents often complain that (1) **their** teenage children spend too much time on the Internet. (2) **They** think that (3) **their** children should do other activities such as reading books, playing a sport, or doing homework. On the other hand, teenagers feel that (4) **their** parents don't realize the importance of the Internet. For many teenagers, the Internet is a way to socialize and stay in touch with (5) **their** friends. (6) **They** also use (7) **it** to do research for school assignments. Besides that, teenagers surf the Internet to learn about things that interest (8) **them** and to learn more about the world in general.



C. Write about how parents and teenagers feel about homework. Remember to use pronouns and possessive adjectives to link sentences.

**Homework can sometimes feel as daunting for parents as it is for teenagers. Parents can worry when their teenagers put homework off until the last minute or even avoid doing it all together, which can lead to conflicts at home. On the other hand, parents might also be daunted by the thought of not understanding their teenagers' homework if called upon to lend a hand. Parents should give the teenagers a chance to talk about their school work - when they ask them about their day, check in to see what they've been learning. It's important to create a suitable place where they can do homework, ideally somewhere with a clear work surface, good lighting and no interruptions.**

## 10 Project

Work in a group. Find out from your classmates the most common excuses for:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. being late to school                    | 3. not doing their chores                               |
| 2. arriving home late                      | a. They are ill.  |
| 1. a. They walk up late.                   | b. They have a lot of homework.                         |
| b. They miss the bus.                      | c. They have an exam.                                   |
| 2. a. They go to the market to buy things. | 4. not doing their homework                             |
| b. The bus has broken down.                | a. They were ill.                                       |
|  | b. They forgot it.                                      |
|  | c. They have a lot of things to do.                     |
|  | d. They went out with their parents and went back late. |



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function

## Must/Mustn't

The form of the modal verb *must* is the same for all subjects. It is followed by the base form of the main verb without *to*.

We use *must* to express obligation and necessity.

We **must** follow the rules.

He **must** stop at the traffic lights.

We use *mustn't* to express that something is forbidden or not allowed.

You **mustn't** talk during the test.

They **mustn't** park on the sidewalk.

## Have To/Don't Have To

The form of *have to* changes to agree with the subject. It can also be used in the past tense as *had to*. It is followed by the base form of the main verb.

We use *have to* to express obligation and necessity.

They **have to** wear uniforms at school.

She **has to** do her chores

I **had to** clean my room.

**Do** we **have to** be there early?

**Does** he **have to** go now?

**Did** you **have to** work late?

We use *don't have to* to say there is NO obligation; it isn't necessary. The past form is *didn't have to*.

You **don't have to** iron the socks.

He **didn't have to** work yesterday.

### A. Complete the sentences with *has to*, *must*, or *mustn't*.

- Omar **must / has to** do his chores.
- He **mustn't** hang out with his friends now.
- He **must / has to** clean up the kitchen.
- He **must / has to** wash the dishes.
- He **must / has to** clean the floor.
- He **must / has to** take out the garbage.
- He **mustn't** talk on the phone now.
- He **mustn't** be lazy and irresponsible.

### B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *must* or *have to*.

- Look how long the grass is! We really **must / have to** mow the lawn.
- Noura **must / has to** finish her assignment because it is due tomorrow.
- We **didn't have to** go to school yesterday. It was Saturday.
- You **mustn't** cross the street when the light is red.
- I **had to** babysit, so I didn't hang out with my friends yesterday.
- What time **do** we **have to** leave for the airport? Our flight's at 10 a.m.
- Children **must / have to** eat a healthy breakfast every morning.
- Mother **doesn't have to** cook tonight because we're going out for dinner.
- How long **did** you **have to** wait for the bus this morning?
- We **mustn't** forget to take our camera with us on vacation.





## 1 Listen and Discuss

Where do you like to shop? Why? What do you look for when you shop: price, brand, or service?







## Quick Check ✓

**A. Vocabulary.** Where can you find these items in the department store?

1. a blender and a microwave
2. perfume
3. sheets and pillows
4. a man's suit

**B. Comprehension.** Answer about the people and the store.

1. Which pair of earrings does the girl prefer?
2. Whose bag is on the floor?
3. Where can the young man find sheets?
4. What's wrong with the windbreaker?

## 2 Pair Work

**Ask** and **answer** about the store.

- Where can I buy a wallet?
- In accessories. Wallets are on sale now.
- Which boots do you like?
- The black ones.
- Excuse me? Where is the women's department?
- Take the escalator. It's on the second floor.

These surroundings yours?

Yes, they're mine.

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Quick check:

A.

1. electronics / appliances.
2. make - up.
3. home department.
4. men's department.

B.

1. The girl prefers the gold ones.
2. The young man's bag is on the floor.
3. He can find sheets in the home department, on the fourth floor.
4. The windbreaker is too big for the man.

2 Pair Work:

Where can I buy rings?

In Jewelry, You can buy a ring and get free necklace.

Which ring do you like?

I prefer the gold one.

Excuse me, where is men's department?

Take the escalator. It is on the third floor.

Is the bag yours?

Yes, it's mine.



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### 3 Grammar

#### Possessive Adjectives

It's	my	backpack.
	your	
	his	
	her	
	our	
	their	

#### Possessive Pronouns

It's	mine.
	yours.
	his.
	hers.
	ours.
	theirs.

#### Question Word: *Whose*

**Q:** **Whose** backpack is this?

**A:** It's mine. It belongs to me.

**Q:** **Whose** glasses are these?

**A:** They're hers. They belong to that lady.

#### Pronoun: *One/Ones*

**Q:** Which coat do you like?

**A:** The green **one**.

**Q:** Which boots do you prefer?

**A:** The leather **ones**.

#### Quantitative: *Too*

This jacket is **too** small for me, and the shoes are **too** big.

**A.** Ask and answer.

**A:** Is this Ali's windbreaker?

**B:** Yes, it's his.



**B.** Now ask and answer questions with **whose** for the items in exercise **A**.

**A:** Whose windbreaker is this?

**B:** It's Ali's.

الإجابة بالصفحة التالية



A.

A. A: Is this Hameed's suitcase?

B: Yes, it's his.

B. A: Is this Nura's perfume?

B: Yes, it's hers. socks?

C. A: Is this Amal's necklace?

B: Yes, it's hers.

D. A: Are these Ahmed's?

B: Yes, they're his.

B.

A. A: Whose suitcase is this?

B: It's Hameed's.

B. A: Whose perfume is this?

B: It's Nura's.

C. A: Whose necklace is this?

B: It's Amal's.

D. A: Whose socks are these?

B: They're Ahmed's.



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C. Complete the conversation. Choose the correct words.

**Mom:** Are these (1. your / yours) socks?

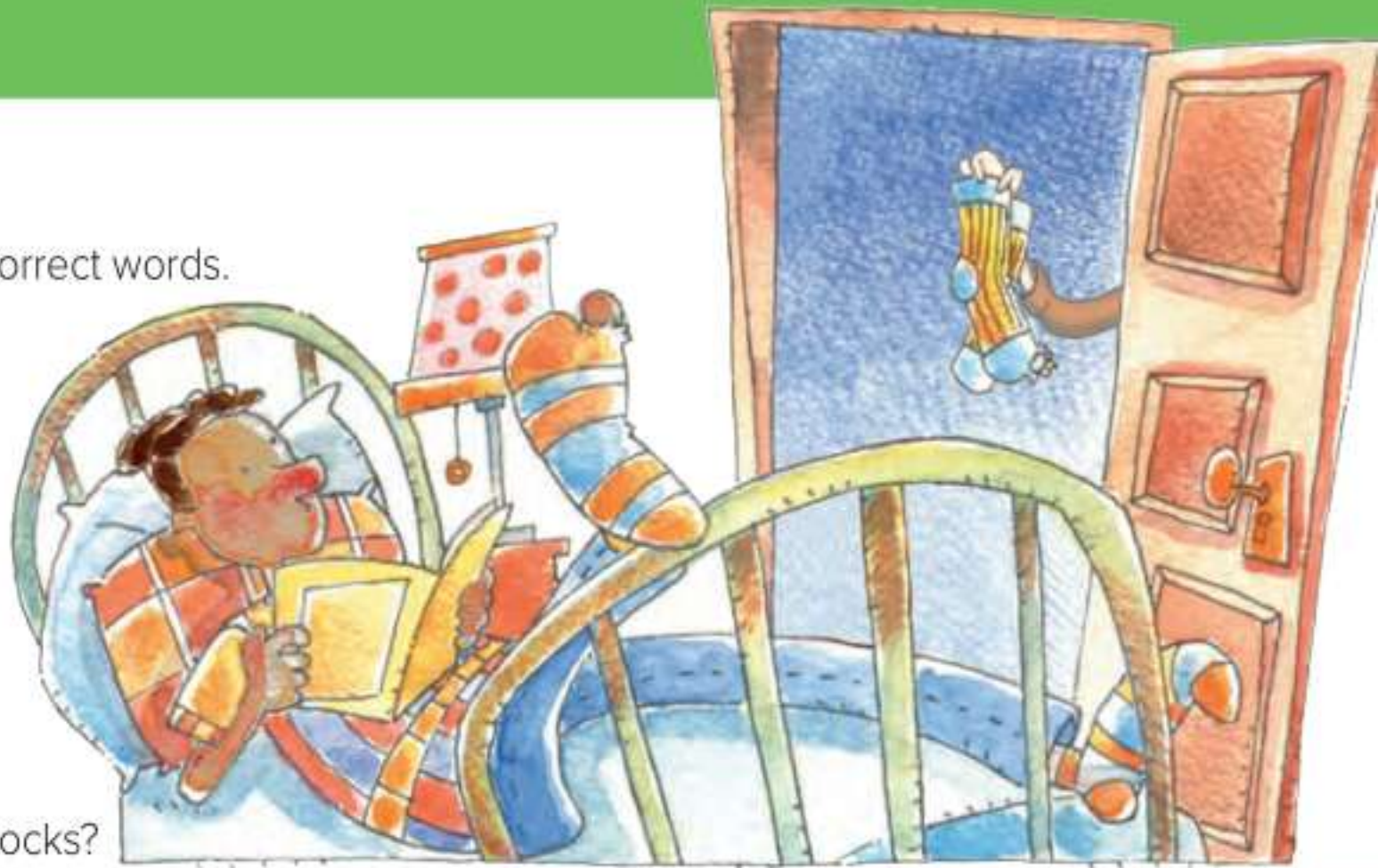
**Faris:** They aren't (2. my / mine).  
I think they're Ali's.  
They're (3. his / him) size.

**Mom:** Are these (4. your / yours)?

**Ali:** No, (5. my / mine) socks don't  
have holes. I think they're Fahd's.

**Mom:** Fahd, are these (6. your / yours) socks?

**Fahd:** Let me see. Yes, they smell like (7. my / mine).



## 4 Listening

Listen. Fill in the missing information in the ad.

# Milford's SALE

Open from **10** A.M. to **9** P.M.

Weekend  
★ Only ★

All major credit cards accepted.

**WOOL sweaters :**  

**\$29.99**

**20 %** discount on all  
**RAINCOATS**

**MEN'S DEPARTMENT**  
 Clearance Sale on **shirts**  
 from **\$12**

**WOMEN'S SHOES**  
 Buy one pair, and get **\$45.50**  
**50 %** off a second pair.

**SCARVES**  
 Buy **one**, and get **one free**.

**PERSONAL COMPUTERS**  
**25 %** discount on Primus 230

**PERFUME AND MAKE-UP**  
 Special **gift** with all purchases

**JEWELRY**  
 FREE pair of **earrings** with purchase of a necklace and a ring.

## 5 Pronunciation

Certain sounds are often linked between words. This means they are pronounced together.  
Listen and practice.

The hats are on sale.

The shoes are too small.

The child is in the toy department.

The belt is on sale.



## 6 Conversation



- Interviewer:** I'm from *Teenage Express* magazine. We're doing a survey of teenage shopping habits. Do you mind answering a few questions?
- Faisal:** Not at all. What do you want to know?
- Interviewer:** Do you shop online?
- Faisal:** No, I never shop online.
- Interviewer:** Why not?
- Faisal:** I don't trust the security features on the Internet.
- Interviewer:** What about your friends?
- Faisal:** Very few shop online or make payments via the computer.
- Interviewer:** And do you like to buy designer clothes?
- Faisal:** Not really. I like clothes that aren't too expensive and that are comfortable.
- Interviewer:** And in general, what do you spend most of your money on?
- Faisal:** I spend my money mostly on food, video games, and... electronic stuff.

### About the Conversation

1. What is the interviewer doing in the mall?
2. What does he want to know?
3. Why doesn't Faisal shop online?
4. What does he spend his money on?

1. The interviewer is doing a survey of teenage shopping habits.
2. He wants to know if Faisal shops online.
3. Faisal doesn't trust the security features on the Internet.
4. Faisal spends his money on food, video games, and electronic stuff.

### Your Turn

Do a similar survey about the shopping habits of your classmates. What do they spend their money on?

**They spend their money on shopping, buying mobiles and electronic advices.**

## 7 About You



1. Do you shop online? Why or why not?
2. What do you buy online?
3. Do you like to go shopping?
4. Where do you usually shop?

1. Yes, I do. Because I want to buy something special.
2. I buy everything I want like phones or clothes.
3. Yes, I do.
4. I usually shop online or go to the shopping malls

5. What are popular places for shopping?
6. What things do you spend your money on?
7. How much money do you spend each week?
8. What is the most expensive thing you have ever bought?

5. The shopping malls.
6. I spend my money on buying clothes.
7. I spend 500.
8. Smartphone.





## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

Look at the photos below. What do you think people can buy in these places?

# The Best Place to Shop—and Be!

In an age where you can buy almost anything on the Internet, thousands of people all over the world still prefer to do their shopping in traditional places. In general, shoppers look for bargains, and the best prices are usually found in street markets. Many markets around the world have a similar lively atmosphere and sell nearly anything you can imagine from jewelry and clothes, fresh produce, spices, and fish, to carpets, electronics, and livestock.

Riyadh has some of the world's most beautiful modern shopping malls, with designer boutiques and brand names. But if you're looking for real bargains, you'll head for some of the traditional *souqs* in town. *Haraj*\* is a secondhand market just east of the city. Impress your friends and dress in Chanel and Armani for a fraction of the price, or get that new kitchen appliance you've been dreaming of. Many of the so-called "used" items aren't used at all—just don't tell anyone where you bought it.

Al-Bat'ha District is home to many traditional markets. Whether you are looking for electronics and watches, jewelry, perfume, furniture, car accessories, bicycles, or food—they sell it all at often ridiculous prices. For more traditional goods, antiques, and souvenirs check out Al-Thumairi near

the Al-Masmak Fort. This is particularly popular with tourists. And nearby is the Al-Deira market where everything is worth its weight in gold, literally. Looking for a camel? They come in all shapes, colors, and sizes at Souq Al-Jimal.

Visitors go to the local *souqs* for more than just shopping. You can see and meet an amazing mixture of people from around the world. Many feel that the cultural experience is the main attraction of these markets.



### After Reading

1. What is similar about street markets around the world?
2. Does Haraj only sell used items?
3. Which 3 words or phrases in the text mean low cost or inexpensive?
4. What is the most interesting attraction of traditional markets?

1. Street markets have the best prices. Many have a lively atmosphere and sell similar things.
2. No, some items aren't used.
3. (real) bargains, a fraction of the price, ridiculous prices
4. The cultural experience is the most interesting attraction. You can see and meet of people from around the world.

**FYI\*** Haraj is a large market where people buy and sell both new and used items, such as furniture, carpets, computers, electronics, car parts, clothing, and toys.



## 9 Writing

A. Read the text. What are the advantages of shopping online?



Personally, I can't stand shopping in department stores or malls. They're too crowded, and it takes too long to find what you want. You buy something and then a week later, you see it on sale.

I prefer to do my shopping online. It's convenient, quick, and easy. When you know what you want, it takes just a few minutes to compare prices. A lot of e-stores guarantee the lowest price, and they also make exchanges or refund your money when you are not satisfied with a product. Many people think e-shopping isn't safe, but that's not true. You need to choose well-known and secure websites. And you don't have to use a credit card because there are other ways to pay without giving personal information.

I usually buy electronic stuff, accessories for my bike, and sports clothes. I am never disappointed with the things I buy. Only once, I exchanged a bicycle helmet because it was too small. But that wasn't a problem. I think that I save money this way, because I only buy what I want. I don't spend money on things that I don't need.

### Writing Corner

- In informal writing, the subject **you** can refer to any person or people in general.  
**You** can save time when **you** shop online, but **you** can't see the product in person.  
When **you** shop in a store, **you** can try clothes on before **you** buy them.

B. Complete the chart with notes about the advantages and disadvantages of shopping in a store and shopping online. What do you prefer? Why?

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Shopping in a store	1. Get the product immediately when the money is paid. 2. Touch and feel products. 3. Critical evaluation of future shopping styles. 4. Direct and less confusion. 5. Easy to return the product	1. Leave home, either walk or take a ride to the store or shopping center in order to buy what one wants. 2. Stores may not have what you want. 3. You may even find that the item they have is more expensive than what you want to pay.
Shopping online	1. Quick, and easy 2. It takes just a few minutes to compare prices. 3. A lot of e-stores guarantee the lowest price 4. They make exchanges or refund your money when you are not satisfied.	1. You do not physically seen the items 2. Wait for the items to arrive 3. Chances of mishandling while shipping / delivery risks 4. Shipping charges 5. Returning merchandise.
My preference / Why	I prefer shopping online because I can find some great deals shopping online that I may not be able to shopping in a store.	

C. Compare shopping in a store and shopping online. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of each. Say what you prefer. Use your notes from the chart and ideas from this unit.

## 10 Project

In a group, brainstorm ideas for a department store advertisement to attract teenagers. Write and design the advertisement. Display it in class.

- Fashion clothes - You can find all your needs here. - Buy one and get another one free  
- You can find all sizes and colors.



It's convenient, quick, and easy; it takes just a few minutes to compare prices; a lot of e-stores guarantee the lowest price; they also make exchanges or refund your money when you are not satisfied.

C.

Compare or contrast in a store and shopping online Shopping is an interest of many people. Nowadays, thanks to the development of information technology, people can buy things not only at a mall but also on Internet (or shopping online). Shopping at a mall and shopping online differ in terms of shopping style and conveniences.

First, when go to a mall to shop, you must drive to the store or the market and carry an enough big bag to keep what you buy and you must bring them to your home by yourself. In addition, you can see what you want to buy and bargain for the most suitable price, then you may not buy them. While shopping online lets you not carry any load or weight from the items you purchased. You only need have a computer linking internet, stay anywhere, select from a wide range without hassle, simply, clicking your mouse in browsing the different products. You will just wait for it to be delivered. If shopping at a mall is paid in cash, shopping online is paid by coupon codes and you can have great discounts.

Second, shopping online is supposed to be more convenient than shopping at a mall, especially in modern society. People often think shopping online is cheaper than shopping at a mall. Products on Internet have fixed prices, no bargaining while at the market; sellers usually set a much higher price than basic one. Moreover, shopping online helps us save time, labor to have what we need. However, it has more risk if the sellers upload fake goods on internet, you may receive goods that are not what you ordered. Shopping at a mall helps us improve communicating ability, relationships with every people.

In conclusion, shopping at store and shopping online have three most important differences, time, quality of product and product price. In any way, both shopping at stores and online shopping have their own advantages and disadvantages. However, which is the best for you depend on the purpose of buying product. Therefore we should think carefully before deciding to buy product at stores or by online to get the best effects.





# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Can/May/Could

We use the modal verbs *can*, *may*, and *could* to ask for permission.  
We use *can* and *may* to give permission and *can't* and *may not* to refuse.

**FYI**

*May/Could* are more formal

### Ask for Permission

**Can** I have another cookie?

**May** I use your computer?

**Could** we come with you?

### Give Permission

Yes, you **can**.

Yes, you **may**.

### Refuse

No, you **can't**.

No, you **may not**.

We also use *can* and *could* to make requests and offers.

**Could** you bring me some water?

We **can** gift wrap that for you.

## May/Might

We use *may* and *might* to show possibility or uncertainty.

We **may** go shopping this evening.

She **might** not come to class today.

### A. Match the questions with the answers.

1. e Can I try these shoes on?
2. c May I pay by check?
3. f Can you lend me some money?
4. a May I have a bigger bag, please?
5. h Could I see that gold necklace?
6. b Can we eat lunch in the food court?
7. d Could you wrap this? It's a gift.
8. g Could I have a student discount?

- a. Sure. Is this one big enough?
- b. Good idea. How about Chinese?
- c. Sorry, we only take cash and credit cards.
- d. Certainly. Do you like this color?
- e. Yes. What size do you take?
- f. That depends. How much?
- g. Of course. May I see your student card?
- h. This one, with the diamond?

### B. Complete the conversation with **can**, **can't**, **could**, **may**, or **might**. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

- A: (1) Can / Could / May I return this jacket, please? There's a hole in the sleeve.
- B: We (2) can / could fix it for you.
- A: No, thank you. (3) Can / Could / May I just have my money back?
- B: I'm sorry. We (4) can't give refunds, but you (5) can / could / may choose another item from the store. I (6) can / could show you some of our new jackets.
- A: All right.
- B: These two jackets are the same price...
- A: No, no. It's for my son's graduation. He (7) may / might not like the color of this one. And that one (8) may / might be too big.
- B: How about this one? It's a bit more expensive...
- A: No, thank you. On second thought, (9) can / could you please fix the one I have?
- B: Certainly. We'll have the jacket ready for you tomorrow morning. And I (10) can / could give you a ten percent discount the next time you shop here.





## 1 Listen and Discuss

Look at the headings and the photos.  
What do you know about the topics?

## Amazing Facts

### The World's Most Popular Sport

Football is the most popular international team sport. It is much more popular than American football, basketball, or baseball. FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association), the worldwide football organization, has approximately 71 million teams in 301,000 clubs, with 265 million players around the globe. It has more members than the United Nations. The World Cup is one of the most spectacular sporting events in the world. Every four years, over a billion people follow the month-long competition between the top 32 football-playing nations on TV.



### The World's Most Expensive Hotel

The Burj Al Arab Hotel in Dubai is the world's most famous seven-star hotel. The hotel is an architectural wonder. It looks like a huge sail. Its height is 1,053 feet (321 meters), making it one of the world's tallest hotels. The Burj Al Arab (Arabian Tower) is built on a human-made island. It is the world's most luxurious hotel. It features marble and glass from Italy, 24-karat-gold-plated faucets and doorknobs, mirrors that turn into TV screens in the bathrooms, rotating beds, and all the latest technology. The cheapest suite is more than \$1,500 per night, and the most expensive suite can cost over \$25,000.







### The Great White: The World's Most Dangerous Fish

The great white shark is one of the oldest living species on Earth—it existed 350 million years ago. It is the largest and the most dangerous predatory fish, and it is the most feared by humans. Great white sharks can grow up to 20 feet (6 meters) long and weigh up to 4,400 pounds (2,000 kilograms). They have about 3,000 teeth arranged in several rows. When the front teeth break or fall out, these teeth are replaced by others from the next row. Sharks' hearing is very sensitive, and they can hear their prey many miles away. They can also detect one part per million of blood in seawater.



### Did you know?

- Tokyo is bigger than Shanghai or Mexico City. It's the world's biggest and most crowded city.
- The banana is the most popular fruit in the world.
- Diamonds are the world's hardest elements and the most expensive precious stones.
- The Arabian Oryx is one of the most endangered species in the Arabian Peninsula. It was extinct in the wild in the 1970s, but it was saved by zoos and reintroduced to its habitat.
- The Peregrine Falcon is the fastest moving creature on earth. It can dive at speeds of up to 200 miles (320 kilometers) per hour!

### Quick Check ✓

A. **Vocabulary.** Underline the adjectives used to compare in the readings.

most dangerous oldest

B. **Comprehension.** Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **no** The tallest hotel in the world is in Tokyo.
2. **no** Baseball is the most popular team sport in the world.
3. **yes** Bananas are more popular than mangoes.
4. **no** Diamonds are cheaper than most precious stones.
5. **no** Mexico City is the most crowded city in the world.

### 2 Pair Work

**Ask** and **answer** questions about the information on these pages.

- Which is the world's most dangerous fish?
- It's the great white shark.
- Is Mexico City bigger than Tokyo?
- No, it isn't. It's smaller.

**What is the most popular fruit in the world?**  
**The banana is the most popular fruit in the world.**

**Is gold more expensive than diamond?**  
**No, it isn't. It is cheaper.**

**Which is the fastest moving creature on the earth?**

**The Peregrine Falcon is the fastest moving creature on the earth.**

most popular  
more popular  
most spectacular  
most expensive,  
tallest  
most luxurious  
latest  
cheapest  
oldest  
largest  
most dangerous  
most feared  
bigger  
biggest  
most crowded  
hardest  
most endangered  
fastest.



### 3 Grammar

#### Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

##### The Comparative

Use adjective + *-er* or *more* + adjective to make the comparative.

Imad is **tall**. Ahmed is **taller** than Imad.

Imad is **intelligent**. Ahmed is **more intelligent** than Imad.

**Note:** The comparative is often used with *than*.

##### The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most* + adjective to make the superlative.

Ahmed is **the tallest** boy in the class. He is also **the smartest**.

Ahmed is **the most intelligent** boy in the class. He is also **the most athletic**.

##### Formation

Use *-er* or *-est* for one-syllable adjectives and adjectives that end in *y*; for example, happy–**happier**–**happiest**.

Use *more* or *most* for longer adjectives.

##### Spelling Rules:

Most adjectives: old–**older**–**oldest**

Adjectives ending in *e*: nice–**nicer**–**nicest**

Adjectives ending in *y*: easy–**easier**–**easiest**

Adjectives ending in one vowel followed by one consonant: big–**bigger**–**biggest**, hot–**hotter**–**hottest**.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

**good–better–the best; bad–worse–the worst**

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

- Jeddah is \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) place I know.
- Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) and \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than mercury.
- I think that blue jacket looks \_\_\_\_\_ (good) on you than the red one.
- Summer is \_\_\_\_\_ (warm) and \_\_\_\_\_ (dry) time of the year.
- The clock tower of the Abraj Al-Bait Towers in Makkah is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) buildings in the world.
- My room is \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) room in the house. I can't hear any noise.
- The Taj Mahal in India is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) buildings in the world.
- The Sahara Desert in Africa is much \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than the Arabian Desert.

- 1. the most interesting.**
- 2. heavier / more expensive.**
- 3. better.**
- 4. the warmest / the driest.**
- 5. the highest.**
- 6. the quietest.**
- 7. the most beautiful.**
- 8. Bigger.**

- B.** Work with a partner. Disagree with the following statements.

**A:** The Panama Canal is older than the Eiffel Tower. (new)

**B:** No, it isn't. It's newer.

**1.** The Amazon is longer than the Nile. (short)

**2.** Bananas are cheaper than apples. (expensive)

**3.** Steel is much harder than diamonds. (soft)

**1. A: The Amazon is longer than the Nile.**

**B: No, it isn't. It's shorter.**

**2. A: Bananas are cheaper than apples.**

**B: No, they aren't. They're more expensive.**

**3. A: Steel is much harder than diamonds.**

**B: No, it isn't. It's softer.**

▲ diamonds

▲ steel

**4.** China is larger than Canada. (small)

**5.** Plane travel is more dangerous than car travel. (safe)

**6.** Horses are stronger than elephants. (weak)

**4. A: China is larger than Canada.**

**B: No, it isn't. It's smaller.**

**5. A: Plane travel is more dangerous than car travel.**

**B: No, it isn't. It's safer.**

**20 6. A: Horses are stronger than elephants.**

**B: No, they aren't. They're weaker.**





C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer. Give your opinion.

A: Which is smarter?

B: I think a dolphin is smarter than a chicken.

smart



1. fast



2. difficult



3. dangerous



4. exciting



5. popular



6. easy

1. A: Which is faster?

B: I think a cheetah is faster than a horse.

2. A: Which is more difficult?

B: I think surfing is more difficult than rollerblading.

3. A: Which is more dangerous?

B: I think driving is more dangerous than flying.

4. A: Which is more exciting?

B: I think sky diving is more exciting than sailing.

5. A: Which is more popular?

B: I think football is more popular than rugby.

6. A: Which is easier?

B: I think English is easier than math.

D. Work with a partner. Give your ideas or opinions on the topics in exercise C. Use superlatives.

I think surfing is the most difficult.

I think sky diving is the most exciting.

I think football is the most popular sport.

I think English is the easiest subject.

I think cheetahs are the fastest animals on land.

## 4 Listening

Listen to the guide giving interesting facts about diamonds on a tour of a diamond mine. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **yes** Diamonds are formed deep down in the Earth.
2. **no** You can't break a diamond with a hammer.
3. **no** The world's largest diamond was found in Britain.
4. **yes** The Great Star of Africa weighs over 530 karats.

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen. Note the **er** sound at the end of the words. Then practice.

better

faster

hotter

stronger

Summer is better than winter.

Is a cheetah faster than a horse?

▲ Cullinan Diamond Mine, South Africa



## 6 Conversation

- Ali:** So, ... **What's new?**
- Badr:** I bought myself a computer.
- Ali:** What kind?
- Badr:** A laptop. Laptops are friendlier to use and are cheaper than other computers.
- Ali:** Does it have Internet?
- Badr:** Not yet. I'm going to install that next week.
- Ali:** I don't like laptops. I prefer desktops. Desktops are easier to use, especially if you have to write and print a lot. Laptops... you have to recharge them all the time, and their screen is much smaller.
- Badr:** I don't agree. Laptops are the best. You can surf the Net, send emails, and study anywhere. You don't have to wait until you get home.
- Ali:** Well, I still think desktops are much more convenient than laptops.
- Badr:** Yeah, but you can't take one with you.



### Real Talk

**What's new?** = Tell me about what happened to you recently.

### About the Conversation

1. What does Badr say about laptops?
  2. Why does Ali prefer desktops?
  3. Why doesn't Ali like laptops?
  4. Why does Badr think laptops are the best?
1. Badr says that laptops are friendlier to use and cheaper than other computers.
  2. Ali prefers desktops because they are easier to use if you have to write and print a lot.
  3. Ali doesn't like laptops because you have to recharge them all the time, and their screen is smaller.
  4. Badr thinks that laptops are the best because you can surf the Net, send emails, and play games anywhere.

### Your Turn

Work in a group. Choose a high-tech device or a sport. Argue for and against it with another group.

**Computer is the most important device. I can take it everywhere. I use it a lot. I can't do anything without it.**

## 7 About You

1. What kind of computer do you prefer? Why?
  2. Who is the youngest / oldest student in your class?
  3. Who do you think is the smartest / best student?
  4. Which is the hottest / coldest city in your country?
  5. Which is the most famous city in your country?
  6. Who is the best football player in your country?
  7. Where can you eat the best food in your town?
  8. What things are better or worse in your neighborhood now than five years ago?
1. Laptop. Because I can take it everywhere.
  2. Mona is the youngest student in my class. Henda is the oldest student in my class.
  3. Nada is the smartest student in my class.
  4. Jeddah is the hottest city. Riyadh is the coldest city.
  5. Makkah is the most famous city.
  6. Majid is the best football player.
  7. In the Italian restaurant.
  8. The quietness is the better thing.



## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

Imagine the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2030. Read the text and find out about changes in the cities and towns, people, housing, jobs, schools, universities and more.



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has a great amount of natural resources, such as oil, gold, phosphate, uranium, and other valuable minerals. But more importantly, it is blessed with the strength,

potential and ambition of its people. The children of the Kingdom's family oriented, Islamic society will be the force of the future.

Families will receive all the support they need to raise their children according to Islamic values and help them develop their abilities. There will be more libraries, galleries, and museums in different areas. Cultural events and activities will be organized to educate and provide entertainment. Health care and education will be available to all citizens making their lives happier and more secure.

A healthy economy will offer opportunities to large and small businesses. Quality services and facilities will attract investors from different countries. A renewed business environment will provide professional opportunities to all citizens. A high quality educational system that meets the needs of the job market will provide Saudi professionals with the necessary knowledge and skills.

The Kingdom's strategic position, will make it an international trade and transportation center. It will become the hub that will connect Africa, Asia, and Europe.

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

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



*\*\*Adapted from the text of the Vision Programs at <https://vision2030.gov.sa/en> and from the text that was drafted by the Council of Economic and Development Affairs as instructed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman.*

### After Reading

1. Name some of the natural resources of Saudi Arabia.
  2. What kind of society does the Kingdom have?
  3. What type of social services, e.g. healthcare, education, and events will be available?
  4. Describe the renewed business environment in 2030.
  5. How will people benefit from technological development?
  6. What will attract investors from other countries?
1. The Romans invented the rounded arch and cement.
  2. The best-preserved Roman aqueduct is the Pont du Gard in France.
  3. The Coliseum was 48 meters tall. The arena was 79 meters long and 45 meters wide.
  4. The Coliseum had an awning to protect spectators from the sun. The Coliseum was air-conditioned by the use of a perfumed spray of water.
  5. You can find ancient Roman monuments across Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa.

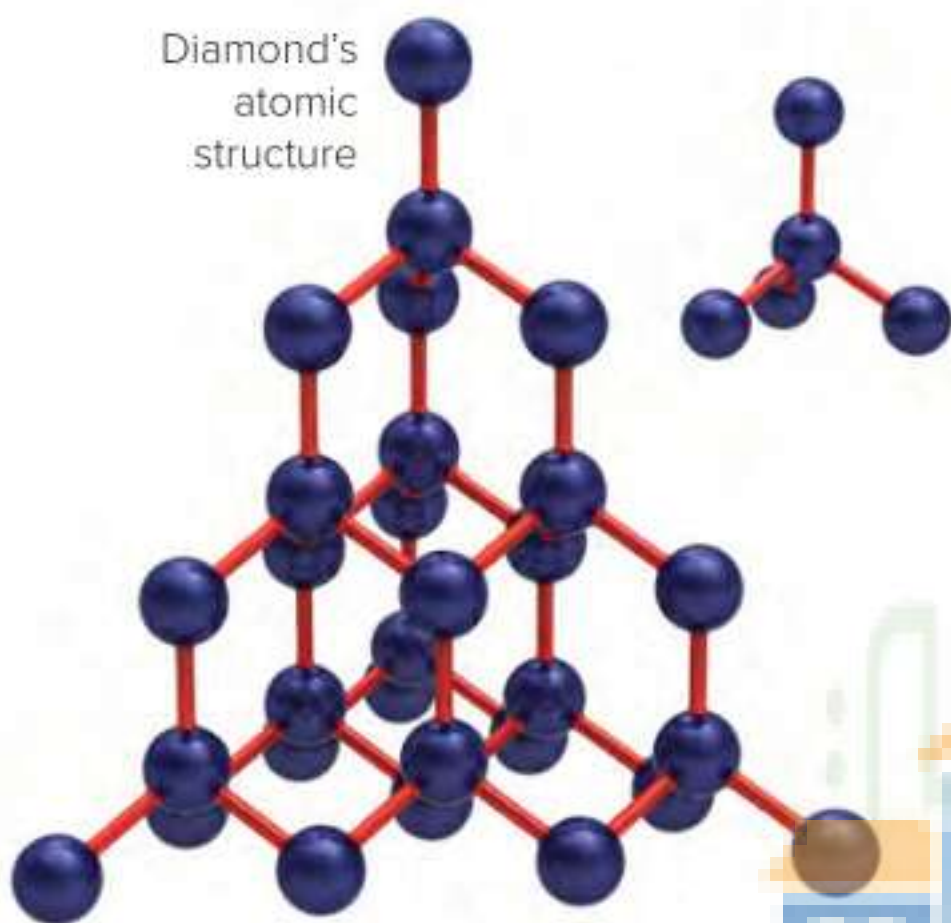


## 9 Writing

- A. Read the information in the **Writing Corner** with your teacher. Then, write the correct passive form (present or past) of the verbs in parentheses to complete the text.

Diamonds are the hardest natural substance on Earth. They are made (1. make) entirely of carbon. Graphite, which is used (2. use) to make pencils, is another material that is made (3. make) entirely of carbon, but it is one of the softest substances. The difference is the molecular structure that is formed (4. form) by the bonds between the carbon atoms.

Diamond's atomic structure



Diamonds are formed (5. form) under high temperature and pressure deep within Earth's crust. The process can take from one to three billion years. Then the diamonds are pushed (6. push) gradually to the surface by volcanic activity.

The Cullinan is the world's largest diamond. It was found (7. find) in South Africa in 1905. It weighed 3,106.75 karats (621.35 grams). It was cut (8. cut) into 9 large gemstones. The largest of the cut diamonds is called (9. call) the Great Star of Africa and weighs 530.2 karats. The Lesser Star of Africa is 317.4 karats. These diamonds belong to the British Crown, and they are part of one of the world's biggest collections of jewels.

Today, there is a man-made substance that is even harder than diamonds—the nanodiamond or diamond nanorods. The nanodiamond is produced (10. produce) by the compression of graphite. It is the hardest substance known to man.

### Writing Corner

Use the passive to emphasize the action and not who or what does it.

1. To make the passive, use the verb *be* and a past participle.\*

**Simple present:** Diamonds **are made** entirely of carbon.

**Simple past:** The Cullinan diamond **was found** in Africa.

2. Use *by* to show the agent (the person or thing that does the action).

Diamonds are pushed to the surface **by** volcanic activity.

The pencil was invented **by** an Italian couple named Bernacotti.

\* See page 83 for a list of irregular verbs and past participles.

- B. Write about a place, a person, a thing, or an animal from a book of records. Say why it is the biggest, the best, the most wonderful, etc. Use the passive where possible.

## 10 Project

Do research on an ancient monument in your country. Present your research to the class.



The great white shark is the most dangerous fish. Great white sharks can grow up to 20 feet (6 meters) long and weigh up to 4,400 pounds (2,000 kilograms). They have about 3,000 teeth arranged in several rows. Sharks' hearing is very sensitive, and they can hear their prey many miles away. They can also detect one part per million of blood in seawater.

## 10 Project

Al-Masjid Al-Haram or Masjidil Haram is in the city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia. It is the largest mosque in the world and surrounds one of Islam's holiest places, the Kaaba. Muslims face in the direction of the Kaaba while performing Salat. One of the Five Pillars of Islam requires every Muslim to perform the Hajj pilgrimage at least once in his or her lifetime if able to do so, including circumambulation of the Kaaba. It covers an area of 356,800 square metres (88.2 acres) including the outdoor and indoor praying spaces and can accommodate up to two million worshipers during the Hajj period, one of the largest annual gatherings of people in the world. Unlike many other mosques which are segregated, men and women can worship at Al-Masjid AlHaram together



موقع

حلول كتيب



## 11 Form, Meaning and Function



### So...That/Such...That

*So* and *such* make the meaning of an adjective or adverb stronger.  
*So...that* and *such...that* are used to show cause and effect.

*so* + adjective/adverb + *that*

He is **so** fast **that** he won the race.

He ran **so** quickly **that** he won the race.

*so* + *many* + plural count noun + *that*

He has **so many** books **that** he can hardly carry them.

*so* + *much* + noncount noun + *that*

I have **so much** homework **that** I can't go out tonight.

*such* + adjective + noun + *that*

It was **such** a difficult test **that** none of the students did well.

Ali is **such** a smart boy **that** he has the best grades in school.



#### A. Complete the sentences with **so** or **such**.

1. Diamonds are **so** hard that you can't break them with a hammer.
2. Sharks have **such** sensitive hearing that they can hear their prey miles away.
3. It is **such** a luxurious hotel that the cheapest suite is \$1,000 per night.
4. He came into the room **so** quietly that no one heard him.
5. The leather shoes were **such** a bargain that she bought three pairs.
6. Ahmed was **so** hungry that he ate three burgers and two sides of fries.

#### B. Complete the sentences with **so many** or **so much**.

1. Our neighbors made **so much** noise that I couldn't sleep last night.
2. There was **so much** traffic on the road that we arrived late.
3. I have **so many** books that they don't all fit in my bookcase.
4. He spends **so much** time working that he rarely sees his friends.
5. There are **so many** species of animals that it's impossible to count them all.

#### C. Combine the sentences with **so...that** or **such...that**.

1. The children were tired after their school trip. They fell asleep on the bus.
2. It was a beautiful day. We decided to go for a drive in the countryside.
3. There were many people in the supermarket. We had to wait in line for half an hour.
4. The World Cup is a popular sporting event. Over a billion viewers watch it on TV.
5. The Arabian Oryx was an endangered species. It was extinct in the wild.





1. The children were so tired after their school trip that they fell asleep on the bus.
2. It was such a beautiful day that we decided to go for a drive in the countryside.
3. There were so many people in the supermarket that we had to wait in line for half an hour.
4. The World Cup is such a popular sporting event that over a billion viewers watch it on TV.
5. The Arabian Oryx was such an endangered species that it was extinct in the wild.



موقع

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## 1 Listen and Discuss

What kind of vacation do you prefer?  
Check the adjectives and discuss with a partner.

- |                                      |   |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> peaceful    | <input type="checkbox"/> popular            | <input type="checkbox"/> quiet    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> safe        | <input type="checkbox"/> exciting/thrilling | <input type="checkbox"/> exotic   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inexpensive | <input type="checkbox"/> adventurous        | <input type="checkbox"/> noisy    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unusual     | <input type="checkbox"/> luxurious          | <input type="checkbox"/> relaxing |



### GLOBAL TOURS

has the  
VACATION FOR YOU!



We take you anywhere in the world.  
What are you going to do on your vacation?  
Are you going to travel around or  
just relax in one place?

We have the answer for you.  
Call Global Tours!  
Visit our website:  
[www.globaltours.net](http://www.globaltours.net)

You're going to have the time of your life!

## SOME VACATION FAVORITES



### SCUBA DIVING IN THE RED SEA, SAUDI ARABIA

Dive in the peaceful coral reefs of the Red Sea. You're going to see some of the most awesome and colorful marine life! Come face to face with sea turtles, lionfish, manta rays, and dolphins.



### CULTURAL TRIP TO DUBAI

You're going to experience the old and the new: traditional markets, modern architecture, and malls. Visit museums, art galleries, and theme parks. Taste Arabian cuisine and ethnic dishes from India, Japan, or Italy.



### TREKKING IN OMAN

Follow the Frankincense Trail from Muscat to Salalah and learn the secrets of the ancient perfume. You're going to visit a desert oasis and see spectacular views of mountains, coastal villages, and archaeological sites.



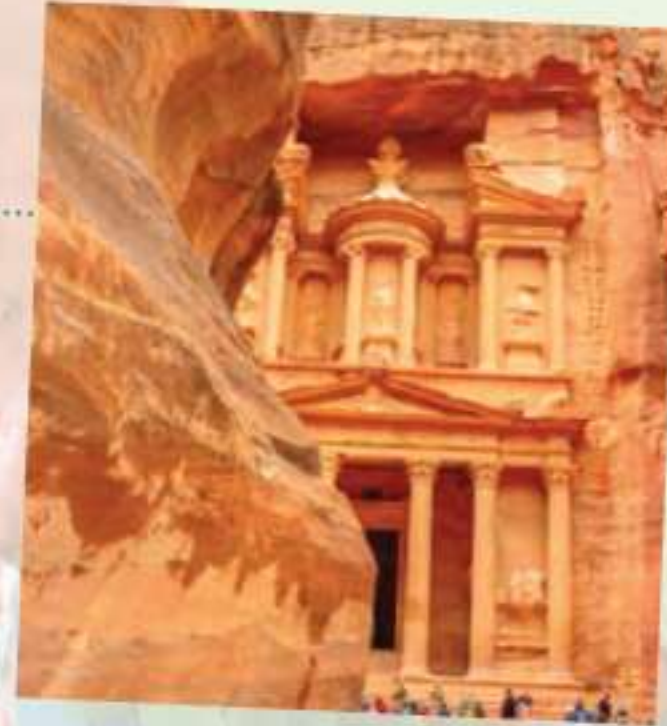
### SAFARI IN AFRICA

Have an exciting adventure on Tanzania's Serengeti Plain. See the herds of wildebeest, different kinds of bucks and gazelles, zebra, and other wildlife in their natural habitat in the N'gorongoro Crater. You're going to see them really up close!



### DESERT TOUR, JORDAN

Visit the spectacular ancient city of Petra. You're going to explore this magnificent archaeological site and see the wonderful buildings and tombs carved out in the rock.



### ECOTOURISM IN THE MALAYSIAN RAINFOREST

Hike through the rainforest at Kinabalu Park and learn about one of the world's unique ecosystems. You're going to come into contact with thousands of different species of plants and animals, including an amazing variety of orchids.



### Quick Check ✓

- A. Vocabulary.** List the adjectives used in the brochure.
- B. Comprehension.** Answer the questions about the brochure.
1. What does Global Tours offer?
  2. What can you do in the Red Sea?
  3. What are visitors going to see in Petra?
  4. What kind of vacation are you going to

### 2 Pair Work

- A. Ask and answer** about the places.
- What's the Serengeti like?
  - It's exciting. You can see wildlife in their natural habitat.
- B. Choose one of the vacations.** Ask and answer about the trip.
1. Where are you going to go on your vacation?
  2. How long are you going to stay?



Quick check:

A.

Peaceful, most awesome, colorful, marine, cultural, old, new, traditional, modern, ethnic, ancient, spectacular, coastal, archaeological, exciting, different, natural, magnificent, wonderful, unique, different, amazing.

B.

1. Global Tours offers a vacation anywhere in the world. It offers different kinds of vacations. You can travel around or relax in one place.
2. You can go scuba diving in the peaceful coral reefs and see colorful marine life.
3. In Petra, visitors are going to see an ancient city with wonderful buildings and tombs carved in the rock.
4. In Malaysia, you're going to hike through the rainforest and learn about the unique ecosystem. You're going to come into contact with different species of plants and animals.

2 Pair Work:

A.

What's Petra like?

It's magnificent archaeological site. You can see wonderful buildings and tombs carved out in the rock.

What's Kinabalu like?

It is one of the world's unique ecosystems. You can see thousands of different species of plants and animals, including an amazing variety of orchids.

B.

1. I'm going to go to Petra in Jordan.
2. I'm going to stay two weeks.
3. I'm going with my father.
4. I'm going to go there by plane.



### 3 Grammar

#### Future with *Be Going To*

Use *be going to* for the future, to talk about plans.

##### Affirmative (+)

I'm **going to** travel to Jordan.

##### Negative (-)

I'm **not going to** visit Petra.

##### Yes-No Questions (?)

Are you **going to** travel to Jordan?

##### Short Answer (+)

Yes, I am.

##### Short Answer (-)

No, I'm not.

#### Information Questions

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

I'm going to travel to Africa.

**When** is he going to leave?

He's going to leave next week.

**Which** countries is he going to visit?

He's going to visit Tunisia and Morocco.

**How** are we going to go?

We're going to go by plane.

**Where** am I going to stay?

You're going to stay in a four-star hotel.

**Who** is going to travel with them?

They're going to travel with friends.

**How long** are they going to stay?

They're going to stay for a month.

#### Position of Adjectives

Antarctica is an **exotic** place. (*before nouns*)

Antarctica is **exotic**. (*after the verb be*)

A. Add the question words. Match the questions and the answers.

1. **Which** suitcase are you going to take? e

a. In a beautiful hotel.

2. **How** are they going to travel? c

b. To their parents.

3. **What** is he going to do when he arrives? f

c. They're going to take a bus.

4. **Who** are they going to write to? b

d. You're going to arrive in the morning.

5. **Where** are we going to stay? a

e. The red one. It's new.

6. **When** are we going to get there? d

f. He's going to rest.

B. Hameed and Fadi are going on vacation. Choose a place, and write six sentences about the things they're going to need. Use the words in the box for ideas.

💡 *They're going to Bali, Indonesia. They're going to need hats, sunglasses, etc.*

backpack	jacket	sneakers
bathing suit	jeans	suit and tie
calculator	map	sunglasses
camera	medicine	travel books
coat	money	T-shirt
credit card	passport	visa
hat	shirt	wallet
hiking boots	shorts	watch





B.

Hameed and Fadi are going to go to Bali. They're going to need cameras. They can take pictures of the sights. They're going to need a calculator. They can find the difference in prices between currencies. They're going to need a credit card. They want to buy souvenirs in Bali. They're going to need a passport. They need to get into Indonesia. They're going to need a map. They want to walk around the island. They're going to need sneakers. They need comfortable shoes for walking.



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C. Complete the article. Use the adjectives in the box.

humid	dense	traditional	tropical	ancient	agricultural
coastal	unique	hospitable	local	fertile	interesting

## Jazan

Jazan, in southwestern Saudi Arabia, is a (1) coastal city on the Red Sea. It is the capital city of Jazan Province. Although it is a small province, it has a (2) dense population of 1.7 million inhabitants. The terrain of the region is varied, consisting of mountains, (3) fertile plains, coasts, and islands. Jazan is famous for its (4) agricultural products, especially its (5) tropical fruits like mango, figs, and papaya. The climate in the city of Jazan is very hot and (6) humid in the summer, while temperatures in the mountains to the northeast are much cooler.



Jazan is one of the oldest regions in the country, dating back some 8,000 years, and is rich in heritage and (7) ancient monuments. There is an (8) interesting mix of architectural styles throughout the region. The buildings are in harmony with their environment and make use of (9) local materials, such as stone, mud, bricks, wood, and plants. One style that is (10) unique to the Tihama coast is the Jazani hut. The region is also known for its (11) traditional handicrafts and its generous and (12) hospitable people.

## 4 Listening

Listen to three people talking about their vacation plans. Mark the boxes.

	Andy	Rod	Sam
1. Who is going to travel to another country?	✓	✓	
2. Who is going to climb a mountain?		✓	
3. Who is going to fish?			✓
4. Who is going to help on a farm?			✓
5. Who is going to ski?		✓	
6. Who is going to see wild animals?	✓		

## 5 Pronunciation



Listen. Note the difference in the two sounds. Then practice.

/æ/	/ɒ/
travel	exotic
glasses	popular
jacket	modern



## 6 Conversation

- Agent:** What kind of vacation are you looking for?
- Omar:** I'm looking for a vacation in an exotic and exciting place. I love to meet people and learn about new cultures.
- Agent:** How about India?
- Omar:** It's a bit too crowded, and I don't like Indian food.
- Agent:** Do you like nature? We have ecological tours in the Costa Rican rainforest. You can stay in a treetop resort. It's a unique jungle experience. You're going to love it.
- Omar:** I'm allergic to mosquitoes.
- Agent:** Why don't you go to the Alps? You will experience French, Swiss, Italian, and German cultures.
- Omar:** Actually, I want a place that isn't full of tourists. Somewhere off the beaten track.



### Real Talk

**Actually** = used to introduce an opposing idea  
**off the beaten track** = not visited by many tourists

### About the Conversation

1. Why doesn't Omar want to go to India?
2. What's wrong with Costa Rica?
3. What kind of place is Omar looking for?



### Your Ending

What does the travel agent say in response to Omar's last statement?

- 1 Why **don't** you go to New Zealand?
- 2 How about Antarctica? There are no mosquitoes there.
- 3 Why don't you go to the Arabian Desert?
- 4 Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_

### Your Turn

Your partner tells you what he/she likes to do on a vacation. You make suggestions for where he/she can go. Your partner agrees or disagrees with your suggestion and says why.

## 7 About You

1. What's your favorite kind of vacation?
2. What do you like to do on a vacation?
3. How often do you take a vacation?
4. What are you going to do on your next vacation?



The Answers:

About conversation:

1.Omar doesn't want to go to India because it's a bit too crowded, and he doesn't like the food.

2.He's allergic to mosquitoes.

3.He's looking for a place that is off the beaten track.

Your turn:

A: I like to lie on the beach and swim in the sea. In the evening I enjoy eating at outdoor restaurants.

B: How about Sharm in Egypt?

A: That's a great idea!

7 About You:

1. Adventure vacation.

2. I like to climb mountains.

3. Once a year.

4. I'm going to go camping in the desert.



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## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

With a partner, write down what you know about Al-Hijr.

It was settled by the Nabataeans in the first century. There are over 100 rock-carved monuments that are spread over an area of 13.4 kilometers, and due to the dry climate, they are in an excellent state of preservation. The site was included in UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2008 because of its cultural and architectural importance



# THE STONES OF AL-ULA

To: qassim\_n@space.net  
Subject: School trip to Al-Ula  
Hi Qassim,

I'm writing this email from our hotel in Al-Ula. We arrived this evening after a long bus journey from Madinah. It's really too bad you couldn't join us on our school trip. We're going to learn so much about the historical sites that we can't learn in books.

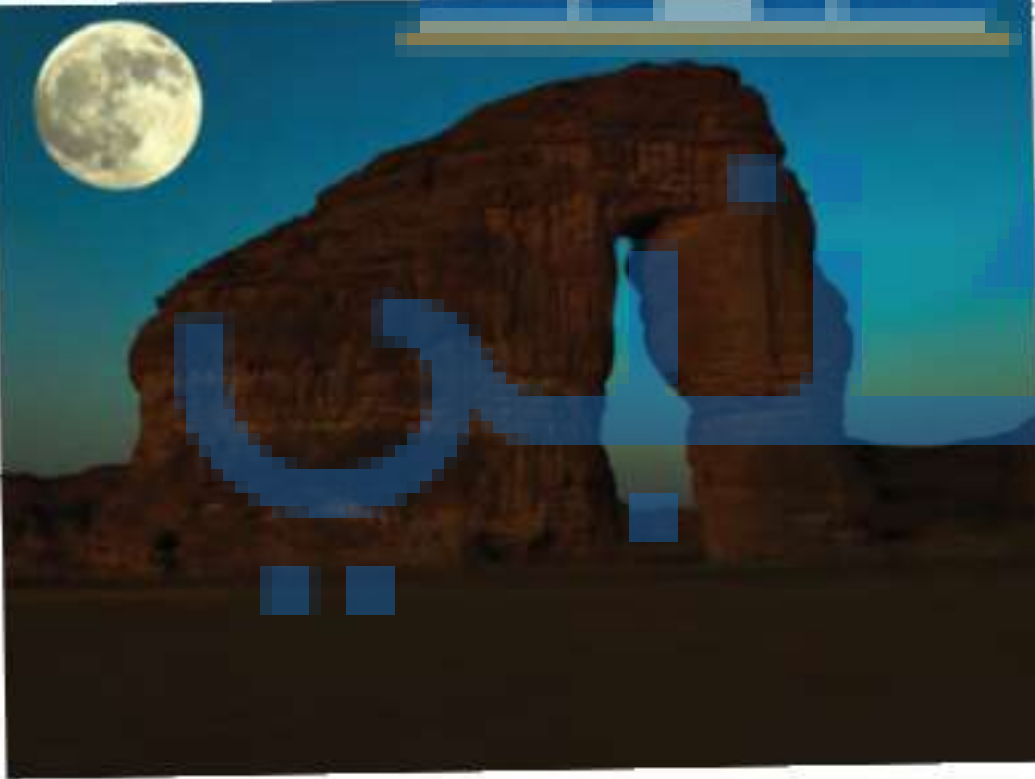
It's quite busy here in town, with tourists from all over the world who have come to visit Mada'in Saleh. Tomorrow a guide is going to show us around the site. We're also going to visit the museum, Al-Ula oasis, and the old abandoned city.

The archaeological site lies about 20 km north of the town. It's also known as Al-Hijr because of the spectacular rock formations in the area. As you know, the site was settled by the Nabataeans in the first century. There are over 100 rock-carved monuments that are spread over an area of 13.4 kilometers, and due to the dry climate, they are in an excellent state of preservation. The site was included in UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2008 because of its cultural and architectural importance.

The desert around the oasis is covered by natural rock formations. Hundreds of curious shapes were carved by the wind into the soft sandstone, one of which resembles a giant elephant! The old city of Al-Deerah is going to be excavated this century, with stone foundations and mud-brick walls. Some of the stones were taken from the ruins of a Lihyanite settlement and still carry the ancient inscriptions. There is also a unique sundial that the inhabitants used to determine the start of Ramadan.

Don't worry. I'll take lots of amazing pictures to show you!

Adel



**FYI**

Lihyan was an ancient civilization in northwestern Arabia that existed about 2,500 years ago.

### After Reading

Mark the things that Adel is going to do in Al-Ula.

1. ☐ ride an elephant

2. ☐ go rock climbing

3. ☒ see amazing scenery

4. ☒ visit tombs

5. ☒ go to a museum

6. ☐ carve sandstone



## 9 Writing

Adverbs + adjectives: very (picturesque); so (lively); absolutely (delicious); really (excited)

A. Read the email. Circle the adjectives. Underline the adverbs.

**From:** khalid\_2001@sgmail.com  
**Subject:** Greek island

Hi Saeed,

I hope you're well. I'm writing from the Greek island of Paros. You know how I always wanted to visit Greece. Well, I'm finally here. It's a dream come true!

First, we flew to Athens. We spent a wonderful day there visiting the Parthenon and the Acropolis Museum. Amazing! The next day, we went to the port of Piraeus and caught a high-speed ferry to the island. The voyage took less than 3 hours.

We're staying in a comfortable hotel in the capital, Parikia. It's a very picturesque town, with its narrow streets and traditional white houses that have blue doors and windows. In the evening, the stores, cafés, and restaurants are crowded with tourists. It's so lively, and I have to say Greek food is absolutely delicious!

Of course, the island has many scenic beaches with crystal clear waters and soft sand. Tomorrow, we're going to spend the day at Golden Beach. I'm really excited because I'm going to try windsurfing! plan to explore the unique sights of the island. We're going to visit the Butterflies.

I'll tell you more about my adventures in Paros soon. Write me back with your wishes.

Best wishes,  
Khalid

**Adjective**

1. Wonderful
2. Amazing
3. High speed
4. Comfortable
5. Picturesque
6. Narrow
7. Traditional white
8. Blue
9. Crowded
10. Lively
11. Delicious Greek
12. Scenic
13. Crystal clear
14. Soft
15. Golden
16. Excited
17. Spectacular
18. Unique
19. Archaeological
20. Best

**Nouns:**

1. Day
2. Museum
3. Ferry
4. Hotel
5. Town
6. Streets
7. Houses
8. Doors and windows
9. Stores, café, and restaurants
10. Town in the evening
11. Food
12. Beaches
13. Waters
14. Sand
15. Beach
16. Khalid
17. Beaches
18. Sights
19. Museums
20. Wishes

B. Read the writing task in C. Before you write, complete the chart with notes for each paragraph.

Greetings	Dear Zainab, How are you?
Describe the journey	We went by plane and stayed in a nice hotel.
Describe the place	Thailand is fantastic and beautiful place to visit. The parks in Thailand are huge and the nature is charming.
Activities you plan do	1. Go for long walks. 2. Eat in an amazing restaurant close to the beach. 3. Go to Bangkok to visit temples, cheap shopping, and experience Tuk-Tuk.
Closing	Write to me soon!

C. Write an email to a friend from a place that you know or would like to visit. Use your notes from the chart and ideas from this unit.

Dear Zainab,

How are you? I'm in Thailand with my family. We went by plane and stayed in a nice hotel. Thailand is fantastic and beautiful place to visit. The parks in Thailand are huge and the nature is charming.

Yesterday, we went for long walks. Tomorrow, we will eat in an amazing restaurant close to the beach. I expect the food will be delicious! The next day we will go to Bangkok to visit temples, cheap shopping, and experience Tuk-Tuk.

We will stay in Thailand for two weeks. We have a great time.  
Write to me soon!

Yours,  
Nagla



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective. They express how something is done. Adverbs of manner usually go after the main verb or after the object of the main verb.

He drives **slowly**.

He is reading the map **carefully**.

Adjectives that end in *-l*, double the *l*: careful → **carefully**

Adjectives that end in consonant *-y*, change *y* to *i*: easy → **easily**

**Note:** Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form:

He's a **fast** driver. He drives **fast**.

We ate a **late** dinner. We ate dinner **late**.

He's a **hard** worker. He works **hard**.

The mountain is **high**. They climbed **high**.

**Note:** The adverb form of *good* is *well* and the comparative form is *better*.

He's a **good** player. He plays **well**.

He plays **better** than he did last year.



## A. Rewrite the sentences. Use adverbs of manner.

Adel is a careful driver.

*Adel drives carefully.*

1. Hameed has a loud laugh.

**Hameed laughs loudly.**

2. We always eat an early dinner.

**We always eat dinner early.**

3. Fadwa and Amal are slow readers.

**Fadwa and Amal read slowly.**

4. Saeed is a good tennis player.

**Saeed plays tennis well.**

5. Sabah is a quiet speaker.

**Sabah speaks quietly.**

6. Is Khalid a hard worker?

**Does Khalid work hard?**

7. Majid and Ali are fast runners.

**Majid and Ali run fast.**

8. Learning English is easy for him.

**He learns English easily.**

9. Is my writing better now?

**Do I write better now?**

10. He jumped over the high wall.

**He jumped high over the wall.**

## B. Complete the conversation. Use adverb forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

A: How was your vacation in Norway?

B: It didn't start **well** (1. good) because my flight left **late** (2. late). The plane shook **wildly** (3. wild), so I was happy when it landed **safely** (4. safe) at the airport.

A: Wasn't it cold there?

B: Yes, but I dressed **warmly** (5. warm).

A: So, did you go skiing?

B: Of course! I took lessons on the first day. I learned **quickly** (6. quick) and **easily** (7. easy). Then, I spent the week skiing **fast** (8. fast) down the hills.

A: What did you do in the evenings?

B: I sat **comfortable** (9. comfortable) by the fire and watched the snow fall **peacefully** (10. peaceful) outside.





## 1 Language Review

A. Use the information in the chart to answer the questions about the three cities. Write complete sentences.

	Dammam	Najran	Tabuk
Population	1,253,000 inhabitants	410,300 inhabitants	657,000 inhabitants
Location	coastal port	mountain oasis	hills, desert plains
Summer temperature	24–43° Celsius	27–39° Celsius	26–40° Celsius
Winter temperature	10–21° Celsius	10–24° Celsius	4–17° Celsius
History	20th century	4,000 B.C.E.	1,500 B.C.E.
Main industries	oil, shipping	agriculture (fruit)	agriculture, military
Universities	four	one	two
Cultural interest	museums, heritage village, public library	palace, museum, archaeological sites, traditional market	archaeological sites, historic mosque, castle
Recreation	large parks, beaches, water sports, sports centers, shopping	parks, sports centers, bowling alley	nature parks, hiking, camping, sand skiing, camel riding

- Which city has the hottest summer weather?  
**Dammam has the hottest summer weather.**
- Which city is cooler in the winter, Najran or Tabuk?  
**Tabuk is cooler than Najran in the winter.**
- Which city do you think is the noisiest?  
**I think Dammam is the noisiest because it has the most people.**
- Which city has the most ancient history?  
**Najran has the most ancient history.**
- Which city do you think offers better paying jobs?  
**I think Dammam offers better paying jobs because its main industries are oil and shipping.**
- Which city probably has fewer college students?  
**Najran probably has fewer college students because there is only one university.**
- Which do you think is the most interesting town? Why?  
**I think Tabuk is the most interesting because it has historic places and fun outdoor activities.**
- Which do you think is the nicest town to live in? Why?  
**I think Najran is the nicest place to live in because it has fewer people and it's in the mountains.**



Hisma Desert near Tabuk



Corniche in Dammam



Al-Aan Palace in Najran



B. Adnan is on vacation in New York City. Complete his postcard to a friend with the correct verbs.

New York, August 20

Dear Tariq,

I'm (1) **writing** this postcard in English, because I (2) **have** to practice the language. New York is a wonderful city, but it's really hot in August. There (3) **are** thousands of tourists here from all over the place. You always (4) **see** lots of people on the streets.

Yesterday I (5) **went** to the Statue of Liberty. It's very impressive. Tonight I (6) **am going** to see the lights in Times Square. Tomorrow the other students in the group and I (7) **are going** to visit the Empire State Building. Some people planned to (8) **walk** up the 1,860 steps to the top (like in the Eiffel Tower), but you (9) **can't** do that anymore. You (10) **have** to take the elevator.

I'm (11) **having** a great time. Wish you were here!

Your friend,  
Adnan



C. Complete the conversations with the correct possessive pronouns.

1. A: Whose shoes are these?  
Are they Dad's?

B: Yes, they're **his**.

2. A: Is that Mariam's perfume?

B: No, that isn't **hers**.  
Her perfume is in the drawer.

3. A: Don't eat that! It isn't **yours**.

B: Oh, yes it is. It's **mine**.  
Mom gave it to me.

4. A: Is this your house?

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

D. Give excuses for the following. Use **have to**. Use your own ideas.

💡 I couldn't come to the park because I had to babysit my little brother.

1. He can't come to the football game because he has to do a report for school.

2. I was late to class this morning because I had to wait for the bus.

3. I didn't do my homework because I had to go to the dentist.

4. She's not going shopping because she has to do her homework.

5. I didn't call you back because I had to go out with my parents.



## 2 Reading

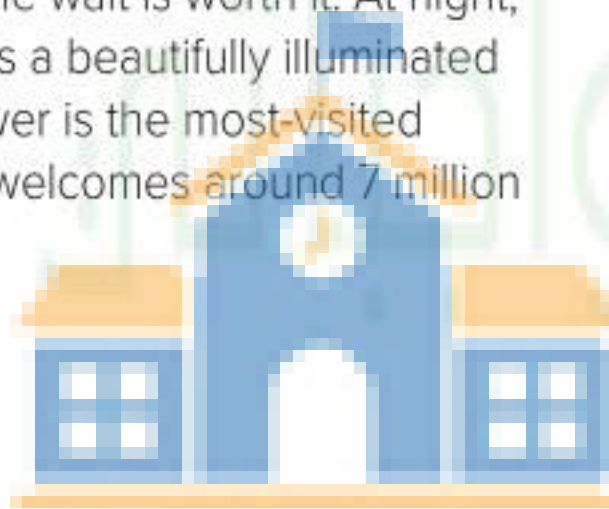
### Before Reading

**Look** at the photos and discuss what you know about the places.

### Things to do in Paris

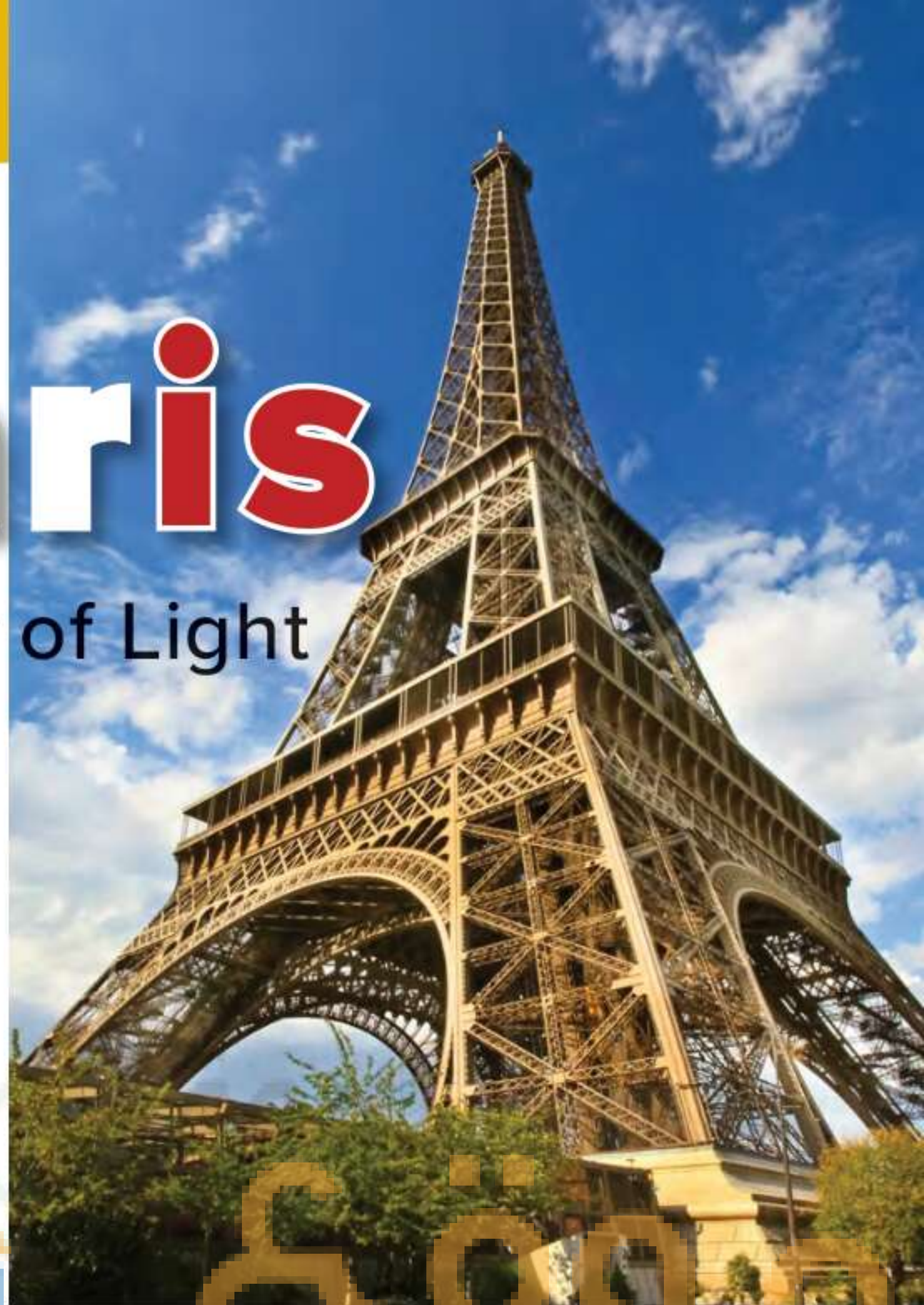
#### Eiffel Tower ►

The Eiffel Tower is one of the world's most popular and well-known sites. It is named after its architect, Gustave Eiffel, and was built in 1889 for the Universal Exposition. The tower is 1,062 feet (324 meters) high and offers fantastic views of the city. Very often, visitors have to wait in line to take the elevator to the observation deck. But the wait is worth it. At night, the tower itself becomes a beautifully illuminated sculpture. The Eiffel Tower is the most-visited building in the world. It welcomes around 7 million visitors per year.



# Paris

## The City of Light



#### ◀ The Louvre

The Louvre was originally a royal palace. In 1516, Leonardo da Vinci came to France as a painter for the Royal Court, and brought with him the painting of Mona Lisa. The king acquired it, and it became part of the royal collection. Today the painting stands in the Louvre in a climate-controlled enclosure behind bulletproof glass. In the 1600s, the Louvre was a palace that contained art and rich decorations, and it only opened as a museum in 1793. The renovation of the museum in 1981 made it even more beautiful, and a pyramid was built as an entrance. Today, the Louvre is the world's largest museum and possesses the world's largest and richest collection of art and antiques from around the world.



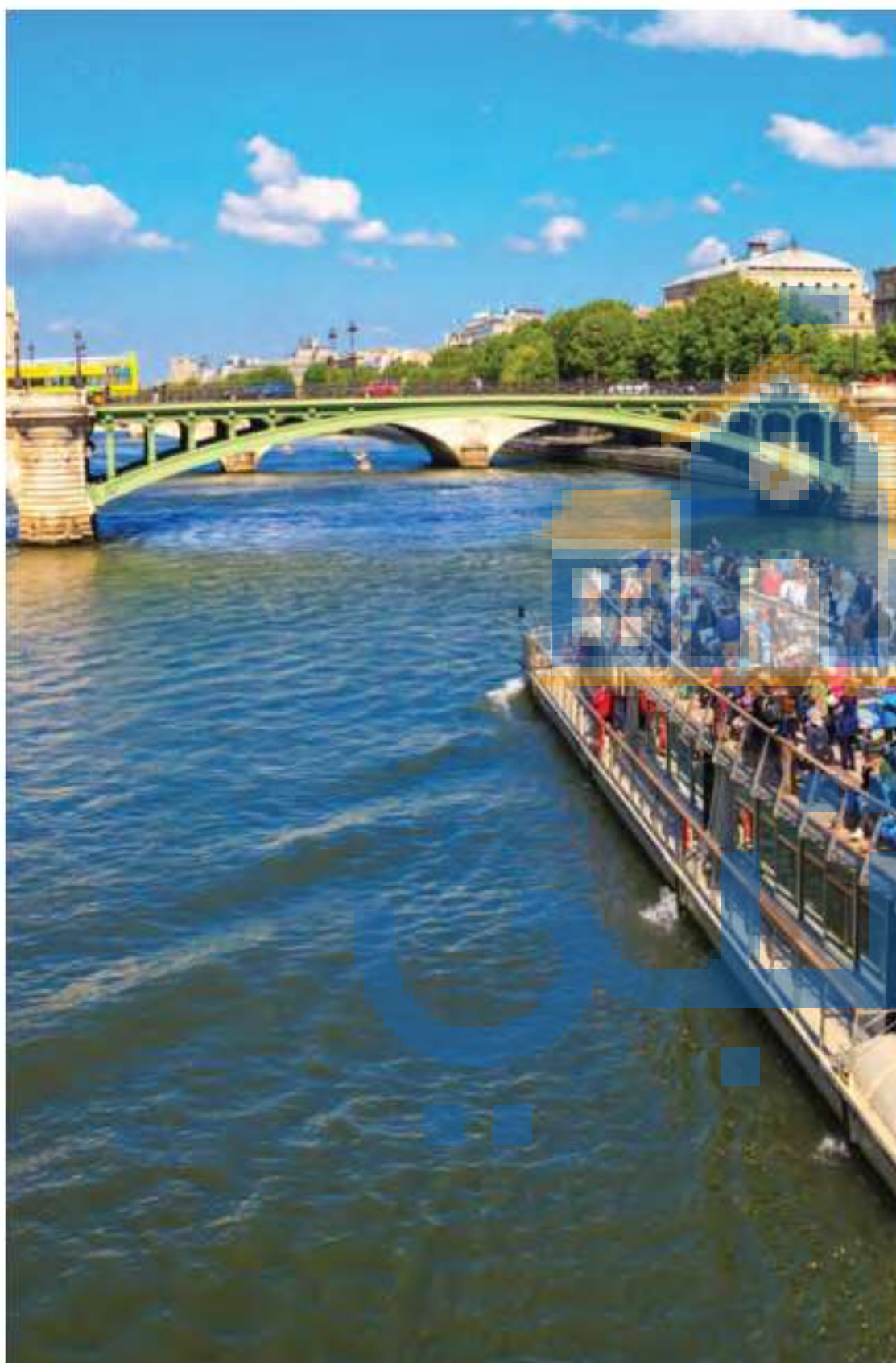


## Arc de Triomphe and the Champs Elysées

The Arc de Triomphe is a magnificent site at the end of the Champs Elysées, and one of the most famous monuments of Paris.

Napoleon I ordered the construction of the monument in 1806 to celebrate his conquests. He got the idea from the triumphal arches of the emperors in ancient Rome. The Arc de Triomphe is a landmark in Paris because of its size and beauty.

From the Arc de Triomphe, you can enjoy a walk along the Champs Elysées. There are many shops, restaurants, and cafés along this boulevard. Be sure you stop off at a crêpe stand on one of the side streets. The chocolate crêpes are absolutely wonderful!



## Seine River Tours

Boat tours along the Seine run throughout the day and evening. Many include lunch or dinner. The boats depart from the Pont de l'Alma (on the Right Bank) or from the foot of the Eiffel Tower (on the Left Bank). You can see many attractions on the trip, such as the Île de la Cité in the middle of the river as well as some of Paris's famous bridges.

### After Reading

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **yes** Leonardo da Vinci brought a painting with him to France.
2. **no** The Louvre Museum is famous for its views of Paris.
3. **yes** The Eiffel Tower is the most popular tourist sight in the world.
4. **no** The Arc de Triomphe is famous because it has Napoleon's tomb.
5. **yes** The Île de la Cité is an island in the middle of the Seine River.

### Discussion

1. You and a friend are going on vacation to Paris. Discuss what you're going to do there. Tell the class about it.
2. Compare Paris to other cities you know. Which city is best to visit? Why?

## 3 Project

Research some tourist sites in your country, and make a presentation to the class.



**Discussion:**

I'm going to visit Eiffel Tower, Louvre Museum, Louvre pyramid and Opera de Paris Gariner.

Paris is the best city to visit because it is wonderful and has many historical places.

3.

**1. Al Masjid al Nabawi**

One of the most important symbols of the Islamic Religion of Saudi Arabia, Al-Masjid al-Nabawi located in Madina is considered to be the world's second holiest mosque. AlMasjid al-Nabawi at Saudi Arabia in Asia was built by the

Prophet himself, and raised up to its present stature, by later Islamic rulers.

**2. Dumat al Jundal**

A seat of the rich Culture of Saudi Arabia, this mysterious city is mentioned by the name "Adamatu" in the Assyrian records. The present name of the city means "Dumah of the Stone", after the name of Dumah, one of the twelve sons of Ishmael.

**3. Jabal al-Lawz**

Jabal al-Lawz features among the most popular Saudi Arabia Tourist Attractions and the region is famous for its unique flora and fauna. A bird watchers paradise and a botanists Eden, the Jabal al-Lawz in Saudi Arabia is a treat for all. Put on your trekking gear and roll up your sleeves as you prepare for the enchanting expedition of your life.



## 4 Chant Along



# Travel the World Over



I'm going to travel all around Europe,  
Ski the Alps at great heights.  
I'm going to climb the Eiffel Tower,  
And, in Madrid, watch the bull fights.  
I'm going to sail to the Greek islands,  
And taste Italian cuisine,  
Stroll through markets in London,  
And see the palace of the queen.



I'm going to explore all over Asia,  
Trek all along the Great Wall,  
Ride a rickshaw in Shanghai,  
Hike the Himalayas in Nepal.  
I'm going to ride elephants in India,  
Drive a 4x4 in Arabian sand,  
I'm going to smell the cherry blossoms,  
And take the bullet train in Japan.

I'm going to North and South America,  
Up high to Machu Picchu in Peru,  
Catch a cab in New York City,  
And cross the Great Lakes by canoe.  
I'm going to snowmobile in Alaska.  
I'm going to raft down the Amazon,  
Listen to the roar of Venezuelan Falls,  
And cruise right around Cape Horn.



I'll go on wildlife safaris in Africa,  
Dive in Australia's Great Barrier Reef.  
I'm going to travel the world over,  
And see things beyond belief.



## Vocabulary

A. Put the words into the correct category.

rickshaw	stroll	hike	raft	4x4	train
cruise	sail	canoe	trek	climb	cab

Travel on Foot	Transport on Water	Transport on Land
<b>stroll</b>	<b>raft</b>	<b>rickshaw</b>
<b>hike</b>	<b>cruise</b>	<b>4x4</b>
<b>trek</b>	<b>sail</b>	<b>train</b>
<b>climb</b>	<b>canoe</b>	<b>cab</b>

B. Look at the chant. Write four things related to the senses.

🔦 *See the palace of the queen.*

1. **Taste Italian cuisine.**

2. **Smell the cherry blossoms.**

3. **Listen to the roar.**

4. **See things beyond belief**

## Comprehension

- What is the man going to do? **1. He's going to travel around the world.**
- Which continents is he going to visit? **2. He's going to visit Europe, Asia, North and South America, Africa, and Australia.**
- Which European countries is he going to visit? **3. In Europe, he's going to visit Austria / Switzerland / Germany, France, Spain, Greece, Italy, Turkey, and England.**
- Which Asian countries is he going to visit? **4. In Asia, he's going to visit China, Nepal, India, Saudi Arabia / UAE, and Japan.**
- What do you think the last line means? **5. He's going to see incredible places.**

## 5 Writing

Write about a place where you want to travel and what you are going to do there.

**I want to travel to Egypt. I will enjoy a good time there. I have made a good plan for every day during my visit. I will start my trip to Luxor where I will enjoy lots of ancient Egyptian monuments. I will visit the seashore at Hurghada. I will spend a day for the Pharaonic village. A visit to the pyramids at Giza would not be missed.**



## 6 Project



# What's the Weather Like?

## 1 Listen and Discuss

Which of these cities has weather most like yours?

## Weather Around the World

Summer is usually sunny, really hot, and very dry. Temperatures are often over 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius), and 54 percent humidity.

### Chicago, U.S.A.



It gets very cold in winter, and it often snows. Chicago gets approximately 40 inches of snow (100 centimeters) per year. Temperatures often fall below zero Celsius, and even below zero Fahrenheit.

### Jeddah, KSA



### Montreal, Canada



The weather in the fall can be unpredictable, from cool to cold. It's often windy and cloudy, and temperatures vary from 40 to 58 degrees Fahrenheit (5 to 15 degrees Celsius).

### Kyoto, Japan



Spring is usually cool, but some days can be quite warm. The average temperature is around 52 degrees Fahrenheit (11.2 degrees Celsius).

## People's Plans

Adnan



"I won't stay in Jeddah in July and August. It's extremely hot. I'll probably visit my cousins in Abha and enjoy the mountains."

"I think I'll go camping in the fall. It's when trees begin to lose their leaves and offer a magnificent display of colors."

Henry



Wayne



"I'll probably go ice-skating or skiing this winter. Maybe I'll visit my family in Florida and get away from the cold."

Tomi



"I'll go and see the cherry blossoms. Spring in Kyoto is absolutely breathtaking. It's my favorite season."





It's hurricane season. Hurricane George will pass over the Gulf of Mexico, but will not cause any damage. It won't hit Mexico, but will stay over the gulf.

## The Weather Forecast

It'll rain in Central America tomorrow. It may also rain in the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. Florida will be cloudy. The temperature will be around 86 degrees Fahrenheit—that's 30 degrees Celsius—in Miami.

### weather symbols



### Quick Check ✓

**A. Vocabulary.** Write the words from these pages that relate to temperature.

**B. Comprehension.** Answer the questions.

1. Which city on page 40 has hot summers?
2. What's the temperature in Chicago in the winter?
3. What will Tomi see in the spring in Kyoto?
4. What is attractive about Canada in the fall?
5. What will tomorrow's weather be like in Miami?

### 2 Pair Work

**A. Ask** and **answer** about the pictures and the people.

- What's the weather like in Kyoto in the spring?
- It's usually cool.
- What will Adnan do in the summer?
- He'll probably go to the mountains.

**B. Ask** and **answer** about places and plans.

- What will you do in the summer?
- I'll probably visit my family in Abha.



Quick Check:

A.

hot, degrees, Fahrenheit, Celsius, cold, below zero, cool, warm.

B.

1. Jeddah has hot summers.

2. In winter, temperatures in Chicago often fall below zero Celsius, and even below zero Fahrenheit.

3. Tomi will see cherry blossoms in the spring in Kyoto.

4. In Canada in the fall, the leaves on the trees change color.

5. The weather in Miami will be warm tomorrow, about 86 degrees Fahrenheit, 30 degrees Celsius.

2 Pair Work:

A.

What's the weather like in Jeddah in spring?

It's usually sunny and hot.

What will Henry do in the fall?

He will go camping.

B.

What will you do in summer?

I will visit Egypt with my family



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### 3 Grammar

#### Future with Will

**FYI** *won't = will not*

Use *will* to talk about something that you think will or will not happen in the future.

#### Affirmative (+)

I'll	(I + will)
You'll	(you + will)
He'll	(he + will)
She'll	<b>travel.</b> (she + will)
It'll	(it + will)
We'll	(we + will)
They'll	(they + will)

#### Negative (-)

I		
You		
He		
She	<b>won't</b>	<b>travel.</b>
It		
We		
They		

#### Yes-No Question (?)

**Will** you travel next summer?

#### Short Answer (+)

Yes, I **will**.

#### Short Answer (-)

No, I **won't**.

#### Information Questions

**What** will you do in the summer? I'll **probably** travel.

**Where** will you go? I'll go to Jordan.










**How** will you go? Maybe I'll drive.

**Note:** We often use *will* with *probably* or *maybe* to express doubt or uncertainty.

#### A. Ask and answer about the weather.

**A:** What will the weather be like in Muscat tomorrow?

**B:** It'll be warm and cloudy. The temperature will be 25 degrees Celsius.

Tomorrow's Weather			
RIYADH, KSA	81/62 F		27/17 C
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN	50/31 F		10/-5 C
ABU DHABI, UAE	86/70 F		30/21 C
CAIRO, EGYPT	59/46 F		15/8 C
MUSCAT, OMAN	77/64 F		25/18 C
TABUK, KSA	39/28 F		4/-2 C
BEIRUT, LEBANON	62/52 F		17/11 C
ABHA, KSA	54/41 F		12/5 C
AMMAN, JORDAN	46/41 F		8/5 C

(High/Low Temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit and in degrees Celsius)



A.

What will the weather be like in Riyadh tomorrow?

It will be very warm and partly cloudy. The temperature will be 27 degrees Celsius.

What will the weather be like in Islamabad tomorrow?

It will be cool and sunny. The temperature will be 10 degrees Celsius.

What will the weather be like in Abu Dhabi tomorrow?

It will be hot and sunny. The temperature will be 30 degrees Celsius.

What will the weather be like in Cairo tomorrow?

It will be cool and rainy. There will be thunderstorms. The temperature will be 15 degrees Celsius.

What will the weather be like in Muscat tomorrow?

It will be quite warm and cloudy. The temperature will be 25 degrees Celsius.

What will the weather be like in Istanbul tomorrow?

It will be cold and snowy. The temperature will be 4 degrees Celsius.

What will the weather be like in Beirut tomorrow?

It will be a bit warm and rainy. The temperature will be 17 degrees Celsius.

What will the weather be like in Abha tomorrow?

It will be cool and cloudy. The temperature will be 12 degrees Celsius.

What will the weather be like in Amman tomorrow?

It will be cool and rainy. The temperature will be 8 degrees Celsius.



B. Ask and answer questions about your plans for the various times in the box.

in the summer      in the winter      in the spring      in the fall      tomorrow  
on the weekend      next week      next year      on Saturday      in the future

A: What will you probably do in the summer?

B: I'll probably go horseback riding in Najran.



A: What will you do in the spring?

B: I will go shopping

A: What will you do on Friday?

B: I will go to the Cinema.

## 4 Listening

Listen to the weather report. Answer **yes** or **no**.

- no** The weather was fine on Thursday afternoon.
- no** Temperatures will be in the sixties on Friday afternoon.
- no** Saturday will be beautiful and sunny all day.
- yes** It usually rains in the spring.
- no** It will probably snow on Saturday.
- no** You won't need boots and jackets in the mountains.



A barometer measures changes in atmospheric pressure and helps to predict whether it will be wet or dry.

## 5 Pronunciation



Listen to the /I/ sound. Then practice.

/I/			
I'll	I'll meet you at seven.	she'll	She'll go shopping next week.
you'll	You'll get cold.	we'll	We'll have fun on the trip.
he'll	He'll travel in the summer.	they'll	They'll probably stay home.



## 6 Conversation

- Tariq:** So, I hear you're going to move to Abha.
- Adel:** Yeah. I got a great job there.
- Tariq:** What work will you do?
- Adel:** I'm going to be a trainee in an international hotel.
- Tariq:** When do you plan to move?
- Adel:** I'll probably go next month. I want to spend the rest of the summer with my family before I move away.
- Tariq:** How long will you stay?
- Adel:** It depends.
- Tariq:** Depends on what?

### Your Ending

What is Adel's answer?

- ① It depends on the salary there. Will I make enough money?
- ② It depends on the weather. Will I like the cold winters?
- ③ It depends on the training. Will I learn enough to help my career?
- ④ Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_

### Real Talk

I hear = a way to introduce news

It depends. = a way to say you are not certain

### About the Conversation

1. When will Adel go to Abha?
2. What is he going to do there?
3. Why isn't he going immediately?
4. How long will he stay?

1. Adel will probably go to Turkey next month.
2. He's going to work there. He's going to work as a trainee in an international hotel.
3. He's waiting for some papers.
4. He doesn't know.

## 7 About You

1. What's your favorite season of the year? Why?
2. What will you do next year?
3. What subjects will you study next year?
4. What will you probably do after high school or college?
  1. The spring. The weather is wonderful in the spring.
  2. I will travel to Paris.
  3. I will study English, Arabic, History, math and Geography
  4. I will work.





## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

Does the weather change the way you feel? How?

## Rain, Rain, Go Away

Do you think it will rain tomorrow? Will it be cool or warm? People often ask about the weather because they want to wear appropriate clothing. But the weather can mean more to people than just changes in clothing. According to new research, warm, sunny weather can have a positive impact on mental health and mood. On the other hand, cold, dark winter weather can have a negative effect, even causing Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), a depression that comes back every winter. Read people's answers to a survey about how the weather affects their moods.



The weather definitely affects the way I feel. When it's rainy and dreary out, I feel tired and depressed, and I don't want to do anything outdoors. So I try not to look out of the window, and I spend my time like a typical couch potato, watching TV and eating, or playing video games. My body and my brain seem to function better when it's sunny. I'm more energetic, and I feel like exercising more frequently. The trouble is that it rains on about one day out of three in England. *Keith – Liverpool, England*

I live on an island that has about two hundred beaches. So the weather affects the way I feel and our way of life very much. I'm in a lively mood the whole year round. People think that my country is tropical, but in the south we sometimes get some really cold, windy days, and I feel down. However, they don't last very long. When that happens, I just try to tell myself not to worry, because tomorrow or the day after will be beautiful and sunny again. *Felipe – Florianopolis, Brazil*

I can't really tell if the weather affects people's moods. In my country, it's always hot. In the winter, the temperature is about 84 degrees Fahrenheit (29 degrees Celsius). We usually have bright, sunny skies, and the people here are normally very happy even during thunderstorms. Maybe one day I'll get to see the snow and see if the cold weather will change my mood. *Ibrahim – Jeddah, Saudi Arabia*

### After Reading

Complete the chart. List the effects of the weather on the three people.

	Good Weather	Bad Weather
Keith	He feels energetic and likes exercising more frequently	He feels tired and depressed and doesn't want to do anything outdoors
Felipe	He's in a lively mood.	He feels down.
Ibrahim	The weather is always hot and sunny, and people are normally happy.	He has never been in snow and cold weather, so he doesn't know their effect.



## 9 Writing

- A. Look at the pairs of synonyms. Which adjectives describe moods? Which describe weather? Complete each sentence with one suitable adjective from the boxes.

sleepy/tired miserable/depressed bored/indifferent energetic/lively happy/cheerful

dreary/gloomy pleasant/mild extreme/harsh cold/freezing hot/boiling



1. Please, turn up the heat. It's **cold / freezing** in here.
2. Fahad went to bed late last night, so he feels **sleepy / tired**.
3. Because Noura was not interested in the conversation, she felt **bored / indifferent**.
4. Ahmed was so **miserable / depressed** when his team lost the championship.
5. I always smile when I'm in a **happy / cheerful** mood.
6. Camels can survive in the **extreme / harsh** conditions of the desert.
7. A healthy diet and an active lifestyle will make you feel more **energetic / lively**.
8. It's **hot / boiling** in here. Can we turn on the air conditioner?
9. The weather in spring is usually **pleasant / mild**, not too cold or too hot.
10. This morning was wet and **dreary / gloomy**, but the sun has finally come out.

### Writing Corner

1. Use *if* or *when* to refer to repeated situations.  
**If / When** it rains, I usually stay indoors.  
I feel miserable **when / if** it rains all day.
2. Use *when* to refer to future situations that are certain.  
I will call you **when** I get home.
3. Use *if* to refer to future situations that are possible, but not certain.  
**If** I get home early, I will call you.

- B. Write notes in the chart to describe the activities you do and how you feel in certain weather conditions.

Warm and sunny	My brain seems to function better when it's warm and sunny. I'm more energetic, and I feel like exercising more frequently.
Cloudy and rainy	I feel tired and depressed, and I don't want to do anything outdoors
Hot and dry	I become temperamental and easy to be nervous
Other: <b>Windy</b>	I feel fear tension and anxiety.

- C. Write about how the weather affects you. Use your notes from the chart and ideas from this unit. Use *if* and *when*.

## 10 Project

Research the weather in a place you would like to visit. Present your findings to the class.



The weather definitely affects the way I feel. My body and my brain seems to function better when it's warm and sunny. I'm more energetic, and I feel like exercising more frequently.

In a hot and dry weather, I become temperamental and easy to be nervous.

When it's cloudy and rainy, I feel tired and depressed, and I don't want to do anything outdoors. I spend my time watching TV and eating, or playing video games.

I fear of wind and try not to look out of the window. So when it's windy, I feel tension and anxiety.

#### 10 Project:

##### The weather in UAE

There are four seasons: they are winter, spring, autumn and summer. In winter, the weather is cold and wet. The temperature is low, the rainfall is high and the humidity is low, so the people wear heavy clothes. In the spring, the weather is cool and sunny.

The temperature is moderate, the rainfall is low, and the humidity is low, so the people wear light clothes. In autumn, the weather is windy and wet. The temperature is moderate, the rainfall is low, and the humidity is low, so the people wear light clothes. In summer, the weather is sunny and warm. The temperature is high, the rainfall is low, and the humidity is high, so the people wear light clothes.



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

You can use conditional sentences with *if* to talk about causes and results.

### Present Facts

Use the simple present tense in both clauses.

If it **is** sunny outside, I always **wear** sunglasses.

Water **becomes** ice if you **put** it in the freezer.

### Future Facts

Use the simple present in the *if*-clause and the future with *will* in the result clause.

If their team **wins**, the fans **will be** happy.

The fans **won't be** happy if their team **loses**.

They **won't play** tennis if it **rains**.

If it **doesn't rain**, they'll **play** tennis.

**Will** they **play** tennis if it **rains**?

### May/Might

Use *may/might* in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

If Noura **doesn't study**, she **might fail** the test.

We **might go** skiing if there **is** enough snow.



### A. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present or *will*.

- If you **heat** (heat) water to 100 degrees Celsius, it **boils** (boil).
- Imad **will stay** (stay) late tonight if he **doesn't finish** (not finish) his work on time.
- If you **go** (go) to university, what **will you study** (you / study)?
- The cell phone **doesn't work** (not work) if it **doesn't have** (not have) a battery.
- If the temperature **warms up** (warm up), the snow **will melt** (melt).
- If he **doesn't hurry** (not hurry), he **will miss** (miss) the bus and be late for school.
- If I **don't know** (not know) a word, I **look** (look) in my dictionary.
- It **gets** (get) dark if the sun **goes** (go) down.

### B. Complete the sentences with the present or future forms of the conditional.

Say how the weather makes you feel.

- If the sky is dark and cloudy, **I feel tired and depressed**.
- If it's warm and sunny, **I'm in a lively mood**.
- If it's hot and humid, **I don't feel very active**.

Say what you *will* or *won't* do or what you *may/might* do.

- If I finish all my homework, **I might watch a film on TV**.
- If I go to university, **I may study engineering**.
- If it rains tomorrow, **I won't walk home from school**.
- If the weather is nice this weekend, **I may go to the beach**.
- If the temperature is above 40°C, **I'll turn on the air conditioner**.





# Could You Do Me a Favor?

## 1 Listen and Discuss

What is the same and what is different between this family gathering and the gatherings your family normally has?

**When my family gathers, we talk about our life. We ask about our news. We have lunch and watch TV.**

Could you take a photo of us?

Sure.

Could you lower your voice?

No problem.

Certainly.

Would you get me some more coffee?

Everyone wants you to say something since it's your graduation.

Thanks. Of course, I'll say a few words.





## Quick Check

- A. Vocabulary.** Read the conversations. Mark **O** for offers (when people offer help) and **R** for requests (when people ask for help).
- B. Comprehension.** Answer about the picture.
1. What does the boy with the camera want?
  2. What kind of drink would the old man like to have?
  3. What does the girl ask Sarah to bring from the kitchen?
  4. What does the boy offer to do for the woman with the cake?
  5. What do the boys with the video camera want?

## 2 Pair Work

- A.** Imagine you are at the family gathering. Make requests.
-  Will you lend me your camera?
-  Sure. / Certainly.  
OR: Sorry, I can't.
- B.** Imagine you are at the family gathering. Offer to do things.
-  I'll get some more snacks.
-  Thanks.



The Answers:

A.

Requests

Could you take a photo of us?

Would you get me some more coffee?

Will you tell Sarah to bring some snacks from the kitchen?

Everyone wants you to say something since it's your graduation.

Could you lower your voice?

Can I borrow your cell phone?

Offers

Let me carry that for you.

I'll tell her, and I'll get some napkins, too.

B.

1. He wants the boy to take a picture of him with his friend.

2. He'd like to have some coffee.

3. She wants her to bring some snacks from the kitchen.

4. He offers to carry the cake.

5. They want the boy to say something since it's his graduation.

2 Pair Work:

A.

Will you make tea?

Certainly.

Will you bring snacks from the kitchen?

Sure.

B.

I'll prepare lunch.

Thanks.



### 3 Grammar

#### Can, Could, Will, Would

Use *can*, *could*, *will*, or *would* for requests.

##### Request

Can	you	help me?
Could		
Will		
Would		

##### Agreeing

Sure.  
Certainly.  
Of course.  
No problem.

##### Refusing

Sorry. I can't.  
Not now. I'm busy.

#### I'll, Let me

Use *I'll* or *Let me* when offering to do something.

##### Offering

I'll	carry that for you.
Let me	

##### Accepting

Thank you.  
You're very kind.

##### Refusing

That's all right.  
Don't worry.

#### Want + Object Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

Use *want* + object noun/pronoun + infinitive to get people to do something.

**Q:** What do you **want Omar to do?**


**A:** I want him to take out the garbage.

#### Tell and Ask + Object Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

**Ask Amina to bring** some snacks.

**Tell her not to be** late.

#### A. Write requests for the situations.

 This bag is really heavy. I can't carry it.

1. We want to take a photo. We don't have a camera.
2. I'm thirsty. I want something to drink.
3. We want to play, but we don't have a ball.
4. I need to call a friend, but I don't have a phone.
5. I don't know which bus goes downtown.

*Could you help me with this bag?*

**Could we borrow your camera?**

**Will you get me something to drink?**

**Would you lend us your ball?**

**Can I borrow your cell phone?**

**Could you tell me which bus goes downtown?**

#### B. Make offers for the situations.

 There are a lot of plates in the kitchen sink.

1. Your mother is trying to get a can from the top shelf.
2. A friend doesn't know how to do a math assignment.
3. Some people want someone to take their photo.
4. A friend needs to cook a steak, but doesn't know how.
5. Someone is carrying a heavy bag.

*I'll wash them for you.*

**Let me get the can for you.**

**I'll help you do the math assignment.**

**I'll take the photo for you.**

**Let me show you how to cook a steak.**

**Let me carry your bag for you.**



c. Describe the situations in which people are making requests. Use **want to**.

💡 *The mother wants her son to take out the garbage.*



mother /  
her son

Could you please take out the garbage?

Please lend me \$10.



1. Rana / Sabah

Could you fill in this form?



2. the receptionist / Saeed

Can I borrow your cell phone?



3. Mr. Jenkins / Andy

Will you give me a hand?



4. Ricardo / Matt

Please put away your toys.



5. mother / her children

Would you pass me the salt?



6. Khalid / his wife

D. Practice with a partner. Accept or refuse the above requests.

## 4 Listening

Listen to the messages from Jason's telephone answering machine. Match each person with his message.

1. d Jim
2. a Andy
3. b John
4. c Charles

- a. This person wants Jason to pick him up at 8:00 A.M.
- b. This person asks to borrow Jason's brother's volleyball net.
- c. This person tells Jason to bring a mask and flippers.
- d. This person asks Jason to bring snacks.

## 5 Pronunciation



Listen. Note the reduction of **could you**

Could you?

Would you?



The answers:

C.

1. Rana wants Sabah to lend her \$10.
2. The receptionist wants Saeed to fill in the form.
3. Mr. Jenkins wants Andy to lend him the cell phone.
4. Ricardo wants Matt to give him a hand.
5. The mother wants her children to put away their toys.
6. Khalid wants his wife to pass him the salt.

D.

1. Sorry. I can't.
2. Of course.
3. Sure.
4. No problem.
5. Not now. Later.
6. Certainly.



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## 6 Conversation

Sultan, will you do me a favor?

Sure. What do you want me to do?

If Fahd calls, tell him I'm not home. He always wants help with his homework.

OK. No problem.

Hello. This is Fahd. May I speak to Ali?

Hi, Fahd. My brother's not here.

I have no idea. Did you try his cell phone?

Yes, I did. But he doesn't answer.

Ah, that's too bad! What time will he be back?

Can I take a message?

Yes. Please tell him I got free tickets for the football game tonight.

### Your Ending

What does Sultan say?

- 1 Could I come with you in his place?
- 2 I'll tell Ali to call you when he gets home.
- 3 Can you get me a free ticket too?
- 4 Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_

### About the Conversation

1. What does Ali want Sultan to do?
2. What is Fahd calling about?
3. What does he want Sultan to do?

### Your Turn

Role-play a conversation. Practice giving and taking telephone messages with a partner. Then give the message to a third person.

### Real Talk

Will you do me a favor? =

Will you help me with something?

I have no idea. = I don't know.

## 7 About You

1. Do you often receive text messages or email messages from your friends?
2. How do you usually keep in touch with your friends?
3. Do you normally return calls quickly?
4. Do you remember to reply to messages?



The Answers:

About conversation:

1. Ali wants Sultan to tell Fahd that he isn't home if Fahd calls.
2. He's calling to tell Ali that he has free tickets to a football game.
3. He wants Sultan to tell Ali about the free tickets.

Your turn:

A: Will you do me a favor?

B: Sure. What do you want me to do?

A: If Nada calls, tell her that I will visit her at 6:00.

B: Ok. No problem.

C: Hello, This is Nada. May I speak to Iman?

B: Hi Nada. My sister isn't here.

C: Ah, that's too bad! I want to ask her to come early.

B: She told me to tell you that she will come at 6:00.

7About You:

1. Yes, I do.
2. By the mobile.
3. Yes, I do.
4. Yes, I do.



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## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

When do people usually write messages or leave notes?

# Dear Daughter

Dear Farah,

I need you to do me a big favor. There's been an emergency, and I have to go to the hospital. Your grandmother fell down the stairs, and I'm afraid she may have a broken hip. Your brother is going to drive me there as soon as he gets home. I don't know how long I'll be there, so I really need your help tonight.

I didn't have time to finish preparing the meal, so please make dinner for the family. The chicken is ready—it's in the fridge. Just cook it with some rice. Will you also make a salad? Your father will be home at about 7 o'clock. He's going to be late because he has a meeting after work. Could you also wash Hameed's football uniform? His team has a big game tomorrow. He can't do it because he is taking me to the hospital. I did the rest of the laundry this morning, but I didn't have time to iron your father's clothes for tomorrow. Please do that for me. Thanks, dear.

Don't worry. Hameed will call you later to let you know about grandmother's condition.

Love,  
Mom.

P.S. Tell Mona and Imad to help you wash up after dinner. And please make sure that they do all their homework. Don't let them watch TV until they've finished! Ask your father to help Imad with his math if you don't have time.

### After Reading

1. What is the emergency?
  2. What is Hameed going to do?
  3. What does the mother want Farah to do?
  4. Why can't Hameed wash his uniform?
  5. What should Farah's younger brother and sister do?
1. The grandmother fell down the stairs and is in hospital.
  2. Hameed is going to drive his mother to the hospital.
  3. She wants Farah to make dinner, wash Hameed's football uniform, and iron her father's clothes.
  4. Because he's taking his mother to the hospital.
  5. They should help Farah wash up and they should do all their

### Discussion

How do you help your family?  
How do they help you?

**I help my family and do what they need.  
They help me if I ask for a help.**





## 9 Writing

- A. Listen to Jason's messages from page 51 again. Write a short note for each message. Only include the necessary information. The first one is done as an example.

**Message 1**

Jason,  
Jim called. He's bought refreshments.  
He wants you to buy some snacks for tomorrow.

**Message 2**

Andy called. He wants you to pick him up at 8 a.m. His address is 27 Park Drive. Go south on Main St. At the lights, turn right onto 10th Ave. Then turn left onto the second street. It's the blue house on the right.

**Message 3**

John called. He wants you to bring your brother's volleyball net tomorrow.

**Message 4**

Charles called. He wants you to bring another pair of flippers and an extra mask tomorrow.

### Writing Corner

- Be polite when you ask someone for a favor. Use *please*.  
Could you **please** help me with my math homework this evening?
- If you cannot do the favor, you can politely apologize and explain why.  
**I'm sorry**, but I'm busy tonight. How about tomorrow?
- When someone does you a favor, you should always thank him/her.  
**Thank you** so much for your help. **Thanks** for helping me.

- B. Work with a partner. Take turns asking each other for a favor. Accept or refuse to do the favor. Use polite language: **please**, **I'm sorry, but...**, **thank you/thanks**.
- C. Write a note in which you ask someone to do you a favor. Explain why you need the favor. Use polite language and other ideas from this unit.

## 10 Project

In a group, write down the most common favors people ask. Present your ideas to the class.



The Answers:

B:

Would you do me a favor? I need some help?

I'd be happy to help you.

Could you possibly work overtime today?

I'm afraid I can't.

Could I trouble you to open the door for me?

Sorry, but I can't do that. I'm feeding the baby.

Would you mind cooking dinner tonight?

It would be my pleasure.

C.

I need to do me a favor. I have to go to the market to buy things for the party. I want you to tidy the house because I don't have enough time to do that. I have a lot of work to do when I come back so I want you to help me. I want to make a wonderful party.

10 Project:

Will you lend me your notes?

Could you stop at the supermarket after work?

Please buy some milk.

Please, tidy the house.

Please, help in the homework.

Please, prepare food.

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# 11 Form, Meaning and Function

## Functions with Will

The modal verb *will* expresses the future time, and it is used in a variety of functions. We use *will* in expressions for the following purposes:

### Request

Will you help me?

### Offer

I'll help you carry that.

### Promise

I'll be careful. I **won't** do that again.

### Threat

Stop that or I'll tell mother.

### Refusal

She **won't** listen to me.

### Deduction

I suppose it'll be a formal event.

### Instant Decision

I'll wear my blue dress.

### Farewell

I'll see you tomorrow.



## A. Match each sentence with its function.

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. <u>d</u> I'll try harder next time.          | a. offer            |
| 2. <u>b</u> I won't let you use my bike.        | b. refusal          |
| 3. <u>f</u> I'll have a chicken burger.         | c. threat           |
| 4. <u>g</u> I'll talk to you later.             | d. promise          |
| 5. <u>e</u> Will you explain it again?          | e. request          |
| 6. <u>a</u> I'll show you how to do it.         | f. instant decision |
| 7. <u>c</u> Stop that or I'll tell the teacher. | g. farewell         |
| 8. <u>h</u> He won't be home now.               | h. deduction        |

## B. Complete the sentences with **will** or **won't** and the verb in parentheses.

- I'm sorry that I let you down. I **won't disappoint** (not disappoint) you again. (promise)
- Let's take a break. I **'ll make** (make) us some coffee and a snack. (offer)
- If you don't leave immediately, I **'ll call** (call) security. (threat)
- It's hot in here. **Will you turn on** (you / turn on) the air conditioner? (request)
- I'd like to stay, but I really have to go now. We **'ll talk** (talk) soon. (farewell)
- I **'ll have** (have) the chicken and rice. And a salad to start with, please. (instant decision)
- The baby **won't stop** (not stop) crying. I don't know what to do. (refusal)
- We should wait. He **won't want** (not want) us to start without him. (deduction)

## C. Work with a partner. Create short dialogs for three of the situations above.



## 1 Listen and Discuss

Did you ever hear an unusual piece of news on the radio or TV? Tell about it.



STAY TUNED FOR BREAKING NEWS...STAY TUNED FOR BREAKING NEWS...STAY TUNED FOR BREAKING NEWS...



A parrot named Percy was fired from the Bakersville Zoo. He was one of a dozen talking parrots, which are the zoo's main attraction. The parrots were performing in front of a crowd when Percy suddenly shrieked out improper language. The visitors and zookeepers were shocked. The zoo decided not to risk a repeat performance in front of children and kicked Percy out of the zoo. One zookeeper said, "We'll find a safe new home for Percy."



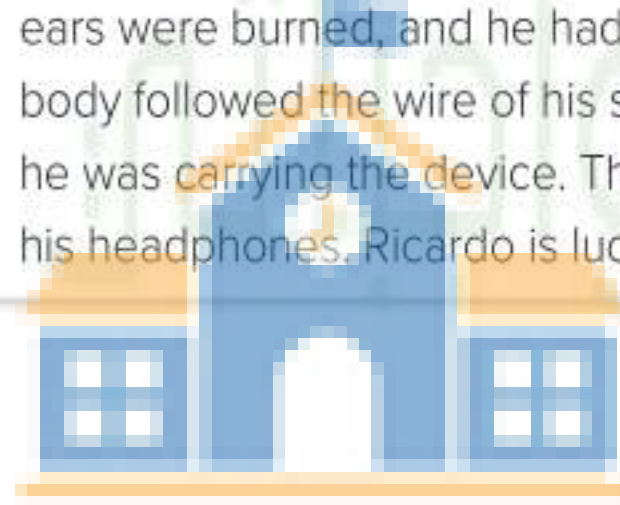
A 76-year-old grandfather saved his 8-year-old grandson from a 13-foot-long (4-meter-long) anaconda. The boy was playing with friends near a small river in Cosmorama, Brazil, when the snake attacked him. The boy's grandfather was working nearby. When the grandfather heard the boy's screams, he ran to the riverside and was able to get the animal off the boy. The fight between the snake and the man continued. Finally, someone managed to give the grandfather a big knife, and the grandfather killed the snake. Our hero was very strong, because it normally takes five men to overpower and get control of a snake that size.



## The NEWS @ FIVE



The last thing 17-year-old Ricardo Gordon remembers was that a storm was coming, and he was rushing to get inside. Next thing he knew, he was lying in a hospital bed. Here is what happened. Ricardo was listening to the live broadcast of the football game when lightning hit him. As a result, his hair and ears were burned, and he had dark spots all over his body. The wounds on his body followed the wire of his smartphone, from his ears down to his hip, where he was carrying the device. The electric current traveled from his smartphone to his headphones. Ricardo is lucky to be alive!



### Quick Check ✓

**A. Vocabulary.** Match each word with the meaning.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>c</u> be fired    | a. dominate           |
| 2. <u>e</u> shriek      | b. piece of equipment |
| 3. <u>f</u> risk        | c. lose one's job     |
| 4. <u>a</u> get control | d. injury             |
| 5. <u>d</u> wound       | e. shout loudly       |
| 6. <u>b</u> device      | f. take a chance      |

**B. Comprehension.** Match the titles with the news stories.

- a. Shocking Match    b. Tight Squeeze    c. Bad Example

**C. Answer about the stories.**

- What did Percy do wrong?
- What was the grandson doing when the snake appeared?
- What was Ricardo doing when he was struck by lightning?

### 2 Pair Work

**A. Ask and answer** about the stories.

- What was Ricardo doing when the lightning hit him?
- He was listening to the football game on his smartphone.

**B. Ask and answer** about yourself.

- What were you doing when the big storm started?
- I was waiting for a bus.



The Answers:

B.

- a. The story about Ricardo Gordon.
- b. The story about the snake and the grandfather.
- c. The story about the parrot.

C.

- 1. He used bad language.
- 2. He was playing with friends when the snake appeared.
- 3. He was listening to the football game on his smart phone.

2 Pair Work:

A.

What was the child doing when they saw a snake?

He screamed when the snake attacked the boy.

B.

What were you doing when the big storm started?

I was sitting in the garden.



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### 3 Grammar

#### Past Progressive

##### Affirmative (+)

I		
He	was	
She		
It		sleeping.
We		
You	were	
They		

##### Negative (-)

I		
He	wasn't	
She		
It		sleeping.
We		
You	weren't	
They		

##### Yes-No Questions (?)

Was	I	
	he	
	she	
	it	sleeping?
Were	we	
	you	
	they	

##### Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	
	he	was.
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	were.
	they	

##### Short Answers (-)

No,	I	
	he	wasn't.
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	weren't.
	they	

#### Past Progressive + When

Use *when* to indicate that a longer, continuous action is interrupted by a shorter one.

**Action 1:** I was taking a shower.

**Action 2:** The telephone rang.

I **was taking** a shower **when** the telephone rang.

**Q:** What were you doing **when** I called you?

**A:** I **was taking** a shower.

**A.** Make sentences using **when**. Follow the example.

**Jack / sleep // hear / noise** *Jack was sleeping when he heard the noise.*

- Asma / cook dinner // electricity / go out
- The people / going home // fire / start
- The workers / leave / building // elevator / stop
- Majid / look at / trees // he / see / parrot
- The thief / steal / car // police / arrest him
- The students / wait for / bus // rain / start

- Asma was cooking dinner when the electricity went out.
- The people were going home when the fire started.
- The workers were leaving the building when the elevator stopped.
- Majid was looking at the trees when he saw a parrot.
- The thief was stealing a car when the police arrested him.
- The students were waiting for the bus when the rain started.





B. The guests arrived early.  
What were the Smiths  
doing when they arrived?  
Write sentences.



Mr. Smith was mowing the lawn.

1. Mrs. Smith was peeling potatoes.
2. Grandfather was watching TV.
3. Grandmother was cooking a turkey.
4. Big brother was lifting weights.
5. Big sister was talking on the phone.
6. Little brother was working in the yard.
7. Little sister was setting the table.

## 4 Listening

Listen and match each conversation to a picture. Write the number next to the picture.



2



5



4



1



6



3

## 5 Pronunciation



Listen. Note the word stress. Then practice.

1st syllable	2nd syllable	3rd syllable
lightning	performance	electricity
language	electric attraction	



## 6 Conversation

**Reporter:** So, Robert, could you tell us what happened?

**Robert:** Well, I was delivering a pizza and a bottle of soda to a high-rise apartment building last Friday night when the elevator broke down.

**Reporter:** So, what did you do?

**Robert:** I shouted and pushed the alarm button, but no one heard me.

**Reporter:** Why didn't you just use your cell phone to call someone?

**Robert:** I wasn't carrying my cell phone. I just forgot it.

**Reporter:** How long were you in the elevator?

**Robert:** I was stuck in there for 10 hours.

**Reporter:** Weren't you nervous and scared?

**Robert:** Not really. I **kept my cool**. I ate the pizza and drank the soda. Then I went to sleep.

**Reporter:** How did you get out?

**Robert:** Well, finally, some residents **called** the building manager because the elevator wasn't working. When they got the elevator started, I was sleeping on the floor of the elevator with the empty pizza box.



### Real Talk

**kept my cool** = didn't get stressed

### About the Conversation

1. What was Robert doing in the building?
2. How did he get stuck in the elevator?
3. What did he do when that happened?
4. How long was he in the elevator?
5. How did he get out?
6. What kind of person do you think Robert is?

### Your Turn

Choose an important event that happened in your town/country and say what you were doing at the time.

## 7 About You

1. Are you scared of elevators or small spaces? Why?
2. Were you ever in a blackout? What were you doing when it happened? What did you do?
3. Did you ever hear about an unusual incident like the one in the Conversation? Describe it.
4. Were you ever in a situation where you couldn't communicate with anyone? Explain.



About conversation:

1. Robert was delivering a pizza.
2. He got stuck in the elevator because it broke down.
3. He shouted and pushed the alarm button. Then he ate the pizza, drank the soda, and went to sleep.
4. He was in the elevator for 10 hours.
5. He got out when some residents called the building manager because the elevator wasn't working.
6. He is a calm person who doesn't get upset easily.

Your turn:

At the National day, I go out with my friends. We walk in the streets and go the malls to see the festivals.

7 About You:

1. Yes, I do. I think they will break down.
2. No, I wasn't
3. Yes. The elevator broke down when my father was in it. He tried to call people to help him but no one heard him. So he called us. We went to him and call the police.
4. Yes. When I lost my wallet, I couldn't take a taxi to go home. So I tried to call my mother but I forgot my phone. So I walked to home.

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## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

Read the headline. What do you think the newspaper article is about?



*The Herald*

# Age Means Nothing



Six-year-old Marta Garcia was sitting with her little three-year-old brother in the backseat of the family car as her dad prepared to get in the car and take the wheel. Suddenly a stranger appeared and pushed Marta's father out of the way. He wanted to steal the car. The father fought back, but the thief overpowered him and got in the car. Marta's father was holding on to the car door and screaming when the man started to drive down the road. He said later, "My children were in there. I wasn't going to let go." Finally he lost his grip on the car and fell onto the road. The car disappeared, and the father sat crying on the side of the road. But Marta wasn't going to

let the thief get away with that. She started hitting the carjacker with her fists and pulling his hair. Finally he got tired of it, stopped the car, and ordered the two children out. Marta took her brother from his car seat and helped him get out of the car.

Some minutes later, when Marta's father looked up, he couldn't believe his eyes. His two kids were coming toward him. Marta was holding her brother's hand.

Marta said, "I wasn't scared. I wanted us to be safe. I was hitting the bad man. I just wanted Daddy." The local police officer said, "Marta is a brave little girl."

### After Reading

Complete the sentences.

1. Marta was sitting in the backseat when **1. a stranger pushed her father out of the way, got in the car, and drove away.**
2. Marta's father fought with the thief, but **2. the thief overpowered him and got in the car.**
3. Marta hit the thief and pulled his hair until **3. he stopped the car and ordered the children out.**
4. Marta's dad was sitting on the side of the road when **4. he saw his two children walking toward him.**

### Discussion

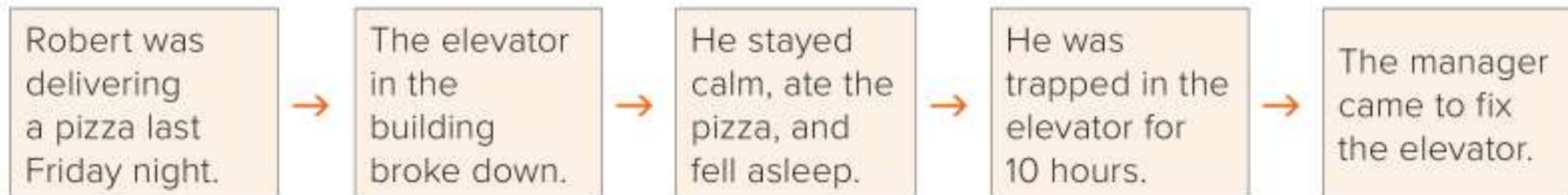
Do you think it's a good idea to try to stop a thief? Talk about it.

**No, He can hurt us.**



## 9 Writing

A. Look at the event chain diagram. What news story is it from in this unit?



### Writing Corner

Follow these steps when writing a summary:

1. Skim the text for the main idea.
2. Find the important information.
3. Delete any unnecessary information.
4. Do not add any opinions of your own.
5. Use your own words to write the summary.

B. Read the summary of the news story. Can you think of another suitable headline?

#### Delivery Boy Trapped in Elevator

Last Friday night, Robert was delivering a pizza to an apartment building. The elevator broke down and he was trapped inside. Robert didn't panic. He ate the pizza and fell asleep. Ten hours later, the building manager came to fix the elevator and he found Robert asleep inside.

C. Choose a news story from the unit. Write notes in the event chain diagram.

**A very big snake attacked the 8 years child when he was playing near the river.**

**He screamed, so his grandfather ran towards him and found that the snake surrounded his grandson.**

**Someone managed to give the grandfather a knife.**

**He killed the snake and became a hero**

D. Summarize one of the news stories in the unit in your own words. Use your notes from the event chain diagram. Write your own headline for the story.

## 10 Project

Find an unusual news event and present it in your own words to the class.



These are the main ideas in a short story and they are written in the diagram. It's a summary of a story, which happened with the same Sequence of events in the past.

B.

Manager Finds Delivery Boy in Elevator

10 Hours Trapped in Elevator

D.

### Our Hero

When 8-year-old child was playing with his friends near the river, a snake attacked him. The snake was very big and dangerous. He screamed. His grandfather heard him so he ran towards him. He found that the snake surrounded his grandson so he tried to save him but it was so difficult. Someone managed to give the grandfather a knife and he managed to kill the snake. He was a hero.

### 10 Project:

Someone arrested because he was wearing a t-shirt that says "I have drugs". According to an arrest report, Balmer tried to hand a small bag of drugs to someone standing behind him, but that person wouldn't take them.

He then set down the bag near a checkout aisle, paid for his purchases, and was confronted by a deputy, the report said. The deputy checked the bag and found small amounts of marijuana and methamphetamine; the witness confirmed it was the bag Balmer tried to hand off, according to the report.

Balmer faces two possession charges. He was being held in the Pasco County Jail on \$5,000 bond. He has seven arrests in Pasco County, authorities said.



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function

## Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree tell about the intensity of a verb, adjective, or adverb. Some common adverbs of degree are: *absolutely, almost, completely, extremely, hardly, just, quite, really, very.*

Adverbs of degree go before the main verb and before the adjective or adverb.

I **absolutely** agree with you.

You **almost** missed your flight.

The students did **quite** well.

He was **just** running.

He can **hardly** stand up.

He is **completely** exhausted.



## Could and Was Able To

We use *could* and *was able to* to talk about general ability in the past.

I **could** run fast when I was young.

They **couldn't** see in the dark.

I **was able to** run fast when I was young.

They **weren't able to** see in the dark.

We use *was/were able to*, but not *could*, to talk about one specific past action.

He **was able to** rescue his grandson.

He ~~could~~ rescue his grandson.

A. Write each student's test score next to the name. (Note: 60% = pass)

1. **30%** Jason completely failed the test. 100%
2. **58%** Mark almost passed the test. 95%
3. **100%** Ali's test was **absolutely** perfect. 75%
4. **95%** Bill did extremely well on the test. 60%
5. **75%** Fahd's test result was quite good. 58%
6. **60%** Tom was just able to pass. 30%



B. Circle the correct words in the story. In some cases, both words are correct.

Six-year-old Marta Garcia and her baby brother were sitting in the back seat of the car. Mr. Garcia was (1. almost / just) getting into the car when a strange man pushed him away. Mr. Garcia tried to stop him, but the man was (2. very / absolutely) strong and (3. could / was able to) overpower Mr. Garcia. The man, who wanted to steal the car, got in and started driving away. Mr. Garcia grabbed the car door, but he (4. couldn't / wasn't able to) hold on and fell onto the road. He felt (5. quite / completely) helpless and sat there crying.

At first, the thief (6. hardly / just) noticed the children who were sitting quietly in the back. Then Marta became (7. really / extremely) upset. She started hitting the thief and pulling his hair. He (8. hardly / almost) drove off the road. Finally, he (9. couldn't / wasn't able to) stand it any longer, so he stopped the car and ordered the children to get out. Marta (10. could / was able to) help her brother out of the car.

The children started walking back. Mr. Garcia was (11. very / absolutely) thrilled to see his children again. Marta is an (12. absolutely / extremely) brave girl.



## 1 Listen and Discuss

Look at some people's experiences. Mark the things you've done.  
Compare with a partner.

## Have You Had an Exciting Life?

Our reporter Scott Turner asks people about their experiences.



**Scott:** Have you ever been hang gliding? ▲

**Omar:** Yes, I have. I went last year. It was awesome.



◀ **Scott:** Have you ever flown in a small plane?

**John:** No, never. This is my first time.

**Scott:** Have you ever eaten something weird? ▶

**Qassim:** Yes, we have. My family and I ate durian fruit in Malaysia.



▲ **Scott:** Have you ever ridden a camel?

**Adnan:** Yes, when I was in Egypt.



▲ **Scott:** Have you ever seen an unusual animal?

**Mark:** Yes. I've seen a zorse. A zorse is half zebra, half horse.



**Scott:** Faisal, have you ever gone on a desert safari?

**Faisal:** Yes, I have.

**Scott:** When did you do it?

**Faisal:** Two years ago near Riyadh. It was fun and exciting.



**Scott:** Have you ever tried cliff hanging?

**Don:** No, I haven't. No ropes, no harness. I'm not crazy.



## Quick Check

**A. Vocabulary.** Find words from the conversations in these categories: sports, foods, animals. Write them.

**B. Comprehension.** Answer **yes** or **no**.

- no** John has flown in a small plane.
- yes** Omar has been hang gliding.
- yes** Adnan rode a camel in Egypt.
- no** Qassim and his family have never eaten durian fruit.
- no** Don went cliff hanging last year.
- no** Mark has never seen an odd animal.

## 2 Pair Work

**A. Ask** and **answer** about the people.

- Has Faisal ever gone on a desert safari?
- Yes, he has.
- When did he do it?
- He did it two years ago.

**B. Ask** and **answer** about yourself.

- Have you ever eaten durian fruit?
- No, I haven't. Have you?
- Yes, I have. I ate durian fruit when I was in Malaysia.



A.

Sports: hang gliding, cliff hanging, bungee jumping.

Foods: durian fruit.

Animals: camel, zorse, zebra, horse.

2 Pair Work:

A.

Has Omar ever been hang gliding?

Yes, he has.

When did he go?

He went last year.

Has John ever flown in a small plane?

No, he hasn't.

B.

Have you ever seen an unusual animal?

No, I haven't.

Have you ever ridden a camel?

Yes, I have ridden it in Egypt.



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### 3 Grammar

#### Present Perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about an indefinite time in the past, when the specific time in the past is not important. It is often used to talk about time from the past up to now, for example, in a person's life up to now.

##### Affirmative (+)

I've			(I + have)
You've			(you + have)
He's	been	to Bahrain.	(he + has)
She's			(she + has)
We've			(we + have)
They've			(they + have)

##### Negative (-)

I	haven't		
You			
He	hasn't	been	to Bahrain.
She			
We	haven't		
They			

##### Yes-No Questions (?)

Have	I			
	you			
Has	he	ever	been	to Bahrain?
	she			
Have	we			
	they			

##### Short Answers (+)

I	have.
you	
he	has.
she	
we	have.
they	

##### Short Answers (-)

I	haven't.
you	
he	hasn't.
she	
we	haven't.
they	

- The present perfect is made up of the verb *have* and the past participle.
- To form the past participle of regular verbs, add *-ed*.
- Here are some irregular past participle forms:

be – <b>been</b>	eat – <b>eaten</b>	go – <b>gone</b>	meet – <b>met</b>	see – <b>seen</b>	take – <b>taken</b>
do – <b>done</b>	fly – <b>flown</b>	hear – <b>heard</b>	ride – <b>ridden</b>	swim – <b>swum</b>	write – <b>written</b>

See the list of irregular verbs on page 83.

**Note:** *Ever* means “at any time.” It is often used in questions with the present perfect.

#### Present Perfect versus Simple Past

Use the simple past to indicate a specific time in the past.

I've **been** to Bahrain.

I **was** in Bahrain **last year**.

**A.** Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

- A:** Have you ever seen a snake?  
**B:** No, I havn't. Have you?  
**A:** Yes, I saw one in the desert.  
**B:** Were you frightened?
- A:** I ate ants in Mexico years ago.  
**B:** What did they taste like?  
**A:** They were spicy.

- A:** Has Nasser ever gone snorkeling?  
**B:** Yes, he has.  
**A:** Did he like it?  
**B:** No, he didn't. He was scared.
- A:** I've never flown in a helicopter.  
**B:** I have. I flew in one over the Red Sea.  
**A:** I'd like to do that one day.



B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about your experiences.

A: Have you ever gone ice-skating?

B: No, I haven't. / Yes, I have. I went ice-skating in the winter.



\* Have you ever climbed a mountain?

No, I haven't.

\* Have you ever ridden a camel?

Yes, I have.

\* Have you ridden an elephant?

No, I haven't.

\* Have you ever travelled by plane?

Yes, I have.



C. Tell about your partner's experiences to another classmate.

Last year, I visited Egypt. I saw the pyramids. I rode a camel and a horse.

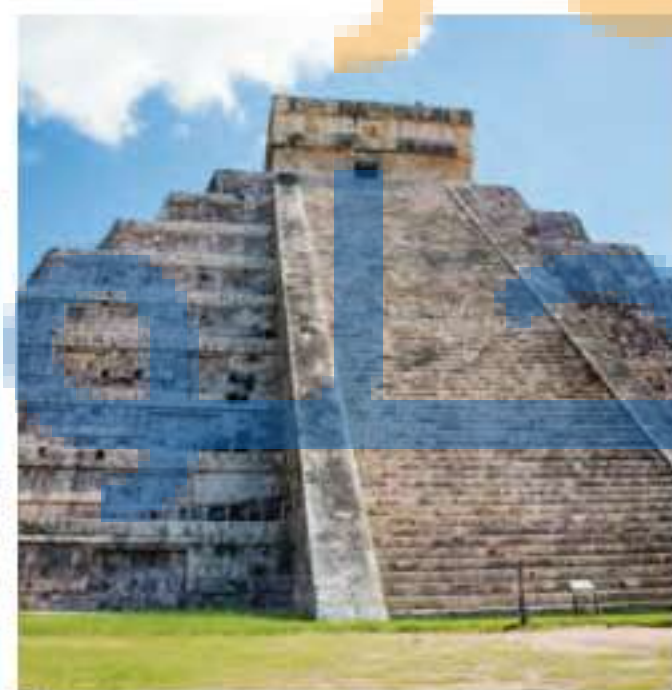
## 4 Listening

Listen to Matt talking about his travel experiences. Mark the things he's done.

1. ☒ visited historic places
2. ☒ climbed a volcano
3. ☐ eaten grasshopper
4. ☐ gone to Colombia
5. ☒ been to Nicaragua
6. ☒ visited the Panama Canal area



Panama City ▲



Mayan ruins in Guatemala ▲

## 5 Pronunciation



Listen to the /v/ sound in **have** and **'ve**. Then practice.

I've never flown in a plane.

You've flown a plane!

They've seen a shark.

What have you done?

Have you climbed a mountain?

You haven't been to a museum?



## 6 Conversation

**Michael:** What's the most awesome experience you've ever had?

**Andrew:** Definitely when I went shark diving. Have you ever heard of it?

**Michael:** No, never.

**Andrew:** Well, I went shark diving in Gansbaai, South Africa. It's one of the best places in the world to see the great white sharks up close.

**Michael:** You're out of your mind! You'll never catch me diving in the middle of sharks.

**Andrew:** It's not like that. You go out on a boat to a place called "Shark Alley," and you go down inside a cage. The people on the boat throw out big pieces of fish tied to a rope in order to attract the sharks. The sharks come up real close, and frequently they knock the cage with their heads.

**Michael:** Weren't you afraid?

**Andrew:** To be honest, I was scared to death.

1. He went shark diving in Gansbaai, South Africa.
2. It was an awesome experience, but it was scary.
3. People throw out big pieces of fish.
4. Yes, he was. Andrew says he was scared to death.
5. Michael thinks that Andrew is crazy.



Gansbaai,  
South Africa

**FYI**

"Gansbaai" is the Afrikaans word that means "goose bay."

### About the Conversation

1. Where did Andrew go on his vacation?
2. What kind of experience was it?
3. How do they attract the sharks?
4. Was he scared?
5. What does Michael think?

### Your Turn

Find someone in your class who has done these things. Then share your findings with the class.

	Name	When/What/Who and Where
gone snorkeling	Mona	– last year, with her father, Europe.
flown in an airplane	Nada	- last month, with her family, Dammam.
eaten an unusual food item	Hala	- last year, with family, Thailand.
traveled to an exciting place	Nagla	- last month, with her family, Alphas.
met a famous person	Hend,	- last year, the king, at a celebration.

## 7 About You

1. What was the most dangerous or most exciting experience you've ever had?
  2. What was the most relaxing, peaceful experience you've ever had?
1. Climbing a mountain is the most exciting experience.
  2. Travelling in a ship on the Nile River.



## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

What do you know about camels? Have you ever ridden one?

**They are the ship of the desert. Yes. I have.**

### Ships Of The Desert

"It's the one of the most uncomfortable experiences I've ever had. But it was incredibly fun! I'll never forget it!" That's what many people say after they have ridden a camel for the first time. Camels, also known as "ships of the desert," have been a favorite means of transport for millennia due to their ability to withstand the hot, dry climate of the desert.

Riding a camel is not the same as riding a horse. First, the rider must sit and balance himself about two meters above the ground on the camel's hump. Second, a camel walks differently than a horse. It moves the two right legs together, and then the two left legs. This can make the rider swing from side to side.

#### Riding a camel for the first time? Here are some helpful tips:

1. Wear sunscreen, long sleeves, and a hat for protection from the hot sun.
2. Wear long pants and socks to protect your legs from getting itchy.
3. Always go riding with an experienced cameleer who knows the animal. Camels are emotional and will respond better if a familiar person is nearby.
4. Get on when the camel is in a sitting position. Put one foot on a small stool and then throw your other leg over the camel's hump in one motion.
5. When the camel stands up, hold on tight and grip your knees around the camel's sides. As the camel leans forward, lean back in the opposite direction to keep from falling.
6. Sit and hold the reins confidently. Camels are intelligent and can sense if you are nervous.
7. Relax in the saddle and bend your knees at a 90° angle. This will help you balance as the camel swings you from side to side.
8. After the ride, wait for the camel to sit down. Hold on. Lean back and then forward, just as you did when the camel stood up.

### After Reading

1. Why are camels called "ships of the desert"?
2. How is riding a camel different from riding a horse?
3. What are two characteristics of camels?
4. Which tip do you think is the most important and why?

**1. Because they have been used as a means of transport in the desert due to their ability to withstand the hot, dry climate.**

**2. The rider must sit two meters above the ground on the camel's hump, and the movement of the camel swings the rider from side to side.**

**3. Camels are emotional and intelligent.**

**4. When the camel stands up, hold on tight and grip your knees around the camel's sides. As the camel leans forward, lean back in the opposite direction to keep from falling.**





## 9 Writing

A. Read about Ali's uncle. Circle all the linking words and phrases that you can find.

Do you know anyone who has gone scuba diving in the coral reefs of the Red Sea, mountain biking in Al Baha, or paragliding in Asir? These are just a few of the exciting things my uncle has done. Hameed is a travel writer who publishes articles to promote youth tourism in the Kingdom. He believes that the best way to write about things is to experience them. He has ridden camels and raced Arabian horses. He has also climbed to the summit of Shada Mountain. He has been sand skiing in the Rub' Al Khali Desert and has driven a 4x4 in the dunes of Al Qassim.



Of course, he is careful. "Safety comes first," he always says. Before he does any extreme or dangerous activity, he first learns about it. Then he trains with expert instructors. In fact, he spent a week practicing in a pool before he went scuba diving in the sea.

So what's next for Uncle Hameed? He hasn't flown in a hot air balloon, nor has he tried kite surfing. However, he has promised to take me mountain biking around Al Souda Mountain when I'm 16. I can't wait!

### Writing Corner

Linking words and phrases help connect ideas and make a paragraph easier to read.

1. To show addition: *and, or, nor, also, too*
2. To show contrast: *but, however, on the other hand*
3. To give examples or emphasis: *for example, like, such as; of course, in fact*
4. To show time: *when, before, after, since, first, second, next, then*

B. Think of someone you know or invent a character that has had an exciting life. Write notes in the chart about what the person has done and why it is exciting.

Activity	Why it's exciting
Likes adventure	He went to unusual and exciting places.
Taste many kinds of food	He tasted new and strange dishes.
Speak four languages	He learnt to speak English, French, Hindi and Persian.

C. Write about someone who you think has had an exciting life. Explain why. What has the person done?

## 10 Project

Research an extreme sport or activity. Present the information to the class.



My uncle has had an exciting life. He is a pilot. He traveled all over the world. He went to unusual and exciting places. He likes adventure so he searches for it everywhere. He went to Egypt and climbed the pyramids. He visited a lot of countries and tasted new and strange dishes. He learnt to speak English, French, Hindi and Persian.

#### 10 Project:

Water skiing is a surface water sport in which an individual is pulled behind a boat or a cable ski installation over a body of water. Water skiing is a sport in which many people enjoy for endless reasons. The wind rushing past you and the spray of the water in your face, this is the thrill of water skiing. It also might be the rush of feeling your feet gliding across the water on skies and the houses on shore whipping past you at an alarming speed. The speed allows a person to clear their mind when they are on the water on a hot summer day. A person might enjoy skiing because they are part of a competitive team and the thrill of competing together at a competition and trying to get around the buoys, perfecting the new trick routine, jump farther than ever, or feel the adrenalin of racing only a few inches above the water. A person might like show skiing for the aspects of dance and acrobatic moves. In conclusion, if you are just starting or are participating in competitive water skiing, this sport offers something for everyone. The rush a person gets from gliding across the water while being pulled by a boat around 25 mph is indescribable. I hope this website gives you a general picture of water skiing and will make you want to try it, at least once.



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Review of the Present Tenses and the Simple Past

### Simple Present

Use the simple present to talk about permanent actions like habits or routines. We often use frequency expressions such as: *always, usually, often, rarely, never, every day, once a month, on weekends.*

The students usually **write** a test every month.

### Present Progressive

Use the present progressive to talk about temporary actions that are happening now. We often use time expressions such as: *right now, now, at the moment.*

The students **are writing** a test at the moment.

### Present Perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about actions that have happened at an indefinite time in the past or actions that have happened from the past up to now. We often use time expressions such as: *ever, never, so far, yet.*

The students **haven't written** a test yet.

### Simple Past

Use the simple past to talk about actions that were completed in the past. We often use time expressions such as: *yesterday, last week, two days ago, a year ago, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in 2010.*

The students **wrote** a test last week.

### A. Choose the correct verb for each sentence.

- Hameed \_\_\_\_\_ his horse, Smokey, almost every day.  
a. rides                      b. is riding                      c. has ridden
- He \_\_\_\_\_ his horse Smokey because of its gray color.  
a. is naming                      b. named                      c. names
- He \_\_\_\_\_ Smokey *to become a champion jumper*.  
a. is training                      b. trains                      c. trained
- Hameed and Smokey \_\_\_\_\_ in two competitions so far.  
a. are                      b. were                      c. have been
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the competitions, but they did quite well.  
a. didn't win                      b. don't win                      c. haven't won
- Hameed \_\_\_\_\_ that they will win the next competition.  
a. is believing                      b. believes                      c. has believed



### B. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct forms of the present or past.

- We **haven't** (not be) to Oman yet, but we **been went** (go) to UAE last year.
- Ali usually **walks** (walk) to work, but yesterday he **took** (take) a taxi.
- She **lost (has lost)** (lose) her keys, so now she **is searching** (search) the house to find them.
- So far she **has looked** (look) in her room, but the keys **aren't (weren't)** (not be) there.
- We **haven't eaten (didn't eat)** (not eat) anything all day because we **are fasting** (fast) for Ramadan.
- Oh, no! It **is raining** (rain), and I **left (have left)** (leave) my umbrella in the car.
- I **don't know** (not know) why you're nervous. **Haven't you ever flown** (you / not ever / fly /) in a plane?
- They **didn't use** (not use) cars in the 19th century. Today, people **drive** (drive) their cars everywhere.



## 1 Language Review

A. Use the correct form of the verb. For some items, more than one form is correct.

- It is (be) always cool in the mountains in the summer.
- Do you think it will rain (rain) tomorrow? / is going to rain
- I don't believe (not believe) those weather reports. They're often wrong.
- What does Arshad plan (plan) to do in the future?
- We will call (call) you when we get to Abu Dhabi / are going to call
- It was snowing (now) when we left Montreal / snowed
- They couldn't sail yesterday because there wasn't (not be) any wind.
- Will you help (help) me with the decorations?

B. Make predictions about the future. Answer the questions. Then compare with a partner.

- What kind of job do you think you'll have?  
I'll probably be a teacher.
- When do you think you'll get married?  
I'll probably get married after I finish college.
- How many children will you have?  
I'll probably have one or two children.
- Where will you live?  
I'll probably live in a big city.
- Which team will be champion in your country this year?  
The Rockets will win the championship this year.
- Where will you go on your next vacation?  
I'll probably go to Malaysia

C. Choose the appropriate sentence or expression for a polite answer.

- |   |                             |                      |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Will you help me?                      | a. Why should I?            | b. Certainly.        |
| 2. I don't understand these instructions. | a. I'll help you.           | b. Can't you read?   |
| 3. Could you turn off your cell phone?    | a. Of course.               | b. I'm talking.      |
| 4. Please let me see those photos.        | a. Not now. I'm busy.       | b. Sure.             |
| 5. Would you like to have dinner now?     | a. No, you can't cook.      | b. Yes, I'm hungry.  |
| 6. I'm sorry. I didn't see you.           | a. Put on your glasses.     | b. That's all right. |
| 7. Can you pass me the bread, please?     | a. Get up and get it.       | b. Here you are.     |
| 8. Let me carry that box for you.         | a. That's very kind of you. | b. No way!           |







D. Make the request. Use the word in parentheses.

Mr. White wants Tommy to wash the car. (can)

Tommy, can you wash the car?

1. Fadwa wants her sister to help her with the dishes. (will)

Will you help me with the dishes?

2. The children want their dad to drive them to the mall. (could)

Dad, could you drive us to the mall?

3. Imad wants his mother to wash his uniform. (can)

Mom, can you please wash my uniform?

4. Hanan wants her friend to do her a favor. (would)

Would you do me a favor?

E. Use the words to write sentences with the past progressive.

I / take a shower / when

I was taking a shower when the water stopped.

1. Fahd / ride motorcycle / when

Fahd was riding a motorcycle when I saw him yesterday.

2. They / play volleyball / when

They were playing volleyball when he got hurt.

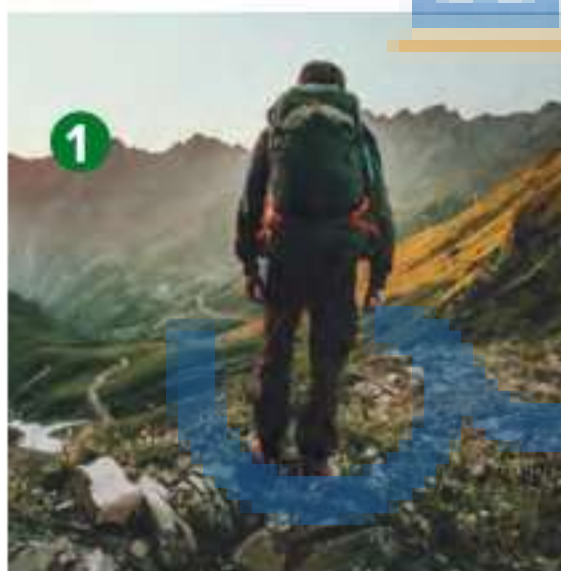
3. Yahya / mow the lawn / when

Yahya was mowing the lawn when it started to rain.

4. I / look out the window / when

I was looking out the window when the accident happened.

F. Write which things you have done or haven't done.



1. I've gone mountain climbing.

2. I've been in a car accident.

3. I've never ridden a horse.

4. I've been to a museum.

5. I've never gone windsurfing.

6. I've never seen a



## 2 Reading

### Before Reading

**Look** at the pictures.

What do you know about the two billionaires?



# Success!

From a poor family in Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi managed to become a billionaire and one of the world's most respected businessmen and philanthropists.

Sulaiman Al-Rajhi grew up in Al-Qassim, where he and his older brother, Saleh, set up a small business. They started by changing money for travelers who were going to visit the holy cities of Makkah and Madinah. When the oil industry grew in the 1970s, the brothers expanded their business. Many men from other countries came to work in Saudi Arabia. Sulaiman and Saleh helped these men by creating a safe and reliable way to send money back home to their families. Then, in 1983, they opened Saudi Arabia's first Islamic bank. Today, Al-Rajhi Bank is the largest Islamic bank in the world.

Over the years, Sulaiman Al-Rajhi has invested his wealth in many other businesses, education, and charities. One of these is organic farming, because he believes in a

healthy lifestyle. He also set up the Awqaf Sulaiman Al-Rajhi Holding Company (ASRHC) which supports charities and humanitarian projects around the world. In 2009, the Awqaf Sulaiman Al-Rajhi Holding Company (ASRHC) opened the Sulaiman Al-Rajhi University, which offers courses in Nursing, Medicine, and Health Sciences.

In 2011, Sulaiman Al-Rajhi decided to give away his entire fortune of \$7.7 billion. He gave most of his money to his family and the rest to charity. For his many years of hard work to establish an Islamic bank and his generous efforts to help others, he was awarded the King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam in 2012. Today he is rich in experience, and he happily continues to work on projects with the Awqaf Sulaiman Al-Rajhi Holding Company (ASRHC).

# Success!





As a young boy, Bill Gates was an unlikely candidate for one of the future richest men in the world. He was shy and not very sociable. But he had a special talent for math and science. His parents recognized his intelligence and enrolled him in Lakeside, a school in Seattle that was known for its high academic achievement.

It was there that Bill Gates came into contact with the first computer, and also met fellow student Paul Allen, who shared his fascination for computers. At the age of 17, Gates built a timetable system for the school and earned \$4,200.

In 1976, Gates dropped out of Harvard and started Microsoft with Paul. Their big opportunity came in 1980 when they signed an agreement to provide the operating system for IBM's new personal computer. The operating system, MS-DOS, became the operating system for PCs all over the world.

In 1973, Bill Gates went to Harvard University, but his heart was not in his studies. While he was in college, he teamed up with Paul Allen to write the first computer language program for the PC (personal computer) called BASIC.

Bill Gates became a billionaire, and today he uses his money to improve the lives of hundreds of people globally through an organization that he and his wife founded—the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

### After Reading

1. List what each person has done to become successful.

Sulaiman Al-Rajhi	Bill Gates
He started a money exchange business in the desert with his brother	He started Microsoft, a computer company.
Their business expanded in the 1970s due to the oil industry. They set up the Al-Rajhi Bank in 1983.	He designed the operating system MSDOS. It is used on PCs all over the world
The bank became very successful. He set up a charitable foundation to support humanitarian causes in Islam and around the world.	He became a billionaire, and now he gives a lot of money to charity.

2. What do Sulaiman Al-Rajhi and Bill Gates have in common?

### Discussion

1. In your opinion, what do you think is the key to success?
2. Talk about successful people that you know or have read about.
  1. Hard working.
  2. My father is a successful person. He is a famous doctor. He is working hard to be successful.

## 3 Project

Choose a role model. Do research about the person. Present your findings to the class.



### 3 Project:

Dr.Ahmed Zewail was born and raised in Egypt on February 26,1946. His family dreamed that he would become a great professor some day. He received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Alexandria University. He earned his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania and joined the Caltech faculty in 1976 after two years as an IBM Fellow at the University of California at Berkeley. He has a family of four children and his wife Dema Zewail, a physician in public health .In fact Dr. Zewail is a source of pride for all Arabs and Egyptians for discovering the femto second and winning the Nobel Prize for Chemistry



موقع

حلول كتيبى



## 4 Chant Along

# I've Never Found Gold Anywhere

I've been to Jamaica.  
I've been to Japan.  
I've traveled all over the world.  
I've sailed on a ship and flown in a plane.  
But I've never found diamonds or gold.

I studied in Paris when I was a teen—  
I looked for happiness there.  
Then I went to London where I saw the queen.  
Worked at a job in Mayfair.  
But I've never found gold anywhere.  
No, I never found gold anywhere.

I've been a sailor, a waiter, a writer.  
I've been a teller, a driver, a fighter.

When I finished school, I worked in a bank.  
Then I fought in a terrible war.  
I shot with a rifle and rode in a tank.  
But I've never broken the law.  
But I've never found gold anywhere.  
No, I never found gold anywhere.

I've been a sailor, a waiter, a writer.  
I've been a teller, a driver, a fighter.





## Vocabulary

What do you think the following expressions mean?

1. I looked for happiness there.
2. I've never found gold anywhere.
3. I've never broken the law.

I tried to find a place where I was happy and wanted to stay.

I never found wealth or riches anyplace.

I never did anything wrong. / I was never in trouble with the law.

## Comprehension

A. List the countries the man has been to and the jobs he has had.

Countries	Jobs
Jamaica, Japan	sailor, waiter
France (Paris)	writer, teller
England (London)	driver, fighter

B. Answer the questions.

1. When did the man study in Paris?
2. What did he do in London?
3. What did he do after he finished school?
4. What did he do in the army?
5. Has he ever done anything wrong in his life?
6. What kind of life has he had?

## Writing

Write an interview with the man.

## Discussion

1. What do you think about the kind of life the man has had?
2. Would you like to have a life like his? Why or why not?
3. Choose another title for the chant.



▲ United Kingdom Parliament



▲ A beach in Jamaica



▲ Mount Fuji in Japan



▲ Sorbonne University in France



1. The man studied in Paris when he was a teen.
2. He saw the queen in London.
3. After he finished school, he worked in a bank.
4. He used a rifle and rode in a tank.
5. He says that he has never broken the law.
6. He has done a lot of different things in his life, but he hasn't found happiness in any place or job.

Writing:

Where have you travelled?

I have travelled all over the world.

How?

I've sailed on a ship and flown in a plane.

Where did you study?

I studied in Paris.

What did you do when you finished school?

When I finished school, I worked in a bank. Then I fought in a terrible war. I shot with a rifle and rode in a tank. But I've never broken the law.

Discussion:

1. He has had a happy life.
2. Yes. He searches for his happiness.
3. Happy life.

حلول كتيب



## 1 Let's Go Out

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

chore  
free-time activity  
obligation

#### Verbs—Activities

go bowling  
go for a drive  
go for a ride  
go out for dinner  
go shopping  
go swimming  
hang out

#### Verbs—Chores

babysit  
clean your room  
do the laundry  
dust  
iron the clothes  
mow the lawn  
take care of  
take out the garbage  
wash the dishes

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Making suggestions

Let's ...  
What should we do?  
Why don't ...?

#### Expressing obligation

I have to ...

#### Real Talk

come on  
let down

## 2 It's a Bargain!

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

appliance  
bargain  
brand  
department  
electronics  
escalator  
eye shadow  
furniture  
gold

habit  
housewares  
leather  
make-up  
perfume  
pillowcase  
price  
sheet  
store directory

#### Nouns—Clothing and accessories

backpack  
bag  
belt  
blouse  
boots  
bracelet  
casual wear  
coat  
dress

earrings  
jewelry  
necklace  
outerwear  
raincoat  
ring  
scarf, scarves (pl.)  
shirt  
shoe

skirt  
suit  
sunglasses  
sweatpants  
sweatshirt  
tie  
umbrella  
wallet  
windbreaker

#### Verb

trust

#### Adjectives

cheap  
comfortable  
expensive

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Idioms

be on sale  
make payments

#### Real Talk

Do you mind + -ing?  
Not at all.  
Not really.  
stuff



### 3 There's No Comparison

#### VOCABULARY

##### Nouns

competition	glass	oryx
creature	habitat	prey
diamond	height	sail
doorknob	karat	shark
element	marble	species
falcon	member	suite
faucet	mirror	wonder

##### Nouns— Measurement words

foot, feet (*pl.*)  
kilograms  
meter  
pounds

##### Adverbs

approximately  
especially

##### Verbs

bark  
exist  
fall out  
fear  
feature  
grow  
install  
last  
recharge  
reintroduce  
replace  
weigh

##### Adjectives

architectural	luxurious
convenient	popular
crowded	precious
dangerous	predatory
endangered	sensitive
extinct	smart
friendly	spectacular
gold-plated	tall
hard	worldwide

#### EXPRESSIONS

##### Idiom

in the wild

##### Real Talk

What's new?

### 4 It's Going to Be Fun!

#### VOCABULARY

##### Nouns

art gallery	jungle	tomb
coral reef	marine life	trail
cuisine	mosquito	trekking
culture	oasis	variety
ecosystem	resort	view
ecotourism	safari	village
habitat	scuba diving	wildlife
herd	theme park	

##### Verbs

carve  
experience  
explore  
hike

##### Adjectives

adventurous	exotic
allergic	inexpensive
ancient	magnificent
awesome	peaceful
coastal	quiet
ecological	thrilling
ethnic	unique

#### EXPRESSIONS

##### Idiom

come face to face (with)  
come into contact (with)

##### Real Talk

Actually  
off the beaten track



## EXPANSION Units 1–4

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

antique	conquest	renovation
arch	enclosure	rickshaw
architect	entrance	roar
belief	height	tower
cab	landmark	4x4
canoe	observation deck	
collection	pyramid	

#### Verbs

acquire  
cross  
cruise  
depart  
possess  
raft  
snowmobile  
stroll  
trek

#### Adjectives

bulletproof  
illuminated

#### Prepositions

along  
around  
beyond  
in the middle of  
through

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Idioms

be named after  
the world over  
wait in line

## 5

## What's the Weather Like?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

barometer  
cherry blossom  
damage  
degree  
display  
fall  
forecast  
gulf  
humidity  
hurricane

leaf, leaves (pl.)  
rain  
season  
snow  
spring  
summer  
temperature  
weather  
winter

#### Verbs

cause  
pass over  
rain  
snow  
vary

#### Adjectives

breathtaking  
magnificent  
unpredictable

#### Adjectives— Weather words

cloudy  
cold  
cool  
dry  
hot  
sunny  
warm  
windy

#### Adverbs

absolutely  
extremely  
partly (cloudy)  
probably  
quite

#### Preposition

below

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Asking about the weather

What's the weather like ... ?

#### Real Talk

I hear  
It depends



## 6 Could You Do Me a Favor?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

gathering  
napkin  
snack  
voice

#### Verbs

lend  
lower  
borrow

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Making and responding to requests

Certainly.  
Could you ... ?  
I'm sorry.  
No problem.  
Of course.  
Sure.  
Will you ... ?  
Would you ... ?

#### Offering help and responding

Let me ...  
No, that's all right.

#### Telephone language

Can I take a message?  
Did you try his cell phone?  
Hello. This is ...  
May I speak to ... ?  
(He) doesn't answer.

#### Interrupting

Excuse me.

#### Real Talk

I have no idea.  
Will you do me a favor?

## 7 Today's News

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

anaconda  
attraction  
crowd  
device  
electric current  
headphones  
hero  
hip

knife  
lightning  
parrot  
scream  
snake  
storm  
wire  
wound

#### Verbs

attack  
be fired  
burn  
deliver  
kick out  
manage  
overpower  
remember

risk  
rush  
shock  
shriek  
warn

#### Adjectives

empty  
improper  
strong  
stuck

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Idioms

break down  
get control of

#### Real Talk

keep your cool



## 8 Have You Ever . . . ?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

cage  
camel  
cliff hanging  
desert safari hang  
gliding  
harness  
rope  
shark diving  
volcano  
zebra

#### Verbs

dive  
knock  
throw

#### Adjectives

frightening  
weird

#### Adverb

up close

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Idiom

Have you ever heard of . . . ?

#### Real Talk

definitely  
scared to death  
To be honest  
You're out of your mind!

EXPANSION Units 5-8

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

achievement  
agreement  
billionaire  
candidate  
charity  
effort  
fascination  
fighter  
fortune  
happiness  
industry  
law  
philanthropist  
rifle

sailor  
success  
tank  
war  
wealth

#### Verbs

drop out  
enroll  
establish  
expand  
found  
give away  
invest  
recognize  
set up  
support

#### Adjectives

academic  
entire  
generous  
humanitarian  
reliable  
respected  
shy  
sociable  
successful

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Idioms

break the law  
come into contact with  
team up with



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



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