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موقع حلول كتبي

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موقع
حلول كتبي

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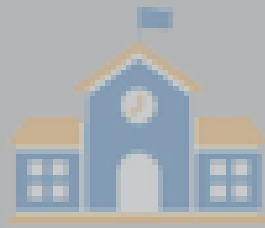
جميع الحقوق محفوظة للقائمين على العمل

للعودة إلى الموقع ابحث في قوقل عن : موقع حلول كتبي

MEGA

GOAL 5

WORKBOOK



موقع
حلول كتيب

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**Mc
Graw
Hill
Education**

MegaGoal 5 Workbook

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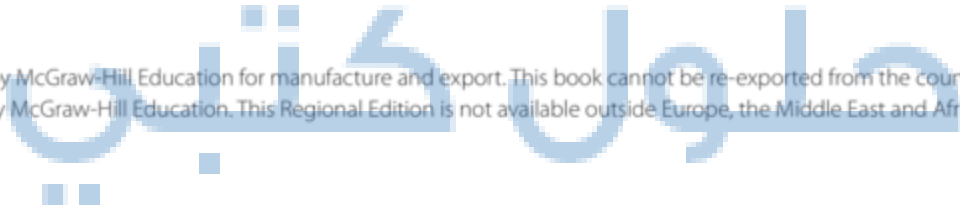
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موقع
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Two Is Better Than One


A Unscramble the words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. d x e l i e | _____ <i>exiled</i> _____ |
| 2. 1. d e e r a g l y n | _____ <i>legendary</i> _____ |
| 3. 2. v e d d e t o | _____ <i>devoted</i> _____ |
| 4. 3. p e d e e n c e i d n n | _____ <i>independence</i> _____ |
| 5. 4. t u n a i i n o f i c | _____ <i>unification</i> _____ |
| 6. 5. d l e f | _____ <i>fled</i> _____ |
| 7. 6. y l o t r a b a r o | _____ <i>laboratory</i> _____ |
| 8. 7. v i g g e r n i | _____ <i>grieving</i> _____ |


B Complete the sentences with the words from exercise A.

1. He is devoted to his research. He spends all of his time working on it.
- The unification of West Germany and East Germany into one country was important in European history.
 - Diego Maradona is legendary. Even children today have heard his name.
 - A gorilla got loose at the zoo. Everybody fled, so nobody got hurt.
 - Symbiotic pairs of wild animals often compensate for each other's weaknesses.
 - People in the U.S. wear black when they are grieving for someone who has died.
 - Juan Perón lived in Spain for many years because he was exiled from his native country of Argentina.
 - predators hunt and eat other animals to survive.

C Read each sentence. Tick (✓) whether the underlined word is an adjective or a pronoun.

	adjective	pronoun
 Would you like <u>another</u> piece of pizza?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Sure. I'd love <u>another</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. I have <u>another</u> computer. Would you like to use it?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Some documentaries are interesting. <u>Others</u> aren't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. We need to get <u>another</u> car. This one is so old!	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Is there any <u>other</u> food? I don't eat steak.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Many of the teachers are leaving. <u>Others</u> aren't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. I'm going to sit at the table with the <u>other</u> kids.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I can't find my math book anywhere. I might just buy <u>another</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

D Circle the correct words to finish the conversations.

- 
A: Mom! Have you seen my black shoes?
B: No, and we have to go. You'll just have to wear (other / others).
1. **A:** Would you like (another / other) cup of tea?
B: Sure. I would love (another / others). Thanks!
2. **A:** Do you have (another / others) pen?
B: I'm sorry. I have (others / other), but I left them in my locker.
3. **A:** It's cold outside! You might want to wear (another / other) clothes!
B: I'll be fine. I'll just wear (another / other) sweater.
4. **A:** I finished the reading. Did the teacher give us (other / others) homework for tonight?
B: No, that was all of it.
5. **A:** These are great cookies!
B: I'm glad you like them! Would you like (another / others)?
6. **A:** Hey, I thought you were going to buy chocolate cookies!
B: I was, but then I found (another / others) that I liked more.

E Rewrite each sentence, adding the emphatic **do**, **does**, or **did**.

🔦 I called you last night. I did call you last night.

1. He eats shrimp. He does eat shrimp.
2. It rained in New York yesterday. It did rain in New York yesterday.
3. I feel sick. I do feel sick.
4. They came to school last week. They did come to school last week.
5. Susan lives in Los Angeles. Susan does live in Los Angeles.
6. You need to come with me. You do need to come with me.
7. The little bird followed us home. The little bird did follow us home.
8. We have that game. We do have that game.
9. They like to take expensive vacations. They do like to take expensive vacations.
10. Fahd works very hard. Fahd does work very hard.

F Correct the errors in the sentences.

🔦 I'm cold. Do you have ^{another} ~~other~~ hat?

1. I do go to school yesterday. did
2. These shoes are uncomfortable. I think I'll wear other. others
3. Faisal is going to the game with others people. other
4. Bob does wants to eat dinner with us. want
5. I think I'll buy another books. This one is boring. book
6. This ball is too small. Do you have anothers? another
7. She do have a class right now.
8. Some people agree with me. Other don't. Others
9. They did went to the game last night. go
10. Did Asma get another computers? She already had two! computer

G Write a short dialogue for each picture. Use **another, other, others**, or the emphatic **do** in each.



1. A: Would you like another cookie?
B: No, thanks.
A: Don't you like them?
B: I do like them, but I'm full!



2. A: I can't believe you didn't do the homework for class today!
B: I did do it, but I couldn't find it.
A: Where do you think you left it?
B: Probably in my other bag



3. A: OK, guys, you must not want to win!
B: We do want to win, Coach!
A: Well then, you had better get another touchdown!

H Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box.

divide up

I think it would be fair

No sweat

not my cup of tea

on the same wavelength

Would you be willing to

Jenny: This science project is going to be a lot of work.

Sarah: I know. Maybe we should (1) divide up the work between us so that we work faster.

Jenny: That's a good idea. (2) I think it would be fair if one of us prepared the research notes and the other wrote the results paper.

Sarah: (3) Would you be willing to write the results paper? Typing is

(4) not my cup of tea. I'm terrible at it!

Jenny: (5) No sweat. I love typing!

Sarah: And I like writing up research notes!

Jenny: Great! I'm glad we're (6) on the same wavelength. I think we're going to work well together!

Sarah: Me, too!

I READING

Read the article and interviews. Then answer **true** or **false** for each statement below.

Forming Business Partners in the Information Age

In the past, people used to meet their business partners in person at schools, universities, or work. Today, more and more people are turning to technology to find a good partner. We interviewed Adnan who met his partner Greg online.

Interviewer: So, exactly how did you go about finding Greg, your partner?

Adnan: We found each other's résumé on ePartner.

Interviewer: Can you tell us a little about ePartner. How does it work?

Adnan: It is based on the principle that people should be matched on key personality characteristics.

Interviewer: So how do you know if your personality has the same key characteristics as someone else's?

Adnan: Well, everyone who signs up for ePartner has to take an online personality and aptitude test. After you finish the questionnaire, you get a list of likely matches.

Interviewer: And did you match? I mean did you hit it off with your partner right away?

Adnan: Actually, he didn't respond until a month later. But we've been partners for two years now, and we haven't had a single argument. We don't agree on everything, but we talk about things and always work out a solution that satisfies both of us.

Getting Funding for a New Business

In the past people used to save and start a business when they had enough cash. These days, people can put together a business plan, copyright it, and search for sponsors through the Internet.

Interviewer: So can you explain to us exactly what sponsoring is?

Greg: Sure. There are networks that accept proposals for new businesses and include them in their data bank. Your proposal can then be seen by potential sponsors or investors.

Interviewer: So, is it similar to social networking online.

Greg: I suppose you could say that. But this one is business networking, and the concept is closer to ePartnering in the sense that you eventually get to meet sponsors in person.

Interviewer: I see...and about how many sponsors can you meet and how quickly?

Greg: If you want, you can meet up to five or six potential sponsors a day.

Interviewer: Wow! Five sponsors a day! That's a lot. Interesting. Thanks for sharing with us, Greg, and good luck to you with your new business!

? true In the past, people often met their business partners through common organizations.

1. false Adnan and Greg share some common personality characteristics.
2. false Adnan and his partner never disagree.
3. false When you try to get funding online you don't get to meet sponsors.
4. true You can meet up to six sponsors a day.

- J** Read the text and answer the questions. Then complete the questionnaire at the end of the text with your own ideas.

Partnering with Friends and Relatives

Some people avoid setting up business partnerships with friends or family members. They feel that there cannot be clear boundaries between friendship and work, and things can go very wrong if you disagree with your friend and business partner.

Others feel that friends make the best business partners because there is a real relationship, as well as a sense of loyalty and willingness to share. According to yet another view, friends are great potential partners but not relatives.

I think it comes down to who the people are and what their qualities are. I also feel that self-confidence is invariably a determining factor. People who are aware of their strengths and weaknesses and are confident about their abilities and potential make good business partners. On the other hand, people who are meek and always take a back seat sometimes tend to be unpredictable and might take advantage of their partner when given a chance. But even then, you cannot really say that this is always the case. So it all depends on the individual.

An aspect of friendship that might affect a working relationship has to do with the fact that friends tend to do what they like rather than what they can do best; they feel that they have license to indulge and do exactly that, because they are working with friends. This can lead to bad and destructive business decisions. So it's advisable to discuss responsibilities beforehand, agree on details, and put everything down on paper.

One thing is certain; if you plan to be the leader of the business, what you need to find out is if your friends respect you as much as you respect them.

Here are some questions you could ask yourself before setting up a partnership:

- A. Does my friend really listen to me when I talk?
- B. When I have a good idea, does my friend reject it or does he/she contribute to its development?
- C. Can I confide in my friend and trust him/her not to tell others our business ideas.
- D. Does my friend come to me for advice?
- E. Has my friend been by my side when I've needed help or support?
- F. Has my friend accepted my help and support when it was offered?
- G. _____
- H. _____
- I. _____
- J. _____

1. Why are some people against setting up partnerships with friends and relatives?
2. Why are friends considered potentially good business partners?
3. What qualities are important in a working relationship according to the writer?
4. What should you do if you are heading the business?
5. Now, read the text again and add your own questions from **G** to **J**.

1. Because they feel that there cannot be clear boundaries between friendship and work, and things can go wrong if there is disagreement.
2. Because there is a real relationship and a sense of loyalty and willingness to share.
3. Self-confidence, an awareness of one's strengths and weaknesses as well as feeling of confidence about abilities.
4. You should discuss responsibilities beforehand, agree on details and put everything on paper. Also you need to find out if your friends respect you as much as you respect them.
5. Student's answer.

- K** Study the picture and imagine what it might be like to live in a place like this compared with other places. Make some notes under each of the headings below. Then write sentences about the picture using **other**, **others**, **another**, or **each other**.



other	others	another	each other
shows industrial city and industrial plants, other cities are not as polluted as this,	most people probably work in factories, others work in offices and shops nearby	most are factory workers, difficult to find another job	: densely populated, people live very close to each other

1. Industrial plants make this city very polluted. Other cities are not as polluted as this.
2. Most local people probably work at the factories. Others probably work in shops and offices nearby.
3. It is difficult to find another kind of job in a city like this one.

L WRITING

Student's answer

Write about how, where, and when you met your best friend. What was your life like before you met? What is your life like now?

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

My life before we met	
My friend's life before we met	
How/where/when we met	
Our life together	

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.

موقع حلول كتبي

8 Unit 1

M Read the interview with two company partners. Circle the correct form.

Presenter: As more and more people (1. set up / are setting up) businesses together these days, we interviewed two friends who (2. are trying / try) to make a go of it. We (3. are waiting / wait) for our first pair to arrive now. Ah! There (4. are they / they are)! Let's welcome Ali and Faisal... So tell us about your experience of working together. You (5. are / are being) web designers, aren't you? How (6. things go / are things going)? (7. Is the business / The business is) working out as planned?

Ali: Well, it (8. is / is being) actually easier than we thought it might be. First of all, let me explain, we (9. have / are having) a software program that (10. assists / is assisting) our customers to build their own websites. Let me show you an example on the screen... Here (11. you go / are going)! This (12. is / is being) our website.



Presenter: Wow! The site certainly (13. seems / is seeming) fantastic! (14. Are you believing / Do you believe) that's all due to your partnership?

Faisal: Oh, yes. It really (15. helps / is helping) to have two pairs of eyes on the screen, and two pairs of hands to share the load.

Presenter: What about the downsides? Any problems, so far?

Ali: To be frank, nothing serious. Naturally, we (16. have / are having) our differences of opinion occasionally. That's normal when two people (17. spend / spending) so much time together.

Presenter: Anything specific?

Faisal: The only thing that bugs me is that Ali (18. is constantly interrupting / constantly interrupts) me while I (19. am speaking / speak) with clients online.

Ali: And our chatline (20. opens / is opening) at 8 a.m., but Faisal never (21. arrives / is arriving) at work on time.

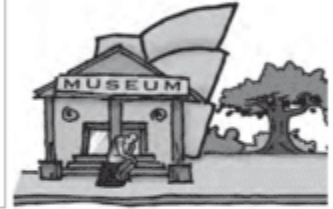
Presenter: So in general, (22. do you have / are you having) any advice for others who (23. are thinking / think) about starting a joint venture?

Faisal: Sure. It (24. appears / is appearing) to be an easy solution, but it (25. requires / is requiring) a great deal of trust and understanding.

Ali: Right! But if you've got that, it (26. is / is being) definitely better than going it alone.

N Put the words into the correct categories. Some words may go in more than one category.

antiques culture documents educational books exhibitions history informative exhibits	interactive displays jewelry manuscripts pottery robots ruins science	seminars space state-of-the-art 3-D digital cinema for scientific documentaries
---	---	---



Words Connected with Museums and Galleries

Archaeological	Technological	National
history culture antiques pottery jewelry exhibitions ruins	space robots science seminars 3-D digital cinema for scientific documentaries educational books	antiques manuscripts documents state-of-the-art informative exhibits interactive displays

O Circle the correct word(s). In some cases, both words are correct.

The new gallery is (1. extremely / completely) popular with visitors. It's a (2. really / very) amazing place to go when you are in the center of the city. The works of art on display are (3. pretty / absolutely) stunning. The paintings are in (4. totally / extremely) bright colors, though there are some (5. quite / very) terrifying illustrations. There are also a number of sculptures which are (6. quite / extremely) beautiful, and some of them are (7. very / absolutely) priceless. There's a (8. quite / really) massive selection of exhibits, and the admission prices are (9. very / quite) reasonable. Among those often exhibited there, are many (10. absolutely / really) important local and foreign artists. So, don't miss it. It's (11. absolutely / very) fascinating!

P Rewrite the sentences with different intensifiers and adjectives. **Student's answer**

1. The exhibition was very good. We had a really good time.

2. The exhibition was very bad. We had a very bad time.

3. The museum was very bad, and the staff were very bad.

4. The art gallery was very good, and the things were very nice.

5. That's a very good picture. It's very nice.

Rags to Riches

A Match the words to their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u> i </u> charity | a. very poor |
| 2. <u> d </u> excelled | b. well-known and respected |
| 3. <u> g </u> founded | c. not too expensive |
| 4. <u> a </u> impoverished | d. did very well |
| 5. <u> h </u> philanthropist | e. the opinion others have about someone |
| 6. <u> b </u> prominent | f. a large amount of money |
| 7. <u> c </u> reasonable | g. started and supported an organization |
| 8. <u> e </u> reputation | h. a person that gives a lot of money to good causes |
| 9. <u> f </u> wealth | i. an organization that helps those in need |

B Answer the questions. Student's answer

1. What are the names of some famous philanthropists in your country? In your town? Are there any buildings or schools named after them?

2. Which football player in your country has an excellent reputation?

3. What's a store in your town that has reasonable prices?

4. What do you excel at?

5. What is the name of a charity that you support?

6. What's the name of a prominent author in your country?

C Complete the conversation, using the correct form of **used to**, **be used to**, or **would**.

Jenny: Did your father grow up around here?

Emily: No. He **used to** live on the east side.

Jenny: He did? That's a bad area!

Emily: I know. It **(1) would** be even worse! My father **(2) used to** have to walk home from school with a group of friends in order to stay safe.

Jenny: Wow. That's terrible.

Emily: Yeah. His family **(3) used to** be really poor, so he **(4) was used to** it.

Jenny: He's lucky that he was able to become a doctor and move out of there.

Emily: I know. He **(5) would / used to** study a lot every day. He **(6) would / used to** read the dictionary at night to learn more vocabulary!

Jenny: So I guess he **(7) is used to** working hard.

Emily: That's true. The long hours at the hospital don't bother him. When he first became a doctor, he **(8) wouldn't / didn't use to** get any days off. He **(9) would / used to** offer to work extra hours on weekends and when other people took vacations.

Jenny: I couldn't do it. I **(10) am used to** sleeping all weekend long!

D Complete the sentences about yourself. **Student's answer**

1. I used to _____.
2. I'm not used to _____.
3. One hundred years ago, people would _____.
4. My friend is used to _____.
5. My country didn't use to _____.
6. People in my city are used to _____.
7. My first teacher would _____.
8. The students at my school are used to _____.
9. When I was a child, I wouldn't _____.
10. My grandparents didn't use to _____.

E Write a short dialogue for each picture. Use **was/were going to** in each.



1. A: What did you buy at the store?
B: Bread and cheese.

A: I thought we were going to have chicken for dinner.
B: We were, but I changed my mind.



2. A: Where are you?
B: Still at home.

A: I thought you were going to come over.
B: I was going to call you. I don't feel well.



3. A: What did you get on the pizza?
B: Vegetables.

A: I thought we were going to have pepperoni.
B: Sorry. The vegetables taste better!



4. A: How did you get here?
B: I was going to walk, but then it started raining, so I took the bus.
A: Oh. I was going to give you a ride, but you didn't answer your phone.
B: You called me? I didn't hear my phone!

F Correct the errors in the sentences.

use
 ? We didn't **used** to have a computer.

1. I would know her name, but now I can't remember it. **used to**
2. They are used to live in a small place. **living**
3. I were going to call my sister, but she called me first. **was**
4. They aren't use to the cold weather, because they come from a warm climate. **used**
5. When he was a child, he would studies very hard. **study**
6. Bill has lost a lot of weight. He didn't used to be thin. **use**
7. I knew the radio wasn't going work. **to**

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

cash	drives me crazy	go around in circles
don't mind	got cold feet	put it aside for a rainy day

Ahmed: This computer (1) **drives me crazy**! It always freezes up. It's so annoying!

Ibrahim: Maybe you should get a new one.

Ahmed: Everyone says that, but I just can't decide. I (2) **go around in circles**. Sometimes I think it's a good idea to buy one, and other times I think I should just use this one and save some (3) **cash**.

Ibrahim: I guess you should save your money, but only if you (4) **don't mind** using an old computer.

Ahmed: Sometimes I do mind it. Last week I was so frustrated that I decided I would buy a new one. I went to the computer store and picked one out. I was ready to buy it, but then at the last minute, I (5) **got cold feet** and left.

Ibrahim: Wow. It sounds like you want to save your money instead. Maybe you should (6) **put it aside for a rainy day**. Your computer isn't so bad. Maybe we can fix it.

H READING

Three students from different parts of the world were asked about their goals and dreams. Read about each student. Then complete the chart below.

Ali, 17, Saudi Arabia

My goal is to go to the United States to study to become a doctor. I am in my third year of high school in Jeddah right now. I study very hard so that I can get excellent grades in school. If I want to study in the U.S., I will need to speak English. I study English at school, and while I'm at home I read books and watch documentaries in English, too. I am going to apply for a scholarship program so that I can go to a university in the U.S. for a bachelor's degree. While I'm studying in the U.S., I will visit different medical schools to meet some of the professors. I will need to get top grades so that I can get accepted into a program. After I get my degree, I can become a medical doctor in orthopedics.

Yusef, 15, Somalia

My dream is to play on the Somali National Basketball Team. Right now I am the best basketball player in my school. We don't have a lot of money, so the court is just made of dirt. I'm used to playing on the dirt court with no shoes. I have a job watching a man's sheep for him. I save all the money I make. When I have enough, I will buy a pair of basketball shoes. Then I will travel to Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia. I will try out for a traveling team called the Somali Youth Basketball League. If I play well on that team, I can get a scholarship to play basketball at a university. This will hopefully lead to a position on the national basketball team.

Eun, 13, Korea

My goal is to become a world-famous football player. I have been playing football since I was three years old. I used to watch my older brothers play in the street with their friends, and then I would try to imitate them with my small plastic ball. Now I have training sessions three times a week. I am fortunate to have one of the best football coaches in Seoul as my instructor. I practice and run for at least three hours every day. My friends think I'm crazy, but I tell them this is the only way to become world-famous. I also play basketball with my cousin. When I am 14, I will try to join the Seoul Junior Football League. This will help me improve my skills and get a scholarship to the National Sports Academy. After that, I will try out for the national football team and participate in international championship games.

Write each student's goal and the steps the student will take to achieve that goal.

	Ali	Yusef	Eun
Goal	to become a doctor in the U.S.	to play on the Somali National Basketball team	to become a football player
Step 1	study hard	save money to buy shoes	Practice everyday
Step 2	learn English	play on Somali Youth Basketball League	try to join the Seoul Junior Football League
Step 3	get a scholarship to study in the U.S.	get a scholarship to play on a university team	get a scholarship to the National Sports Academy

I Read the text and complete the blanks with the right words or phrases from the list. Then answer the questions.

put out	explicable	win me over	change of heart
blazing	lay my hands on	industrial design	come to this decision
acclaim	fireman	obsessed	amazing

When I was three, I wanted to be a (1) fireman. I had watched the fire brigade put out a (2) blazing fire in a store, and I was very impressed; I wanted nothing else for about a year or so. That was when I was given my red fire engine and a fireman's costume and tools. Fortunately, all the fires I (3) put out were make-believe!

Between the ages of four and six, I kept changing my dream for the future from becoming a fireman, to becoming a farmer, then a pilot, then a fireman again, and so on. But when I was seven, I became really (4) obsessed with the idea of becoming an astronaut and a space scientist. I had seen some (5) amazing photos of stars and astronauts in a capsule in a colorful children's encyclopedia and could think of nothing else. For the next few years, I collected newspaper and magazine clippings, photos, spaceship replicas, and all kinds of other mementos and souvenirs that I could (6) lay my hands on.

So, when I finally decided to study (7) industrial design at the age of 17, my family and friends were really surprised. They had all thought that if not space, at least the sky would (8) win me over, and I would probably become a pilot or flight mechanic, or some other related profession. This change was quite unexpected and not altogether (9) explicable. They tried to find out if my (10) change of heart had been prompted by discouraging or unkind comments, if I had lost my confidence, or if anyone had scared me off. It took some time to convince them that I had actually (11) come to this decision, and that industrial design was what I had been researching and finding out about for at least two years.

I am now a successful designer, and I have managed to earn some (12) acclaim for innovative ideas and designs. I am committed to my work and get a lot of satisfaction out of it. One of the reasons I like it so much is that I can keep on learning, observing, developing new ideas, and discovering new materials. This, naturally, means that I can keep on setting new goals and challenges for the rest of my life; my most recent goal!

1. List the stages that the writer went through before making his final career decision.

- At three he wanted to be a fireman.
- Between the ages of four and six he kept changing his mind and going from wanting to become a farmer to wanting to become a pilot and then back to becoming a fireman.
- At seven his mind was set on becoming an astronaut and a space scientist.
- At seventeen he chose to become an industrial designer.

2. Why do you think the writer's final decision was met with surprise and concern?

Because he had spent years, up to that point being obsessed by space and everyone expected him to pursue a related career. So they were worried that someone might have discouraged him from pursuing his life's dream.

- J** Write as many words as you can about the actions (verbs) you see in the picture. Write sentences about the picture using **used to**, **would**, and **was/were going to**.



Action words (verbs)

sitting, reading aloud, telling about, laughing, smiling, studying, sitting, texting, watching, concentrating, comparing, holding, dictating, abbreviating.

1. The two young men were going to call some of their friends when they decided that it would be better to text them.
2. One of them used to write long emails but avoided texting while the other one is quite used to texting people, so he can abbreviate very quickly and effectively.
3. When they were boys, they didn't have smart phones and they would write their friends letters instead.

K WRITING

Write about your goals and dreams.

Student's answer

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

My Goal	
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.

موقع حلول كتبي

18 Unit 2

L Write complete sentences. Use the present perfect.

🔦 I / be / Dubai I've been to Dubai.

1. my cousin / buy a house / in Riyadh
My cousin has bought a house in Riyadh.
2. Samir / begin / to study economics at college
Samir has begun to study economics at college.
3. we / go shopping / in the mall
We have been shopping at the mall.
4. my parents / live / in Makkah for all their lives
My parents have lived in Mecca for all their lives.

M Write two sentences for each situation. Use the present perfect plus **since** and **for**.

🔦 Sultan started to exercise on September 5. Today is December 5.
He has exercised since September.
He has exercised for three months.

1. Faisal used his new laptop on Monday for the first time. Today is Friday.
He has used his new laptop since Monday. ; He has used his new laptop for four days.
2. Sabah and Amal studied English in sixth grade for the first time. They're now in ninth grade.
They have studied English since sixth grade.; They have studied English for three years.
3. My parents bought their restaurant when I was three years old. I'm sixteen years old now.
They have had/owned their restaurant since I was three years old.

N Write questions. Use **How long**.

🔦 you / work / at the hotel
How long have you worked at the hotel?

1. they / live / in Jeddah
How long have they lived in Jeddah?
2. she / work / in this school
How long has she worked in this school?
3. Omar / own / supermarket
How long has Omar owned the supermarket?
4. Tariq / be / taxi driver
How long has Tariq been a taxi driver?
5. you / study / English
How long have you studied English?



O Circle the correct words.

1. Have you (**once** / ever) flown in a helicopter?
2. Nura has made five phone calls (so far / **yet**) this evening.
3. We have seen this film (**twice** / never) this year.
4. I haven't finished my project (yet / **recently**).
5. Have they (already / **lately**) closed the shop?
6. The company hasn't been very successful (recently / **already**).



P Use each group of words to write two sentences. Use the present perfect for one sentence and the simple past for the other sentence.

Badria / meet / a millionaire // last year

Badr has met a millionaire.

He met a millionaire last year.

1. we / make a donation / to charity // last Friday morning

We have made a donation to charity.

We made a donation to charity last Friday morning.

2. Frank and James / go sightseeing / in China // during their vacation in 2012

Frank and James have gone sightseeing in China.

They went sightseeing during his vacation in 2012.

3. I / buy / many books online // this past year

I have bought many books online.

I bought several many books online this past year.

4. Our teacher, Mr. Simpson, / study Arabic / at evening classes // five years ago

Our teacher, Mr. Simpson, has studied Arabic at evening classes.

He studied Arabic at evening classes five years ago.

Q Write questions for the statements in **P**.

Has Badr ever met a millionaire?

When did Badr meet a millionaire?

1. Have you ever made a donation to charity?

When did you make a donation to charity?

2. Have Frank and James ever gone sightseeing in China?

When did they go sightseeing in China?

3. Have you ever bought books online?

When did you buy books online?

4. Has your teacher, Mr. Simpson, ever studied Arabic?

When did he study Arabic?

3 What Will They Think of Next?

A Write the missing letters of the words.

e _ x _ t _ e _ n _ s _ i _ v _ e l _ y

1. c _ i _ r _ c _ u i t _ s

2. s _ p _ a _ n

3. c _ o _ n _ d _ e n s _ e _ d

4. r a _ n _ k _

5. d _ e _ t _ e _ r m i n _ e d

6. e x _ p _ e _ c _ t _ a _ n _ c y

7. s _ a _ n _ i _ t _ a _ t _ i _ o _ n _

B Complete the sentences with the words from exercise A.

The new bridge will span the Mississippi River and allow traffic to move quickly across.

1. We don't have any electricity because the circuits are down.

2. Restaurants follow strict rules about sanitation to keep their kitchens clean and make sure that their food does not make anyone sick.

3. Our baseball team wins a lot of games, so they usually have a good rank in the league.

4. His speech was over an hour long, but he only had 30 minutes to talk. So he gave a condensed version of it.

5. They have not yet determined who they are going to hire, so I don't know if I got the job.

6. People's life expectancy has gotten longer and longer as medicine improves.

7. Cell phones are used more extensively across the world now than they were ten years ago.

C Read the sentences. Label the 1st event and the 2nd event.

- ?** *2nd event* *1st event*
By the time you make dinner, Bob will have gone home.
 1st / 2nd
- I will have finished my dessert by the time the waiter gets me my coffee.
2nd / 1st
 - By the time they find a cure for cancer, many patients will have died.
2nd / 1st
 - By 2020, he will have been teaching for 40 years.
1st / 2nd
 - Our grand-children will have grown up by the time people start living on the moon.
2nd / 1st
 - By June, I will have graduated.
1st / 2nd
 - The sun will have set by the time we finish dinner.
2nd / 1st
 - By the time he calls back, we will have been sleeping for hours.
2nd / 1st
 - By the time everybody uses electric cars, many of the polar ice caps will have melted.
1st / 2nd
 - My sister will have been living in Paris for a year by the time I visit her.

D Write the verb in parentheses in the future perfect or future perfect progressive.

- ?** By next month, she will have been living (live) here for a year.
- They will have released (release) a new model by the time I'm ready to get one.
 - By the time the baby can walk, he will have turned (turn) one year old.
 - By the time I have enough money saved, the price of houses will have gone (go) up.
 - I will have been working (work) for three hours by the time you are ready to help.
 - By the time the pie is ready, our dinner guests will have gone (go) home!
 - By the time we arrive, she will have been waiting (wait) for over an hour!
 - The movie will have ended (end) by the time we get there. Hurry!
 - I will have finished (finish) this research paper by the time my parents buy me a new computer!
 - DVD players will have become (become) obsolete by 2025.
 - They will have been living (live) in Oman for three years by the time we have enough money saved to visit them.

E Complete the sentences with the correct time phrase. Use **when, before, after, while, until, or since**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. They will stop charging so much money to use the beach when / after / since the summer is over.
2. When they come out with a new cell phone, I will buy one.
3. He will earn a lot of money since he is smart and hardworking.
4. The child will fall asleep while / after her mother reads to her.
5. Medicine will continue advancing until they've found cures for everything.
6. Before / When I buy a new computer, I will do research to be sure I'm getting the best one.

F Write a sentence about each picture. Use the future perfect, future perfect progressive, or the future with dependent time clauses in each sentence.



1. By the time space travel becomes affordable, I will have gotten too old to go!
2. He will turn off his computer after he's done working.
3. By 2030, they will have replaced smart phones with something even better.
4. They have just started building the new city rail network. By 2030, it will have been in use for at least 5 years.
5. The Olympics will have gone all around the world by the end of the century.
6. By 2020 newspapers will have all gone online and stopped printing.

G Complete the sentences. Use the future with dependent time clauses, the future perfect, or the future perfect progressive.

1. By next month, we will have finished unit 4.
2. By the time this class ends, my teacher will have assigned us homework.
3. By the time this class ends, I will have finished this exercise.
4. I will use this book until I move to the next level.
5. By 2020, I will have started my studies.
6. By next year, my parents will have bought me a new computer.
7. I will have gone to bed by 11 p.m.
8. By tomorrow, I will have gone home.
9. When we graduate from high school, I will be very happy.
10. I will have become old by the time I have grandchildren.

H Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

check out go with the flow lugging ditch hoopla trust me on this

1. Hey! You should check out the new cell phones they are selling at IT Wireless! It's really worth going to see them.
2. Will there be a computer there that I can use? I don't feel like lugging my laptop there with me.
3. **A:** What are you doing today?
B: I don't have any plans. I think I'll just go with the flow today.
4. This is the best Internet service provider out there. You should just trust me on this. I have tried all of them, so I would know.
5. I have decided to ditch the group. We don't have any common interests.
6. I don't think this phone is very good at all. I'm not sure what all the hoopla is about.

I READING

Read the essay. Then answer **true** or **false** for each statement below.

Extraordinary Visions of the Future

One of the famous people in history who had a great vision of the future was Leonardo da Vinci. Leonardo described and sketched ideas for many modern inventions hundreds of years ahead of their time. Very few of these were ever built and tested during his lifetime. Several of his notes suggest that he wished to organize and publish his ideas; unfortunately, he died before he could achieve this important goal. After his death, many of his notebooks were hidden or lost, although there are still records of some of his most extraordinary inventions. Here are four examples:

Parachutes for skydiving

The first reported successful parachute jump was made from the top of a tower in France in 1783. Leonardo da Vinci had sketched a design for a parachute in 1485. He included notes around his sketch about the size requirements of a parachute that would allow a person to fall safely from a great height.

Helicopter

The first helicopter that could carry a person was designed and flown by Paul Cornu in 1907. Leonardo da Vinci was fascinated by flying machines. One of the sketches of his flying machines resembles a helicopter in its operating principles. It has a **rotating airscrew**. According to Leonardo's notes, this helicopter **was meant to fly rapidly by unwinding a wound-up string attached to the airscrew**.

Aircraft landing gear

The first airplane with retractable landing gear was built in 1933. Landing gear enables the plane to move faster, avoiding resistance from the flow of air around the plane. Leonardo da Vinci had imagined the need for retractable landing gear more than five hundred years ago. A couple of his sketches of flying machines show this equipment.

Scuba diving equipment

Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Émile Gagnan invented the compressed air tank in 1943. Centuries before, Leonardo had made some sketches which show men in diving suits with long hoses coming out of them and leading to the surface. There is also one sketch that looks as if one of the divers has something like a gas tank attached to his chest.



true **Leonardo da Vinci lived about 500 years ago.**

1. false Leonardo published a book with his ideas for inventions.
2. true Some of Leonardo's notebooks were lost.
3. false The first parachute was used in Italy.
4. false Leonardo flew the first helicopter.
5. false The first airplane landing gear was used in 1907.
6. true The compressed air tank is used in scuba diving.

J Complete the sentences with the verb in parentheses in an appropriate future form. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

According to a market forecast, in five years from now, eLearning (1) will have reached/ will reach (reach) a volume of nearly 5 billion dollars in the highest buying markets. This amount will be spent/ will have been spent (2) (spend) on packaged content, development services, learning platforms, tool hosting services, authoring software, and platform installation. Higher education will have become/ will become (3) (become) the largest buyer by the end of the forecast period. More than 2 million students in the U.S. (4) will be attending (attend) virtual schools, and more corporations (5) will be using (use) e-Learning platforms for meetings and training sessions.

K Read the information about the young man and write sentences using the future perfect or future perfect progressive.

Philip was very seriously injured in a car accident when he was six. Despite numerous attempts to help him regain the use of his legs, he has been unable to walk and is totally dependent on his electronic wheelchair. He very much wanted to carry on with school and go to college but the schools and colleges in his area were not 'Disabled Access Friendly'. Most buildings had stairs and not ramps and this meant he could not reach class because of his wheelchair. So he registered in *Cyber School* and has been attending classes online. He is now 22 and is about to start his postgraduate degree in computing.

By the time he is 24...

(study online / for 18 years)

He will have been studying online for 18 years.

1. (take exams online / for 6 years)

He will have been taking exams online for 6 years.

2. (access libraries online / for all his assignments)

He will have been accessing libraries online for all his assignments.

3. (order books online / for all his subjects)

He will have been ordering books online for all his subjects.

4. (graduate from high school)

He will have graduated from high school.

5. (complete two years of his university course)

He will have completed two years of his university course.

6. (spend 18 years in wheelchair-bound)

He will have spent 18 years wheelchair-bound

7. (learn a lot)

He will have learnt a lot.

8. (almost complete his studies)

He will have almost completed his studies.

- L** Look at the picture and imagine it is the year 2040. Write words in the box below to describe what is happening. Then write sentences about the future using the future perfect and future perfect progressive.



Action words (verbs)

invent new forms of transport, fly a car, achieve high speeds, save space, avoid traffic jams,

1. By 2040, we will have invented new forms of transport.
2. By 2040, we will have been flying cars for a decade or more.
3. By 2040, we will have solved the problem of traffic congestion on the roads.

M WRITING Student's answer

Choose a modern invention, such as trains, airplanes, or cell phones. Explain the origins of the invention, how it is used now, and how you think it will change and develop in the future.

1. Before you write, write notes about the past, present, and future of the invention.

Modern Invention: _____		
Past	Present	Future

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.



موقع

حلول كتبي

28 Unit 3

N Make each statement a yes/no question. Then give a short answer.



Ali doesn't use his cell phone often.

Q: Does Ali use his cell phone often?

A: No, he doesn't.

1. My parents both speak English.

Q: Do your parents both speak English?

A: Yes, they do.

2. The hotel doesn't have its own website.

Q: Does the hotel have its own website?

A: No, it doesn't.

3. My brother and I don't go to the same school.

Q: Do you and your brother go to the same school?

A: No, we don't.

4. The restaurant offers a free Wi-Fi connection.

Q: Does the restaurant offer free a Wi-Fi connection?

A: Yes, it does.

5. I usually communicate with my friends by email.

Q: Do you usually communicate with your friends by email?

A: Yes, I do.

O Match the questions and answers.

1. How's it going?

d

2. When's your graduation?

f

3. What's your last name?

a

4. Why's Mr. Jones here?

b

5. Where's your family from?

c

6. Who's that woman over there?

e

a. It's Abboud.

b. He's here for the online conference.

c. We're from Dubai.

d. Fine, thanks.

e. That's my aunt.

f. It's in June.

P Answer the questions. **Student's answer**

1. Where were you born?

2. Where did you grow up?

3. Why did you take the decision to study English?

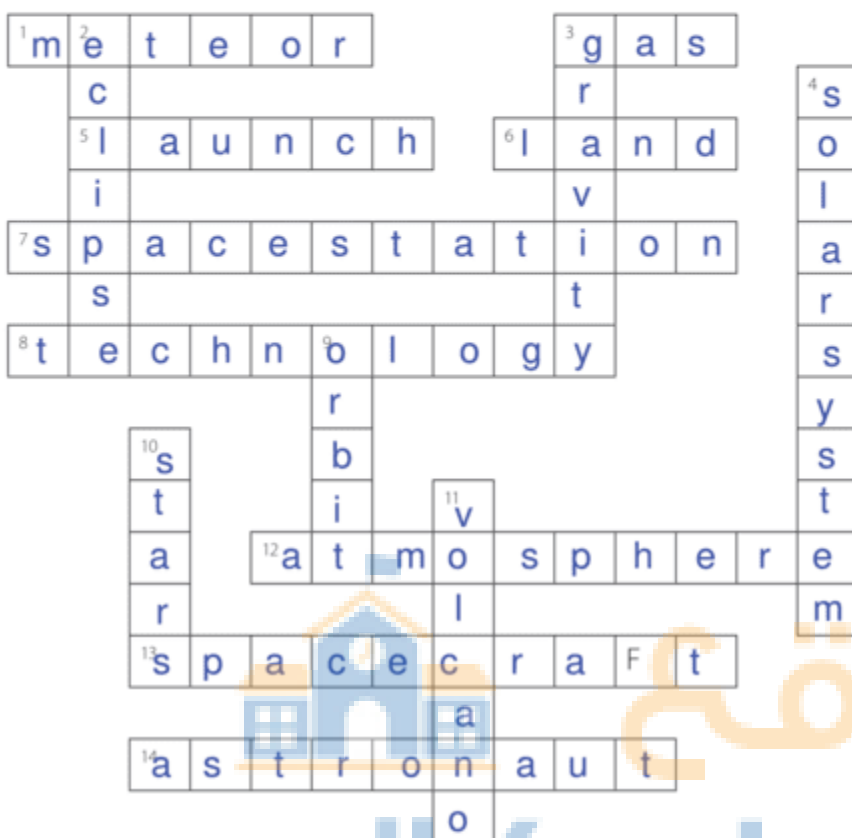
4. When did you meet your best friend?

5. Did you spend time on the Internet yesterday?

6. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?

7. How did you feel on your first day at English school?

Q Complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

1. meteor
 3. gas
 5. launch
 6. land
 7. space station
 8. technology
 12. atmosphere
 13. spacecraft
 14. astronaut
- Down**
2. eclipse
 3. gravity
 4. solar system
 9. orbit
 10. stars
 11. volcano

Across

1. A piece of rock falling from outer space.
3. Thick clouds of it formed the Earth.
5. Send a spacecraft up into space.
6. What airplanes do when they reach the ground.
7. A place where research is done in space.
8. Scientific knowledge for building new machines.
12. The mixture of gases around a planet.
13. A vessel that travels to other planets.
14. A person working on a spacecraft.

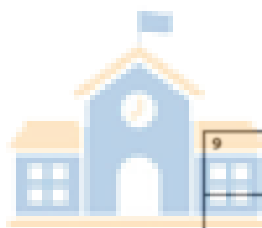
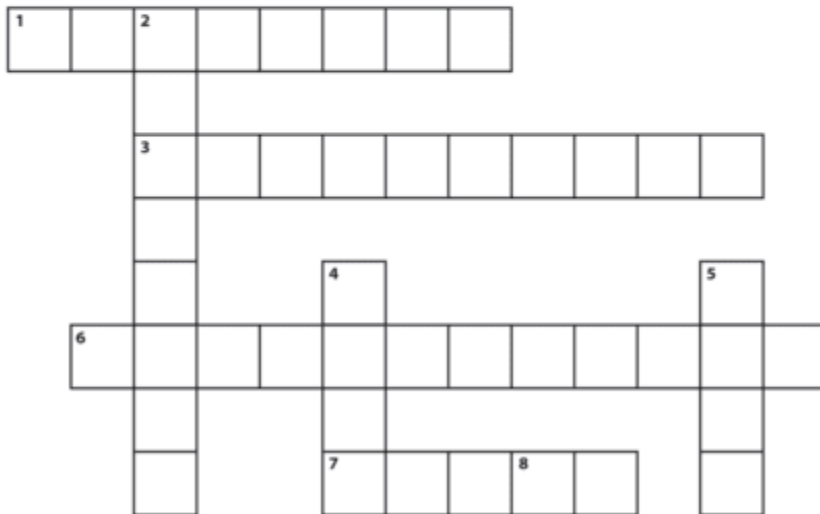
Down

2. When the moon is between the Earth and the sun, and you can't see part of the sun for a while.
3. A force that causes things drop to the ground on Earth.
4. The sun and all the planets.
9. What the planets do around the sun.
10. We see them in the sky at night.
11. A mountain with a hole in its top where hot gases and lava come out.

A Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

- 1. extremely difficult
- 3. very valuable
- 6. happening at the same time
- 7. leave; get rid of
- 9. battles; fights
- 12. important and respected
- 13. shortened
- 14. dedicated
- 15. did well at



موقع حلول كتيب

Across

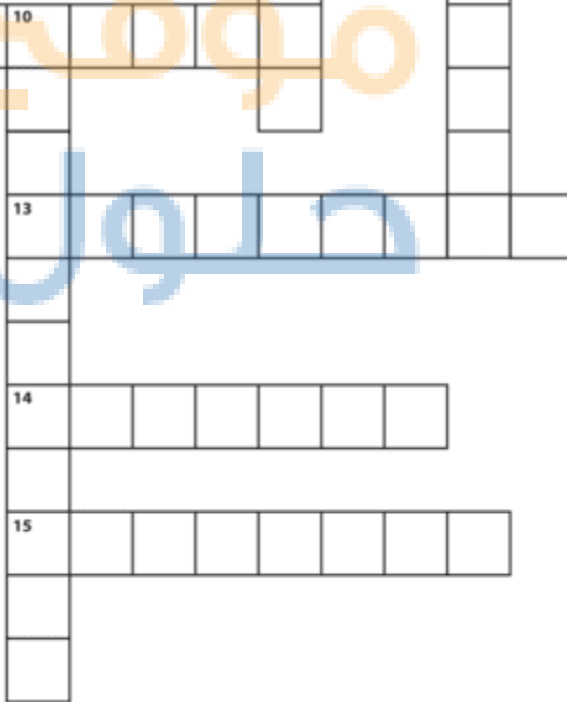
- 1. rigorous
- 3. invaluable
- 6. simultaneous
- 7. ditch
- 9. struggles
- 12. prominent
- 13. condensed
- 14. devoted
- 15. excelled

Down

- 2. grieving
- 4. fled
- 5. lucrative
- 8. cash
- 9. span
- 10. get cold feet
- 11. no sweat

Down

- 2. mourning
- 4. ran away
- 5. pays a lot of money
- 8. money
- 9. extend across
- 10. decide not to do something because you are scared (3 words)
- 11. no problem (2 words)



B Complete the conversations. Use **other**, **others**, or **another**.

1. **A:** I'm almost done with my book. I need to find another one to read.
B: Have you checked the list from the library book club? Maybe that will help you find another.
A: That's a good idea. I have found many others from that list in the past.
2. **A:** I need to get another camera. Mine isn't very good.
B: Let's go to the Electronic Superstore to buy another.
A: Actually, it's too big and confusing there. I would rather go to other stores.
3. **A:** Did you see that Elle got another pair of shoes?
B: She did? What is she going to do with the other ones?
A: She has lots of them. She will probably put them with her others.

C Rewrite each sentence. Add the emphatic **do**.

- Neil Armstrong walked on the moon. Neil Armstrong did walk on the moon.
1. Nina has a smartphone. Nina does have an iPhone.
 2. I like surfing the Internet. I do like surfing the internet.
 3. My brother got a new TV. My brother did get a new TV.
 4. We have a digital camera. We do have a digital camera.
 5. I felt sick yesterday. I did feel sick yesterday.
 6. Jack works for the government. Jack does work for the government.

D Complete the sentences with **used to**, **be + used to**, or **would** and the verbs in parentheses.

- My father used to go (go) to work by bus, but now he has a car.
1. In the 21st century we are used to dealing (deal) with new technology.
 2. Over 50 years ago, people in some countries didn't use to have (have / not) their own telephones. They would share telephone lines with others.
 3. I am used to working (work) long hours. I've worked like this for years.
 4. In the past, people would type / used to type (type) important papers on a typewriter.
 5. I used to get / would get (get) sick a lot when I was a child, but now I never get sick.
 6. I grew up in Egypt, but I live in the U.S. now. I am not used to speaking (speak / not) English every day.

E Use the prompts to write sentences using **was/were going to**.



Ibrahim / go to the store / be too tired

Ibrahim was going to go to the store, but he was too tired.

1. Amina / call her friend / get sick

Amina was going to call you, but she got sick.

2. I / buy my friend a present / not have enough money

I was going to buy her a present, but I didn't have the money.

3. Hussain / visit his grandparents / have to work

Hussain was going to visit his grandparents, but he had to work.

4. They / take the class / not have time

They were going to take the class, but they didn't have time.

5. We / cook dinner / order from a restaurant instead

We were going to cook dinner, but we ordered from a restaurant instead.

6. Farah / buy a new computer / get her old one fixed

Farah was going to buy a new computer, but she got her old one fixed.

7. Sean / find a new apartment / buy a house

Sean was going to find a new apartment, but he bought a house.

8. Hannah / study Spanish / study Japanese

Hannah was going to study Spanish, but she studied Japanese.

F Use the future perfect or the future perfect progressive to complete each sentence. In some cases, both forms are possible.



Abdullah and Faisal joined the football team three years ago. By next year, they will have been on the team for four years.

1. We have already driven 150 kilometers. If we drive another 50 kilometers,

we will have driven 200 miles.

2. Ahmed moved to Riyadh in 2005. By 2020, he

will have lived there for fifteen years.

3. Bill has been working at the same company for nine years. By next year,

he will have been working there for ten years.

4. Fahd has been studying for three hours. It's 9:00 P.M. By 11:00 P.M.,

he will have been studying for five hours.

5. I have known my neighbor for nine months. In three months,

I will have known her for a year.

6. Saeed has played chess since 2002. By 2022,

he will have played chess for 20 years.

7. She has been cooking dinner since 6:00 P.M. By 7:30 P.M.,

She will have been cooking for an hour and a half.

8. They have been waiting since 2:00 P.M. By 2:30 P.M.,

they will have been waiting for 30 minutes.

G Read the text below and put the paragraphs in the right order. Highlight the parts that helped you decide.

Homework – What is it for?

5

Then again, there were students who obviously had lots of help from parents or teachers at home and always brought their immaculately written homework but could not perform in class. They often had similar grades to the student I mentioned earlier.

2

Thinking back, I realize that it all had to do with the amount of homework, and the way it was set by the teacher. When the teacher took the time to explain what we had to do and even allowed us to produce examples and ask questions, I was more willing to do it when I went home. When, on the other hand, homework was set in a hurry, I went home feeling confused, not certain about what was required, dreaming up a number of excuses to avoid doing it.

6

Finally, homework does not need to be tedious. It can be interesting and challenging and foster learning as much or as little as any activity in and out of class. It is the learning and content that needs to be focused on over and beyond the amount and presentation. At least that's what I think...

3

I can appreciate the fact that homework needs to be set to help learners consolidate what they have done in class, but is it more important than anything else that someone does as a student? I quickly realized that if I wanted to be on good terms with teachers, I had to do my homework and stuck to that throughout my school years. However, I couldn't help thinking about the difference it made when homework was set in a way that encouraged us to think, search and find information, or express ourselves in a creative manner. I also remembered how appreciative we all were when homework did not require endless pages of writing for no obvious reason.

1

I have often wondered about the purpose of homework while I was at school. I sometimes felt that homework was set to keep us busy or keep us in line. I also thought it was a kind of test or form of punishment. Then again, there were times that I enjoyed it!

4

A lot of people think that students who do their homework learn and the rest don't. I remember a classmate of mine who was a really fast learner and was always interested in finding out about things, but she was dismal with homework. She would do part of it, or none at all, or do the wrong thing. As a result, her marks did not reflect her real abilities, but instead showed her inability to do homework.

H Write as many words as you can about what you see in the picture. Write your words under each heading below. Then write sentences to describe the picture using the following order: noun, verb, a second noun, place, time.



Noun: colleagues, associates, businessmen, representatives, managers, participants, decision, discussion, argument, justification, pen, paper, notes, ghutra, thobe, smile, proposal, suggestion, praise, news, announcement

Verb: talk, discuss, argue, agree, disagree, propose, suggest, explain, convince, present, congratulate, announce, ask, clarify, express, hear, look, point to, point out

Place: office, headquarters, meeting room, conference room, company premises, countries, globe, conference, sales conference, research and development

Time: recently, now, a few days/weeks ago, always, every year, annual.


1. The agenda of the meeting was posted on the Sales Department board early in the morning.
2. The Sales Manager presented the results of the last quarter on the board, during the meeting.
3. The participants discussed the department's performance at the meeting and asked to have a longer planning meeting somewhere else, over a weekend

WRITING

Student's answer

Write an expository essay about some kind of controversial social issue, such as health care, minimum wage, or children's rights. Write about the history of the social issue, how it affects people today, and how you think it will change in the future.

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

Social Issue: _____		
Past	Present	Future
		

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.

موقع حلول كتبي

حلول كتبي

36 EXPANSION Units 1-3

A Match the words with their definitions.

1. e **abrupt** a. imperfection
2. c altered b. with a good reputation or wealth
3. h animated c. changed
4. a defect d. catch and keep as a prisoner
5. g prominent e. sudden
6. b prestigious f. save someone from danger or harm
7. d capture g. important
8. f rescue h. illustrated or drawn

B Complete the chart with the word forms. Use a dictionary to help you.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
?	abruptness		abrupt	abruptly
1.	alteration	alter	altered	
2.	animation	animate	animated	animatedly
3.	defect		defective	defectively
4.	prominence		prominent	prominently
5.	prestige		prestigious	
6.	capture	capture		
7.	rescuer	rescue		

C Combine the sentences. Use a paired conjunction (*both...and*, *not only...but also*, *either...or*, or *neither...nor*).

! The game show host is talented. The game show host is funny.

The game show host is not only talented, but also funny.

1. That film wasn't interesting. That film wasn't funny.

That film was neither interesting nor funny.

2. We can watch a documentary tonight. We can watch the news tonight.

Either we'll watch a documentary or we'll watch the news tonight.

3. Marlin is a character in the animated film. Dory is a character in the animated film.

Marlin and Dory are characters in the animated film.

4. I wasn't tired. I wasn't hungry.

I was neither tired nor hungry.

5. The detective is brave. The detective is intelligent.

The detective is not only brave, but also intelligent.

6. It is my favorite biographical film. It is my favorite book.

It is not only my favorite biographical film, but also my favorite book.

7. The hero will win in the end. The villain will win in the end.

Either the hero or the villain will win in the end.

8. The football game was boring. The football game was disappointing.

The football game was both boring and disappointing.

D Complete each sentence with *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, or *yet*.

! I wanted a sandwich, yet they only had burgers.

1. The sun was out, yet/but it was still cold.

2. We can study for our English test, or we can play video games.

3. I read the detective books, and I saw the TV series, too.

4. I like dramas, yet/but I like comedy shows more.

5. She was bored, so she called her friend.

6. I thought the game was great, yet/but the referee annoyed me.

7. You can watch TV, or you can just read a book.

8. I wanted to eat dessert, yet/but I was full from dinner.

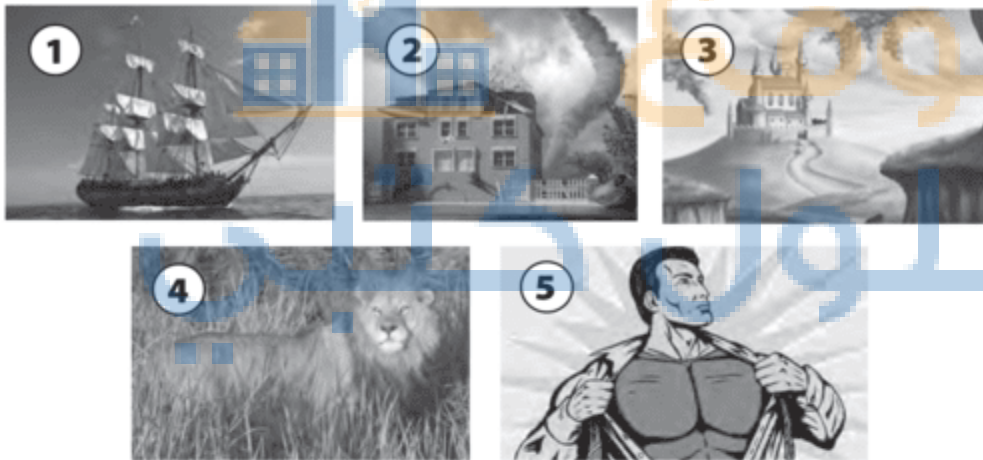
9. One form of media is TV and another is the Internet.

10. I don't like documentaries so I'm not going to watch TV with you.

E Correct the errors in the sentences.

1. I think the most interesting sci-fi film is either *Star Wars* or *E.T.*
2. Both my brother and my father like likes adventure films.
3. He loved the exhibition, so he went to see it again.
4. Not only are my grandparents going, but also my aunt are is going.
5. In the end the hero saved the city, but and he got the money.
6. Neither John nor his parents plans plan to go to graduation.
7. The documentary was not only popular, and but also it won an award.

F Write sentences about the pictures. Use paired conjunctions (*both...and*, *not only...but also*, *either...or*, or *neither...nor*) or independent clauses with *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, or *yet*.



1. We tried to get away, but the pirates caught us.
2. Both the house and the garage were ruined.
3. It was a beautiful day, so the princess went out for a walk.
4. Both the lion and the zebra live in Africa.
5. The bad guy was getting away with the money, but SuperDude was faster and stronger.

G Finish the sentences with your own ideas.

- 💡 I tried to rent out the DVD, but _____ all the copies had been checked out.
1. She finished her homework early, so _____ she watched TV.
 2. One of my friends is planning to be a scriptwriter, and _____ another is planning to be a doctor.
 3. Most of my friends like horror films, but _____ they scare me.
 4. Bob studied a lot, yet _____ he still failed the test.
 5. The remote control was broken, so _____ we left and went to a restaurant.
 6. I was feeling sick, but _____ I went to work anyway.
 7. We could go out to eat or _____ we could just stay home.
 8. All of my friends loved the meal, yet _____ I didn't like it.

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

a dime a dozen hard to swallow terrible dozed off just You must be joking

Susie: What was the name of that excellent film we rented last week? I want to tell Tara about it. I think she would really like it!

Aisha: Do you mean *Other Worlds*? You liked it? I thought it was (1) terrible!

Susie: (2) You must be joking. It was one of the best films I've seen all year!

Aisha: It was just so boring. I even (3) dozed off a few times.

Susie: That's probably because you didn't get enough sleep the night before!

Aisha: No, I don't think so. It just wasn't a good film.

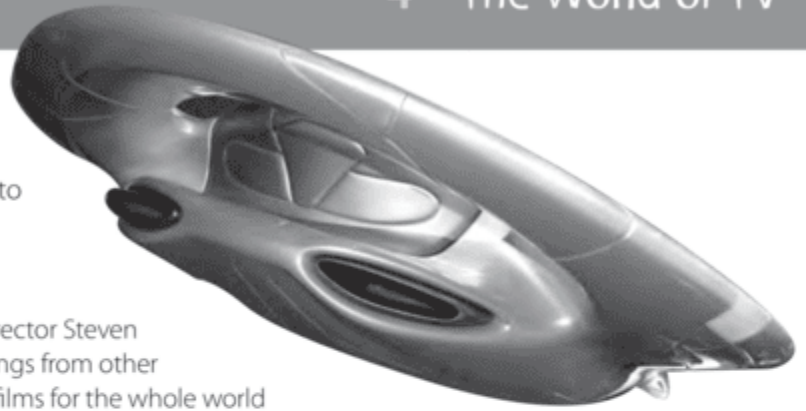
Susie: I thought Tony Patterson's performance was (4) just wonderful.

Aisha: Really? I think he's (5) a dime a dozen. Anyone could have played that part.

Susie: But it was so exciting!

Aisha: I didn't think so. I thought the plot in general was (6) hard to swallow. It wasn't realistic at all.

Susie: Well, I guess we have different tastes in films!



I READING

Read the article. Then choose the best answer to each question below.

The Making of E.T.

Most people know that film producer and director Steven Spielberg seems to be drawn to stories about beings from other planets. He is a master at creating science fiction films for the whole world to see. However, his first major production about extraterrestrials, *1941*, was a flop. His next film on the same theme, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, was more successful. It was a saga about an ordinary man who is driven by a vision in search of answers to important questions. However, it wasn't exactly a film meant to be seen by children. Besides focusing on family problems, it also contains scenes that can be frightening for children. Spielberg wanted to create a story that anyone could watch and enjoy. With *E.T.*, he did just that.

E.T. is the appealing story of a lonely boy who meets an extraterrestrial and becomes friends with him. It is a story of friendship and trust. The casting started in March, 1981. Spielberg managed to assemble a very accomplished, yet practically unknown cast, most of whom were children.

The most difficult thing in the film was to create *E.T.* Over seventy sketches were made to arrive at the final design. A chief model maker created the creature, but to make *E.T.* fully functional required an enormous team. Optical technicians, animation supervisors, model builders, voice and motion designers, electronic designers, and UFO experts worked day and night, experimenting and rehearsing. The results were incredible and made all the work worthwhile. Even today, with all the new computer technology and special effects created since 1981, watching *E.T.* still makes one marvel at its brilliant effects and wonder how they were achieved.

The film was an enormous success, grossing \$700 million worldwide and \$400 million in the U.S.A. Not only is it one of the most lucrative films ever made, but it also received glowing reviews from critics and won many prestigious film awards.

E.T. is now considered a classic. It's a delightful story that will be seen and appreciated by generations to come.

- Steven Spielberg has made a lot of films about _____.
 - family problems
 - beings from other planets
 - the Vietnam war
- His first film was called _____.
 - E.T.*
 - Close Encounters of the Third Kind*
 - 1941
- E.T.* is appropriate for _____.
 - children only
 - adults only
 - both children and adults
- Most of the *E.T.* cast members were _____.
 - already very famous
 - children
 - adults
- It took over _____ sketches to make the final design of *E.T.*
 - 70
 - 1981
 - 25
- Lucrative* probably means _____.
 - won a lot of awards
 - made a lot of money
 - was popular

J Think about filming a documentary and order the stages below. Then write a sentence explaining what each stage involves or provide an example. **Student's answer**

1 Decide on the topic.

Is it going to be on a historical person, a place, nature, a scientific discovery, etc.?

Find a location.

Write the script.

Film your scenes.

Decide on a situation or plot.

Decide on the time to shoot the documentary.

Make a storyboard and a scene list.

Check your equipment.

Edit your documentary on your computer.

K Answer the questions.

1. What genres of TV films do you like best? Why?

2. Which TV films do you remember more vividly?

3. What exactly do you remember and why?

- L** Write as many words as you can about the picture. Write sentences about the picture using **both... and, not only...but also, either... or neither...nor**.



Words about the picture

students, library, last, second, third, books, apers, study, shelves, cabinets, leather bound books, large, hall, magazine, journal, computer, research, look up...

1. Both students seem completely absorbed in work.
2. They are not only hard working but also very creative.
3. They haven't noticed the photographer that is taking their photo.

M WRITING Student's answer

Using the Internet for research, write a report on the making of a film you particularly like. Include information about the cast, the director, the location, and the set.

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

Film Title	
Cast	
Director	
Location	
Set	

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your report.

موقع حلول كتيبي

44 Unit 4



N Write sentences with **as...as**.

- Detective stories are easy to follow. Science fiction is just as easy.
Science fiction stories are (just) as easy to follow as detective stories.
- Ahmed is talented at writing, and so is his friend Oscar.
Ahmed is as talented at writing as his friend Oscar.
- A TV antenna is difficult to tune in. A satellite dish is more difficult.
A TV antenna isn't as/so difficult to tune in as a satellite dish.
- The Ritz is a prestigious restaurant, and so is the Lime Tree.
The Ritz restaurant is (just) as prestigious as the Lime Tree.
- The original film's plot is intriguing. The plot of the sequel is less intriguing.
The plot of the sequel is not as intriguing as the original film's plot.

O Complete the conversation. Use comparative and superlative structures.

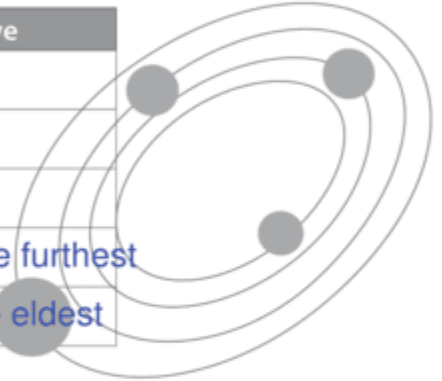
- Amal:** In your opinion, what is the (1.) best (good) series on TV right now?
- Sandra:** Well, I've started watching that new series on Tuesday evenings. You know, the comedy about the people working in a company office. I really enjoyed it. It's the (2.) funniest (funny) thing I've seen this year.
- Amal:** Do you mean *It's The IT Mob*? I can't believe you like it? I watched one episode of it, and I think it has the (3.) stupidest (stupid) plot on TV!
- Sandra:** Oh, come on. It's not as (4.) bad (bad) as that. In fact, it's definitely (5.) better (good) than any other series.
- Amal:** I disagree. It was the (6.) most boring (boring) program I've ever seen. I almost dozed off a few times.
- Sandra:** Maybe that's because you didn't understand the IT jokes!
- Amal:** No, I don't think so. I thought the plot in general wasn't as (7.) realistic (realistic) as it should be.
- Sandra:** Not realistic? But it's a comedy, not a documentary! I thought Kevin O'Connor's performance was by far the (8.) most hilarious (hilarious) he's ever given.
- Amal:** Really? I think he's considerably (9.) less talented (talented) than you give him credit for. Anyone could have read those lines.
- Sandra:** So how come it's much (10.) more popular (popular) than anything else on TV at the moment? Everyone's watching it.
- Amal:** Ah! That's just the power of advertising. The (11.) more frequent (frequent) the ads, the (12.) stronger (strong) the attraction to watch. *Larry's Laugh-In* is a lot (13.) cleverer / more clever (clever) than your silly *IT Mob*. That's my favorite comedy series.
- Sandra:** Well, I guess we have slightly (14.) less similar (similar) tastes in comedy than we thought!

P Which genres of films do you prefer? Write three sentences about why you prefer them. Use comparatives or superlatives. **Student's answer**

- _____
- _____
- _____

Q Complete the chart with the comparative and superlative forms.

Irregular Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
well	better	the best
far	farther/further	the farthest/the furthest
old	older/elder	the oldest/the eldest



R Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses. Use the for the superlative form.

- Mercury is **closer** (close) to the sun than any other planet.
- The planet that is **the furthest** (far) from the Earth is Neptune.
- Pluto has been called a dwarf planet because it's considerably **smaller** (small) than any of the planets in our Solar System.
- Brad has three brothers, and **the eldest** (old) one is an astrophysicist.
- Being in the anti-gravity simulator made Faisal feel dizzy, but he's much **better** (well) now.
- Mars is **hotter** (hot) than Jupiter and Saturn, but it is **icier** (icy) than Earth.
- Flying in the Space Shuttle was **the most thrilling** (thrilling) experience of his career, but the time he nearly crashed was by far **the worst** (bad).
- Jupiter has a **greater** (great) number of moons, but Saturn has **the most impressive** (impressive) ring system.
- Earth is the only planet that is inhabited by humans as it has a far **better** (good) atmosphere for us and **the most favorable** (favorable) temperatures.
- Earth is slightly **bigger** (big) than Venus, whose air is **more poisonous** (poisonous) than ours.
- Galileo discovered Jupiter's four **largest** (large) moons since he was one of **the greatest** (great) scientists of his time.
- Prince Sultan bin Salman's **most celebrated** (celebrated) space flight made young Saudis **more eager** (eager) to find out about space.

5 Do You Really Need It?

A Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

admire exclusive intended sophisticated brand formula revolutionary

- Whenever I go shopping, I always end up buying Generation brand clothes. They are really stylish and they fit me great. You can get them at most department stores.
- Many advertisements have athletes and famous TV personalities in them. Featuring these stars helps companies sell their products because so many people admire them.
- That company has come up with some of the most revolutionary electronic products of our time. Many other companies all sell the same thing, but they always have new and inventive products.
- The airline is having an exclusive sale only for their best customers. I was hoping to get invited to use the discounts, but I didn't.
- The Upper East Side of Manhattan is a very sophisticated place. It seems like everyone there is rich and has high-class taste.
- Commercials play on different channels and at different times of the day, depending on who they are intended for. For example, commercials that are aimed at adults will play at night after children are sleeping.
- Some laundry detergents have a special formula that is designed to get stains out of clothes without ruining the material. They have many different ingredients in them.

B Answer the questions.

- Who is the most sophisticated person you know? Describe him/her.
My sister is very sophisticated. She lives in a beautiful house, always wears stylish clothes, and eats gourmet food.
- What's your favorite brand of clothes? What's your favorite brand of shampoo?
My favorite brand of clothes is GAP. My favorite brand of shampoo is Aveda.
- Who do you admire most in life? Why?
I admire my father most. He is intelligent, works hard, and has a kind heart.
- Who are most cartoons intended for?
Most cartoons are intended for children, but some are intended for adults.
- Who is a revolutionary thinker in the history of your country?
Student's answer
- What is a formula?
A formula is a method that we use to solve problems, or have success in something.

C Underline the adverb in each sentence. Then tick (✓) the kind of information that the adverb clause tells us.

	Reason	Purpose	Condition	Place
<p>She's going to the mall <u>so that</u> she can get a new dress for the family dinner.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. They used Roger Federer as their spokesperson because he's famous.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Wherever we go, we are surrounded by advertising.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. I bought the face cream since it will help my skin look better.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. If you have a good advertisement, people will buy your product.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. They are planning to sell the juice everywhere they can.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. The company made a commercial <u>in order</u> to sell their new product.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. I'm going to buy it <u>at the store</u> unless I can get a better price online.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Now that the Internet exists, I never go to the mall.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D Circle the correct adverb to complete each sentence.

- They aired radio advertisements (in case / where) the newspaper ads weren't enough.
- They sold out of the new chips (only if / because) they were on sale.
 - They put a coupon in the weekend newspaper (to / wherever) attract new customers.
 - (If / Because) you want to go shopping, I'll go with you.
 - I decided to use conditioner (so that / now that) my hair wouldn't be dry anymore.
 - I'm going to buy a new computer (only if / since) my old computer crashed last week.
 - Many people buy bottled water (even if / so) they can drink the water from their tap.
 - (Unless / Everywhere) you go, there are things for sale.
 - She only buys organic foods (now that / even if) she has food allergies.

E Finish the sentences about yourself.

- I (sometimes / always / never) shop online to a better deal.
- I look for good prices wherever I go.
- I (like / don't like) shopping because it takes too much time.
- If I stay at the mall for a long time, I feel sick.
- My parents buy me everything since I'm still young.
- Everywhere you look there are advertisements.
- My favorite place to shop is Food Mart now that they sell organic foods.
- I (listen / don't listen) to commercials so that I can form my own opinions.

F Write an advertisement for each of the products below. Use an adverb clause with one of the adverbs from the box in each.

because if since unless everywhere in order to so (that) wherever

①



②



③



④



⑤



⑥



- If you want big strawberry flavor, you should try our strawberry blast.
- You can have redder lips wherever you are.
- Since the world is big, we bring you a way to stay connected
- It goes everywhere you need to go
- Designed with your body's needs in mind because they are designed for you.
- Go on. Try them unless you're scared you won't stop!

G Correct the errors in the sentences.

She went to the department store ~~so that~~ they were having a sale. ^{because}

- Because ~~of~~ it was late we were tired.
- I'm bringing an umbrella in case ~~we~~ need it.
- He put on his glasses ~~unless~~ he could see. ^{so that}
- Where I live, ~~it~~ hot. ^{it's}
- They are creating new ads ~~order~~ to sell their products in Asia. ⁱⁿ
- Even if he ~~will~~ hurry, he will still be late. ^{hurries}
- We put the milk in the refrigerator ~~now that~~ it won't spoil. ^{so that}
- Now that ~~I~~ have a cell phone, I can call my friends anytime. ^{have}

H Complete the story with the words and phrases from the box.

beat it blows broke maxed out

Last weekend, Karen shopped all weekend long. She bought a new pair of black shoes, a pair of boots, two dresses, three sweaters, and a bottle of expensive perfume. After spending so much money, Karen was (1) broke.

She was going to buy a cool designer bag too, but when she went to the register to pay, her credit card didn't work. Her card was (2) maxed out. She was so embarrassed!

When she got home, she had to sneak into the house because her mother thinks she shops too much. Karen says she's not wasting money, but her mother disagrees. She says Karen (3) blows money on things she doesn't need.

In the morning, Karen got dressed for school. She wore her new dress, a new sweater, and new shoes. She went downstairs to eat breakfast. "Good morning. Is that a new dress?" her mother asked, pointing at the price tag. Karen had forgotten to take it off! She confessed that it was, and then her mother noticed that the whole outfit was new. She was really mad, so Karen (4) beat it as fast as she could and ran out of the house.

I READING

Read the article. Then answer the questions below.

Global Marketing Mishaps

Brand names and slogans are extremely compact communication tools. They represent a great deal of information, and **evoke** memories, feelings, and expectations, which in turn influence buyers' decisions. A brand name is the heart of any product, and a slogan creates a direct and perhaps unconscious association with a product. This is why companies have to be very careful about the brand names and slogans they choose for their products, and extra careful when these products are offered in the international market.

A name for a product can be perfect in one language and **catastrophic** in another. There are many stories about advertising and marketing **blunders** involving words that just did not translate or had a different meaning. For example, General Motors had to rename its car, the Chevy Nova, in Spanish-speaking countries because Nova can be understood as *no va* which means "It doesn't go." No automobile company would ever want that!

But English translation mistakes aren't limited to Spain and Latin America. When Pepsi translated their slogan "Come alive with the Pepsi generation" into Chinese, it was incorrectly translated as "Pepsi brings your ancestors back from the dead." And Kentucky Fried Chicken's slogan "Finger-Lickin' Good" was translated into Chinese as "Eat Your Fingers Off."

These stories serve as **cautionary tales** for advertising students and/or professionals. It's always advisable to check what your slogan or brand name means and implies in the countries where the product will be sold, or you could end up making your brand a **laughing stock**.

Answer **true** or **false**.

1. false Brand names and slogans translate easily from one language to another.
2. true Brand names and slogans can influence buyers' decisions.
3. false Nova was a good name for a car in Spanish.
4. true There have been blunders in advertising when translating English into Chinese as well as Spanish.
5. true It pays to do research when translating advertising slogans from one language to another.

Write definitions for these words and phrases from the text.

6. evoke: bring out
7. catastrophic: disastrous
8. blunders: foolish mistakes
9. cautionary tales: warning stories
10. a laughing stock: joke

J Use the words and phrases to fill in the blanks. Then answer the questions.

window display	hired	fully equipped	revealed	were delivered	stir
bystanders	mixed reviews	chopping	sliding	launched	oblivious

A large furniture store (1) launched an unusual promotion for its products which would attract thousands of potential customers, or so they hoped.

The C&S – Comfort and Style – furniture store decided to advertise its products through an unusual (2) window display. They (3) hired people to “live” in the store windows. A display that showed a living room set was used by a group of friends, university students who had met to watch a football game on television. They were sitting comfortably watching the game and having snacks. A couple of pizzas (4) were delivered halfway through the game. The group in the window were (5) oblivious to the crowd that had gathered outside.

In another window, a (6) fully equipped, sparkling kitchen was being used by a caterer to prepare a meal for a reception. There was a chef and assistants working hard, (7) chopping vegetables, stirring food that was cooking, and (8) sliding freshly made rolls into the oven. Once again, the team of cooks seemed completely oblivious to the gawking crowd.

It was later (9) revealed that the window panes had been replaced with one-way mirrors that allowed (10) bystanders to look in, but prevented the people “living” in the window from looking out. They were fully aware of the fact that they were being watched but could forget about it and focus on their chosen tasks or pastime without any distractions.

The “live window displays” received (11) mixed reviews, but they certainly attracted very large crowds to the store. Whether the display proved to be effective in terms of sales has never been revealed. It is just possible that it caused a (12) stir without necessarily influencing people to buy.

Student's answer

1. What do you think of “living window displays”? Please give reasons.

2. Would you agree to participate in a “living window display”? Why? Why not?

3. Do you think that the idea attracted buying customers? Why? Why not?

- K** Write as many words as you can about the picture. Write sentences about the picture using *because*, *unless*, *since*, or *in order to*.



Words about the picture

supermarket shelves, loaded, laden, packaged goods, processed food, tinned food, preserves, packets of pasta, corn, pasta, olives, tomato paste, tomato sauce, ketchup, lentils, beans, rice, fish, lighting, price tags, aisle, higher, lower, middle, reach, spot, meet the eye, selection, wide selection, assortment, grouped, placed strategically, bottled oil, condiments, customer, buyer, consumer, health, healthy eating, shopper

1. Large supermarkets offer a very wide selection of goods in order to attract different customers.
2. Unless goods are categorized, and placed along especially designated aisles it is very difficult for shoppers to find their way around the place.
3. Because of the current interest in healthy eating, more and more consumers avoid processed food and opt for fresh ingredients.

L WRITING Student's answer

Think of a food product that is popular in your country or region that is not popular in other parts of the world. It could be a local snack, fruit, vegetable, or national dish. Write an advertising brief for selling it in another region of the world. Include the target market, the type of image you want to create for the product, and suggestions for packaging. Then create a new name and a short, catchy slogan for the food.

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

Food	
New sales region	
Target market	
Image to create	
Packaging suggestions	
Name & slogan	

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your advertising brief.





54 Unit 5

M Complete the conditional sentences. Use the present and future forms of verbs.

⚡ If I spend (spend) too much time thinking about the future, I won't have (not have) enough time to do everything I want now. But if I don't think (not think) about the future, I won't have (not have) a clue what to do next.

1. If I buy (buy) a new laptop, I will be (be) happy. But if I don't have (not get) one, I will need to (need to) do the assignment on my dad's computer.

2. If it rains (rain) a lot this week, the team won't be (not be) able to practice for the big game. If the weather is (be) nice, the team will practice (practice) every afternoon.

3. If the temperature drops (drop) below zero, rain changes (change) to ice and snow. But if the temperature stays (stay) above zero degrees, rain doesn't freeze (not freeze).

4. If Adel decides (decide) to go to King Saud University, he will move (move) to Riyadh next fall. He will be (be) happy there if he makes (make) friends quickly.

5. Newton figured out that if you drop (drop) an apple, it falls (fall) to the ground. If you drop (drop) a feather, it floats (float) down.

6. If Adnan gets (get) a bigger car, he will impress (impress) his friends. But if he shows off (show off) to his friends too much, they probably won't hang out (not hang out) with him any more.



N Circle the correct words.

1. Would you (prefer / rather) go shopping at the mall or ride your bicycle by the lake?

2. Would you rather (study / to study) math or read your favorite book in the park?

3. Would you (prefer / rather) going camping in the mountains or staying in a hotel at the beach?

4. Would you prefer (spend / to spend) money on a vacation or to stay at home and buy something you need?

O Write your own answers to the questions in N. Use *I'd rather* and *I'd prefer*. **Student's answer**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

P Put the words into the correct categories. Some words may go in more than one category.

appealing atmosphere convenient convenient location discounts door-to-door delivery entertainment	fast food courts friendly service helpful staff luxury neighborhood pay by card wide range of products
--	---



Words Connected with Shopping Habits

Shopping Mall	Small Stores	Online Shopping
wide range of products discounts food courts entertainment luxury	friendly service neighborhood helpful staff appealing atmosphere convenient location	convenient door-to-door delivery fast wide range of products pay by card

Q Complete the sentences with **unless** or **when**.

- I never take any notice of commercials unless it's about something I may need.
- Unless you have a good advertisement, people won't notice your product.
- When he put his glasses on, he could read the small print.
- The shops ~~will be~~ closed unless you hurry.
- The dress will look great when you try it on.
- I'm going to buy it at the store unless I can get a better price online.

R Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

Student's answer

- Unless you are careful what you buy, _____.
- When I think of _____.
- _____ everywhere you can think of.
- _____ when you give up your seat.
- _____ unless you know the right people.
- _____ unless he is willing to work hard.
- If we don't win _____.
- _____ when it's bad weather.

The Gender Divide

A Unscramble the words.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ⚡ i t t y n e i n s | _____ intensity _____ |
| 1. a t x n i y e | _____ anxiety _____ |
| 2. o t e r s t e y e p | _____ stereotype _____ |
| 3. e d g n r e | _____ gender _____ |
| 4. s t e o i u d | _____ tedious _____ |
| 5. s l r t e s e s | _____ restless _____ |
| 6. p e t e m m e r t a n | _____ temperament _____ |
| 7. t c a p y i a c | _____ capacity _____ |
| 8. e e r p i e v i t t | _____ repetitive _____ |

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

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|
| ⚡ _____ | <i>capacity</i> | : the ability to contain, hold, or absorb |
| 1. _____ | <i>tedious</i> | : boring and tiring |
| 2. _____ | <i>restless</i> | : impatient; on edge; can't sit still |
| 3. _____ | <i>anxiety</i> | : worry |
| 4. _____ | <i>intensity</i> | : power; strength; concentration |
| 5. _____ | <i>repetitive</i> | : repeats over and over again |
| 6. _____ | <i>stereotype</i> | : a simple idea about how a group is, often not true |
| 7. _____ | <i>gender</i> | : category—male or female |
| 8. _____ | <i>temperament</i> | : character; personality |

C Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

I tried to sleep last night, but I couldn't. The noise from the neighbor's TV was too loud. (sleep)

- I often forget to check the mail. Then the next day my mailbox is full! (check)
- I regret buying the car. It was too expensive. (buy)
- My father lost his job and we were low on money, so we stopped eating out at restaurants until he got a new job. (eat)
- Did you remember to take out the garbage? (take)
- I tried calling/to call you last night, but your phone went straight to voicemail. (call)
- Thank you for your application. We regret to inform you that we decided to hire someone else for the job. (inform)
- I don't remember living in that house because we moved when I was only two years old. (live)
- We drove for four hours before we had to stop to get gas. (get)
- I hope he remembers to go to the library after school today. (go)
- My grandmother has problems with her memory. However, she will never forget raising her family. (raise)

D Change the sentences from active to passive.

Somebody needs to water the lawn every day.
The lawn needs to be watered every day.

- I don't like someone telling me to do my homework.
I don't like being told to do my homework.
- My grandfather remembers people giving him gifts when he was a child.
My grandfather remembers gifts being given to him when he was a child.
- He wants someone to give him the answer.
He wants to be given the answer.
- Sheila wants her mother to help her.
Sheila wants to be helped by her mother.
- Babies like someone talking to them.
Babies like being talked to
- The cat wants its owner to feed it.
The cat wants to be fed by its owner.

Student's answer

E Finish the sentences about yourself. Use a passive or active gerund or infinitive in each sentence.

1. I forgot _____ .
2. I always remember _____ .
3. I have always regretted _____ .
4. I stopped _____ .
5. I tried _____ , but I wasn't successful.
6. I want to be _____ .
7. I like being _____ .
8. I don't appreciate being _____ .

F Combine the sentences. Use auxiliary verbs after **but** and **and**.

I always remember our first day at school. My best friend always remembers out first day at school.

I always remember our first day at school, and my best friend does too.

1. My brother doesn't like talking about work. My father doesn't like talking about work.

My brother doesn't like talking about work, and neither does my father.

2. I don't like arguing. She doesn't like arguing.

I don't like arguing, and neither does she.

3. Sabah is in high school. Her friend Hanam is in high school.

Sabah is in high school, and Hanan is too.

4. Jody doesn't like to cook. Gwen likes to cook.

Jody doesn't like to cook, but Gwen does.

5. Tom doesn't have a job. His brother has a job.

Tom doesn't have a job, but his brother does.

6. We're not going on a trip. They're not going on a trip.

We're not going on a trip, and they aren't either.

7. He's not old enough to travel on his own. His brother old enough to travel on his own.

He's not old enough to travel on his own, but his brother is.

8. Our classmates don't enjoy the activity. We enjoy the activity.

Our classmates don't enjoy the activity, but we do.

G Fill in the blanks with the verbs in parentheses. Use active or passive gerunds or infinitives.

- Jenny:** I've left a list of things to remember for you on the fridge under the red magnet. Don't forget (1) to check (check) it when you leave the house.
- Linda:** I don't know why you have to make such a fuss. I'm always careful to turn everything off.
- Jenny:** Really? Do you remember (2) leaving (leave) the door unlocked when I had to be away for two days?
- Linda:** So what? Who is going to come in? We don't have anything worth taking in here.
- Jenny:** Maybe you don't, but I do. Anyway, check the list on the fridge to make sure.
- Linda:** OK. Have you stopped (3) buying (buy) milk? I can never find any in the fridge.
- Jenny:** That's because you drink it. Why don't you stop (4) to think (think) before you complain about things? Oh, Linda, come on. I'll only be away for the day. Surely you can manage. I tried (5) to reach (reach) our aunt, but she's not answering her phone and I'm worried.
- Linda:** I don't like (6) being told (tell) what to do all the time. I know I'm younger and you don't trust me, but why don't you try this once.
- Jenny:** Yes, I do remember (7) being told off (tell off) by our grandmother when I forgot to turn off the tap and the water flooded into our room. OK, I'll remember (8) not to speak (not speak) to you like that again.
- Linda:** Thanks, and I'll remember (9) to do (do) what I'm supposed to. Promise!

H Answer the questions.

- What do these phrases mean?
 "I've known that for ages." I know something for a very long time.
 "You can say that again." I agree with you.
- Is there a place you know like the back of your hand? Where is it? **Student's answer**

- Have you ever made a big deal about something and then realized it wasn't so important? What was it?

Student's answer

I READING

Read the article and answer the questions.

The Environmental Divide

Concern for the environment has been a controversial issue from the start. When companies and industries were monitored and assessed to determine the amount of waste that they disposed of and the impact of that waste on the environment three decades ago, there were a lot of skeptics who regarded it as a ploy to promote a new industry, that of waste management.

In actual fact, a number of organizations with foresight jumped in to secure a piece of the waste management market. Bonuses and tax deductions were offered as an incentive for industries to upgrade their production procedures and equipment, in favor of environmentally friendly alternatives or at least alternatives that reduced harm to the environment.

Scientists had been setting out alarms and advising people to reduce the levels of waste accumulated on Earth as they could foresee future consequences. Yet, few responded.

Environmentalists attempted to prevent some of the destruction of natural habitat that would impact on the lives of humans and other living organisms on Earth, but they were initially greeted with suspicion and on occasion with outright contempt.

The controversy continues uninterrupted. Even today, with all the belated discussions and summits to control global warming, people are divided on the issue. There are those that attribute most environmental changes to the natural evolutionary process of our planet and quote the ice age or the extinction of the dinosaurs as evidence of the changes that take place irrespective of humans and human intervention.

At the other end, stand those who regard Earth as their home and would like to maintain it as best they can by removing all toxic and destructive factors. They are the ones who refer to the destruction of the rain forests as one of the major crimes committed and substantiate it convincingly through the climatic changes, the depletion of oxygen, and holes in the ozone layer.

To this day, there does not seem to be a uniform standpoint on the issue despite attempts by international organizations to mobilize countries and individuals in a uniform effort to preserve the environment.

1. What are the two opposing views on the environment?

One view attributes climate changes to a natural evolutionary process and the other points the need to eliminate all the destructive factors which destroy Earth.

2. Who are these views represented by?

Mainly industries, scientists and environmentalists.

3. What is one of the main arguments used by those opposed to the environmentalist view?

There were environmental changes in the past that had not been caused by human intervention.

4. What do environmentalists juxtapose as an argument?

The destruction of the rain forests, the depletion of oxygen, the holes in the ozone layer.

5. What is your view on this issue? Please give reasons.

Student's answer

Student's answer

J Compare two different ages. Think about someone you know well, a family member or a family friend who is at least 15 years older than you. Use the points listed below and make notes about yourself and your older friend or relative. Then write sentences comparing yourself to them, using your notes to help you.

	You	Your family friend or relative
Favorite activities in the city		
Favorite activities outside the city		
Attitude to travel		
Attitude to technology		
Favorite TV shows		
Least favorite TV shows		
Favorite food and eating habits		
Other		

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- K** Write as many words as you can about the picture. Write sentences about the picture using verbs +infinitives or gerunds with different meanings.



Words about the picture

students, young men, casual clothes, dressed casually, T-shirt, jacket, smiling, grinning, different nationalities, rock, cave, light, team, research, postgraduate, graduate, sunglasses, paper, happy, pose.

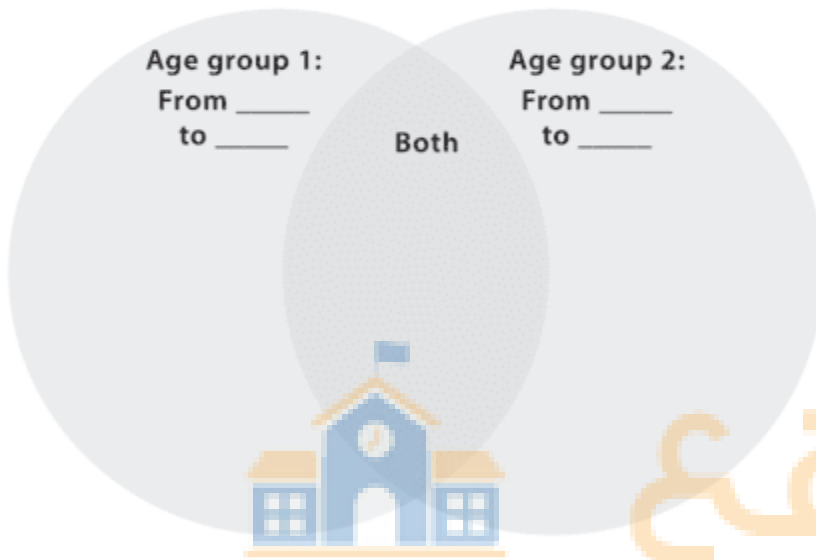
1. They tried looking serious but it didn't work because they always manage to have fun with whatever they do.
2. They hope to be rewarded for all the work they put into their research and presentation.
3. They don't regret sharing findings with each other, because they firmly believe in sharing ideas and information in order to discover something worthwhile.

L WRITING

Student's answer

Write a comparative essay about the behavior and attitudes of people of different ages. Choose people from different age groups in your country, in your family, or among your siblings (brothers and sisters). What are the things that are specific to each age group? What are the things that both age groups have in common?

1. Before you write, take notes in the Venn diagram below.



2. Now use your notes from the Venn diagram to write your essay.

حلول كتيب

موقع

64 Unit 6

M Complete the dialogue with the present perfect, or the present progressive of the verb in parentheses.

A: Nura, is that you?

B: Sabah? I (1.) haven't seen (not see) you since your graduation! How (2.) have you been (you/be)?

A: Great! (3.) Has it been (it / be) that long? So, what (4.) have you been doing (you/do) these days?

B: You won't believe it. I (5.) have been teaching (teach) English at our old high school.

A: Really? So, you (6.) have got (get) your degree in English at last. That's good news. How long (7.) have you been working (work) there?

B: I (8.) have been (be) there since the start of last semester. What about you? How's your mom? (9.) has she made (she/make) any more beautiful clothes since I saw her last?

A: Oh, yes. she (10.) has just finished (just/finish) a new dress for me. That reminds me, we (11.) have spent (spend) all month planning a dinner party for my grandma. That's what the dress is for. I (12.) have been planning (plan) the menu all morning. We're going to make all her favorite foods.

B: That sounds like a delicious feast. I'm sure your grandma will enjoy it.

A: Would you like to come? I (13.) have written (write) an invitation to send to you. What are you doing on Friday afternoon?

B: That's kind of you. I (14.) haven't got (not got) anything special to do this weekend, so I'll ask my parents if I can come.

A: Good. Well, I must go now. Mom (15.) has been waiting (wait) for me. She says we (16.) have been talking (talk) too long on the phone as usual!

B: OK. Bye for now! I'll let you know about Friday, for sure.



N Write your own answers to the questions. Use the present perfect simple, present perfect progressive and *for, since, all day/week/month/year*.

1. What have you been doing lately? Why?

2. Who haven't you seen in a long time? Why?

3. Where haven't you been in a while? Why?

4. Have you planned or attended any special event recently? What?

O Circle the correct words to complete the descriptions.

- Ahmed will probably become a (writer / novel) one day as he's always been a (bookworm / bookmark).
- If you want to (keep / play) fit and meet new people, I'd recommend joining a (sport / club) where you can take part in different activities.
- Andy is so good (with / at) tennis that he has won several prestigious (awards / stickers).
- Nora has always been fascinated (by / in) poems and now she's writing her own (training / poetry).
- I'm not the slightest bit interested (by / in) reading detective (stories / games).

P Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Playing games with his brother brings Adel a great deal of enjoyment (enjoy).
- There was a look of happiness (happy) on Omar's face when he got his new laptop as a present.
- Ken loves skiing with his dad since he gets a sense of satisfaction (satisfy) from taking part in sports outdoors.
- Some people believe that computer games can be educational (educate) as they may train children to think quickly.
- To expand her knowledge (know) of teaching methods Miranda uses the Internet as a source of new information.
- Our local team has won many equestrian competitions (compete) in recent years.



Q Match the words to make compound nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. stamp | <u>d</u> | a. seller |
| 2. internet | <u>c</u> | b. sport |
| 3. stuffed | <u>g</u> | c. café |
| 4. science | <u>h</u> | d. collection |
| 5. comic | <u>e</u> | e. books |
| 6. athletic | <u>f</u> | f. track |
| 7. best | <u>a</u> | g. toys |
| 8. water | <u>b</u> | h. fiction |

R Make four sentences using some of the compound nouns in Q. **Student's answer**

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

A Match the words and their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>l</u> restless | a. a false belief about yourself or a situation |
| 2. <u>i</u> broke | b. having unusual habits or behavior |
| 3. <u>k</u> admire | c. the name that identifies a product or manufacturer |
| 4. <u>b</u> idiosyncratic | d. for a long time |
| 5. <u>g</u> doze off | e. personality or mood |
| 6. <u>e</u> temperament | f. involving a big change |
| 7. <u>d</u> for ages | g. fall asleep |
| 8. <u>a</u> delusion | h. worry |
| 9. <u>h</u> anxiety | i. out of money |
| 10. <u>j</u> ally | j. friend or partner |
| 11. <u>c</u> brand | k. respect |
| 12. <u>f</u> revolutionary | l. impatient; can't sit still |

B Answer the questions. **Student's answer**

1. What gender are you?

2. What's something you find tedious?

3. What's the most outlandish commercial you've ever seen? Explain.

4. What's your favorite brand of food? What does the brand's logo look like?

5. What's something you like to blow money on?

6. When do people doze off?

7. What would you do if you bought a computer that had a lot of defects?

8. What kind of exotic animals can you see in parks or zoos?

C Combine each pair of sentences using a paired conjunction.

Tom doesn't lie. Tom doesn't yell.

Tom neither lies nor yells.

1. He worries a lot. He tries to avoid conflict.

He not only worries a lot, but he also tries to avoid conflict.

2. Ben doesn't like to play football. Scott doesn't like to play football.

Neither Ben nor Scott like to play football.

3. Betty likes to talk about her feelings. Tara likes to talk about her feelings.

Both Betty and Tara like to talk about their feelings.

4. They will have pizza. They will have pasta. They don't know yet.

They will either have pizza or pasta. They don't know yet.

5. Madison likes to speak in formal situations. Madison likes to speak in informal situations.

Madison likes to speak in both formal and informal situations.

6. Sea turtles can swim underwater. Sea turtles can live to be very old.

Not only can sea turtles swim underwater, but sea turtles can also live to be very old.

7. Men don't like to do tedious tasks. Men don't like to talk about their feelings.

Men neither like to do tedious tasks nor talk about their feelings.

8. The meal can be served with rice. The meal can be served with salad.

The meal can be either served with rice or salad.

D Answer the questions, using complete sentences with adverb clauses. Use the adverbs in parentheses.

What is your favorite TV show? Why do you like it?

(because) My favorite TV show is CSI because it's exciting.

1. Where do you take your cell phone?

(wherever) I take my cell phone wherever I go.

2. When should you call 997 or another emergency number?

(only if) You should call 917 only if there is an emergency.

3. Why are you studying English?

(so that) I am studying English so that I can study in the U.S.

4. Why don't you have school on September 23rd?

(because of) We don't have school on September 23rd because it's a National Day.

5. Why do you have an umbrella?

(in case) I have an umbrella in case it rains.

6. Where can you use the Internet?

(everywhere) You can find a place to use the Internet everywhere you go.

E Complete the sentences. Use the verb in parentheses as a gerund or an infinitive.

I forgot to meet (meet) my friend at the lecture hall. My friend waited until the lecture started and finally went in without me.

- Our biology teacher always stops talking (talk) to us when she sees us in the school yard.
- Did you remember to buy (buy) the tickets? I'm worried they'll sell out if we don't get them soon.
- I tried turning (turn) on the light, but it's not working. We might need to buy a new one.
- I regret to tell (tell) you that the tickets were sold out when I tried to buy them. I'm sorry.
- My grandmother remembers paying (pay) only 25 cents to buy an ice-cream cone. Times have changed a lot since she was a little girl.
- On our way home, we stopped to have (have) an ice-cream cone. It was delicious.
- I don't remember seeing (see) a bag. Are you sure you took it with you?
- I regretted watching (watch) that horror film on TV. I had nightmares for weeks.

F Combine the sentences. Use an auxiliary verb with *but* or *and*.

The shampoo is expensive. The conditioner is expensive.

The shampoo is expensive and the conditioner is too.

- The BMX-3000 is sophisticated. My old car isn't sophisticated.
The BMX is sophisticated, but my old car isn't.
- This packaging doesn't look good. This advertisement doesn't look good.
This packaging doesn't look good, and the advertisement doesn't either.
- The commercial is good. The slogan is good.
The commercial is good, and the slogan is too.
- The uniforms aren't new. The sneakers are new.
The uniforms aren't new, but the sneakers are.
- China sells the car. Mexico sells the car.
China sells the car, and Mexico does too.
- The spokesperson is a scientist. The sponsor isn't a scientist.
The spokesperson is a scientist, but the sponsor isn't.
- Endorsements are a way to advertise. The "Bandwagon Technique" is a way to advertise.
Endorsements are a way to advertise, and the Bandwagon Techniques are too.
- The commercial isn't funny. The billboard isn't funny.
The commercial isn't funny, and the billboard isn't either.

G When and where do people do these things? Write sentences. **Student's answer**

1. Invite friends and relatives to your house.

2. Visit friends and relatives.

3. Exchange gifts with family and friends.

4. Celebrate with family and friends.

5. Organize a dinner party.

6. Drive to the desert.

7. Pitch a tent.

8. Have a barbecue.

H Write as many words as possible that collocate with these items.

convey	witness	outlandish	untimely	brand
meaning; message; information; feelings; ideas; a request	an event; incident; happening; accident; mistake; move; act; action; attempt; operation	idea; behavior; development; reaction; suggestion; option; appearance; creation; design	response; invitation; move; suggestion; gesture; comment; idea; development; decision	new; expensive; well-known; cheap; expensive; stylish; widely advertized; international; local

- 1 Look at the picture and write words that describe what is happening. Write sentences about what each boy could be thinking using some of your action words (verbs).



Action words (verbs)

mark, kick, take, score a goal, win, trick, hang on, keep, lose, blink, play, run

1. There's no way he's going to take the ball away from me.
2. I'll show him how good I am; I'll trick him into thinking I've lost the ball and then run with it.
3. I'm bigger and stronger than him; I'll score before he can blink.

J WRITING Student's answer

Write an essay about the customs and traditions of a holiday that you celebrate.

1. Before you write, use the chart below to organize your ideas. In the first column, write two or three customs or traditional things that people do on the holiday. Research these traditions and then write notes about the origin of each in the second column.

Holiday: _____	
Tradition/Custom	Origin of the Tradition/Custom

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.

موقع حلول كتبي

72 EXPANSION Units 4–6

Writing Skills 1

Student's answer

Expressing Your Opinion

When giving your opinion, either orally or in writing, it is important to clarify whether the opinion that you are expressing is your own or one that is generally accepted.

Personal opinion	General opinion
I think that...	Most people know/think that...
In my opinion,...	Everyone knows that...
From my point of view,...	It is thought/believed/well known that...
As far as I'm concerned,...	Most people support/oppose the...
I strongly believe that...	

A. Choose the most appropriate beginning for each sentence.

- (In my opinion / Most people know that) people today are too obsessed with earning money. They should try and enjoy life more.
- (As far as I'm concerned / It is thought that) global warming will cause the polar ice caps to melt.
- (Everyone knows that / I think that) governments of richer countries should give money to poorer countries.
- (From my point of view, / It is thought that) medical care should be free for everybody.

B. Use the prompts to express opinions about the world today.

- I think that _____
- It is believed that _____
- Most people support the idea of _____
- As far as I'm concerned, _____
- Most people think that _____

When expressing your opinion in a debate, it is important not to make your statements so general that they are not true. For example, the statement *Everybody loves to eat junk food* can be easily argued with. However, the statement *Almost everybody loves to eat junk food* is much more difficult to argue with.

When expressing your opinion in a debate:

- Avoid words like *never, always, all, none*. Use words like *often, hardly ever, many, very few*, etc.
 No **Few** teenagers like school.
- Try using modal verbs to qualify the verb.
 There **will** **may** never be peace in the world.

C. Modify the following sentences to be less extreme.

- It never rains in the desert.
- There must be life on other planets.
- It is impossible to find a cure for cancer.
- All factories pollute the environment.

Writing Skills 2

Student's answer

Rewriting

English is a very versatile language. By choosing vocabulary and structures carefully, you can often write the same idea in several ways. For example:

There are not enough homes in modern cities for the people who live there.

There is a shortage of homes in modern cities for the people who live there.

Modern cities do not have enough homes for the people who live there.

The number of homes in modern cities is insufficient for the people who live there.

Another way to improve your writing is to avoid constantly using the same word by using synonyms.

A. Complete the sentences so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in parentheses.

1. **a.** There will be an exam in biology on Monday.

b. The students _____ in biology on Monday. (tested)

2. **a.** Computers have caused major changes in the way people work and study.

b. Computers _____ work and study practices. (revolutionized)

3. **a.** Not many people like to drink coffee at night.

b. Drinking coffee _____ (unpopular)

4. **a.** It was the first time the children had seen snow.

b. The children _____ (never)

5. **a.** Many people think that Venice is the most charming city in the world.

b. Venice _____ one of the most charming cities in the world. (considered)

B. Read the paragraph. Then rewrite the paragraph, replacing the underlined words with synonyms from the box.

greeted	grin	noticed	peered	portrait	rang
roses	scarlet	silent	stepped	the ocean	wandered

Anne arrived at the house and walked (1. _____) through the gate into the garden that smelled of flowers (2. _____). The sound of water (3. _____) reached her ears from somewhere out of sight. She walked (4. _____) up the path to the red (5. _____) door and pressed (6. _____) the doorbell. After a few moments, she saw (7. _____) someone behind the glass of the door, and it swung open to show her grandmother. Her grandmother looked (8. _____) at her for a few moments, and then her face relaxed into a smile (9. _____). Anne said hello to (10. _____) her grandmother and stepped into the warmth of the hallway. The door closed behind her, shutting her into the quiet (11. _____) atmosphere of the old house. She looked around the once familiar walls and saw that the picture (12. _____) of her grandfather was missing, nor was there any sign of him in the house.

Writing Skills 3

Student's answer

Editing Finished Work

Good writers know that a piece of work isn't finished until it has been checked for errors. This is especially important when writing in a foreign language. It's a good idea to take a break before checking your work so that you can look at it with fresh eyes. Read the following checklist for editing finished work.

Audience	Is the work appropriate for the intended audience? Have you written a formal piece for an informal situation or vice versa? Will the reader understand what you are trying to communicate?
Extra words	Have you included any extra words by mistake? Common examples include: articles, prepositions, personal pronouns, etc.
Missing words	Are there any words missing? Common examples include: articles, auxiliary verbs, prepositions, personal pronouns, etc.
Grammar	Is the grammar correct? A common example of a grammar mistake is forgetting the third person -s on present simple verbs.
Tenses	Have you used the correct tenses? Make sure that you are consistent with your tense usage and don't change tense in the middle of a sentence.
Punctuation	Punctuation is a very important feature of written English, often dictating meaning. Make sure that your work is punctuated correctly according to English rules.
Spelling	Many people have problems with English spelling, but most problems can be avoided by being careful. If you're not sure of a word, look it up in a dictionary!

A. Correct the errors in the sentences.

1. My father is a journalist for seven years.
2. My parents was born in 1970 and got married in 1992.
3. I like Amy and Carol, but I really can't stand there pets.
4. The doorbell rang when Mindy talked to her friend on the phone.
5. I had a terrible day at work yesterday. My computer crashed and I lose all my work.
6. I think that the athletes should set a better example for young people.
7. Although cell phones have changed our lives forever, not everybody like using them.

B. Add capitalization and punctuation to the sentences.

1. mike turned to kevin and asked will you help me
2. suddenly the children ran to the door their father was home from his business trip
3. what do you think people should do to help decrease poverty in developing nations
4. sam doesnt like school very much but he does enjoy his english class
5. frank asked if he wanted time to think about it before he made his decision
6. my favorite book of all time is oliver twist by charles dickens.
7. in spite of all the bad reviews I still enjoyed the restaurant.

Writing an Account or Newspaper Article

Although most of us know what we want to say when we start writing, it is often easy to forget while in the process of writing, which can cause the work to lack structure and make it difficult for the reader to understand. Plan briefly first, so that you can check your progress as you write. Follow the guidelines below to help you.

1. Decide what information you need to convey to the reader. Ask yourself the questions **Who? Why? What? Where? When? How?** to come up with most of the information you need to include.
2. Write a brief plan like the one below, explaining what you will include in each paragraph. This will also help you decide how many paragraphs you need to include.
3. When you finish, check the work against the plan to make sure you've included everything. Try and read the piece as if you were someone else. Does it include all the information you need to provide?

A. Read the text that follows the plan and reorder the paragraphs so that they match the plan.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction, mystery finally solved 2. Background history of the case, search, police and residents' reaction | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. How the case was solved 4. The men's reaction, what they've been doing, employers' reaction |
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| <p>a. However, two days ago, police received a phone call from their colleagues in New York saying that there was a man in their precinct who claimed to know what had happened to the two men. An agent flew up to New York to interview the man who had seen the case of the escaped convicts on a popular TV program on unsolved crimes, and had immediately recognized one of the men as his next-door neighbor and the other man as his next-door neighbor's cousin. He said that he'd never realized who they were before, because both men had changed their names as well as the color of their hair and eyes!</p> <p>b. The two men were arrested in their new home. They had both been able to find jobs and were planning to get married soon. Confronted with the prospect of spending another twenty years in prison, one of the men had a stroke and was taken to hospital. The other man was driven back to the penitentiary to wait for their final sentencing. Neither man regretted escaping. They had both started new lives and had not committed any unlawful act while out of prison. Their employers have offered to testify as character witnesses and claim that both men have been model workers.</p> | <p>c. The two run-away convicts were first reported missing in May 2007, when they failed to appear at the door of their cell during morning inspection. Described as two of the most intelligent and dangerous criminals, the two men caused an enormous stir in the media. A national manhunt was launched in an effort to locate and apprehend the two escapees. Over one hundred thousand residents helped the police search the area and the surrounding desert with no success. Local law enforcement officers and residents eventually resigned themselves to the fact that they would not be able to find the two men.</p> <p>d. After years of a nationwide search, it appeared that police had finally located the getaway car and prison uniforms of the detainees that had managed to dig their way out of the high security penitentiary in Phoenix, and a few days later the actual escapees.</p> |
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