

Wonderful

# WORLD 4

STUDENT'S BOOK  
& WORKBOOK

كتاب الطالب  
وكتاب التمارين



English Language  
Second Intermediate  
Second Term

اللغة الإنجليزية  
الصف الثاني المتوسط  
الفصل الدراسي الثاني

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الغالبية العظمى من  
المسلمين في العالم  
يعتقدون أن مكة هي  
أقدس الأماكن في الإسلام





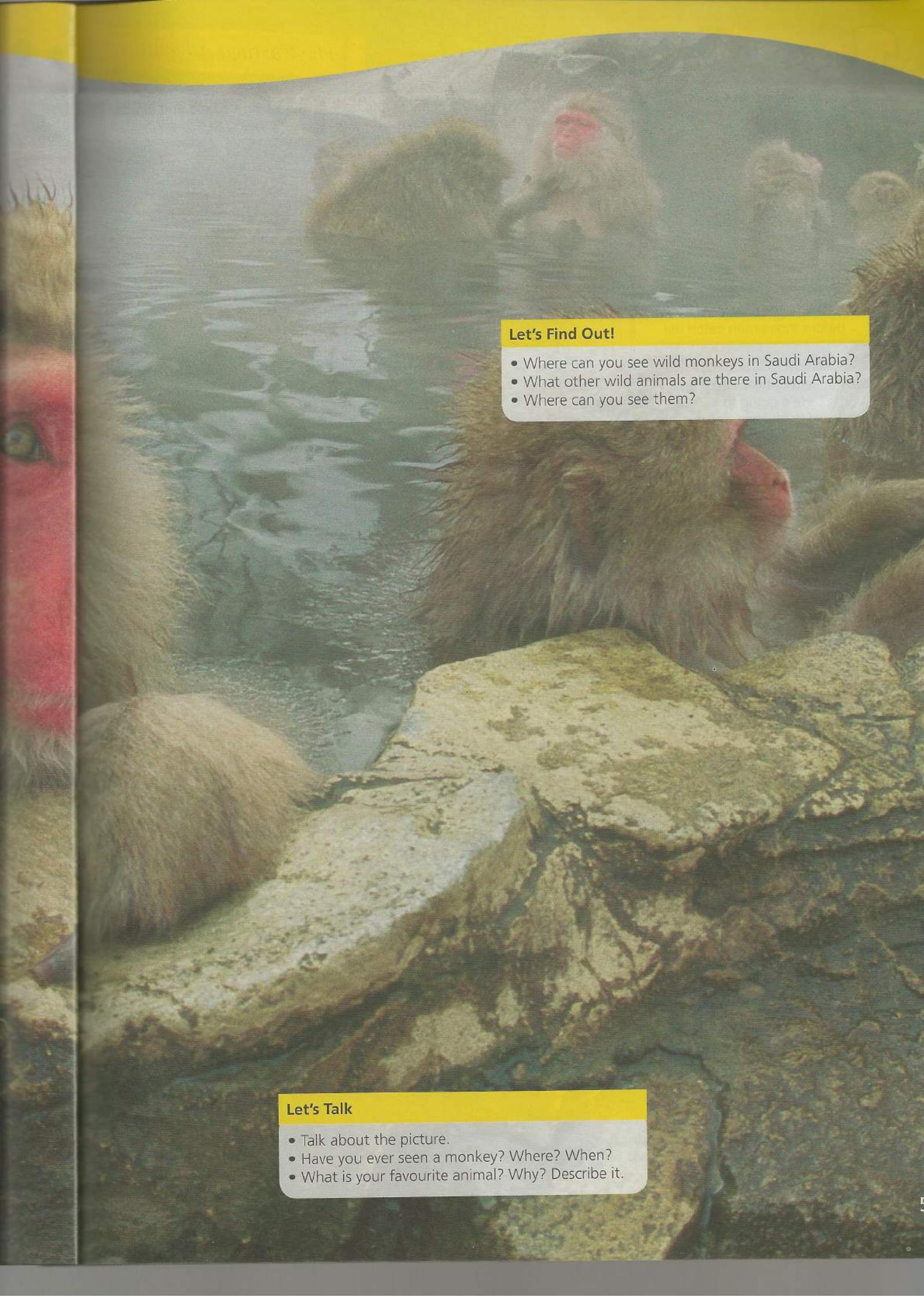
# 1

## Nature

### Quiz

Where are these Japanese macaque monkeys?

- a in a heated swimming pool
- b in a hot spring
- c in the sea



### Let's Find Out!

- Where can you see wild monkeys in Saudi Arabia?
- What other wild animals are there in Saudi Arabia?
- Where can you see them?

### Let's Talk

- Talk about the picture.
- Have you ever seen a monkey? Where? When?
- What is your favourite animal? Why? Describe it.

# 1 Lesson 1

Listen and read.

1



Quick! Let's get back to the others before those men catch us!

2

I'll find the criminal and he'll pay for this! Move, you lazy men. Bring him to me now!

But Boss, it's cold and cloudy. It's going to rain soon ...



I said NOW!

3 **Mazen:** Look, he's crazy! He's going to kill us!

**Rami:** I think I can see my sweatshirt under that big branch. I'll get it.

**Bilal:** Don't be an idiot, Rami! Khaldoun will see you!



4 **Badr:** Hey, Boss, what's this? It was over there, under some leaves.

**Khaldoun:** Let's have a look. There's a camera here! And a name tag - Rami Ahmed. So Rami Al-Ghamdi is the name of the criminal!

**Badr:** It's a very small sweatshirt, Boss.

**Khaldoun:** Yes! So, the thief is just a boy. I'll find you, boy, and then you'll be sorry! Badr, turn on this camera and see what's on it ...

5

Oh, no! We're in great danger. There are photos of us on that camera too! Let's get out of here!





# 1 Lesson 2

## Reading

Read the article and say where you can grow meat-eating plants at home.

# Meat-eating plants



Do you think all plants need only light, soil and water? Then you're wrong! Some plants 'eat' meat. These usually grow in areas with poor soil. This soil can't give them all the food they need, so the plants have found another way of getting it – by eating insects and other small creatures. Don't be scared, though. They won't eat you! Plants only eat people in stories!

One famous meat-eating plant is the Venus Flytrap. Insects fly into the plant and then the leaves trap them inside. Another meat-eating plant, the pitcher, contains a sweet, sticky drink. Curious insects go inside for a sip and discover that the flower is slippery. They slide down and become the plant's next meal.

Keeping some of these plants at home is easy. You can grow them in pots, but you must water them often. Some of them, however, are not suitable for the home. They are massive – they can hold seven litres of water! Sometimes a lizard, bird or mouse discovers that this kind of plant isn't a good place for a drink!



## Guess what!

A bristlecone pine tree in California, called Methuselah, is more than 4,800 years old!

## Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 Where do a lot of meat-eating plants grow?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Why do these plants 'eat' meat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which plant traps insects inside its leaves?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which plant is slippery inside?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What must you do when you keep these plants at home?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How much water can some of these big plants hold?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

curious massive slippery sticky suitable

- 1 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ about this strange animal. What is it?
- 2 I fell over because the street was very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 This flower isn't just big; it's \_\_\_\_\_!
- 4 These leaves are \_\_\_\_\_. They are stuck to my clothes.
- 5 This plant isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for the home. It must live outside.

## B Circle the correct words.

There are lots of different kinds of (1) wildlife / light in our garden. We've got (2) creatures / pots like squirrels, foxes and frogs. Last year we made a (3) pond / flower and we filled it with water. The animals like drinking from it, but one day one of the squirrels went for a (4) sip / litre and it fell in the water! It was wet but it was OK. We also put out (5) seeds / traps for the birds. They love eating them and we love watching them eat.

## Grammar

### Gerunds

We can use gerunds:

- as the subject of a sentence.  
*Playing with snakes is dangerous.*
- as the object of a sentence.  
*I like running in the fields.*
- after prepositions.  
*I'm not very good at looking after plants.*
- after **can't stand, dislike, like, love, enjoy, miss, hate** and **remember**  
*I enjoy feeding the squirrels.*

Gerunds are nouns which we make from verbs. We add **-ing** to the verb to form them.

### A Look back at the article. Underline all the gerunds. How many are there?

### B Complete the sentences with gerunds. Form them from these verbs.

catch   feed   stay   swim   watch

- Don't think about \_\_\_\_\_ TV this afternoon. We're working in the garden.
- My cat likes \_\_\_\_\_ mice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea is brilliant on a hot day.
- I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ the birds on the balcony. I give them bread.
- The cats can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. They like going out.

## Listening

### Listen and complete the sentences.

- Shareef is very good at \_\_\_\_\_ plants.
- Zuhair thinks \_\_\_\_\_ TV is a waste of time.
- Zuhair loves \_\_\_\_\_ basketball and football.
- Shareef thinks football is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Shareef enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ with his family and friends.

## Sounds of English

### A Listen and repeat the words. Which words rhyme?

bought  
brought  
dough  
rough  
though  
thought  
tough

### B Listen and repeat the tongue twister.

I brought the tough dough you bought.  
Though I thought you brought the rough dough  
I bought.

## Grammar

### So / Neither

We use **so** or **neither** to agree with statements:  
*I like growing vegetables.*

**So** do I.

*I don't like playing computer games.*

**Neither** do I

### Agree with the following statements, using **so** or **neither**.

- I think Saudi Arabia is beautiful.
- I didn't have coffee for breakfast.
- I can speak English.
- I can't read Chinese.
- I went to bed before midnight.
- I don't have a camera with me today.

## The Pet Rescue Centre

### Reading

Read the interview. Where do most pets go when they leave the Centre?

- Sam: Can you tell us about the Pet Rescue Centre?
- Mr Tim: Yes, of course. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Some of them are just very hungry, but others are sick or they have had an accident.
- Sam: Where do you find the animals?
- Mr Tim: If people find a sick animal, they bring it to us. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ And if we get a call about a pet, we go and find it.
- Sam: So people are usually good to animals, aren't they?
- Mr Tim: Well, a lot of people love animals, but some don't. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ These people hurt their pets.
- Sam: Oh, that's awful, isn't it?
- Mr Tim: Yes, it is. But when the pets come here we give them food and a warm bed. (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- Sam: But the pets leave the Centre when they're OK, don't they?
- Mr Tim: Well, most pets go to new homes. (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- Sam: OK. Thank you for your time, Mr Tim.



### Comprehension

Complete the interview with these sentences.

- I'm afraid some people are cruel.
- The Centre is a special home for pets in trouble.
- The others stay here with us.
- They find them on the street and they want to help.
- We've got a vet too, so we look after them.

### Say it like this!

Talking about pets

My pet is hairy/furry/cute/friendly/funny/cuddly.  
 It/He/She lives in a cage/tank/basket/hutch.  
 My rabbit is very furry! It lives in a hutch in our garden.  
 My fish is beautiful. It lives in a tank in the lounge.

**Talk to your partner about your pet or a pet you know. Practise the language above.**

# Grammar

## Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about actions that always have the same result. We use the Present Simple in both clauses. We use a comma (,) after the *if* clause:

*If you put water in a freezer, it turns to ice.  
If you don't water plants, they die.*

We can turn the sentences round but then we don't use a comma:

*Water turns to ice if you put it in a freezer.  
Plants die if you don't water them.*

You can use an imperative to give an instruction:  
*If you see a sick animal, take it to the Pet Rescue Centre.*

### A Match.

- |                                      |                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 If you put ice outside in the sun, | a the computer starts.       |
| 2 If your pet is hungry,             | b the grass gets wet.        |
| 3 If you press this button,          | c it melts.                  |
| 4 If it rains,                       | d you don't need sunglasses. |
| 5 If it isn't sunny,                 | e give it some food.         |

### B Complete the sentences about you. Use the verbs in the box to help you.

drink    go    watch    buy    talk

- If I see my friend, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I am tired, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I feel thirsty, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I have some free time, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I go shopping with my friends, I \_\_\_\_\_.

# Writing

## Punctuation

### A Look at these punctuation rules.

Sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop. Questions begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark:

*The rabbits ate all the carrots in the garden.  
Does Jamil like gardening?*

Names of people and places start with a capital letter:  
*Ahmed and Saleh are going to the zoo in Cairo next month.*

We use an exclamation mark for emphasis:  
*What a beautiful animal!*

We use commas to separate words in a list:  
*Pets need lots of care, exercise, fun and healthy food.*

### B Change the letters or punctuation marks in red to make the sentences correct.

- Is this your farm! \_\_\_\_\_
- that rabbit is cute! \_\_\_\_\_
- That Tree has got many branches. \_\_\_\_\_
- I like birds. cats and horses. \_\_\_\_\_
- What a big nest, \_\_\_\_\_

### C Read Waleed's postcard and correct the mistakes.

Hi arif,  
how are you thanks for the photos of your holiday  
what a great beach you went to  
i'm writing this from my holiday home yesterday  
I found a cat in the street we're going to keep  
it and take it back with us its name is rascal  
i've drawn a picture of rascal it's great isn't it  
you can see it's got green eyes and large ears  
you will like it  
see you soon  
waleed



## Task

### D Write a postcard to a friend about a pet and draw a picture of the pet. Use this plan to help you.

#### Paragraph 1

How are you? Say something about your friend.

#### Paragraph 2

Say where you are writing from. Talk about the pet.

#### Paragraph 3

Talk about the picture on the postcard. Describe your pet.

#### Ending:

See you soon!

### E Read your postcard and check the punctuation and capital letters.

# 2 The Environment

## Quiz

This is smog over a city in Indonesia. Where does the word *smog* come from?

- a smell and fog
- b smoke and smell
- c smoke and fog



### Let's Find Out!

- How many different kinds of pollution are there?
- Choose two kinds and tell your partner about them.

### Let's Talk

- Talk about the picture.
- What is pollution? Is your home area polluted? How?
- What can you do to stop pollution?

# 2 Lesson 1

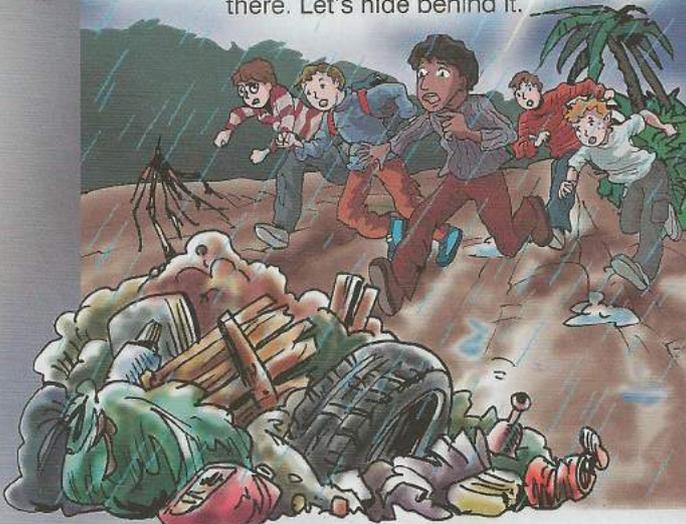
🔊 Listen and read.

## The Cortuga Adventure

- 1** **Badr:** There's a picture of us with the animals on this camera, Boss! And some pictures of kids.  
**Khaldoun:** Let me see. Hmm ... where have I seen those kids before ...?  
**Asim:** What's that behind the bushes, Boss?  
**Khaldoun:** Don't just stand there! Go and see! Badr, get a couple of torches and go with him ... now! Find this Rami Ahmed and bring him to me!



- 2** **Kareem:** Oh, no! They've seen us!  
**Jaber:** They're chasing us!  
**Bilal:** Look! There's a pile of rubbish over there. Let's hide behind it.

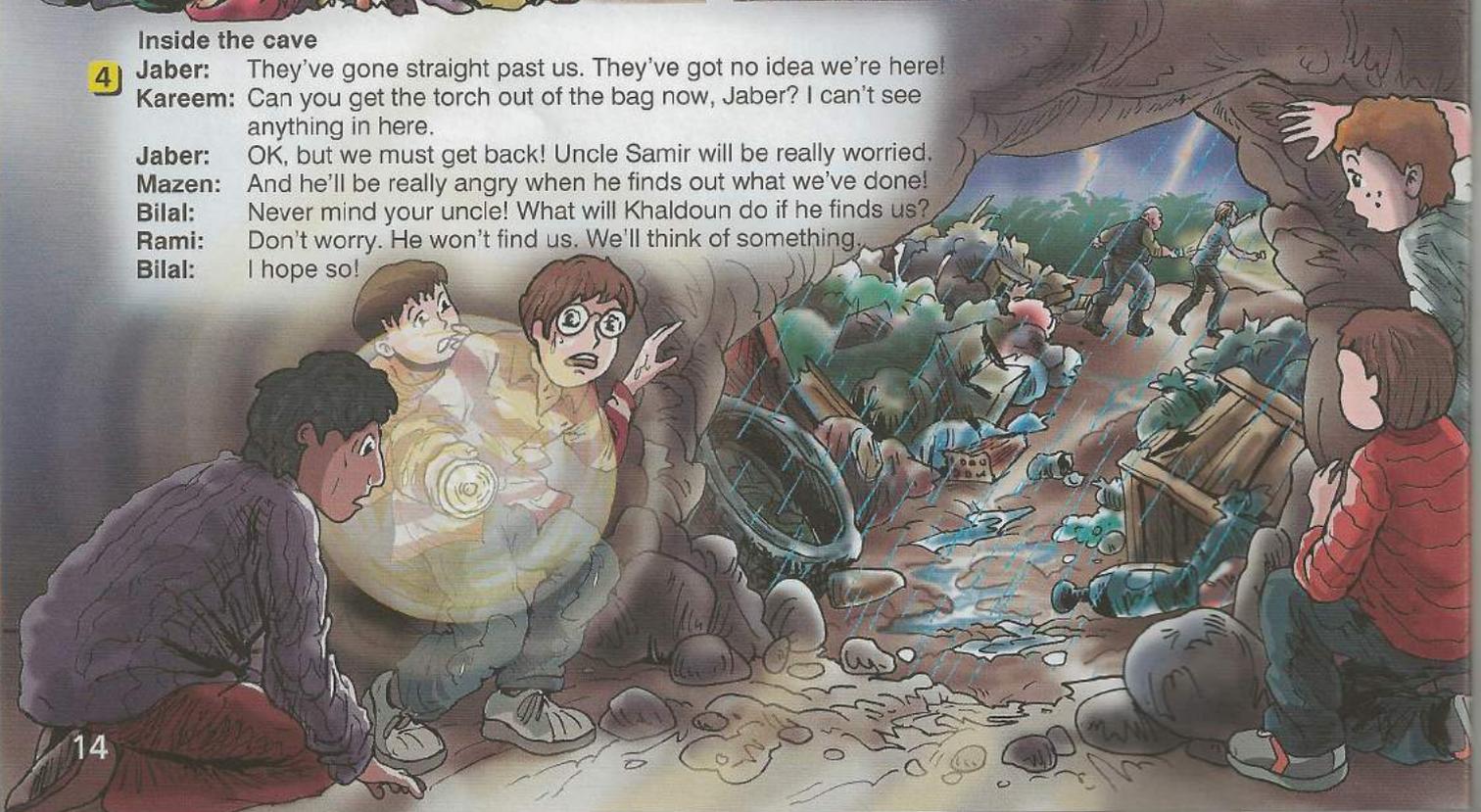


- 3** The rubbish is in front of a cave! If we hide inside, we'll be safe.  
Yuk, this is a rubbish dump! It stinks!



### Inside the cave

- 4** **Jaber:** They've gone straight past us. They've got no idea we're here!  
**Kareem:** Can you get the torch out of the bag now, Jaber? I can't see anything in here.  
**Jaber:** OK, but we must get back! Uncle Samir will be really worried.  
**Mazen:** And he'll be really angry when he finds out what we've done!  
**Bilal:** Never mind your uncle! What will Khaldoun do if he finds us?  
**Rami:** Don't worry. He won't find us. We'll think of something.  
**Bilal:** I hope so!



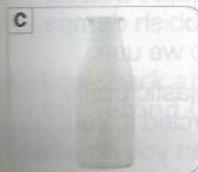
# Vocabulary

## A Complete the sentences with these words.

bush destroy dump hide stink

- 1 Fires \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of forests every summer.
- 2 There are two trees and a large green \_\_\_\_\_ in my garden.
- 3 There is a rubbish \_\_\_\_\_ outside the village. It's horrible.
- 4 Let's \_\_\_\_\_ in this cave. No one will find us.
- 5 Those piles of rubbish \_\_\_\_\_! Let's get away from here.

## B Match.



- 1 can
- 2 plastic bag
- 3 newspaper
- 4 battery
- 5 glass bottle
- 6 litter bin

# Grammar

## First Conditional

We use the First Conditional to talk about something which will probably happen in the present or in the future. Sentences in the First Conditional have two clauses. The **if** clause uses **if** followed by the Present Simple and the result clause uses the Future Simple.

*If we recycle batteries, we will help the environment.*

We can write negative sentences in the First Conditional. One or both of the clauses can be negative.

*If we don't look after our beaches, they won't be nice.*

*If you don't recycle, we will have a lot of rubbish!*

We can ask questions with First Conditional sentences with and without question words:

*What will happen if we destroy the environment?*

*Will this rubbish stink if we leave it here?*

**Note:** It doesn't matter which clause comes first, but if we put the **if** clause first then we use a comma. If the result clause comes first, we don't use a comma.  
*If you grow plants, your garden will be beautiful.*  
*Your garden will be beautiful if you grow plants.*

## A Circle the correct words.

- 1 If you collect / will collect cans and bottles at school, I will recycle them.
- 2 If you go for a walk in the forest, you find / will find a rubbish dump.
- 3 Will we help the environment if we don't use / won't use a lot of water?
- 4 You will see some pictures of animals if you don't turn on / turn on the camera.
- 5 These plants won't die / die if you water them.

## B Complete the First Conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach, he will take his rubbish home.
- 2 The park \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) nice if they don't clean it.
- 3 The men will collect all your rubbish if you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) it outside.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (you/help) me tidy the garden if I pay you?
- 5 If they clean the beaches near here this summer, I \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the sea.

# Listening

## Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 The class is going to learn about \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Sami's parents recycle paper, glass and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Malik's mum recycles old \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Malik's dad takes some things to a special \_\_\_\_\_ in the town centre.
- 5 Students can now recycle things at school in the big green \_\_\_\_\_ outside the classroom.

# Speaking

Work with a partner and discuss the following questions. Use vocabulary from this lesson.

- a Do you think recycling is important? Why/Why not?
- b What do you recycle at home? How often?
- c Is there a recycling bin near your home? What can you put in it?

# Writing

Write a paragraph about recycling. Answer the questions from the Speaking task.

# 2 Lesson 2

## Go green!

### Reading

Read the article about bottled water. What two things can you make from used plastic bottles?



Why do we like drinking water from plastic bottles? Some people think it is healthy and clean. Others drink bottled water because it's easy – you can carry it around with you. In hot countries, like Egypt, people often buy bottles of cold water in the summer.

However, making lots of plastic is not a good idea for many reasons. First of all, we need a lot of oil for plastic products. We usually use oil as a source of energy. If we reduced the number of bottles we made, we wouldn't need so much oil. Plastic bottles also pollute the environment. If we recycled all our plastic bottles, we wouldn't need so much space for rubbish dumps. But, we don't recycle much of the plastic we use.

So next time you want to throw away a plastic bottle in the litter bin, stop and think. If you recycled it, you would help the environment. But what can you do when there isn't a recycling bin near you? Well, there are lots of useful ways that you can use your bottles again. For example, an empty bottle makes a great money box for your pocket money, and if you cut a bottle in half, you will have a plant pot. Go green! You can make a difference.

### Guess what!

A maths teacher from Serbia built his house using plastic bottles. It took 5 years and 14,000 plastic bottles!

### Comprehension

Write T (true) or F (false).

- In Egypt, people drink a lot of hot water in the summer.
- We make plastic things with oil.
- Plastic bottles are good for the environment.
- Most plastic bottles are not recycled.
- You can make things from plastic bottles.

### Vocabulary

Write the missing letters.

- This comes out of the earth and we make plastic with it. o \_ \_ \_
- If you do this, you will make the air, sea and beaches dirty. p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- We must do this with bottles, cans and paper. r \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- You do this when you put rubbish in a litter bin. t \_ \_ \_ \_ a \_ \_ \_
- You can save money in this. m \_ \_ \_ \_ b \_ \_

## Grammar

### Second Conditional

We use the Second Conditional:

- to talk about something that cannot happen in the present or the future.  
*If I had a garden, I'd be very happy!*
- to talk about something that is unlikely to happen in the present or the future.  
*That plant would die if you watered it twice a day.*
- to give advice.  
*If I were you, I'd start recycling.*

Sentences in the Second Conditional have two clauses. The **if** clause uses **if** followed by the Past Simple and the result clause uses **would** followed by a bare infinitive.  
*I wouldn't destroy that rubbish dump if I were you.*

We can write negative sentences in the Second Conditional. One or both of the clauses can be negative.  
*If we didn't keep our beaches clean, they wouldn't be nice. The city would be very dirty, if we didn't recycle.*

We can ask questions with Second Conditional sentences with and without question words:  
*What would happen to the animals if there was a fire in the forest?*  
*Would they throw away plastic bottles if they knew there was a recycling bin in the street?*

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

#### A Look back at the article. Underline the sentences in the Second Conditional. How many are there?

#### B Complete the Second Conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- If she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a plastic bottle, she \_\_\_\_\_ (use) it again.
- \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (help) the environment if we \_\_\_\_\_ (save) energy?
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a lot of rubbish everywhere if we \_\_\_\_\_ (recycle) a lot.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) that article about the environment.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (pollute) the river, I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the police.



## Vocabulary

### Circle the correct words.

- We don't have air conditioning / oxygen in our house.
- On a hot day, you can use a fan / drop of water at home.
- Trees can give us shade / pollution.
- This bottle is useful / empty. Let's recycle it.
- Some people think our climate / weather forecast is changing.
- There are lots of green products / reasons in the shops.

## Listening

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

- How much 'rubbish' from a litter bin can we recycle?
  - 30%
  - 60%
  - 90%
- What colour are the recycling bins in the area?
  - blue
  - green
  - blue and green
- Where can you recycle batteries?
  - in green bins
  - in blue bins
  - in supermarkets
- How much of the waste in litter bins is plastic?
  - 2%
  - 5%
  - 20%
- Plastic bags pollute the environment
  - for a minute.
  - for twenty minutes.
  - for 400 years.

### Sounds of English

#### A Listen to this sentence and underline the words that are stressed.

If we really cared about the environment, we wouldn't have so many problems with pollution.

#### B Listen again and circle the words that are stressed. How does the meaning of the sentence change the second time?

# 2 Lesson 3

## Reading

Read the comments and tips on a web page about the environment. Which two people mention recycling?

Internet

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search

Address: www.gogreengreece.org/English

# Going GREEN!

**Rory, 16, Isle of Skye**

I live on a beautiful island. A lot of people come here every year and they throw away a lot of rubbish. My friends and I tell people, 'Never throw rubbish in the street or on the beach, always use a recycling bin or a litter bin.' We often clean the beach near our village and throw away the rubbish. Pollution is a big problem. We must all do something about it.

**Sophie, 14, London**

If you plant a tree near your house, the shade will keep your home cool in the summer. Then, after the leaves fall in the autumn, the sun will heat your house. Trees are also good because they make oxygen. We breathe in oxygen so we can't live without it! Another thing you can do is use a fan instead of air conditioning because it saves energy.

**Carlos, 15, Madrid**

Do you eat snacks and then throw away your dinner? That is a waste! We throw away a lot of food every year and making that food wastes a lot of energy! Another thing you can do is use your bike or walk instead of using a car. Go green, it's easy!

**Ameera, 14, Sakaka**

Don't waste things! If a tap drips, you will waste a lot of water. One drop of water each second is 10,233 litres of water a year! Also find a recycling centre near you and recycle everything you can. Don't forget that you can use things again. You can use the same plastic bags many times before you recycle them, for example.



## Comprehension

Write **R** for Rory, **S** for Sophie, **C** for Carlos or **A** for Ameera. Who ...

- 1 mentions the things we eat?
- 2 talks about using things more than once?
- 3 talks about transport?
- 4 mentions seasons?
- 5 collects rubbish?

### Say it like this!

Talking about the environment

Complete the dialogue with these words.

pollute    recycle    ride    throw away    waste

- Dina:** What do you do for the environment?
- Nijat:** I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ cans, paper and bottles at the recycling centre. What about you?
- Dina:** I always (2) \_\_\_\_\_ my bike. I never go by car.
- Nijat:** Do you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ food and water?
- Dina:** I'm afraid I do, sometimes, but I never (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the environment. I always (5) \_\_\_\_\_ my rubbish in a litter bin.

Now practise the dialogue with your partner.

# Listening

Listen and number the pictures in the correct order.



# Speaking

Look at the picture and say what you would do if you lived in this place.



# Writing

Giving advice with conditional sentences

A Look at these tips about the environment.

- 1 Send emails instead of letters. You don't waste paper.
- 2 Turn off the light every time you leave a room. You save energy.
- 3 Recycle things. You help the environment.

B Now complete the sentences in the Second Conditional using the tips from A.

- 1 If you \_\_\_\_\_ instead of letters, you \_\_\_\_\_ paper.
- 2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ the light every time you left the room, you \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
- 3 If you \_\_\_\_\_, you \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

C Look at the poster about the environment and complete the sentences using the Second Conditional.

## POLLUTION

Don't pollute the environment!  
If we (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) all our rubbish in bins, our city (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) clean!



Take the bus or walk!  
If we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) using cars all the time, we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (not pollute) the environment so much.

## RECYCLING

Recycle paper! We (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (save) lots of trees if we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (recycle) all our paper.



## FOOD

Don't waste food. If we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) only necessary things, we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not waste) much.

## Task

D Make a poster about the environment. Use this plan to help you and add photos or drawings to make the poster attractive.

Answer the questions for each part of the poster.

What heading are you going to use?

What advice are you going to give under the heading?

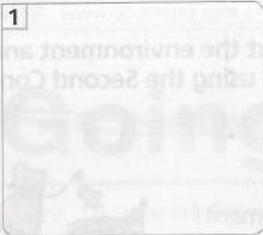
What would happen if we followed the advice?

E Remember to use the Second Conditional for the advice on your poster.

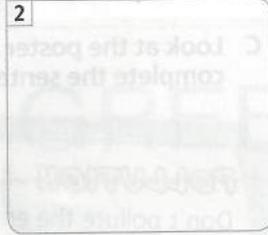
# Review 1

## Vocabulary

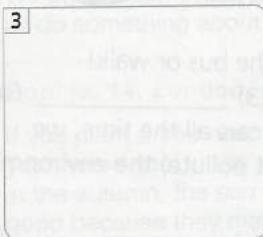
### A Find the cut-outs.



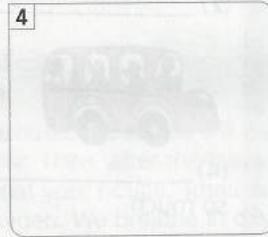
bush



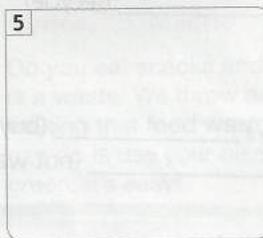
pond



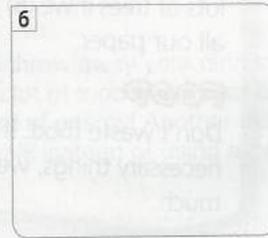
squirrel



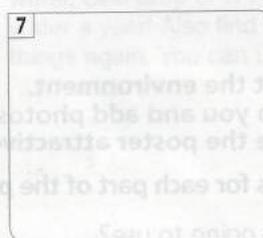
seeds



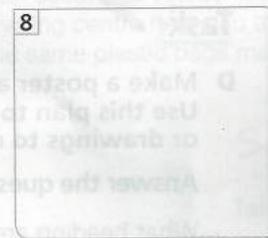
tap



shade



recycling bin



fan

### B Match.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 money   | a tag      |
| 2 plastic | b bag      |
| 3 name    | c dump     |
| 4 rubbish | d box      |
| 5 weather | e forecast |

### C Complete the paragraph with these words.

bottles danger difference  
energy fan litres

The environment is in great (1) \_\_\_\_\_ but we can all take action and make a (2) \_\_\_\_\_. There are many little things we can do. We can recycle 60% of our 'rubbish'. If we recycle a tonne of paper, we will save 17 trees, more than 26,000 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of water and a lot of (4) \_\_\_\_\_! We can use glass (5) \_\_\_\_\_ again and again. In the summer, we can use a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ instead of air conditioning. There are lots of things each person can do for the environment, so don't be lazy! Go green!

### D Circle the correct words.

- There was a trap / pile of leaves in the garden.
- That huge tree isn't suitable / curious for a small balcony.
- Be careful – the grass is very sticky / slippery when it rains.
- That shop sells only green products / stones.
- How much water can this bucket heat / hold?
- The leaves / soil must be wet before you plant new seeds.

## Grammar

### A Complete the sentences with gerunds formed from the verbs in brackets.

- I like \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about the environment at school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (take) care of animals is very difficult.
- Batool is not good at \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) her room.
- I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) the birds yesterday.
- I miss \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in Grandma's garden in winter.

**B Choose the correct answers.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ water my plants next week, please?  
a Are you going to  
b Will you
- It \_\_\_\_\_ snow tomorrow. I watched the news.  
a isn't  
b isn't going to
- Come on! \_\_\_\_\_ you plant those trees and bushes in the garden.  
a I'll help  
b I'm going to help
- They think the new park \_\_\_\_\_ a pond with fish in it.  
a is going to have  
b will have
- Fahd \_\_\_\_\_ put air conditioning in his bedroom. He told me yesterday.  
a isn't going to  
b won't
- I don't like living in the city.  
a So do I.  
b Neither do I.

**C Reorder the words to make sentences.**

- window. / If / are / open / hot, / you / the  
\_\_\_\_\_
- play / If / get / you / fit. / you / sports,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ill, / If / I / I / go / am / to / doctor. / the  
\_\_\_\_\_
- to / If / 9 o'clock, / it / I / bed. / go / is  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the First and the Second Conditional.**

- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not look after) our environment, we will destroy it.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) her sister if she's not careful.
- If you grew fruit, you \_\_\_\_\_ (save) money.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (save) energy if you turn off the lights when you leave a room.
- I'm afraid this torch won't work if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not put) new batteries in it.
- If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) my bike to work.

**Chant**



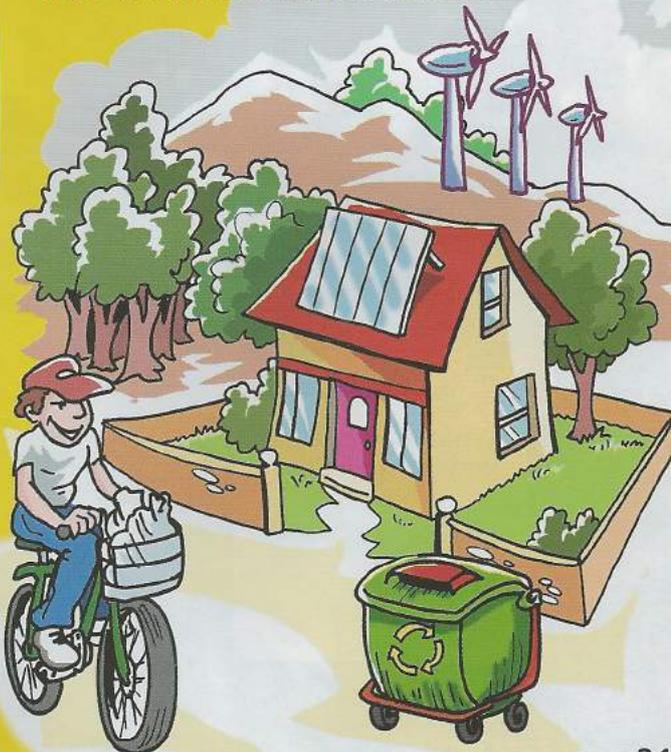
Dump rubbish everywhere  
And we'll live in a dirty world  
Everyone can do something  
Every man, woman, boy and girl.

If we all recycled  
We would live in a world that's clean  
Fires destroy forests  
Planting trees will make the hills green.

We must protect the environment  
And care for animals too.  
If we don't protect the environment,  
What will our children do?

Think of life without animals  
Without wildlife in the sea  
There won't be any air for us  
If we cut down every tree.

Yes, our climate's changing  
We must change too, you and me  
If we were all more careful  
What a beautiful world this would be.



# 3 In Town

## Quiz

What do we call a very tall building?

- a skyscraper
- b sky-high
- c skyline



### Let's Talk

- Talk about the picture.
- What is your favourite town or city? Why? Describe it.
- Is it better to live in a big city or a small village? Why?

### Let's Find Out!

- What is the oldest city in Saudi Arabia?
- There are plans to build a new economic city in Saudi Arabia. What's it called?

# 3 Lesson 1

🔊 Listen and read.

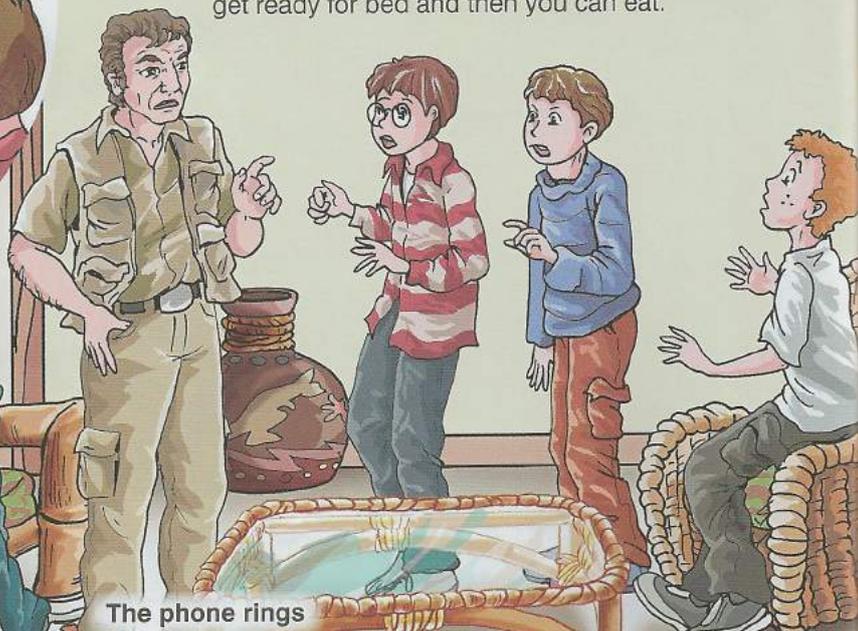
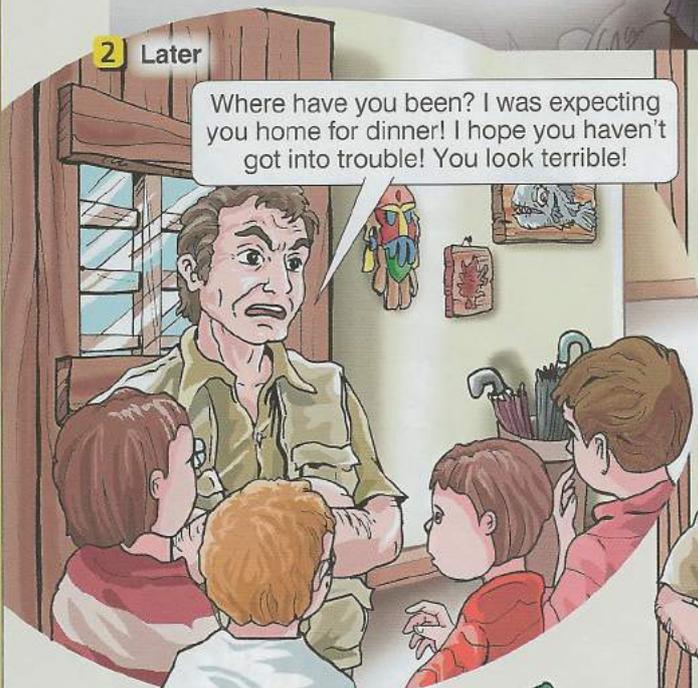
- 1 Kareem:** Right, let's go. We have to get away before those men come back. It's stopped raining now.
- Bilal:** But what are we going to do about Khaldoun? We must make a plan.
- Mazen:** Do we have to do it now? I'm really tired and Uncle Samir is waiting for us.
- Jaber:** Mazen's right. Bilal, let's go home and we'll meet you tomorrow at the café.
- Bilal:** OK. I'll lead the way. We have to turn left here. Follow me.



**2 Later**

Where have you been? I was expecting you home for dinner! I hope you haven't got into trouble! You look terrible!

- 3 Jaber:** Err ... we're really sorry. We were exploring the jungle and Rami fell in the river!
- Kareem:** Bilal had to jump in and save him! Then we waited in a cave until the rain stopped.
- Samir:** That river is really dangerous! You mustn't go near there again, OK? Are you alright now, Rami? Where's your sweatshirt?
- Rami:** Yes, I'm fine, thanks. And my sweatshirt ... er ... I left it in the café.
- Samir:** OK, we'll get it tomorrow. I'll warm up dinner. Go and get ready for bed and then you can eat.



After dinner

The phone rings

- 4** I'm really sleepy now.
- Me too.
- Right. Off to bed then, all of you. Good night.

- 5 Rami:** Hello?
- Man:** Is Rami there?
- Rami:** Yes, this is Rami.
- Man:** Listen to me, Rami! I've got something of yours! And I know your address! Keep your mouth shut, Rami or you'll be sorry! Do you hear me?
- Rami:** Who is this?



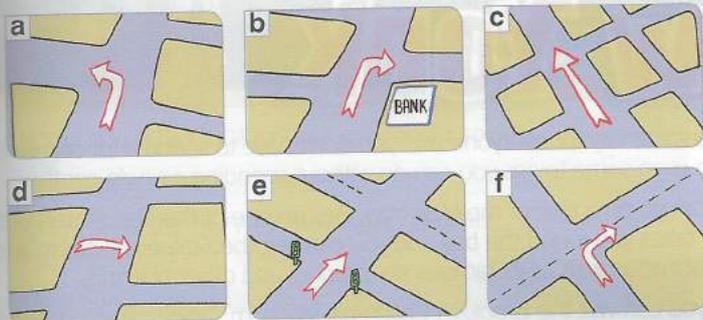
# Vocabulary

## A Complete the sentences with these words.

alright explore follow shut sleepy

- Are you \_\_\_\_\_? You look awful!
- You know the town. You lead and I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ tonight. Let's watch TV.
- Let's go and \_\_\_\_\_ the town.
- This door is \_\_\_\_\_ and I can't open it.

## B Match.



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Turn right at the bank. <input type="checkbox"/>     | 4 Cross the road. <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| 2 Go past the traffic lights. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Turn left. <input type="checkbox"/>         |
| 3 Go round the corner. <input type="checkbox"/>        | 6 Go straight ahead. <input type="checkbox"/> |

# Grammar

## Have to

We can use **have to** to talk about obligation in the present, the future and the past. We use a bare infinitive after **have to**.  
*You will have to go to the city centre.*  
*Yesterday we had to walk home because we missed the bus.*

### Affirmative

I/You/We/They have to go.  
 He/She/It has to go.

### Negative

I/You/We/They don't have to go.  
 He/She/It doesn't have to go.

### Question

Do I/you/we/they have to go?  
 Does he/she/it have to go?

### Short answers

Yes, I/you/we/they do.      No, I/you/we/they don't.  
 Yes, he/she/it does.      No, he/she/it doesn't.

## A Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have to/don't have to**.

- \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ get a bus now?
- You \_\_\_\_\_ be very careful when you cross the road.
- My library book was late and I \_\_\_\_\_ pay SAR 5!
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ buy tickets yesterday?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ go into town, so I stayed at home.

## Must

We use **must** to talk about obligation in the present and the future. We use a bare infinitive after **must**.  
*You must buy a ticket for the bus.*  
*We mustn't be late tomorrow.*

### Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They must stay.

### Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They mustn't (must not) stay.

### Question

Must I/you/he/she/it/we/they stay?

### Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they must.  
 No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they mustn't.

**Note:** We use **don't have to** to show that something isn't necessary but we can choose to do it if we want.  
*You don't have to buy books – there's a library in town.*  
 We use **mustn't** when we are not allowed to do something.  
*You mustn't throw rubbish in the street.*

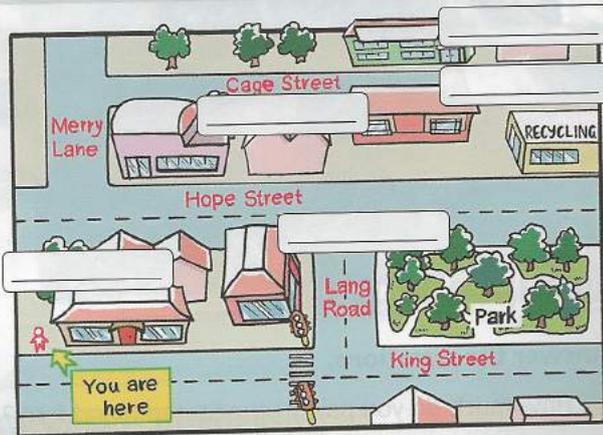
## B Circle the correct words.

- When do we have to / must be at the café?
- Did he have to / must cross the road there?
- You mustn't / don't have to go there. It's dangerous.
- You mustn't / don't have to work today. It's a holiday.

# Listening

## Listen and write the names of the buildings.

café library restaurant school supermarket



# Speaking

Choose two places from the Listening task. Tell your partner how to get from the first to the second place.

For example: First turn left. Go past the traffic lights and turn left again. Then ...

# Writing

Write down the directions you gave in the Speaking task.

# 3 Lesson 2

## Reading

Read about New York and name four things you can do in Central Park.

# New York

New York is a fantastic city for everyone and you don't have to spend a lot of money. In fact, there are even some things you can do without spending a single cent!

First of all, you can go on a tour of the New York Bay on one of the free Staten Island ferries. The tour takes you round the bay and you can see the Statue of Liberty and the district of Manhattan with all its famous skyscrapers and other buildings.

After your ride, you can visit the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Tickets aren't expensive and there are lots of fantastic exhibitions and activities for kids of all ages. You can try on a costume, see animals and insects and take a look at the collection of 30,000 objects from around the world.

You must also visit Central Park. You can fish in the lake or just go for a relaxing walk. People from all over the world live in this city, so you can hear lots of different languages. Good climbers can even go rock climbing!

And when you've finished looking at the sights, what can you do? Eat, of course! You mustn't leave without trying the local food. Bagels are delicious chewy bread rings. You can buy them on the street. They're cheap and tasty.



### Guess what!

The Statue of Liberty was a present from the people of France to the people of the USA.

## Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 How much do you pay for the Staten Island ferry?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many things are in the museum's collection?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What can climbers do?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What is a bagel?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What are 'cheap and tasty'?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

Circle the correct answers.

- 1 There's a sight / statue of a famous person over there.
- 2 You can fish / try on in the river.
- 3 How about going on a(n) activity / tour of the city?
- 4 I've got a(n) exhibition / collection of coins.

# Grammar

## Can and could

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

- a talk about ability.  
*We can climb walls.*
- b ask for and give permission.  
*Can I touch the statue, please?*  
*You can't eat or drink in the museum.*
- c talk about what is possible.  
*You can walk around the park all day.*

We use **could** to talk about ability and possibility in the past.  
*He could walk when he was one year old.*  
*We couldn't see the museum from the park.*

We use a bare infinitive after **can** and **could**.

### Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They can/could speak.

### Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't/couldn't (cannot/could not) speak.

### Question

Can/Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they speak?

### Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can/could.  
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't/couldn't.

## A Circle the correct words.

- 1 You can / can't visit the museum on Mondays. It's closed.
- 2 We can't / couldn't go to the bank this evening.
- 3 I couldn't / can't go to the library yesterday because I was sick.
- 4 My grandfather can / can't go rock climbing! He's 92!
- 5 Could / Can you ride a bike to school when you were a child?
- 6 Can / Couldn't I go to my friend's house, Mum?

## B Complete the sentences with **can, can't, could** or **couldn't**.

- 1 Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ you ride bikes in this park?
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ see the exhibition because the tickets were expensive.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ fish when we were children.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ walk to the town centre. It's about half an hour by car.
- 5 Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ drive. I used to take the bus.
- 6 Jassar \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike. He always falls off.

# Vocabulary

## Match.



- |          |                          |                   |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 museum | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 skyscraper      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 square | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 bank            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 steps  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 shopping centre | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## Listening

### Listen and circle the correct words.

- 1 Uncle Hassan went to Athens in 2004 / 2006.
- 2 The Parthenon / hotel is on a hill in the city centre.
- 3 Uncle Hassan didn't visit the Parthenon / museum.
- 4 Bilal is having lunch / going shopping in Plaka.
- 5 Bilal isn't going to the park / airport.



## Sounds of English

### A Circle the odd one out and then listen and check your answers.

- |         |       |       |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 sight | right | eight |
| 2 give  | five  | dive  |
| 3 wind  | mind  | find  |
| 4 some  | come  | home  |

### B Practise saying the words in A. Can you think of any other words that rhyme with them?

## City Guide

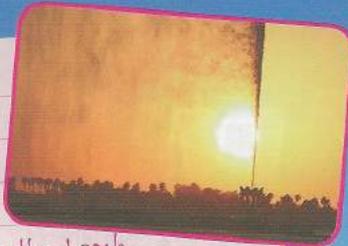
Dear City Guide,

There are two things I really like about living in Jeddah.

The first is that the city is by the sea. Visitors can walk along the beach. The second is Al Balad, the oldest part of the city.

There is a busy market and some really amazing buildings. You might spend all day walking around so make sure you bring comfortable shoes and a camera.

Nasr



Dear City Guide,

I love living in Melbourne because you can meet so many people. There are people here from all over the world. Some days you might hear ten different languages! I also like the fact that you can get lots of different kinds of food. I always like to try it.

Greg



### Comprehension

Write **N** for Nasr, **S** for Sandra or **G** for Greg.

Who ...

- 1 talks about going to the beach?
- 2 mentions places you can visit without paying?
- 3 talks about meeting people from different countries?
- 4 mentions walking a lot?
- 5 mentions eating many different things?
- 6 talks about rainy weather?

### Reading

Read these letters to a magazine about the cities where the children live. Which children recommend that you take things with you to their cities?

Dear City Guide,

One reason that I like London is because it's so green. There are a lot of parks and everyone goes to them a lot. You can go for a walk, have a picnic or go jogging. There are also some fantastic museums, and some of them are free. The shops are brilliant too, but you shouldn't forget your umbrella because it rains a lot.

Sandra



### Say it like this!

#### Asking for and giving directions

- How can I get to ...?
- How can I get to the bank?
- How far is it to...?
- How far is it to the library?
- Turn ... and then ...
- Turn left and then go straight ahead.
- on the right/left-hand side
- The café is on the right-hand side of the street.
- the first/second street on the right/left
- Park Lane is the second street on the left.

**Role play with your partner. Take turns to ask for and give directions from your school to your house. Practise the language above.**

# Grammar

## Might/May

We use **might/may** to talk about possibility.  
*It **might/may** rain tomorrow.*

We use a bare infinitive after **might/may**.

### Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They might go.

### Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They might not go.  
 We also use **may** to offer or ask for permission.  
***May** I help you?*  
***May** I open the window?*

**Note:** We don't usually use **might** in questions and we usually say **might not** and not **mightn't**.

## Should

We use **should** to ask for and give advice.  
***Should** I turn right at Bank Street?*

We use a bare infinitive after **should**.

### Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They should come.

### Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They shouldn't (should not) come.

### Question

Should I/you/he/she/it/we/they come?

### Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they should.  
 No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they shouldn't.

## A Complete the sentences with **might, might not, should** or **shouldn't**.

- You \_\_\_\_\_ bring an umbrella. It's cloudy.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ arrive on time. The roads are busy.
- Sit down. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ be late.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ be scared. The city is very safe.

## B What are the people saying? Complete the sentences with the correct form of **might/may** or **should**.

Take this because it \_\_\_\_\_ rain.

1



You \_\_\_\_\_ go to that shop! It's expensive!

2



\_\_\_\_\_ I go down this street?

3



It's snowing. We have school tomorrow!

4



# Writing

## Order of adjectives

### A Read about the order of adjectives.

When we have two or more adjectives in a sentence, we put them in a certain order. We use this order:

- |                  |              |                   |            |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 <b>opinion</b> | eg fantastic | 5 <b>colour</b>   | eg red     |
| 2 <b>size</b>    | eg big       | 6 <b>origin</b>   | eg English |
| 3 <b>age</b>     | eg old       | 7 <b>material</b> | eg silver  |
| 4 <b>shape</b>   | eg square    |                   |            |

### B Look at these sentences. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

- I come from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (old, English) town.
- This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (new, small, green) bookcase.
- This is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (great, English, new) book.

### C Read this description of a town and put the adjectives in the correct order.



## Scarborough

Scarborough is an (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (English, old) town by the sea. In summer, lots of people go there because it's got a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (fantastic, big) beach. When it's sunny, you can sit on the beach, but when it's cold you can visit the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (old, beautiful) castle. You can buy nice sweets there too. One is called *rock*. You can buy lots of different colours of rock. You can also buy (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (local, delicious) fish.

## Task

### D Write a description of a town. Use two adjectives to describe each thing. Use this plan to help you.

Answer these questions.

Where is the town?

What can you do when the weather is good?

What can you do when the weather isn't good?

What can you buy/eat there?

### E Read your description and check that the adjectives are in the correct order.

# 4 Technology

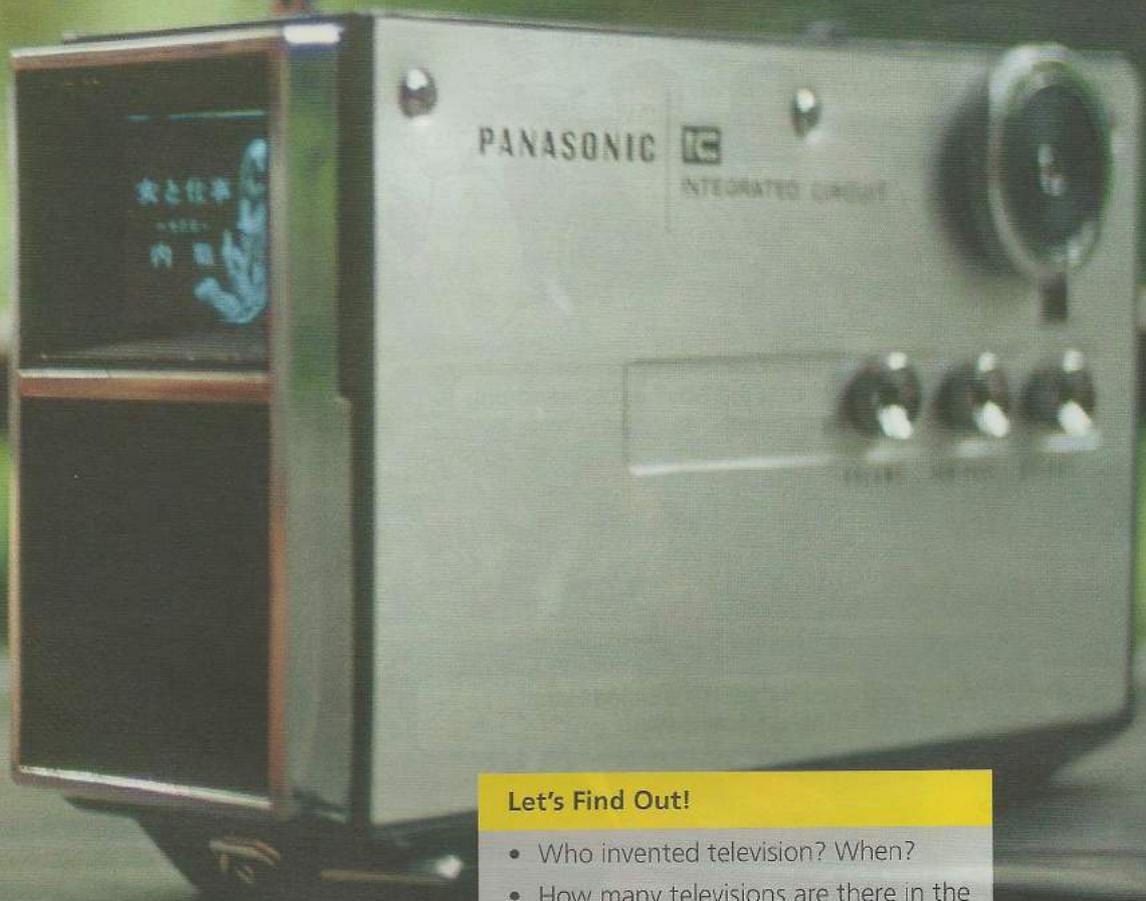
## Quiz

What is the boy doing?

- a taking a photo
- b making a film
- c watching TV

### Let's Talk

- Talk about the picture.
- How many hours of TV do you watch each week?
- Which is better: TV or radio? Why?



### Let's Find Out!

- Who invented television? When?
- How many televisions are there in the world?

# 4 Lesson 1

🔊 Listen and read.

- 1 Kareem:** I think we should tell Uncle Samir about Khaldoun. He'll help us.  
**Mazen:** No! He'll be really angry.  
**Rami:** Shh! Samir will hear! Let's go for a walk on the beach after breakfast. There's something you should know ...  
**Jaber:** OK. I'll call Bilal and we can meet him there. Uncle Samir is going out, so he won't mind.



- 3 Mazen:** I'm scared. What are we going to do?  
**Kareem:** What do you think, Bilal?  
**Bilal:** Well, maybe we should tell Samir. I was listening to the news on a local radio station this morning. It said that animals are disappearing from Cortuga. If we told him it was on the news, he would believe us.  
**Rami:** I don't think we should say anything! Let's discuss things again before any decisions are made. Wait here while I go and get my mobile phone. I have to send a message to Mum.  
**Jaber:** OK, but be quick!

**2 Half an hour later**

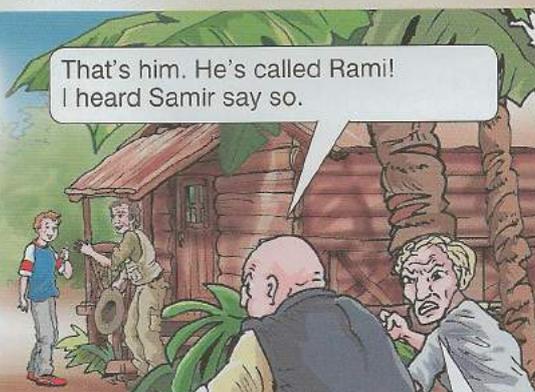
- Jaber:** So what do you want to tell us, Rami?  
**Rami:** Somebody phoned last night. I think it was Khaldoun. He threatened me!  
**Bilal:** What? How did he know your number?  
**Jaber:** Maybe he recognised us from the photos on the camera. He saw us at the harbour with Uncle Samir.



**6 Five minutes later**

**At Samir's house**

- 5 Samir:** Oh, hello, Rami. I was just leaving. Have you forgotten something?  
**Rami:** Yes. Can I go inside for a minute?  
**Samir:** Of course. Just lock the door behind you. I'll see you later.  
**Rami:** OK, thanks. Bye.



Right! Let's grab him before we are seen.

# Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

disappear discuss lock recognise threaten

- If you have a problem, \_\_\_\_\_ it with your parents.
- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the door when you go out.
- There is a lot of water on the road. When the sun comes out, it will \_\_\_\_\_.
- Look at this old photo. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ your grandmother? She was only four years old.
- When Khaldoun and his men \_\_\_\_\_ Rami, they say they will take him away.

## Grammar

### Present Simple Passive

We use the passive voice:

- when we are more interested in the action than the person doing it.  
*A lot of mobile phones **are made** in China.*
- when we don't know who does the action.  
*Thousands of text messages **are sent** every day.*
- when it is obvious who does the action.  
*Television **is watched** in a lot of countries.*

If we want to talk about the person doing the action, we use **by**.  
*The car **is driven by** my brother.*

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

#### Affirmative

I'm given  
he/she/it's given  
we're/you're/they're given

#### Negative

I'm not given  
he/she/it's not given  
we're/you're/they're not given

#### Question

Am I given ...?  
Is he/she/it given ...?  
Are we/you/they given ...?

#### Short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

**A Complete the sentences with the Present Simple passive of the verbs in brackets.**

- Mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ (use) as cameras too now.
- English \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) all over the world.
- Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) every day.
- A lot of words in text messages \_\_\_\_\_ (write) differently than in the dictionary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) in your classroom?

**B Complete the sentences with the Present Simple passive of these verbs.**

not pay not play send show use

- A lot of adverts \_\_\_\_\_ on this channel.
- That game \_\_\_\_\_ indoors.
- That reporter \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ lots of letters \_\_\_\_\_ to the newspaper?
- This computer program \_\_\_\_\_ by a lot of people.

## Vocabulary

Look at the list of words used in text messages. Match them to their meanings.

- |        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| 1 gr8  | a before  |
| 2 b4   | b today   |
| 3 cu   | c later   |
| 4 l8r  | d great   |
| 5 2day | e see you |

Now rewrite this text message conversation.

- R u going 2 the mall 2day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- OK. Wot do u want 2 by?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sum clothes  
\_\_\_\_\_
- OK. C u at 3  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Gr8  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Speaking

Look at the pictures in the story and talk about communication in your own words.

## Writing

Write a short paragraph about the story of communication from the Speaking task.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

B Listen and check your answers.



Rami?  
think it  
he!  
umber?  
ne  
us at



utes later



ou now,  
g with us!

# 4 Lesson 2

## Reading

Read the article and find out about how television began.

## The history of television

Television has become a very important part of our lives and we can't imagine living without it. Throughout the world, it entertains and informs people of all ages. It is also used for advertising. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

The first electronic black and white television was invented in the 1920s. In the early days, only a few very wealthy people could afford television sets. In 1936 there were only about 200 TV sets in the world. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Then, in the USA in the 1950s, colour television was broadcast to the public for the first time, though few people bought colour television sets as they could not show black and white programmes.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ This could show black and white and colour programmes, so people started buying these new TVs.

Advertising on TV started in 1941 in the USA. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Today adverts are seen on nearly all channels all over the world.

Television was introduced in Saudi Arabia in 1965. At first, only Riyadh and Jeddah had TV, but it soon became available all over the country. Now, over 100 TV stations can be watched by viewers in the kingdom. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ We now have wide screen plasma and LCD TVs, mini pocket TV sets and digital television. Who knows what kinds of TV we'll have in the future?



### Guess what!

Sri Lankan Suresh Joachim holds the world record for watching TV. In September of 2005, he watched TV for 69 hours and 48 minutes!

## Comprehension

Complete the article with these sentences.

- In 1967, however, a new kind of television was invented.
- With new technology, television is changing all the time.
- But how did it begin?
- Later, the price came down and more people bought one.
- The first commercial was for a kind of wrist watch.

## Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

advertising entertain imagine invent technology

- Did Marconi \_\_\_\_\_ the radio?
- Television companies all over the world make a lot of money from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ life without radio and TV?
- TV doesn't just \_\_\_\_\_ us, it also informs us.
- This new \_\_\_\_\_ is amazing!

**B Circle the odd one out.**

- |                    |             |                |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 commercial       | advert      | watch          |
| 2 afford           | show        | broadcast      |
| 3 mini             | small       | wide           |
| 4 invent           | imagine     | make           |
| 5 sports programme | documentary | television set |

**Grammar**

**Past Simple passive**

We make the past simple passive with **was** or **were** and the past participle of the main verb. See pages 58-59 for a list of irregular past participles.

**Affirmative**

I was given  
 he/she/it was given  
 we/you/they were given  
*Those shoes **were shown** on TV.*

**Negative**

I wasn't given  
 he/she/it wasn't given  
 we/you/they weren't given  
*This technology **wasn't available** in 1950.*

**Question**

Was I given ...?  
 Was he/she/it given ...?  
 Were we/you/they given ...?  
***Was this programme made** in France?*

**Short answers**

Yes, I/he/she/it was.                      No, I/he/she/it wasn't.  
 Yes, we/you/they were.                  Yes, we/you/they weren't.

**Complete the sentences with the Past Simple passive of the verbs in brackets.**

- That programme \_\_\_\_\_ (show) for ten years.
- My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) for a scholarship last year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ those people \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) a lot for building this computer?
- A lot of teachers \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) for the job.
- This TV \_\_\_\_\_ (not make) in Japan.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ a reporter \_\_\_\_\_ (not send) to the scene of the accident?
- \_\_\_\_\_ TV \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) by John Logie Baird?
- The commercial \_\_\_\_\_ (not broadcast) last night.

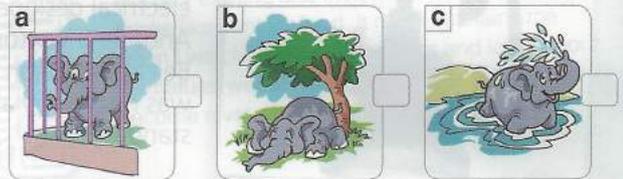
**Listening**

**Listen and tick (✓) the correct pictures.**

1 What happened in Brighton yesterday afternoon?



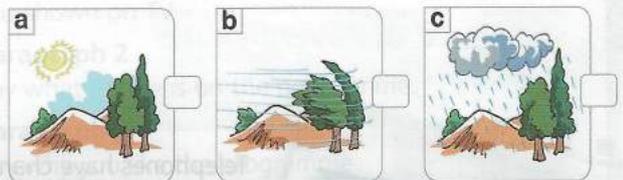
2 Where did the friends find the elephant?



3 How did the boy help the family?



4 What's the weather going to be like this afternoon?



5 What time is the next news?



**Sounds of English**

**A Read these pairs of words. Write S if they sound the same and D if they sound different.**

- |         |       |                          |
|---------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1 see   | she   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 there | their | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 knows | nose  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Phil  | feel  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 wear  | where | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**B Listen and check your answers.**

# 4 Lesson 3

## Reading

Read the magazine article and find out who invented the telephone.

# Inventing the telephone



The first working telephone was built by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. The electrical designer, Thomas Watson, helped him. They preferred to work together. Another inventor, Elisha Gray, was trying to make a telephone at the same time. Bell and Watson used some of Gray's ideas when they made their telephone. Gray was not happy about this. Bell and Gray were not friends. In fact, Gray couldn't stand Bell!

So, who invented the telephone? More than one person!  
The first words that Bell said on his telephone were, "Watson, come here! I want to see you!" Thomas Watson was listening to Bell in another room.  
The first telephone was a strange device, made of wood and metal. It also had a cup of liquid inside!



Telephones have changed a lot since 1876! Now we have mobile phones that do not need to be connected to any wires and can be taken anywhere. We can call people in other countries and send text messages. Some phones have cameras, and can send pictures and videos over the Internet.

The telephone is still changing. What do you think telephones will be able to do in the future?

### Say it like this!

#### Expressing preferences

My favourite invention is...

My favourite invention is **the telephone**.

Do you prefer... to...?

Do you prefer **DVDs to books**?

I prefer... to...

I **prefer** watching documentaries **to** reading books.

I **prefer** radio **to** television.

I can't stand...

I **can't stand** the news.

#### Complete the dialogue with some of these phrases.

**Laith:** What's your favourite book, Gabir?

**Gabir:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a book called Wild World. It's about animals.

**Laith:** Do you like funny books?

**Gabir:** No. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ educational books.

**Laith:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ long stories to short stories?

**Gabir:** No. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ short stories. I hate long stories.

## Comprehension

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

- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone on his own.
- Bell and Gray did not work together.
- Watson said the first words on the telephone.
- All telephones are made of wood and metal.
- Some phones can send videos today.

## Listening

👂 Listen and write the numbers next to the kinds of technology.

- a car
- b mobile phone
- c TV
- d aeroplane
- e computer

## Speaking

Interview your partner about TV. Ask these questions.

- How often do you watch TV?
- How many hours a week do you watch TV?
- When do you watch TV?
- What programmes do you watch?
- What are your favourite programmes? Why?
- How many TVs are there in your house?
- Where are they?

## Writing

### Spelling mistakes

A Find the spelling mistakes in these sentences and correct them.

- 1 This radio station is awfull.
- 2 I thing documentaries are interesting.
- 3 Those thinks in the adverts are expensive.
- 4 We never watch TV at brekfast.
- 5 He prefers watching realy long programmes.
- 6 They always watch the neuws on Thursday evenings.
- 7 My friends and I lisen to *History FM*.
- 8 Did you see the new TV science programe?
- 9 This book seams good.
- 10 I was listening to the radio an our ago.



B Look at the review of a television programme below. Find eight spelling mistakes and correct them.

## Animal Documentaries

My favourite TV programme is a documentary about animals in Africa. It isn't on TV at the moment but it was on last year.

The documentary talked about how baby animals grow and lern to look for food. They have to leave there family and take care of themselves. Some don't survive so easily. But some are strong and protect themselves well. The strong ones go on to make their own families and teach their young to live.

I rearly like animal documantaries because they are very exsiting and the animals have to do thinks like hunt for food. It really entetains me when I watch these programmes and learn about the natural world. Now I want to study hard and become a vet when I grow up.

### Task

C Write a review of your favourite television programme. Use this plan to help you.

#### Paragraph 1

Say what your favourite programme is and when it is shown on TV.

#### Paragraph 2

Say what happens on the programme.

#### Paragraph 3

Say why you like the programme.

D Read your review and check that you have spelt everything correctly.

## Chant

I love to listen to the radio  
To find out about the world around me  
There are so many things I want to know  
About the plants and animals that I can see.

I like reading, and watching TV  
But not those silly shows that waste my time.  
I want to learn stuff that interests me  
About creatures that walk, or swim, or climb.

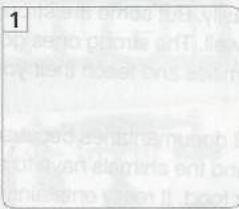
About flying birds and noisy green frogs  
And scary insects that hide under logs  
Rats and mice and cats that never think twice  
Before they catch their prey at any price!



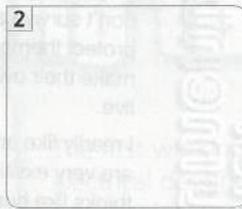
# Review 2

## Vocabulary

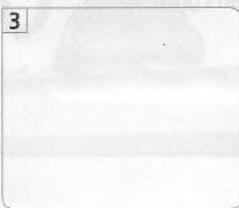
### A Find the cut-outs.



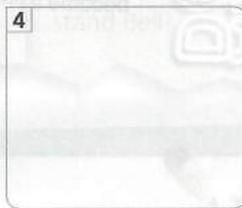
skyscraper



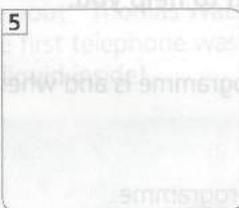
statue



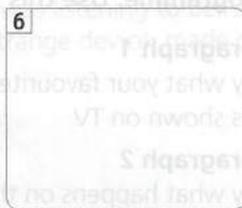
traffic lights



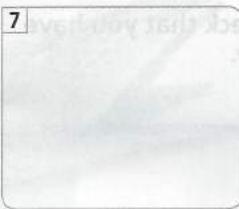
bay



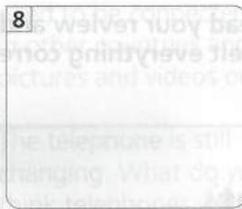
reporter



reading



remote control



exhibition

### B Circle the odd one out.

- |                   |             |        |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|
| 1 shopping centre | channel     | bank   |
| 2 book            | documentary | news   |
| 3 sights          | collection  | tour   |
| 4 object          | thing       | square |
| 5 entertain       | inform      | invent |

### C Circle the correct words.

You have to read this old (1) story / programme about a policeman called Pete. It's really funny! He (2) follows / threatens a man called Slim all around town because he wants to catch him. He wears different clothes and masks but Slim always (3) recognises / imagines him because he has a very funny walk. Pete loves food and when he isn't working, he's in his neighbourhood café eating burgers and his favourite chocolate (4) steps / bagels. He's crazy about them because they're sweet and (5) chewy / sleepy. Pete's got lots of different things like mobile phones, cameras and even a(n) (6) mini / original TV, but most of them are really old and they should be in a (7) library / museum. Slim always (8) disappears / discusses in the end, but Pete never gives up!

## Grammar

### A Choose the correct answers.

- You \_\_\_\_\_ to leave your car here and walk to the shopping centre.
  - have
  - must
  - may
- We \_\_\_\_\_ watch the news. Let's watch a documentary instead.
  - shouldn't
  - mustn't
  - don't have to
- \_\_\_\_\_ I turn left at the library?
  - Might
  - Should
  - Have
- They \_\_\_\_\_ go to the stadium early or they won't find any cheap tickets.
  - have
  - can
  - must
- You \_\_\_\_\_ miss this TV programme. It's very good.
  - might not
  - shouldn't
  - don't have to
- We \_\_\_\_\_ go on a boat tour tomorrow, but we haven't decided yet.
  - must
  - may
  - have to

## Chant

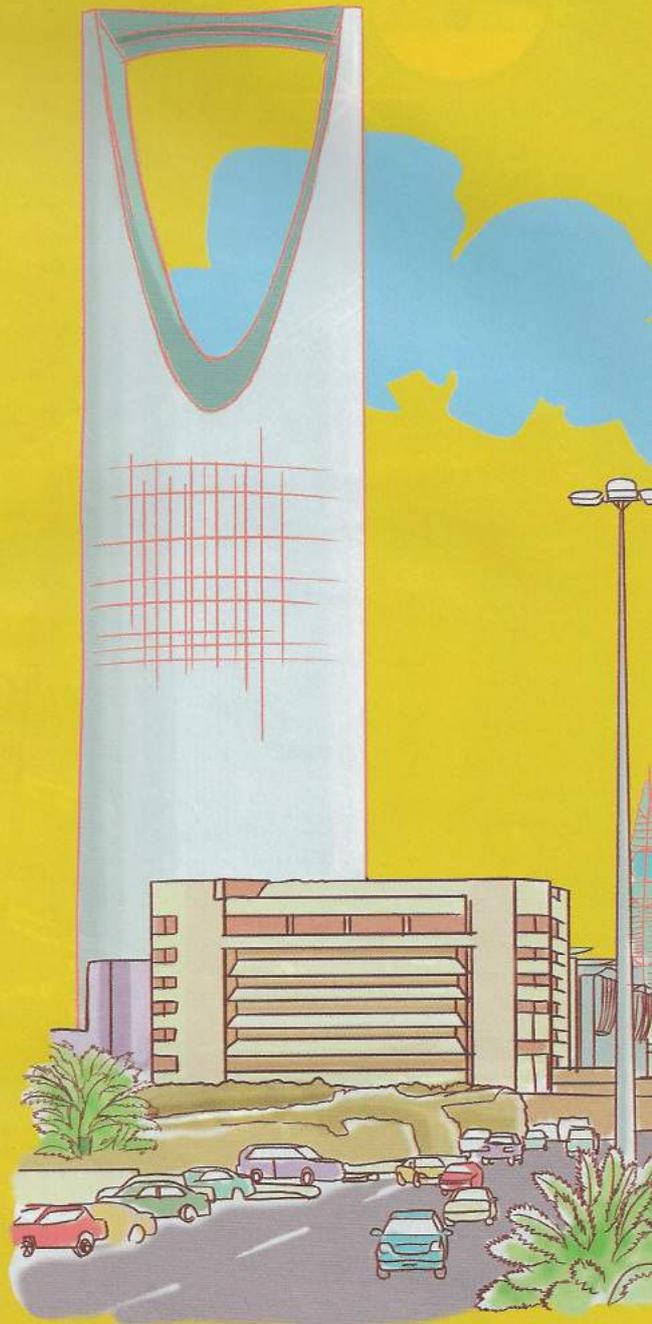
### B Complete the dialogue with these words.

can can't couldn't have to might  
might not should shouldn't

- Grandma:** You (1) \_\_\_\_\_ watch so much television. I didn't watch a lot of TV when I was young.
- Fareed:** Of course. You (2) \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV because you didn't have a TV set, Grandma!
- Grandma:** Oh yes, I forgot. But you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ be outside in the fresh air. It's good for you.
- Fareed:** But Grandma I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ go outside today. It's freezing.
- Grandma:** It isn't freezing! You (5) \_\_\_\_\_ be really warm, but you won't be cold with a coat on. You can go to the stadium. There (6) \_\_\_\_\_ be a good game on.
- Fareed:** But I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ watch the game here at home. Football tickets are expensive.
- Grandma:** Oh, dear. Yes, they are.
- Fareed:** OK, I'm sorry but I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ do my homework now.
- Grandma:** OK, we'll talk later.

### C Change the verbs in bold into the passive voice to complete the second sentences in each pair.

- Dad **gave** me a new radio.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ a new radio by Dad.
- They **make** a lot of funny adverts.  
A lot of funny adverts \_\_\_\_\_ by them.
- Can you remember who **invented** TV?  
Can you remember who TV \_\_\_\_\_ by?
- The club **doesn't pay** its players much.  
The players \_\_\_\_\_ much by the club.
- In the story, the man **threatens** the detective.  
In the story, the detective \_\_\_\_\_ by the man.
- They **showed** us round the museum.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ around the museum.
- Do they **take** the tourists on a tour?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the tourists \_\_\_\_\_ on a tour?
- The people in the café **didn't recognise** the presenter.  
The presenter \_\_\_\_\_ by the people in the café.



We're flying today far across the sea  
To amazing Riyadh. Riyadh.  
There's so much to do, there's so much to see  
In amazing Riyadh. Riyadh.

We must see the Kingdom Tower  
In amazing Riyadh. Riyadh.  
We'll watch the national team playing football  
In amazing Riyadh. Riyadh.

Before it gets dark we'll go to the park.  
We can visit the zoo or climb up a rock  
You don't have to wait to move round Riyadh  
We'll see the sights or we'll go for a walk.

# 5

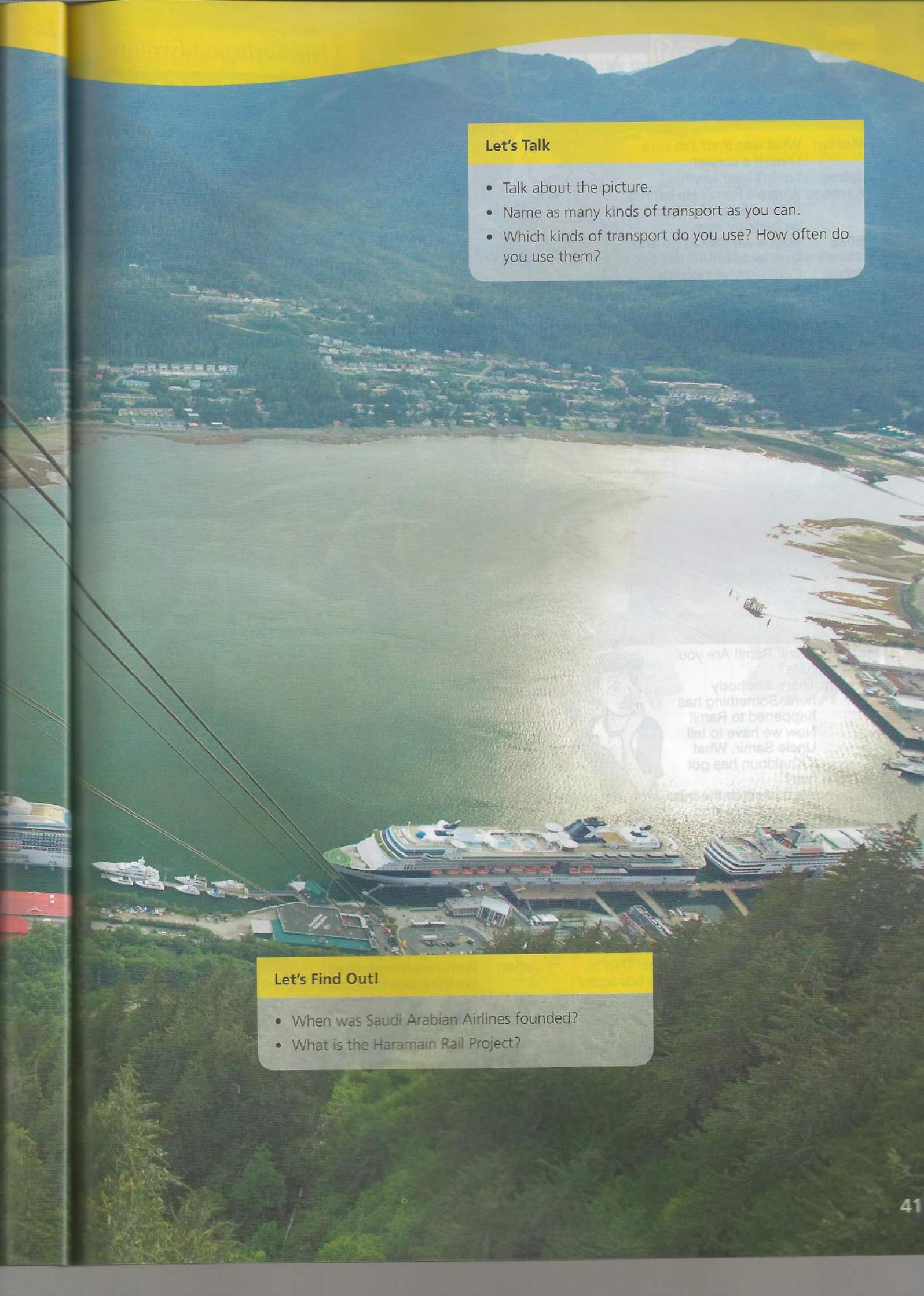
## Transport



### Quiz

What is the name of this means of transport?

- a wire car
- b cable train
- c cable car

An aerial photograph of a coastal town and harbor. In the foreground, a large cruise ship is docked at a pier, with several smaller boats nearby. The harbor is filled with water, and the town is built on a hillside overlooking the water. In the background, there are mountains. The image is partially obscured by a yellow banner at the top and a white box with text on the right side.

### Let's Talk

- Talk about the picture.
- Name as many kinds of transport as you can.
- Which kinds of transport do you use? How often do you use them?

### Let's Find Out!

- When was Saudi Arabian Airlines founded?
- What is the Haramain Rail Project?

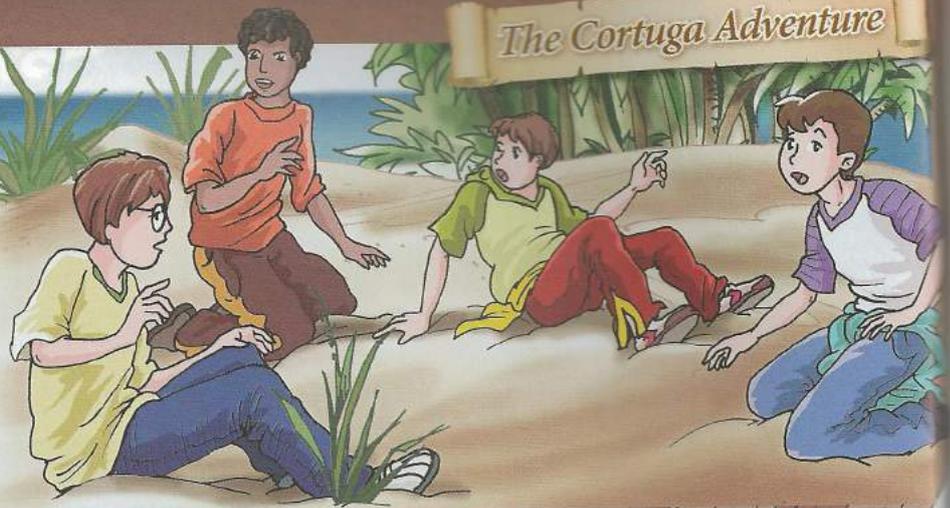
# 5

## Lesson 1

🔊 Listen and read.

### The Cortuga Adventure

- 1** **Mazen:** What was that? I'm sure I heard a scream.  
**Jaber:** I didn't hear anything.  
**Kareem:** Where's Rami? He left half an hour ago. He should be back by now.  
**Bilal:** Maybe we should go and look for him.  
**Jaber:** Come on, let's go. It's better than waiting here, anyway.



**2** Ten minutes later

Look! The front door is open.

That's odd. And Rami's mobile phone is here on the floor. Let's go inside.



That's the oldest bus I've ever seen!

Maybe it is, but it's faster than going on foot. Get on!

- 3** **Mazen:** Rami! Rami! Are you here?  
**Kareem:** There's nobody here. Something has happened to Rami! Now we have to tell Uncle Samir. What if Khaldoun has got him?  
**Bilal:** We can catch the bus. There's a bus stop over there. Jaber, call your uncle and say we'll meet him at the café. Come on!

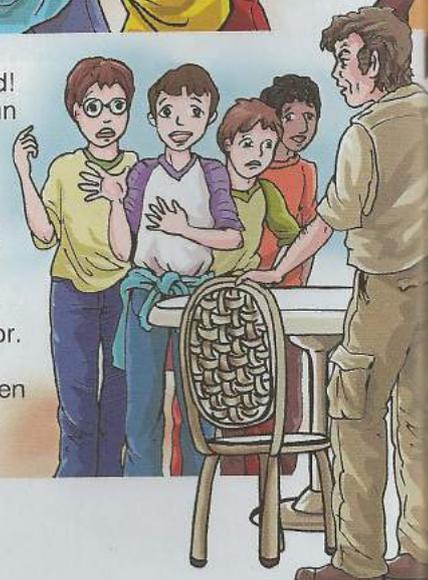


Back at Parrot's

- 5** That was the worst bus ride I've ever had! What a crazy driver! And look at the tyres! They're ancient! I'm not going to get on that bus again!



- 6** **Samir:** What's going on?  
**Jaber:** Rami has disappeared! We think that Khaldoun has kidnapped him!  
**Samir:** Khaldoun? But why? Anyway, I saw Rami at home an hour ago.  
**Kareem:** We've just come from the house. The door was open and Rami's phone was on the floor.  
**Samir:** Tell me exactly what has happened and then we'll go to the police.



# Vocabulary

## A Complete the sentences with these words.

bus stop catch get on kidnap scream

- Here's the train. Let's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Did he really \_\_\_\_\_ a boy?
- I'm sure I just heard a \_\_\_\_\_.
- We always \_\_\_\_\_ the bus into town.
- Excuse me. Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ near here?

## B Match.



- tyre
- driver
- coach
- motorbike
- caravan
- tram



## A Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative structure of the adjectives in brackets.

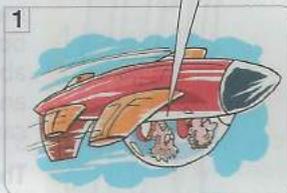
- This ferry is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than the bus.
- I never walk anywhere. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (lazy) person in our family.
- Planes are \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting) than trains.
- This seat is \_\_\_\_\_ (not nice) as that one.
- Is the metro \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) means of transport?

## B Complete the speech bubbles with the correct comparative or superlative structure of these adjectives.

big good frightening slow

This is \_\_\_\_\_ journey I've ever had!

Why is his seat \_\_\_\_\_ mine?



The weather isn't \_\_\_\_\_ it was yesterday.

This is \_\_\_\_\_ car in the world.



# Grammar

## Comparatives and superlatives

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

We add **-er** to short adjectives.  
A bus is **faster than** a bicycle.

We don't add **-er** to long adjectives, but we use the word **more** before the adjective.  
Travelling by train is **not more interesting than** travelling by boat.

We can use (not) **as** + adjective + **as** to compare two things.  
The bus is **as cheap as** the tram.  
This seat **isn't as comfortable as** that one.

We use the superlative form to compare a person, an animal or thing with many other people, animals or things. We add **-est** to short adjectives and use the word **the** before the adjective.  
These tickets are **the cheapest**.

We don't add **-est** to long adjectives, but we use the word **most** before the adjective.  
These tickets aren't **the most expensive**.

The comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives are irregular.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most

# Listening

## Listen to Adel and Adnan and circle the correct words.

- Adel's going to London with his parents / grandparents.
- Adel thinks that the train / coach is more exciting.
- The coach isn't as fast / long as the train.
- Train tickets are SAR 78 / SAR 180 each.
- Adel thinks they should go by train / coach.

# Speaking

## Work with a partner and compare these different means of transport. Use the adjectives in brackets.

- plane and ferry (expensive)
- bicycle and motorbike (fast)
- train and coach (comfortable)

# Writing

## Write three sentences comparing the different means of transport from the Speaking task.

## Reading

Read the text and learn about Al Mashaaer Al Muqaddassah Metro in Makkah. When did it open?

# The Makkah Metro

Many cities in the world have their own special railway service. For example, New York and Tokyo have the Subway, London has the Underground, while Athens, Cairo, Paris and Moscow call their system the Metro.

The trains are famous because they travel under the ground. However, the names Underground and Subway are not completely accurate. Sometimes Underground trains come up out of the ground and travel over the land. For example, only 42% of the London Underground is actually below ground level.

One of the newest Metro services in the world is the Makkah Metro, more correctly known as Al Mashaaer Al Muqaddassah Metro. It opened in November 2010. The track is 18 kilometres long, and is all above ground. The height of the track varies from eight to ten metres and the system can carry up to 72,000 passengers per hour. The trains can run automatically, without the need for a driver.

The purpose of the Makkah Metro is to transport pilgrims in the safest, quickest and most comfortable way possible, to and from the holy places in Makkah, Mina, Muzdalifa and Arafat.

## Guess what!

It took only 21 months to change Makkah Metro from a design into a reality. That's the fastest time to build a metro in the world!

## Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1 Why is the name *Underground* inaccurate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How much of the London Underground system is above the ground?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How many passengers can the Makkah Metro carry in two hours?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Give three advantages of the Makkah Metro.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

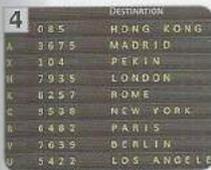
## Vocabulary

A Find words in the text that mean the following.

- 1 way, road \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 really, in fact \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 trip, voyage \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 truth, certainty \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 relaxing, restful \_\_\_\_\_

**B Write the correct words.**

escalator inspector luggage street sign  
ticket machine timetable



**Grammar**

**Prepositions of movement**

We use prepositions of movement when we want to describe the change of position of a person, an animal or an object.

- Bohaisa went **into** the bank to get some money.*
- Fatin was walking **towards** the museum.*
- The subway train travelled **under** the ground.*
- Rayan walked **around** the corner and saw his friend Hakim.*
- Hamad walked **down** the steps and **into** the Underground station.*
- Hani climbed **onto** the roof.*
- Basil ran **across** the street, **away from** the burning shop.*
- The car went **through** the tunnel, then **over** the bridge.*
- The train went **past** the station without stopping.*

**A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition of movement. There are more prepositions than you need in the box.**

under onto away from past through  
over towards

- 1 I've moved the notebook \_\_\_\_\_ the cup of tea to avoid an accident.
- 2 The taxi driver didn't know the area well so he went \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.
- 3 As you move \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain, you feel the fresh breeze.
- 4 The water goes \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel to the sea.
- 5 They finally managed to get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to Makkah.

**B Complete the sentences with **down, into, across, over** or **around**.**

- 1 Mum couldn't get all the clothes \_\_\_\_\_ the suitcase.
- 2 I went \_\_\_\_\_ the basement.
- 3 The train goes \_\_\_\_\_ not through the city centre.
- 4 Hani can swim \_\_\_\_\_ the pool in 30 seconds.
- 5 The plane was flying \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean when the storm started.

**Listening**

👂 Listen to Hani and his dad talking about the Hufuf train station. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 The train from Riyadh is coming on time.
- 2 Hani is travelling with his father.
- 3 It's a direct trip from Riyadh to Abqaiq.
- 4 The train leaves Dammam at 5:20.
- 5 The trip from Hofuf to Abqaiq is 1 hour and 18 minutes.

👂 **Sounds of English**

**A Read these pairs of words. What is the difference in the sound of **th** in each pair?**

- 1 **this, thin**
- 2 **either, both**
- 3 **there, thing**

**B Now put these words in the correct column depending on their **th** sounds. Listen and check your answers.**

bath cloth mother neither other thank

brother	tooth
1 _____	4 _____
2 _____	5 _____
3 _____	6 _____

**Chant**

There are bikes, cars, buses and trams in town  
Taxis too! The metro's under the ground  
We can sail on a ferry, we can get on a plane  
Or travel through Europe on a new, fast train.  
The best thing is, we can go anywhere  
By train, road, sea or up in the air.

Travelling takes us to different places  
Visiting countries, seeing different faces  
Transport takes us where we want to go  
Around the world or just back home.

Flying's more expensive than going by car  
But it's the fastest way to go if you're travelling far.  
Riding a bike is good for everyone  
It's faster than walking and it's a lot of fun.



## Reading

Read these entries in a travel guide. Which place still uses a very old means of transport?

# Travel Guide

## Jizan, Saudi Arabia

Visit Jizan, southeast of Jeddah, to enjoy a day on the Red Sea coast. You can fly to Jizan, or you can travel by road. At the small port of Jizan, you can see cargo boats carrying crude oil to the refinery and refined oil back. You can also find passenger boats. Take a boat trip to the Island of Farasan. It is free! There, you may see an Arabian gazelle and some migratory birds from Europe.



## Isle of Skye, Scotland

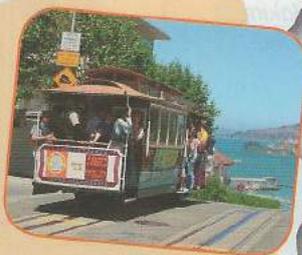
Skye is a beautiful island and lots of people visit in the summer, though it's often too cold for visitors in winter. The best means of transport are the buses. They can take you all over the island, but very few run on Sundays. Lots of families use bikes here, too.

The roads aren't too busy, so it's safe enough for children. When you leave the island, you can drive across the Skye bridge or you can use the ferry. The ferry is quick and it's cheap enough for everyone.



## San Francisco, USA

In San Francisco getting around is really easy – there are all kinds of transport. The oldest and the best, however, are the cable cars. Some of them are modern but others are just like the old ones that used to be in the city a hundred years ago. You can use special tickets for all means of transport for 90 minutes, and they're very cheap. Most people think that walking in the city is too difficult because there are so many hills. A lot of people ride bikes, however.



## Say it like this!

### Talking about transport

How can I get to ...?

You can get/take the tram/bus/metro from the stop/station

Excuse me, how can I get to Al-khobar?

You can take the taxi from the taxi rank over there.

buy a single/return ticket/buy a travel pass

Single/Return tickets/Travel passes cost ...

Can I buy a travel pass, please?

Yes. Travel passes cost 120 riyals for one week.

Where do I get on/off the train/bus/metro?

Where do I get off the bus?

You get off the metro at Muzdalifa.

**Talk to your partner about transport. Practise the language above.**

## Comprehension

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

- 1 You can travel by train to Jizan.
- 2 In Jizan there are no touristic boats.
- 3 In San Francisco, you can travel on different means of transport with one ticket.
- 4 There are lots of hills in San Francisco.
- 5 Lots of people visit Skye in winter.
- 6 Not many buses run on Sundays on Skye.

# Grammar

## Too and enough

We use **too** to show that there is more of something than we need and that this is a problem. It is followed by an adjective.  
*The bus is **too slow**, so let's get the metro.*

We use **enough** to show that there is as much of something as we need. It comes after an adjective.  
*I've washed the car. Is it **clean enough** now?*

We can also use **enough** before uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns to show that there is less of something than we need and that this is a problem.  
*I didn't have **enough money** for a taxi.  
Did you buy **enough bus tickets** for everyone?*

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

- I'm not buying that car. It's \_\_\_\_\_ old.
- The bus isn't fast \_\_\_\_\_ - let's go by car.
- Have we got \_\_\_\_\_ money for the tickets?
- You can't travel alone. You are \_\_\_\_\_ young.
- Are there \_\_\_\_\_ seats for all the passengers?

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

- car / your / enough / clean / isn't  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ? / you / seat / too / high / this / is / for  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ? / enough / for / sandwiches / there / are / everyone  
\_\_\_\_\_
- big / motorbike / this / is / too  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Writing

## Headings

### A Read about headings.

When we write reports, we often use headings above each part. The headings tell us what each part is about so we can find the information we need easily.

### B Match the headings with the extracts from a report about trams in Manchester, England.

- Clean and comfortable**
- Tickets**
- When can I catch a tram?**
- Problems**

- ... you can get them at the tram stops. They cost ...
- ... some people think the tram's too slow. They prefer ...
- The tram is always clean and you can usually find a seat.
- ... but at weekends, the tram runs for 20 hours a day.

### C Read the report and match these headings with each paragraph.

- Which means of transport is the best?**
- Kinds of public transport**
- Cost**
- Problems**

## Transport in Thessaloniki, Greece

- At the moment, people have to take a bus or a taxi in Thessaloniki as there are no other means of transport. However, there will soon be a Metro in the city too.
- Bus tickets are cheap enough for everyone and they last for 70 minutes, so you can get other buses with the same ticket. You can also buy cheap travel passes. A taxi ride usually costs about €4. Of course, you can also go on foot. The city is small, and you can walk for free!
- Buses can get very busy and you don't always find a seat. You can sit down in a taxi, but sometimes the drivers stop and take more passengers.
- As there are lots of buses and the tickets are very cheap, I think taking the bus is the best way to get around Thessaloniki at the moment.



## Task

### D Write a report about transport in your area. Use this plan to help you.

Answer the questions.

#### Paragraph 1

What kinds of public transport are there in your area?

#### Paragraph 2

How much do the tickets cost?

#### Paragraph 3

What problems are there?

#### Paragraph 4

Conclusion: Which is the best means of transport?

### E Check that you have used the correct headings for each part of your report.

# 6 Jobs



## Quiz

What is this man doing?

- a He is showing off.
- b He is fixing a cable.
- c He is enjoying the view.



### Let's Find Out!

- What are the most popular jobs worldwide?
- What percentage of all people employed in Saudi Arabia are women?

### Let's Talk

- Talk about the picture.
- What is your father's job? Describe it.
- What job would you like to do? Why? Describe it.

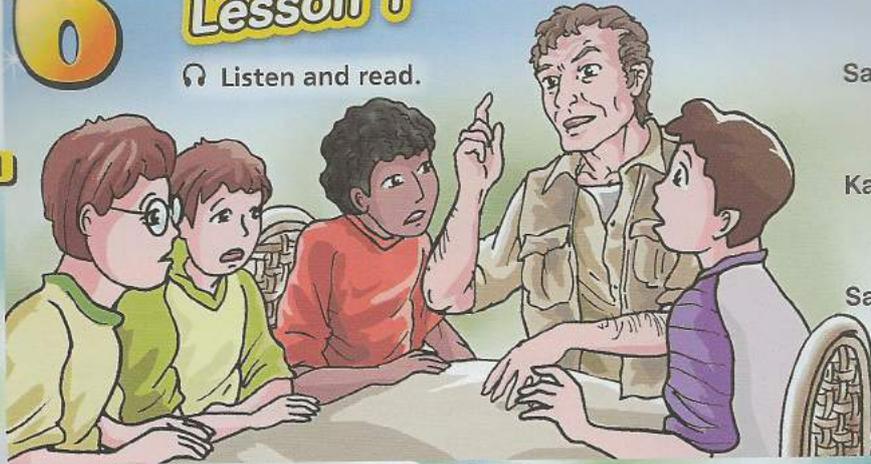
# 6

## Lesson 1

🔊 Listen and read.

### The Cortuga Adventure

1



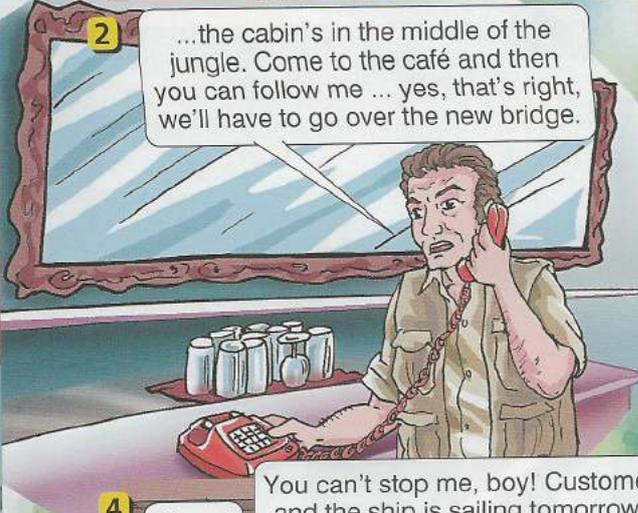
**Samir:** I can't believe you kids went to Khaldoun's camp and freed animals! Don't you realise how dangerous that was? And now Rami's missing!

**Kareem:** I'm sorry, Mr Samir. It's all my fault. I suggested that we follow Khaldoun. I was so angry, I wasn't thinking clearly.

**Samir:** Well, I can certainly understand why you were upset. Khaldoun belongs in prison. I'll call my detective friend at the police station. Don't worry, we'll find Rami.

2

...the cabin's in the middle of the jungle. Come to the café and then you can follow me ... yes, that's right, we'll have to go over the new bridge.

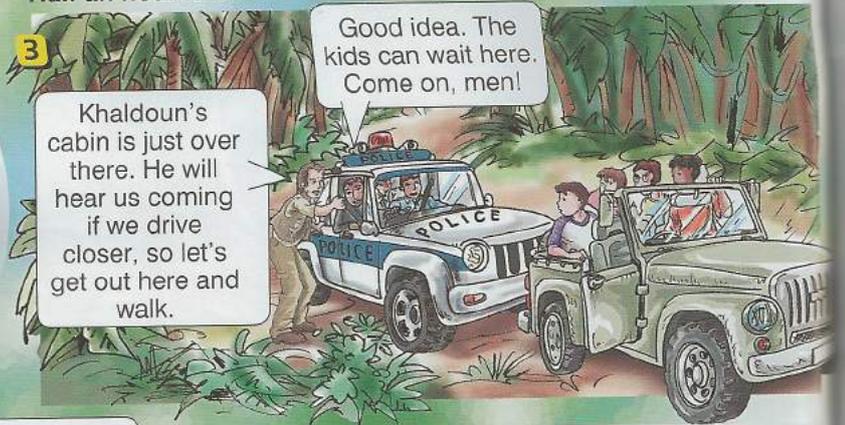


Half an hour later

3

Khaldoun's cabin is just over there. He will hear us coming if we drive closer, so let's get out here and walk.

Good idea. The kids can wait here. Come on, men!



4

Listen!

You can't stop me, boy! Customers are waiting and the ship is sailing tomorrow! I'm going to sell lots of animals! I'm going to have a yacht with lots of sailors and a team of chefs!

5

**Khaldoun:** Hey! Let me go!

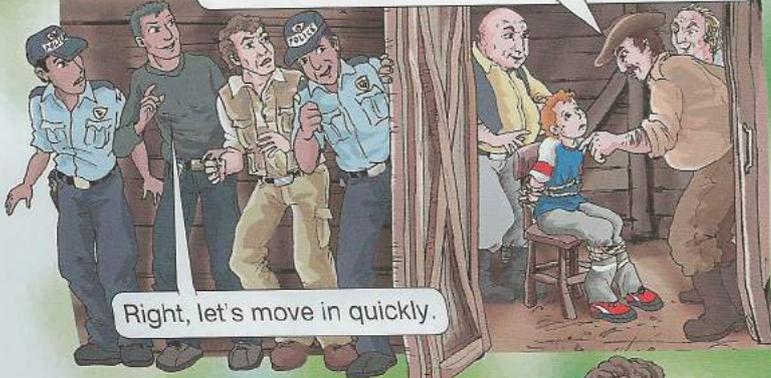
**Detective:** The only place you're going is to the police station, Khaldoun!

**Samir:**

Are you alright, Rami?

**Rami:**

Yes, I am. Thanks for rescuing me.



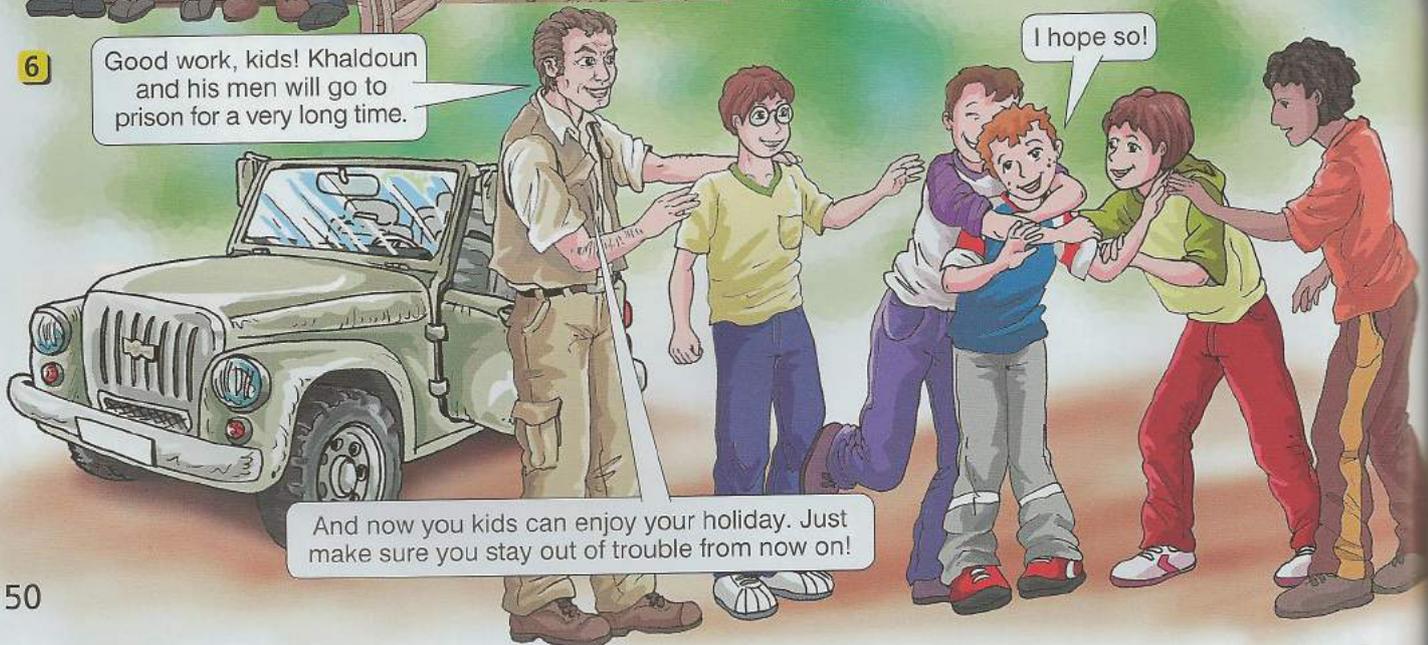
Right, let's move in quickly.



6

Good work, kids! Khaldoun and his men will go to prison for a very long time.

I hope so!



And now you kids can enjoy your holiday. Just make sure you stay out of trouble from now on!

# Vocabulary

## A Write the missing letters.

- This is another word for *understand*. r \_\_\_\_\_
- You do this when you say what you think should happen. s \_\_\_\_\_
- Criminals should go to this place. p \_\_\_\_\_
- This person buys things. c \_\_\_\_\_
- This is a kind of boat. y \_\_\_\_\_

## B Match.



1 sailor



2 chef

3 detective

4 artist

5 photographer

6 mechanic



# Grammar

## Adverbs of manner

We use adverbs of manner to describe how we do something. We make most adverbs by adding *-ly* to the adjective, but if the adjective ends in *-y*, we take off the *-y* and add *-ily*:

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
lazy	lazily
<i>The artist paints beautifully.</i>	
<i>The detective caught the thief easily.</i>	

Some adverbs are irregular:

Adjective	Adverb
hard	hard
fast	fast
high	high
right	right
wrong	wrong
good	well

## A Complete the sentences with adverbs made from the adjectives in brackets.

- Dr Majeed arrived \_\_\_\_\_ (quick).
- The teacher shouted \_\_\_\_\_ (angry).
- 'Talk \_\_\_\_\_ (slow)! I can't understand you!' said the detective.
- Chef Karim cooks really \_\_\_\_\_ (good).
- Mustafa is a sailor but he swims \_\_\_\_\_ (bad).

## B Complete the sentences with adverbs formed from these adjectives.

careful fast happy hard hungry

- Ramsey studied \_\_\_\_\_ for many years and now he is a mechanic.
- The chef sliced the onions \_\_\_\_\_.
- The taxi driver was driving \_\_\_\_\_ and I was scared.
- The customer ate the pizza \_\_\_\_\_.
- Detective Naif smiled \_\_\_\_\_ when he caught the man.

# Listening

Listen to five people talking about their jobs. Draw lines from the speakers to the jobs.

Speaker 1



Speaker 2



Speaker 3



Speaker 4



Speaker 5



# Speaking

Choose one of the jobs from the Listening task. Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

- How interesting/boring/easy/difficult is the job?  
 When do you have to work?  
 How much money are you paid?

# Writing

Write a short paragraph about the job you described in the Speaking task.

## Reading

Read the article about someone who does an unusual job. When can people get in touch with Ali?

# Ali the zookeeper

Ali is 37 years old. He's one of the zookeepers in Riyadh Zoo, the largest in Saudi Arabia. Ali works 40 hours per week but he doesn't mind spending more time if needed.

Ali is responsible for a team of five members working in one section of the zoo. He has good communication skills. Ali meets with his team every day. He allocates daily chores to them and supervises the animal care routine. He prepares each species' diet, and observes and records their behaviour. He also monitors the environment the animals live in. Some need to have trees and greenery, while others may need water and shelter. Ali takes care of the new born animals and cares for any that are injured. If the cases are severe, he calls the vet to come and attend to them.

During his visits to the cages where the animals live, Ali checks if they are well fed and cleaned. Sometimes, he himself has to feed them and maintain the cleanliness of the cages. He keeps record of the food, disinfectant and medication supplied.

Ali likes his job a lot and wouldn't choose to do anything else.



### Guess what!

You can hear a rattlesnake's rattle from twenty metres away, but the rattlesnake can't hear it at all. Rattlesnakes are deaf!

## Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1 Does Ali work well with his team?  
How do you know?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 List five things that Ali does in the zoo.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 What does Ali do with animals that are in very poor condition?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 What shows that Ali likes his job?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

A Find words in the text that mean the following.

1 surroundings, location \_\_\_\_\_

2 plants, trees \_\_\_\_\_

3 harsh, serious \_\_\_\_\_

4 take care of, look after \_\_\_\_\_

5 antiseptic, sterilizer \_\_\_\_\_

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

career employee experience manager staff

Dear Sir,

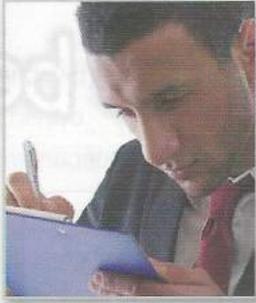
I want to apply for the job as a(n) (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

I have worked in an office for seven years, so I have got a lot of (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

At the moment I manage fourteen members of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in a company which makes cars. I've been a(n) (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at this company for seven years.

I am very interested in having a(n) (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with your company. Please contact me on 6798787987.

Yours faithfully,  
Fahd Al-Mansour



**Grammar**

**Relative clauses**

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

*Habib is the man **who** manages the restaurant.*  
*I work for a company **which** makes toys.*  
*Is this the city **where** uncle Jaber works?*

**Who** and **which** can be replaced by **that**.

**A Circle the correct words.**

- Is she the woman **who** / **where** teaches at their school?
- I work in the bookshop **which** / **where** all my friends go.
- That's the detective **which** / **who** lives next door to me.
- Is this the pen **who** / **which** you lost?
- That's the office **which** / **where** I used to work.
- Is this the desk **which** / **who** you use?

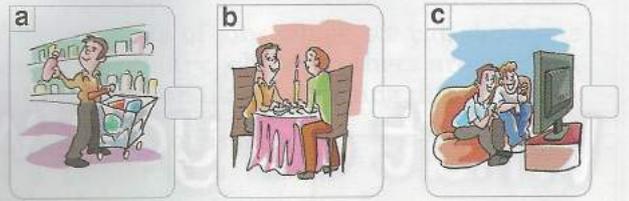
**B Complete the sentences with **who**, **which** or **where**.**

- The chef \_\_\_\_\_ is new isn't very good.
- I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ your tools are.
- Is that the man \_\_\_\_\_ works with the police?
- Is this a career \_\_\_\_\_ interests you?
- Most of the people \_\_\_\_\_ work here are young men.

**Listening**

Listen to Ali and Kareem and tick (✓) the correct picture.

1 What did Ali do at the weekend?



2 Who is the new employee?



3 Which day did the new employee start?



4 What did Kareem do last week?



5 Who is going to talk to the new employee?



**Sounds of English**

**A Read these pairs of words aloud.**

- |         |                          |      |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1 lit   | <input type="checkbox"/> | lid  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 mat   | <input type="checkbox"/> | mad  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 food  | <input type="checkbox"/> | foot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 could | <input type="checkbox"/> | cut  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 bad   | <input type="checkbox"/> | but  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**B Now listen and tick the words you hear.**

# 6

## Lesson 3

### Reading

Read the comments about what these people want to be. Which one doesn't want a full-time job?

# What do you want to be?

I don't know what I'm going to do. I used to think about getting a job as a policeman or a detective but I don't like studying very much. I enjoy playing football, but I can't really get a job doing that. Really, I want a part-time job which gives me lots of money! My mum says I'm lazy, but I just want an easy life. Lots of my friends want the same thing too. Who wants to work all the time?



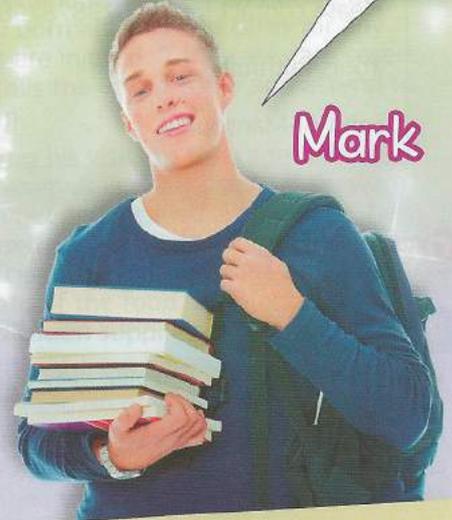
Steve

I know exactly what I'm going to do. I have always loved cooking so I'm going to be a chef. I'll go to college for about two years where I'll learn all about cooking. Then I'll work in a kitchen until I can become a real chef. I'm going to buy a restaurant and have lots of staff who do everything I ask! If I'm lucky, I will even have a TV show like Jamie Samir. Most famous chefs are men but there are a lot of very good women chefs, too.



Larry

I love animals more than anything else. I've wanted to be a vet since I was ten. You have to study for about seven years, and you have to be very clever and get good marks for all your exams. You must have work experience with animals before you study too. I'm sure I can do all these things. The only thing I don't like about this career is that you can get very sad when animals die.



Mark

### Comprehension

Fill in the following table with information from the text.

	Steve	Larry	Mark
Likes			
Type of job wanted			
Qualifications needed			

### Say it like this!

#### Talking about jobs

What do you want to be when you grow up?

I want to be a ... because ...

*I want to be a chef because I'm good at cooking.*

*I'm (very) good at / I enjoy ..., so I want to be a ...*

*I enjoy helping people, so I want to be a doctor.*

*You need qualifications / experience / skills.*

*Mechanics need a lot of skills.*

**Talk to your partner about what you want to be. Use some of these these phrases and practise the language above.**

working indoors / outdoors	selling things
looking after animals	explaining things
fixing machines / cars	helping people

## Listening

Listen to Jalal and Hamdan and circle the correct words.

- Hamdan wants to be a doctor / teacher.
- Doctors need good qualifications / experience.
- Jalal's dad / cousin is a doctor.
- Jalal doesn't want to be a taxi driver / pilot now.
- Nasser enjoys / doesn't enjoy his job.
- Hamdan's brother is a chef / manager.

## Speaking

Look at the pictures. Explain what these people are good at and say what is good and bad about their jobs.



mechanic



hairdresser



vet

## Writing

Making notes

A We can make notes to help us write something. We write the notes next to headings for each paragraph.

B Look at the notes below. Put the notes under the correct headings.

don't have to travel

long hours

you decide what you do

good money

you make beautiful things

not much money

dangerous

**Worst job:**

*pilot*

Why is it bad?

One good thing

**Favourite job:**

*artist*

Why is it good?

One bad thing

C Read the article from a school magazine. Underline the information from the notes in B. Which paragraphs do they appear in?

## The best and the worst jobs

There are lots of jobs which we can do. Some are just ordinary jobs and others are careers, but each person likes something different.

My favourite job is that of a painter. You can make beautiful things and you don't have to travel to get to work. Also, you don't have to do what other people tell you. You can decide what you are going to paint and then you just do it. The only bad thing is that artists don't make very much money.



The worst job I can think of is a pilot's. You have to work for long hours and it's really tiring and boring. If you make a serious mistake, things will go wrong. It's too dangerous. The only good thing is that pilots are paid a lot of money, but money isn't the most important thing about a job.



In conclusion, every job has both good and bad things about it, but I think that artists have got the best jobs.

## Task

D Write notes about the best and the worst jobs you can think of, and then write an article for your school magazine. Use this plan to help you.

### Paragraph 1

Introduction: write two sentences to introduce the topic.

### Paragraph 2

The best job. Explain why this is the best job. Say if there is anything bad about it.

### Paragraph 3

The worst job. Explain why this is the worst job. Say if there is anything good about it.

### Paragraph 4

Conclusion: write one sentence to conclude your article.

E Remember to check that you have included all your notes in your article.

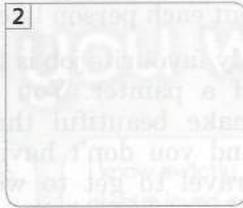
# Review 3

## Vocabulary

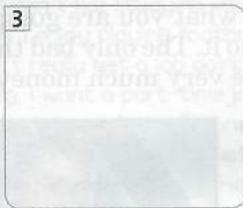
### A Find the cut-outs.



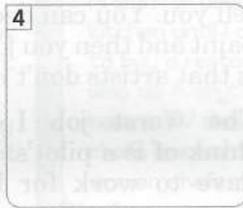
coach



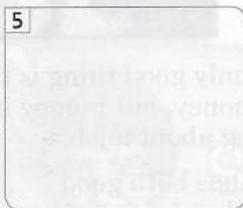
track



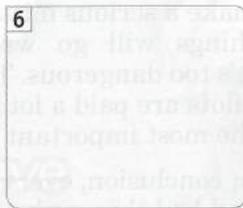
traffic



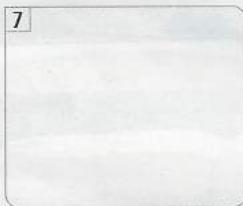
customer



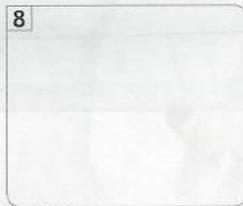
escalator



sailor



tyre



yacht

### B Complete the table.

artist chef mechanic motorbike office  
police station prison railway tram



Places



Transport



Jobs

Places	Transport	Jobs
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

### C Circle the correct answers.

- 1 A(n) inspector / detective got on the bus and we had to show him our tickets.
- 2 The policeman isn't wearing his uniform today because he's off duty / full-time.
- 3 At the beginning of your career / journey, you won't earn a lot of money.
- 4 Have you seen Mr Farid, the new staff / manager?
- 5 Have you got any employee / experience as a chef?
- 6 Hurry up and get on / keep the bus before the doors close.
- 7 I want a day off / full-time job on Tuesday.
- 8 The little boy is missing. Has somebody kidnapped / caught him?
- 9 I display / suggest that we call the police about the stolen car.
- 10 They didn't realise / contact the snake was in their garden.

## Grammar

### A Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative structure and the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 This is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) train journey we've ever been on!
- 2 I think my dad's new job is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) his old one.
- 3 I think a taxi for four people is \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) as the coach.
- 4 It was brilliant – we stayed in \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) hotel in Paris!
- 5 This boat trip on the river was much \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) the museum.
- 6 The bus is much \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) the metro.
- 7 What's \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting) holiday you've ever had?
- 8 Your bike is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) mine.

**B Complete the sentences with these prepositions.**

onto through over away from under

- 1 He's always careful to keep \_\_\_\_\_ the gas cooker.
- 2 Hani lifted the box \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the cupboard.
- 3 We drove slowly \_\_\_\_\_ the dark tunnel.
- 4 We helped to build a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 5 The cat slept \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

**C Complete the sentences with adverbs formed from the adjectives in brackets.**

- 1 The manager talked \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) while the employees took notes.
- 2 We left work \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) because we wanted a break.
- 3 The baby was washed \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) by the nurse.
- 4 'Why are you sitting \_\_\_\_\_ (lazy) at your desk?' asked the boss.
- 5 Self-employed people usually work very \_\_\_\_\_ (hard).
- 6 If you do \_\_\_\_\_ (good) in your exams, you will get a good job.

**D Choose the correct answers.**

- 1 Is he the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ looks after your grandmother?  
a where    b who    c which
- 2 My brother and his family live in a house \_\_\_\_\_ they bought last year.  
a where    b which    c who
- 3 Is that the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ your father is a chef?  
a where    b which    c who
- 4 That's the artist \_\_\_\_\_ painted those paintings.  
a where    b which    c who
- 5 Let's get the train \_\_\_\_\_ goes to Riyadh.  
a where    b which    c who
- 6 Is Mr Salman the manager \_\_\_\_\_ you're going to work for?  
a where    b which    c who

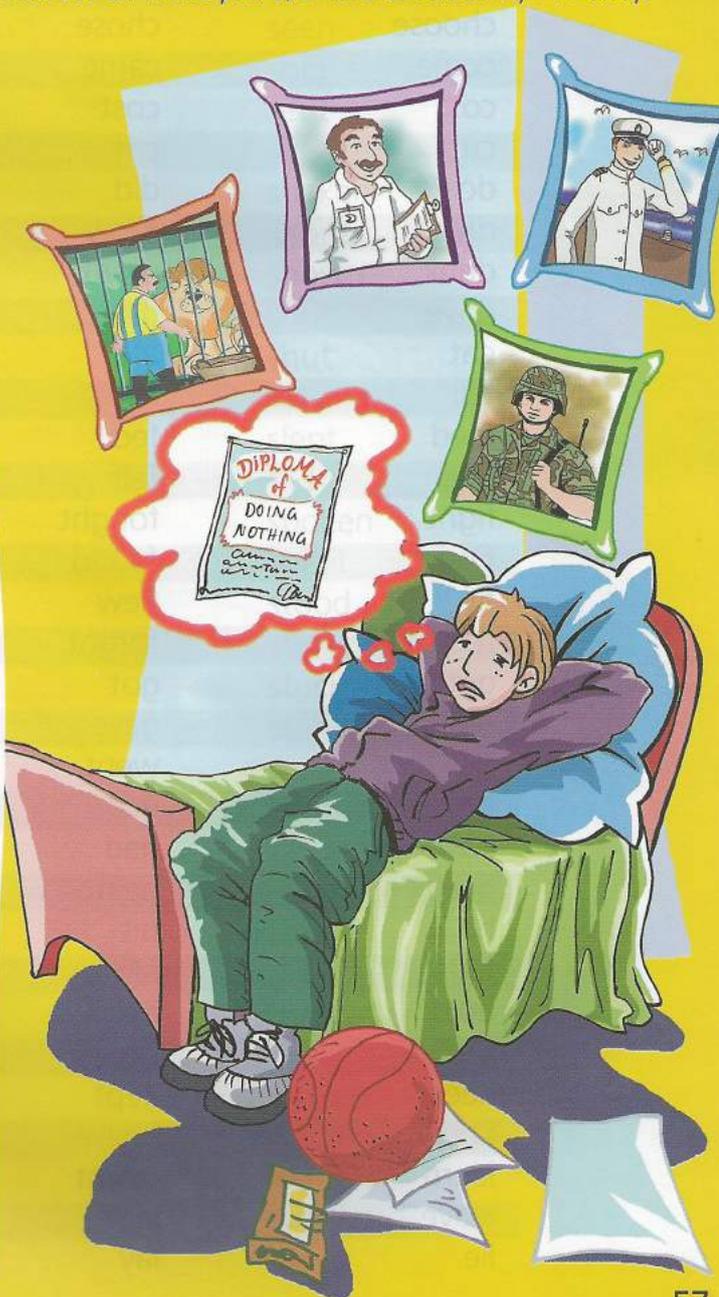
**Chant**

My father is a sailor. My uncle is a doctor.  
My brother is a soldier. I'll tell you something worse.  
My grandpa is a zookeeper. He really has no fear.  
But it's not something I want to do for my career.

I want to be a billionaire and live on my yacht  
With staff who will look after me and do what I will not  
But when I tell my friends this, they always say I'm crazy  
They tell me 'Study hard. Don't be so very lazy!'

I do absolutely nothing. Look at me. Can you tell?  
I do absolutely nothing and I do it very well.  
If there was a diploma for doing nothing at all  
I'd pass with very high marks and I'd hang it on my wall.

I never passed exams because I wasted my time  
Now my friends have lives which are better than mine.  
I'm realising now that the future starts today  
And for all these years, I have dreamed my life away.



# Irregular verbs

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

**Infinitive****Past Simple****Past Participle**

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

# Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
lose	lost	lost
meet	met	met
put	put	put
read	read [red]	read [red]
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sleep	sleep	asleep
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke	woken
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

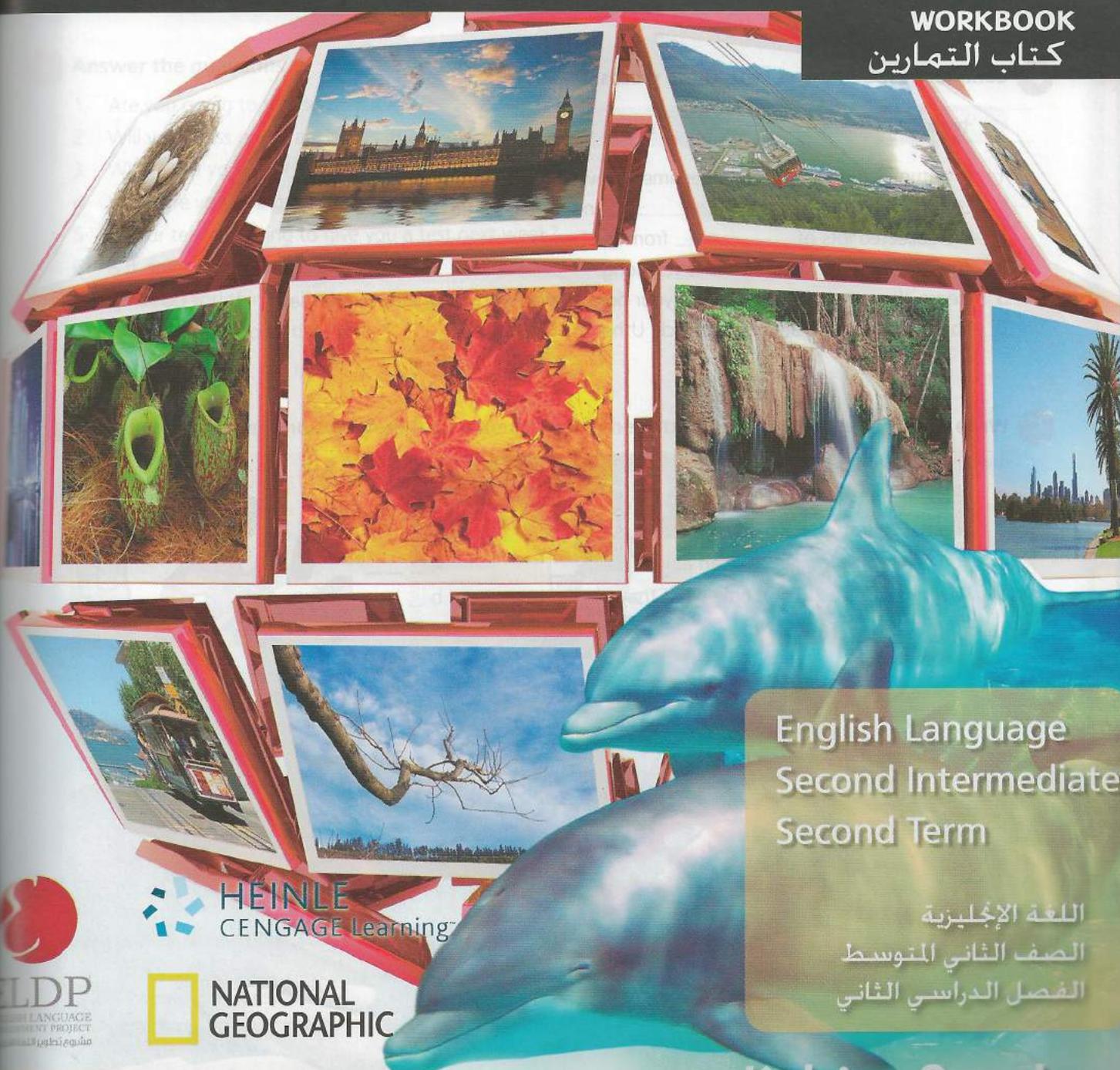


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 المملكة العربية السعودية  
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Wonderful

# WORLD 4

WORKBOOK  
 كتاب التمارين



English Language  
 Second Intermediate  
 Second Term

اللغة الإنجليزية  
 الصف الثاني المتوسط  
 الفصل الدراسي الثاني



HEINLE  
 CENGAGE Learning

NATIONAL  
 GEOGRAPHIC

Katrina Gormley

# 1 Lesson 1

## Vocabulary

### A Match.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Please turn on         | a this jungle!          |
| 2 We're in great         | b to the town.          |
| 3 Let's get out of       | c the light.            |
| 4 I'll find you and then | d our lives!            |
| 5 We must get back       | e danger! Let's go!     |
| 6 Let's run for          | f you'll be in trouble! |

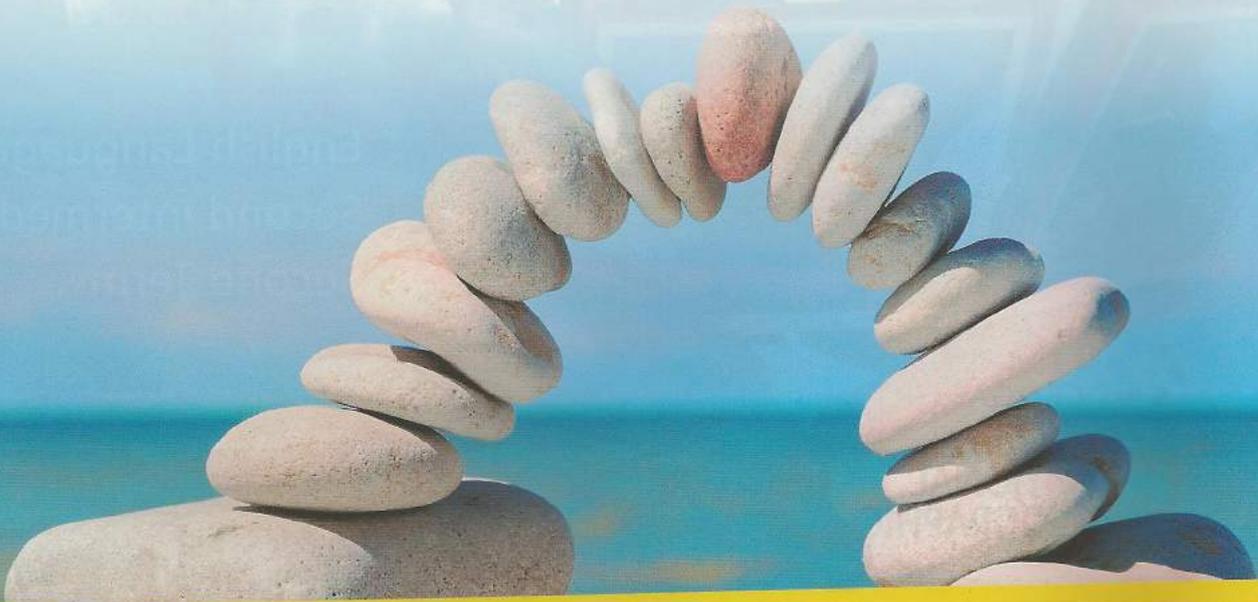
### B Complete the sentences with these words.

branch farm ~~leaves~~ nest soil stones

- In autumn, the leaves become yellow and brown.
- Look! The birds have built a \_\_\_\_\_ in the tree in the garden.
- We collected lots of \_\_\_\_\_ from the beach.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ on that tree is very long.
- Please clean the \_\_\_\_\_ off your boots before you come into the house.
- There are over 200 animals on Uncle Uthman's \_\_\_\_\_.

### C Write the missing letters.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 This person does bad things.                      | c r i m i n a l |
| 2 This shows that something is yours.               | n _ _ _ t _ _   |
| 3 This is a very stupid person.                     | i _ _ _ _       |
| 4 You do this when you make an animal die.          | k _ _ _         |
| 5 This person tells other people what they must do. | b _ _ _         |



# Grammar

**A** Complete the sentences with these verbs. Use the Future Simple or **be going to**.

buy    fall down    feed    ~~take~~    turn on    work

- Farmer Shareef is going to take the cows to market this week. He told me yesterday.
- Run! That tree \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the children ice cream?
- I'm sure Kamal \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the goats tonight, Hani?
- Salma \_\_\_\_\_ the lights in the cabin this evening.

**B** Answer the questions.

- Are you going to the beach today?
- Will your class go on a trip this month?
- Where will you be at five o'clock tomorrow?
- What are you going to do after today's lesson?
- Is your teacher going to give you a test next week?
- Is it going to snow later?
- What do you think will happen in the Cortuga Adventure?
- Will your class go to the zoo?

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**C** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the Future Simple or **be going to**.



1 I'm sure you will take some nice photos.



2 It \_\_\_\_\_ rain soon.



3 I think I \_\_\_\_\_ make a sandwich.



4 I \_\_\_\_\_ be on holiday in August.



5 I \_\_\_\_\_ hold the door open for you.

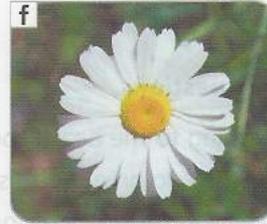
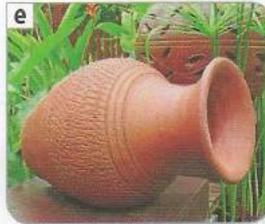
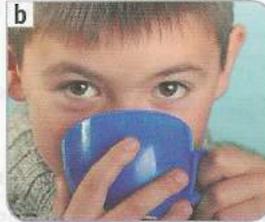


6 Help me with the garden and I \_\_\_\_\_ buy you a new bike.

# 1 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

### A Match.



- 1 seeds
- 2 pond
- 3 sip

c

- 4 creature
- 5 flower
- 6 pot

### B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Be careful! The floor is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a curious  
**b slippery**  
c massive
- 2 These plants aren't \_\_\_\_\_ for bedrooms.  
a suitable  
b sticky  
c poor
- 3 This bottle holds five \_\_\_\_\_ of water.  
a soils  
b meals  
c litres
- 4 The plant is brown because it needs more \_\_\_\_\_.  
a light  
b flowers  
c drinks
- 5 The leaves of this plant are \_\_\_\_\_. Insects go there and then they can't get away.  
a sticky  
b sweet  
c brilliant

### C Complete the sentences with these words.

curious meat-eating soil trap **wildlife**

- 1 We must protect wildlife!
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ in my garden is very poor.
- 3 I have never seen a \_\_\_\_\_ plant.
- 4 They caught the mouse with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_! You can't know everything!

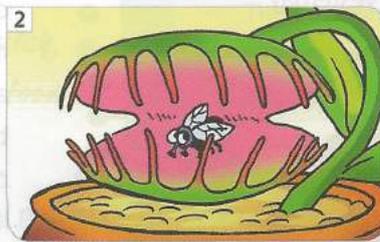


# Grammar

## A Complete the sentences with gerunds formed from the verbs in brackets.

- I can't stand feeding (feed) the cat.
- Hussein isn't very good at \_\_\_\_\_ (look after) plants.
- We miss \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the fields.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the country isn't always easy.
- He's not interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) the garden tidy.
- My favourite thing is \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the grass.

## B Look at the pictures and write T (true) or F (false).



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Watering the plants is a lot of fun. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 Tabby is good at catching mice. <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| 2 This plant lives by eating insects. <input type="checkbox"/>             | 5 Kareem doesn't miss swimming in the lake. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Hassan enjoys taking the horse for a walk. <input type="checkbox"/>      | 6 Walking on slippery ice is difficult. <input type="checkbox"/>     |

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

- can't / Adel / farm / on / working / the / stand  
Adel can't stand working on the farm.
- animals / dangerous / very / feeding / is / wild  
\_\_\_\_\_
- keeping / very / plants / good / not / at / I'm  
\_\_\_\_\_
- telling / Mazen / anyone / without / left  
\_\_\_\_\_
- bad / hate / they / getting / exam marks  
\_\_\_\_\_
- in / country / is / walking / boring / the  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

- We gave the rabbit some food because it was hungry / lucky.
- I don't like it when people are warm / cruel to animals.
- People bring / go sick animals to the rescue centre.
- We've got three vets / pets at home. Two rabbits and a cat.
- My cat was in a(n) rescue / accident yesterday. It's got a broken leg.

### Say it like this!

Complete the dialogue with these words.

basket ~~cuddly~~ funny furry hutch rabbit

**Adnan:** I got a new pet from the Pet Rescue Centre yesterday.

**Hamed:** Wow! Tell me more about it.

**Adnan:** OK, guess what animal it is. My pet is very (1) cuddly. It wants me to hold it all day.

**Hamed:** Uh huh.

**Adnan:** It's very (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and it is always showing me its teeth.

**Hamed:** Does it sleep in a (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Adnan:** No, it doesn't.

**Hamed:** OK, so it isn't a cat!

**Adnan:** No, it isn't a cat. But it's very (4) \_\_\_\_\_ like a cat.

**Hamed:** Has your pet got big ears?

**Adnan:** Yes, it has!

**Hamed:** Your pet lives in a (5) \_\_\_\_\_, doesn't it?

**Adnan:** Yes!

**Hamed:** Your pet is a (6) \_\_\_\_\_!

**Adnan:** That's right!

## Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- If you boil water, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a evaporates  
 b evaporated  
 c has evaporated
- If it rains, you \_\_\_\_\_ a raincoat.  
 a will need  
 b needed  
 c need
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun, you wear a hat.  
 a sat  
 b sit  
 c sits
- If you don't feed the animals, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a died  
 b have died  
 c die
- If it \_\_\_\_\_ dark, you need a flashlight.  
 a is  
 b was  
 c has

## Writing

- A** Read the description of a pet below. Find eight punctuation mistakes and correct them.

I have a cat. She's called Nelly and she's six years old. Nelly is very furry and cuddly.

She has a brown face brown ears and big blue eyes. we play in the garden. She makes me laugh when I'm sad. She's fantastic?

I feed Nelly in our garden. She likes biscuits fish, vegetables and cat food. but her favourite food is fish. All cats love eating fish, don't they!

I love looking after Nelly. When she is tired, I put her in her basket.

## Remember!

### Punctuation and capital letters

We use capital letters to begin:

- names: **N**uha
- places: **T**abuk
- sentences: **S**he's taking the mouse to the vet's.

Sentences end with a full stop or an exclamation mark for emphasis.

The garden looks lovely.

Don't play in the garden!

Questions end with a question mark.

Are you leaving tomorrow?

We use commas to separate:

- words in a list. cats, birds, lizards and mice
- question tags from the rest of a sentence. The hamster's sick, isn't it?



- B** Write a description of your pet or a friend's pet. Use this plan to help you.

### Paragraph 1

Say what kind of pet you or your friend has got. Describe what it looks like.

### Paragraph 2

Say what you do or your friend does with the pet.

### Paragraph 3

Say what the pet likes.

### Paragraph 4

Say how you feel or how your friend feels about the pet and end the description.

A large sheet of lined paper with a red pencil resting on it, intended for writing a description of a pet.

# 2 Lesson 1

## Vocabulary

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

G	O	A	K	S	B	O	T	T	L	E
S	R	E	Y	B	A	P	M	N	D	P
S	E	P	A	W	T	K	M	P	B	O
A	C	L	I	T	T	E	R	B	I	N
B	Y	A	D	F	E	W	E	U	L	P
M	C	S	R	M	R	S	S	O	P	S
P	L	T	D	R	Y	O	I	W	D	L
C	I	I	S	A	Z	S	M	D	J	L
X	N	C	D	O	M	P	B	A	T	R
A	G	B	O	L	H	E	A	K	P	M
V	C	A	N	O	W	R	P	L	S	M
E	A	G	P	O	S	I	D	M	P	I

- I don't want a bottle of lemonade, I want a can.
- Don't use a \_\_\_\_\_ for your shopping. Use a box.
- Please put this bag in the \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.
- Your mobile phone isn't working because there's no \_\_\_\_\_ in it.
- Don't drop the milk! It's in a glass \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ things helps the environment.

**B** Circle the correct words.

- Let's get out of here. It destroys / stinks.
- All our rubbish goes to the dump / bush.
- Oh, no. There's a big fire / cave in the forest.
- Get a pile / couple of cans of lemonade. I'm thirsty.
- If we hide / recycle our rubbish, we will help the environment.



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

chase hope newspaper stand ~~torch~~ worry

- This torch has got new batteries in it.
- I read an interesting article about recycling in the \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- Don't just \_\_\_\_\_ there. Come and help me!
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_! We'll be safe in this cave.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ they can't see us.
- If they \_\_\_\_\_ us, we will have to run.

# Grammar

**A** Look at the pictures and complete the first conditional sentences with these phrases.

- not destroy the environment    not find us  
see lots of wild animals    swim in the sea    not use plastic bags  
~~throw away the rubbish~~



1 If they throw away the rubbish, the kitchen won't stink.



4 If I go to the jungle, I \_\_\_\_\_



2 If he \_\_\_\_\_, he will help the environment.



5 If he recycles the newspapers, he \_\_\_\_\_



3 If we hide in the cabin, they \_\_\_\_\_



6 If they \_\_\_\_\_, they won't use a lot of water.

**B** Circle the correct words.

- If we won't / don't recycle rubbish, the environment will be in danger.
- Visitors are coming / will come to our beaches if we start keeping them clean.
- If you take the cans to the recycling bin, I give / will give you a present.
- How will they / do they recycle our newspapers if we put them in the litter bin?
- I don't give / won't give you our old clothes if you don't want them.

**C** Complete the first conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

**Interviewer:** Today, I'm speaking to Talal Ali. He's the leader of Save the Environment Now! Talal, why do we need to 'save the environment now'?

**Talal:** Well, Jameel, if we (1) don't look after (not look after) the environment now, we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) many places.

**Interviewer:** What (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) if we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) these places?

**Talal:** Good question. Firstly, some animals (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) their homes if we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not protect) these areas. If these animals (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (die), people (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in great danger too.

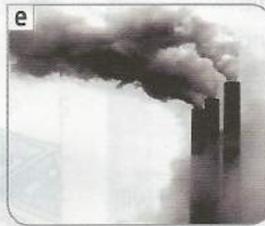
**Interviewer:** (9) \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ (make) any difference if we (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (recycle)?

**Talal:** Of course, it will make a huge difference. But recycling is not the only thing we must do. We must change the way we live and the way we think!

# 2 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

### A Match.



- |             |                                     |                    |                          |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 shade     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 air conditioning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 money box | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 5 drop of water    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 fan       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 6 pollution        | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### B Complete the webpage with these words.

oil pollute products ~~recycle~~ throw away

Internet

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search

Address: @ http://www.ggmad.com

**Go green, make a difference!**

Do you want to help the environment, but don't know how?  
Here is some useful advice!

- (1) Recycle bottles, paper and cans.
- Buy only green (2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Don't (3) \_\_\_\_\_ things you can recycle.
- Don't (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the land, sea or air.
- Don't waste (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Don't buy lots of plastic products.

### C Circle the correct words.

- 1 'Have you seen today's weather reason / forecast?' 'Yes, it's going to rain again.'
- 2 Please put your empty / healthy bottles and cans into the recycling bin.
- 3 'Is this article clean / useful?' 'Yes, it gives you some good advice.'
- 4 We drink lots of water because we live in a hot weather / climate.
- 5 People can't live without source / oxygen.

## Grammar

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

- 1 If there weren't (not be) any recycling bins in my neighbourhood, I would start (start) a recycling group.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a house if I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you 14,000 plastic bottles?
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ (help) the environment if you \_\_\_\_\_ (use) that plastic bag again.
- 4 What \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to the rainforest if farmers \_\_\_\_\_ (need) more land for cows?
- 5 If everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the dark for one hour, we \_\_\_\_\_ (save) a lot of energy.
- 6 The environment \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) in danger if more people \_\_\_\_\_ (go) green.

### B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 If everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the beaches, they would be nice.  
a looks after  
b will look after  
c **looked after**
- 2 If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd buy green products.  
a weren't  
b were  
c would be
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a difference if I wrote an article about pollution?  
a Would it make  
b Does it make  
c Did it make
- 4 If he \_\_\_\_\_ a shower six times a day, he would save water.  
a wouldn't have  
b didn't have  
c hadn't
- 5 If they polluted the river, all the wildlife \_\_\_\_\_.  
a is dead  
b died  
c would die
- 6 Would Aya go there if they \_\_\_\_\_ green products?  
a don't sell  
b didn't sell  
c wouldn't sell

### C Answer the questions with the second conditional. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 What would your classmate do if you told her to recycle more? (listen to me)  
If I told my classmate to recycle more, she would listen to me.
- 2 What would you do if you saw people polluting the beach? (shout at them)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What would you do if you were the leader of an environment group? (write an article)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What would happen if we used things again? (not have lots of rubbish)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What would they do if they owned a supermarket? (sell only green products)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How would you feel if you lived next to a rubbish dump? (not be happy)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bye for now,  
(your name)

Speaking

Tell your partner about what you do for the environment.

# 2 Lesson 3

## Vocabulary

Match.



- |                                |                                     |                                    |                          |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Jaber's breathing in oxygen. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 Jaber's tap is dripping.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Jaber's wasting energy.      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 5 Jaber's throwing away food.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Jaber's planting a tree.     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 6 The shade is keeping Jaber cool. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## Say it like this!

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with these phrases.

- ~~never pollute the forest~~
- never waste food
- recycle plastic bottles
- ride our bikes
- throw away rubbish

We never pollute the forest



I \_\_\_\_\_



We \_\_\_\_\_



I \_\_\_\_\_



We \_\_\_\_\_



## Speaking

Tell your partner about what you do for the environment.

## Writing



We can use the second conditional to give advice.  
If I **were** you, I **wouldn't buy** so many plastic products.  
You **would save** water if you **turned off** your tap.

### A Read the email and circle the correct words.

Hi Nader,

How are you? Thanks for your last email. Your new house looks great, but I can't believe you don't have recycling bins in your neighbourhood. They're very important for the environment.

If I (1) **were** / am you, I (2) **started** / would start a green group in your neighbourhood. You can have a meeting and talk about problems in the environment. If you (3) **told** / would tell your neighbours the reasons why we must recycle, they (4) **help** / would help you.

Then if you (5) **write** / wrote an article for the local newspaper, other people would (6) **join** / joined too. In my neighbourhood, everybody recycles. If we (7) **weren't** / didn't recycle, things made of glass, paper or plastic (8) **would** / will stay in rubbish dumps for many years. What would (9) **happen** / happened to us if there (10) **was** / is rubbish everywhere?

Well, I hope my advice helps. Write soon and tell me what happens.

Bye for now,  
Ali

### B Write an email to a friend giving advice about how to help the environment. Use this plan to help you.

#### Begin like this:

Hi (your friend's name),

#### Paragraph 1

Ask how your friend is and talk about his/her last email. Say something about a problem with the environment that your friend has.

#### Paragraphs 2 and 3

Give your friend advice to help with the problem.

#### Paragraph 4

End the email and ask your friend to write back.

#### Finish like this:

Bye for now,  
(your name)

Email

New Reply Print Delete

# Review 1

## Reading

**A** Read the text about the environment.

We all know that nature and the environment are in danger. We are polluting our world and this means that the climate is changing and Earth is becoming warmer. So what are people doing about it?

Scientists never stop studying the land, the air and the sea. They want to find out what is happening and how we are destroying them. In 2005, scientists from America and Sweden studied the icy sea in Canada Basin. This is the sea between Alaska and the North Pole. The scientists used two massive boats, the Healy and the Oden. These boats can break ice as they move.

When they reached the places they wanted to study, divers jumped into the water. They collected water in glass bottles and they studied it. The scientists wanted to know if the sea in Canada Basin was becoming warmer. Jim Swift was one of the scientists on the Healy. He says that there was a lot more ice in Canada Basin 40 years ago, and the tests they did are proof of this.

So, let's stop wasting energy and start protecting the environment!



**B** Answer the questions.

- 1 What is happening to Earth because of pollution?
- 2 What do scientists always study?
- 3 What is Canada Basin?
- 4 What is special about the Healy and the Oden?
- 5 What did divers collect from Canada Basin?
- 6 Who is Jim Swift?

It is becoming warmer.

## Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 We've got a \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden with fish in it.  
a trap  
b hutch  
**c pond**
- 2 This cage isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for a bird.  
a suitable  
b sticky  
c cute
- 3 We should never \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.  
a pollute  
b stink  
c waste
- 4 Humans \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen.  
a turn on  
b breathe in  
c save
- 5 There's a cat on the \_\_\_\_\_ of our tree.  
a nest  
b leaf  
c branch
- 6 The \_\_\_\_\_ forecast isn't good for the weekend.  
a climate  
b energy  
c weather
- 7 Look at the poor little \_\_\_\_\_ in its basket.  
a wildlife  
b criminal  
c creature
- 8 Rabbits are very \_\_\_\_\_ animals.  
a sticky  
b furry  
c slippery
- 9 This \_\_\_\_\_ will help us catch the mouse.  
a trap  
b seed  
c light
- 10 Not all animals live in/on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a rescue centres  
b farms  
c cages
- 11 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ that glass bottle. You can recycle it.  
a throw away  
b discover  
c hide
- 12 Please put your rubbish in the \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the street.  
a litter bin  
b money box  
c plastic bag

## Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 They're \_\_\_\_\_ destroy that rubbish tomorrow.  
**a** going to  
b will  
c going
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Adil take the cat to the rescue centre?  
a Is  
b Will  
c Is he going
- 3 I'm sure the climate \_\_\_\_\_ in the next hundred years.  
a is changing  
b changes  
c will change
- 4 I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
a to waste  
b wasting  
c waste
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ plants is something I enjoy.  
a To water  
b Water  
c Watering
- 6 If your cat is in pain, \_\_\_\_\_ it to the vet.  
a took  
b takes  
c take
- 7 If you \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun, wear a hat.  
a sat  
b sit  
c sits
- 8 If it \_\_\_\_\_ dark, you use the flashlight.  
a is  
b was  
c be
- 9 Will you tidy your room if I \_\_\_\_\_ you a new bike?  
a buy  
b will buy  
c am buying
- 10 If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ that creature!  
a wouldn't hurt  
b won't hurt  
c didn't hurt
- 11 If you recycle, you \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.  
a are helping  
b are going to help  
c will help
- 12 Would she call the police if they \_\_\_\_\_ the wild animals?  
a did steal  
b stole  
c would steal

# 3 Lesson 1

## Vocabulary

### A Match.



- 1 sleepy
- 2 shut
- 3 follow

- 4 warm up
- 5 alright
- 6 explore

### B Match.

- 1 We must help the environment so let's make
- 2 I don't know this town. Will you lead
- 3 Let's go back home or we'll get into
- 4 Do you want to explore
- 5 Careful! You're going to fall in

- a the way?
- b the river!
- c a plan.
- d the jungle?
- e trouble.

### C Complete the sentences with these words.

ahead cross go right round ~~turn~~

- 1 Turn left at the supermarket.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the road at the traffic lights.
- 3 Turn \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.
- 4 When you cross Tahlia Street, go straight \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 If you go \_\_\_\_\_ the corner, you will see the bank.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ past the park to the school.



## Grammar

**A** Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have to** and these verbs.

be ~~cross~~ get away go not ask not do

- 1 ' Do we have to cross the road at the traffic lights?' 'Yes, you do.'
- 2 ' \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket yesterday?' 'No, I didn't.'
- 3 This cave is awful! We \_\_\_\_\_ from here.
- 4 Sarah found the school easily. She \_\_\_\_\_ the way.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework tonight. It's the weekend!
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ careful because this is a busy road.

**B** Complete the sentences with **must**, **mustn't**, **don't have to** or **doesn't have to**.

- 1 Mazen must get to the mall quickly because Rami's waiting for him there.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the post office because I went this morning.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ drive now. The traffic light is red.
- 4 We don't want to miss the bus, so we \_\_\_\_\_ hurry.
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi because I can drive him there.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the park today. Everything is wet from the rain.

**C** Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Do we \_\_\_\_\_ go to the bank later?  
a must  
**b have to**  
c have
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I buy a bus ticket tomorrow?  
a Have  
b Must  
c Did
- 3 'Must we come with you to the supermarket?'  
'Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.'  
a must  
b do  
c mustn't
- 4 Munir \_\_\_\_\_ to turn left at Al Zahraa Street.  
a has  
b must  
c hasn't
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ go to the supermarket. I can go later.  
a mustn't  
b have to  
c don't have to
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ cross the street. It's dangerous.  
a don't have to  
b mustn't  
c must



# 3 Lesson 2

## Vocabulary

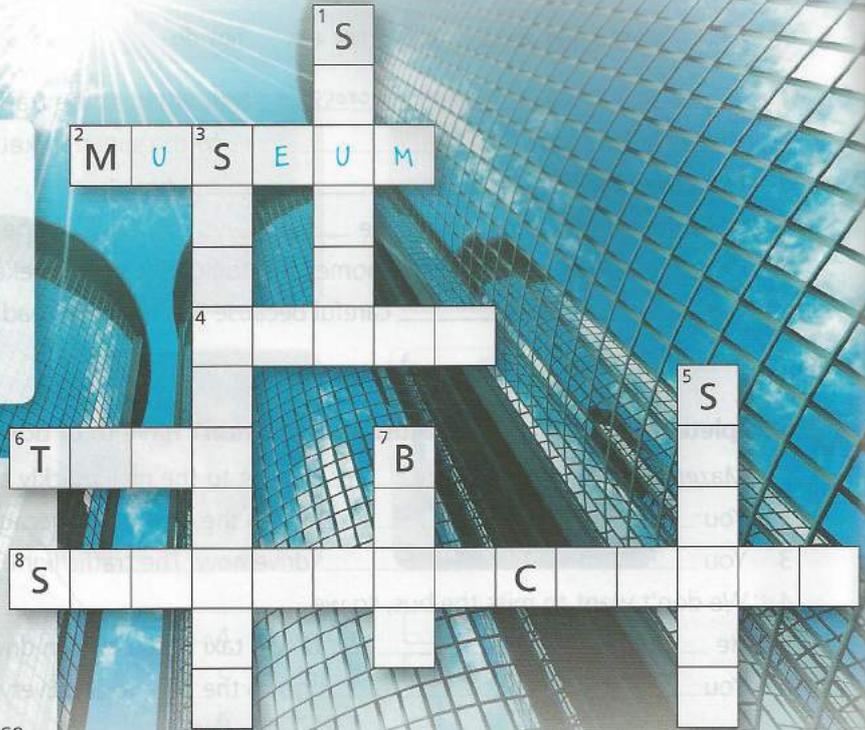
### A Complete the crossword.

#### Across

- 2 This is a place with exhibitions.
- 4 You go up or down these outside.
- 6 This is a trip round a place.
- 8 You can buy clothes, shoes, books, toys and food in this place.

#### Down

- 1 This is a large open space in the centre of a city.
- 3 This is a very tall building.
- 5 There is a very famous one in New York Bay.
- 7 People keep their money in this place.



### B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 This bagel is very \_\_\_\_\_, but it's still nice.
  - a delicious
  - b tasty
  - c chewy
- 2 There are so many \_\_\_\_\_ you can see in this city.
  - a sights
  - b rides
  - c ferries
- 3 There's a great art \_\_\_\_\_ at the Metropolitan Museum.
  - a park
  - b district
  - c exhibition
- 4 This painting is very \_\_\_\_\_. I've never seen another one like it.
  - a original
  - b local
  - c single
- 5 What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ can you do in Manhattan?
  - a activities
  - b tickets
  - c languages
- 6 This museum has got a massive \_\_\_\_\_ of stamps.
  - a bay
  - b collection
  - c object

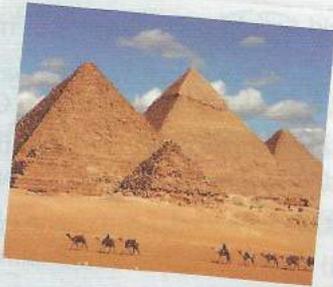
### C Complete the sentences with these words.

fish go spend ~~take~~ try try on

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ **Take** a look at this statue.
- 2 We always \_\_\_\_\_ in the lake in summer.
- 3 Let's \_\_\_\_\_ on a tour of Europe.
- 4 Here, \_\_\_\_\_ this pizza. It's delicious!
- 5 How much money did you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Can I \_\_\_\_\_ this jacket?

# Grammar

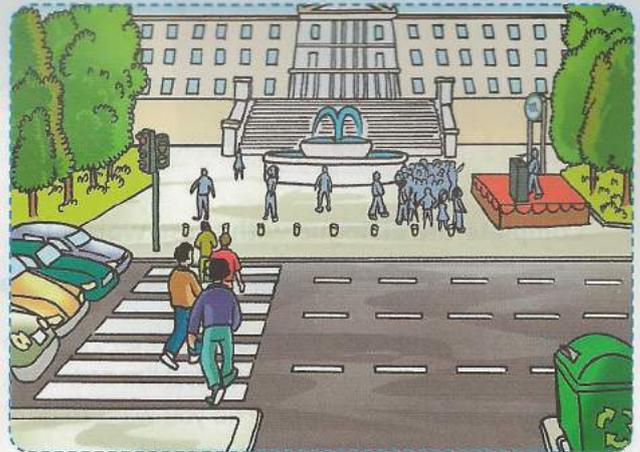
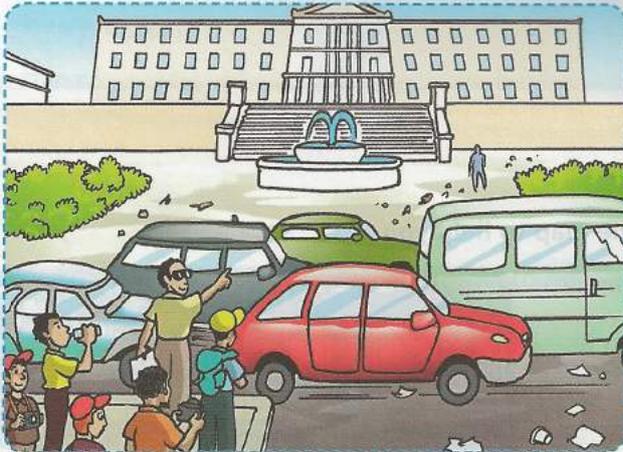
**A** Complete the paragraph with **can**, **can't**, **could** or **couldn't**.



*I Love Egypt*

Mansour's very happy because his family (1) can go on holiday this year. Last year, they (2) couldn't go anywhere because they were very busy. This year, they (3) can't go somewhere expensive because they haven't got a lot of money. Mansour wants to go to Egypt because you (4) can see a lot of interesting things there, but his mum (5) can't go by plane because she's scared of flying. They will have to go somewhere by train or car. The last time they went on holiday, they went to Italy by car. They stayed in Rome for ten days and they (6) couldn't see the Colosseum from their hotel. They had a wonderful time, so maybe they will go back again this year.

**B** Read the sentences and write **T** (true) or **F** (false).



*Past*

- 1 Today, crossing the road is easy.
- 2 In the past, you could recycle rubbish in the square.
- 3 Today, you can't listen to someone giving a speech in the square.
- 4 In the past, you couldn't see a lot of rubbish in the square.
- 5 In the past, you could go on a tour of the square.

T

*Present*

**C** Answer the questions.

- 1 Could you write when you were five years old? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Can students have lessons in the park? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Can animals visit museums? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Could people drive cars 300 years ago? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Could you walk to the park when you were ten months old? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Could you go into town with your friends when you were seven? \_\_\_\_\_

# 3 Lesson 3

## Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

comfortable free guide  
jogging sure money

- My feet hurt because my shoes aren't very comfortable.
- Don't forget your \_\_\_\_\_ . We might go to the market.
- Make \_\_\_\_\_ you visit Petra when you go to Jordan.
- Please buy a city \_\_\_\_\_ for Paris before we leave.
- Fayez always goes \_\_\_\_\_ in the park at the weekend.
- You don't have to pay for the ferry to the island. It's \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Grammar

Circle the correct words.

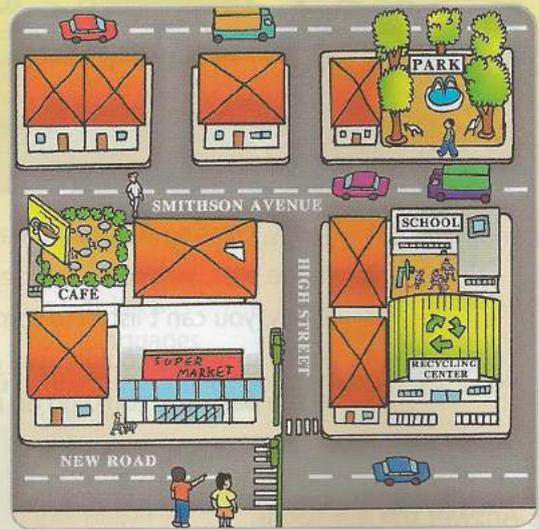
- Abdullah should / might go to Egypt, but he's not sure yet.
- You might not / shouldn't like the food in Glasgow.
- She shouldn't / might not go on a tour of the city without a guide. It's dangerous.
- Should / Might we visit the Louvre or the Pompidou Centre?
- This bridge might / should fall so don't cross it.
- You should / might be careful when you walk along the river.
- We shouldn't / might not have a picnic today. We haven't decided yet.
- Visitors might / should eat at the Chinese restaurant because the food's fantastic.

## Say it like this!

Complete the dialogue with these words. Use the map to help you.

café park recycling centre school supermarket

- Fadel:** Excuse me. Can you help me? I have to go to some places in town and I'm new here.
- Nabil:** Of course. Where do you want to go?
- Fadel:** Well, first, I want to go to the (1) supermarket.
- Nabil:** That's easy! You just cross the road.
- Fadel:** Oh, yes, of course. I can see it now. I also want to go to the (2) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm meeting a friend there.
- Nabil:** Cross the the road at the traffic lights. Go straight ahead on High Street and then turn left on Smithson Avenue. It's on the left-hand side after a large house.
- Fadel:** How far is it to the (3) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Nabil:** It's about five minutes on foot. Go straight ahead on New Road. Go past the traffic lights. It's on the left-hand side.
- Fadel:** OK, and how can I get to the (4) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Nabil:** Cross the road at the traffic lights. Go straight ahead on High Street and then turn right on Smithson Avenue. It's on the left-hand side opposite the (5) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fadel:** Thank you!
- Nabil:** You're welcome.



## Writing

- A** Read Hamed's postcard and correct the mistakes in the order of adjectives.

POSTCARD POSTCARD POSTCARD POSTCARD POSTCARD

Hi Fawzi,

How are you? I'm on holiday in a Greek lovely town called Nafplio.

Nafplio is an interesting little town with lots of beautiful sights. There's an old amazing castle at the top of a huge rock. It's called the Palamidi and you can see it from all around the town. There's another castle in the middle of the sea. It's called the Bourtzi and you have to go there by boat. It's a beautiful stone building.

There's also a huge fantastic square. You can have a big nice ice cream or try the local delicious food in the restaurants there. I had some chewy tasty fish last night in one of the restaurants. I loved it!

You should visit Nafplio. You'll have a great time here.

See you soon!

Hamed



## Remember!

When there are many adjectives before a noun, we put them in this order:

<b>opinion</b>	brilliant
<b>size</b>	massive
<b>age</b>	ancient
<b>shape</b>	square
<b>colour</b>	orange
<b>origin</b>	Welsh
<b>material</b>	glass



- B** Write a postcard to a friend describing a town. Use this plan to help you.

### Begin like this:

Hi (your friend's name),

### Paragraph 1

Ask your friend how he/she is.  
Say which town you are visiting.

### Paragraph 2

Describe the town and some of the sights there.

### Paragraph 3

Say what you can do/eat in the town.

### Paragraph 4

Tell your friend to visit the town too.

### Finish like this:

See you soon!  
(your name)

Complete the paragraph with these words.

documentary television radio later which

Some people don't enjoy going out much. They prefer sitting

front of the TV. These people like to

things. Instead of actually doing them,

they would watch (2) \_\_\_\_\_

on TV and learn a lot

from it. But they would never think of going out and exploring

themselves. Some people even prefer the (1) \_\_\_\_\_

to television. They (2) \_\_\_\_\_

to the radio and

all day. Such people know a lot of information, but they've

experienced anything. It's nice to learn about something and then

see it for yourself.

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## Vocabulary

**A** Find eight words and use them to complete the sentences.

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

- Did you hear that story on the news last night?
- Make sure to \_\_\_\_\_ your doors at night.
- What did the \_\_\_\_\_ say about the criminals?
- Don't change the \_\_\_\_\_.
- If we watch the \_\_\_\_\_ channel, we'll know if it's going to rain tomorrow.
- I've seen this \_\_\_\_\_ before. It's about dolphins.
- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ right after class and no one has seen him since.
- The pets kept the children \_\_\_\_\_ while the parents got some work done.

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

documentary television radio listen watch

Some people don't enjoy going out much. They prefer sitting in front of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_. These people like to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ things, instead of actually doing them. They would see a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on TV and learn a lot from it. But they would never think of going out and exploring for themselves. Some people even prefer the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to television. They (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the news on it all day. Such people know a lot of information, but haven't experienced anything. It's nice to learn about something and then see it for yourself.



### Vocabulary

#### A Circle the correct words.

- 1 There's a new screen / programme on this channel.
- 2 A man called Charles Babbage invented / informed the first computer in the 1830s.
- 3 Mustafa's just bought a wealthy / wide screen plasma TV.
- 4 I watch / imagine this new book will be very popular.
- 5 This documentary informs and shows / entertains us.

#### B Complete the sentences with these words.

advert   afford   broadcast   technology   television set

- 1 The Discovery Channel doesn't broadcast news.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ has really changed since my grandma was young.
- 3 They have a candle on top of their \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 We can't \_\_\_\_\_ a new TV this year.
- 5 Have you seen the new \_\_\_\_\_ for LCD TVs?

#### C Write the missing letters.

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1 You pay this when you buy something.                                   | p r i c e   |
| 2 You wear this on your wrist and it tells you the time.                 | w _ _ _ _   |
| 3 This TV programme informs you about what's happening around the world. | n _ _ _     |
| 4 TV channels make lots of money from this.                              | a _ _ _ _ _ |
| 5 This is an advert on TV.   | c _ _ _ _ _ |
| 6 You look at this part of a television set or a computer.               | s _ _ _ _   |



## Grammar

### A Match.

- |                     |                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The news          | a were made in a studio.              |
| 2 The reporter      | b were invented in 1973.              |
| 3 These commercials | c wasn't read by Talal tonight.       |
| 4 Mobile phones     | d weren't informed about the problem. |
| 5 The viewers       | e was bought at Harvey's.             |
| 6 This plasma TV    | f was given a difficult job.          |

### B Complete the paragraph with the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.

My favourite piece of technology is my mobile phone. It (1) was made (make) by a foreign company. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (advertise) on TV for the first time in 2011 and it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (present) as the best phone of the year. Some people (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) that a phone so new had become so popular. It (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) by thousands of people. They (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze) by the up to date technology this phone had.



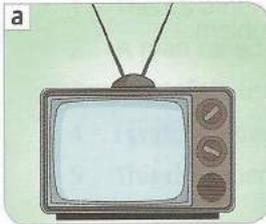
### C Complete the sentences with the Past Simple Passive of these verbs.

give ~~invent~~ not interview not show write wash

- When were DVDs first invented ?
- That story \_\_\_\_\_ by my best friend!
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a new plasma TV as a present.
- My neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ for the reporter's job.
- The commercial \_\_\_\_\_ before 9 o'clock.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the uniforms \_\_\_\_\_ after the game?

### Vocabulary

Match.



- 1 newspaper
- 2 winner
- 3 television
- 4 toothbrush
- 5 team
- 6 reporter

e

### Speaking

**A** Complete the table about you.

	You	Your partner
How often do you watch documentaries?		
Which is your favourite documentary?		
Which documentary can't you stand?		
When do you watch documentaries?		
How many television sets are there in your house?		

**B** Now interview your partner about the radio and complete the table.

### Say it like this!

Match.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 My favourite documentary is | a to listening to the radio?   |
| 2 Do you prefer watching TV   | b about wild animals.          |
| 3 I can't stand               | c to magazines.                |
| 4 I prefer books              | d documentaries about history. |
| 5 What is your favourite      | e to watching the news.        |
| 6 I prefer reading newspapers | f type of documentary?         |

## Writing



### Remember!

Always read your writing and check your spelling carefully.

**A** Read this documentary review and find and correct eight spelling mistakes.

My favourite documentary is called *The Call of Wild Animals*. It is about the different sounds and noises wild animals make to communicate with one another.

In the documentary, animals are filmed in the wildernes, while they are living among other animals. The person filming doesn't bother the animals. He only watches them from far away and records their sounds. There is also another man who explains what is happening for the veiwers. He tells us what the sounds are that the animals are making and why they are making them.

I really enjoyed *The Call of Wild Animols* because the filming was fantastick and I love wild animals. It's very entertaining and educational, but there are some scary bits in it. If you like wild animals, you'll love it too.



**B** Write a review about your favourite documentary. Use this plan to help you.

#### Paragraph 1

Say what the name of the documentary is and what it is about.

#### Paragraph 2

Say what the main topic is and what happens in the documentary.

#### Paragraph 3

Say why you like the documentary.

# Review 2

## Reading

**A** Read the text about advertising.

Advertising has changed a lot since the first advert was shown on American TV in 1941. Today we can see adverts all around us. They're found on buses, trains and on the top of buildings.

If you go to Shanghai, in China, you will see something amazing. Boats are used for advertising! In the area of Pudong, boats sail up and down the river with massive screens on them. They show all kinds of adverts.

The 1,500 foot plasma screen was first seen in Shanghai in the year 2006. It may seem strange to tourists, but not to local people. Screens show adverts in lots of unusual places all over the city. This isn't surprising because China has got over 72,000 advertising companies.

It all started with commercials on television, but new technology is changing our towns and cities all the time. You can see adverts on screens in big cities all around the world.

5. 文明在浦江, 和谐在港航  
6. 文明港航让世博更安全; 和谐城市让生活更美好



**B** Answer the questions.

- 1 What was shown on American TV for the first time in 1941?  
an advert
- 2 Where can you see adverts in Shanghai but not in other cities?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What was 1,500 feet long?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What are all over the city?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How many advertising companies are there in China?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the centre of the city.  
a follow  
b invent  
 c explore
- \_\_\_\_\_ the road at the traffic lights.  
a Cross  
b Turn  
c Go straight
- I like the new \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.  
a advertisement  
b commercial  
c channel
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the news during lunch.  
a disappeared  
b threatened  
c discussed
- This advert isn't very \_\_\_\_\_. It's the same as all the others.  
a chewy  
b sleepy  
c original
- I saw an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ about living in big cities.  
a game  
b documentary  
c advert
- Do you \_\_\_\_\_ that reporter?  
a recognise  
b show  
c afford
- Let's go to the \_\_\_\_\_. I need a new hat.  
a museum  
b skyscraper  
c shopping centre
- Do you have to go up \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum?  
a corners  
b steps  
c traffic lights
- The \_\_\_\_\_ makes new things.  
a painter  
b reporter  
c inventor
- There's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of unusual paintings.  
a tour  
b collection  
c exhibition
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ life without a television set?  
a entertain  
b imagine  
c try on

## Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- Bilal \_\_\_\_\_ to be at the park at six o'clock.  
a must  
b might  
 c has
- You \_\_\_\_\_ climb up the statue. It's dangerous.  
a mustn't  
b don't have to  
c couldn't
- 'Must I watch this silly game?' 'Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_!'  
a do  
b must  
c mustn't
- 'Should we bring our trainers?' 'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.'  
a should you  
b you shouldn't  
c you should
- Wear comfortable shoes because we \_\_\_\_\_ go on a tour.  
a might  
b should  
c can
- Hassan \_\_\_\_\_ paint very well when he was a child.  
a can  
b should  
c could
- This town is visited \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of people.  
a with  
b from  
c by
- Children \_\_\_\_\_ by toys.  
a entertain  
b are entertained  
c are entertaining
- The statue \_\_\_\_\_ every Thursday by Ali.  
a is cleaned  
b be cleaned  
c is clean
- Leonardo da Vinci \_\_\_\_\_ the helicopter, did he?  
a didn't invent  
b wasn't invented  
c isn't invented
- This sculpture \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time in 1978.  
a shown  
b was shown  
c is shown
- Was the video game \_\_\_\_\_ for Rami?  
a bought  
b be bought  
c was bought

### Vocabulary

#### A Write the missing letters.

- This is what you walk on inside a house.
- You do this when you're scared or in pain.
- This is one way of saying 'I'm sorry'.
- This is a mini house pulled by a car.
- This is a trip on a bus or a train.

f l o o r

s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ m \_

c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

r \_ \_ \_ \_

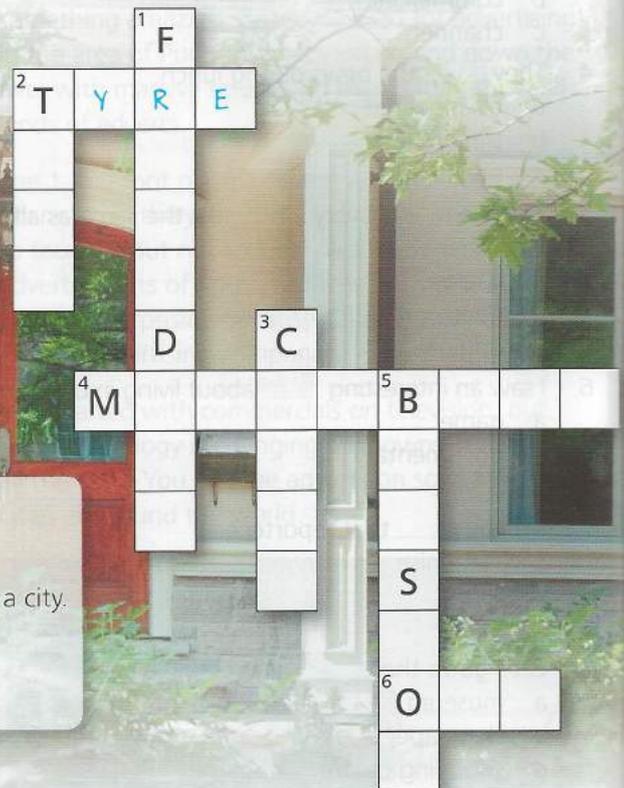
#### B Complete the crossword puzzle.

##### Across

- This goes round a wheel.
- This has got two wheels and you can ride it.
- This is another word for unusual or strange.

##### Down

- You open this when you go into a house.
- This means of transport is like a train and it runs in a city.
- This is like a big bus for long journeys.
- You wait here for a bus.



#### C Complete the interview with these words.

driver   phoned   Why   catch   floor   Where   got on   got off   bus stop   answered

Last week I wanted to go into Tabuk. I decided to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a bus. I walked to the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and waited a few minutes. When the bus arrived, a man (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with lots of shopping bags and walked along the road. I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and sat down. Then I saw a mobile phone on the (5) \_\_\_\_\_. At the next bus stop, I gave it to the (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Suddenly it rang. We didn't know what to do. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ it. It was a man. He said, 'Who are you? (8) \_\_\_\_\_ are you? (9) \_\_\_\_\_ have you got my phone?' I told him what happened. I promised to bring the phone to his house on my way home. He lived very close to my house. When I was in Tabuk, he (10) \_\_\_\_\_ me ten times to remind me to go to his house with his phone!

### Vocabulary

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

billion    journey    luggage    timetable    transport

- 1 How many means of transport are there in Jeddah?
- 2 Let's ask for a \_\_\_\_\_ for the Tube.
- 3 Rafiq's \_\_\_\_\_ to work takes an hour and a half.
- 4 Passengers should always keep their \_\_\_\_\_ near them in the train station.
- 5 Do you know that more than one \_\_\_\_\_ people used this underground railway last year?

**B** Circle the correct words.

- 1 The street sign / railway should show us the way to the underground.
- 2 A map of the underground system is displayed / moved on every train.
- 3 Get your tickets out because the ticket machine / inspector is coming.
- 4 The escalators / step are broken. You'll have to take the lift.
- 5 You can use / avoid the traffic by taking the metro.

**C** Find five transport-related words and use them to complete the sentences.

H	X	D	M	E	T	R	O	T	B	H	M
U	R	A	A	L	U	R	L	R	N	E	P
P	T	O	M	H	I	A	P	A	S	L	O
K	K	R	N	M	A	I	Z	C	T	B	Z
E	I	A	C	D	O	L	F	K	A	M	C
C	M	F	T	P	N	W	G	K	T	H	D
N	Q	L	F	J	X	A	P	O	I	M	Y
K	S	S	J	O	T	Y	F	O	O	N	I
Q	E	P	U	U	R	N	S	G	N	W	K
H	T	R	A	F	F	I	C	O	C	Z	Q

- 1 The Glasgow subway has only got 10.4 kilometres of track.
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ runs under the city.
- 3 The underground \_\_\_\_\_ in London opened in 1863.
- 4 There's a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the road so let's take the underground.
- 5 We'll meet at Bond Street tube \_\_\_\_\_ at 2 o'clock.

# Grammar



Remember



**A** Look at the train timetable and write **T** (true) or **F** (false).

Train	From	to	Departure	Arrival	Duration
4	Riyadh	Hofuf	10:38	13:04	2 hrs 26 mins
4	Hofuf	Dammam	13:11	14:40	1 hr 29 mins
1	Dammam	Abqaiq	5:20	6:02	42 mins

- You can get a train to Abqaiq from Riyadh.
- Trains from Hofuf don't run before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
- You can travel to Dammam direct from Riyadh.
- You can take the same train from Hofuf to Abqaiq.
- You can arrive in Abqaiq before 7 o'clock in the evening.
- The journey from Riyadh to Hofuf takes less than two hours.

F

**B** Choose the correct answers.

- Watch out for the notebook \_\_\_\_\_ your feet.
  - around
  - away
  - under
- You turn left and go 100m \_\_\_\_\_ the Abraj Al-Bait Clock tower.
  - through
  - from
  - towards
- You can go \_\_\_\_\_ The King Fahd Causeway to get to Bahrain in 16 minutes.
  - across
  - under
  - past
- To get to the car park, go \_\_\_\_\_ to floor C3.
  - across
  - down
  - over
- The children went \_\_\_\_\_ the gate \_\_\_\_\_ the castle.
  - towards, onto
  - around, down
  - through, into
- I walked \_\_\_\_\_ the corner and \_\_\_\_\_ the shop.
  - through, onto
  - around, into
  - up, across

**C** Complete the paragraph with **past, away, through, onto** or **across**.

My friends and I planned to go to the mall by bus though this was not very common. So we went (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Sari Main Street where the bus was waiting. We jumped (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus and took our seats. The driver drove (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the narrow streets of Jeddah but went (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the mall. We got off at the following stop and realised we were a walking distance of 10 minutes (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from the mall.



## Vocabulary

### Match.

- |                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 How much is a return       | a car?     |
| 2 Where can I get a water    | b station? |
| 3 Where can I get a cable    | c ticket?  |
| 4 How much is a travel       | d taxi?    |
| 5 Where is the nearest metro | e pass?    |

## Grammar

### Circle the correct words.

- There aren't too many / enough tickets for everybody. We need two more.
- This tram is going enough / too fast!
- Some people have to get off the bus as there are too many / enough people on it.
- Ali was too / enough tired for a walk.
- The train crashed because the driver wasn't careful too / enough.
- We can't get the tram now. It's too late / late enough.

## Say it like this!

Complete the dialogues with these questions.

Can I buy a single ticket to Dammam, please?

Can I buy a travel pass, please?

Can I travel to the Farasan Islands by sea?

Excuse me, how can I get to Al-Urubah Road?

Where do I get off the bus for the bookshop?

Where do I get off the metro for the National Museum?

- Man 1:** Excuse me, how can I get to Al-Urubah Road?

**Man 2:** You can take the bus from the stop in Fadil Street.
- Boy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Man:** Yes. A single ticket costs SAR1.40.
- Man 1:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Man 2:** Yes. A travel pass costs SAR55 for one month.
- Boy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Man:** You get off at the next station.
- Boy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Man:** You can take the ferry from the harbour.
- Boy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Driver:** You get off at the next stop.



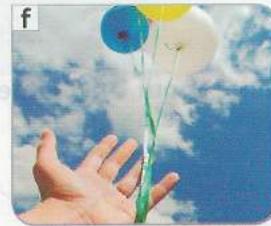
### Vocabulary

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

customer    detective    doctor    mechanic    photographer

- Mr Zaid is a customer at my dad's shoe shop.
- My car isn't working so I'm taking it to the \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is looking for clues to the kidnapping.
- I can't use this expensive camera. I'm not a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ gave Talal some medicine for his cough.

**B** Match.



- |          |                                       |                |                          |
|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 bridge | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d | 4 photographer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 artist | <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5 yacht        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 let go | <input type="checkbox"/>              | 6 stop         | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**C** Match.

- Open your books to page 75.
- Then we cut the vegetables and fry them.
- I have to travel in a boat for my job.
- Let me take your temperature.
- I'll start with the windows and then do the bathroom.

- cleaner
- sailor
- teacher
- chef
- nurse



# Grammar

## A Circle the correct words.

- 1 The yacht sailed quick / quickly down the river.
- 2 He can fly high / highly in the sky in his new plane.
- 3 Majeed has got a beautiful / beautifully house.
- 4 The children ate the sandwiches hungry / hungrily.
- 5 The detective found the missing necklace easy / easily.
- 6 The angry / angrily taxi driver got out of his car.

## B Complete the job advert with adverbs made from the adjectives in brackets.





### Chef wanted for yacht

Do you love travelling, but can't afford a holiday this year? Can you cook (1) well (good) enough for the most difficult of customers? Then come and be one of the chefs on the yacht *Ocean Spray*. Our chefs work (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) every day. They prepare food very (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) but very (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (careful). Our chefs all work (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) together as a team. We give them free time every day so they can lie (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (lazy) under the sun. If you enjoy sailing, you will love this job!

Give us a call now on **(234) 556 7399**.






## C Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you always do wrong?
- 2 What do you always do right?
- 3 Who can run quickly in your family?
- 4 Who drives badly in your family?
- 5 What food do you eat noisily?
- 6 When do you not think clearly?

## Vocabulary

## A Choose the correct answers.

- Mr Al-Umar \_\_\_\_\_ well with his colleagues.
  - shouts
  - communicates
  - eats
- The director \_\_\_\_\_ all the work we have to do.
  - allocates
  - cleans
  - does
- The employees get into their work \_\_\_\_\_ by half past eight.
  - day
  - routine
  - hour
- Each \_\_\_\_\_ in the zoo needs special care.
  - species
  - staff
  - zookeeper
- The animals should be kept in a \_\_\_\_\_ when it rains.
  - cage
  - zoo
  - shelter
- The hospital \_\_\_\_\_ all the necessary first aid kits to the zoo.
  - ordered
  - supplied
  - gave away

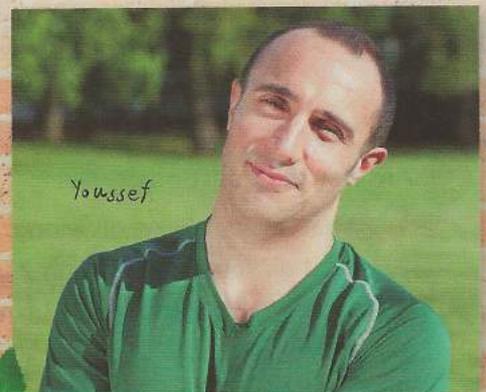
## B Complete the sentences with these words.

skills    diet    chores    medication    supervises

- Ali has been working on his mechanical \_\_\_\_\_ for his new job.
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the students' projects.
- Kareem carries out his morning \_\_\_\_\_ every Thursday.
- Always take your \_\_\_\_\_ at the right time.
- Zoo animals have to be on a special \_\_\_\_\_.

## C Circle the correct words.

Youssef was a new (1) career / employee in a company which sells garden tools. He didn't have any (2) company / experience, but he was good at his job. One day an old man (3) contacted / returned him by phone. He wanted to speak to the (4) staff / mechanic, Mr Moussa, because he had a machine from the company which cuts grass and it wasn't working. Youssef explained that it was Mr Moussa's (5) day off / area but the man was upset because he wanted to cut the grass in the garden for his wife. Youssef felt sorry for him. He left the office and went to the man's house. He fixed the machine and even cut the man's grass. The next week, the company got more than 20 phone calls from people who knew the old man. They all wanted to buy the same machine. Youssef's (6) manager / remover was very happy and he gave Youssef some extra money.



Employee of the month

# Grammar

## A Match.

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 This is the photographer  | a which I used to use.              |
| 2 I worked in an office     | b which sells yachts.               |
| 3 Ahmed works for a company | c where there were no windows.      |
| 4 Marple is the town        | d who had an exhibition last week.  |
| 5 That's the artist         | e who took the photograph.          |
| 6 That's the computer       | f where I went for a job interview. |

## B Complete the sentences with **who**, **which** or **where** and these phrases.

chefs are trained    earn a living    find criminals    is on duty  
live in the wild    the company opened an office

- Employees are people who earn a living working for others.
- Crocodiles are animals \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ali is a man \_\_\_\_\_ 24 hours a day.
- Detectives are people \_\_\_\_\_.
- This is the school \_\_\_\_\_.
- This is the town \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- teachers / schools / people / in / who / work / are  
Teachers are people who work in schools.
- restaurant / Jamal / where / that's / works / the  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Habib / which / job / he / a / really / has / enjoys / got  
\_\_\_\_\_
- driver / had / there's / who / the / accident / an  
\_\_\_\_\_
- which / take / work / bag / blue / the / I / to / is  
\_\_\_\_\_
- teachers / are / where / schools / places / work  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

Write the missing letters.

- 1 This person works in a police station.
- 2 You study here.
- 3 It is sad when this happens to people, animals or plants.
- 4 This person flies planes.
- 5 This is where chefs work.

p o l i c e m a n

c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

d \_ \_ \_

p \_ \_ \_ \_

k \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

## Say it like this!

Complete the dialogue with these words.

~~explaining~~ fixing helping qualifications skills working

**Badr:** Hi, Hatem. How are you? You don't look very happy.

**Hatem:** I know. I'm alright really. But it's my parents. They're always asking me the same thing, 'What do you want to be when you grow up, Hatem?'

**Badr:** Well, what do you want to be?

**Hatem:** Oh, I don't know.

**Badr:** I want to be a teacher because I'm very good at (1) explaining things. I also enjoy (2) \_\_\_\_\_ people understand new ideas.

**Hatem:** But teachers need a lot of (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Badr:** I know, but I can get them at college.

**Hatem:** But teachers need a lot of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ too. They must be good at lots of things.

**Badr:** I think I'll be a good teacher. I'm very patient and I love (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with children. Haven't you got any idea what you want to do? What are you good at?

**Hatem:** Well, I'm very good at (6) \_\_\_\_\_ machines, so I might become a mechanic.

**Badr:** Yes, that's a good idea.

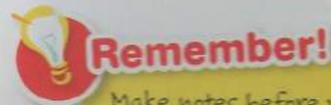
## Speaking

Talk to your partner about the job you want to do. Explain what qualifications and skills you need for this job and what is good and bad about it.



## Writing

- A** Read the article below and complete the notes with the main ideas from the article.



### Remember!

Make notes before you start writing. This will help you plan your writing and remember your ideas.

**Worst part:**  
- tiring work

**Best part:**

### 'The best job for me!'

I've always wanted to be a barber, so I got a Thursday job in a barber's for the experience. I soon realised there were some good things and some bad things about the job.

First of all, I never realised working in a barber's was so tiring. You have to stand up all day and this gives you sore legs. Another bad thing about it is that you have to work long hours. Some Thursdays I

had to work from 9 am to 9 pm because it was the busiest day.

However, not everything was bad. I really enjoyed working with people. Everyone was really friendly and I spoke to different kinds of people. Another good thing about it was the money. I made a lot of money from the customers because some of them were so kind that they always gave me some pocket money.



I got some good experience from working in a barber's and I know now that I've got the right skills for the job. All I need now are the qualifications!

- B** Write an article which talks about the good and bad parts of a job. Use this plan to help you.

#### Paragraph 1

Introduction. Say what job you are going to write about and that there are good things and bad things about it.

#### Paragraph 2

Write about the bad things and explain why they are bad.

#### Paragraph 3

Write about the good things and explain why they are good.

#### Paragraph 4

Conclusion. End your article.

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. Fruit picking is a new job in Britain.

2. Farmers pick all their fruit stones.

3. All pickers must work all day on their farms.

4. Fruit pickers are paid for every hour they pick.

5. Fruit picking is easy to learn.

6. Most students love working outdoors.

# Review 3

## Reading

**A** Read the text about fruit picking.

People have always had to work. The kinds of jobs people do change. New jobs appear and some jobs disappear. One job which is in danger of disappearing in Britain is fruit picking.

Every summer farmers need help when they pick their fruit. Picking fruit isn't always easy, but it is a fantastic job for students who are on holiday during the summer months. They can work part-time or full-time on fruit farms. They are paid for every kilo of fruit they pick and usually they can pick about ten kilos of

fruit every day. Farmers normally show workers what to do with the fruit and it takes them about a week to learn.

Nowadays, most students are not interested in doing this kind of work. They prefer working indoors in cafés or restaurants during the summer holidays. Farmers often can't find enough fruit pickers and some fruit is wasted.

If you like working outdoors, try fruit picking. It's a skill that is learnt easily and can help you make some pocket money too!

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

- 1 Fruit picking is a new job in Britain.
- 2 Farmers pick all their fruit alone.
- 3 All pickers must work all day on fruit farms.
- 4 Fruit pickers are paid for every hour they pick fruit.
- 5 Fruit picking is easy to learn.
- 6 Most students love working outdoors.

F

## Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the road today.  
 a coaches  
b gondolas  
c cable cars
- 2 You can buy a monthly \_\_\_\_\_ pass if you want.  
a single  
b return  
c travel
- 3 Let's take the \_\_\_\_\_. I can't walk up the steps.  
a escalator  
b timetable  
c ticket machine
- 4 I love sailing on a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a yacht  
b caravan  
c luggage
- 5 I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ you've got a new bike.  
a suggest  
b get on  
c realise
- 6 Get off at the next \_\_\_\_\_ for Shettleston.  
a street sign  
b stop  
c traffic
- 7 When you're driving, you should keep your \_\_\_\_\_ from other cars.  
a track  
b distance  
c journey
- 8 How does your dad \_\_\_\_\_ a living?  
a catch  
b keep  
c earn
- 9 This company has got 50 members of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a employees  
b managers  
c staff
- 10 My dad has a \_\_\_\_\_ in advertising.  
a career  
b day off  
c living
- 11 All four \_\_\_\_\_ on this car must be changed.  
a kilometres  
b tyres  
c mechanics
- 12 The \_\_\_\_\_ is coming. Take out your tickets.  
a inspector  
b detective  
c sailor

## Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Nader is the \_\_\_\_\_ mechanic in the world!  
a bad  
 b worst  
c worse
- 2 Taking the bus is \_\_\_\_\_ than taking a taxi.  
a too cheap  
b cheapest  
c cheaper
- 3 Please show me the artist's \_\_\_\_\_ paintings.  
a nicest  
b most nice  
c nicer than
- 4 This job isn't as interesting \_\_\_\_\_ I imagined.  
a than  
b as  
c then
- 5 The pilot went as \_\_\_\_\_ as he could.  
a high  
b higher  
c highly
- 6 I was walking \_\_\_\_\_ the library when I met Fahd.  
a unto  
b towards  
c over
- 7 When I was in London, I took the train that travelled \_\_\_\_\_ the ground.  
a under  
b around  
c past
- 8 This cable car isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for all these people.  
a bigger  
b big enough  
c big
- 9 The policeman shouted \_\_\_\_\_ at the criminal.  
a angry  
b angriest  
c angrily
- 10 This is the motorbike \_\_\_\_\_ hit me.  
a who  
b what  
c which
- 11 They're going on a journey \_\_\_\_\_ lasts three months.  
a which  
b who  
c where
- 12 I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ I left the rattlesnake!  
a who  
b which  
c where

# Crossword Puzzles

## Units 1-2

Complete the crossword puzzle.



### Across

- 2 Put some money in your \_\_\_\_\_ every week.
- 4 The rabbit isn't in its \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- 6 You will waste \_\_\_\_\_ if you leave all the lights on.
- 8 There's an article in the \_\_\_\_\_ about recycling.
- 10 Look! A bird has made a \_\_\_\_\_ in our tree.

### Down

- 1 You need \_\_\_\_\_ of water for all those plants.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ give us energy but they harm the environment.
- 5 If we didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ we would die.
- 7 If there wasn't any \_\_\_\_\_, we'd get sunburn.
- 9 If you plant \_\_\_\_\_ in spring, they'll grow into flowers.

## Units 3-4

Complete the crossword puzzle.

### Across

- 2 You should \_\_\_\_\_ left at the traffic lights.
- 4 What time do they \_\_\_\_\_ the news on this channel?
- 5 You can \_\_\_\_\_ in the river on this tour. It's very relaxing.
- 7 The documentary shows how lions \_\_\_\_\_ other animals.
- 8 Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the car if you park in the city centre.

### Down

- 1 The channel wants to \_\_\_\_\_ an old reality show again.
- 3 We can \_\_\_\_\_ on a tour of Pisa if you like.
- 4 Please \_\_\_\_\_ the door behind you.
- 6 Go ahead and \_\_\_\_\_ that costume.



## Units 5-6

Complete the crossword puzzle.



### Across

- 4 This is a very loud noise that a person makes.
- 6 This is a person who buys something.
- 8 This is all the means of transport on the road together.
- 9 This is a person who fixes machines for a living.
- 10 This is a kind of boat which you can find in Venice.

### Down

- 1 This is a very large number.
- 2 This is someone who works on boats.
- 3 This is a person who catches criminals.
- 5 This is someone who cooks very well.
- 7 This is where criminals go.

## Review 1



Great!



Bravo!

Excellent!

## Review 2



Well done!



Great!

Bravo!

## Review 3



Excellent!



Well done!

Wonderful  
**WORLD**

Wonderful  
**WORLD**

Wonderful  
**WORLD**

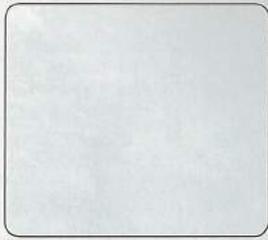
Wonderful  
**WORLD**

Bravo!

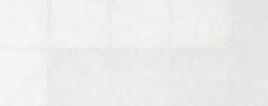
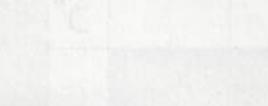
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Great



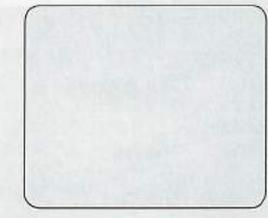
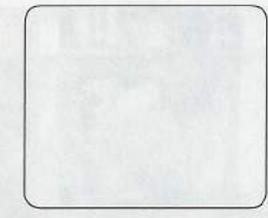
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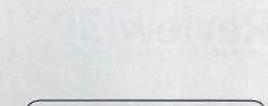
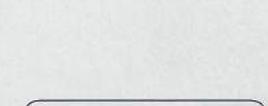
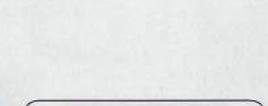
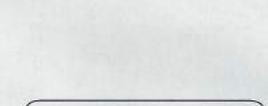
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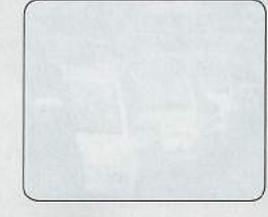
Great



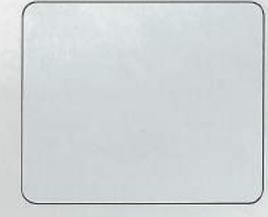
Great



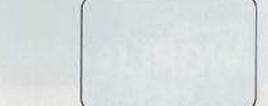
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