

MEGA

# GOAL<sup>3</sup>

WORKBOOK

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وزارة التعليم  
Ministry of Education  
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## MegaGoal 3 Workbook

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# 1 Two Is Better Than One

## Part 1

**A** Unscramble the words.



a i e r b l e l

reliable

1. d e e r a g l y n

legendary

2. v e d d e t o

devoted

3. e r e n p i o

pioneer

4. t a i i o v n a

aviation

5. t e n e v i x e s

extensive

6. y l o t r a b a r o

laboratory

7. y t r a v i o i d a t c i

radioactivity

**B** Complete the sentences with the words from exercise **A**.



He is devoted to his research. He spends all of his time working on it.

1. Khalid is learning how to design airplanes. He wants to become a leading figure in the field

of aviation.

2. Majed Ahmed Abdullah is legendary. Even children today have heard his name.

3. Scientists usually do extensive research on a topic before they publish a paper to let other scientists know about the results.

4. Imad and Hussein spent hours in their laborator doing experiments.

5. radioactivity can harm people in many ways, but skin burns are the most common injury.

6. When you buy a car, make sure it's a reliable brand so that you won't need to spend a lot of money having it repaired.

7. Suliman Olayan was a Saudi Arabian pioneer who contributed to the Kingdom's

development.



# 1 Two Is Better Than One

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



**Would you like another piece of pizza?**

adjective

pronoun

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



**D** Circle the correct words to finish the conversations.



**A: Mom! Have you seen my black shoes?**

**B: No, and we have to go. You'll just have to wear (other / others).**

1. **A:** Would you like (another / other) cup of tea?

**B:** Sure. I would love (another / others). Thanks!

2. **A:** Do you have (another / others) pen?

**B:** I'm sorry. I have (others / other), but I left them in my locker.

3. **A:** It's cold outside! You might want to wear (another / other) clothes!

**B:** I'll be fine. I'll just wear (another / other) sweater.

4. **A:** I finished the reading. Did the teacher give us (other / others) homework for tonight?

**B:** No, that was all of it.

5. **A:** These are great cookies!

**B:** I'm glad you like them! Would you like (another / others)?

6. **A:** Hey, I thought you were going to buy chocolate cookies!

**B:** I was, but then I found (another / others) that I liked more.



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



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

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

**F** Correct the errors in the sentences.



*another*  
**I'm cold. Do you have ~~other~~ hat?**

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

# 1 Two Is Better Than One

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



1. A: Would you like another hot chocolate?  
B: No, thanks

-B: I do like it. but i'm full\_\_\_\_\_



2. A: can't believe you didn't do the homework for class today  
B: I did do it. but I couldn't find it  
A: Where do you think you left it



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

**H** Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box.

divide up

I think it would be fair

No sweat

not my cup of tea

on the same wavelength

Would you be willing to

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Sarah:** And I like writing up research notes!

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

**Sarah:** Me, too!





## I READING

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

### Forming Business Partners in the Information Age

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Getting Funding for a New Business

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. F Adnan and Greg share some common personality characteristics.

2. F Adnan and his partner never disagree.

3. F When you try to get funding online you don't get to meet sponsors.

4. T You can meet up to six sponsors a day.



# 1 Two Is Better Than One

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

## Partnering with Friends and Relatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Does my friend really listen to me when I talk?
- B. When I have a good idea, does my friend reject it or does he/she contribute to its development?
- C. Can I confide in my friend and trust him/her not to tell others our business ideas.
- D. Does my friend come to me for advice?
- E. Has my friend been by my side when I've needed help or support?
- F. Has my friend accepted my help and support when it was offered?
- G. **How much my friend respect me?** \_\_\_\_\_
- H. **How is the friend that I could trust?** \_\_\_\_\_
- I. **Why should I trust my friend?** \_\_\_\_\_
- J. **What law should I set between us?** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



# 1 Two Is Better Than One

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



other	others	another	each other
cities factories industrial cities	people factories shops workers	house building street	people population live towns

1. That factory is bigger than the other one \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are another factory in the city \_\_\_\_\_
3. The smoke on the sky spread to others towns \_\_\_\_\_



# 1 Two Is Better Than One

## L WRITING

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

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

My life before we met	I felt very vulnerable as I knew no one in the class because my dad had been transferred from another town and I had to start at new school
My friend's life before we met	My friend was very shy and hadn't made many friends
How/where/when we met	I met my best friend at school when we were just 14
Our life together	We seemed to have a lot in common. We respect each and we both know our boundaries. We have been friends for Iona and now I see him more like my brother

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

## My best friend

I met my best friend at school when we were 14. My dad had been transferred from another town (he was a teacher) and I had to start at a new school. I felt very vulnerable as I knew no one and all the other students in my year had already got to know each other. I can't remember how we started talking. My friend was very shy and hadn't made many friends. We seemed to have a lot in common. The good thing with us and that's what kept us up to this time together is the respect between us and we both know our boundaries. He's always there for me especially when I need some kind of advice from him. We've been friends for long and now I see him more like my brother. Many times we argue over pretty things but we at least we do get over it soon. I just realised, a best friend is that person who put himself in your disposal of any circumstances and will always stick beside you no matter what



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

**Presenter:** Anything specific?

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

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

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

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

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



# 1 Two Is Better Than One

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

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



## Words Connected with Museums and Galleries

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

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

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

**P** Rewrite the sentences with different intensifiers and adjectives.

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

The exhibition was very impressive

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

The exhibition wasn't well organized

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

The museum and the staff were absolutely terrible

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

The art gallery and things were fantastic

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

That's a fantastic picture



# 2 Influential People

**A** Match the words to their definitions.

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

**B** Answer the questions.

1. What are the names of some famous philanthropists in your country? In your town?

Are there any buildings or schools named after them?

Yes. there are schools named after them

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

Majid Abdullah has an excellent reputation

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

The store that has reasonable price is Abo Hisham store

4. What do you excel at?

I excel at playing chess and football

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

The charity I support is The World Food Programme

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

The name of a prominent author in my country is Ahmed Al-Rabie





## 2 Influential People

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

**Jenny:** Did your father grow up around here?

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

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

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

**Jenny:** Wow. That's terrible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**D** Complete the sentences about yourself.

1. I used to live in London.
2. I'm not used to waking up early.
3. One hundred years ago, people would buy everything at the market.
4. My friend is used to walking to work.
5. My country didn't use to have paved roads 60 years ago.
6. People in my city are used to sandstorm.
7. My first teacher would give us candy as prizes.
8. The students at my school are used to long classes.
9. When I was a child, I wouldn't an to sleep without a nightlight.
10. My grandparents didn't use to drive a car.



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



1. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: What did you buy at the store?  
B: Bread and cheese  
A: I thought we were going to have chicken for dinner  
B: We were, but I changed my mind



2. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Where are you?  
B: Still at home  
A: I thought you were going to come over  
B: I was going to call you. I don't feel well




3. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: What did you get on the pizza?  
B: vegetables  
A: I thought we were going to have pepperoni  
B: Sorry. The vegetables taste better



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

## 2 Influential People

**F** Correct the errors in the sentences.

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

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

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

**cash**  
**don't mind**

**drives me crazy**  
**got cold feet**

**go around in circles**  
**put it aside for a rainy day**

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

**Ibrahim:** Maybe you should get a new one.

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

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

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

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



**H READING**

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

**Ali, 17, Saudi Arabia**

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

**Yusef, 15, Somalia**

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

**Eun, 13, Korea**

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

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

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

## 2 Influential People

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. When he was five, he wanted to be a firefighter

Between the age of six and eight, he kept changing his mind and going from wanting to become a farmer to wanting to become a pilot and then back to becoming a firefighter

c. When he was nine, his mind was set on becoming an astronaut and a space scientist

d. At the age of 17, he chose to become an industrial designer

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

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

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



### Action words (verbs)

standing, reading aloud, laughing, smiling, studying, texting, watching, concentrating, comparing, holding, typing, abbreviating

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

## 2 Influential People

### K WRITING

Write about your goals and dreams.

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

My Goal	Be Scientist Space
Step 1	Enhance my knowledge in Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and other such courses
Step 2	Apply for a BA scholarship to study in the UK
Step 3	Apply for studying at NASA

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

#### My Hope in life

Each and everybody has ambition in life. Having a specific aim in life is very important. We cannot succeed unless we have a focused target. Such a target in my life is Space Science. My goal is to go to the UK to study to become an astronaut. Many of my seniors and teachers told me that becoming a Space Scientist requires a lot of motivation and dedicated hard work for years. I also learnt that to be a Space Scientist I need to enhance my knowledge in Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and other such courses Right from that day, I started showing special interest on these subjects. If I go to the UK, I will study very hard in specialized institutions to enhance my capacity in Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy. I am going to apply for a scholarship program so that I can go to a university in the UK for a bachelor's degree. After i get my Bachelor degree, I will apply to complete my higher studies at NASA. I like to study about NASA to achieve my future dream. I think I must fully allocate my time for dudioc to achiovo mu dream



**L** Write complete sentences. Use the present perfect.

**I / be / Dubai** I've been to Dubai.

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

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

**Sultan started to exercise on September 5. Today is December 5.**

He has exercised since September.  
He has exercised for three months.

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

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

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

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



## 2 Influential People

**O** Circle the correct words.

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

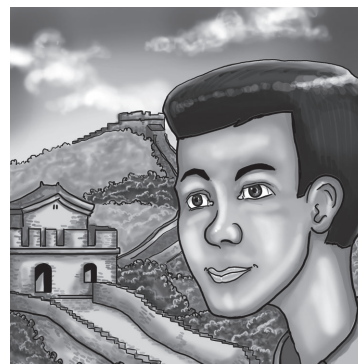
**P** Use each group of words to write two sentences. Use the present perfect for one sentence and the simple past for the other sentence.



**Badr / meet / a millionaire // last year**

*Badr has met a millionaire.*

*He met a millionaire last year.*



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

**We have made a donation to charity**

**We made a donation to charity last Friday morning**

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

**Frank and James have gone sightseeing in China**

**They went sightseeing during their vacation in 2012**

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

**I have bought my books online**

**I bought my books online this past**

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

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

**He studied Arabic at evening classes five years ago**

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



*Has Badr ever met a millionaire?*

*When did Badr meet a millionaire?*

1. **Have you ever made a donation to charity**

**When did you make a donation to charity**

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

**When did they go sightseeing in China**

3. **When did you buy books online**

**Have you ever bought books online**

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

**When did he studied Arabic?**





# 3 What Will They Think of Next?

**A** Write the missing letters of the words.

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

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

2. s \_ p \_ a \_ n

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

4. r a \_ n \_ k

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

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

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

**B** Complete the sentences with the words from exercise **A**.

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

1. We don't have any electricity because the circuits are down.
2. Restaurants follow strict rules about sanitation to keep their kitchens clean and make sure that their food does not make anyone sick.
3. Our baseball team wins a lot of games, so they usually have a good rank in the league.
4. His speech was over an hour long, but he only had 30 minutes to talk. So he gave a condensed version of it.
5. They have not yet determined who they are going to hire, so I don't know if I got the job.
6. People's life expectancy has gotten longer and longer as medicine improves.
7. Cell phones are used more extensively across the world now than they were ten years ago.



### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

**C** Read the sentences. Label the 1<sup>st</sup> event and the 2<sup>nd</sup> event.



*2<sup>nd</sup> event* *1<sup>st</sup> event*  
By the time you make dinner, Bob will have gone home.

1. I will have finished my dessert by the time the waiter gets me my coffee.  
*st 1* *nd 2*
2. By the time they find a cure for cancer, many patients will have died.  
*nd 2* *st 1*
3. By 2029, he will have been teaching for 40 years.  
*nd 2* *st 1*
4. Our grandchildren will have grown up by the time people start living on the moon.  
*nd 2* *st 1*
5. By June, I will have graduated.  
*st 1* *nd 2*
6. The sun will have set by the time we finish dinner.  
*nd 2* *st 1*
7. By the time he calls back, we will have been sleeping for hours.  
*nd 2* *st 1*
8. By the time everybody uses electric cars, many glaciers will have melted.  
*st 1* *nd 2*
9. My sister will have been living in Paris for a year by the time I visit her.  
*st 1* *nd 2*

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



By next month, she will have been living (live) here for a year.

1. They will have released (release) a new model by the time I'm ready to get one.
2. By the time the baby can walk, he will have turned (turn) one year old.
3. By the time I have enough money saved, the price of houses will have gone (go) up.
4. I will have been working (work) for three hours by the time you are ready to help.
5. By the time the pie is ready, our dinner guests will have gone (go) home!
6. By the time we arrive, she will have been waiting (wait) for over an hour!
7. The film will have ended (end) by the time we get there. Hurry!
8. I will have finished (finish) this research paper by the time my parents buy me a new computer!
9. DVD players will have become (become) obsolete by 2030.
10. They will have been living (live) in Oman for three years by the time we have enough money saved to visit them.



### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

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

**when/after/as soon as**

1. They will stop charging so much money to use the beach \_\_\_\_\_ the summer is over.
2. **when /as soon** \_\_\_\_\_ they come out with a new cell phone, I will buy one.
3. Khalid is going to play football \_\_\_\_\_ **when/after/as soon as** he finishes his homework.
4. The child will fall asleep **while/ after** \_\_\_\_\_ her mother reads to her.
5. Medicine will continue advancing \_\_\_\_\_ **until** \_\_\_\_\_ they've found cures for everything.
6. **Before /When** \_\_\_\_\_ I buy a new computer, I will do research to be sure I'm getting the best one.

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



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. 1. By the time Space travel becomes affordable. I will have coffin too old to go
2. He will turn off his computer after he's done working
3. 3. By 2030. thev will have replaced smartphones with something even better
4. 4.They have just started building the new city rail network. By 2030. it'll have been in use for at least 5 years
5. 5. The Olympics will have acne all around the world by the end of the century
6. 6. Bv 2030, newspapers will have all none online and stopped being printed

### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

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

1. By next month, we will have finished unit 4.
2. While I'm on the plane, I am going to read a book.
3. As soon as we arrive at the hotel, we are going to eat dinner.
4. I will use this book until I move to the next level.
5. By this time next year, I will have started my studies.
6. By next year, my parents will have bought me a new computer.
7. I will have gone to bed by 11 p.m.
8. By tomorrow, I will have gone home.
9. When we graduate from high school, I will be very happy.
10. I will have become old by the time I have grandchildren.

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

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

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



## I READING

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

## Extraordinary Visions of the Future

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

## Parachutes for skydiving

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

## Helicopter

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

## Aircraft landing gear

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

## Scuba diving equipment

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



true Leonardo da Vinci lived about 500 years ago.

1. F Leonardo published a book with his ideas for inventions.
2. T Some of Leonardo's notebooks were lost.
3. F The first parachute was used in Italy.
4. F Leonardo flew the first helicopter.
5. F The first airplane landing gear was used in 1907.
6. T The compressed air tank is used in scuba diving.



### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

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

**will have reached/ will reach**

According to a market forecast, in five years from now, eLearning (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (reach)

a volume of nearly 5 billion dollars in the highest buying markets. This amount

(2) **will be spent / will have been**

\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) on packaged content, development services, learning platforms, tool hosting services, authoring software, and platform installation. Higher education

(3) **will have become / will become**

\_\_\_\_\_ (become) the largest buyer by the end of the forecast period. More

than 3 million students in the U.S. (4) **will be attending**

\_\_\_\_\_ (attend) virtual schools, and more corporations (5) **will be using** \_\_\_\_\_ (use) e-Learning platforms for meetings and training sessions.

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

Philip was very seriously injured in a car accident when he was six. Despite numerous attempts to help him regain the use of his legs, he has been unable to walk and is totally dependent on his electric wheelchair. He continued his schooling online and graduated from high school last year. He was determined to attend college, but the ones in his area did not have ramps for wheelchair access. So he registered for courses in Cyber College. He is now 19, and has completed his first year of studies in Computer Science.

**By the time he is 22...**



**(study online / for 16 years)**

*He will have been studying online for 16 years.*

1. (take college exams online / for four years)

**He will have been taking college exams online for four years**

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

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

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

**He will have ordered books online for all his subjects**

4. (graduate from college)

**He will have graduated from college**

5. (complete four years of college)

**He will have completed four years of college**

6. (spend 16 years wheelchair-bound)

**He will have spent 16 years wheelchair-bound**

7. (learn a lot about Computer Science)

**He will have learned a lot about Computer Science**

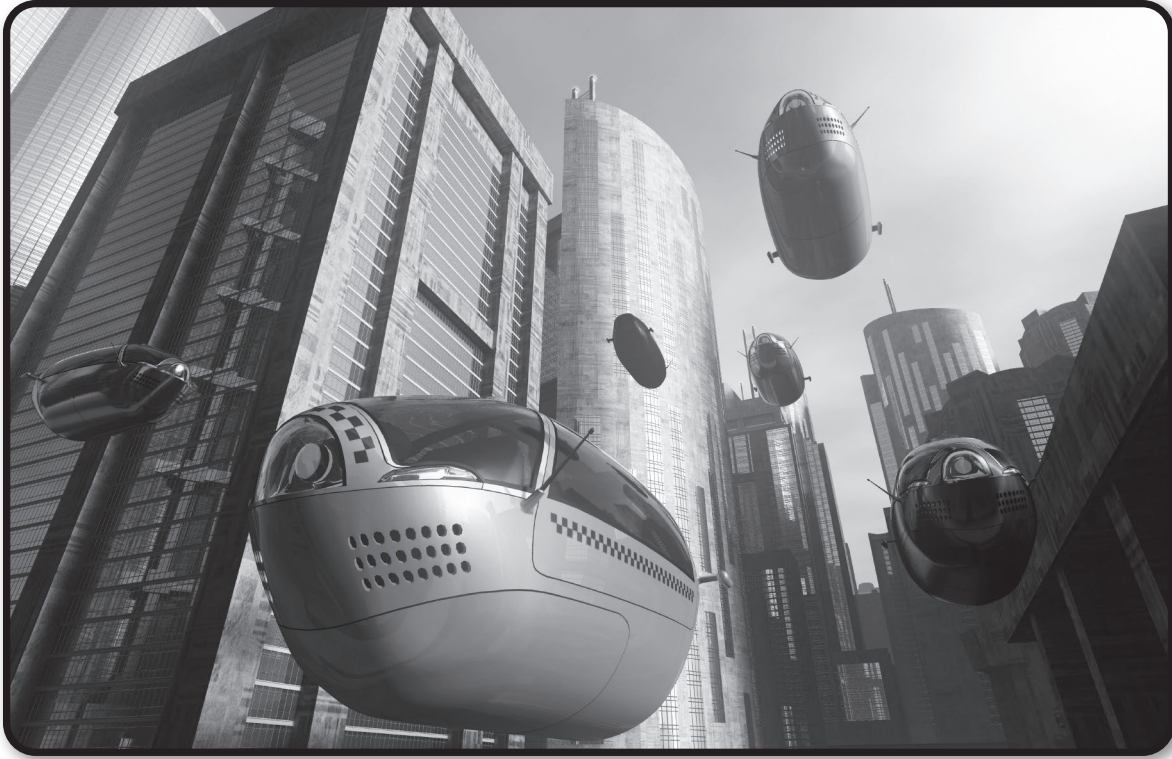
8. (receive his Bachelor's degree in Computer Science)

**He will have received his Bachelor's degree in Computer Science**



### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

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



#### Action words (verbs)

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

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





### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

#### M WRITING

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

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

Modern Invention: _____		
Past	Present	Future
wagons ways horses wooden rails slow	fast steam high-speed trains cheap fast	faster cleaner greener multimodal hubs

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

Train invention represent one of the most important times in the history of human expansion and development. First, train appeared in the year 1804. It managed to pull 25 tonnes of iron material and 70 people over the distance of 10 miles. Over the course of history trains were powered by steam, electricity and diesel fuel (although one of the earliest trains in USA was powered by horses that walked on treadmills). Today, trains are used in variety of ways-from small city trams, sub way electric trains, distance trains equipped with dining cars and sleeping quarters for longer journeys), freight trains, to) high-speed bullet trains that can reach speeds of 300-500 km/h. However their history started with much simpler and slower designs, First commercial steam train managed to reach speed of 96 km/h. Today's trains can go above 200 km/h, and specialized bullet trains to over 500. Faster, cleaner, greener and packed with advanced technology; rail is the only transport mode currently well placed to provide the backbone of our future mobility needs

By 2050, passenger and freight rail will form the backbone of our transport networks, with inter-city routes between multimodal lushes feeding into local networks. There's no reason to doubt that this will continue to define the future of rail travel in coming decades just as it has done for almost 200 years





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



**Ali doesn't use his cell phone often.**

**Q:** Does Ali use his cell phone often?

**A:** No, he doesn't.

1. My parents both speak English.

**Q:** Do your parents both speak English

**A:** Yes, they do

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

**Q:** Does the hotel have its own website?

**A:** No, it doesn't

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

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

**A:** No, we don't

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

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

**A:** Yes, it does

5. I usually communicate with my friends by email.

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

**A:** Yes, I do



**O** Match the questions and answers.

1. How's it going?

d

2. When's your graduation?

f

3. What's your last name?

a

4. Why's Mr. Jones here?

b

5. Where's your family from?

c

6. Who's that woman over there?

e

a. It's Abboud.

b. He's here for the online conference.

c. We're from Dubai.

d. Fine, thanks.

e. That's my aunt.

f. It's in June.

**P** Answer the questions.

1. Where were you born?

2. Where did you grow up?

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

4. When did you meet your best friend?

5. Did you spend time on the Internet yesterday?

6. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?

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

I was born in Jeddah

grew up in Riyadh

I need it to get a better job

five years ago

yes, I did

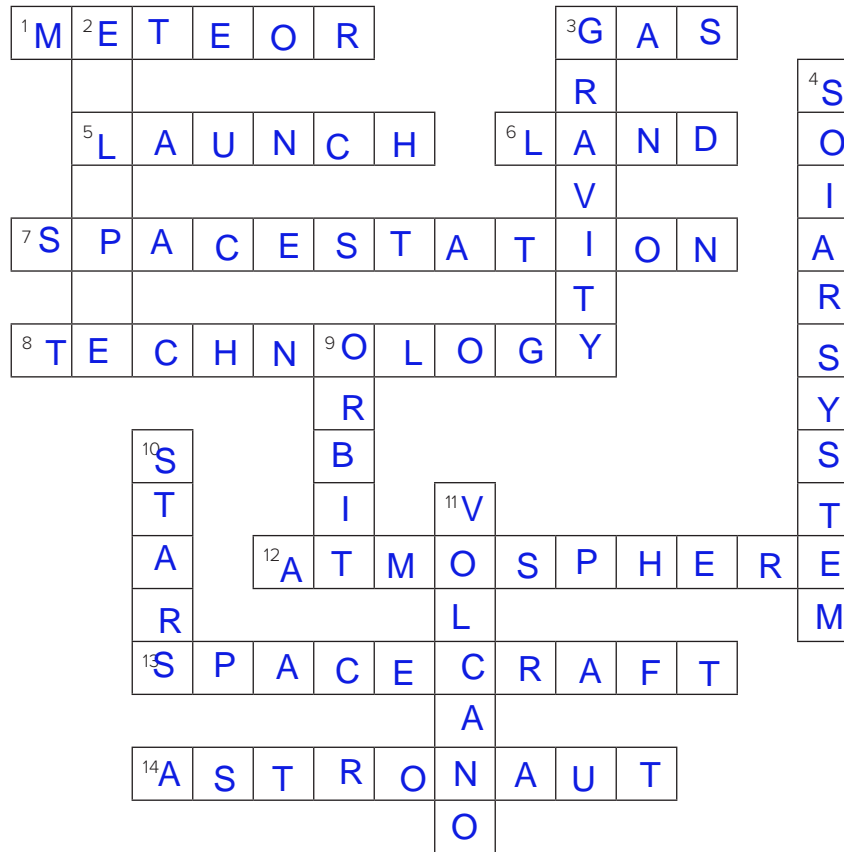
qahwa, dates, eggs, and juice

it was really pleasant. I got excited



### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

**Q** Complete the crossword puzzle.



#### Across

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

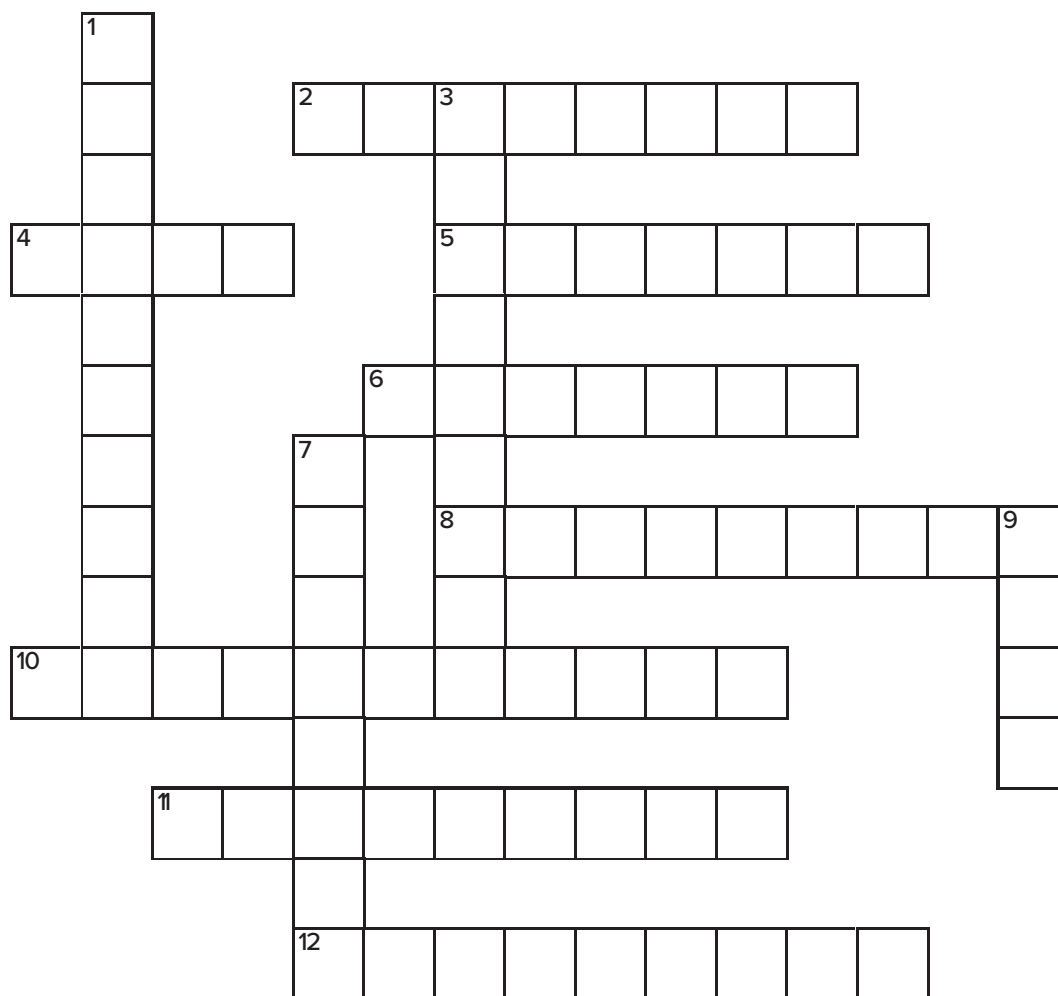
#### Down

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



# EXPANSION Units 1–3

**A** Complete the crossword puzzle.



excelled  
cash  
no sweat  
devoted  
symbiosis  
get cold feet  
prominent  
struggles

## Across

2. did well at
4. money
5. no problem (2 words)
6. dedicated
8. a close, beneficial relationship
10. decide not to do something because you are scared (3 words)
11. important and respected
12. battles; fights

## Down

1. very valuable
3. shortened
7. extremely difficult
9. extend across

invaluable  
condensed  
regorous  
span



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EXPANSION Units 1–3


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# EXPANSION Units 1–3

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

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

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

 Neil Armstrong walked on the moon. Neil Armstrong did walk on the moon.

1. Nina has a smartphone. Nina does have a smartphone
2. I like surfing the Internet. I do like surfing the internet
3. My brother got a new TV. My brother did get a new TV
4. We have a digital camera. We do have a digital camera
5. I felt sick yesterday. I did feel sick yesterday
6. Oliver works for the government. Oliver does work for the government

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

 My father used to go (go) to work by bus, but now he has a car.

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



# EXPANSION Units 1–3

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



**Ibrahim / go to the store / be too tired**

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

1. Amina / call her friend / get sick

*Amina was going to call you but she got sick*

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

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

3. Hussain / visit his grandparents / have to work

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

4. They / take the class / not have time

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Hannah / study Spanish / study Japanese

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

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



**Abdullah and Faisal joined the football team three years ago. By next year,**

*they will have been on the team for four years.*

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

*we will have driven 200 miles*

2. Ahmed moved to Riyadh in 2020. By 2033, he

*will have lived there for fifteen years*

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

*he will have been working there for ten years*

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

*he will have been studying for five hours*

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

*I will have known her for a year*

6. Saeed has played chess since 2018. By 2028,

*he will have been playing chess for ten years*

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

*she will have been cooking dinner for an hour and a half*

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

*they will have been waiting for 30 minutes*



# EXPANSION Units 1–3

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

## Homework – What is it for?

5

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

2

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

6

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

3

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

1

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

4

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



# EXPANSION Units 1–3

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



Noun	Verb	Place	Time
Men Pen leaguesCof Chairs Office Table pappers	Discuss Agree Speak Propose Laugh Sit Point to	Company Office School Collage Center Meeting room Research center	Afternoon Night Evening Morning

1. The men discuss the company's work plan in the morning
2. They provide their proposals and notes during the meeting
3. The finished the meeting in the afternoon



# EXPANSION Units 1–3

## I WRITING

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

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

Social Issue: _____		
Past	Present	Future
bad health care lack of education lack of clean water lack necessity needs of life	exploitation physical abused Idlabourchf forced recruitment sexually abused	provide health care save from violance save from exploitation provide good food provide education awareness raising

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

## Violence against Children

Every child deserves to have a full childhood, where they are cared for by their families and communities. They need an environment safe from violence, that gives them the chance to grow and do well like other kids

In 1959, the "United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child" tried for the first time to make sure that children were safe from abuse- It came up with 10 principles. The conflicts in most of the countries have led to an increase in several forms of violence against children, including exploitation, physical abuse, child labour, forced recruitment and sexual abuse. Also, in many places there is a lack of education, bad health care, lack of safe water and housing. Because of all these things, children are left on the streets and don't have a good place to live. They are the most vulnerable resource in the world. They can reach their fullest potential in a safe environment where children's rights are respected. Therefore, they should have the right to a good education, good health and good food. Every child has a right to live on this Earth. Government has to make sure that children can use the rights they have.



# 4 The World of TV

**A** Match the words with their definitions.

1. e abrupt
2. c abandon
3. h animated
4. e dormant
5. b prominent
6. g prestigious
7. d capture
8. f rescue
- a. not active
- b. with a good reputation or wealth
- c. leave a place or thing for ever or a long time
- d. catch and keep as a prisoner
- e. sudden
- f. save someone from danger or harm
- g. important
- h. illustrated or drawn

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

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1.	abruptness		abrupt	abruptly
2.	abandonment	abandon	animated	
3.	animation	animate	animated	animatedly
4.	dormancy		dormant	
5.	prominence		prominent	prominently
6.	prestige		prestigious	
7.	capture	capture		
8.	rescuer	rescue		



## 4 The World of TV

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



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

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

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

The film neither interesting nor funny

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

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

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

Both Marlin and Dory are characters in the animated film

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

I wasn't niether tired nor hunary

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

The detective is not only brave but also intelligent

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

It's not only my favorite biographical film but also my favorite book

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

Either the hero or the villian will win in the end

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

The football game was both boring and disappointing

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

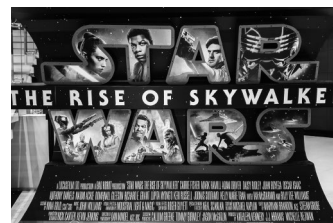
9. One form of media is TV and another is the Internet.

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

**E** Correct the errors in the sentences.

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

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



1. They were sailing last night to the west but bad weather prevented them from sailing
2. Jurassic park is far from the city yet, it's a nice park
3. Sonic video game is not only a fantastic game but also a popular game
4. The lion sleeps during the day and hunts at night
5. Superman has been portrayed in many video games and is the most powerful hero in comics



## 4 The World of TV

**G** Finish the sentences with your own ideas.

 I tried to borrow the book from the library, but all the copies had been checked out.

1. She finished her homework early, so she went with her Mom to shopping.
2. One of my friends is planning to be a scriptwriter, and another friend wants to be an actor.
3. Most of my friends like horror films, but I really dislike them.
4. Bob studied a lot, yet he couldn't pass the exam.
5. The remote control was broken, so so bought another one.
6. I was feeling sick, but I went to work.
7. We could go out to eat or could stay at home.
8. All of my friends loved the meal, yet I didn't like it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Susie:** But it was so exciting!

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

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



**I READING**

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

**The World of Manga**

Manga are comics that were created in Japan in the late 19th century. Japanese people use the word to refer to cartoons, comics, or animation. Among English speakers, however, it is used to refer to Japanese comics along with the word anime, for animated cartoons. The comics cover a wide range of genres such as action, adventure, science fiction, mystery, thrillers, drama, sports and games, and so on. They are normally printed in black and white, although some are printed in full color. Many manga stories are translated into other languages, mainly English.

The stories are often published in large manga magazines. Each story is presented in a single episode that continues in the next issue. Successful stories may also be republished in hardback or paperback books. Popular manga series are sometimes animated after the story has been completed or as it develops in single episodes. Some manga comics are based on animated or live-action films.

Modern manga follows two broad trends. One trend focuses on events between 1945 and 1952 and incorporates cultural influences from American cartoons, TV films, images, and themes. The other trend stresses Japanese culture and art. Manga artists such as Osamu Tezuka created heroes that became popular in Japan and elsewhere in the world around the same period. Tezuka created Astro Boy, who is still a very popular, well-known character. The science fiction series is set in a futuristic world where robots co-exist with humans. Tezuka's visually dynamic style simulated slow and fast motion as well as details along the lines of cinematography.

The influence of manga on international comics has grown considerably over the last three decades. Manga has become an important part of the Japanese publishing industry and gained a significant readership in the U.S., Canada, Europe, and the Middle East. Artistic styles and characters of both genders have evolved to satisfy a wider range of genres, including realistic representations of life or fiction.

- When English speakers refer to manga, they're referring to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. animated cartoons      **b. Japanese comics**      c. cartoons, comics, or animation
- If a story is popular, it might also be sold in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. hardback**      b. issues      c. magazines
- Manga comics are sometimes inspired by \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. live-action films**      b. single episodes      c. books
- Osamu Tezuka's character Astro Boy achieved \_\_\_\_\_ popularity.  
 a. limited      b. local      **c. global**
- Manga has had \_\_\_\_\_ effect on international comics in the last 30 years.  
 a. no      **b. an increasing**      c. a very small
- Visually dynamic probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. very colorful      b. animated      **c. bold and full of energy and movement**



## 4 The World of TV

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



1 Decide on the topic.



Choose a topic such as a historical person, a place, nature, a scientific discovery, etc.

4 Find a location.

Decide which locations that will be appropriate to film the movie

3 Write the script.

Determine your core story points, compelling elements, primary chrecters, and storytelling structure and general storyline

8 Film your scenes.

Film the scences according to the schedual and the plan

2 Decide on a situation or plot.

Think of the movie's purpose, target audience, where will be shown, and filming location

7 Decide on the time to shoot the documentary.

Prepare a timetable to decide when the documentary will be broadcast

6 Make a storyboard and a scene list.

Create a shot list laid out, locations, interview questions, and proposed plan for the opening or closing billboard

5 Check your equipment.

You'll need to assemble your camera equipment and standards of camera

9 Edit your documentary on your computer.

Start editing video and other digital materials on the documentary if it needs

**K** Answer the questions.

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

I like documentary TV movies because they have real information

2. Which TV films do you remember more vividly?

Wildlife TV films in National Georaphic

3. What exactly do you remember and why?

I remember predators film in Serengeti park because I love wildlife adventures



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



#### Words about the picture

library - notebook - study  
books - chair - papers  
hall - desk - research

1. Both students are reading and researching in the library
2. They are not only hard working but also very creative
3. They are either researchers or students studying in the library





## 4 The World of TV

### M WRITING

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

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

Film Title	Titanic 1997
Cast	Leonardo DiCaprio as Jack, Kate Winslet as Rose, Billy Zane as Cal, Kathy Bates as Molly, Bill Paxton as Brock Lovett
Director	James Cameron
Location	Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and Fox Baja Studio in California, US
Set	Romantic Film

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

#### Titanic film

Titanic is an American romance film that was published in 1997. The film was directed and written by James Cameron. It relies on how could the RMS Titanic sinks, and the film has famous stars such as Leonardo DiCaprio, and Kate Winslow as an organ of rich women who fall in love with a man who is low in the social class aboard the ship. Titanic accomplished powerful demand and economic success.. It was the first film to get the billion-dollar mark

The film won fourteen Academy Awards and best picture and best director and best film editing and the best original dramatic score. The first thing I admired about the story of Titanic is that the relationship between Jack and Rose. It shows true love and how strong their love is. Every time I watched the movie, it makes me excited more and more despite the fact that I have seen it before. However, the end wasn't expected that Jack died and a strong ship such as the Titanic sank and Rose stayed her life hoping that Jack will be back. The second thing that I love was the decoration of the ship and the fashion of the actors

When it talks about the decoration, they show the real decor of the rich and poor people and how the rich life. Last but not least, Titanic has many great and charming things such as the sequence of events and the loving relationship. Me, I didn't imagine that by is surprised the end of the story Jack died, I thought he would stay with Rose until he died



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

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

**O** Complete the conversation. Use comparative and superlative structures.

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

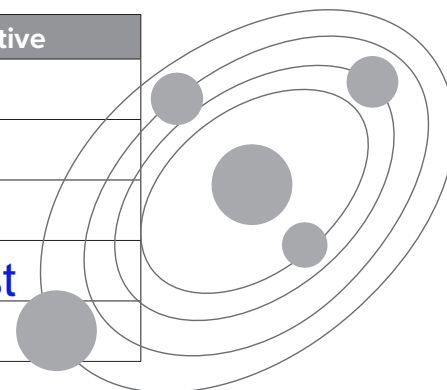
**P** Which genres of films do you prefer? Write three sentences about why you prefer them. Use comparatives or superlatives.

1. Documentary movies are much better than drama movies
2. Romantic movies are the worst to watch when you are sad
3. Animation shows are the best TV to show

## 4 The World of TV

**Q** Complete the chart with the comparative and superlative forms.

Irregular Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
well	better	best
far	further	furthest
old	older	oldest



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

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



# 5 Do You Really Need It?

**A** Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

admire   exclusive   intended   sophisticated   brand   formula   revolutionary

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

**B** Answer the questions.

1. Who is the most sophisticated person you know? Describe him/her.  
My brother is sophisticated. He is well educated, works hard, and open-minded
2. What's your favorite brand of clothes? What's your favorite brand of shampoo?  
My favorite brand of clothes is GAP. My favorite brand of shampoo is Aveda
3. Who do you admire most in life? Why?  
I admire my father most. He is intelligent, works hard, and has a kind heart
4. Who are most cartoons intended for?  
Most cartoons are intended for children, but some are intended for adults
5. Who is a revolutionary thinker in the history of your country?  
King Abdulaziz Al-Saud is the most revolutionary thinker in my country
6. What is a formula?  
A formula is a method that we use to solve problems, or have success in something

## 5 Do You Really Need It?

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

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

- D** Circle the correct adverb to complete each sentence.

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

**E** Finish the sentences about yourself.

1. I (sometimes / always / never) shop online for shop online for Shop online for get a better deal.
2. I look for good prices wherever I go \_\_\_\_\_ wherever I go.
3. I (like / don't like) shopping because shopping because shopping because it takes too much
4. If I stay at the mall for a long time, I feel bored. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I am very happy \_\_\_\_\_ since I'm still young.
6. Everywhere you look you see somebody you know. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My favorite place to shop is Wall Mart \_\_\_\_\_ now that Sells everthing. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I (listen / don't listen) to commercials so that I know what to buy. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

①



②



③



④



⑤



⑥



1. \_\_\_\_\_
1. Because the weather is hot, you should buy an ice cream.
2. If you don't like the color of your lips, you must get a lip stick.
3. Since I purchased the mobile, I have not feel bored.
4. You would not find like this car everywhere.
5. In order to play soccer like Messy, you need these sneakers.
6. Wherever you ao. just take it with you.

## 5 Do You Really Need It?

**G** Correct the errors in the sentences.

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

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

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

beat it	blows	broke	maxed out
---------	-------	-------	-----------

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

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

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

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

(4) beat it as fast as she could and ran out of the house.

## I READING

Read the article. Then answer the questions below.

## Global Marketing Mishaps

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

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

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

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

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

1. F Brand names and slogans translate easily from one language to another.
2. T Brand names and slogans can influence buyers' decisions.
3. F Nova was a good name for a car in Spanish.
4. T There have been blunders in advertising when translating English into Chinese as well as Spanish.
5. T It pays to do research when translating advertising slogans from one language to another.

Write definitions for these words and phrases from the text.

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



## 5 Do You Really Need It?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I think that living window display is often the first impression a customer will get of a retail store. Simple techniques can make a visual striking display of the products to gain people's interests

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

I think that using living window displays have many benefits for retail business through: Instant information, value of money, attracting customers, building a positive image, and increase in brand awareness

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

Absolutely I think so. Window displays remarkably attracted customers. Eye-catching and appealing window displays can be the difference between customers coming into a store to view more or walking past



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



## Words about the picture

supermarket	corn pasta	price tags	customer
shelves	tomato pasta	aisle	Shopper
packaged goods	ketchup	higher	consumer
loaded	olives	lower	buyer
processed food	rice	middle	healthy eating
laden	fish	reach	condiments
tinned food			health

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



## 5 Do You Really Need It?

### L WRITING

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

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

Food	Kabsa and Mandi dishes
New sales region	Pero
Target market	Locals, Immigrants and students from the Middle East
Image to create	Descriptive Product Naming
Packaging suggestions	Offering Family Style Arabic Food
Name & slogan	A Taste of Arab Traditional Food

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

### Kabsa Dish: A Taste of Arab Traditional Food

Kabs and Mandi are regarded a national dishes in all the GCC. They are incredibly popular and hold great significance in Arabian culture, symbolizing hospitality, generosity, and communal dining. Kabsa dish is typically made with long-grain rice, tender meat (such as chicken, lamb, or goat), and an blend of aromatic spices. The flavorful profile of Mandi is characterized by a harmonious blend of spices, smokiness, and tender meat. Aromatic spices like cardamom, cinnamon, cloves, and saffron play a vital role in creating the dish's signature fragrance. Cardamom adds a warm, citrusy note, while cinnamon imparts a subtle sweetness and depth. Due to the limited number of restaurants in Pero offering family style Arabic food, we are going to launch the first Arabic a restaurant in the city of Lima, offering family Arabic style food. Kabsa's cultural significance lies in its association special occasions, family, gatherings, festive celebrations, embodying the essence of Arabian hospitality and culinary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**N** Circle the correct words.

- Would you (prefer / rather) go shopping at the mall or ride your bicycle by the lake?
- Would you rather (study / to study) math or read your favorite book in the park?
- Would you (prefer / rather) going camping in the mountains or staying in a hotel at the beach?
- Would you prefer (spend / to spend) money on a vacation or to stay at home and buy something you need?

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

1. I would rather go shopping
2. I would rather study math
3. I'd prefer to go camping in the mountains
4. I would prefer to stay and buy something I need



## 5 Do You Really Need It?

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

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



### Words Connected with Shopping Habits

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

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

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

- R** Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- Unless you are careful what you buy, you may be persuaded to buy many goods you don't like
- When I think of about it. I'm really worried
- I can see everywhere but can not everywhere you can think of.
- I'll book on the same flight when you give up your seat.
- I told you not to hang around with people you don't know unless you know the right people.
- He can not succeed unless he is willing to work hard.
- If we don't win today, we'll be out of the competition
- Flights will be suspended when it's bad weather.

# 6 The Gender Divide

**A** Unscramble the words.



i t t y n e i n s

1. a t x n i y e

2. o t e r s t e y e p

3. e d g n r e

4. s t e o i u d

5. s l r t e s e s

6. p e t e m m e r t a n

7. t c a p y i a c

8. e e r p i e v i t t

*intensity*

anxiety

stereotype

gender

tedious

restless

temperament

capacity

repetitive

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



*capacity* : the ability to contain, hold, or absorb

1. **tedious** : boring and tiring

2. **restless** : impatient; on edge; can't sit still

3. **anxiety** : worry

4. **intensify** : power; strength; concentration

5. **repetitive** : repeats over and over again

6. **stereotype** : a simple idea about how a group is, often not true

7. **gender** : category—male or female

8. **temperament** : character; personality





## 6 The Gender Divide

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

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

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

**D** Change the sentences from active to passive.

**Somebody needs to water the lawn every day.**

*The lawn needs to be watered every day.*

1. I don't like someone telling me to do my homework.

I don't like being told to do my homework

2. My grandfather remembers people giving him gifts when he was a child.

My grandfather remembers gifts being given to him when he was a child

3. He wants someone to give him the answer.

He wants to be given the answer

4. Sheila wants her mother to help her.

Sheila wants to be helped by her mother

5. Babies like someone talking to them.

Babies like being talked to

6. The cat wants its owner to feed it.

The cat wants to be fed by its owner

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

1. I forgot tell my mom that I will be late that night.
2. I always remember fighting this life with no giving up.
3. I have always regretted cheating on exams and being caught.
4. I stopped playing soccer with my friends.
5. I tried to get that job , but I wasn't successful.
6. I want to be friendly, but people don't help me.
7. I like being the smartest person in the room.
8. I don't appreciate being caused with something I did not do.

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



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

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

1. My brother doesn't like talking about work. My father doesn't like talking about work.  
My brother doesn't like talking about work, and either does my father
2. I don't like arguing. She doesn't like arguing.  
I don't like arguing and neither does she.
3. Sabah is in high school. Her friend Hanan is in high school.  
Sabah is in high school, and Hanan is too.
4. Jody doesn't like to cook. Gwen likes to cook.  
Jody doesn't like to cook, but Gwen does
5. Tom doesn't have a job. His brother has a job.  
Tom doesn't have a job, but his brother does.
6. We're not going on a trip. They're not going on a trip.  
We're not going on a trip, and they aren't either.
7. He's not old enough to travel on his own. His brother old enough to travel on his own.  
He is not old enough to travel on his own, but his brother is.
8. Our classmates don't enjoy the activity. We enjoy the activity.  
Our classmates don't enjoy the activity, but we do.

## 6 The Gender Divide

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

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

**H** Answer the questions.

- What do these phrases mean?  
"I've known that for ages." I know a thing for long time  
"You can say that again." I do agree with you.
- Is there a place you know like the back of your hand? Where is it?  
Yes, I am. I know my neighborhood like the back of my hand.
- Have you ever made a big deal about something and then realized it wasn't so important? What was it?

Yes, I have made such deal. It was a small business which I thought it is profitable, but it was not.





## I READING

Read the article and answer the questions.

### The Environmental Divide

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Who are these views represented by?

Mainly industries, scientists and environmentalists

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

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

4. What do environmentalists juxtapose as an argument?

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

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

Protecting the environment is not just a responsibility, it is a duty that we owe to our planet. to ourselves. and to future generations



## 6 The Gender Divide

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

	You	Your family friend or relative
<b>Favorite activities in the city</b>	Going to the public parks and shopping	Hanging around with
<b>Favorite activities outside the city</b>	Camping, climbing mountains , and enjoying nature	Photographing and
<b>Attitude to travel</b>	I like traveling and exploring new destinations	He likes travelling,
<b>Attitude to technology</b>	I'm obsessed with technology trying new	He is enthusiastic
<b>Favorite TV shows</b>	Documentaries, comedy, and sci-fi genres	Action films, comedy and drama are his
<b>Least favorite TV shows</b>	Sonic the Hedgehog, The Lion King, Jurassic World:	Top Gear, Sasuke, A Beautiful Mind
<b>Favorite food and eating habits</b>	Fish and	Pizza and burger.
<b>Other</b>	Eating lots of fruits and vegetables	Drinking a plenty of water

1. I prefer to go the public parks and shopping
2. My friends prefer to hang out and shopping
3. My favorite activities out of the city are camping and climbing but my friends's favorites are taking photos and hunting
4. My favorite TV shows are documentaries and science fiction genre whereas my friend loves actions films, comedy and drama
5. My favorite food is sea food and pizza and burger are my friend's

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



#### Words about the picture

friends  
young men  
same nationality  
drinking  
talking

smiling  
happy  
grinning  
pose

1. 1.They are looking pleased with their conversation
2. 2.They hope to have an enjoyable meal and good conversation
3. 3.They don't regret making time to meet with each other, because they firmly believe in making time for friends in order to maintain a lasting friendship

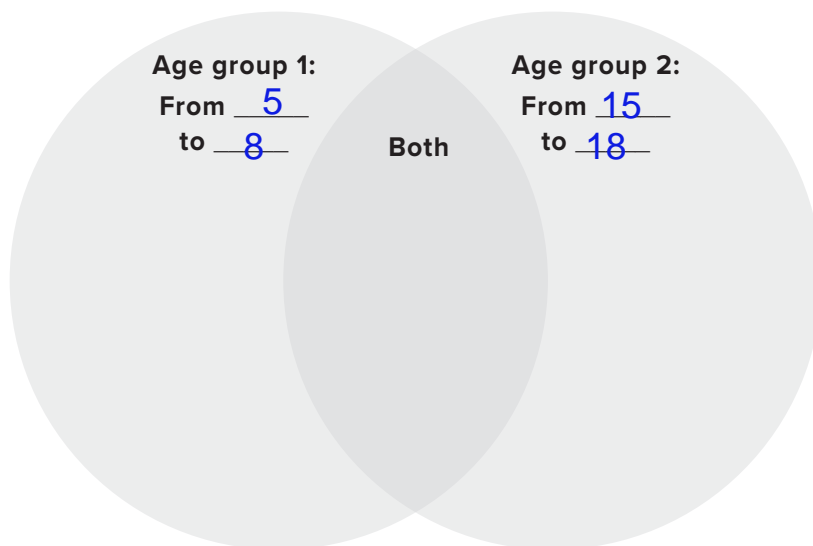


## 6 The Gender Divide

### L WRITING

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

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



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

### Differences in Behavioral Attitudes between Children and Adults

There are many elements that influence the social behavior of people during their lives. This is what sociologists, sociologists call "socialization process". A comparative analysis of the differences between children and adults in emotional/social behavioral attitudes show that age group 1 (children) more independence from parents and family. They starts to think about future understand more about their place in the world and within interpersonal relationships. The study also show that children pays more attention to friendships and teams and they want to be liked and accepted by friends. Whereas the results of emotional/social behavioral attitudes of age group 2 )adults) show that they start to form stronger, friendships and peer relations.

They experience more peer pressure; become aware of their body as puberty approaches;

and body image and eating disorders sometimes start.

To sum up, as people grow up many social agents affect their social behavior. It is believed that some of these changes are suitable. From my perspective, however, adults should maintain some of their childhood behavior such as honesty. If individuals have this attitude toward the life, the world will be better place for living.



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

- A:** Noura, is that you?  
**B:** Sabah? I (1.) haven't seen (not see) you since your graduation! How (2.) have you been (you/be)?  
**A:** Great! (3.) Has it been (it / be) that long? So, what (4.) have you been doing (you/do) these days?  
**B:** You won't believe it. I (5.) have been teaching (teach) English at our old high school.  
**A:** Really? So, you (6.) have got/gotten (get) your degree in English at last. That's good news. How long (7.) have you been working (work) there?  
**B:** I (8.) have been (be) there since the start of last semester. What about you? How's your mom?  
 (9.) has she made (she/make) any more beautiful clothes since I saw her last? has just finished  
**A:** Oh, yes. she (10.) has just finished (just/finish) a new dress for me. That reminds me, we (11.) have spent (spend) all month planning a dinner party for my grandma. That's what the dress is for. I (12.) have been planning (plan) the menu all morning. We're going to make all her favorite foods.  
**B:** That sounds like a delicious feast. I'm sure your grandma will enjoy it.  
**A:** Would you like to come? I (13.) have written (write) an invitation to send to you. What are you doing on Friday afternoon?  
**B:** That's kind of you. I (14.) haven't got (not got) anything special to do this weekend, so I'll ask my parents if I can come.  
**A:** Good. Well, I must go now. Mom (15.) has been waiting (wait) for me. She says we (16.) have been talking (talk) too long on the phone as usual!  
**B:** OK. Bye for now! I'll let you know about Friday, for sure.



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

- What have you been doing lately? Why?  
I have been doing my paper presentation for our upcoming meeting conference
- Who haven't you seen in a long time? Why?  
I haven't seen my friend since he has gone to Germany to study medicine
- Where haven't you been in a while? Why?  
I haven't been here because I've been busy
- Have you planned or attended any special event recently? What?  
Yes, I have attended a training programme to enhance my leadership skills



## 6 The Gender Divide

**O** Circle the correct words to complete the descriptions.

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

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

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



**Q** Match the words to make compound nouns.

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

**R** Make four sentences using some of the compound nouns in **Q**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. 1. She loves comic book very much
3. 2. Sam is the best seller in the company
4. 3. Stamp collection was my favorite pastime when I was child
4. 4. I like watching athletic track like relay running or sprinting

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# EXPANSION Units 4 – 6

**A** Match the words and their definitions.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>l</u> restless       | a. without planning                                   |
| 2. <u>i</u> broke          | b. category of living thing                           |
| 3. <u>k</u> admire         | c. the name that identifies a product or manufacturer |
| 4. <u>b</u> species        | d. for a long time                                    |
| 5. <u>g</u> doze off       | e. personality or mood                                |
| 6. <u>e</u> temperament    | f. involving a big change                             |
| 7. <u>d</u> for ages       | g. fall asleep  |
| 8. <u>a</u> spontaneously  | h. worry  |
| 9. <u>h</u> anxiety        | i. out of money                                       |
| 10. <u>j</u> mindset       | j. a way of thinking                                  |
| 11. <u>c</u> brand         | k. respect  |
| 12. <u>f</u> revolutionary | l. impatient; can't sit still                         |

**B** Answer the questions.

- What gender are you?  
Male
- What's something you find tedious?  
Being stuck in traffic, standing in a line, and slow Internet connections.
- What's the most outlandish commercial you've ever seen? Explain.  
It has to be the 'Trumpy Bear' commercial.
- What's your favorite brand of food? What does the brand's logo look like?  
My favorite food is the traditional food like Kabsa, Kabab, Mandi, and Mashroom
- What's something you like to blow money on?  
Food and grociary, health care, transportation, clothing and personal products
- Why does something become obsolete?  
Because of technological advancement. As technology develops, products can become obsolete
- What would you do if you bought a computer that had a lot of defects?  
Remain calm. Call the emergency services number.
- What species of animals can you see in parks or zoos?

Lions, tigers, bears, elephants, great apes, smaller monkeys, sea lions, reptiles, and others.



# EXPANSION Units 4 – 6

**C** Combine each pair of sentences using a paired conjunction.



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

*Tom neither lies nor yells.*

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

He is not only worry a lot, but he also tries to avoid conflict

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

Neither Ben nor Scott like to play football

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

Both Betty and Tara like to talk about their feelings

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

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

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

Madison likes to speak in both formal and informal situations

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

Sea turtles not only can swim underwater, but they can also live to be very old

7. The twins don't do chores. The twins don't clean their room.

The twin neither do chores nor clean their room

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

The meal can be either served with rice or salad

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



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

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

1. Where do you take your cell phone?

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

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

(only if) You should call 997 only if there is an emergency.

3. Why are you studying English?

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

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

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

5. Why do you have an umbrella?

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

6. Where can you use the Internet?

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





# EXPANSION Units 4 – 6

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

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

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

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

**The shampoo is expensive. The conditioner is expensive.**

The shampoo is expensive and the conditioner is too.

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



# EXPANSION Units 4 – 6

**G** When and where do people do these things? Write sentences.

1. Invite friends and relatives to your house.

They are having a small party at their home. They have invited only their close friends and relatives.

2. Visit friends and relatives.

He went with his friends to visit his brother in Abha.

3. Exchange gifts with family and friends.

We exchange gifts with our loved friends and family.

4. Celebrate with family and friends.

She celebrates his birthday with his family and friends.

5. Organize a dinner party.

They decided to host a dinner party for their closest friends.

6. Drive to the desert.

I was driving across the desert and there was no speed limit and little traffic

7. Pitch a tent.

We pitched a tent by the river.

8. Have a barbecue.

He plans to have a barbecue for the whole family.

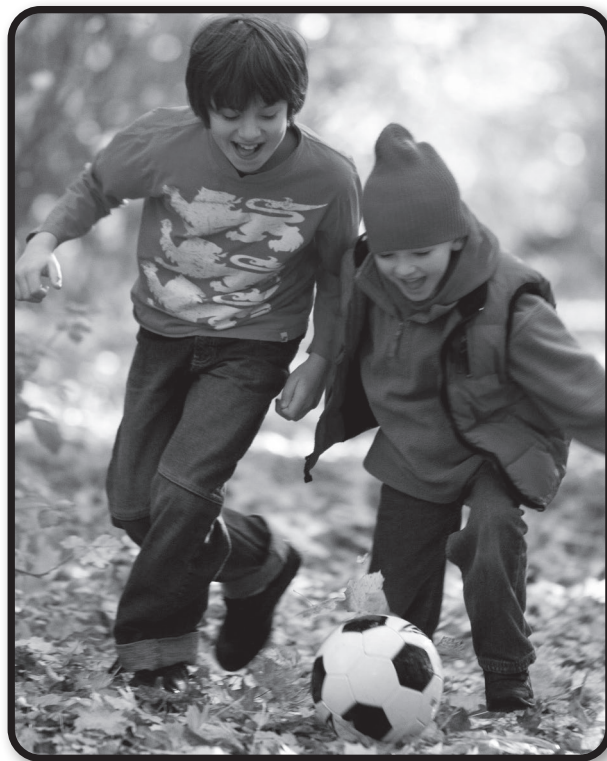
**H** Write as many words as possible that collocate with these items.

convey	witness	outlandish	verbal	brand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meaning</li> <li>• a message</li> <li>• information</li> <li>• feelings</li> <li>• ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an event</li> <li>• an incident</li> <li>• a happening</li> <li>• an accident</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• idea</li> <li>• behavior</li> <li>• reaction</li> <li>• design</li> <li>• suggestion</li> <li>• appearance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• response</li> <li>• agreement</li> <li>• skills</li> <li>• language</li> <li>• communication</li> <li>• feedback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new</li> <li>• well-known</li> <li>• cheap</li> <li>• expensive</li> <li>• stylish</li> <li>• widely advertised</li> </ul>



# EXPANSION Units 4 – 6

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



## Action words (verbs)

kick  
take  
score  
win

keep  
lose  
blink  
play

trick  
show  
run

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



# EXPANSION Units 4 – 6

## J WRITING

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

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

Holiday: _____	
Tradition/Custom	Origin of the Tradition/Custom
Cultural and traditional activities	Local
Traditional dance	Local
Art and crafts display	Local

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

### Traditions and Customs: Saudi National Day

On the 23rd of September every year, Saudi Arabia celebrates its national day, an occasion full of pride and ancient history. The history of National Day is associated with the decision to unify the Hejaz lands issued by King Abdulaziz Al Saud on the twenty-third of September of 1932. Celebrations of such holidays are usually aimed at showing that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has achieved political independence, self-sufficiency as well as peace. A number of activities and events to be held on the occasion of the Saudi National Day. These include: fireworks, air shows, sports activities, cultural festivals: at these festivals, you will find local art and craft works, along with fashion shows and traditional and heritage cuisine. The streets, roads, and building are decorated with Saudi flags and lights that match the colors of the Saudi flag, creating a beautiful national atmosphere. Furthermore, special theatrical and singing performances are held on occasion, saluting the history of Saudi Arabia and testifying to its present with dignity and highness. During this important event, popular foods, sweets, and drinks are an integral part of the celebrations of the Saudi national day. Saudi Qahwah occupies the top of the list of what is served on this day; it is one of the most popular drinks in Saudi Arabia.