

# Module 1

## Sporting Life

**-Write the names of the sports.**

- 1 You throw a long thin object as far as possible. -----
- 2 You run very fast for a short distance. -----
- 3 You put long objects on your feet and you go down snowy hills. -----
- 4 You play this game in a team and throw the ball in a basket. -----
- 5 You use a machine with pedals. You push the pedals with your feet. -----
- 6 You have to jump very high. -----
- 7 You put special shoes on your feet. They've got wheels. -----
- 8 You put special shoes on your feet. Then you can move fast on ice. -----

**Answers :** 1- javelin (throwing )      2-sprinting      3-skiing      4-basketball  
5-cycling      6-high jump      7-roller skating      8-ice skating

**Complete the dialogues with the present simple or the present continuous.**

**Ahmed:** My uncle is really clever. He (1) ----- (speak) five languages. He's a business man and (2) ----- (travel) a lot for his job.

**Hassan:** Is he away at the moment?

**Ahmed:** Yes, he (3) ----- (work) in Dubai.

**Samer:** (4) ----- you ----- (go) to the sports club three times a week?

**Omar:** Yes, I do. This term I (5) ----- (do) shot-put, discus and long jump.

**ملاحظة:** المضارع البسيط يستخدم مع الاعمال التي تحدث دائماً أما المضارع المستمر يستخدم ليدل على عمل يحدث الآن أثناء التكلم.

**Answers :** 1- speaks      2- travels      3- is working      4-Do...go      5- am doing

**-Complete the advice with an -ing form or an infinitive.**

Do      warm up      start      walk      keep      play

- 1 ----- every day is very good for you.
- 2 It's not difficult ----- doing more exercise.
- 3 ----- sport with friends makes it more fun.
- 4 It is important ----- with 10 minutes' walking before you start running.
- 5 Doing aerobic exercise regularly helps you ----- fit.
- 6 ----- football is a good way to get exercise.

**Answers :** 1- walking      2-to start      3-to warm up      4-to keep      5- playing



## A symbol of friendship

The Olympic flame is the symbol of the Olympic Games and of friendship between nations. Athletes and famous people take the flame from Ancient Olympia in Greece to the city hosting the Opening Ceremony of the games.

But the torch doesn't always travel with a runner. In 1948, it crossed the English Channel by boat, and it first travelled by plane to Helsinki in 1952. In 2000, scuba divers carried a special torch underwater in Australia. Other forms of transport include a camel in Cairo, an elephant in Delhi and a tram in Rio de Janeiro.

In 2004, the torch took a journey all round the world for the first time. It lasted 78 days and covered a distance of more than 78,000 kilometres. More than 3,600 torch-bearers carried the torch. The torch visited all previous Olympic cities before it returned to Athens for the summer Olympics. It travelled to Africa and South America for the first time, and about 260 million people saw the torch during its journey!

It is a great honour to be the final torch carrier. The carrier is kept secret until the day - it is usually a sports celebrity from the host country. He or she runs towards the Olympic bowl and uses the torch to light the Olympic flame. Sometimes the people who light the fire aren't famous, but they represent Olympic ideals. In Montreal in 1976, two teenagers, one from the French-speaking part of the country and one from the English-speaking part, lit the fire. They symbolised the unity of their country.

### New words

رمز	Symbol	الصدّاقة	Friendship	الأمم - الدول	Nations
شعلة	Flame	تستضيف	Hosting	متسابق - عداء	Runner
احتفال	Ceremony	مشعلة	Torch	غواصين	Scuba divers
تحت الماء	Underwater	أشكال	Forms	نقل	Transport
شرف	Honour	احتفال	Celebrity	يضيئ	Light -lit
تمثل	Represent	مثالي	Ideal	شاب - مرأهق	Teenager
وحدة	Unity				

### Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Only Olympic athletes are allowed to carry the torch.
- 2 The torch first travelled by plane in 1948.
- 3 Scuba divers always carry the Olympic flame in Australia.
- 4 In 2004 the torch took a world trip for the first time.
- 5 The torch went to more than 10,000 cities.
- 6 Two hundred and sixty million people saw the torch in South America.
- 7 Athletes don't want to be the final torch carriers.
- 8 Two Canadian teenagers lit the Olympic flame in 1976.

Answers : 1-F 2-F 3-T 4-T 5-F 6-F 7-F 8-T

## In The Past

Write what they did yesterday. Use the past simple form of these verbs.

not eat write give not win buy come read take go watch

- 1 Amer and his sister watched TV.
- 2 My father ----- the newspaper.
- 3 Sawsan and I ----- pizzas.
- 4 The teacher ----- us homework.
- 5 Firass ----- an email.
- 6 Hind ----- the race.
- 7 My friend and I ----- some pens and pencils at the shop.
- 8 Munzer and his friends ----- to school.
- 9 My aunt ----- to our house.
- 10 I ----- some photos with my new camera.

Answers :1-watched 2-read 3-didn't eat 4-gave 5-wrote  
6-didn't win 7-bought 8-went 9-came 10-took

Write questions and answers.

- 1 What / you / do / yesterday? meet my uncle  
What did you do yesterday? I met my uncle.
- 2 Where / they / go / last weekend? go to Palmyra  
Where did they go last weekend ? They went to Palmyra .
- 3 What / your sister / buy / at the shopping mall? buy a CD  
What did your sister buy at the shopping mall ? She bought a CD.
- 4 How / you / get / to the beach? go by bus  
How did you get to the beach ? I went by bus .

Complete the sentences.

- 1 While I ..... (read) a book, the phone rang -----(ring).
- 2 While Mazen ----- (do) his homework, the film ----- (start).
- 3 While Firass ----- (surf) the Net, there ----- (be) a power cut.
- 4 While Mr Awad ----- (drive) to work, he ----- (have) an accident.
- 5 While Mrs Haddad and her sister ----- (shop), they ----- (meet) a friend.
- 6 While Mazen ----- (try) to sleep, the alarm clock ----- (go off).

Answers :1- was reading /rang 2-was doing/started 3-was surfing /was  
4-was driving /had 5-were shopping /met 6-was trying /went off

## Complete the text. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

Dear Mum and Dad,

I am having a great time with Mazen. Yesterday morning we (1) ----- (play) computer games when Mazen's father (2) ----- (invite) us to see the mosaics. The mosaics were beautiful. Some of them are over 1,400 years old! We (3) ----- (see) mosaics of plants, birds and animals.

While we (4) ----- (walk) home, we (5) ----- (stop) at the market. One shopkeeper (6) ----- (stand) outside his shop when we (7) ----- (go) past. He was the friend of Mazen's father and (8) ----- (offer) us tea. While Mazen and I (9) ----- (choose) presents, the grown-ups (10) ----- (drink) tea and (11) ----- (talk). There (12) ----- (be) so many lovely things, it was difficult to choose. But I (13) ----- (buy) some souvenir stamps for you, Dad. And a mosaic for you, Mum. We (14) ----- (get) back home just before lunchtime. While we (15) ----- (wait) for lunch, we (16) ----- (transfer) photos to the computer. I am attaching them to this email. Hope you like them!

Love,  
Harry

**Answers :** 1-were playing      2-invited      3-saw      4-were walking      5-stopped  
6-was standing      7-went      8-offered      9-were choosing      10-were drinking  
11-talking      12-were      13-bought      14-got      15-were waiting      16-trasferred

## Skills development

In San Francisco a thief broke into the house of an old man and his wife. They were sleeping when they heard a noise. The man went to see what it was and found a thief in the living room. But the couple weren't worried. The old lady made the thief a cup of tea and some food. While he was eating, she showed him their family photos. And her husband secretly called the police.

In Germany two policemen were organising a speed trap on a busy road. While they were doing this a traffic policeman saw their car. It was parked on double yellow lines. So he made them pay a parking fine. He said, 'Traffic regulations are the same for everyone.'

In the Ukraine firemen were putting out a fire at a health club. One firefighter saw a hosepipe and picked it up. But he got a nasty surprise! It was a very long snake, a python. The firefighters were very scared but the owner of the club was delighted. The python belonged to him and he was glad that it survived the fire.

A man was having a cup of coffee in Dublin, Ireland, when a stranger offered to sell him a laptop computer. He paid £500 and the stranger gave him a laptop bag. He took the bag home and found four litres of milk inside instead of a computer. He was very upset.

## New Words

Break into	اقتحم	Couple	زوج	Worried	قلق من
Secretly	بشكل سري	Organising	ينظم - يرتب	Speed	سرعة
Trap	فخ	Fine	غرامة	Regulation	رسوم - قواعد النظام
Same	نفس	Fireman	رجل الاطفاء	Put out	يخمد
Health club	النادي الصحي	Firefighter	رجل الاطفاء	Hosepipe	خرطوم المياه

Pick up	يلتقط	Nasty	قذر	Python	ثعبان
Scared	خائف	Owner	المالك	Delighted	مسرور
Belong to	ملك لـ	Glad	سعيد	Instead of	عوضاً عن
Pay	يدفع				

**Match these words with their definitions.**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| a thief       | 1 Water comes out of this tube. You use it to water gardens or put out fires. |
| b speed trap  | 2 A person who steals possessions or money.                                   |
| c fine        | 3 Take something from the ground with your hands.                             |
| d health club | 4 When the police wait for people driving too fast.                           |
| e hosepipe    | 5 A sum of money you have to pay if you break the law.                        |
| f pick up     | 6 A place where people go to keep fit.  |

**Answers :** a-2 b-4 c-5 d-6 e-1 f-3

**Read the stories and answer the questions.**

- 1 What were the couple doing when they heard a noise?
- 2 What were the policemen doing when they got a fine?
- 3 What was the firefighter doing when he picked up the python?
- 4 What was the man doing when the stranger sold him a laptop?

**Answers :**

- 1-They were sleeping .
- 2-They were organising a speed trap.
- 3-He was putting out a fire (at a health club ).
- 4-He was having a cup of coffee.

## Watersports

There are different kinds of watersports ranging from swimming to sailing round the world in a yacht.

Canoeing is a very popular sport and is easy to learn. Safety is important and you always wear a life jacket and a helmet in a canoe. You can canoe slowly on calm rivers and lakes, or go very fast down rivers in mountain areas.

In surfing you ride on a surfboard. You stand on the surfboard and the waves carry you to the beach. At first you fall off the board a lot, but when you learn the skills it is very exciting.

Sailing is fun, and the most popular sailing boats are very small and fast. These boats only have one room for one or two people. Some sailing boats are very big and expensive, and are called ocean-going yachts. They take part in long races around the world. They are very fast and need about 14 people to sail them. It is important to wear a life jacket in a yacht.



Jet-skiing is very exciting, but it takes a long time to learn the skills. It is easy to fall off, as it jumps up and down on the water. It is a high-speed sport and you need to wear special clothes, gloves, shoes, and a helmet to do it.

You don't have to be a good swimmer to scuba-dive, but you do have to train. Scuba-diving isn't very dangerous, but when you go into the sea you should always dive with other people. You wear a mask and a special suit, and carry oxygen. People scuba-dive to see fish and plants under water.

## New words

يخت	Yacht	قارب الترفيه	Canoe	خوذة	Helmet
هادئ	Calm	منطقة	Area	ركوب الامواج	Surfing
لوح ركوب الأمواج	Surfboard	يلوح	Wave	يسقط من	Fall off
لوح	Board	مهارة	Skill	الإبحار	Sailing
غالي	Expensive	كفوف	Gloves	طقم خاص	Special suit
نبات	Plant				

## Language Practice

**-Use the present simple or the present continuous.**

- 1 ----- you ----- this test with a pen or a pencil now? (write)
- 2 What ----- you ----- at the moment? (wear)
- 3 What time ----- you usually -----? (get up)
- 4 ----- you ----- this test with a friend? (do)
- 5 ----- you ----- ice-cream? (like)

**Answers :1-are ...writing 2-are ...wearing 3-do ....get up 4-are ...doing 5-do...like**

**Complete the text. Use the past simple or the past continuous.**

It (1) ----- (be) the summer holidays. My dad is an architect and he (2) ----- (work) in Tripoli. Mum and I (3) ----- (stay) with friends of the family in Jbail. We often go there. I (4) ----- (be) very happy to be by the sea. One morning, I (5) ----- (write) emails to my friends. Suddenly, my friend Ahmed (6) ----- (call). He (7) ----- (invite) me to go to the beach with him and his family. It was a lovely day and the sun (8) ----- (shine) so I said yes. We (9) ----- (walk) through the old town to the beach. We (10) ----- (have) a fantastic day at the seaside.

**Answers :1-was 2-was working 3-were staying 4-was 5-was writing 6-called 7-invited 8-was shining 9-walked 10- had**

**Write the -ing form or the infinitive.**

- 1 ----- fruit and vegetables helps you keep healthy. (eat)
- 2 It's easy ----- enough exercise. (get)
- 3 ----- to your friends with a mobile phone is fun. (talk)
- 4 It's important ----- your books tidy. (keep)
- 5 ----- too many soft drinks is bad for you. (drink)
- 6 ----- the Net can be a good way to get information. (surf)



Answers :1-Eating 2-to get 3-Talking 4-to keep 5-Drinking 6-Surfing

**-Complete the text. Use the present simple or the present continuous.**

Hadeel's mother (1) ----- (work) in a bank. She (2) ----- (like) her work. She (3) ----- (go) to work every day at eight o'clock. At the moment, she (4) ----- (talk) to a customer. Hadeel's father (5) ----- (work) at the same bank, but today he (6) ----- (fly) to New York for a meeting. At the moment he(7) ----- (read) documents on the plane to prepare for the meeting. Hadeel's sister is a university student. Usually on a Tuesday, she (8) ----- (attend) classes but she (9) ----- (not study) at the university today. She (10) ----- (prepare) for an exam at home. Hadeel is at school today. Now she (11) ----- (have) a break before her next lesson. She (12) ----- (read) a book.

Answers :1-works 2-likes 3-goes 4-is talking 5-works  
6-is flying 7-is reading 8-attends 9-isn't studying 10- is preparing  
11-is having 12- is reading

**-Complete these sentences with the past simple form of these verbs.**

hear see visit buy write drink win find go invite

- 1 We ----- to Paris last year.
- 2 I ----- some money in the street.
- 3 My friend ----- a prize.
- 4 Rashed ----- me to his party.
- 5 They ----- orange juice.
- 6 My mother ----- some interesting news.
- 7 Firas ----- the science museum yesterday.
- 8 Maysa and Rana ----- an excellent film.
- 9 I ----- my new mobile phone in that shop.
- 10 Omar ----- lots of emails yesterday.

Answers :1-went 2- found 3-won 4-invited 5-drunk  
6-heard 7-visited 8-saw 9-bought 10-wrote

**Rearrange the words to make questions.**

1 o'clock Were having you dinner your at six ?

2 shining the yesterday Was sun ?



3 o'clock were doing you eight at night last What ?

4 saying you were to teacher What the ?

5 you yesterday Were jeans wearing ?

6 in watching Why were TV you morning the ?

**Answers :**

1-Were you having your dinner at six o'clock ?

2-Was the sun shining yesterday ?

3-What were you doing at eight o'clock last night ?

4-What were you saying to the teachers ?

5- Were you wearing jeans yesterday ?

6-Why were you watching TV in the evening ?

**-Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or the past continuous.**

1 While Amer ----- (work), his brother ----- (go) to the shops.

2 Hind ----- (play) the violin when Lamees ----- (ask) her a question.

3 Mrs Al Halabi ----- (sleep) when the thief ----- (break) the window.

4 While they ----- (watch) TV, the police ----- (knock) at their door.

5 Luckily we ----- (not play) chess when my baby sister ----- (fall) on the chess board!

6 My father ----- (buy) a magazine when a famous footballer ----- (come) into the shop.

7 You ----- (not eat) dinner when I ----- (call) you on my mobile.

8 While they ----- (ride) their bikes, the accident ----- (happen).

**Answers :** 1-was working /went      2-was playing /asked      3-was sleeping /broke

4-were watching /knocked      5-weren't playing /fell      6-was buying /came

7-weren't eating /called      8-were riding /happened



## Module 2

### Amazing world

#### -Write the university subjects.

- 1 The study of the languages people in other countries speak. F----- L-----
- 2 The study of events in the past. H-----
- 3 The study of physics, chemistry or biology. S-----
- 4 The study of numbers, quantities and shapes. M-----
- 5 The science of treating illness. M-----
- 6 The study of designing and making buildings. A-----
- 7 The study of novels, plays and poetry. L-----
- 8 The study of the past, by looking at things we find in the ground. A-----
- 9 The study of buying and selling, and economics. B-----
- 10 The study of computers. C----- S-----

#### Answers :

- 1-Foreign Languages    2-History    3-Science    4-Mathematics    5-Medicine  
6-Architecture    7-Literature    8-Archaeology    9-Business    10-Computer Science

#### Compare these things.

- 1 Lions / cats (dangerous)  
Lions are more dangerous than cats.
- 2 a Mercedes car / a Mini car (big)  
A Mercedes car is bigger than a Mini car .
- 3 giraffes / elephants (tall)  
Giraffes are taller than elephants .
- 4 text messages / emails (short)  
Text messages are shorter than emails .
- 5 August / December (hot)  
August is hotter than December .
- 6 a computer / a mobile phone (expensive)  
A computer is more expensive than a mobile phone .

#### Complete these sentences with a suitable animal.

*sharks giraffes bears kangaroos rhinoceroses*

- 1 ----- are dangerous fish. Some of them attack humans.
- 2 ----- live in Australia and carry their babies in a pocket.
- 3 ----- have a horn in the middle of their head. They are very rare.
- 4 ----- have very long necks. They eat leaves.
- 5 ----- are dangerous animals that often live in forests.

Answers :1-Sharks    2-Kangaroas    3-Rhinoceroses    4-Giraffes    5-Bears

**Complete each sentence to mean the same as the one above it.**

**1** Saudi Arabia is bigger than Egypt. (big)

Egypt isn't as big as Saudi Arabia.

**2** My computer is fast. Your computer is fast. (fast)

My computer is as fast as your computer.

**3** Aeroplanes go faster than trains. (fast)

Trains don't go as fast as aeroplanes .

**4** Ali plays tennis better than Omar. (well)

Omar doesn't play tennis as well as Ali.

**5** We're both very hungry. (hungry)

I'm as hungry as you.

**6** My watch is new. Your watch is older. (old)

My watch isn't as old as yours.

**7** Both stories were interesting. (interesting)

The first story was as interesting as the second one.

## The World's Weather

Different types of climate depend on the position of regions on the Earth. You find warm climates near the Equator and cold climates near the poles.

### The Earth's movement

During the year the Earth goes round the sun. Because the Earth is tilted, the amount of sunlight it receives changes as it moves . This gives us the four seasons of the year. Regions that do not face the sun experience winter while regions facing the sun experience summer . For example, in December it is summer in Argentina and winter in Canada. In the Arctic summer, the days are very long because the North Pole is angled towards the sun. In Sweden, summer nights only last three hours!

### Rain and snow

Rain comes from the sea. As the sun heats the ocean, some of the sea water evaporates. It rises and the vapour becomes clouds. As it cools, it turns into water and falls as rain. When it is very cold, the water in the clouds turns into ice. The ice becomes snow flakes which fall as snow. They are very beautiful, and each one is different.

### Storms

Sometimes, weather behaves in extreme ways. Thunderstorms are electrical storms which produce thunder and lightning. Hurricanes are tropical storms that develop in the ocean. They go round in circles and travel very fast. They can destroy buildings and cause floods.

## New Words

يعتمد على	Depend on	موقع	Position	منطقة	Region
مناخ	Climate	خط الاستواء	Equator	قطب	Pole
يدور حول	Go round	مائل	Tilt	فصول السنة	Seasons
تواجه	Experience	بشكل زاوية	Angled	يتبخر	Evaporate
بخار	Vapor	يتحول الى	Turn into	يسقط	Fall
عاصفة	Storm	شديد	Extreme	عاصفة رعدية	Thunderstorm
برق	Lightning	اعصار	Hurricane	مداري	Tropical
يدمر	Destroy	يسبب	Cause	فيضان	Flood

**Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 There are seasons because the Earth is tilted.
- 2 The days are short in an Arctic summer.
- 3 Rain falls when the sun is close to the Earth's poles.
- 4 When the water in clouds becomes cold ice forms.
- 5 Hurricanes can be very dangerous.

Answers :1-T 2-F 3-F 4-T 5-T

**Match the beginnings and ends of sentences.**

- |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 There are cold climates             | a and water vapour rises. |
| 2 You get summer in regions           | b is different.           |
| 3 The sun heats the sea               | c in a storm.             |
| 4 Every snow flake                    | d near the poles.         |
| 5 You often get thunder and lightning | e facing the sun.         |

Answers: 1-d 2-e 3-a 4-b 5-c

## World records

**-Complete the Factbox with the superlative form of the adjectives or the most.**

long large old fast deep expensive

**World Records!**

- 1 Egypt has 1,500km of the Nile, the longest river in the world.
- 2 China has ----- man-made structure in the world – the Great Wall. It is 460 km long! China is also ----- populated country in the world.
- 3 Australia has one of ----- landscapes in the world, created over millions of years.
- 4 People in Finland drink ----- coffee in the world.
- 5 Mexico has -----growing capital city in the world.
- 6 Russia is ----- country, and Lake Baikal in Russia is ----- lake.
- 7 Tokyo is ----- capital city in the world. It costs more to live there than any other city.

Answers :1- the longest      2-the most      3-the oldest      4-the most  
5-the fastest      6-the largest –the deepest      7-the most expensive

## Grammar

**Adjectives have a special order.**

ملاحظة : اذا كان في الجملة اكثر من صفة فيجب ان نرتب الصفات حسب الجدول التالي

**Opinion   Size   Qualities (colour, age, shape, etc.)   Origin   Material   Noun**

## Ocean facts

You probably like going to the beach for a walk or a swim. But did you know that two thirds of the world's surface is covered by oceans and seas? And that 97% of the Earth's water is in the sea?

The world has four oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian and the Arctic. The Pacific covers nearly half our planet and is the largest and deepest ocean. There are mountains under the ocean just like on the land. And these are bigger than the mountains that you find on land. In fact, the world's longest mountain range is under the sea. It goes around the middle of the Earth.

The sea level rises and falls twice a day along the world's coasts. These changes in level are called tides. The moon's gravity causes the tides to happen. Sometimes, there are very big waves called tidal waves, or tsunamis.

They are the most powerful waves in the world. There was a terrible tsunami in December 2004. It killed thousands of people.

The water in the sea is not like tap water - it is like a salty soup full of millions of tiny animals. It gives food to many of the animals that live in the sea. There are over 21,000 different types of fish. The biggest fish are sharks - they eat other fish. The world's biggest warmblooded animals also live in the sea. You have probably seen photos and films of whales and heard their strange songs.

When you go down 100 metres under the sea surface it is very cold, and if you go down 900 metres it is black. Scientists are still discovering the strange animals living in this dark world. So next time you go to the beach, don't forget the marvels of the world's seas and oceans!

### New Words

Range	مجال -مدى	Tides	المد والجزر	Gravity	الجاذبية
Waves	أمواج	Salty	مالح	Blood	دم
Strange	غريب	Discover	يكتشف	Marvel	اعجوبة -معجزة

### Answer the questions.

- 1 How many oceans are there in the world?
- 2 Which is the biggest ocean?
- 3 Where do you find the world's longest mountain range?
- 4 What makes tides happen?
- 5 What can you find in sea water?
- 6 Which are the biggest fish? And the biggest warm-blooded animal?
- 7 What is special about the sea if you go below 900 metres?

### Answers :

- 1-four
- 2-The Pacific .
- 3-Under the sea .
- 4-The moon's gravity .
- 5-Salt, millions of tiny animals ,fish .

6-Sharks ,whales .

7-It is black .

**Match the words and the definitions.**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1 surface      | a the regular changes in the level of the sea               |
| 2 gravity      | b with blood that stays at the same temperature             |
| 3 tides        | c where the sea meets the land                              |
| 4 coast        | d the outside part of something                             |
| 5 warm-blooded | e the natural force that makes something fall to the ground |

Answers :1-d 2-e 3-a 4-c 5-d

## Mountains

A mountain is an area of land over 300m high. Mountains are millions of years old. The biggest mountain ranges in the world are the European Alps, the Andes in South America, the Rockies in North America, and the Himalayas in Asia.

Different animals and plants live in different parts of a mountain. It is extremely cold and windy at the top of mountains and there is a lot of ice and snow. Also, there isn't much oxygen so no plants can grow there. Only a few insects can live in these conditions. In the middle zone of a mountain,, a lot of evergreen trees grow. They are called evergreen because they keep their leaves all year round. The conditions get easier there and more types of wild animals can survive, such as deer, wolves, hawks, bears, birds and wild cats.

At the bottom of mountains, it is not so cold. Since the climate is not as extreme, many animals and plants live there, including trees which lose their leaves in winter. People also build towns and villages here.

Mountains can be very difficult and dangerous to cross and climb because of the snow and ice. Mount Everest in the Himalayas is the highest mountain in the world at 8, 850m high. Edmund Hillary and his guide Tenzing Norgay were the first people to reach the top in 1953.

There is a lot off human activity on mountains. Tourists visit mountains for the beautiful scenery and skiing, farmers look after their animals, people grow trees for wood, and governments collect water for towns and cities.

### New Words

حشرة	Insect	ظروف	Conditions	منطقة	Zone
دائمة الخضرة	Evergreen	أوراق	Leaves	بري	Wild
غزال	Deer	ذئب	Wolves	صقر	Hawk
يرشد - يوجه	Guide	يصل	Reach	مشهد	Scenery

### Answer the questions.

1 How high is the smallest mountain?

- 2 Why don't plants grow at the top of mountains?
- 3 What does live at the top of mountains?
- 4 Where do people live?
- 5 What is the highest mountain in the world?
- 6 Who were the first people to climb it?
- 7 What sort of activities can people do in mountains?

**Answers :**

- 1-300 m.
- 2-They are too cold and windy ,there is a lot of ice and snow ,and there isn't much oxygen .
- 3-Only a few insects .
- 4-At the bottom of mountains .
- 5-Mount Everest .
- 6-Edmund Hilary and Tenzing Norgay .
- 7-Visit mountains for the beautiful scenery ,look after animals ,grow trees for wood ,collect water for towns and cities .

## Language practice

**-Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective and than.**

- 1 I think that science is ----- geography. (interesting)
- 2 Your computer is ----- my computer. (good)
- 3 This question is ----- the last one. (easy)
- 4 Andrew is ----- Peter. (young)
- 5 My dad's new car is ----- his old one. (safe)
- 6 Your camera is ----- mine. (expensive)
- 7 The museum is ----- the town hall. (old)
- 8 This cake is ----- that one. (delicious)
- 9 English is ----- Latin. (useful)
- 10 The train is ----- the bus. (quick)

**Answers :** 1-more interesting than      2-better than      3-easier than  
 4-younger than      5-safer than      6-more expensive than  
 7-older than      8-more delicious than      9-more useful than  
 10-quicker than

**-Write the words in the correct order.**

- 1 an It old was book interesting  
*It was an interesting old book .*
- 2 found blue I small a stone  
*I found a small blue stone .*
- 3 many has theatres decorated Syria large  
Syria has many large decorated theaters.
- 4 minister an The cultural attended event important  
*The minister attended an important cultural event .*
- 5 a ancient beautiful He discovered building  
*He discovered a beautiful ancient building .*
- 6 scarf bought a She cotton pretty



She bought a pretty cotton scarf.

**-Complete the dialogues with the superlative form of the adjective.**

1 A: Why do you come to school by bus?

B: It's ----- (fast) way.

2 A: It's hotter today than yesterday.

B: Yes, today is ----- (hot) day of the year.

3 A: Why did you buy that computer?

B: Because it was ----- (powerful) one in the shop.

4 A: Which painting do you prefer?

B: That one. It's got ----- (good) colours.

5 A: What's ----- (beautiful) city in the world?

B: I think it's Paris.

6 A: How is your new computer game?

B: It's great. But it's ----- (complicated) game I have.

7 A: What was ----- (difficult) question in the test?

B: I think it was the True-False exercise.

8 A: This notebook only cost 10p.

B: Yes, it's ----- (cheap) one I found in the market.

Answers : 1-the fastest

2-the hottest

3-the most powerful

4-the best

5-the most beautiful

6-the most complicated

7-the most difficult

8-the cheapest

**-Complete the text with as... as... or the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.**

My brother Munzer and I are twins. In some ways we're similar but in others we're different.

I'm not (1) ----- (tall) Munzer but I'm (2) -----

(thin) than him. It's strange – he's (3) ----- (muscular) but I'm (4) ----- (fit). I

suppose it's because I do more exercise. When we go swimming together I can swim

(5) ----- (fast) than him, but I'm not (6) ----- (good)

him at diving. He can dive from the high board. I'm (7) ----- (intelligent)

him, I usually get better grades – but we are good at different subjects. I'm not (8) -----

(artistic) Munzer. He's very good at drawing and painting. He's the best in the class at writing

stories too. But Munzer is not (9) ----- (scientific) me. And he can't play

computer games. I'm much (10) ----- (good) than him.

Answers : 1- as tall as

2-thinner

3-more muscular

4-fitter

5-faster

6-as good as

7- more intelligent than

8-as artistic as

9-as scientific as

10-better



## Module 3

# Life events

### Underline the correct verb form.

- 1 I have / has written a poem.
- 2 They has / have visited a science museum.
- 3 We has / have taken a yoga class.
- 4 Jonathan has / have eaten octopus.
- 5 You has / have seen a film in English.
- 6 He has / have cooked dinner.

Answers : 1-have 2-have 3-have 4-has 5-have 6-has

### Complete the sentences with positive forms of the present perfect.

- 1 Hind ----- a cake. (make)
- 2 Firas ----- a novel. (write)
- 3 We ----- a famous footballer. (meet)
- 4 The Mahmoud family ----- in many different restaurants. (eat)
- 5 Omar ----- his book. (find)
- 6 You ----- lots of photos. (take)
- 7 Maya ----- a book by an English author. (read)
- 8 Anas ----- to Europe. (go)
- 9 I ----- that song. (hear)

Answers : 1-has made 2-has written 3-have met 4-have/has eaten  
5-has found 6-have taken 7-has read 8-has been/ has gone 9-have heard

### Complete the sentences with the correct present perfect of these verbs:

*go (x 2) see fly visit sleep give speak*

- 1 Salah ----- in a tent.
- 2 We ----- the museum in our town.
- 3 They ----- to a famous person.
- 4 She ----- to Spain.
- 5 Simon and Tom ----- in an aeroplane.
- 6 I ----- money to charity.
- 7 I ----- to Disneyland.
- 8 You ----- sunset over the ruins of Palmyra.

Answers : 1-has slept 2-have visited 3-have spoken 4-hasn't been /gone  
5-haven't flown 6-haven't given 7-have been /gone 8-have seen

**Complete the dialogues. Use short answers and the present perfect or the past simple forms of the verbs.**

**1**

**A: Have** you ever **been** (go) to a theme park?

**B: Yes, I have** . It was (be) fantastic.

**A: When did** you **go** (go)?

**B: I went** (go) two months ago when I **was** (be) on holiday.

**A: What did** you **do** (do)?

**B: I went** (go) on the Big Dipper. It **was** (be) exciting!

**2**

**A: Have** you ever **had** (have) an accident?

**B: Yes, I have** . I **had** (have) a car accident last year.

**A: How terrible! What happened** (happen)?

**B: I was** (be) in a taxi and a bus hit (hit) us.

**A: Was** (be) everyone OK?

**B: Yes, they were** , but it **was** (be) a bit frightening.

**3**

**A: Have** your brother ever **been** (go) abroad?

**B: Yes, he has** . He **went** (go) to France last summer.

**A: Why did** he **go** (go) to France?

**B: He went** (go) to Paris with the school orchestra.

**A: Did** he **enjoy** (enjoy) himself?

**B: Yes, he did**. And he **liked** (like) Paris very much.

**A: What was** (be) the best thing?

**B: He went** (go) to the top of the Eiffel Tower. He **took** (take) some nice photos.

## World pen-friends

My name's Waleed and I'm from Syria. We've lived in our apartment in Damascus for three years. Before that we lived in Tartous. I haven't travelled much but I've been to Turkey to visit relatives. I've also visited the historical sites in Syria and I've been to Lattakia. I would like to have new friends from all over the world. My hobbies are playing computer games, video games and football. I speak English and Arabic.

Hello, I'm Akira and I live in Japan. My family have lived here for ten years. I actually come from the USA. We've lived in the same house for ten years. I love it here. I've known my best friend for four years – we met at school. My hobbies are painting and drawing. I like learning languages, and I speak Japanese, English and Arabic. It's great to have a friend from a different country.

Hi! I'm Ahmed. I'm from the United Arab Emirates. At the moment we're living there, but we've also lived abroad. We've travelled a lot because my father is an engineer, and he has worked in different countries. So we've lived in Australia and the USA. I've been to three different schools. I've enjoyed all these different places, but I prefer being here. I speak Arabic,

French, English and Spanish. My hobbies are music and photography. I love meeting new people.

Hello! My name's Eshana. I'm from England. I live in London with my family. They are originally from India. I love living in London – you meet people from all over the world. For example, my best friend's family is from Morocco. Her name is Rita and I've known her since I was five years old. We both enjoy sports and music. I've never been abroad but next year we're going to India to see my relatives. I speak Hindi, a little Arabic and English. I'm waiting for your email!

## New Words

Apartment	شقة	Relatives	أقارب	Historical	تاريخي
Site	موقع	Abroad	خارج البلاد	Original	أصلي

## How we live

### Complete the sentences with for or since.

- 1 Louise has been in this room ----- three hours.
- 2 We've run this website ----- 2005.
- 3 They've had their house ----- two years.
- 4 You've been my friend ----- I was a child.
- 5 The museum has had fifteen thousand visitors ----- April.
- 6 I've had this headache ----- five hours.

Answers : 1-for 2-since 3-for 4-since 5-since 6-for

### Complete the sentences. Use for , since and the present perfect.

- 1 I ----- (be) in this room for half an hour.
- 2 We ----- (not have) any food----- breakfast time.
- 3 A: 'How long ----- you ----- (be) here?'  
B: '----- two hours.'
- 4 Laila ----- (not spend) much money ----- last week.
- 5 Firas ----- (have) a headache ----- this morning.

Answers : 1-have been 2-haven't had /since 3-have ..been /for  
4-hasn't spent /since 5-had had /since

### Complete the texts with the correct form of the verb and using since or for.

A

Amer (1) ----- (live) in Aleppo, Syria all his life. He loves sport, especially football. He (2) ----- (play) football (3) ----- he was six years old. His favourite video game is a football game. It's new. You can put your photo on the body of a digital player! He (4) ----- (have) it (5) ----- a week. He (6) ----- (not win) a game, so he has to practise!

B

Mona (7) ----- (work) as a volunteer (8) ----- 2000. Throughout her career she (9) ----- (assist) people with special needs in different parts of the country. Most of her work involves helping children and adults who have a physical or mental disability, but sometimes she (10) ----- (also have) to spend time with old people who need support in their daily lives. Mona has been travelling around the country (11) ----- several years. Because of her job, she (12) ----- (meet) many amazing people.

**Answers :** 1-has lived      2-has played      3-since      4-has had      5-for  
6-hasn't won      7-has worked      8-since      9-has assisted      10-has also had  
11-for      12-has met

## The moon landing

On July 20, 1969, over 600 million people all over the world watched TV and saw a man climb out of a spacecraft and walk on the moon for the first time in history. He said a very famous sentence: "That's one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind."

The first man to set foot on the moon was called Neil Armstrong, but he was with another astronaut called Edwin Aldrin. Their journey started at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. Three astronauts took off in the spacecraft called Apollo 11 and travelled for four days across 386,160 km to get to the moon. When they got near the moon, Armstrong and Aldrin left the other astronaut, Michael Collins, behind in the command module. They flew in the smaller Lunar Module to the moon.

The two astronauts explored the moon's surface. They collected about 22 kg of moon soil and rocks, set up a wind experiment and took photographs. They spent 21 hours on the moon. Then they flew back to the Command Module and joined Collins again on Apollo 11. They then flew back to Earth and landed safely.

There were five more Apollo missions to the moon, and twelve men have landed on the moon. The later astronauts drove a moon buggy so they could travel further. They made maps of the moon and set up scientific stations. Over the years, they brought back 380 kg of moon rock and soil. It sounds fun but it was very hard work and the journeys were very dangerous. It was difficult to move in their big space suits, with so little gravity. The moon buggies and the scientific stations are still there, but the last astronauts went to the Moon in December 1972. Who knows when we will go back again?

### New words

Spacecraft	سفينة فضائية	Moon	القمر	Step	خطوة
Giant	ضخم	Leap	يقفز	Mankind	الجنس البشري
Took off	انطلق	Command	تحكم - أمر	Fly	يطير
Explore	يستكشف	Surface	سطح	Collect	يجمع

Soil	تربة	Rock	صخرة	Set up	يبدأ عمل
Experiment	تجربة	Join	يضم	Land	يخط
Mission	مهمة	Buggy	مركبة	Further	أبعد
Map	خريطة	Scientific	علمية	Station	محطة
Sound (v)	يبدو	Difficult	صعب	Gravity	جاذبية

**Read the text and decide if the sentences are true (T) of false (F).**

- 1 Aldrin was the second man to set foot on the moon.
- 2 Three astronauts flew in the Apollo 11.
- 3 The Apollo 11 flew straight to the moon and landed on it.
- 4 Armstrong and Aldrin collected 380 kg of moon soil and rocks.
- 5 The Command Module landed on the moon and collected Armstrong and Aldrin.
- 6 Some astronauts drove a vehicle called a moon buggy to the moon.
- 7 The programme to send men to the moon stopped in 1972.

**Answers : 1-T 2-T 3-F 4-F 5-F 6-F 7-T**

## What has the space programme done for us?

Did you know that many everyday things come from the space programme? Space is a very difficult place. Spacecraft go through very high and low temperatures and also fly very fast. So scientists had to invent new materials and machines for astronauts who travel into space.

Back on earth, doctors can find illnesses in people with the same technology that astronauts use. Machines in spacecraft have to be very small and light. Now doctors are using these tiny instruments in hospitals. For example, the small machines that doctors put inside the body to help patients' hearts use space technology.

Cars and aeroplanes benefit also from scientists' work on rockets. They are safer and stronger and have better engines. We use space-age objects in the kitchen, as well. Because the spacecraft had to go through high temperatures, they had to develop materials that weren't damaged by heat. At home, our frying pans often have a special surface so that food comes out easily.

Amazingly, our daily life would stop without one space-age invention. We wouldn't get very far without it. It's a tiny object called the silicon chip which stores and processes information. It's in all our computers, cars, mobile phones, watches and electronic devices.

## New Words

Invent	يخترع	Illnesses	مرضى	Tiny	صغير
Instrument	آلة	Patient	مريض	Benefit	فائدة
Engine	محرك	Go through	يمر من خلال-يعبر	Material	مادة
Develop	يطور	Damaged	تتضرر	Fry	الشواء

Pan	مقلاة	Silicon chip	رقاقة لاصقة	Store	يخزن
Process	عملية	Electronic devices			أدوات كهربائية

### Complete the summary below.

space aeroplanes better technology computer everyday invent  
Many (1) ----- things and machines are (2) ----- because of the space programme. Scientists had to (3) ----- things that work in very high and low temperatures, and at very high speeds . Hospitals, cars and (4) ----- all have improvements because of the space programme. We all use a (5) -----age invention called the silicon chip in many machines, such as the (6) ----- . And in daily life, many things we use come from space (7) -----.

**Answers :** 1-everyday 2-better 3-invent 4-aeroplanes  
5-space 6-computer 7-technology

### Language practice

#### Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of these verbs.

win meet fly eat not write hear not play see go lose

- 1 Samer ----- to a lot of countries in the Middle East.
- 2 Lama ----- the statue at an exhibition.
- 3 Hind and Lubna ----- computer games ever in their lives.
- 4 We ----- Chinese food.
- 5 Anas ----- his football boots. He'll have to buy new ones.
- 6 I ----- that traditional song on the radio.
- 7 You're lucky. You ----- your favourite football player.
- 8 Munzer ----- a prize for his schoolwork.
- 9 I ----- to an Internet pen-friend. I don't have a computer.
- 10 They ----- in an aeroplane.

**Answers :** 1-has gone /been 2-has seen 3-haven't played 4-have eaten  
5-has lost 6-have heard 7-have met 8-has won  
9-haven't written 10-have flown

#### Complete the dialogues. Use short answers and the present perfect or the past simple forms of the verbs.

- 1 **A:** ----- you ever ----- (go) to New York.  
**B:** Yes, I ----- .  
**A:** When ----- you ----- (go)?  
**B:** It ----- (be) in 2005. I ----- (go) with my brother.  
**A:** ----- you ----- (enjoy) it?

2 **A:** ----- you ever ----- (see) a hot air balloon?

**B:** No, I ----- . What about you?

**A:** Yes, I ----- . I ----- (see) it at a theme park.

**B:** What ----- (be) it like?

**A:** It ----- (be) beautiful.

3 **A:** ----- you ever ----- (break) a bone?

**B:** No, I ----- . What about you?

**A:** Yes, I ----- . I ----- (break) my arm last year.

4 **A:** ----- you ever ----- (run) in a race?

**B:** Yes, I ----- .

**A:** ----- you ----- (win)?

**B:** Yes, I ----- .

**Answers :1-A-Have ...been /gone**

**B-have**

**A-did .....go**

**B-was .were**

**A-Did ...enjoy**

**2-A-Have...seen**

**B-haven't**

**A-have .saw**

**B-was**

**A-was**

**3-A-Have .....broken**

**B-haven't**

**A-have .have broken**

**4-A-Have ..run**

**B- have**

**A-Did ..win**

**B-did**

**Complete the text. Use for, since and the present perfect.**

My name's Ahmed Al-Nouri and I'm an archaeologist. I (1) ----- (do) this job (2) ----- five years now. It's very enjoyable. We (3) ----- (work) on this dig in Al-Ghubb, UAE, (4) ----- March. It's the birth place of the famous fifteenth century explorer, Ibn Majid. We (5) ----- (find) houses and gardens. It's hard work. I (6) ----- (not have) a cold drink and I (7) ----- (not watch) TV (8) ----- months. The days are very long. I (9) ----- (be) here (10) ----- six o'clock this morning, and I (11) ----- (not have) a break (12) ----- four hours!

**Answers : 1-have done**

**2-for**

**3-have worked**

**4-since**

**5-have found**

**6-haven't had**

**7-haven't watched**

**8-for**

**9-have been**

**10-since**

**11- haven't had**

**12-for**

**Circle the correct expression.**

1 I've been here since *six o'clock* / three hours.

2 I've had this book for last October / *two years*.

3 We've lived here since *I was born* / twelve years.

4 I haven't seen my friend for *two days* / Monday.

5 She's worked in that shop for 2005 / *two years*.

6 My father hasn't played football since *he was at school* / ten years.

7 He's known his friend for last summer / *six months*.

8 Ruba hasn't taken any photos since *last summer* / three months.



# Module 4

## Ideas and thoughts

**Write the sentences with the present continuous.**

- 1 Hani / play football / on Tuesday  
*Hani is playing football on Tuesday.*
- 2 We / visit our grandmother / in hospital / tomorrow morning  
*We are visiting our grandmother in hospital tomorrow morning .*
- 3 My mother and father / not go to the theatre / this evening  
*My mother and father aren't going to the theatre this evening .*
- 4 Mr Jones / go to Paris / for the weekend  
*Mr Jones is going to Paris for the weekend .*
- 5 You / not go to the dentist / at five o'clock  
*You aren't going to the dentist at five o'clock .*

**Change these adjectives into adverbs and then choose the correct one to complete each sentence.**

*Careful fluent happy quick quiet sudden*

- 1 My mother speaks four languages -----.
- 2 The train stopped ----- and I fell over.
- 3 The teacher waited until we were sitting -----.
- 4 The man was driving the car too -----.
- 5 The children were laughing and playing ----- with their toys.
- 6 Please hold this vase ----- . It's fragile.

**Answers :** 1-fluently 2-suddenly 3-quietly 4-quickly 5- happily

**Agree (✓) or disagree (X) with the sentences using these phrases.**

*Yes, I am. I'm not. So am I. Neither am I.*

- 1 Are you seeing your friends at the weekend? ✓
- 2 We're going to the museum tomorrow. X
- 3 I'm not going to the bookshop. X
- 4 I'm doing a school project this evening. ✓

**Answers :**

- 1- Yes, I am.
- 2-I'm not .
- 3-Nether am I .
- 4-So am I .

**Complete the dialogues with these expressions.**

*I'm sorry but I can't come on Thursday.*

*I'm having my piano lesson.*

*Are you going?*

*Would you like to come?*

*What are you doing tomorrow?*

*No, we're not.*

*No, I'm not.*

**A**

**Ahmed:** What day is Qatar playing Germany?

**Maher:** On Wednesday.

**Ahmed :** (1) -----

**Maher :** Yes, I am. I'm going with my father.

**B**

**Hind:** (2) -----

**Leen:** I'm going to the school open day.

**Hind:** Oh dear. I forgot!

**C**

**Matthew:** Hi, Richard.

**Richard:** Hello. How are you?

**Matthew:** Fine. (3) -----

**Richard:** Oh, why not?

**Matthew:** (4) -----

**Richard:** Another time, then.

**D**

**Amanda:** Are you and your sister doing anything tomorrow?

**Sophie:** (5) ----- Why?

**Amanda:** Would you like to come swimming?

**Sophie:** Yes, I would, thanks.

**E**

**Amer:** Are you busy on Sunday?

**Hussam:** (6) -----

**Amer:** We're going to visit Mount Kassioun. (7) -----

**Hussam :** I'd love to.

**Answers :**

1- Are you going?

2- What are you doing tomorrow?

3- I'm sorry but I can't come on Thursday.

4- I'm having my piano lesson.

5- No, we're not.

6- No, I'm not.

7- Would you like to come?

## History of Books

In the old days, the people who were called scribes had to copy whole books by hand. These books were very expensive and only rich people owned them. The first books used animal skin. About 1,500 years ago in China, people used blocks of wood to make books. They carved a whole page on a piece of wood. Then they put ink on it and printed a page. They could make many copies of the same page. But this method was very slow, the woodblocks didn't last very long and it only worked for short books.

The invention of paper was important for the development of printing. The Arabs learnt about paper-making from the Chinese in 750 AD. They started manufacturing it in paper mills. In the medieval period, Baghdad and Damascus sold paper around the world. The technology reached Spain by 950, but the first paper mills in Europe only started at the end of the twelfth century.

A Chinese inventor, Pi Sheng, made the world's first moveable letters in 1045. They were pieces of terracotta. Each one had different Chinese characters on it. He could print whole pages, and use the pieces again. Unfortunately we don't have examples of his work.

In 1440, Johann Gutenberg created a printing process in Europe that changed the way we communicate. He was able to make many copies of a book quickly. Gutenberg used moveable metal letters on blocks and special machines called presses. He arranged these into sentences to make a page of text. Then he covered it with ink. He put it in his printing press, put paper on top, and pressed them together. He did this many times to make copies of the same page. Afterwards he could use the letters again.

### New Words

Scribes	مخطوطات	Copy	ينسخ	Blocks of wood	قطع من الخشب
Carved	نحت - نقش	Ink	حبر	Method	طريقة
Development	تطور	Manufacturing	تصنيع	Medieval period	فترة العصور الوسطى
Process	عملية	Communicate	يتصل	Metal	معدني
Arranged	رتب - نظم				

### Answer the questions.

- 1 How were books made before printing was invented?
- 2 What were the disadvantages of woodblock printing?
- 3 What was special about Pi Sheng's invention?
- 4 What was the difference between Gutenberg's invention and Pi Sheng's?
- 5 Where did paper manufacturing start and who took it to Europe?

### Answers :

- 1-Scribes wrote books by hand on animal skin .
- 2-It was slow ,the wood blocks didn't last long ,and it only worked for short books .

3-His terracotta letters were moveable and could be used again .

4-Gutenberg's letters were made of metal ,white Pi Sheng's letters were piece of terracotta .

5-Paper manufacturing started in China and the Arabs took it to Europe .

## Messages

**Complete the crossword.**

**Across**

1 an international network of computers that are joined together

4 a machine that goes round the Earth

6 give something and receive something else

7 put things away and keep them safe

8 an electronic machine that we have in our homes and offices

**Down**

1 knowledge or facts

2 the machine you use to speak to people in another place

3 the main computer on a network that stores and distributes information

4 to look quickly through different websites

5 the place where your emails arrive

**Answers :** Across :1-Internet      4-satellite      6-exchange      7-store      8-computer  
Down 1- information      2- telephone      3-server      4-surf      5-Inbox

**Use the passive of these verbs.**

*Grow    make    speak    find    sell*

1 Portuguese / Brazil

*Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.*

2 Medicines / pharmacist

*Medicines are sold by a pharmacist .*

3 silver / ground

*Silver is found in the ground .*

4 rice / China

*Rice is grown in China .*

5 cars / Germany

*Cars are made in Germany .*

**Write what the things are usually made of.**

*Paper    cotton    wood    leather    glass*

1 T-shirts *are usually made of cotton.*

2 Tables *are usually made of wood.*

3 Shoes *are usually made of leather .*

4 Windows *are usually made of glass .*

5 Books *are usually made of paper.*

**These sentences contain incorrect information. First write a negative sentence. Then write correct information.**

1 French is spoken in England.

*French isn't spoken in England. English is spoken there.*

2 Arabic is spoken by most people in Peru.

*Arabic isn't spoken by most people in Peru .Spanish is spoken there .*

3 Rice is grown in the Sahara desert.

*Rice isn't grown in the Sahara desert .Dates and fruit are grown there .*

4 Audio CDs are used to record films.

*Audio CDs aren't used to record films .DVDs are used to record films .*

5 Ford cars are made by a German company.

*Ford cars aren't made by a German company .They're made by an American company .*

**Complete the texts with the past passive.**

### **Ancient civilisations Mesopotamia / Sumeria**

Mesopotamia was a region around the Tigris and the Euphrates river. It (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (control) by several different peoples. The Sumerians were the first, around 3500 BC. City states (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) until they were united under one ruler in 2350 BC. The wheel (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) by the Sumerians.

### **Ancient Egypt**

Ancient Egypt was an area in the Nile Valley. It (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (rule) as a city state from about 3200 BC. The pyramids (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) during the fourth dynasty. Hieroglyphic writing (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) by the Ancient Egyptians. Ancient Egypt (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (conquer) by Alexander the Great in 332 BC.

### **Ancient Greece**

Ancient Greece (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Hellas. Cyprus and parts of Italy (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (conquer) by the Greeks. Many famous philosophers (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (born) in Ancient Greece, such as Aristotle and Plato. Democracy (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) by the Ancient Greeks.

### **The Chinese Empire**

From about 1600 BC China (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (form) from many different kingdoms. It (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (unite) in 221 BC under one leader. It was a huge empire and (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (rule) by various dynasties. During this time the Great Wall of China (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (build). Many useful things (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) by the Chinese such as paper and money.

### **Answers :**

1-was controlled    2-was created    3-was invented    4-was ruled    5-were built  
6-was invented    7-was conquered    8-was called    9-were conquered    10-were born  
11-was created    12-was formed    13-was united    14-was ruled    15-was built  
16-were invented

**Complete the questions, then do the quiz.**

### **The Great Big English for Starters Quiz! What facts do you remember from this book?**

1 Who ----- the Mona Lisa ----- by? (paint)

a) Albert Camus    b) Leonardo da Vinci    c) Ulugh Beg

2 Who ----- the ancient city of Palmyra ----- by? (invade)

a) the Romans    b) the French    c) the Egyptians

3 Who ----- Cordoba ----- by in the Medieval period? (rule)

a) Emperor Shah Jahan    b) the Umayyad Dynasty    c) Queen Elizabeth I

- 4** Where ----- coffee first ----- as a drink? (discover)  
 a) Yemen                      b) India                      c) America
- 5** Who ----- the Theory of Relativity ----- by? (develop)  
 a) Isaac Newton              b) Marie Curie              c) Albert Einstein
- 6** Who ----- the World Wide Web ----- by? (invent)  
 a) Albert Einstein              b) Tim Berners-Lee              c) Bill Gates
- 7** Where ----- the first Olympic Games -----? (hold)  
 a) Paris, France              b) Olympia, Ancient Greece              c) Athens, Ancient Greece
- 8** In what country ----- 7,000 terracotta soldiers and their horses ----- ? (bury)  
 a) China                      b) Iran                      c) Russia

**Answers :**

- 1**-was ...painted              (b)                      **2**-was.....invaded              (a)  
**3**-was.....ruled              (b)                      **4**-was.....discovered              (a)  
**5**-was ....developed              (c)                      **6**-was .....invented              (b)  
**7**-were .....held              (b)                      **8**-were .....buried              (a)

## Organising your homework

Your homework is important, so your study space at home should be quiet. It should have good lighting, and your chair should be comfortable and at the correct height for the desk. It is a good idea to do your homework at the same time every day, say, between 4.00p.m. and 5.00p.m. You can arrange something to do after your homework to give you a goal. You probably have four or five subjects each evening, so make a weekly timetable to help you stay in control. Your desk or table should have space for your books, pens and pencils. If you have a computer to do some of your work on, or to surf the Net, make sure there is still room on your desk for writing by hand. If you have a wall near your desk, and your parents don't mind, you can put up a notice board. On it, you can pin timetables, calendars and things you want to remember. Some students also put up certificates and awards they have won, or favourite photos, which help them feel motivated. Shelves are also useful so that you can keep your reference books and files near you. And don't forget to organise your photocopies and printouts in well-labelled files. Make sure your study space is tidy and well-organised. You can't study well in an untidy environment. A clear desk makes things easier to find and is more relaxing. Finally , check that you have supplies of all the things you need so you don't have to go out to the shops when you should be studying.

### New words

Arrange	يرتب	Pin	تضع دبوس	Certificate	شهادة
Award	جائزة	Motivated	حماس- تقائل	Shelves	رفوف
Reference	مرجع	File	ملف	Untidy	غير مرتب
Environment	بيئة				

**decide what the students below could improve.**

**1** Harry has got lots of paper, pens and paper on his desk.

*Harry should tidy his desk.*

**2** Barbara hasn't got a lamp on her desk. It's hard to read.



Barbara should get good lighting for her desk .

3 Jenny never remembers what subject homework she has to do.

Jenny should make a weekly timetable .

4 Hassan has got fifteen books on his desk and twelve files.

Hassan should get some shelves for his books and files .He should clean his desk .

5 Laila wastes a lot of time looking for pens and pencils.

Laila should check that she has supplies of the things she needs . She should buy a pen-holder .

6 Jamie can't write in his notebook because his keyboard is in the way.

Jamie should make sure there is room on his desk for writing .

## The History of Writing

How many times do you use the written word every day? You read books, newspapers and web pages, do schoolwork, and send letters and emails. But do you know where writing comes from?

About 25, 000 years ago pictures of animals, people and things were used to tell stories. They were painted on cave walls – we can still see some of them today in caves in France and Africa.

The earliest form of true writing was developed by the Sumerians in about 3300 BC, in Iraq. At first, pictures were used to represent ideas. Then, by about 2500 BC these pictures became simple signs called "cuneiform writing". Using this writing, Sumerians could write their history, laws and stories. The ancient Egyptians started using picture signs, called hieroglyphics, around 3000 BC. Each picture represented a word. But hieroglyphics were hard to learn and only a few people could understand them. Perhaps only 1% of the population could read!

The Phoenicians used the Sumerian cuneiform symbols and created a 22-letter alphabet in about 1000 BC. Each letter represented a sound from their language. Many cultures borrowed this Phoenician alphabet and adapted it, including the Greeks in Europe. One of the great scripts of the world is the Arabic script which also comes originally from the Phoenician alphabet. So next time you read something in either English or Arabic, don't forget that both alphabets have a common ancestor!

### New words

Cave	كهف	Cuneiform	مسماري	Law	قانون
Hieroglyphics	خط هيروغرافي	Symbol	رمز	Scripts	مخطوطات
Ancestor	احفاد				

answer the questions.

1 Where can you see early cave paintings?

You can see cave paintings in France and Africa .



**2** Where was cuneiform writing found?

*Cuneiform writing was found in Iraq .*

**3** Where were hieroglyphics developed?

*Hieroglyphics were developed in Egypt .*

**4** Who developed a 22-letter alphabet?

*The Phoenicians developed a 22-letter alphabet.*

## Language practice

**Complete the dialogues with short answers and the present continuous form of the verbs.**

**Use contracted forms where possible.**

**A**

**A:** What **(1)** ----- you ----- (do) tomorrow?

**B:** I **(2)** ----- (go) to the shopping mall.

**A:** So **(3)** ----- I. What ----- you ----- (do) later?

**A:** In the evening I **(4)** ----- (go) to that new fish restaurant with my family.  
Would you like to come?

**B:** No, thanks. I can't. I **(5)** ----- (visit) my grandmother in the evening.

**B**

**A:** We **(6)** ----- (go) on holiday tomorrow.

**B:** Where **(7)** ----- you ----- (go)?

**A:** We **(8)** ----- (go) to the seaside.

**B:** How **(9)** ----- you ----- (get) there?

**A:** My dad **(10)** ----- (drive).

**B:** And where **(11)** ----- you ----- (stay)?

**A:** Well this year we **(12)** ----- (not stay) in a hotel, we **(13)** ----- (camp)!

**C**

**A:** **(14)** ----- you ----- (do) anything this evening?

**B:** Yes, I **(15)** ----- . I **(16)** ----- (study) for a test tomorrow.

**A:** Oh, that's a pity. My cousin **(17)** ----- (come) to my house this evening.  
What about Saturday lunchtime?

**B:** Let me think. I **(18)** ----- (not help) in my dad's shop, so I'm free.

**A:** We **(19)** ----- (have) lunch by the river. Would you like to come?

**B:** Yes, please.

**D**

**A:** I **(20)** ----- (not go) to the swimming pool this afternoon.

**B:** Neither **(21)** ----- I. What **(22)** ----- you ----- (do)?

**A:** I **(23)** ----- (surf) the Net.

**B:** I **(24)** ----- not. I **(25)** ----- (go) shopping with my mum.

**Answers :** 1- are .... doing

2-am going

3-am –are.... doing

4-am going

5-am visiting

6-are going

7-are.....going

8-are going

9-are.....getting

10-is driving

11-are.....staying

12-aren't staying

13-are camping

14-are ....doing

15-am

16-am studying

17-is coming

18-amn't helping

19-are having

20-amn't going

21-am

22-are....doing

24-am 25-am going

**Complete the sentences with an adverb or an adjective.**

**1** My home town is small and ----- . (quiet / quietly)

- 2 Ali speaks English very ----- . (good / well)
- 3 She read the book ----- . (quick / quickly)
- 4 He answered the question ----- . (easy / easily)
- 5 Deema is a very ----- student. (intelligent / intelligently)
- 6 Our teacher explains everything very ----- . (clear / clearly)

Answers : 1-quiet 2-well 3-quickly 4-easily 5-intelligent 6-clearly

**Complete the text with the verbs in the present passive.**

In the morning, a reporter (1) ----- (send) to the zoo to ask questions, and photos (2)----- (take) by a photographer. The report and the photos (3)----- (send) as quickly as possible to the newspaper office. The story (4) ----- (type) and the photos (5) ----- (copy) into the computer. The day's stories (6) ----- (choose) by the newspaper editors. Then all the stories and photos (7) ----- (arrange) on the pages by designers. The final pages (8) ----- (check) by editors. In the late afternoon, the pages (9) ----- (pass) to the printer. They (10) ----- (transfer) onto metal plates. Then these plates (11) ----- (fix) on a machine called a printing press. Ink and paper (12) ----- (add) to the printing press, and thousands of copies of the newspaper (13) ----- (print) late at night. During the night, the newspapers (14) ----- (take) by lorries to newsagents all over the country. The newspaper (15) ----- (buy) by thousands of people and the story about the tiger (16) ----- (read) by people like you and your family.

Answers : 1-is sent 2-are taken 3-are sent 4-is typed 5-are copied  
6-are chosen 7-are arranged 8-are checked 9-are passed 10-are transferred  
11-are fixed 12-are added 13-are printed 14-are taken 15- is bought 16-is read

**Complete the factfile with the past passive.**

*Amazing facts*

- 1 The piano ----- (invent) in the 1700s.
- 2 The 300m Eiffel Tower in France ----- (build) in the 1880s. It----- (make) of metal.
- 3 Lasers ----- first ----- (make) in 1960 by an American, Theodore Maiman.
- 4 Mobile phones ----- first widely ----- (use) in the 1990s.
- 5 The first television broadcast ----- (make) in 1926.
- 6 The first petrol-driven engine ----- (design) by German inventors Daimler and Benz in 1886.
- 7 The oldest surviving photograph ----- (take) in 1827.
- 8 The first skyscraper ----- (design) in 1885 in Chicago.
- 9 The first supermarkets ----- (open) in the 1930s in America.
- 10 The sandwich ----- (name) after the Earl of Sandwich in the 1700s.
- 11 The 210m high Great Hassan II Mosque in Casablanca, Morroco, -----

(complete) in 1993.

**12** The South Pole ----- first ----- (reach) by Roald Amundsen of Norway in 1911.

**Answers :** **1-** was invented    **2-**was built    **3-**was made    **4-**were used  
**5-**was made    **6-**was designed    **7-**was taken    **8-**was opened  
**9-**was opened    **10-**was named    **11-**was completed    **12-**was reached

# Module 5

## The environment

Read the definitions and write the places.

- 1 The salt water which covers most of the Earth's surface. O-----
- 2 A very hot, dry place where camels come from. D-----
- 3 A high rocky place that people climb. M-----
- 4 A natural flow of water going across the land to the sea. R-----
- 5 A large group of trees where wild animals live. F-----

Answers : 1-Ocean 2-Desert 3-Mountain 4-River 5-Forset

Complete the sentences with who ,which / that or where.

- 1 I've lost the ring ----- my mother gave me.
- 2 Do you know that man ----- is standing outside?
- 3 This is the place ----- I lost my glasses.
- 4 The magazine ----- I bought isn't very interesting.
- 5 Muhanad has a brother ----- played football for a famous football team.

Answers : 1-which/ that 2-who 3-where 4-which/that 5-who

Complete the sentences.

- 1 A shop assistant is a person who *sells things in shops*.
- 2 A bus driver is a person who *drives buses*.
- 3 A teacher is a person who *teaches students*.
- 4 A factory worker is a person who *works in a factory*.
- 5 A journalist is a person who *writes new stories*.
- 6 A nurse is a person who *works in a hospital*.

You are showing your holiday photos to a friend. Write sentences. Use these phrases and who or where.

*we went swimming every day*      *we stayed*      *we bought souvenirs*      *taught us to sail*

- 1 This is the hotel where *we stayed*.
- 2 This is the shop *where we bought souvenirs*
- 3 This is the man *who taught us to sail*.
- 4 This is the beach *where we went swimming every day*.

Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verb.

*migrate*    *navigate*    *invent*    *distribute*

- 1 Wildebeest ----- from the south to the north and back again.
- 2 Last year the sailors ----- across the ocean to India.

3 The telephone ----- by Alexander Graham Bell.

4 Information ----- to computers around the world by the Net.

**Answers :** 1-migrate    2-navigated    3-was invented    4-is distributed

**Write the noun for each verb.**

1 destroy =            *destruction*

2 communicate=      *communication*

3 navigate =            *navigation*

4 invent =              *invention*

5 distribute =         *distribution*

6 migrate =             *migration*

**Complete the sentences with although and these phrases.**

*he does a lot of exercise*

*Ruba's older than her brother*

*I was angry*

*we were tired*

*it's usually hot at this time*

1 -----,there was no time to stop.

2 -----, I tried to stay calm.

3 -----,he is still quite plump.

4 -----, she is shorter.

5 -----,today it's cold.

**Answers :**

1-Although we were tired.

2-Although I was angry .

3-Although he does a lot of exercise .

4-Although Ruba's older than her brother .

5-Although it's usually hot as this time .

**Complete the sentences with either... or..., or neither... nor....**

1 You can ----- have an orange juice ----- a Cola.

2 I don't like the swimming pool. I can ----- swim ----- dive.

3 The school offers one extra language. You can study----- French ----- Spanish.

4 I hate this train journey. It's ----- fast ----- cheap.

**Answers :1-** either ....or    2-neither ...nor    3-either ....or    4-neither ....nor

## **The Nature Club**

I love animals and helping the environment. I like reading books and websites about animals. Our last trip was to a nature reserve, with our teachers. We stayed in a camp site, which was fun. We also saw some rare animals and birds. We hiked in the mountains and woods, and saw sand dunes all in the same reserve. Sawsan

You can either find me in the library reading a nature book, or surfing the Net. I run the nature club newsletter. This means I collect people's articles and put them together on my computer. I enjoy studying plants, especially flowers. There are many beautiful flowers in Syria. In May,

you can see the orchid which is one of Syria's native flowers. It has many rare varieties which you can look at but mustn't pick. Reem

I love nature. I am really interested in whales – they are amazing animals, and really intelligent. Although they are very large, many whales eat very small food. I find that really interesting! I've got lots of whale posters on my walls and I enjoy visiting websites that help the whales in the world. Sometimes I write about whales for the nature club newsletter. I would love to see them in their natural habitat. Hind

I love learning about nature in my region. Although it is hot and dry here, there are a lot of wonderful animals and plants. Did you know that Syria has 71 species of mammals? The club is part of the softshell turtle project which protects the softshell turtle. It is in danger of extinction in Syria and some other Middle Eastern countries. I am helping organise a trip to the nature reserve – where there might be softshell turtles and many other reptiles and wild animals.

Maysa

## New Words

Nature reserve	المحمية الطبيعية	Hike	يمشي - يتنزه في الجبال	Sand dunes	كثبان رملية
Article	مقالة	Orchid	أزهار الأوركيد - الأرجواني	Rare	نادر
Extinction	انقراض	Organise	تنظيم	Reptile	سلحفاة

Read the website and complete the facts about Syria's wildlife.

- 1 There are ----- species of mammal.
- 2 There are rare animals and birds in the -----.
- 3 The ----- is one of Syria's native flowers.
- 4 The ----- is in danger of extinction.

Answers : 1-71 2-nature reserve 3-orchid 4-softshell turtle

## Unit 10 Exploration

Read the facts and guess the animal.

polar bear penguin seal butterfly

Fascinating animal facts

- 1 ----- This animal usually lives in the sea, and eats fish and birds. It doesn't have any external ears. It prefers water, but rests on the beach and has its babies there.
- 2 ----- It lives in the cold waters of Antarctica. It has wings but it cannot fly. Instead it uses them in the water to help it swim. It hunts for fish in the water. It lays eggs and looks after its babies on land.
- 3 ----- It is the biggest and strongest animal in the Arctic. It has a thick white coat so it isn't seen in the snow. It is a powerful swimmer and hunts large animals.

4 ----- It is a beautiful insect with four large colourful wings. It finds food inside flowers. It changes a lot in its life, because it starts as an ugly caterpillar.

**Answers :** 1-seal    2-pengiuin    3-polar pear    4-butterfly

**Complete the sentences with these words.**

*Somebody something somewhere anybody nobody nothing nowhere*

1 Is ----- at home?

2 I've lost my glasses. They must be ----- in the house.

3 I'm sorry I can't help. There's ----- I can do to help you.

4 **A:**Where did you go on holiday?

**B:** -----, I stayed at home.

5 Come here. I want to tell you-----.

6 -----'s phone rang during the concert. I don't know whose it was.

7 My phone rang, but there was ----- there.

**Answers :** 1- anybody    2- somewhere    3-nothing    4-Nowhere  
5-something    6-somebody    7-nobody

**Complete the sentences with could, can't or must.**

1 Take a jumper. It ----- be cold outside in the evening.

2 They ----- be mad. Going running in that hot weather!

3 That ----- be them. It's too early.

**Answers :** 1- could    2-must    3-can't

**Read the clues and write the words.**

1 Find your way across the oceans. N-----

2 You drop this heavy metal object into the sea so the boat can stay still. A-----

3 Make the boat go in the direction you want. S-----

4 The tall piece of wood in the middle of the boat. M-----

5 This round ring saves you if you are in the water. L----- b-----

6 The large piece of cloth that fills with wind. S-----

7 You use this to tie your boat with. R-----

8 You walk on this part of the boat. D-----

**Answers :** 1-navigate    2- anchor    3-steer    4-mast  
5-life belt    6-sail    7- rope    8-deck

**Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the past of have to.**

1 We got into the museum free. We ----- (not pay).

2 ----- you ----- (wait) long? No, only five minutes.

3 They ----- (take) their projects to school last Tuesday.

4 ----- Shaza ----- (tidy) her bedroom?

5 The teachers ----- (work) very late on the day of the exams.

6 I ----- (not get up) early this morning. There wasn't any school.

7 ----- you ----- (wear) a uniform when you were at school?

8 He ----- (take) medicine for three weeks before he got better.



9 Maher ----- (do) exercise to lose weight.

10 Mr Ali ----- (not drive) to the beach because there was a bus.

**Answers :** 1-didn't have to pay      2-Did ...have to wait      3-had to take  
 4-Did ....have to tidy      5-had to work      6-didn't have to get up  
 7-Did....have to wear      8-had to take      9-had to do  
 10-didn't have to drive

## Sindbad

Sindbad the Sailor is a popular tale from The Arabian Nights. In the story, Sindbad tells some noblemen about his seven adventures. During each voyage Sindbad meets dangerous creatures and has exciting adventures. This is the first story that Sindbad told: 'I was a rich young man but I spent most of my money. So one day, I decided to travel the world and earn some more money. I joined a group of sailors who traded at sea. We sailed along the Persian coast buying and selling goods. It was a good voyage and we bought many treasures.

One day, we came to a lovely green island. Some of us decided to land there. But suddenly the island started to move. It was a giant whale! When the whale dived back down into the sea, some of the sailors swam back to the boat. But I was left in the sea holding onto a piece of wood. Luckily, after a long time in the water I landed on an island.

I met some men and they took me to their king. He was very generous to me and he let me stay in his city. One day, I was watching the boats at the port when I saw my old boat and its captain. I saw my name on the packages he was taking off the boat. I greeted him, but he didn't believe who I was.

'I saw Sindbad die at sea,' he said, 'I am going to sell his things and give the money to his family.' 'Captain,' I said, 'I am Sindbad - let me tell you my story.'

After I told him everything, he believed me and gave me back my goods. I went to the king and gave him gifts in thanks for his kindness. He too gave me valuable spices and treasures. I went home in my old boat. I sold my goods - I was a rich man again. I built a huge palace and lived quietly with my family. But I am an adventurer and couldn't stay at home for very long!

## New words

Creature	مخلوق	Join	ينضم	Treasure	كنز - ثروة
Dive	يغوص	Generous	كريم - مضياف	Port	ميناء
Greet	يحيي - يسلم	Goods	بضائع	Gift	هدية
Kindness	لطف	Valuable	قيم		

**Read the story and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

1 Sindbad had seven adventures.

- 2 He started life as a poor man.
- 3 Some of the sailors landed on a whale but they thought it was an island.
- 4 Sindbad survived because he found a piece of wood in the sea.
- 5 The first man Sindbad met on the island was the king.
- 6 The captain of the boat didn't recognise Sindbad.
- 7 Sindbad took the captain to the king.
- 8 The king gave Sindbad gifts.
- 9 Sindbad will never travel again after that adventure.

**Answers :** 1-T    2-F    3-T    4-T    5-F    6-T    7-F    8-T    9-F

### Find the words in the story.

- 1 a living thing such as an animal, bird or fish -----
- 2 a collection of valuable things -----
- 3 kind -----
- 4 the part of a city where there are boats -----
- 5 substances made from plants and seeds that we use for cooking -----

**Answers :** 1-creature    2-treasure    3-generous    4-port    5-spices

## Pollution

Nowadays, many animals and plants are in danger because of the things that human beings are doing to the environment. One threat to animals is hunting. The rhinoceros is hunted for its horn and the tiger for its skin, and both species have nearly disappeared.

Human beings often change the natural environment where they live. In tropical rainforests trees are cut down for wood and land is cleared for farming and building. These forests are being destroyed very fast – the animals and plants that live in the rainforests cannot survive anywhere else. Pollution is probably the greatest threat to the environment, and it damages the health of all living things.

The air, oceans, rivers and land are polluted by dangerous substances that come from factories, homes, cars and lorries. We are also sending gases and chemicals into the atmosphere, and this is making the world warmer. There is worldwide concern over this 'global warming'. It is probably melting ice in the polar regions and making sea levels rise. Scientists also believe that it causes extreme weather such as hurricanes, droughts and storms.

Fortunately, we can stop damaging the world so much. Governments are making laws to protect the environment. Zoos keep rare animals and encourage them to have babies, so they can eventually be let out in the wild again. Individuals can join environmental organisations such as the World Wide Fund, recycle rubbish and protect animal and plant habitats in their region. It is perhaps the most important problem we have to face in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### New words

Threat	تهديد	Hunting	الصيد	Rhinoceros	وحيد القرن
Horn	قرن	Disappear	يختفي	Tropical	مداري
Rainforest	غابة مطرية	Substance	مادة	Chemical	مادة كيميائية

Atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	Hurricane	اعصار	Drought	جفاف
Law	قانون	Encourage	يشجع	Rubbish	نفايات - قمامة

**Read the article again and answer the questions.**

- 1 What are the main threats to the environment?
- 2 What is global warming?
- 3 What are people doing to help the environment?

**Answers :**

- 1-The main threats to the environment are pollution ,global warming ,hunting and the destruction of the natural environment .
- 2-Global warming is caused by gases and chemical going into the atmosphere .They make the world warmer .
- 3-People are joining environmental organisations ,recycling rubbish and protecting habitats in their region.

**Language practice**

**Write new sentences by joining the two sentences with which / that or who.**

We chose the camera. It was the cheapest.

*We chose the camera which / that was the cheapest.*

1 Next week there's a traditional music festival. It happens every year.

*Next week there's a traditional music festival which /that happens every year.*

2 Mariam likes the other students. They are in her class.

*Mariam likes the other students who are in her class.*

3 Hussam spoke to the teacher. He taught science.

*Hussam spoke to the teacher who taught science.*

4 He's the man. He drove the school bus.

*He's the man who drove the school bus.*

5 I did the homework. The teacher gave it to us yesterday.

*I did the homework which /that the teacher gave us yesterday.*

**Complete the sentences with which / that, who or where.**

1 Mrs Mansour is a teacher ----- teaches English.

2 This is the computer game ----- Khaled recommends.

3 Have you worn the ring ----- I gave you?

4 This is the town ----- I was born.

5 The people ----- we met on holiday were French.

6 Is this the book ----- you lost?

7 This is the T-shirt ----- I bought yesterday.

8 This is the TV programme ----- my mother enjoys.

9 This is the street ----- I had the accident.

10 Ahmed is the boy ----- I told you about.

**Answers :** 1-who                    2-that /which        3-which /that        4-where        5-who  
                  6-which /that        7-which /that        8-which /that        9-where        10-who

**Write definitions using the words in the different columns.**

*A shop is a place where you buy things.*

1 Italians are people who lives in Italy .

2 Milk is a drink which /that is good for you .

3 English is a language which /that is spoken all over the world .

4 An aeroplane is a vehicle which /that flies from place to place .

5 A pianist is a musician who plays the piano .

**Complete the sentences with neither, either or both.**

1 ----- Khaled nor Hassan likes swimming.

2 ----- Andrew and David live in England.

3 You can have ----- fruit juice or coffee.

4 ----- my mother nor my father speaks English.

5 ----- Paula and Jane go to the drama club.

6 The lessons are ----- in our classroom or in the computer room.

7 ----- penguins nor ostriches can fly.

8 ----- English and Arabic come from the same original alphabet.

**Answers :** 1-Neither            2-Both            3-either            4-Neither  
                  5-Both            6-either            7-Neither            8-Both

**Complete the sentences with these words.**

*something    somebody    somewhere    anything    anybody    anywhere    everything  
everybody    everywhere    nothing    nobody    nowhere*

1 I've looked ----- for my book but I can't find it.

2 The lights are off. There isn't ----- at home.

3 Have you got ----- to eat? I'm very hungry.

4 Listen! I've got ----- to tell you.

5 This book is great. It tells you ----- about Aleppo.

6 ----- in my class has a pen-friend. And they all come from different countries.

7 I think there's ----- at our door.

8 We have to go shopping. We've got ----- left in the fridge.

9 Have you seen my English exercise book -----?

10 There's ----- in my town where you can buy books. We have to order them online.

11 ----- in my class has been to Europe. It's too far.

12 Ali wants to live ----- in the country. He loves animals and plants.

**Answers :** 1-everywhere    2-anybody    3-anything    4-something  
                  5-everything    6-Everything    7-somebody    8-nothing

9-anywhere 10-nowhere 11-Nobody 12-somewhere

Complete the sentences with must or can't.

- 1 You ----- be tired! You slept really well last night.
- 2 This ----- be your dictionary. It has got my name on its cover.
- 3 He ----- be crazy. It's too hot to go out at this time of day.
- 4 They ----- be here. It's too early.
- 5 They've got a lot of computer games. They ----- like playing them.
- 6 Samer ----- be very fit. He can only run a few metres!
- 7 They ----- be on holiday. They haven't been at home all week.
- 8 Reem ----- be from England. She doesn't speak English.

Answers:1- can't 2-must 3-must 4-can't 5-must 6-can't 7-must 8-can't

## Module 6

### Unit 11

### Invention

The Brown family are having lunch in a hotel. Write these words and expressions in the correct places.

*soup of the day We'll have please would you like I'll have have chips  
we have three fruit juices How would you I'll have that*

Waiter: What (1) ----- for a starter, madam?

Mrs Brown: (2) ----- the salad, please.

Waiter: And what about you, young lady?

Cath: I'll have the hounous,(3) -----.

Waiter: And what would you like, sir?

Mr Brown: What is the (4) -----?

Waiter: It's fresh fish soup today, sir.

Mr Brown: Sounds nice, (5) -----, please.

Waiter: And what about your main course?

Mrs Brown: (6) ----- a burger for Cath, and two steaks, please.

Waiter: (7) ----- like your steaks?

Mrs Brown: Well done, please.

Waiter: Would you prefer chips or potatoes?

Mrs Brown: We'll (8) -----, please.

Waiter: And to drink?

Mrs Brown: Can (9) -----, please?

Answers :1-would you like 2-I'll have 3-please 4-soup of the day  
5-I'll have that 6-we'll have 7-How would you 8-have chips  
9-we have three fruit juice

Match the sentences to the replies.

1 I'm hot.

2 What would you like?

- 3 I've lost my pencil.
- 4 How can I get there?
- 5 I'm a bit hungry.
- 6 We're lost.
- 7 This bag is heavy.
- 8 I forgot the class register.
- a I'll go and get it for you, Mr Haddad.
- b I'll find the map.
- c I'll make you lunch.
- d I'll have a sandwich.
- e I'll get you a pen.
- f Shall I help you carry it?
- g We'll take you in our car.
- h Shall I open the window?

**Answers :** 1- h      2-d      3-e      4-g      5-c      6-b      7-f      8-a

### **Read what the people say and offer to help.**

- 1 I'd love to learn to play the keyboard.(teach)  
*I'll teach you.*
- 2 This homework is too hard. (help)  
*I'll help you .*
- 3 There's a scorpion in the bathroom! (move)  
*I'll move it .*
- 4 Lunch was great. But we're late for work.(clear the table)  
*I'll clear the table .*
- 5 Oh dear. I've left my money at home. (lend)  
*I'll lend you some .*
- 6 I have to go home now. (call a taxi)  
*I'll call a taxi .*
- 7 Randa is upset about her exam results.(talk)  
*I'll talk to her .*
- 8 The living room is untidy. (tidy)  
*I'll tidy it .*

## **What the ancients did for us**

There were inventions in the past even more important than TVs and cars. In fact, people started inventing stone tools about 2.5 million years ago. About 100,000 years ago people invented the wheel, instruments for digging the ground, terracotta pots and metal tools.

### **Electricity**

Thousands of years before we started using electricity in our homes, a battery was invented! It is a small terracotta jar which is about 2,000 years old. It was found near Baghdad and is called 'The Baghdad Battery'. It contains metal parts. If you fill it with vinegar, it makes electricity, so scientists believe that it is an electricity generator.

### **plastic surgery**

Nowadays, people can go to a special doctor, called a plastic surgeon, who changes how they look. But did you know that people in India operated on noses in 600 BC? They used over 120 different medical instruments. An Indian surgeon called Sushruta wrote a book all about

nose operations.

### Fast Food

The Chinese invented fast food about 3,500 years ago. They made noodles from flour and water, and sold them in delicious sauces in the cities.

### Glass

The ancient Egyptians were skilled glassmakers and the Phoenicians were famous for their glass goods. The first glass objects were probably beads, for jewellery. The ancient Romans spread the skill of glass making. They made glass bottles and cups, and they also discovered how to make clear glass. They were the first people to use glass windows

### New Words

Stone tools	أدوات حجرية	Wheel	عجلات	Instruments	أدوات
Vinegar	خل	Generator	مولد	Plastic surgery	عملية تجميل
Operation	عملية				

### Answer the questions.

- 1 When were the first inventions?
- 2 What liquid makes the Baghdad battery work?
- 3 What do we call people who do nose operations now?
- 4 What did they sell in ancient Chinese cities?
- 5 Before the Romans, who made glass?

### Answers :

- 1-2.5 million years ago .
- 2-Vinegar
- 3-Plastic surgeons
- 4-Noodles and delicious sauces .
- 5-The ancient Egyptians and Phoenicians .

## Unit 12

## Creativity

Complete these sentences with verbs from the help box.

Build up	يبني- يشيد	Cool down	يهدئ	Find out	يكشف
Go away	يذهب بعيداً	Look at	ينظر إلى	Look for	يبحث عن
Look up	يبحث في المعجم	Turn off	يغلق		

- 1 In this book, we ----- that the Phoenicians were very advanced.



- 2 Please ----- the picture on page 34, class.  
 3 Please -----! I have to finish my homework.  
 4 You need to do exercises that will ----- your muscles.  
 5 ----- the lights when you leave the room.  
 6 You can ----- difficult words in the dictionary.  
 7 I've lost my glasses. Can you help me ----- them?  
 8 After every exercise session you should ----- .

**Answers :** 1-find out    2- look at    3-go away    4-build up  
 5-Turn off    6-look up    7-look for    8-cool down

**Write the nouns or verbs in the table.**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Verb</b>
Improvement =	improve
Development=	develop
Combination =	combine
Solution=	solve
Discovery =	discover
Invention=	invent
Information =	inform
Decoration =	decorate
Communication =	communicate
Production=	produce

**write sentences. Don't forget to use a comma where necessary.**

- 1 to 100°C / it boils / heat water / you / If / water  
*If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.*  
 2 it freezes / the temperature of water / falls / If / below 0°C  
*If the temperature of water falls below 0 c ,it freezes .*  
 3 find / surf the Net / If you / a lot of / information / you can  
*If you surf the Net ,you can find a lot of information .*  
 4 die / plants / If / water / they / don't / you  
*If you don't water plants ,they die .*  
 5 a / have / bad tooth / If you / you / toothache / get  
*If you have a bad tooth ,you get toothache .*

**Complete the sentences with an appropriate word. Use some of them more than once.**

*Of at in between to above on through under into*

- 1 Wissam has travelled ----- many countries.  
 2 We went ----- the shopping mall by bus.  
 3 My home town is ----- the coast.  
 4 Electricity flows ----- some materials easily, such as water.  
 5 I live ----- the city centre.  
 6 The treasure was buried ----- a huge stone.  
 7 She put her book ----- her bag.  
 8 They arrived ----- the hotel very late.  
 9 Omar has a computer ----- his bedroom and lots of posters ----- his walls.  
 10 Hiba took a photo ----- the beautiful old buildings.  
 11 She wasn't ----- home when I called.  
 12 The Post Office is ----- the bank and the restaurant.

13 The hawk flew ----- them in the blue sky.

Answers : 1-to 2-to 3-on 4-through 5-in 6-under 7-into  
8-at 9-in..on 10-of 11-at 12-between 13-above

Match the beginnings of the sentences with the ends.

- 1 He sent an email
  - 2 Give that book
  - 3 I like listening
  - 4 Does this pen
  - 5 My baby brother
  - 6 My school bag is made
  - 7 My father is responsible
  - 8 The thief stole the money
  - 9 You learn
  - 10 Don't worry
- a of recycled plastic.  
b about the test. It's easy.  
c to me. I need to read it.  
d from the old lady.  
e is scared of storms.  
f about things at school.  
g to my CDs.  
h to his mother, saying 'I'll be late.'  
i belong to someone?  
j for the whole bank.

Answers : 1-h 2-c 3-g 4-I 5-e 6-a 7-j 8-d 9-f 10-b

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

- 1 If we ----- (go) on holiday next year, we ----- (visit) Egypt.
- 2 If it ----- (be) necessary, I ----- (go) shopping.
- 3 You ----- (catch) the bus if you ----- (leave) soon.
- 4 If you ----- (go) to the USA, you ----- (need) a visa.
- 5 Mazen ----- (print) you that photo if you ----- (want) one.
- 6 If he ----- (stay) in bed, he ----- (feel) better.
- 7 I ----- (have) spaghetti if we ----- (go) to the Italian restaurant.

Answers : 1-go ...will visit 2-is .....will go 3-will catch ....leave  
4-go .....will need 5-will print ....want 6-stays .....will feel  
7-will leave ....go

## What will happen if you...? Write questions and answers for the situations.

*not understand      be late for school      be hungry      not be tired*

1 go to bed early?

Q: *What will happen if you go to bed early?*

A: *I won't be tired.*

2 don't listen in class?

Q: *What will happen if you don't listen in class ?*

A: *I won't understand .*

3 miss the bus?

Q: *What will happen if you miss the bus ?*

A: *I will be late for school .*

4 don't eat your breakfast?

Q: *What will happen if you don't eat your breakfast ?*

A: *I will be hungry .*

## Progress test

The first instrument to take and fix images was the *camera obscura*. It was a sort of box with a hole in it. When light passed through the hole, a picture appeared upside down on paper. The first person to write about the *camera obscura* was the Arab scientist Alhazen in the 10th century.

By the 17th century, European artists were using the *camera obscura* to paint very realistic pictures. But it was quite complicated. They had to copy the image on paper, and they couldn't keep the image the camera made.

Then in 1826, a French scientist called Joseph Niepce created the first photo on paper using chemicals. But it took eight hours! Niepce's work was continued by another Frenchman called Louis Daguerre who invented a more practical way to take photos in 1837. At first, photos were very difficult to take and the photographer needed expensive equipment. People had to sit still for minutes or the photos didn't work. But in 1888, an American called George Eastman made a simple box camera that ordinary people could buy. He also invented flexible film. With each film people could take 100 photos, and then send them to the laboratory.

Colour photos were only created in the early 20th century. The inventors of the cinema, the Lumière brothers, made the first colour photos.

Today, we use cameras without film. They look like traditional cameras but they are digital. The images are transferred to a computer and people can change the image, or send it by email. We also take photos with our mobile phones. Things have changed a lot since the *camera obscura*!

## Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1 The camera obscura took the first photos.

2 17th century European artists took photos.

3 Daguerre's method of taking photos was faster than Niepce's.

4 When George Eastman introduced his box camera, ordinary people could take photos for the first time.

5 Nowadays we use cameras with film and transfer them to our computers.

Answers : 1-T      2-F      3-T      4-T      5-F



- 2 If Sawsan ----- a good degree, she ----- a university professor.(get, become)
- 3 The doctor ----- you today if you ----- first. (not see, not phone)
- 4 If you ----- that computer, you ----- so much money. (choose, not spend)
- 5 They ----- Ali in if he ----- a ticket. (not let, not have)
- 6 If I ----- late for today's meeting, they ----- angry. (be, be)
- 7 You ----- the bus if you ----- very fast. (catch, run)
- 8 If we ----- the whale, it ----- extinct. (not protect, become)
- 9 You ----- better if you ----- your glasses. (see, put on)
- 10 If you ----- all the ice cream, you ----- sick. (eat, be)
- 11 They ----- the game if they ----- . (not win, not practise)
- 12 If he ----- English, he ----- a good job. (not learn, not get)

**Answers :** 1-rains ..won't go                      2-gets ....will become                      3-won't see ..don't phone  
 4-choose ....won't spend                      5-won't let .....doesn't have                      6-am ....will be  
 7-will catch .....run                      8-don't protect ....will become                      9-will see ....put on  
 10-eat....will be                      11-won't win ....don't practise                      12-doesn't learn ....won't get

**Complete the sentences with either the correct form of the verb or the noun formed from the verb.**

- 1 You ----- your English if you practise a lot. (improve)
- 2 There were many ----- in photography in the 19th century. (develop)
- 3 The ----- to many problems involves creative thinking. (solve)
- 4 Louis Daguerre ----- a practical way of taking photos. (discover)
- 5 The ----- of computers in the 20th century changed the world. (invent)
- 6 People ----- with each other using the Internet. (communicate)
- 7 It is a ----- of a printer and a photocopier. (combine)
- 8 This website ----- by my school. (produce)

**Answers :** 1-will improve                      2-developments                      3-solution                      4-discovered  
 5-invention                      6-communicate                      7-combination                      8-was produced

**Write the names of these objects.**

- 1 You use this rectangular plastic object to add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers.-----
- 2 You use this object to take away pencil marks you don't want.-----
- 3 You use this long wooden or plastic thing to draw straight lines.-----
- 4 You use this to drink hot drinks. It's bigger than a cup.-----
- 5 You use these small metal objects to hold pieces of paper together.-----
- 6 You use these metal, plastic and glass objects to see better.-----
- 7 You use this small metal machine to join pieces of paper together-----

**Answers :** 1-calculator                      2-rubber                      3-ruler                      4-mug                      5-paper clips                      6-glasses                      7-stapler

**GOOD LUCK**

Teacher: **SHEGHAF SHOWMAN**

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