

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-doget 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-drank
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-didgo

B-was .were

A-Did ...enjoy

2-A-Have...seen

B-haven't

A-have .saw

B-was

A-was

3-A-Havebroken

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-wasdeveloped (c) **6**-wasinvented (b)
7-wereheld (b) **8**-wereburied (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-aredoing

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- eitheror 2-neither ...nor 3-eitheror 4-neithernor

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-pengiu 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-Didhave 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 21st 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.

Noun	Verb
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-iswill go 3-will catchleave
4-gowill need 5-will printwant 6-stayswill feel
7-will leavego

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

Language practice

Complete the answers with will or going to. Use contracted forms.

- 1 What will they do now? I think they ----- home. (go)
- 2 What is Khaled going to study at university? He ----- history. (study)
- 3 How long are you going to be away? I ----- away for about a week. (be)
- 4 What will you have to eat? I ----- a sandwich, please. (have)
- 5 Where are you going to live? We ----- in Egypt. (live)
- 6 What will the weather be like tomorrow? I think it ----- . (rain)
- 7 Would you like a drink? Yes, please. We ----- tea, please. (have)
- 8 What are Salah and Ali going to do this evening? They ----- a lecture. (attend)

Answers : 1-'ll go 2-is going to study 3-am going to be 4-'ll have
 5-are going to live 6-'ll rain 7-'ll have 8-are going to attend

Complete the sentences with an appropriate preposition.

of at in between to above on through under into

- 1 Ahmed dived ----- the sea.
- 2 Our car was parked ----- a truck and a taxi.
- 3 The train went ----- the tunnel.
- 4 Amer painted a picture ----- his best friend.
- 5 Lattakia is a city ----- the coast.
- 6 When I called she wasn't ----- home.
- 7 My dictionary is ----- my school bag.
- 8 It was raining so they stood ----- a tree.
- 9 Last year Hani went ----- six foreign countries.
- 10 He put his new poster on the wall ----- his desk.

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

Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 If it is windy, | a you work very hard. |
| 2 If you mix an acid and an alkali, | b you can't concentrate. |
| 3 If they arrive in time, | c you get a salt and water. |
| 4 If you don't get enough sleep, | d you can remember your life better. |
| 5 If you keep a diary, | e the temperature feels cooler. |
| 6 If you are a teacher, | f we can all go to a restaurant. |

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

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

- 1 If it ----- this weekend, we ----- on a picnic. (rain, not go)

- 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-getswill become 3-won't see ..don't phone
 4-choosewon't spend 5-won't letdoesn't have 6-amwill be
 7-will catchrun 8-don't protectwill become 9-will seeput on
 10-eat....will be 11-won't windon't practise 12-doesn't learnwon'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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Module 1

Sporting Life

New words :

الألعاب الأولمبية	Athletics	قديم	Ancient	نشاط	Activity
أصلي	Original	السباق	Running	الجري	Sprinting
مسافة	Distance	لاعب أولمبي	Athlete	ثانية	Second
أقدام	Feet	سَاعِدٌ	Arm	القفز	Jumping
مختلف	Different	يتضمن	Include	القفز العالي	High jump
القفز الطويل	Long jump	يحنى - يلوي	Bend	ركبة	Knee
يأرجح	Swing	الرمي	Throwing	رئيسي	Main
القرص الحديدي	Discus	الكرة الحديدية	Shot-put	الرمح	Javelin
ناعم	Soft	معدات	Equipment	يتدرب	Practise
يمنع	Prevent	الجرح - الضرر	Injury	عضلات	Muscles
تنوع	Variety	مفضل	Favourite	نادي	Club
يتعلم	Learn	خطوات	Steps	طاقة	Energy
مجال حقل	Field	أفضل	Best	يتمرن	Train
مختص	Specialist	مدرب	Trainer	ممتع	Exciting
Snowboarding لوح التزلج على الثلج	Snowboarding	تزلج	Skiing	سباق المسافات الطويلة	Marathon
تزلج على الجليد	Ice-skating	المشي السريع	Jogging		

Grammar

	Present Simple	Present Continuous
الشكل Form	S+V +rest	S+ am -is-are+ V+ ing+ rest.
الاستخدام Use	<p>١- الحقائق العلمية والعامية</p> <p>٢- الأعمال الاعتيادية والتكرارية</p> <p>-Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.</p> <p>-The Earth goes round the sun .</p> <p>لا تنسى " s " المفرد الغائب: It- She -He +s وما يعادلها من الأسماء</p> <p>-I go to the market twice a week.</p> <p>انتبه إلى الظروف التكرارية</p> <p>-Ali usually wakes up early.</p>	<p>١- عمل يجري لحظة التكلم.</p> <p>-What is your brother doing at the moment ?</p> <p>He is working in an office .</p> <p>٢- عمل مستمر لكن ليس بالضرورة لحظة التكلم</p> <p>Maher is writing a new story this month.</p>
Adverbs الظروف المستخدمة	<p>Always –usually –sometimes –often – never</p> <p>Everyday –every summer</p> <p>Twice a month</p> <p>Three times a year</p> <p>Once a week</p>	<p>Now –at the moment –at the present</p> <p>This week /year/ month</p>



drive→ drives

es إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الأحرف التالية (sh –tch –x –z –o –ss).

Go→ goes ,watch →watches ,pass→ passes

ies إذا كان الفعل منتهي بـ Y مسبق بحرف ساكن .

Fly→ flies ,carry→ carries

لتشكيل النفي والاستفهام في الجملة التي لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد نستخدم

(I –You –We – They)←Do

(He –She –It) ← Does

ويأتي بعده فعل مضارع بالمصدر (مجرد من الزيادة).

Ali goes to school by bus .

Ali doesn't go to school by bus .

Does Ali go to school by bus ?

Keeping fit

When you are fit, you are healthier. You can study better and do daily tasks better. It doesn't have to be difficult to keep fit. Walking is easy and doesn't need any special equipment. Even playing a friendly game of football helps you to keep fit. Try to take the stairs rather than the lift, too!

There are three main types of exercise –aerobic, resistance and stretching. Aerobic exercise is when you make your heart and lungs work hard. Examples of this are swimming and roller skating. Resistance training, such as press-ups and weight-lifting, is for building up your muscles. Stretching activities, such as yoga, make you more flexible. It is important to have an exercise regime which contains all three types of exercise. Try to keep a diary and aim to train two or three times a week. A good exercise session has a warm-up of about 5–10 minutes. This could be walking or jogging. Exercises such as press-ups help to build up your muscles. Include aerobic exercise, such as cycling and basketball. Finally, stretching exercises are good for cooling down.

Of course, it's easier to sit down in front of the TV or computer but it isn't necessarily healthy! Safura Abdel Karim, a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl from South Africa, wrote a report on her classmates. It was so well written that it was published in a medical journal. She found out that students who play a lot of computer games get pains in their thumbs, hands, arms, back and neck.

New Words

Fit	رشيق	Healthy	صحي	Task	مهمة
Difficult	صعب	Keep fit	يحافظ على رشاقة	Easy	سهل
Stairs	درج	Lift	مصعد	Type	نوع
Exercise	تمرين	Aerobic	تمارين رياضية	Resistance	مقاومة –صلابة
Stretching	تمدد	Heart	قلب	Lungs	رئتين
Press-ups	ضغط	Weight-lift	رفع الاثقال	Building up	بناء –تشييد

Flexible	مرن	Contain	يكون - يحوي	Diary	يومي
Aim	يهدف	Session	فصل - جولة	Warm up	يدفيء - يحمي الجسم
Cycling	ركوب الدراجة	Cooling down	يهدأ	Sit down	يجلس
Necessary	ضروري	Report	تقرير	Classmate	زميل الغرفة
Publish	ينشر	Medical	طبي	Find out	يكتشف
Pain	ألم	Thumb	ابهام اليد	Back	ظهر
Neck	رقبة	Shoulder	كتف	Finger	اصبع اليد
Hand	يد	Wrist	رسغ	Elbow	مرفق

-Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Copy and correct the false sentences

- 1 It is always difficult to get fit.
- 2 Daily activities such as walking and going upstairs help you get fit.
- 3 A good exercise session takes 5–10 minutes.
- 4 Stretching exercises are especially good for your heart and lungs.
- 5 It is useful to have a weekly schedule for your exercise regime.
- 6 Playing computer games is a good form of exercise.

Answers :

- 1-F .It doesn't have to be difficult to keep fit .
- 2-T
- 3-F .The warm-up takes 5-10 minutes ,not an exercise session .
- 4-F. They are good for cooling down and for making you more flexible .Aerobic exercise is good for heart and lungs .
- 5-T
- 6-F .It's bad for you .

Grammar

The infinitive المصدر \rightarrow to + verb غالباً بعد help –difficult –important –easy –hard
 \rightarrow Verb +ing يأتي في بداية الجملة

E.g.: It's important to read but you should exercise as well.
 Running is good for you .

Ex :6 P:9

-Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

sit down have keep fit (x2)

- 1 It doesn't have to be difficult
- 2 Even a friendly game of football helps you
- 3 It is importantan exercise routine with all three types.
- 4 It's easyin front of the TV.

Answers :1- to keep fit **2-**to keep fit **3-**to have **4-**to sit down

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

ORIGINS The first Olympic Games began in 776 BC, over 2,700 years ago. The games took place every four years at Olympia in ancient Greece. The first games had only one event, but later there were more, and the games took five days. Events included the pentathlon (running, jumping, discus, javelin and wrestling). Chariot races were a popular event. The games stopped in 393 AD.

THE FIRST MODERN OLYMPICS In the 19th century a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, started the Olympic Games again. The first modern-day Olympics took place in 1896. About 300 athletes took part, representing thirteen countries. Events included cycling, target shooting, sprinting, shot put, weight lifting, swimming, gymnastics and the marathon.

THE OFFICIAL OLYMPIC FLAG The Olympic flag has five rings on a white background. The five rings represent the five continents of the world and Olympic friendship. At least one of the colours appears on the flag of every country in the world.

MODERN DAY OLYMPICS The four-year period between Olympic Games is called an Olympiad. There is now a Winter Olympic Games – this happens two years after the Summer Olympics. Winter sports include ice hockey, skating, snowboarding and skiing. At the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China, 204 countries took part and 11,028 athletes attended. It's a lot bigger now than 2,700 years ago!

THE SPECIAL OLYMPICS In 1968, a new athletic competition was introduced for individuals with intellectual disabilities. The aim of the Special Olympics was to promote acceptance and respect, and to raise awareness about people with special needs. The motto adopted for this purpose is "Let me win. But if I cannot win, let me be brave in the attempt." In 2007, around 7,500 contestants from 164 countries participated in the 12th Special Olympic Games held in China. Today, with over 3 million athletes from around the world, the Special Olympics has become a global movement for the promotion of rights and opportunities.

New words

الأصل	Origin	حدث	Took place	حدث	Event
المباراة الخماسية	Pentathlon	مصارعة	Wrestling	عربة (مركبة قديمة)	Chariot
شائع - معروف	Popular	يمثل	Representing	بلد	Country
هدف	Target	قذف	Shooting	علم	Flag
حلقة - خاتم	Ring	قارة	Continent	صداقة	Friendship
يظهر	Appear	فترة	Period	يحدث	Happen
يهتم - يشهد	Attend	مسابقة - منافسة	Competition	يقدم	Introduce
فردى	Individual	ذكى	Intellectual	معاقين	Disabilities
الهدف	Aim	يعزز - يحفز	Promote	قبول	Acceptance
يحترم	Respect	يرفع	Raise	ادراك - وعي	Awareness
شعار	Motto	تبنى	Adopted	الغرض - القصد	Purpose
يحاول	Attempt	متبارى - منافس	Contestant	شارك	Participated
حركة	Movement	حقوق	Rights	فرصة	Opportunity

In The Past

The Boy from the Past

It was the middle of the school holidays. The sun was shining and insects were singing in the dry bushes. Omar and his sister Laila were staying with Uncle Firass and Aunt Mariam at their house by the sea. It was a hot afternoon, so Omar and Laila were playing table tennis inside the cool house. Laila was a bit annoyed because Omar was winning! In the garden, Mazen the gardener was repairing the old well. Omar and Laila heard a shout, then Uncle Firass walked into the house. He was carrying a large piece of stone. He was very excited.

Firass: Look at this. It's a piece of carved stone. I think it's thousands of years old.

Omar: Where did you find it, Uncle?

Firass: In the garden.

Omar: Was it lying on the ground, Uncle?

Firass: No, it wasn't. Mazen found it at the bottom of the well.

Omar: These marks look like letters of the alphabet. I wonder what they mean.

Laila: Can we use your computer to find out about the marks, Uncle?

Firass: Yes, of course.

Laila and Omar did some research on the Internet. They visited lots of websites and asked for help. Then Laila discovered some interesting information about the Phoenicians. She printed it out.

Laila: The marks on the stone are Phoenician letters.

Omar: Let's show Uncle

Mazen wasn't working in the well now, and Uncle Firass and Aunt Mariam were relaxing in the garden. Laila showed them the page from the website.

Laila: I think the stone's Phoenician, Uncle.

Firass: That's very interesting. Mazen found another piece in the well about an hour ago. I think it's from the same stone carving.

Laila: How exciting! It looks like a map.

New Words

Discovery	اكتشاف	Shine	تسع	Insect	حشرة
Sing	يغني	Dry	جاف	Bushes	شجيرات صغيرة
Stay	يبقى	Table tennis	كرة الطاولة	Cool	معتدل البرودة
Bit	قليلاً	Annoyed	منزعج	Win	يربح
Map	خريطة	Repair	يصلح	Well	بئر
Shout	صرخة	Carry	يحمل	Piece	قطعة
Stone	حجرة	Carved	نحت- منحوت	Lying	متوضعة
Ground	الأرض	Bottom	أسفل	Mark	علامة
Look like	يشبه	Wonder	يتساءل	Mean	يعني
Find out	يكتشف	Research	يبحث	Information	معلومات
Print	يطبع	Relax	يسترخي - يرتاح	Show	يظهر



-Answer the questions.

- 1 Where were Omar and Laila staying?
- 2 What were they playing?
- 3 What was Mazen doing?
- 4 What did he find?
- 5 What did Laila discover on the Internet?

Answers :

- 1- With Uncle Firass and Aunt Mariam at their house by the sea.
- 2- They were playing table tennis.
- 3-He was repairing the old well.
- 4- He found a piece of carved stone.
- 5-She discovered that the marks on the stone were Phoenician letters.

Grammar

Past simple	Past continuous
S + V + REST	S+ was-were +v+ ing + rest
<p>يستخدم الماضي البسيط ليدل على حدث ماضي وانقضى استدل عليه- ١ بظرف زمني صريح.</p> <p>Last week/ year/ month- ago- yesterday Maher went to the market an hour ago.</p> <p>٢-فعل آخر في الماضي مع روابط يعني جملة أولى +جملة ثانية after -when -before ملاحظة :انتبه إلى موقع الروابط وعلامات الترقيم جملة----- , جملة-----رابط جملة----- رابط-----جملة-----</p> <p>When I saw you ,I felt happy. سياق الجملة+الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرار في الماضي المستمر نستخدمها مع الماضي البسيط.</p> <p>The second world war happened in 1939.</p>	<p>يترجم هذا الزمن ب كان +فعل مضارع يستخدم الماضي المستمر في الحالات التالية:</p> <p>١- عمل كان مستمراً في نقطة زمنية في الماضي انتبه :مع دليل الماضي البسيط نأخذ منه جزءاً اصغر من الجزء الأكبر . (انظر إلى اللون القائم) Last week at this time we were taking a lesson .</p> <p>٢- عمل كان مستمراً عندما قاطعه (لفت الانتباه) فعل في الماضي فالآخر في الماضي البسيط. غالباً مع (while- as)</p> <p>-While he was playing tennis ,his ankle broke . -While I was driving fast ,the accident happened . عملين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي . While my father was cooking ,my mother was watching TV.</p>

E.g.-What were you doing at six o'clock last night ?

I was reading .

-What did you do last weekend ?

I stayed at home .

Hassan's diary

Saturday

We're in Lattakia! We drove here from Tartous along the coast. On the way we saw Baniyas and Jebleh. My sister Deema didn't see a lot because she was very tired. When we arrived at the hotel, she was sleeping.. I'm writing my diary in a nice room. From my window I can see the beautiful blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea between the trees.

Sunday

Today was fantastic! In the morning, Mum and Deema went for a walk in the town. Dad and I went to the Blue Beach. We were snorkeling when I saw an incredible seahorse. We saw amazing coral, too. While we were swimming, Mum and Deema were taking a walk along the beach. In the afternoon, they went to the museum. They were walking round when my sister met some friends from school. They were sightseeing with their parents. They all went shopping together and Deema bought a skirt. While they were shopping, Dad and I were playing football on the beach. Dad scored more goals than me! I was writing postcards to my friends when Mum and Deema came back to the hotel. Then we had dinner in a traditional restaurant. While we were eating, Deema took a photo of us. We had a lovely evening. It's getting late now and I'm tired.

Goodnight!

New Words

ساحل	Coast	متعب	Tired	رائع	Fantastic
يسبح بأنبوب التنفس	Snorkelling	فرس البحر	Seahorse	مدهش	Amazing
شعب مرجانية	Coral	شاطئ	Beach	متحف	Museum
يستمتع بالمناظر	Sightseeing	يسجل	Score	بطاقة بريدية	Postcard
تقليدي	Traditional				

-Answer the questions.

- 1 What did Hassan and his family see on the way to Lattakia?
- 2 Why didn't Deema see a lot?
- 3 What did Hassan and Dad do on Sunday morning?
- 4 Who saw coral?
- 5 Where did Deema and Mum go on Sunday afternoon?
- 6 What did Hassan and Dad play on Sunday afternoon?
- 7 Where did the family go in the evening?

Answers :

- 1- Baniyas and Jebleh.
- 2- Because she was very tired.
- 3- They went to the Blue Beach.
- 4-Hassan and Dad .
- 5-They went to the museum.
- 6-They played football on the beach.
- 7-They went to a traditional restaurant.

THE PHOENICIANS

From about 1200 to 500 BC the Phoenicians built an advance civilisation on the Mediterranean coast, in what today are parts of Lebanon, Syria and Palestine.

They built ports on the coast. Cities such as Tyre, Ugarit and Byblos had streets, temples, tall houses, wells and roof gardens. They were good farmers and grew plants such as wheat, olives and nuts. They also kept cows, sheep and goats and made honey.

But the Phoenicians' great wealth came from trade, and they were skilful sailors and shipbuilders. They built fast wooden ships and large rowing boats for carrying goods. They were also excellent navigators and learnt to sail by the North Star at night.

They traded with people in the Mediterranean world and created colonies in North Africa, Malta, Sicily, Sardinia and Spain. They taught the people they visited new skills.

They invented a famous purple dye. They used it to make beautiful purple clothes. They also made glass, pottery, textiles and jewellery. They exported the goods they produced, including food and wood, and imported materials such as ivory, gold, silver and copper.

The Phoenicians had schools and universities. They studied medicine, astronomy and mathematics. They also invented a 22-letter alphabet and they were able to record important information. Although the paper the Phoenicians used did not survive, we have some of their writing on stone and pottery.

FACT: The Phoenicians even arrived in England and traded there.

FACT: Nearly all the world's alphabets, including these used in Arabic, Russian, Greek and English, come from the ancient Phoenician one.

FACT: The Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamen had furniture made from Phoenician wood.

New Words

Advanced	متطور	Civilisation	حضارة	Part	جزء
Port	ميناء	Temple	معبد	Roof	سقف
Farmer	مزارع	Grow	يزرع	Plants	نباتات
Wheat	قمح	Olives	زيتون	Nuts	بندق (مكسرات)
Cow	بقرة	Sheep	خروف	Goat	ماعز
Honey	عسل	Wealth	ثروة - كنز	Trade	تجارة
Skilful	ماهر - مبدع	Sailor	بحار	Shipbuilder	صانع السفن
Wooden	خشبي	Ship	سفينة	Rowing	تجديف
Boat	قارب	Goods	بضائع	Navigator	بحار
Create	ينشأ	Colony	معسكر	Invent	يخترع
Purple	بنفسجي	Dye	صبغ - يصبغ	Glass	زجاج
Pottery	فخار	Textile	نسيج	Jewellery	مجوهرات
Export	يصدر	Produce	ينتج	Import	يستورد
Material	مادة	Ivory	عاج	Gold	ذهب
Silver	فضة	Copper	نحاس	University	جامعة
Medicine	الطب	Astronomy	علم الفلك	Mathematics	رياضيات
Paper	ورق	Survive	ينجو	Furniture	أثاث

-Find the words that mean:

1 riches and expensive possessions

2 buying and selling

3 sold goods to another country

4 bought goods abroad and brought them to their country

Answers : 1-Wealth 2-trade 3-export 4-import

Sheeghaf

Module 2

Amazing world

The Boy from the Past

The next day, they went to meet Professor Hussam, an old friend of the family. Laila was studying the stones in the back of the car. The first piece was larger than the second one and its marks were clearer.

Mariam: Professor Hussam is a specialist in ancient history and archaeology. He's also a very close friend of your grandfather. In fact, they met when they were only seven years old!

Omar: That's a long time ago!

Mariam: The professor was cleverer than all the other boys in the school. But your grandfather was much better at sport!

When they arrived at the professor's house, he led them into his study. There were hundreds of books. Omar was amazed. The professor examined the larger piece of stone. He grew very excited.

Omar: Are these Phoenician letters, professor?

Professor: Yes, they are.

Laila: Can you understand them?

Professor: Well, it's a difficult language ... but it's easier to read than Chinese. This piece tells the story of a boy ...

My name is Amer. I come from the city of Tyre. My people are sailors and traders. I love my family's ship. It is faster than the wind and more beautiful than all the other ships. We travel to many countries and carry home precious objects of silver and gold. But there are also thieves in this world and we must ...

Professor: The story stops here. May I see the other piece?

Laila: I think it's a map, professor.

Professor: Yes, you're right. It's definitely a map. And look – there are strange marks, too. This piece is more complicated than the first one. May I take photos of them?

Omar: Yes, of course. And thank you for all your help, Professor Hussam.

Professor: It was a pleasure. After they got home, Omar and Laila received a mysterious email. It was from a stranger. He wanted to help them to understand their stone pieces. But who was he?

New words :

واضح	Clear	علم الآثار	Archaeology	يقود - يرشد	Lead - led
استاذ	Professor	فحص	Examined	لغة	Language
ثمين	Precious	شيء	Object	لصوص	Thieves
من المؤكد	Definitely	غريب	Strange	معقد	Complicated
سعيد	Pleasure	يستلم - يتلقى	Receive	غامض	Mysterious
يفهم	Understand	أجنبي	Foreign	اتصالات	Communications
هندسة	Engineering	علوم	Science		

Answer the questions.

- 1 Which stone piece is larger?
- 2 Was the professor a good student at school?
- 3 What language is on the first piece?
- 4 Who wrote the carvings?
- 5 What does the professor say is on the second piece?

Answers :

- 1-The first piece was larger .
- 2-Yes ,he was.
- 3-The language is Phoenician .
- 4-A boy called Amer .
- 5-He says there is a map and some strange marks on it .

Grammar

-Comparative and superlative adjective

صيغة المقارنة واحدة من صيغ الصفات والظروف، تُستخدم للتعبير عن درجة المقارنة بين شيئين. ويمكن تكوين صيغة المقارنة إما بإضافة اللاحقة (er-) أو الكلمة (more) إلى الصيغة البسيطة للصفة أو الظرف

Short : short(er)

Wonderful :(more) wonderful

Fast : Fast(er)

Quickly : (more) quickly

تستخدم صيغة المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين أو نشاطين أو مجموعتين.

He is richer than his friend

She behaves more politely than her sister

أما صيغة التفضيل واحدة من صيغ الصفات والظروف وتُستخدم للتعبير عن الدرجة العليا للتفضيل. ويمكن تكوين صيغة التفضيل إما بإضافة اللاحقة (est-) أو الكلمة (most) إلى الصيغة البسيطة للصفة أو الظرف

Short : short(est)

Wonderful : (most) wonderful

Fast : Fast(est)

Quickly : (most) quickly

تستخدم صيغة التفضيل لمقارنة شخص أو شيء أو نشاط أو مجموعة مع أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين أو نشاطين أو مجموعتين.

She is the (most) honest of my friends

This is the (fastest) train I have ever seen

لتحويل الصفة الى صفات مقارنة و تفضيل نتبع القاعدة التالية :

١-صفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد (er /est)

Tall taller the tallest

٢-الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد منتهية بساكن مسبوق بصوتي نضاعف الساكن .

Thin thinner the thinnest

٣-الصفة المنتهية بـ يتقلب إلى ier /iest

Lazy lazier the laziest

Happy happier the happiest

(more –most)

٤- الصفة التي تتألف من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد .

More /most → dangerous /interesting .

The dog is more dangerous than the cat .But the bear is the most dangerous .

Good better best

الصفات الشاذة :

Bad worse worst

Little less least

Much more most

Far farther/further farthest/furthest

يستخدم التركيب (.....as.....as) في الاسئلة والعبارات للدلالة على المساواة.

As + adj + as صفة متماثلة (نفس الشيء)-

A grizzly bear is as tall as an elephant .

The planet Mars isn't as big as the planet Earth.

Ex. :4 p :21 Complete the list.

1 large =larger

2 clear= clearer

3 clever =cleverer

4 good= better

5 easy =easier

6 fast=faster

7 beautiful=more beautiful

8 complicated =more complicated

New words

Wide	واسع	Earth	كوكب الأرض	Mars	كوكب المريخ
Tiger	النمر	Rhinoceros	وحيد القرن	Human being	الكائن البشري
Shark	سمك القرش	Aeroplane	طائرة	Flight	طيران
Grizzle	اشيب -رمادي	Kangaroo	كنغر	Giraffe	زرافة
Planet	كوكب	Jumbo jet	طائرة نفاسة		

DESERTS

Deserts cover more than one third of the Earth's land surface. Deserts are very dry places, but they aren't always sandy – they can be rocky or even frozen. During the day, temperatures can go higher than 50°C. The hottest temperature ever recorded was 82°C in the Sahara. At night, deserts get very cold: as low as –21°C. Deserts are also very windy. Sometimes there are dangerous sandstorms.

It doesn't rain very often in the desert, but rainfall can be heavy. Sometimes underground rivers rise to the surface. These make cool, wet places called oases. People can live there and grow food. Deserts also have many resources, such as diamonds, gold and oil. To survive in the desert, you must find water and keep cool. Plants and animals have to adapt to survive. Desert plants are full of liquid. Many seeds only grow after rain and they flower very quickly. Some animals never drink, and others have special protection against heat, or cold. The camel is especially well-adapted for desert life, and lives in both hot and cold deserts.

13% of the world's population live in deserts! Some are nomadic. They carry their tents from place to place, using camels for transport. Desert people wear special clothes to protect them from the sand, wind and sun. These days, most people from the desert live in modern cities and towns.

New words

صحراء	Desert	سطح	Surface	جاف dry ≠ رطب wet
رملي	Sandy	صخري	Rocky	متجمد Frozen
درجة حرارة	Temperature	عاصف	Windy	عاصفة رملية Sandstorm
سقوط المطر	Rainfall	ثقيل	Heavy	تحت الأرض Underground
نهر	River	يرتفع	Rise	واحات Oases
مصدر ثروة	Resource	الأماس	Diamond	النفط Oil
كثبان رملية	Dunes	ينجو -يحيا	Survive	يتكيف -يتأقلم Adopt
ممتلأ	Full	سائل	Liquid	بذور Seeds
حماية	Protection	جمل	Camel	عدد السكان Population
البدو الرّحل	Nomadic	خيمة	Tent	نقل Transport

-Complete the sentences with a or b.

- The changes in temperature from day to night are: **a** small. **b** big.
- Rainfall in the desert can be: **a** frequent and heavy. **b** not frequent but heavy.
- In oases you can find: **a** gold and oil. **b** water.
- In order to survive in the desert, animals and plants have to: **a** adapt. **b** drink lots of water.
- People who live in the desert are: **a** mainly nomadic. **b** 13% of the world's population.

Answers : 1-b 2-b 3-b 4-a 5-b

World Records

New words

مفاجئ	Surprised	رائع	Amazed	مدهش	Astonished
أكبر	Major	يغطي	Cover	يتدفق	Flow
عميق	Deep	نقطة	Point	وزن	Weight
يغرق	Sink	شكل	Shape	ضخم	Giant
بحيرة	Lake	سكان	Inhabitants	عاصمة	Capital
مزدحم	Crowded	كرات الثلج	Hailstones		

Shabha The most interesting ancient city in the South of Syria .

Welcome to the latest issue of Links. This week our adventurous reporters, Samia, Huda and Nawal visit Shabha.

Be warned – you need comfortable shoes!

Syria has always been a centre where East and West meet. It is no wonder that this country has flourished throughout history. Part of learning about Syria is knowing about its ancient cities.

Shahba, also known as Philippopolis, is one of the last ancient cities founded in the South of Syria during the Roman Empire. It was named after Philip the Arab who was the Emperor of Rome between 244 and 249 CE. Today, a picture of Emperor Philip can be seen on the 100 Syrian pound note.

The old city of Shahba is located 87 km south of Damascus in Sweida province. Because it was the emperor's birthplace, it was built as a smaller copy of ancient Rome. But the city was never fully completed. Building stopped when Philip died in 249 CE and the site was later abandoned for many centuries.

However, because it was far from population centres, modern Shahba still contains well-preserved ruins of the old city. Within the four walls of the square city lies the Philippeion which is an impressive temple with an outdoor place for prayers called *kalybe*.

The main ruins also include a theatre, 42 metres in diameter, which is one of the best kept ancient theatres in Syria. Another element of Roman architecture can be seen in the structure of the public baths. The inside walls of these baths were covered with marble. Visitors today will still find some of the old town's remains intact. Crossing the main gates into the city, you will be able to follow the steps of the early inhabitants of Philippopolis through the ancient cobblestone streets.

And if you are interested in the arts, you must visit the Shahba museum where you can see magnificent mosaics of the period. One of them tells the story of Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty, while another shows the picture of the legendary Greek musician Orpheus surrounded by animals. The Shahba mosaics are so beautiful that some of them are also displayed in the National Museum in Damascus.

New words

Adventurous	مغامرة	Reporter	تقرير	Be Warned	كن حذراً
Comfortable	مريح	Wonder	تعجب - تسائل	Flourish	يزدهر
Throughout	خلال	History	تاريخ	Located	تقع
Province	مقاطعة - منطقة	Emperor	امبراطور	Birthplace	مكان الولادة
Fully	كلي	Completed	مكتمل	Abandoned	مهجور
Well-preserved	محفوظ	Ruins	آثار	Square	مربع
Lie	تقع	Impressive	أخاذ- مؤثر	Temple	معبد
Prayers	مصلون	Theatre	مسرح	Diameter	قطر الدائرة
Element	عنصر	Architecture	هندسة معمارية	Structure	بنية
Marble	رخام	Remain	يبقى	Intact	سليم
Gate	بوابة	Step	يخطو	Cobblestone	حصاة الرصيف
Magnificent	رائع	Mosaics	فسيفساء	goddess	إله
Legendary	اسطورة	Surround	يحيط	Display	يظهر

Triangular	مثلث	Diamond-shaped	معين	Rectangular	مستطيل
Oval	بيضوي	Round	دائري	Fill	مليء ب
Rule	يحكم	Tomb	قبر	Treasure	كنز
Mask	قناع	Soldier	جندي	Dig	يحفر
Army	جيش				

Match the words from the text with the meanings.

- 1 flourish a from an old, well known story
 2 intact b show to the public
 3 legendary c to grow well and in a productive manner
 4 mosaic d not changed
 5 display e picture made of small coloured pieces of stone or glass

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

Match the words with the definitions.

- 1 mask a large hidden collection of treasure
 2 hoard b hard material made of baked earth
 3 terracotta c covering for the face

Answers :1-c 2-a 3-b

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 When did people find Tutankhamen's tomb? a 1300 b 1922 c 1930
 2 What did a farm worker find in 1896? a a mask b a tomb c gold objects
 3 What was Tell el-Ajjul? a a tomb b a battle c a city
 4 What did people bury with the Emperor Qin?
 a terracotta soldiers and horses b gold jewellery c a mask

Answers :1-b 2-c 3-c 4-a

Module 3

Life events

Grammar

PRESENT PERFECT :S+ have- has + p.p+ rest .

p.p اسم المفعول ← فعل نظامي + ed

e.g. : go –went –gone . التصريف الثالث للفعل .

See -saw –seen

الحاضر التام هو الزمن الذي يؤكد على وقوع الحدث ، لا تاريخ وقوعه .
ملاحظة : لا نستخدم أدلة الماضي البسيط مع الحاضر التام .

يستخدم الحاضر التام ليبدل على :

١- عمل انتهى الآن (نتيجة حاضرة غالباً يكون نهاية المضارع المستمر)

-Samer has written three letters.

-My mother hasn't cooked the lunch yet .

٢- عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال مع since / for في حالة مشتركة مع الحاضر التام المستمر .

-I have taught physics for 3 years.

-Maher has worked in this factory since 1990.

ملاحظة : الفرق بين since =نقطة زمنية محددة .

For =مدة زمنية .

نستخدم How long للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية .

A: How long has Ruba lived in her house?

B: I think she' s lived there for two years.

A: How long have you lived in your house?

B: I' ve lived there all my life. My parents moved there before I was born.

٣- تكرر أشير إلى التكرار دون تحديد تاريخ التكرار .

-Maher has gone to zoo three times.

٤- السؤال عن أمر لا أدري إن حدث أم لا (دون تاريخ الحدث) .

-Have you ever seen the pyramids?

-Has Huda ever met her mother ?

A: Have you ever eaten Italian food?

B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven' t.

٥- عمل لم يحدث في حياة الإنسان قط .

-I have never seen the Alps .

-I have never had kubbe.

ملاحظة : الأفعال التي تأخذ زمن مطول مع عدم ذكر التاريخ نضع مضارع تام مستمر كالعمل والنوم والسفر .
-أفعال المحبة والكرهية حاضر بسيط .

دلائل المضارع التام : ever ← تستخدم مع الجملة الاستفهامية

Never ← تستخدم مع الجملة المثبتة

have /has نضعهم في الجملة بعد

Yet تأتي في نهاية الجملة المنفية أو الاستفهامية

Find the past participles of these verbs.

Eat fly bake go lose act make meet visit win
Eaten flown baked gone lost acted made met visited won
see write buy sleep run ride
seen written bought slept run ridden

Welcome to my webpage on the Amberson family website .

Hello! My name's Alison and I'm 13.

I live in Abu Dhabi in the UAE but I was born in Sydney, Australia. We moved to the UAE a year ago. Abu Dhabi is a fantastic modern city. I love the skyscrapers, the beautiful gardens, and the shopping malls.

My father is an engineer and he travels a lot for his work. In fact, he has worked in six countries. My mother is an artist. She illustrates children's books and works at home. She has drawn pictures for more than 50 books. This is one of my mum's drawings. It isn't from a book – it's a picture of our family! That's Tim, my brother, next to me. We both go to an international school. We've made lots of friends there.

I've seen lots of interesting places here. I've been to Al-Hisn Fort, the Old Souk, and Batinah harbour where they make traditional wooden boats. However, the best place I've visited is the Wild Wadi Waterpark. We went there last week. It was amazing. I haven't been to Dubai, but we're planning to go there next week. I'm really excited!

New Words

Skyscrapers	ناطحات السحاب	Engineer	مهندس	Artist	فنان
Illustrate	يشرح - يفسر	Drawing	رسم	Harbour	ميناء
Traditional	تقليدي	Plan	يخطط		

Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the family from?
- 2 Where do they live?
- 3 What does Alison's father do?
- 4 What does her mother do?
- 5 What has Alison seen in Abu Dhabi?
- 6 What is she going to see?

Answers : 1-They are from Sydney ,Australia .

2-They live in Abu Dhabi ,UAE.

3-Alison's father is an engineer .

4-Alison's mother is an artist .

5-She has been Al-Hisn Fort ,the Old Souk ,Batinah harbor and the Wild Wadi Waterpark.

6-She is going to see Dubai.

Jamel the runner

JAMEL BAHLI was born in Lyon, France, in 1963. But he hasn't stayed there. In fact, he has run around the world!

When Jamel Balhi was a small boy, he liked running around the house. Later on, he always ran to school. And when he was sixteen, he ran his first race. It was a distance of 60 kilometres! However, Jamel isn't interested in winning races – he's interested in running. He has run the length of America from north to south – a distance of 24,000 kilometres. He has travelled along the Silk Road in China. Most recently, he has run across Mozambique and South Africa. In his life he has crossed more than 170 countries and covered more than 280,000 kilometres. Jamel runs for about six or seven hours a day. His speed is about 15 kilometres per hour. He changes his running shoes every 2,000 to 2,500 kilometres. He tries to avoid bad weather – but this sometimes doesn't succeed. He doesn't carry much. In his small backpack he carries his camera, a pair of trousers, a sweatshirt and a raincoat. When he isn't running Jamel takes photographs, gives talks and writes about his life. In fact, he has written several books about his travels. Jamel is also a professional photographer and he takes photos of every place he visits. Running offers Jamel freedom and solitude. However, when he stops it also offers him the chance to meet new people. Jamel says that strangers are friends we haven't met yet. And he enjoys running on roads the most because they connect all the people of the world.

New Words

Speed	سرعة	Avoid	يتجنب	Backpack	حقيبة الظهر
Photographer	مصور	Trousers	بنطال	Freedom	حرية
Solitude	عزلة	Offer	يقدم – يعرض	Chance	فرصة
Stranger	غريب	Connect	يتصل		

Answer the questions.

- 1 When did Jamel start running?
- 2 What did he do when he was sixteen?
- 3 Name four countries where he has run.
- 4 What does he take with him?
- 5 What does he do when he isn't running?
- 6 Why does he run?

Answers :1-He started running when he was a small boy .

2-When he was sixteen, he ran his first race.

3-He has run in America, China, Mozambique and South Africa.

4-He takes a small backpack with photography equipment trousers, a sweatshirt and a raincoat.

5-Running offers him freedom and solitude and also the chance to meet new people.

6-When he isn't running Jamel takes photographs, gives talks and writes about his life.

How we live

The Boy from the Past

Episode 3: The mysterious collector

Dear Omar and Laila,

Thank you for contacting me. This is the most interesting enquiry I have received since I started my website. I would like to meet you to talk about your discovery. Why don't we meet tomorrow afternoon?

Best wishes,

Harry Dar

Omar and Laila read the unexpected email. Who was Harry Dark? And how could he help? They decided to ask their uncle and aunt for advice.

The next day, with the professor and Aunt Mariam, they met Harry Dark in a restaurant.

Harry: I've been interested in the Phoenicians for over 20 years. I've collected lots of ancient pots, carvings and statues. I've run my website since 2001. It's an excellent way to exchange information. Do you know, it's received 1,500 visits since January?

Professor: I'm delighted that people are interested in such old things! Look. I've brought a photo of our piece of Phoenician stone.

Harry: Interesting. Very interesting. May I show you a photograph of one of my own pieces? Harry placed his photograph on the table next to the professor's.

Laila: The pieces fit together! How is that possible?

Harry: I found my piece of stone near your house. It tells the story of a boy called Amer.

Omar : That's right!

Harry: I've looked for other pieces of his story for five years. I want to know how it finishes. Did you find anything else?

Omar: We found a map!

Harry: That's very interesting. I'd like to buy both your pieces for my collection.

Mariam: I'm sorry, Mr Dark, but we don't want to sell them.

Harry: Are you sure?

Mariam: I'm afraid we plan to give them to the museum.

Harry: That's a pity. A great pity. That evening, Laila was looking out of the window. She called Omar and he joined her.

Omar: What is it?

Laila: Do you see that man across the road? He's been there for over half an hour.

Omar: What's he doing?

Laila: He's watching the house!

New words :

يتصل	Contact	استفسار	Enquiry	يستلم	Receive
غير متوقع	Unexpected	نصيحة	Advice	أواني فخارية	Pots
منحوتة	Carving	تمثال	Statue	يتبادل	Exchange
مسرور	Delighted	وضع	Placed	سخيف	Pity
ينظر من خلال	Look out of	ينضم	Join	خرز	Beads
ابريق	Jug	يبقى على اتصال			Keep in touch

Answer the questions.

- 1 What does Harry Dark want to do?
- 2 What is exciting about the photos of the two pieces of stone?
- 3 What does Harry Dark want to do with the family's pieces of stone?
- 4 What does the family want to do with them?

Answers :

- 1-He wants to meet Omar and Laila .
- 2-The two pieces of stones fit together .
- 3-He wants to buy them for his collection .
- 4-They want to give them to the museum .

Life in space

Since 2000, highly-trained astronaut teams have travelled 350 kilometres out into space to live and work. Most astronauts go for about three months. Living in space is a bit like camping – you have to take everything you need, you use special equipment, and you have to dispose of your rubbish. We asked Bill Ross on the International Space Station to tell us about living in space.

Food in space

Almost all our food is in cans or dried. We even have to add water to drinks. We drink through a straw, otherwise liquids float around the cabin. There is no fridge, so we can't have cold drinks either. But there is a wide choice of food – soup, meat, vegetables, fruit, nuts, bread. We can also bring some favourites – mine is Chinese food.

We get three meals a day and a snack. We have to warm up our meals before we open the packages. Food moves around in zero gravity so we can't eat off plates. We eat from the packages. We use straps to keep our food on the table. We don't use knives or forks – and we don't use chairs. We simply float around the table!

My taste has changed in space – I like spicier food now. We all love chocolate and sweets. And we all look forward to the Progress Space Freighter which brings us fresh food.

Clothes

When we go into space in the shuttle or re-enter the Earth's atmosphere we wear special suits called LES (Launch Entry Suits). They have parachutes, oxygen, an inflatable boat, water

and a gun flare kit. Inside the station, we wear casual clothes. They also have lots of pockets and Velcro to stop things floating away. However, sometimes we have to walk outside in space. It's very dangerous, so we have specialised spacesuits. They are always white so that we are visible against the blackness of space. Our hands get cold, so we even have finger heaters in our gloves!

New words

رائد فضاء	Astronaut	فضاء	Space	قليل	Bit
مخيم	Camping	معدات	Equipment	يتخلص من	Dispose of
نفايات	Rubbish	معلبات	Cans	مجفف	Dried
يضيف	Add	شاروكة - شلمون	Straw	والا	Otherwise
سائل	Liquid	يطوف	Float	حجرة	Cabin
براد	Fridge	خيار	Choice	يسخن	Warm up
حافظة الطعام	Package	شريط	Strap	سكاكين	Knives
شوكة	Fork	طعمة	Taste	ينشوق	Look forward
يجلب	Bring	مكوك فضائي	Shuttle	قابل للنفخ	Inflatable
مسدس	Gun	يضيئ	Flare	أداة	Kit
غير رسمي	Casual	جيب	Pocket	مرئي	Visible
قفازات	Gloves	مسخن	Heater	أصابع	Fingers

Answer the questions.

- 1 How far is the International Space Station from Earth?
- 2 Give three reasons why being in space is like camping.
- 3 Why don't they use knives, forks and plates?
- 4 Why are space suits white?

Answers:1-It is 350 kilometers from Earth.

2-It's like camping because you have to take everything you need ,use special equipment and dispose of your rubbish.

3-They don't use knives ,forks and plates because they float away.

4-They are white so that the astronauts are visible in space .

Match the words from the article with the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 dispose of | a containers, including for food |
| 2 inflatable | b must be filled with air before you use it |
| 3 Velcro | c throw away, e.g. rubbish |
| 4 flare | d material for fastening clothes: one part sticks to the other |
| 5 packages | e a bright flame used as a signal |

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

Module 4

Ideas and thoughts

The Boy from the Past

Episode 4: The thin man

A man was standing in the shadows opposite the house. He was tall and thin with a scar on his left cheek. He took out his mobile and thoughtfully tapped the keys. Then the man spoke quietly.

Ray: Hi, Roger. It's me, Ray. Are you doing anything tonight?

Roger: No, I'm not. I'm not going out because I haven't got any money! Why?

Ray: Well, how would you like to make some money?

Inside the house, Omar walked into the sitting room and found Laila working on the computer.

Laila: I just got an email from Mum and Dad. They send their love.

Omar: How are they?

Laila: They're very busy. Dad's getting a plane to Beirut this afternoon on business and Mum's visiting friends.

Omar: Well, Uncle Firass has planned a nice day for us on Saturday.

Laila: Really? What are we doing?

Omar: Well, in the morning we're going to the museum. We're seeing the curator of the museum at ten o'clock and we're giving him the carvings. Then we're having lunch at a really nice restaurant.

Laila: That sounds great!

Omar: Look, it's that man again! He's in our garden! They ran out into the garden, but they couldn't see the man anywhere. Laila looked into the well.

Omar: Don't be silly, Laila. He isn't in the well!

Laila: No, of course, he isn't ... I just had an idea, that's all.

That night, Omar heard a noise downstairs. There was someone in the house! He listened carefully. Then he heard footsteps outside. Omar jumped up and looked out of the window. There were three men walking quickly across the garden – the thin man, a bald man and a short man. They got into a car, banging the doors loudly, and drove away. Omar woke everyone up and explained about the men. Uncle Firass called the police and then they looked around the house. But then Omar saw the cabinet.

Omar: Oh no!

Firass: What is it, Omar?

Omar: The Phoenician stones! They aren't there!

New Words

Scar	ندبة - جرح	Cheek	وجنة - خد	Thoughtfully	بتأمل
Tapped	ضرب - نقر	Footsteps	خطوات أقدام	Bald	أصلع
Explain	يشرح	Cabinet	خزانة	Plane	طائرة
Plan	يخطط	Curator	راعي الأبرشية - كاهن		

Answer the questions.

- 1 What does the thin man do at the beginning of the story?
- 2 Who does Omar see in the garden?
- 3 Why do you think the well gives Laila an idea?
- 4 What does Omar see from his bedroom window?
- 5 What does Omar find out at the end of the story?

Answers :

- 1-He makes a phone call to a man called Roger .
- 2-He sees the thin man in the garden .
- 3-Any suitable answer .
- 4-He sees three men walking quickly across the garden .
- 5-He discovers that the Phoenician stories aren't in the cabinet .

Grammar

Present Continuous as Future S+ am /is /are +V+ ing +rest

المضارع المستمر: يشير إلى المستقبل المخطط له من جهة شخصية مثال :

I am meeting Ali at 10 o'clock.

We're going to the cinema on Saturday .

للتعبير عن الرغبة في عمل شيء ما في المستقبل القريب ... مثال:

I am visiting my aunt next week

لاحظ ترجمة هذه الجملة: أنا سأزور عمتي الاسبوع القادم

بمعنى أنه يعبر عن مستقبل ولكن! بشرطين:

1- أن يكون مستقبل قريب، كما تلاحظ "الاسبوع القادم"

2- أن يكون الفعل من المؤكد حدوثه في المستقبل القريب. أي ان يكون من المؤكد أن يقوم بزيارة عمته الاسبوع القادم.

Adverb of manner.

ظرف الحال : هو الظرف الذي ينتهي ب ly

يستخدم عندما يكون الفعل حركي (نتحرك عند القيام به مثل : (dive -play -go- eat

Ali speaks English fluently .

Careful → carefully slow → slowly

Happy → happily possible → possibly

Making plans

It's the first week of the school holidays and Samer and his friends are making plans.

Samer: My parents gave me this new tennis racket.

Ali: It's really nice. It's very light.

Samer: Why don't we play tennis this week? We can play doubles.

Muhanad: That's a good idea.

Samer: What about today? Are you doing anything this afternoon?

Ali: Yes, I am. I'm going swimming with my family.

Muhanad: So am I!

Ali: Really? Are you going to the beach?

Muhanad: No, we're not. We're going to the new swimming pool.

Samer: Are you doing anything on Monday?

Ali: No, I'm not.

Muhanad: Yes, I am. I'm visiting my grandparents.

Samer: Well, are you doing anything on Tuesday?

Ali: Yes, I am.

Muhanad: So am I. I'm helping my dad in the shop.

Ali: And I'm going to the museum with my sister and my uncle.

Samer: You two are busy every day! Are you doing anything on Wednesday?

Ali: No, I'm not.

Muhanad: Neither am I!

Samer: That's brilliant. Let's call Ahmed and see if he's free.

Agreeing and Disagreeing موافقة وعدم الموافقة

	Agreeing	Disagreeing
جملة ايجابية Positive sentences	So +aux+ S	S+ aux+ not
جملة منفية Negative sentences	Neither +aux +S	S+ aux
Short Answers		
جملة استفهامية Question sentences	Yes , S +aux	No, S+ aux+ not

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

- 1 Ali and Muhanad are going swimming on Sunday.
- 2 They are going to the same place.
- 3 Ali and Muhanad are visiting their grandparents on Monday afternoon.
- 4 Ali and Muhanad are both busy on Tuesday.
- 5 Ali is busy on Wednesday.

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

Write replies to the sentences.

- 1 Are you playing football at the weekend? (✓)
- 2 I'm not going to the beach next week. (X)
- 3 I'm going swimming today. (✓)
- 4 Are you studying maths tomorrow? (X)
- 5 Are you playing tennis at the weekend? (✓)
- 6 I'm watching TV this evening. (✓)

Answers :

- 1-Yes , I am .
- 2-Neither am I .
- 3-So am I .
- 4-No ,I am .
- 5-Yes ,I am .
- 6-So am I .

Let's talk

Why is communication important?

We all have ideas, knowledge, feelings and opinions that we want to share with other people. We also need to learn about our culture and the world around us

How do we learn to communicate?

We learn to communicate by copying people around us. Babies imitate sounds and speak their first words at around twelve months. By the age of two, a child has learnt about 200 words. Children continue learning to communicate at school and at home.

How did we communicate in the past?

Oral culture was very important before the invention of writing. People had to remember all their knowledge, so older people told stories and facts to the younger generation. Later, people learned to draw pictures on stone to exchange ideas. After the invention of the alphabet, people could write down everything they knew. In this way more information could be communicated than any one person could remember.

How do we communicate today?

The invention of printing 500 years ago, telephones in the 19th century and radio, films, television and computers in the last century changed the way we communicate. Nowadays we get a lot of our information from the Internet. We can surf the Net, send emails and communicate directly through video links.

Have advances in communication improved our lives?

New technology is very exciting. We can watch news stories from all over the world, learn facts and information and enjoy entertainment. We can talk to our family and friends using technology, even when they are miles away. However, we must also remember to talk to people face-to-face and learn from the people around us!

New words

Communication	اتصال	Idea	فكرة	Knowledge	معرفة
Feelings	مشاعر	Opinion	رأي	Share	يشارك
Culture	حضارة- ثقافة	Oral	شفهي	Invention	اختراع
Generation	أجيال	Exchange	يتبادل	Information	معلومات
Copying	يُقلد	Imitate	يحاكي - يُقلد	Continue	يستمر
Printing	طباعة	Surf	يتصفح	Links	تواصل
Advances	وسائل	Entertainment	تسليية		

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

- 1 Babies learn to speak by watching other babies.
- 2 A child knows 200 words by the time he is 24 months old.
- 3 Before the development of writing, people couldn't remember facts.
- 4 People used pictures before the invention of writing.
- 5 A lot of changes have happened in the last 200 years.
- 6 Face-to-face communication isn't important now.

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

Read the article again. Find words or expressions that mean:

Paragraph 1: facts and information

Paragraph 2: to copy

Paragraph 4: hundred years

Answers : 1-knowledge 2-imitate 3-century

Messages

How the Internet works

The Internet is really simple to use, but there's a lot of complex technology behind the World Wide Web. Computers are linked together in a giant network so they can share information. Information is exchanged between all the computers in a network – it doesn't matter where they are in the world. There are two types of computer on the Internet – 'servers' and 'clients'. Servers are like assistants and clients are like customers. Information is stored and distributed by the servers. They are very powerful computers. Your home or school computer is a client and it can get information from the Internet. Computers are linked together by telephone systems. Information is changed into telephone signals and sent quickly from one computer to another through the servers. Networks in different countries are linked by satellites and large undersea cables.

New words

Complex	معقد	Giant	ضخم	Assistant	مساعد
Customer	زبون	Signal	اشارة		

Match the verbs with their definitions.

Link exchange store distribute pass

- 1 give something and receive something else
- 2 share something out
- 3 make a connection
- 4 move or send
- 5 put things away and keep them safe

Answers : 1- exchange 2-distribute 3-link 4-pass 5-store

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

- 1 We can share information with people all over the world using the Internet.
- 2 We have servers in our homes so we can surf the Internet.
- 3 The Internet uses telephone systems to send signals.
- 4 Information exchange on the Internet is very fast.
- 5 Your computer sends an email directly to another computer by phoning it.

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

Grammar

PASSIVE VOICE

المبني للمجهول :

يتشكل المبني للمجهول من القاعدة التالية : BE + P.P
لتشكيل المبني للمجهول ننقل المفعول به في الجملة المعلومة إلى الفاعل في الجملة المجهولة.
نغير الزمن حسب القواعد التالية :

1-Simple present "am-is-are + pp"

المضارع البسيط

E.g.- Samar makes a fine toy.

A fine toy is made by Samar .

2-Simple past "was-were + pp"

الماضي البسيط

E.g.-Ali made a good composition .

A good composition was made by Ali .

نستعمل المبني للمجهول عند عدم الاكتراث بالفاعل أو لسنا متأكدين منه أو غير موجود أو عدم الاهتمام به وفي حال وجوده نضعه في آخر الجملة مسبقاً ب by.

-Copy and complete the summary of *How the Internet works*. Use the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Computers (1)..... (link) together in a big network. This network (2)(call) the Internet. Information (3)(exchange) between computers. Home and office computers (4)..... (link) to servers. Information (5)(distribute) by these servers. The Internet (6)(connect) together by telephone services.

Answers : 1-are linked

2-is called

3-is exchanged

4-are linked

5-is distributed

6-is connected

Getting your message across

Fires

Many cultures have used fire to send messages, especially Native Americans. Fires were lit in high places to say things like 'yes', 'no' or 'danger'. When the Greeks captured the city of Troy in 1200 BC, they lit bonfires to send the news.

Messengers

2,500 years ago, Darius the Great, the King of Persia, used messengers. Horse riders carried messages. New men and horses were used each day. A document took ten days to travel 3,200 kilometres. In Baghdad in the 11th century they started to use birds to carry messages.

Flags

Flags were used by the Greeks 2,400 years ago. In the 18th century the French Navy gave 1,000 common messages different numbers. The message number was communicated to another ship using flags.

Electric telegraph

The telegraph was introduced in the 1850s. It used electricity to send messages. The code of dots and dashes was named after Samuel Morse (1791–1872) and could send 30 words a minute.

Post

The first postal service was in China in 900 BC. It was used by the government. In 1837 a 'one price' post was started in England. It was a great success and many other countries copied it.

Telephone

In 1876 the first telephones were used. People in different places could speak to each other for the first time. The telephone was invented by two people: an Italian, Antonio Meucci, and a Scots-American, Alexander Graham Bell. Today mobile phones have changed the way the phone is used.

Internet

Nowadays millions of computers are connected globally by the Internet. The World Wide Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee in the early 1990s.

New words

Captured	احتل	Bonfires	مشاعل	Flag	علم
Telegraph	برقية	Code	رمز	Postal service	خدمة بريدية
Government	حكومة	Price	ثمن - سعر	Globally	عالمي

Complete the text with verbs in the past passive.

The Compact Disc

The first CD players (1)(produce) by the Japanese manufacturer Sony in 1982, but the public weren't impressed. Then a small portable CD player (2)(manufacture) in 1984 and this (3)(sell) in huge numbers. At the same time many music CDs (4) (launch). More than 10,000 different musical recordings (5)..... (make) within the first year! The length of the CD, 75 minutes, (6)(choose) by Sony's chairman Norio Ohga. He (7)..... (train) in music and knew that most pieces of music were less than 75 minutes long. This length of music needed a 12 centimetre diameter disc. The CD was born!

Answers : 1-were produced 2-was manufactured 3-was sold 4-were launched
5-were made 6-was chosen 7-was trained

Brain power

Control centre

The brain is the most complicated part of the body. It takes up 2% of our body weight but uses 20% of our energy supply. It receives information and sends out messages to control our behaviour and movements. It allows us to think, learn and remember. The brain floats in liquid and the hard skull protects it. The adult brain weighs around 1.4 kilograms – but a six year- old's brain is already adult sized!

Messengers

There are billions of cells inside the brain. There are two main types:

Nerve cells There are about 100 billion nerve cells in the brain. They are responsible for everything we do by sending electrical and chemical signals. These signals can travel as fast as 90 metres a second.

Supporting cells These cells protect the nerve cells and keep the brain healthy.

Parts of the brain

Your brain is divided into three main parts. The smallest part controls breathing and digestion. The middle part controls movement. The biggest part controls intelligence, the senses and memory. Different sections of this part are responsible for different things. These include smell, sight, touch, music and language. Scientists study brains while people are doing activities, such as talking. They can see which part of the brain is used.

Left and right

The brain is also divided into two halves:

- ◆ The left side controls the right side of the body. In most people this side is used for creative activities.
- ◆ The right side controls the left side of the body. In most people this side is used for logical activities such as maths.

New words

Complicated	معقد	Weight	وزن	Receive	يستلم - يتلقى
Behaviour	تصرف - سلوك	Movement	حركة	Allow	يسمح
Liquid	سائل	Skull	جمجمة	Protect	يحمي
Adult	الشخص البالغ	Cells	السيالات العصبية	Nerve	عصبي
Responsible	مسؤول	Divided	قسم	Breathing	تنفس
Digestion	هضم	Intelligence	ذكاء	Senses	مشاعر
Memory	ذاكرة	Section	قسم	Smell	الشم - يشم
Sight	الرؤية	Touch	يلمس - اللمس	Logical	منطقي

Answer the questions.

- 1 What do nerve cells do?
- 2 What does the biggest part of your brain control?
- 3 What part of the brain controls breathing?
- 4 What part of the brain controls movement?
- 5 What is the difference between the left and the right side of the brain?

Answers :

- 1-They send electrical and chemical signals .
- 2-It controls intelligence ,the senses and memory .
- 3-The smallest part .
- 4-The middle part .
- 5-The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body and creative activities .The right side of the brain controls the left side of the body and logical activities .

Module 5

The environment

Island life

One out of ten people lives on an island. What is an island? It's a piece of land that is surrounded by water. It is smaller than a continent and larger than a rock. There are islands all over the world – the Pacific Ocean has 30,000 islands. Islands are very special places and each one has its own plants and animals. Madagascar, off Africa, is an island where there are tropical forests, deserts, mountains, rivers and lakes. It has more wildlife than a continent.

In 1963, a volcano erupted off the coast of Iceland, near the Arctic circle, and over the next few days Surtsey Island was born. Scientists had the chance to study this new island where there were no animals or plants. Forty-five years later, 69 kinds of plants are growing there and there are many insects and birds. Islands develop life slowly. Seeds are brought by wind, sea or birds. Animals that can fly come next. Land animals are the last to arrive. Then, over millions of years, the plants and animals which live on islands change. For example, in Hawaii, butterflies became heavier. This stopped the wind carrying them into the sea. In the past, the people who lived on islands changed them. On one island, local people cut down the trees to build boats. They used the boats to catch fish. When there was no more wood, the people died. Visitors who sailed to islands also changed them. For example, ships introduced goats which destroyed native plants and animals.

These days many of the animals that are found on islands are in danger. Of all the birds which became extinct in the last 200 years, most lived on islands. The orang-utan lives in the rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra in the Far East, where people are cutting down the forests and destroying their home.

New Words

Surrounded	محاطة	Continent	قارة	Tropical	مداري
Volcano	بركان	Erupted	ثار – انفجر	Rock	صخرة
Seeds	بذور	Butterfly	فراشة	Extinct	منقرضة

Choose two correct ways to complete each sentence.

1 Every island in the world has:

- a special plants and animals on it. b deserts on it. c water round it.

2 Over millions of years:

- a plants and animals on islands change. b plants, birds and animals arrive on islands.
c butterflies on all islands become heavier.

3 Surtsey Island:

- a has scientists living on it. b was formed by a volcano.
c has already got plants and living creatures.

4 On one island, people:

- a introduced goats. b cut down the forests. c left the island.

5 Nowadays:

a islands have lost all their birds in the last 200 years.

b many island animals are in danger.

c the orang-utan is in danger.

Answers : 1-a/c 2-a/b 3-b/c 4-a/b 5-b/c

Grammar

RELATIVE PRONOUNS (who-which-that –whose-where)

تستخدم روابط الوصل لترابط بين جملتين على الشكل التالي :

١- للعاقل نستخدم who /that

بعد أن نحدد العائد عليه في الجملة الأولى نضع الرابط ثم نكمل الجملة

ملاحظة عندما يدخل الرابط يقوم بحذف ضمير أو اسم من الجملة الثانية :

Who /that تحذف I /she /he /you /they /we أو me /him /her/you/ us/them أو الأسماء التي تحل محلها مثال:

The girl is happy . She won the race .

The girl who won the race is happy .

ملاحظة: إذا حل ضمير الوصل بدل الفاعل لا يمكن حذفه بينما إذا حل مكان المفعول به يمكن حذفه والضمير العائد عليه أيضاً.

I like clothes which are comfortable and make me feel relaxed.

في هذه الجملة لا يمكن حذف which لأنها حلت مكان الفاعل

Some people who I know spend lots of money .

في هذه الجملة يجوز حذف who لأنها حلت مكان المفعول به

بالنسبة للرابط whose يستخدم ليحل مكان الصفة الملكية أو الضمير الملكي (my /your/ his/ her/ our/ their or mine /hers /yours/ours/theirs)

He was a painter whose pictures were not well-known in his life time.

ملاحظة الرابط whose يأتي بعده اسم لكن ليس باسم علم ولا ضمير

بالنسبة where تأتي بعد المكان

The place where we met is the oldest building in the town .

Match the beginnings with the endings of the sentences.

1 It is a piece of land

a who sailed to islands also changed them.

2 Madagascar is an island

b who lived on islands changed them.

3 The plants and animals

c where there are tropical forests.

4 The people

d that is surrounded by water.

5 Visitors

e which live on islands change.

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

Journey north journey south

SOME ANIMALS MIGRATE long distances every year. They travel in search of food, warmth or a place to have their young. Although the journeys are often thousands of kilometres, the animals find their way. They probably navigate by following the sun, moon or stars. Birds also use the sun and they recognise places, such as mountains.

Wildebeest

The Serengeti Plain is in East Africa. When the dry season starts, huge groups of wildebeest move west to find fresh grass and water. Then they move back towards the east. Sometimes they travel more than 1,500 kilometres. About one million wildebeest do this amazing journey. They don't damage the grass they walk on - they make it grow better!

Arctic Tern

These sea birds spend summer (May to August) in the Arctic north. The days are long and there is a lot of food for their young. After this, they fly 16,000 kilometres to spend another summer in the Antarctic south. In one year, they experience summer both in the north and the south. They travel over one million kilometres during their lifetime.

Grey Whale

Grey whales travel to cold waters for food and to warmer waters to have their young. This means they have to travel 20,000 kilometres – 10,000 kilometres there and 10,000 kilometres back. It is the longest migration for any mammal. The whales spend winter in the warm seas near Mexico where they look after their young in the warm water. Then in February they go north to the Arctic water where there is a lot of food. It takes them two months.

New Words

Migrate	يهاجر	Distance	مسافة	navigate	يبحر
Recognise	يدرك	Wildebeest	حيوان النورس	Arctic Tern	طائر مائي شبيه بالنورس
Mammal	ثدييات	Whale	حوت	Look after	يعتني بـ

Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do animals migrate?
- 2 How do they make long journeys?
- 3 Which direction do the wildebeest migrate in? Why?
- 4 Why does the Arctic tern migrate?
- 5 What do grey whales do in cold and warm waters?
- 6 Which animal travels the furthest in one journey?

Answers :

- 1-They migrate to find food ,warmth or place to have their young .
- 2-They follow the sun ,moon or stars or they recognise places.
- 3-They go west to find fresh grass and water .
- 4-They migrate to find food for their young.
- 5-They go to cold waters for food and warm waters to have their young .
- 6-The Arctic tern .

Find words that mean:

Paragraph 1: very big; incredible

Paragraph 2: very big

Paragraph 3: the length of a life

Answers : 1-long 2-huge 3-lifetime

Grammar

Bothand	كلا.....و.....
Eitheror	إما.....أو.....
Neithernor.....	لا.....ولا.....
Although	على الرغم من
Before	قبل

Complete the sentences with words and expressions from

either ... or ... although both ... and ... after

- 1Madagascar is an island, it is richer in wildlife than a continent.
- 2 When birds navigate theyfollow the sun, moon or stars..... they recognise places.
- 3the Mexican winter ends, the grey whales swim to the Arctic.
- 4Arctic ternsgrey whales travel vast distances.

Answers :1-Although 2-eitheror 3-After 4-Bothand

Match the sentence halves to complete the definitions.

- 1 *Ecology* is the relationship between living things a its community.
- 2 A *habitat* is the natural home b and the places they live in.
- 3 A *community* consists of the plants and animals c of a group of plants and animals.
- 4 An *ecosystem* consists of a habitat and d that live in a habitat.

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

Our study of Ecology

Ice and Tundra

The Arctic is the area around the Earth’s North Pole. It includes a vast ice-covered ocean and the northern parts of America, Europe and Asia. The land there is called **tundra**. It is the coldest ecosystem in the world. In the summer, ice on the tundra melts and there are lots of plants and animals. Some animals such as polar bears live all year round in the Arctic. The Antarctic is a continent around the South Pole. It is covered in ice. Although the conditions are hard, many animals such as seals and penguins live there. And in summer there is plenty of food. There are also small areas of **tundra**.

Grasslands

Natural grasslands are vast plains. They cover 25% of all the land on Earth. There are grasslands in Asia, Australia and the Americas, but the largest are in Africa. Apart from grass there are also bushes and trees. All these plants must survive on little water. Giraffes eat the leaves at the top of trees, wildebeest eat hard grass, while other animals eat soft grass. There are also many hunters such as lions and cheetahs.

New Words

Ecology	علم البيئة	Ecosystem	النظام البيئي	Tundra	الأرض الجرداء
Vast	واسع	Ice-covered	مغطى بالثلج	Antarctic	القطب الشمالي
Melt	تذوب	Polar bear	الدب القطبي	Conditions	ظروف الطقس
Seal	فقمة	Penguins	بطريق	Plenty	كثرة وفرة
Bushes	شجيرات صغيرة	Survive	ينجو	Cheetah	فهد

Answer the questions.

- 1 What do the Arctic and the Antarctic have in common?
- 2 When does the tundra have plants and wildlife?
- 3 Where do you find grasslands?
- 4 What plants and animals are there in the grasslands?
- 5 Describe the diets of three grasslands animals.

Answers :

- 1-They are both covered in ice ,there are lots of animals ,and there is tundra.
- 2-In the summer .
- 3-You find grasslands in Asia ,Australia ,the America and Africa .
- 4-There are bushes at the top of trees and grass ,giraffes ,wildebeests ,lions and cheetahs .
- 5-Giraffes eat leaves at the top of trees ,wildebeest eat hard grass, lions and cheetahs eat other animals .

Unit 10

Explorations

The Boy from the Past

Episode 5: Laila's investigation

Omar stared at the empty cabinet – everything was gone! He turned in despair to everybody in the room. But Laila didn't look worried.

Laila: Omar, the men haven't taken the Phoenician stones.

Omar: Yes, they have! Look! The stones can't be anywhere else!

Laila: Don't worry. I was worried about the thin man. So I put them back in the well!

Omar: In the well? That was a fantastic idea!

Policeman: Hello! Is anybody there?

Firass: Yes, come in! Uncle Firass explained about the break in.

Policeman: Who do you think did it?

Omar: Well, one of them was the thin man.

Policeman: Who's that?

Laila: He's the man who was watching our house.

Policeman: They didn't steal anything. So what did they want?

Omar: It must be somebody who's interested in our Phoenician carvings.

Laila: One of them must be Harry Dark!

The following morning, Laila turned on the computer and surfed the Net. She was looking for a map. She was so involved in her research, she didn't talk to anybody. After an hour, she called out to Omar.

Laila: Why do you think those men want our map?

Omar: It must be because it shows the location of something important.

Laila: Well, look at this map on the screen. It's the same as the one on the stone. It could be the same place!

Omar: Is it anywhere near here?

Laila: It's only ten kilometres away!

That evening Omar, the professor, Uncle Firass and Mazen drove to the location on the Phoenician map.

Omar: I think we're in the right place. Here's the cave and the hill, and the sea's over there ...

Professor: Listen! The metal detector has found something!

Firass: Mazen, can you dig here, please?

Mazen: Yes, of course ...

Firass: What's that noise?

Mazen: There's something hard under the earth.

Professor: It must be what we're looking for!

New Words

Star	يشير	Cabinet	خزانة	Break in	اقتحام
Involved in	منهكة مشغولة	Research	بحث	Location	الموقع
Cave	الكهف	Metal detector	مكتشف المعدن	Dig	يحفر

Answer the questions.

- 1 Where did Laila put the stones?
- 2 Who did Omar and Laila think the thieves were?
- 3 What did Laila look for on the Internet?
- 4 Where did Omar, Uncle Firass, Mazen and the professor go?

Answers :

- 1-She put them in the well .
- 2-He thought that the thieves were Harry Dark and the thin man .
- 3-She looked for a map .
- 4-The drove to the location on the Phoenician map.

Grammar

Some تستخدم مع الجملة الايجابية (المثبتة) (بعض)
Any تستخدم مع الجملة المنفية أو الاستفهامية (السؤال) (أي)
Every كل
No تستخدم مع الجملة الايجابية التي تدل على المعنى المنفي (لا)

Copy and complete the sentences. Use some, any, every or no.

- 1 Isbody at home?
- 2 There'sbody at the door.
- 3 There are beautiful placeswhere in the world.
- 4 I'm hungry. Is there..... thing to eat?
- 5thing in this museum is ancient.
- 6 Let's findwhere quiet.
- 7 There'sthing in the cabinet. It's empty.
- 8 Listen! I want to tell youthing important.

Answers : 1-any 2-some 3-every 4-any
5-Every 6-some 7-no 8-some

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

Policewoman: The back door is open!

Hehave forgotten to close it.

Policeman: I've just found a camera in the living room.

Hebe a photographer.

Policewoman: Look! His cup of tea is still hot.

Hehave just left; hebe far away.

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

The Sindbad voyage

The amazing stories of Sindbad the sailor have entertained generations of readers. But were they fact or fiction?

In November 1981 the historian and explorer Tim Severin started a fantastic seven-month journey. He wanted to prove something. He knew that over 1,000 years ago Arab merchants sailed from the Arabian Gulf to China. But he believed that the voyage was described in Sindbad's adventures. To prove this, Tim had to do research. He had to study ancient manuscripts and read academic studies of Arab ships. He had to read about early sails and how the ships were steered. He also had to read many different versions of the Sindbad story. Tim decided to build a *dhow*, a ship used 1,000 years ago. He called it the *Sohar*. Thirty skilled Omani builders had to copy ancient shipbuilding methods. Not one nail was used! They had to 'sew' the boat together with 640 kilometres of rope. The men worked ten hours a day, six days a week for 165 days. With his crew of 25 Omanis and Europeans he sailed across the Arabian

Sea, the Indian Ocean and the China Seas. They made the 9,600 kilometre voyage from Oman to Canton in China. They didn't use modern maps. They used a 15th century navigation book by Ibn Majid and navigated by the stars. Unlike Sindbad, Tim and his crew didn't have to sail across the sea on a whale and they didn't have to fly through the air on a huge bird! However, they faced other dangers. They had to avoid large modern ships. They had to swim among sharks while they repaired the rudder. The winds dropped and they didn't move for a month. They had to drink rainwater and eat fish that they caught from the sea to survive. Tim wrote a book called *The Sindbad Voyage*. Like Sindbad, Severin the sailor had some incredible adventures!

New Words

Voyage	رحلة بحرية	Entertain	يُسلِّي	Generation	أجيال
Fact	حقيقة	Fiction	خيال	Explorer	مستكشف
Prove	يثبت	Merchants	تجار	Adventure	مغامرة
Describe	يصف	Manuscripts	مخطوطات	Steered	توجه - تقود
Versions	نسخ - طبقات	Dhow	سفينة	Method	طريقة
Nail	مسمار	Sew	يخيط - خياطة	Rope	حبل
Crew	طاقم السفينة	Avoid	يتجنب	Face	يواجه
Among	بين	Repair	يصلح	Rudder	الموجه (الدفعة)
Mast	سارية	Deck	سطح السفينة	Sail	شراع
Anchor	مرساة	Life belt	طوق النجاة		

Answer the questions.

- 1 What did Tim Severin want to prove?
- 2 What did he build?
- 3 Why was the shipbuilding special?
- 4 Which seas did they cross?
- 5 How did they navigate?
- 6 Why was their journey dangerous?

Answers :

- 1-He wanted to prove that Sindbad's adventures described the voyage of Arab merchants to China.
- 2-He built the type of ship that was used 1.000 years ago .
- 3-They used ancient ship-building methods .They sewed it together and didn't use any nails .
- 4-They crossed the Arabian Sea ,the Indian Ocean and the China Seas .
- 5-They used a 15 century navigation book and the stars .
- 6-There were large modern ships ,sharks ,sometimes no wind and sometimes they didn't have much food or water .

Grammar

تستخدم لتدل على الإجبارويأتي بعدهم فعل مضارع بالمصدر (يجب عليك) Have to

Have to has to had to

نستخدم (have to) التعبير عن ضرورة الإلتزام بالقيام بعمل ما، إما أن يقوم شخص ما بفرض هذا الإلتزام، أو أن تسببه ظروف خارجية...

I (have to) practice the guitar every day (بأمر من الوالدين)

You will (have to) prepare your meals by yourself when you live alone. (الظروف خارجية)

do / does / did ويأتي بعدهم have to= في حالة النفي والسؤال نستخدم

What do I have to bring with me ?

She doesn't have to type this report right now

Why did you have to travel that much?

(don't / doesn't have to) - والذي يعني أنه ليس من الضروري ان تقوم بعمل ما.

I don't have to work at home, but I usually do.

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Tim have to do?
- 2 What did the shipbuilders have to do?
- 3 What did Tim and his crew have to do?
- 4 What didn't Tim and his crew have to do?

Answers :

- 1-He had to do research .
- 2-They had to "sew" the boat together with rope .
- 3-They had to avoid modern ships .They had to swim among sharks .They had to drink rainwater and they had to eat fish caught from the sea .
- 4-They didn't have to sail on the back of a whale .They didn't have to fly through the air on a bird .

Links Reduce ,Reuse ,Recycle

Welcome to the latest issue of LINKS. This week we're asking you about how you help the environment.

In our school we did a project called *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle*. You can reduce energy use by turning off lights. You can save water by turning off water taps. You can reuse paper and plastic bags. And you can recycle by taking your bottles and cans to a recycling centre.

Carmen, Mexico

There was a festival in our local park to raise awareness about the environment. There were talks and films about global warming and there were people giving out educational flyers about the environment, and selling food, books and posters. It was very interesting. We had fun and we helped the world at the same time.

Salah, Syria

We grow our own fruit and vegetables – they taste great. Our little ‘urban garden’ is helping the environment too – we eat less food that has travelled thousands of miles in polluting aeroplanes. And we collect rainwater for our plants.

Susan, USA

I love animals and my aunt and uncle have bought me a really special present. I have ‘adopted’ a rare animal! It’s an elephant called Kiruba. She lives in Africa, but I send money to people there, who use it to help look after her. I received a lovely poster and I get information about her. I love helping nature directly like this.

Nick, Canada

New words

Reduce	ينقص – يقلل	Reuse	يعيد استخدام	Recycle	يعيد تصنيع
Turn off	يغلق – يطفىء	Water tap	صنبور الماء	Bottle	زجاجة
Cans	معلبات	Collect	يجمع	Awareness	ادراك
Global warming	احتباس حراري	Adopted	تكيف مع	Poster	صورة

Find words in the webpage that mean:

- 1 to make smaller in amount (Carmen)
- 2 to use again (Carmen)
- 3 knowledge or understanding (Salah)
- 4 making air, water or soil dirty (Susan)

Answers: 1- reduce 2- reuse 3- awarness 4- polluting

Module 6

Unit 11

Invention

The Boy from the Past

Episode 6: The buried treasure

Mazen discovered an ancient metal box. He dug it out of the hole and put it on the sand. Professor Hussam gently removed the sand from the box. He slowly lifted the lid ... and they saw silver pots, shining jewellery and two golden masks. Everybody was astonished. Then suddenly they heard a laugh behind them.

Professor: Harry Dark!

Harry: That's right, professor. We didn't find the map in the house last night. But now you've done all the hard work for us. Thank you. I think I'll take the box now.

Omar: I'll stop you!

Harry: You must be joking.

Detective: Don't move!

Harry: Who's that?

Detective: I'm a detective, and I've brought the police. You're under arrest.

Professor: How did you know we were here?

Detective: I'm sorry, professor, but we followed you. Harry Dark is a dangerous man. We wanted you to be safe. And we wanted to catch him, too! He's stolen many valuable treasures from our country.

Curator: This is a wonderful gift to the museum. We're going to have a special exhibition about the Phoenician boy next month. And we would like you, Omar and Laila, to be our special guests.

Laila: Thank you.

Curator: So what are your plans for the rest of your holiday?

Omar: Well, we aren't going to look for any more treasure! School starts next week.

Curator: What about you, Laila?

Laila: I think I'll write a story. I'll call it 'The Phoenician Boy'!

New Words

Buried	مدفون	Discovered	اكتشف	Hole	فتحة
Removed	نزع	Astonished	مدهش	Laugh	ضحكة
Joking	تمزح	Detective	تحري	Arrest	اعتقال
Exhibition	معرض	Guests	ضيوف		

Answer the questions.

- 1 What was in the box?
- 2 Who arrived while they were opening the box?
- 3 Why did the detective and the police follow Uncle Firass and Professor Hussam?
- 4 What happened to the treasure?
- 5 What did Laila decide to do in the holidays?

Answers:

- 1-Silver pots ,jewellery and two golden masks .
- 2-Harry Dark (and his men) .
- 3-They wanted them to be safe and they wanted to catch Harry Dark.
- 4-They gave it to the museum .
- 5-She decided to write a story .

Grammar

SIMPLE FUTURE: S+ Be going to +infinitive

S+ Will +Infinitive

تستخدم كل من (will) و (be going to) للحديث عن المستقبل. لكن! هناك بعض الاختلافات في استخدام كل منهما.
1-تستخدم (be going to) عندما يكون المتحدث قد قرر مسبقاً ما سيقوم بعمله في المستقبل. بينما تُستخدم (will) عندما يقرر المتحدث القيام بعمل ما في لحظة التحدث... مثال:

I broke the handle, I will repair it soon

I am going to repair the broken handle as soon as I finish my work

2-تستخدم (be going to) عندما يكون المتحدث قد قرر القيام بعمل ما في الماضي ولكنه لم يقم به. لا يمكن أن نستخدم (will) في مثل تلك الحالة... مثال:

I was going to quit the work at school when the manager besought me to stay

الفرق : للتعليق = will

عمل مخطط له = Be going to

Match the beginnings with the endings of the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 I'll take | a a story. |
| 2 I'll stop | b 'The Phoenician Boy'. |
| 3 I'll write | c the box now. |
| 4 I'll call it | d you. |

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

Electricity

Ahmed: Shall I connect the light bulb to the (1)..... ?

Khaled: Yes, please.

Ahmed: What do we do next?

Khaled: (2)..... connect the battery to this (3)..... spoon.

Ahmed: Fine. And then we connect the spoon to the (4).....

Khaled: Look! It's lighting up.

Teacher: How are your experiments progressing?

Ahmed: Fine, thank you. (5) finish before the end of the (6)

Khaled: (7)..... I connect the battery and the light bulb to the (8) pen now?

Ahmed: Yes, please.

Khaled: The light bulb doesn't work.

Ahmed: That's (9)..... plastic isn't a good conductor.

Answers : 1-battery 2-I'll 3-metal 4-lightbulb 5-We'll
6-lessons 7-Shall 8-plastic 9-because

Answer the questions.

- 1 Which two everyday objects do the boys use for the experiment?
- 2 When does the light bulb light up?
- 3 When doesn't the light bulb light up?
- 4 Why do you think the light bulb doesn't always light up?

Answers :

- 1-A spoon and a pen .
- 2-When they use the spoon .
- 3-When they use the pen .
- 4-Because electricity doesn't travel through all materials .

Grammar

Shall I? } يستخدموا لاقتراح أو عرض للقيام بشي ما .
I'll

الإقتراحات ? Shall we /I go to the cinema tonight ?
تقديم العروض ? Shall I hold these boxes for you ?

Inventors who lit the world

THOMAS EDISON is most famous for his work with electricity. He invented the light bulb and the first machine for playing music. He also improved the telephone. The world's first power station was built using Edison's plans.

He was born in 1847 in the USA and as a child never stopped asking questions! He loved Shakespeare, poetry, science and maths. With his parents' permission he made a science

laboratory at home. At fourteen he was also allowed to start a newspaper. He got some money from this little business and he used the money to buy scientific equipment.

At 16 Edison got a job as a telegraph assistant. He then went to New York with very little money. One day in the Financial District he helped repair a counting machine. And then he got his first job in New York, looking after it!

The first payment he received for an invention was \$40,000. In 1876 he used that money to create an 'invention factory'. In 1887 he opened a research and development centre where he improved the movie camera.

Edison died in 1931. On the day of his funeral, people all over the world turned off their lights.

NIKOLA TESLA invented a new kind of electrical power, the fluorescent light and the radio. He was born in Croatia in 1856 and invented his first machine at the age of four! He loved literature and reading books. But after university he became an electrical engineer.

When he was 28 Tesla emigrated to America. He arrived in New York with very little money and some drawings of inventions. Fortunately, he got a job in Edison's laboratory. Edison's electric lights were popular and his power station supplied the electricity. But it was dangerous and Tesla wanted to improve it.

Tesla believed that his AC (Alternating Current) was better than Edison's DC (Direct Current). With AC you could send electricity much further and more easily. The two men argued.

Tesla left and joined Edison's rival George Westinghouse. In 1893 they illuminated the Chicago World's Fair, using Tesla's invention. Soon the world changed to AC.

Tesla gave exhibitions in his laboratory to teach people about electricity. He made money in his lifetime, but he always invested it in new projects. So he died in 1943 a poor man. Scientists are still studying his ideas today.

New Words

Light bulb	المصباح الكهربائي	Improved	طَوَّر	Plans	خطط
Poetry	الشعر	Permission	حب - شغف	Equipment	معدات
Assistant	مساعد	Counting machine	آلة العد	Payment	أجرة
Invention	إختراع	Funeral	جنازة	Turn off	يطفىء
Literature	الأدب	Engineer	مهندس	Emigrated	هاجر
Rival	خصم	Illuminate	يضيء - ينور		

Unit 12

Creativity

Creativity is the ability to invent or imagine something new. Everyone is creative, but some people act on their ideas and others don't. There are many ways of being creative and creativity can help us solve problems.

Evolution of ideas

Creativity is not only about new ideas, it is also about making improvements to existing ideas. If a car designer creates a more comfortable car, he builds on all the changes made by designers in the past.

Putting ideas together

Two or more ideas can be combined to create a new idea. If you join the ideas of a computer and a network, you get the Internet.

Changing how we do things

Sometimes new ideas change the way we do things. In the past all medical operations involved cutting the patient. But if you send a small tube with a camera into a person's body, you can treat him from the inside. Finding a new use for things Creativity doesn't always mean inventing something new. If you look at something, you can sometimes think of another use for it. For example, the first plastic was developed in the 19th century for making balls. But in 1889 it was discovered that you could use it for photographic film.

Changing approach

When we try to solve a problem, we often think of only one way to approach it. But if you change the approach, you sometimes find a different solution. For example, most city planners slow traffic down with speed restrictions and road signs. But one planner proved that if you take all the signs away, cars go slower! This is because drivers have to be more careful.

New Words

Creativity	الإبداع	Ability	القدرة	Imagine	تتخيل
Creative	مبدع	Solve	يحل	Evolution	تطور
Designer	مصمم	Combined	توحد - تجمع	Operation	عملية
Patient	مريض	Cutting	قطع - يتر	Tube	أنبوب
Approach	طريقة	Restriction	تقييد		

Grammar

Conditional sentences:

1-Zero: If + S + V + rest , S + V + rest

من الشرط الأول نشق الشرط الصفر وهو الشرط الأول بكل عناصره فنحذف منه will بحيث يبقى الفعل المضارع مع الحقائق.

If you heat water ,it evaporates.

2-Possible(1) :If +s +v+ rest ,s+ will +infinitive

الشرط الاول (الامكانية) يمكن أن يتحقق هذا الشرط، يجوز تبديل المكان بين الشرط والجواب فتزول الفاصلة.

If you run fast ,you will win the race .

You will win the race if you run fast.

Match the beginnings with the endings of the sentences.

- 1 If a car designer creates a more comfortable car,
 - 2 If you combine the ideas of a computer and a network,
 - 3 If you send a small tube with a camera into a person's body,
 - 4 If you look at something,
 - 5 If you change the approach,
 - 6 If you take all the signs away,
- a you get the Internet.

b he builds on all the changes made by designers in the past.

c cars go slower.

d you can treat him from the inside.

e you can think of another use for it.

f you can sometimes find a different solution.

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

Match the verbs with the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 explode | a recognise the flavour of food and drink |
| 2 breathe | b heat liquids to a high temperature |
| 3 damage | c make something break up with a loud noise |
| 4 taste | d cause physical harm to something |
| 5 remove | e take air into your body and send it out again |
| 6 boil | f take away |

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

Copy and complete the sentences.

- If I(get) a good result in English, my parents..... (buy) me a present.
- If Waleed..... (come) to my house tomorrow, we(play) computer games.
- If I(go) to Egypt, I(visit) Cairo.
- If they(look) out of the window, they(see) my new car.

Answers : 1-getwill buy 2-comes.....will play
3-gowill visit 4-lookwill see

Seeing the possibilities

Many great discoveries were made while scientists were researching something else. We say they happened by accident. But the scientists were clever enough to recognise the importance of something strange or unusual. They used a combination of imagination and knowledge to understand the importance of what they found. As the inventor Art Fry said, 'The more you learn, the more you are able to see.'

X-rays

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, German physicist, 1845–1923

If you have an injury, doctors will give you an X-ray to look for broken bones. But X-rays were only discovered in 1895. Röntgen was actually studying the rays which we use for TV screens and fluorescent light. He wanted to see if the rays could escape from a glass tube, so he covered it with black cardboard. Suddenly he noticed a light a metre away on a screen. 'The cardboard has a hole in it,' he thought. But it didn't. Then he realised that rays of light were actually

passing through the cardboard! He then discovered that he could see the bones and wedding ring of his wife's hand using the rays. That was the first X-ray.

Penicillin

Alexander Fleming, Scottish scientist, 1881–1955

In 1922 Fleming was doing some research into diseases. He noticed that one of his dishes had mould on it. Mould is a soft brown or green substance that grows on old food. Normally Fleming would throw mouldy dishes away. But instead he decided to experiment. Under the microscope he saw that the mould was killing a very dangerous bacteria (very small living thing). The mould was called *penicillium notatum*. Fleming discovered that it produced a chemical that killed the bacteria. Other scientists worked to make penicillin useful. Today we can treat serious illnesses because of Fleming's accidental discovery.

New Words

Possibility	احتمال-امكانية	Combination	تكوين-تجميع	Knowledge	معرفة
Injury	ألم- ضرر	Rays	أشعة	Escape	يعبر-يمر
Diseases	أمراض	Mould	عفن	Substance	مادة
Experiment	تجربة				

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

- 1 Knowledge and education help scientists come up with new ideas.
- 2 X-rays were discovered over 100 years ago.
- 3 Röntgen invented the TV screen.
- 4 The X-rays went through a hole in the cardboard.
- 5 Fleming was experimenting on diseases when he discovered penicillin.
- 6 The penicillin mould killed the bacteria.

Answers :

- 1- T
- 2-T
- 3-F .He studied the rays which we use for TV screens .
- 4-F .There wasn't a hole in the cardboard .
- 5-T
- 6-T

GOOD LUCK

Teacher: SHEGHAF SHOWMAN

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