1 Nowadays

2 It's a fact

3 Challenge

4 Have a nice trip!

Discuss:

- What gadgets and machines exist now that your parents didn't use to have?
- What do you think life will be like in the future?

In this module you will...

- learn language related to phone calls
- learn to make requests and offer to help
- learn to ask for, give and refuse permission
- learn to express possibility and ability
- learn to express obligation, lack of obligation and prohibition
- learn to make deductions
- learn to use the Passive Voice
- talk about various aspects of modern life (fitness, technology, processes)
- learn about the features of a website
- learn to present an argument
- learn to write a paragraph expressing your opinion

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.

The Answer:

Discuss:

What gadgets and machines exist now that your parents didn't use to have?

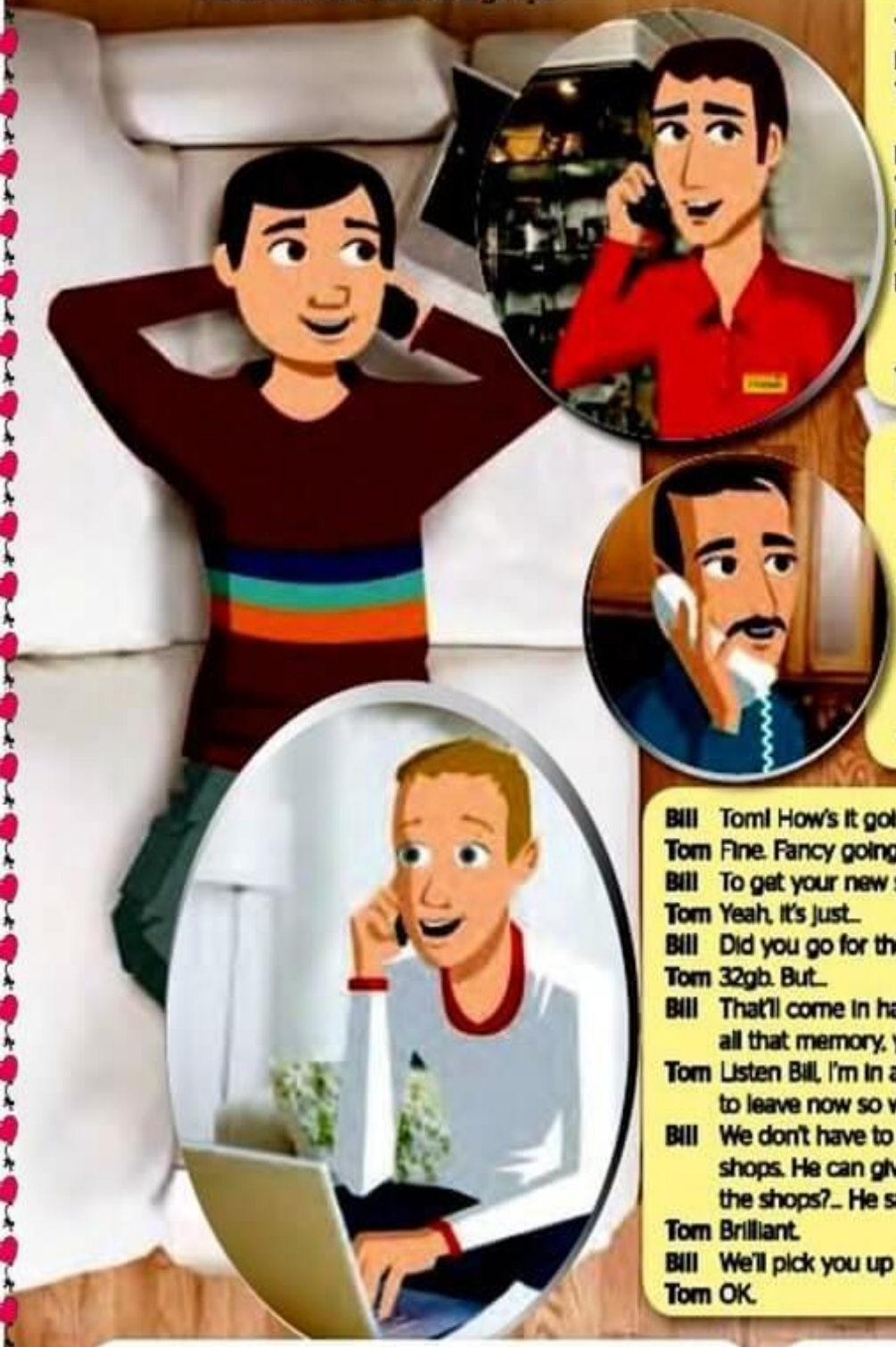
Nowadays there are tablets, smartphones, touchscreen gadgets, Wi-Fi, webcams, etc that didn't exist when my parents were my age.

What do you think life will be like in the future?

Perhaps more gadgets and machines will make our lives easier, both at work and at home. Also, I think travelling will become a lot faster, easier and cheaper.

1 Read

A. Look at the pictures. Why do you think Tom is ringing these people? Listen to the dialogues and check. Then read them out in groups.



Frank Mobiworld. Good afternoon. Frank speaking. How may I help you?
Tom Hello, could I speak to Alex, please?
Frank I'm afraid he's not here today. Can I take a message?
Tom No. It's OK.
Frank Maybe I can help.
Tom I ordered a smartphone last week, and I'd like to know if it has arrived.
Frank What's your name?
Tom Tom Fielding.
Frank Let me see... Ah, yes. Here it is.
Tom Great!
Frank If you're planning to collect it today, you'll have to be here before 5:30, because we close then.
Tom No problem.

Mr Khaled Hello?
Tom Ali! Do you want to come to the shops with me?
Mr Khaled Hi, Tom, it's Ali's dad here.
Tom Oops! Sorry, Mr Khaled. Could I speak to Ali?
Mr Khaled He's playing table tennis with a friend at the youth club. Try his mobile.
Tom No. It's OK. Thanks anyway.

Bill Tom! How's it going?
Tom Fine. Fancy going to Mobiworld, Bill?
Bill To get your new smartphone?
Tom Yeah, it's just...
Bill Did you go for the 16gb or the 32gb?
Tom 32gb. But...
Bill That'll come in handy. And you've got Wi-Fi at home, so with all that memory, you can download...
Tom Listen Bill, I'm in a hurry. If you want to come along, we need to leave now so we can catch the bus. The shop closes at...
Bill We don't have to take the bus. My dad is going down to the shops. He can give us a lift. Dad! Will you take Tom and me to the shops?... He says OK.
Tom Brilliant.
Bill We'll pick you up in five minutes.
Tom OK.

B. Look at the expressions 1-5 from the third dialogue and match them with their meanings a-e.

1. go for
2. come in handy
3. be in a hurry
4. give somebody a lift
5. pick somebody up

a. collect, often by car, somebody that is waiting for you
b. choose
c. be useful
d. take somebody to a place by car for free
e. need or want to do something more quickly than usual

C. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Who helped Tom at Mobiworld last week?
2. Does Frank manage to help Tom out in the end?
3. Why does Tom have to be at the shop before 5:30?
4. Who is Mr Khaled?
5. Why can't Tom speak to Ali?
6. What does Mr Khaled tell Tom to do?
7. How many gigabytes of memory has Tom's new smartphone got?
8. How are Tom and Bill going to get to the shops?

The Answer:

1.

A.

Tom is ringing

- **Mobiworld to ask a shop assistant if his Smartphone has arrived.**
- **Mr Khaled to ask Ali to go to the shops with him.**
- **Bill to ask him to go with him to Mobiworld.**

C.

1- Alex

2- Yes, he does.

3- Because they close after 5:30

4- Ali's dad

5- Because he is playing table tennis with a friend at the youth club

6- He tells him to try his mobile.

7- It has got 32gb

8- Bill's dad is going to give them a lift.

Comprehension questions:

- **Is Alex at Mobiworld?**
- **No, he isn't.**
- **What is Ali doing?**
- **He is playing table tennis with a friend.**
- **Does Bill want to go to Mobiworld with Tom?**
- **Yes, he does.**
- **Who is also going down to the shops?**
- **Bill's dad.**

Post-reading

- **Have you got a mobile phone? How many gigabytes of memory has it got?**
- **Yes, I have. It's got 16gb, but I want to get a new one with a bigger memory.**
- **What do you use your mobile for?**
- **I use it to make phone calls, send messages and check my mail, but also as a calculator, a calendar and an alarm.**

engaged	call	back	wrong	hung	message	pick	dial	returning

1.

A: Hello?

B: Hi, could I speak to Tariq, please?

A: I'm sorry, he's just gone out. Do you want to leave a (1) ___Message___?

B: Well, it's strange. I gave him a (2) ___call___ earlier on his mobile and he just (3) ___hung___ up. I tried again but he didn't (4) ___pick___ up. Now it's (5) ___engaged___.

A: Yeah, his mobile's got a problem. He's taking it back to the shop now. Why don't you call (6) ___back___ in an hour or so?

B: OK, thanks.

2.

A: Hello?

B: Could I speak to Kate?

A: Kate who?

B: Kate Robson. She rang me this morning and now I'm (7) ___returning___ her call.

A: I think you have the (8) ___wrong___ number. What number did you want to (9) ___dial___?

B: 020 7622 3489.

A: Well, this is 020 7622 4489.

B: Oh, I'm so sorry.

A: No problem.

3 Grammar

can / could / may / will / would

- *Can / May I help you?*
- *Can / Could / May I use the phone?*
- *Can / Could / May I have some water?*
- *Can / Could / Will / Would you take out the rubbish?*

must / have to / need (to) / can't

- *I must / have to be home by six o'clock.*
- *I need to make a phone call.*
- *You mustn't / can't walk on the grass. Look at the sign.*
- *You don't have to / don't need to / needn't cook tonight. We're going out.*

NOTE To express obligation in the past, we use had to. To express obligation in the future, we use will have to.

Circle the correct words.

1. A: Your printer is broken. You'll **have to / must** take it back to the shop.
   B: Oh, no. **Could / May** you take it for me? I'm very busy today.
   A: No, sorry, I can't. But you **don't have / needn't** to take it today. You can go at the weekend.
2. A: **Would / May** I borrow your mobile? I want to take a picture.
   B: You **mustn't / don't need to** use my phone. I have my camera with me.
   A: Great. I want both of us in it. Excuse me, **may / could** you take a picture of us?
   C: Sure.
3. A: I **mustn't / don't have to** forget to give Sandy a call later. She rang me earlier but I **must / had to** hang up because there was someone at the door.
   B: Call her now.
   A: No, I can't. I **need / must** tidy up my room quickly before my parents get home. **Will / May** you help me?

Go to pages 130-134 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

Mr White's children left messages on his voicemail. Listen and complete the sentences.

1. Today is ___Tuesday___.
2. Mr White doesn't need to give ___Mark___ a lift home.
3. Tim doesn't need to borrow ___money___ any more.
4. Tim thinks ___John___ took his ___camera___ this morning.
5. Tim's camera ___got wet (in the rain)___ and doesn't work.
6. John asks for ___some money / a favour___
7. John offers to ___wash the car___ for a whole month.

5 Speak

Talk in pairs.

Student A: Imagine you are ringing Student B to talk about something, but he/she isn't picking up his/her mobile. Leave a voicemail message and wait for him/her to return your call.

Student B: When Student A rings you, listen to him/her as he/she leaves a voicemail message. Then ring Student A and discuss the message he/she left.

The Answer:

5 Speak

Machine: Hi, this is Peter, I'm not here at the moment. Please leave a message and I'll call you back as soon as I get home. Beep!

Gary: Hi Peter, it's Gary. I'm calling to ask you if you have any plans tonight. Some friends are coming over tonight to play computer games. What do you think? Call me!

Peter: Hello, Gary?

Gary: Oh, hi Peter!

Peter: I just got your message. Thanks for the invitation!

Gary: You're welcome. So, are you free?

Peter: Sure! What time are you getting together?

Gary: At about 7.

Peter: OK. See you then!

Comprehension questions:

- **When did GO4IT centre open?**
- **In 2003.**
- **What did Jake Lewis want?**
- **He wanted to use his experience as a PE teacher to help kids more.**
- **What kind of machines has the centre got?**
- **All the standard gym equipment plus 'gaming machines'.**
- **What can you do instead of running on a treadmill?**
- **You can race your friends through a jungle.**
- **Can you name some of the centre's facilities?**
- **Free Wi-Fi, a study centre and a café.**
- **How many new centres are they opening?**
- **Three.**
- **How much is the price of membership for three months?**
- **€150 plus a €109 membership fee.**
- **Did Eric Bradshaw use to go to the gym a lot?**
- **No, he used to be really unfit.**
- **What was the reason Paul Peters started going to GO4IT?**
- **The gaming machines.**

1 Read

A. Discuss.

- Do you work out? How? / Where?
- Do you know any computer games that help people keep fit?

B. Scan the website quickly and answer the questions.

1. What is the website about?
2. Where do you click if you want to find out more about the centre's facilities?
3. Where do you click if you want to become a member?
4. Where do you click if you want to write an e-mail to GO4IT?
5. What information do members of GO4IT need to give to log in?

MEMBER LOG IN

USERNAME:

PASSWORD:

LOG IN

HOME
NEWS
MEMBERSHIP
CONTACT US

HISTORY

Jake Lewis opened the GO4IT centre in 2003. He was a PE teacher for 15 years and he wanted to use his experience to help kids more. Read more

PHILOSOPHY

It's simple. The best way to get teenagers to exercise is to make working out fun. 'I used to see a lot of overweight kids who needed a good workout and I thought there must be some way to get them into the gym,' says Jake Lewis. 'So, I brought exercise and technology together, and created GO4IT.' Read more

WHAT WE OFFER

We have all the standard equipment you find in a gym, but we also have 'gaming machines'. So, instead of just riding an exercise bike or running on a treadmill, you can race your friends through a jungle. Or have a table tennis competition on one of our arcade games. Try it! You just might like it and stick to it. All games are up-to-date and loads of fun! Read more

FACILITIES

We have free Wi-Fi, a study centre and a café serving tasty, healthy food and fruit juices. Read more

NEW CENTRES

We are opening three new centres in the city later this year. So, soon you will be able to find a fitness centre near you. Read more

€109 Membership Fee (includes free session with a personal trainer)

1 month €50

6 months €250

MEMBERS' COMMENTS:

'I used to be really unfit. But since I joined GO4IT, I love working out. I've also joined an athletics club where I run the 400m. My coach wants me to run in next month's local championship. Who knows? I might even win a medal. And it's all because of GO4IT.' *Eric Bradshaw, aged 16*

'I started going to GO4IT just for the gaming machines, but now I love all the equipment there. I've become really energetic and I can't get enough.' *Paul Peters, aged 15*

The Answer:

A.

- **Do you work out? How? / Where?**

  Yes, I do. I jog in the park/I exercise at the gym/I use my exercise bike at home every week.

- **Do you know any computer games that help people keep fit?**

  Yes, there are many computer games nowadays that help you exercise at home by showing you what to do, like a personal trainer.

B.

1. **It is about a fitness centre**
2. **I click on (Read more) next to facilities**
3. **I click on (MEMBERSHIP)**
4. **I click on (CONTACT US)**
5. **They need username and password**

1. Robert is practising / working out at the gym again. He wants to lose weight.
2. My brother is practising / working out for his Art exam.
3. Ahmed couldn't take part / place in the race because he has broken his leg.
4. The swimming finals are taking part / place in Brighton this year.
5. Ahmed always wins / beats me at tennis because he's a better player.
6. The school basketball team won / beat yesterday's game.
7. All the champions / athletes in the 800m final were from Africa.
8. Lewis Hamilton is the youngest Formula One World Champion / Athlete.
9. Usain Bolt won three gold prizes / medals in the 2012 Olympics.
10. My brother won first prize / medal in the art competition.

3 Grammar

can / could / be able to

- *I can / am able to use a computer very well.*
- *Nancy couldn't / wasn't able to finish her project last night.*
- *If you start training now, you will be able to take part in the tennis tournament.*

could / may / might

- *I saw Ameer at the gym half an hour ago. He could / may / might still be there.*

must / can't

- *Abdullah has been working out all day. He must be really tired.*
- *Eddie had lunch about an hour ago. He can't be hungry.*

Circle the correct words.

1. Fay couldn't / wasn't able find her keys, so she got in through an open window.
2. Robert must / can't have a cat. He hates cats.
3. If you start taking Spanish lessons, you will be able to / can speak Spanish in a few months.
4. Andy must / can't be out. His car isn't in the garage.
5. I'm not feeling very well, so I may / may not come to school tomorrow.
6. Saleh might / must beat Danny at tennis if he continues to play well.

Go to pages 135-138 for extra grammar practice.

4 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Which is better, running outside in the park or running at home on a treadmill? Discuss and give your opinion. Think about the ideas given.

In my opinion, running in the park is better than running on a treadmill because you are able to...
I don't think running... is... because...

- the people you meet
- how interesting the activity is
- the time of day it can be done
- the weather conditions
- the cost

B. Read the information below and write a paragraph presenting an argument about the issue above.

When you're writing a paragraph presenting an argument, use phrases like:

- *In my opinion...*
- *I (definitely) think...*
- *I don't think...*
- *In my view...*
- *I believe...*
- *There are a lot of good/bad things about...*

C. Now listen, read and write T for True, F for False or NM for Not Mentioned.

1. A teacher opened the first GO4IT fitness centre. T
2. Jake Lewis wanted to find a fun way for teenagers to exercise. T
3. You can't find traditional gym equipment at GO4IT. F
4. There's a place where you can do your homework at GO4IT. T
5. The new GO4IT fitness centres will be bigger and better. NM
6. If you join GO4IT, the first session is free. T
7. GO4IT helped Eric Bradshaw become a better athlete. T
8. Paul Peters doesn't enjoy the gaming machines any more. F

4 Speak & Write

A.

	Running in the park:	Running at home on a treadmill:
Advantages	• fresh air • beautiful scenery • you can meet people • you can run with friends • cheap form of exercise	• you can run any time of day/ night • safe • can run in any weather • you can watch TV at the same time
Disadvantages	• weather dependent • can be dangerous • boring if you have no company	•expensive to buy •lonely form of exercise •it's bulky, takes up a lot of space •can get boring, no change of scenery •no fresh air •don't have the chance to meet people •can't socialise •most people stop using it eventually

B.

In my opinion, running at home on a treadmill is much better than running in the park. First of all, if you are at home, you feel more comfortable because you don't depend on the weather. You can exercise any time you want and do something else at the same time, for example, watch TV. In my view, there are a lot of good things about exercising at home. It's easier to run on the treadmill than on the ground, and it's safer, too.

1 Read

A. Look at the pictures and read the captions a-e. Put them in order. Then listen and check your answers.

Planet Earth

Behind the scenes

This week, Planet Earth shows you how the nation's 'greenest' magazine is created.

c 1

First of all, writers and editors get together for a big meeting. Possible topics, such as global warming or recycling, are discussed, as well as ideas for articles for the next issue.

a 3

Graphic designers plan and design the layout of the magazine on computers and try to make every page look professional and appealing. This involves inserting pictures and photos, changing fonts, and doing all that's necessary to get the visual result the company wants. Lots of changes are made at this stage to make sure everything is perfect.

d 4

The magazine is saved on a disk and sent to the printers. Then, a few copies are printed and they are checked for any spelling mistakes or other errors. After that, thousands of copies are printed and packaged in boxes.

e 5

Lastly, the magazines are delivered to shops and sold all over the country. Then, you can buy them and enjoy them!

b 2

Reporters and photographers get to work. Lots of scientists and researchers, as well as ordinary people, are interviewed. Photographs are taken and articles are written.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What do they discuss at the first meeting?
2. Who designs the layout of the magazine?
3. How do they send the magazine to the printers?
4. What happens after they print the magazines?
5. Where do they deliver the magazines?

1 Read

B.

1. Possible topics as well as ideas for articles for the next issue.
2. Graphic designers.
3. They save it on a disk.
4. The magazines are packaged in boxes.
5. They deliver them to shops all over the country.

Comprehension questions:

- What is 'Planet Earth'?
- It's the nation's greenest magazine.
- What is the first thing that writers and editors do?
- They get together for a big meeting.
- What are some examples of the topics they may discuss?
- Global warming or recycling.
- What do reporters do?
- They interview scientists, researchers and ordinary people.
- What do graphic designers try to make?
- They plan and design the layout of the magazine on computers and try to make every page look professional and appealing.
- Why do they make lots of changes at this stage?
- Because they want to make sure that everything is perfect.
- Why do they print a few copies first?
- Because they want to check them for spelling mistakes or other errors.

- **Do you read magazines?**

- **Yes, I do.**

- **What is your favourite magazine?**

- **It's called 'Science Issues'.**

- **What do you like reading in a magazine?**

- **I like reading articles about new inventions.**

- **Do you find the job of a reporter exciting/interesting, etc?**

- **Yes, I do. I think I'd love to be a reporter because I would learn about new things all the time.**

- **Would you like to work for a magazine?**

- **Yes, I would because I think it would be a very interesting job.**

with the words in the box.

1. Some supermarkets offer to ___deliver___ your shopping to your home.
2. This is the 10,000th ___issue___ of this magazine.
3. The reporter ___interviewed___ Dr Ethan Mack for *SciencePlus* magazine.
4. You should check your work for ___errors___ before printing it.
5. During the meeting, the editors of the magazine decided to write about ___global___ warming.
6. How can I make my project more ___appealing___?
7. Every card in this shop is ___printed___ with a special message.

3 Grammar

Present Simple Passive

FORMATION	EXAMPLES
I am He/She/It is called We/You/They are	*Thousands of copies **are printed** every month.* *Is French **spoken** by a lot of people in Canada?* *Medals **aren't given** to people who come fourth.*

Complete with the Present Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.

1. This TV programme ___is watched___ (watch) by millions of people.
2. My cat ___isn't called___ (not call) Bruce. His name is Butch.
3. At my office, the rubbish ___is taken___ (take) out every night.
4. ___Are___ computers ___used___ (use) in your school?
5. These cars ___are sold___ (sell) all over the world.
6. Many different sports ___are played___ (play) at this stadium.

4 Listen

A. Listen to an interview with the editor of *Planet Earth* magazine. What is the main topic of the interview? Choose a, b or c.

a. What the editor of *Planet Earth* magazine does every day.
b. What makes *Planet Earth* magazine popular.
c. How *Planet Earth* articles are written.

B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

1. *Planet Earth* sells over a million copies every month. F
2. Oliver used to be a graphic designer for *Planet Earth*. F
3. Only teenagers between 13 and 17 read *Planet Earth*. F
4. *Planet Earth* gives away a free poster every month. T
5. *Planet Earth* isn't designed and printed in the same building. T

5 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Read the prompts and try to make true sentences. Discuss them using the Passive Voice, as in the example. Then check your answers with your teacher.

Spanish - speak - Brazil / Argentina

1 million / 1 billion - text messages - send - the UK - every week

CDs - make - of - plastic / metal

Sushi - eat - China / Japan

Cricket - play - England / the USA

2 million - new - motorbikes / cars - buy - the USA - every year

I think Spanish is spoken in Brazil.
No, I don't think so. I think it's spoken in Argentina.

B. Use some of the prompts above and write four true sentences.

Spanish is spoken in...

5 Speak & Write

A

A: I think Spanish is spoken in Brazil.

B: I don't think so. I think it's spoken in Argentina.

A: What about text messages in the UK? I think 1 billion are sent every week.

B: Yes, I agree with you.

A: And are CDs made of metal?

B: Of course not. They're made of plastic.

A: I think sushi is eaten in China.

B: No, it isn't. It's eaten in Japan.

A: Oh, OK.

B: What about cricket?

A: Well, I think it's played in England.

B: OK, and I think 2 million new cars are bought in the USA every year.

A: I agree.

B.

- Spanish is spoken in Argentina.
- 1 billion text messages are sent in the UK every week.
- CDs are made of plastic.
- Sushi is eaten in Japan.
- Cricket is played in England.
- 2 million new cars are bought in the USA every year.

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- Would you like to have a robot at home?
- How would it help you or your parents?

2 Read

A. Before you read the text, can you guess which of the following topics will be mentioned? Then listen, read and check your answers.

science fiction		household chores	
sports	work	health	computers

ROBOTS

Robots have been around for many years. They do jobs that are boring or too dangerous for humans. But robot technology is just beginning. We have lots more to see during the 21st century.

Traditionally, people have thought that robots are machines that look like humans. However, most of the world's robots look very different. About 3.5 million domestic robots exist in various shapes and sizes. They can hoover, mow the lawn or do other jobs around the house. Also, about 1 million industrial robots are found worldwide. These large machines are used to perform accurate tasks very quickly in factories. There are also telerobots that are controlled from a distance and are used by doctors in surgery, and by the police and military to disarm bombs safely. Japan is the robot capital of the world, with 30% of the world's robots.

Robots have appeared in many books. In fact, the word *robot* was first used by the Czech writer Karel Čapek in his 1920 work *Rossum's Universal Robots*. *Robota* in Czech means 'forced labour'. In recent times, fictional robots are still very popular.

Robots are becoming more and more intelligent and scientists predict they will create a robot brain soon. But will there come a time when robots are more intelligent than humans?

THREE LAWS OF ROBOTICS

1. A ROBOT MAY NOT HARM HUMANS
2. A ROBOT MUST OBEY HUMANS, UNLESS THIS GOES AGAINST LAW 1
3. A ROBOT MUST PROTECT ITSELF, UNLESS THIS GOES AGAINST LAWS 1 AND 2

B. Look at the highlighted words in the text and choose the correct meaning a or b.

1. domestic
   a. to do with the home
   b. to do with work
2. industrial
   a. to do with making products
   b. to do with technology
3. fictional
   a. not real
   b. not correct
4. intelligent
   a. good at designing and building
   b. good at thinking and learning

C. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What are robots used for?
2. What kind of household jobs are done by robots?
3. How do the police use telerobots?
4. Why is Japan called the robot capital of the world?
5. Where did the word *robot* first appear?
6. How do scientists expect robots to change in the future?

The Answer:

1

Would you like to have a robot at home?

Yes, of course I would.

How would it help you or your parents?

It would help us clean the house and maybe it would help out with my homework!

2 Read

A.

Household chores

Work

Health

Science fiction

C.

1. **They are used for jobs that are boring or too dangerous for humans.**
2. **Hoovering, mowing the lawn or other jobs around the house.**
3. **They use them to disarm bombs.**
4. **Because 30% of the world's robots are made there.**
5. **It was first used by the Czech writer Karel Čapek in his 1920 work Rossum's Universal Robots.**
6. **They expect that future robots will have a brain.**

Comprehension questions:

- How long have robots existed?

- For many years.

- How many domestic robots are there today?

- About 3.5 million.

- Who are telerobots used by?

- By doctors, the police and the military.

- Are fictional robots still popular?

- Yes, they are.

Post-reading

- Do you like robots?

- Yes, I do and I'd love to have one.

- Have you ever read any books about robots?

- No, I haven't, but I may in the future.

nouns.

make	1. invent	→ a machine → the telephone
build	2. produce	→ electricity → oranges → cars
produce	3. make	→ a cake → a documentary → car
invent	4. discover	→ an island → oil
discover	5. build	→ an airport → a tunnel → a machine

4 Grammar

Passive Voice (Present Simple - Past Simple)

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Simple	Brazil **produces** a lot of coffee. →	A lot of coffee **is produced** in Brazil.
Past Simple	John Logie Baird **invented** the television in 1923. →	The television **was invented** by John Logie Baird in 1923.

Complete with the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.

1. These laptops are sold (sell) all over the world.
2. Is Arabic spoken (speak) in Saudi Arabia?
3. These houses were built (build) three years ago.
4. The Mona Lisa wasn't painted (not paint) by Michelangelo, but by Leonardo da Vinci.
5. Breakfast isn't served (not serve) after ten o'clock at this hotel.
6. Who was America discovered (discover) by?
7. Next Thursday is the opening night of Ameen's restaurant but we aren't invited (not invite).

Go to pages 139-142 for extra grammar practice.

science fair and answer the questions below. Then listen to a reporter interviewing the winners and check your answers.

- What do you think the robots do?
- Which do you think won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize?

B. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Robo-butler picks up letters and newspapers and brings them to you.
2. Robo-butler finds you because it can hear where you are.
3. Radio-bot is a walking radio.
4. Radio-bot has got a keyboard that is used to change the radio station.
5. Harry is making a robot that people will use to watch TV.
6. Aqua-bot has got two cameras.
7. Humans haven't explored 95 % of the world's oceans yet.

TIP! Try to predict what kind of information is missing. When completing, make sure that your answers make sense with the rest of the sentence.

6 Speak & Write

A. GAME: Guess the invention
Talk in pairs.
Student A go to page 61.
Student B go to page 63.

B. Choose two of the inventions from activity A and write sentences about them. Then think of another invention, find some information about it and write a few sentences.

5 Listen

A

The Robo-butler (3rd prize) brings letters and newspapers to you, the Radio-bot (2nd prize) plays the radio and moves around the room and the Aqua-bot (1st prize) explores oceans.

6 Speak & Write

A

A: OK, so this invention is made of metal and plastic.

B: Umm, the headphones?

A: No, this was invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell. It's used to communicate with people.

B: It's the phone!

A: That's right. Now your turn.

B: OK, it's a machine that was invented in 1902 by Willis Havilard Carrier and it's made of metal and plastic.

A: Hmm... What is it used for?

B: It's used to keep a room cool or warm.

A: I know! The air conditioner!

B: Great.

A: OK the next one is easy. It's made of metal, glass and plastic.

B: Who invented it?

A: Elisha Otis in 1852.

B: Is it the lift?

A: Yes!

6.

B.

The lift was invented by Elisha Otis in 1852. It's made of metal, plastic and glass and it's used to go up and down in a building.

The microwave oven is made of metal, glass and plastic.

It was invented in 1947 by Percy Spencer and it's used to heat food.

The fax machine was invented in 1805 by Oliver Evans.

It's made of metal, plastic and glass and is used to send fax messages.

1 Vocabulary

A. Read the examples below. What's the difference between *useful* and *useless*?

This book is very **useful**. I learnt a lot about cooking from it.
My new mobile phone is **useless**. It never works when I need it.

NOTE: A lot of adjectives are formed by adding a suffix (-ful, -less) to a verb or noun. The suffix -less means *without*.

B. Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. Eating junk food every day is harmful to your health. HARM
2. I was in London and I couldn't speak English. I felt helpless. HELP
3. Tony is a very careless driver. He's had many accidents. CARE
4. The sea looked beautiful at night. BEAUTY
5. Don't be afraid of the cat. It's harmless. HARM
6. My brother was very helpful. Thanks to him I finished my project on time. HELP

2 Speak & Listen

A. Read the statements a-e below and discuss. Do you agree with them? Why/Why not? Give reasons using the phrases in the box.

a. There are more advantages to television than disadvantages.

b. Television is a cheap form of entertainment.

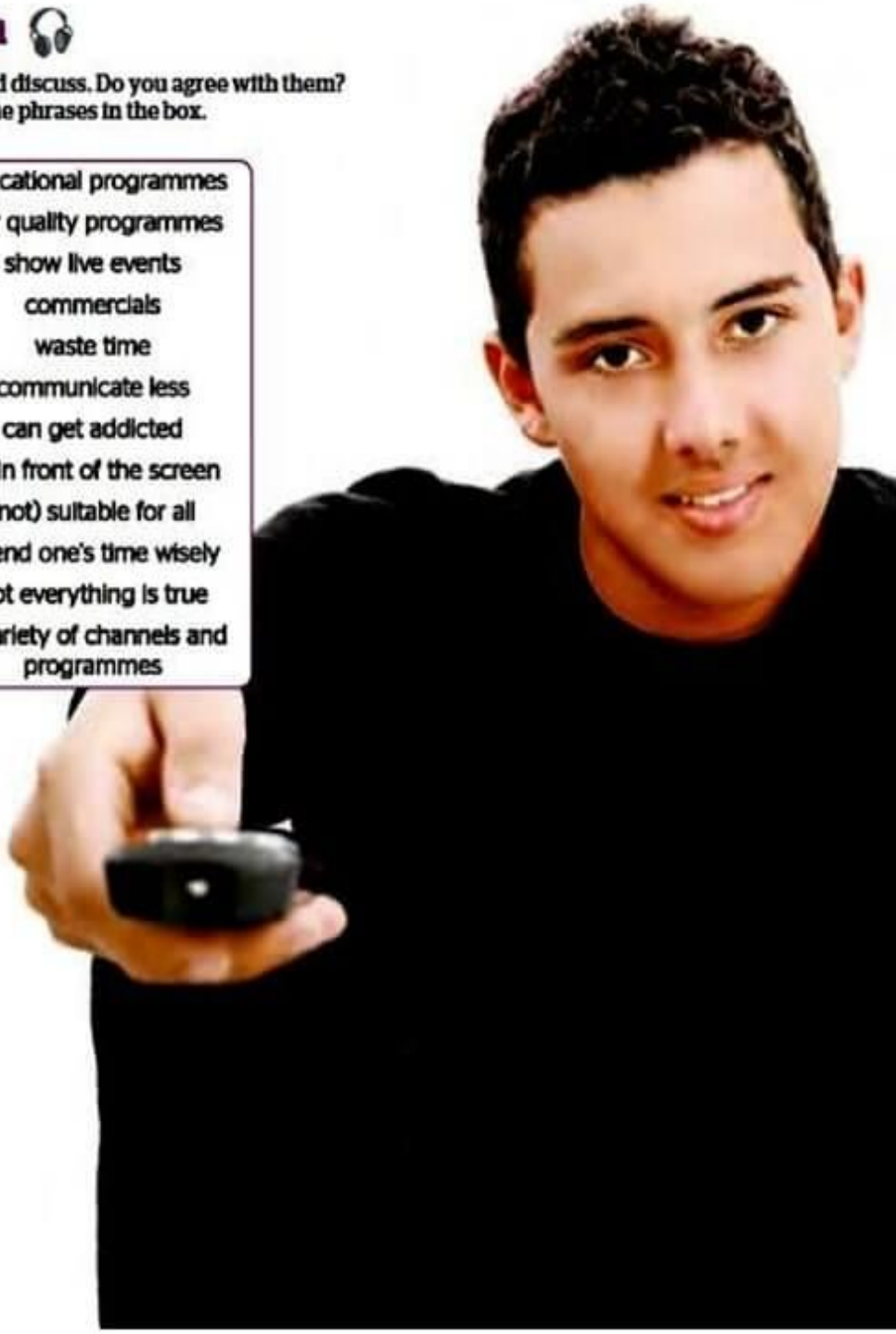
c. Some people are influenced by what they see.

d. Television keeps people informed.

e. Children become less active because of television.

educational programmes
low quality programmes
show live events
commercials
waste time
communicate less
can get addicted
sit in front of the screen
(not) suitable for all
spend one's time wisely
not everything is true
a variety of channels and programmes

In my opinion, television ... because...
I agree. / I disagree. I think that...



B. Listen to four people talking about television and match the names with one of the statements a-e above. There is one extra statement which you do not need to use.

Kathy (d)
Mark (e)
John (c)
Carlos (b)

The Answer:

1.

A.

The adjective useful (=of use) has a positive meaning whereas the adjective useless (=of no use) has a negative meaning.

2 Speak & Listen

A.

A: In my opinion, there are more advantages to television than disadvantages. There are many educational programmes and you can spend a nice afternoon at home watching a good quality show.

B: I disagree. I think that many programmes are of low quality and people usually waste a lot of time in front of the screen.

A: I don't think so. I think that there is a variety of channels and programmes that keep people informed and it's also a very cheap form of entertainment.

B: Maybe it's cheap, but it's also easy to get addicted to. Television can make kids less active and can influence them in many ways, not all of which are positive.

having a mobile phone? Discuss.

B. Read the texts below and compare the ideas to your answers. Then answer the questions.

MOBILE PHONES: are you for or against?

Nowadays, a great number of people use mobile phones. Personally, I believe they are very useful gadgets. Having a mobile phone has many advantages. Firstly, you can carry it everywhere because it's so small. Also, thanks to mobile phones, communication is easy, especially in emergency situations. They have saved a lot of people's lives because they called for help using their mobiles. Mobiles are extraordinary machines. I mean, you can use your mobile to do almost anything. For instance, you can take or exchange pictures, store information, play games, surf the Internet, download ringtones and so on. Personally, I don't think I could live without one.
Dan Roberts, Manchester

I think that there are more disadvantages to mobiles than advantages. To begin with, doctors say that mobiles can be harmful to our health when we use them a lot. In addition, children, teenagers and even adults can get addicted to them. This can cause many problems. For example, sometimes students use their mobiles at school and interrupt the lessons. What is more, they cause thousands of car accidents every year because drivers are sending a message or making a phone call while driving. And don't forget: people who are addicted to their mobiles may send SMS messages all the time, which can be expensive. In my opinion, people should avoid using them.
Tom Good, Bristol

1. In which text does the writer have a positive opinion about mobile phones? How can you tell?
2. Which words/phrases do the writers use to list their points? Underline them.
3. Which phrases do the writers use to state their final opinion?

opinion, organise your ideas according to the guidelines below.

- **Use linking words/phrases:**
  To list points: firstly, first of all, to begin with, secondly, also, in addition, what is more, finally, lastly, etc.
- **State your opinion. Use phrases like:**
  In my opinion...
  Personally, I believe...
  I definitely think...
  In my view...
- **Give reasons to support your opinion, by giving clear examples.**

D. Rewrite the phrases in bold using the expressions in activity C.

1. **Oh, and something else,** computers can help people organise their work so they can work faster.

   _____

   _____

2. **If you ask me,** staring at a screen for many hours can be very harmful to the eyes.

   _____

   _____

3. **I believe** that computers are useful.

   _____

   _____

E. Write a paragraph expressing your opinion about TV. Use the ideas in activity 2 and follow the guidelines above. First, go to the Workbook p.125 and complete the writing plan.

TIP! Before you start, choose a few advantages and/or disadvantages (the ones you have the most to say about) and make some notes. Avoid discussing too many ideas in your paragraph.

The Answer:

3 Speak & Write

A.

Advantages:

- makes communication easy
- you can be reached at any time
- helps in emergency situations
- convenient size
- many uses: photos, games, Internet, calendar, alarm, etc.

Disadvantages:

- signal coverage not guaranteed everywhere
- harmful to health
- addictive
- can cause car accidents
- target for pickpockets
- latest models can be expensive
- costly phone bills

B.

1. In the first text. This is clear because of the phrases he/she uses: I believe they are very useful gadgets, ...communication is easy..., ...saved a lot of people's lives..., Mobiles are extraordinary machines, … I don't think I could live without one.

2. Firstly, Also, To begin with, In addition, What is more

3. Personally, In my opinion

D.

1. **In addition, computers can help people organize their work so they can work faster.**
2. **In my view, staring at a screen for hours can be very harmful to the eyes.**
3. **Personally, I believe computers are useful.**

E.

I think that there are more disadvantages to TV than advantages. To begin with, doctors say that TV can be harmful to our health when we star at the screen for many hours. In addition, children can get addicted to it. What is more, it can waste time. In my opinion, people shouldn't use it a lot.

Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

1. Phil must be **addicted / harmful** to computer games. He plays all day.
2. In **fictional / recent** times, more and more people are using the Internet.
3. Do you know who **discovered / invented** the washing machine?
4. I think you should keep that box. It might come in **handy / suitable**.
5. Can you **pick / take** me up from the station?
6. Jill is more **intelligent / up-to-date** than her sister. I think she'll become a scientist.
7. Are there any **sessions / laws** against pollution?
8. Is the monthly **facility / fee** at the gym more than €40?
9. All the products in this shop are of good **advantage / quality**.

Score: / 9

B. Match.

1. leave	c	a. the phone
2. catch	e	b. time
3. keep	d	c. a message
4. waste	b	d. fit
5. mow	f	e. the bus
6. pick up	a	f. the lawn

Score: / 6

Grammar

C. Circle the correct words.

1. You **have to / don't have to** feed the cat. I've already done it.
2. Henry **wasn't able to / won't be able to** take part in the race next week. He's sprained his ankle.
3. **Would / Could** you like me to give you a call later?
4. We **must / might** get hungry during our hiking trip, so let's take some sandwiches with us.
5. You **mustn't / needn't** leave the door open. Look at the sign.
6. **May / Would** I speak to Ahmed, please?

Score: / 6

D. Complete with *must* or *can't*.

1. Abdullah ___must___ like working out a lot. He goes to the gym every day, even weekends.
2. That ___can't___ be Roy's mobile. His is silver, not black.
3. Diane ___can't___ know my password. I've never told it to anyone.
4. A: I called Kate but she hung up.
   B: She ___must___ be upset because you didn't call her back yesterday.

Score: / 4

E. Circle the correct words.

1. Millions of people **were watched / watched** the championship yesterday.
2. These cars **produce / are produced** in Germany.
3. The athlete **gave / was given** a gold medal.
4. My brother **downloads / is downloaded** programs on to his laptop.
5. I hope something **does / is done** to save the planet.
6. The beach **cleans / is cleaned** every year.

Score: / 6

F. Change the sentences from the Active to the Passive Voice.

1. The residents of Hillwood planted 1000 trees in the park.
   1000 trees were planted in the park.
2. They show commercials on TV.
   Commercials are shown on TV.
3. The government built new hospitals in Kerala.
   New hospitals were built in Kerala.
4. They collect the rubbish in the afternoon.
   The rubbish is collected in the afternoon.

Score: / 8

Communication

G. Match.

1. Could I speak to Mr Jones, please?	a. Well, I just can't get enough.
2. I'm in a hurry and I missed the bus.	b. He wasn't able to.
3. You're always on that treadmill.	c. Sorry, you have the wrong number.
4. Jack said he won't lie to us again.	d. I might.
5. Did Danny fix the television?	e. I can give you a lift.
6. Are you going to change your ringtone?	f. He's always making promises.

Score: / 6

paper / collect / from recycling bins
it / take / to / special factory
paper / mix with / water and chemicals
it / become / wet and soft / and / it / call / 'pulp'
pulp / put / in / special machines / and / become / white and dry
it / sell and use / to make books, magazines, newspapers, etc

First, paper is put in special recycling bins.
Then ...

Score: /5

Write

Write a few sentences about the process of recycling paper. Use ideas from the speaking activity.

The first thing that is done is...
Then...

Score: /5
TOTAL SCORE: /55

Now I can...

- use language related to phone calls ☐
- make requests and offer to help ☐
- ask for, give and refuse permission ☐
- express possibility and ability ☐
- express obligation, lack of obligation and prohibition ☐
- make deductions ☐
- use the Passive Voice ☐
- talk about various aspects of modern life including fitness, technology ☐
- express my opinion ☐
- write a paragraph expressing my opinion ☐

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

Gadget fan

I've got so many (1) **gadgets** / **mobiles**
I don't know what to do!
I've got a new (2) **technology** / **computer** and a DVD player, too.
I can watch documentaries with friends and surf the (3) **SMS** / **Net**
Don't tell me you haven't got any of these gadgets yet!
I'm a gadget fan
And I can't get enough
There's so much I can do
I just love this stuff!
I've got the latest (4) **mobile** / **phone**
I bought a solar jacket, too
They say it comes in handy, I'm sure that's true!
You can (5) **harm** / **charge** your gadgets
With energy from the sun
It's good for the planet but it's also fun!

The Answer:

Speak:

Then, paper is collected from the recycling bins.

It is taken to special factory.

After that, paper is mixed with water and chemicals.

It becomes wet and soft and it is called "pulp".

Pulp is put in special machines and become white and dry.

Finally, it is sold and used to make books, magazines, newspapers, etc.

Write:

The first thing that is done is that paper is put in special recycling bin. Then, paper is collected from the recycling bins.

It is taken to special factory. After that, paper is mixed with water and chemicals. It becomes wet and soft and it is called "pulp". Pulp is put in special machines and become white and dry. Finally, it is sold and used to make books, magazines, newspapers, etc.

check your answers.

Science and Technology Museums

They contain the latest technology and they are places for learning.

Museum of Science and Technology in Islam

It was King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud who first had the idea of creating a place for learning, and so the Museum of Science and Technology in Islam (MOSTI) was born. The MOSTI is home to the most important Islamic achievements in the world of science and technology between the 7th and 17th centuries. The heart of the MOSTI lies in the ideas of teaching and learning, two very important points in the philosophy of Islam.

The museum is organised in nine areas: Introduction to the MOSTI, Learning Institutions, Astronomy and Navigation, Technology, Chemistry, Architecture, Mathematics, Life and Environmental Sciences and Conclusion. It uses the latest modern technology, which offers visitors an amazing opportunity to learn and interact with exhibits.

At the moment, people can visit the MOSTI on the KAUST university campus. The reason behind this was to bring young scientists close to their rich past and influence them to offer new ideas and inventions in the future. The university wants to make this a place of scientific presentations, discussions and exchange of thoughts.

Canada Science and Technology Museum

The Canada Science and Technology Museum in Ottawa, Ontario opened in 1967 and is known as the first museum ever to allow its visitors to interact with the exhibits. The museum offers a variety of options to the visitor, with collections, events, talks, special programmes for schools, summer day camps, and fascinating hands-on activities for younger groups, such as astronomy programs and a space simulator, which is the closest experience to space travel you can get while still on Earth.

With about a million photos, more than 40,000 objects and an open library, it's easy to understand why the Canada Science and Technology Museum is one of the best of its kind.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What did the King want to create?
   He wanted to create a place for learning.
2. How old are the exhibits in the MOSTI?
   They are between the 7th and the 17th century
3. Where is the MOSTI?
   On the KAUST university
4. What is the Canada Science and Technology Museum famous for?
   It is famous for allowing its visitors to interact with the exhibits.
5. What are some things young people can do at the museum?
   It offers fascinating hands-on activities for younger groups such as astronomy programs and a space simulators.

The Answer:

Comprehension questions:

- **Who first had the idea of creating the Museum of Science and Technology in Islam?**

- **King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud.**

- **What is the MOSTI home to?**

- **It's home to the most important Islamic achievements in the world of science and technology.**

- **What are two very important points in the philosophy of Islam?**

- **Teaching and learning.**

- **How many areas is the museum organised in?**

- **Nine.**

- **How is the MOSTI going to help young scientists?**

- **By bringing them close to their rich past and influencing them to offer new ideas and inventions in the future.**

- **When did the Canada Science and Technology Museum open?**

- **In 1967.**

- **How many objects does the museum own?**

- **More than 40,000**

Discuss:

- What facts do you know about water?
- What do you like learning facts about?
- Where do you get information from?

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.

In this module you will...

- discuss scientific facts
- learn to invite and make arrangements
- learn to write an e-mail of invitation
- learn to express purpose
- talk about dreams
- talk and write about a festival/celebration/ event

The Answer:

Discuss:

- **What facts do you know about water?**

- **I know that a big part of our bodies is water. I also know that it's healthy to drink lots of water every day.**

- **What do you like learning facts about?**

- **Science and technology.**

- **Where do you get your information from?**

- **From encyclopedias and the Internet.**

1 Read

A. Read and match the questions with the answers. Then, listen and check your answers.

This month find out about **water**

Q&A

1 c I read somewhere that the human body is 75% water. Is that true?
Mike, Dorchester

2 b Is it true that the Earth and Mars are the only planets in our solar system with water?
Bob, Leeds

3 a Where's the deepest point in the sea?
Andy, Bristol

4 d A boy at school said that he could survive without water for more than a month. Is this possible?
Mark, Plymouth

a It's in the Pacific Ocean, which is the largest ocean, containing 30% of all the water on the Earth. The deepest point is called the Marianas Trench and it's 10,918m deep. By comparison, Mt Everest is only 8,848m high!

b Well, there's no water on the surface of the Red Planet at the moment, but scientists have proved that there is ice under the surface and at the north and south poles. Check it out: the position of this bright planet makes it easy to spot on a clear night using a telescope. So, the Earth is in fact the only planet in our solar system with water on its surface. In fact, 72% of its surface is covered by water and there are also millions of tiny drops of water in the atmosphere.

c Well, it's not quite that much. The human body is 50-65% water. This means that someone weighing 70kg contains around 40 litres of water.

d Well, a person can survive without food for more than a month, but you can only live without water for approximately one week. To stay healthy, you have to drink 8 glasses of water a day or even more if you live in a hot country or do lots of exercise. Remember that when your mouth feels dry, it means that you've lost between 6-10% of the water in your body. That's enough to make you dizzy or give you blurred vision.

The Answer:

1 Read

Comprehension questions:

- How much water does the Pacific Ocean contain?

- It contains 30% of all the water on Earth.

- What's the deepest point in the sea?

- The Marianas Trench.

- How deep is it?

- It's 10,918m.

- What have scientists discovered under the surface of Mars?

- Ice.

- Where is it?

- At the north and south poles.

- Why can you easily spot Mars in the sky?

- Because of its position and because it's a bright planet.

- How much of the Earth is covered by water?

- 72%.

- How much water is there in the human body?

- 50-65%.

- How long can you survive without food?

- For more than a month.

- And without water?

- For about a week.

- How much water should you drink to stay healthy?

- 8 glasses a day or more if you exercise.

- What does it mean if your mouth feels dry?

- That you've lost between 6-10% of the water in your body.

- What can that cause?

- It can make you dizzy or give you blurred vision.

2. Mars is also called the Red Planet. T

3. There is water at the poles of Mars. F

4. The Marianas Trench is in the Pacific Ocean. T

5. When your mouth feels dry, you have probably exercised too much. F

C. Read the questions and the text again. Find words and match them with the meanings below.

1. a place in an area (answer a):
Point.

2. the top part of an area of sea or land (answer b):
Surface.

3. show that what you are saying is true (answer b):
Proved.

4. see where something is (answer b):
Position.

5. something that can happen (question 4):
Possible.

2 Grammar

The article 'the'

- *There's a new shopping centre in my neighbourhood. The shopping centre's got four floors.*
- *The Earth looks beautiful from the moon.*
- *The Rocky Mountains are in the USA. The highest peak is Mount Elbert.*
- *The Volga runs through central Russia.*

Complete the sentences with *the* or –.

1. The River Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world.
2. Jeff goes to – work early in the morning.
3. I buy – *Earth Matters* every Thursday.
4. Tom went to – Riyadh and visited the Kingdom Tower.
5. Everybody knows that we can't live without – food and – water for long.
6. – Lake Superior is to the north-east of – Minnesota.
7. Robert walks to – school every day.

Go to pages 145-147 for extra grammar practice.

are stressed in each word?

a. organise b. organisation

B. Read the following words. Underline the stressed syllable or syllables in each word. Then listen and check your answers.

approximately	information
telescope	competition
disadvantage	comparison
disappear	discover
temperature	

TIP! Don't be in a hurry to answer a question immediately. Listen carefully till the end and check all the options before your final decision.

4 Listen

A. Listen to a radio presenter giving some information about a country in South America. Which country is he talking about? Circle the correct name on the map.

B. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. The Orinoco is a river.
2. Maracaibo is South America's largest lake.
3. Tourists can visit the waterfalls and the national parks.
4. The hills of the Andes have a wide variety of colourful flowers.
5. Pabellón is made of black beans, rice, meat and fried bananas.

5 Write

Write a paragraph about your country. Use some of the ideas below.

Mention:
- where it is
- some of the most important geographical features (seas, rivers, lakes, mountains, etc.)

The Answer

3 Pronunciation

B.

1. a'pproximately
2. 'telescope
3. 'disad'vantage
4. 'disa'ppear
5. 'temperature
6. 'infor'mation
7. 'compe'tition
8. com'parison
9. di'scover

5 Write

My country is Saudi Arabia. It has a very important position in the Middle East and it's got the Red Sea to the West and the Arabian Gulf to the East. Saudi Arabia has the largest sand desert in the world, which is the Rub Al-Khali. It also has a big mountain range in Asir Province which is nearly 3,000 metres high. There are a few lakes but there aren't any rivers.

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- Do you like going to fairs?
- What kind of fair would you like to go to?
- Have you ever been to a technology fair?

2 Read

A. Look at the picture. Why do you think Ali, Bill and Tom are excited? Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Then read it out in groups.

Bill Where's Ali?

Tom He's on his way. He says he's arranged something very special.

Bill I wonder what. By the way, did you hear about the Solar Zone Fair? It's next week.

Tom Is it the fair with the solar gadgets and stuff?

Bill Yep! Do you want to go?

Tom Definitely! We should all go together. Does Ali know about it?

Bill Sure! He's the one who told me about it. I think the organiser of the fair is Ali's neighbour or something.

Tom Oh, OK. Anyway, we should get tickets before it's sold out.

Bill Have they announced the venue yet?

Tom No, but it's probably the Springs Exhibition Centre.

Bill Well, I plan to buy a lot of things. Do you reckon they'll have that solar backpack we saw online?

Tom I hope they do. It's brilliant!

Bill You can say that again. It uses the sun to charge your mobile and everything!

Tom Oh, here comes Ali. Hey, you look happy.

Ali I've got some news. You know the Solar Zone Fair is next week, right?

Bill Yeah, we were just talking about it. We've decided to go. Are you coming with us?

Ali Well, I don't want to let you guys down, but ... It's sold out.

Bill What?

Tom Oh, no...

Ali But... wait a minute. Let me see... What's this in my pocket? Is it three tickets?

Tom Get out of here! How is that possible?

Ali Well, I had a word with John Morris, my neighbour. He is organising the fair. He gave me the tickets, so it's all sorted!

Bill Ali, you're the best!

B. Read the dialogue again. Find expressions/phrases that match those below.

1. There are no tickets left sold out.
2. Do you believe Do you reckon.
3. I agree completely You can say that again
4. disappoint let ... down.
5. I don't believe it Get out of here
6. I spoke to someone for a short time I had a word with.
7. It's been arranged It's all sorted.

C. Read again and find sentences to prove the following.

1. Ali has a surprise for the others.
2. Tom wants to go to the Solar Zone Fair.
3. Ali knows about the fair.
4. The venue of the fair isn't known yet.
5. Ali has tickets for both his friends and himself.
6. Ali talked to the organiser of the fair.

The Answer:

1 Warm-up

• Do you like going to fairs?

Yes, I do.

• What kind of fair would you like to go to?

I'd like to go to a science fair because I'm really interested in science.

• Have you ever been to a technology fair?

Yes. It was exciting. I learnt a lot of things about some new gadgets and some new computer software and I also got a lot of free stuff.

2 Read

A.

Because they are going to the Solar Zone Fair.

C.

1. He says he's arranged something very special.
2. Definitely!
3. He's the one who told me about it.
4. No, but it's probably the Springs Exhibition Centre.
5. What's this in my pocket? Is it three tickets?
6. Well, I had a word with John Morris, my neighbour.

Comprehension questions:

- What's happening next week?
- The Solar Zone Fair.
- Do Bill and Tom want to go?
- Yes, they do.
- Where is the fair probably going to take place?
- At the Springs Exhibition Centre.
- What's Bill going to buy?
- A solar backpack and some other stuff.
- What does the solar backpack do?
- It uses the sun to charge your mobile.
- Who is John Morris?
- Ali's neighbour and the organiser of the fair.
- What's Ali's surprise?
- He has three tickets for the fair.

Post-reading

- Would you like to go to the Solar Zone fair? Why/why not?
- Yes, I would, because I would like to know more about solar power and buy gadgets that use it. I think it's a very important way to save other forms of energy and protect the environment.
- Did you like Ali's surprise? Do you ever surprise your friends in a similar way?
- Yes, I liked it. I thought it was very nice of him to get tickets for his friends, because he knew they wanted to go to the fair. I sometimes surprise my friends by getting them something I know they like.

1. lose one's way
2. be on one's way
3. by the way
4. know one's way around
5. be in one's way
6. the other way round

a. be able to get around a place
b. going to a place
c. become or get lost
d. stop someone from moving or doing something
e. the opposite situation
f. now that I think of it

B. Complete the sentences below.

1. Can you move your car? It's ___in___ my way.
2. Could you tell me where the post office is? I don't ___know___ my way around.
3. A: I'm ___on___ my way to the café. Do you want to join me?
   B: No, thanks. Oh, ___by___ the way, if you see Gary, tell him to call me.
4. Mike didn't give Tom the dictionary. It was the ___other___ way round.
5. Why are you late? Did you ___lose___ your way again?

4 Grammar

Full infinitive (*to* + base form of verb)

- *Max went out **to get** a newspaper.*
- *I've decided **to have** a barbecue on Thursday.*
- *Tom was happy **to give** Brian a lift home.*
- *It's easy **to draw** a camel. Let me show you.*
- *This coffee is too hot **to drink**.*
- *Bill isn't old enough **to drive**.*

Bare infinitive (base form of verb without *to*)

- *You shouldn't **insult** other people!*
- *My father doesn't let me **stay** out late.*
- *The police officer made the men **get** out of the car.*

NOTE *Ammar helped me do/to do my homework.*

Circle the correct words.

1. I'm not strong enough **open** / **to open** this drawer. Could you **help** / **to help** me?
2. They were surprised **see** / **to see** Darren playing volleyball.
3. My sister lost my camera, so I made her **go** / **to go** to the shop **buy** / **to buy** a new one.
4. I had planned **take** / **to take** my cousin to the funfair, but he wasn't old enough **go** / **to go** on any of the rides.
5. You must **try** / **to try** Aisha's date cake. It's delicious!
6. I want **use** / **to use** the computer **check** / **to check** the weather in Dammam.

B. Read the plan below. Can you think of some more phrases for each part?

When you're writing an informal letter or e-mail of invitation, follow the plan below.

GREETING

OPENING PARAGRAPH

- **Begin your letter/e-mail and say why you're writing. Use phrases like:**
  - *I'm writing to invite you to...*
  - *Would you like to come to...?*

MAIN PART

- **Give all the necessary information/details (place, date, time, cost, activities, etc.)**
- **Make your suggestions or any arrangements. Use phrases like:**
  - *Why don't we go/meet...?*
  - *How about...?*
  - *I think it would be a good idea to...*
  - *What do you think about...?*

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

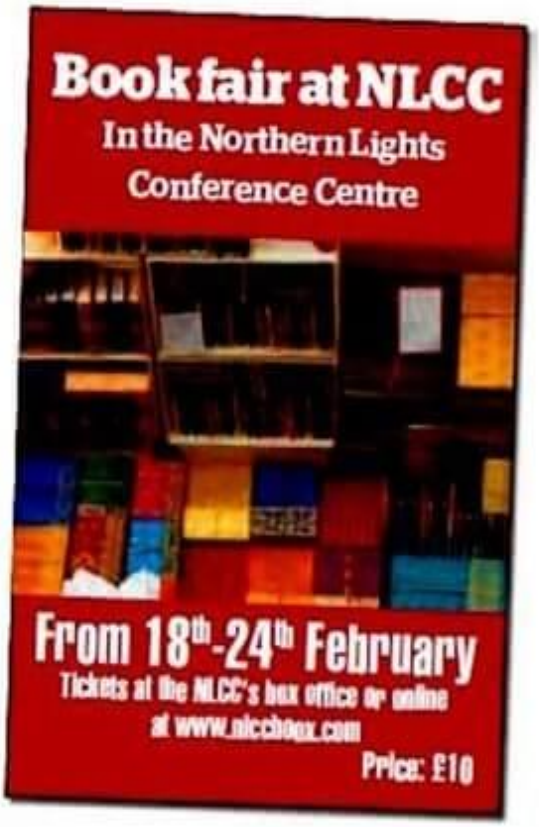
- **State anything you want to emphasise and end your letter/e-mail. Use phrases like:**
  - *Please, don't say no.*
  - *I hope you can make it.*
  - *If you decide to come, let me know soon.*
  - *Waiting for your reply.*
  - *I'm looking forward to..., so don't let me down.*

SIGN OFF

C. Look at the poster. Imagine you've decided to go to the exhibition. Write an e-mail to a friend:

- inviting him/her to come along
- giving the necessary information (venue, price)
- making arrangements (when to go, where to get tickets, where to meet)

Follow the plan above.



The Answer:

5 Speak & Write

A.

A: Would you like to come to the Energy Fair with me?

B: I'd love to come. Thanks. When is it?

A: It's on Thursday, all day.

B: Where is it taking place?

A: Riverview Park.

B: Sounds great. What time shall we meet, and where?

A: How about 10 o'clock at the library?

B: Sure. Why not?

B.

Opening Paragraph: How about coming to…? / I just want to let you know that I ….

Main Part: We can/could… / Let's….

Closing Paragraph: I hope you can come. / I really want you to come. It'll be brilliant!/ Write back soon and tell me if you are coming.

C.

Hi Ted,

I'm writing to invite you to the Book Fair on Tuesday. Some friends and I are going and I thought about asking you, too. Would you like to join us?

The Book Fair is taking place at the Northern Lights Conference Centre from 18-24 February, but the boys are only free on Tuesday, so that's when we're going. How about meeting us there at 5 in the afternoon? The tickets cost 10 pounds, by the way. I think it would be a good idea to book the tickets online, because Tuesday is the first day of the fair and it might be sold out. What do you think?

I hope you can make it. If you decide to come, let me know soon.

Waiting for your reply,

Leo

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- Do you enjoy sleeping?
- How many hours do you sleep every night?
- Do you often wake up feeling tired?
- Do you remember your dreams?

2 Read

A. Read the interview and match the questions a-e with the answers 1-5. Then listen and check your answers.

a. Does everybody dream?
b. What is the most common nightmare?
c. How important is sleep?
d. How much sleep should we get?
e. What happens if we don't get enough sleep?

Feeling sleepy?

This week's topic in Health Matters is sleep. We interviewed top expert Dr Charles Webber.

1 c

Sleep is food for the brain. People aren't usually aware of it, but it is necessary for a healthy life. It refreshes the body and the mind. About one third of your life is spent asleep. That means in your lifetime you will sleep for about 25 years.

2 d

It depends, but most people don't get enough. You should get used to sleeping the same amount every night. Avoid sleeping less during the week and trying to catch up at the weekend. This will make you feel more tired. Eight hours a night is probably the best for most people. However, according to recent studies, teenagers need at least 9.5 hours of sleep. In fact, some schools are considering starting lessons later to help with this.

3 e

Lack of sleep is unhealthy, even dangerous. It leads to lack of concentration and harms your memory. Also, teenagers are more likely to develop acne. And remember, a brain hungry for sleep won't stay awake forever. It will fall asleep even when you don't expect it, perhaps when you're behind the wheel.

4 a

All human beings spend about 2,100 days dreaming in their lifetime. Some dreams are scary and some don't make any sense. Until the age of three, babies only dream about other people, and from that age they have lots more nightmares than adults until the age of 7-8. Even blind people dream. People who are born blind don't see images but they dream with the senses of sound, smell and touch as well as with emotion.

5 b

Research shows that most people have dreamt about being chased. However, drowning and being trapped are also high on the list. We dream about lots of horrible things, but luckily within 5 minutes of waking up, half of the dream is forgotten and within 10 minutes, 90% is gone.

The Answer:

1.

- **Do you enjoy sleeping?**

Yes, I do. Sleep is important because it helps the body and mind to rest.

- **How many hours do you sleep every night?**

I sleep about 8 hours every night.

- **Do you often wake up feeling tired?**

When I don't get enough hours of sleep, I do.

- **Do you remember your dreams?**

No, I rarely do.

2 Read

Comprehension questions:

- **Why is sleep necessary for a healthy life?**

- **Because it refreshes the body and the mind.**

- **How many hours should people sleep at night?**

- **Eight hours.**

- How many hours should teenagers sleep?

- At least 9.5 hours.

- What are teenagers more likely to develop if they don't sleep well?

- Acne.

- What happens when a brain is hungry for sleep?

- It will fall asleep even when you don't expect it.

- How many days do people spend dreaming in their lifetime?

- About 2,100 days.

- What have most people dreamt about?

- About being chased.

- Which dreams are also high on the list?

- Dreams about drowning and being trapped.

Post-reading

- Do you often have nightmares?

- I sometimes do.

- What are they about?

- They are about stressful situations, like exams.

-ing form

- *Exercising is good for your health.*
- *I went to bed after **watching** the news.*
- *Harry loves **staying** up late, but he hates **waking** up early.*
- *I don't feel like **going** out for dinner. How about **ordering** Chinese?*

NOTE
- *Brian stopped drinking coffee.*
  (= He doesn't drink coffee any more.)
- *Brian stopped to drink coffee.*
  (= He stopped the action he was doing to drink some coffee.)
- *I remember sending that letter.*
  (= refers to an action which happened in the past.)
- *Remember to send that letter today.*
  (= don't forget to do something)

1. A: I've decided ___to buy___ (buy) a new bed. Would you like ___to help___ (help) me choose?
   B: Sure. I don't mind ___coming___ (come) with you.
2. A: You know, my mum makes me ___tidy___ (tidy) my room every Thursday.
   B: I can't stand ___doing___ (do) housework.
3. Sally enjoys ___making___ (make) cakes so yesterday we stopped at the supermarket ___to get___ (get) the ingredients ___to make___ (make) one. We spent an hour ___driving___ (drive) around the car park, but we couldn't ___find___ (find) a parking space, so we went home.

Go to pages 148-152 for extra grammar practice.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. How much time do people usually sleep in a lifetime?
2. Why isn't it a good idea to sleep more at weekends?
3. Why are schools thinking of starting lessons later than they do?
4. How is lack of sleep bad for us?
5. When do children have more nightmares than adults?
6. How do blind people dream?
7. How long does it usually take a person to forget most of his/her dream?

C. Look at the phrases/expressions 1-5 from the text and match them with the meanings a-e.

1. be aware of
2. get used to
3. catch up
4. behind the wheel
5. make sense

a. driving a car
b. spend time doing something you should have done
c. have a meaning that you can understand easily
d. make a habit of
e. know or realise something

4 Listen

A. Listen to four people describing their dreams. Who had a nightmare?

B. Listen again and match the statements with the people.

Sonia
Harry
Isabel
Tom

I wanted to find out what happened in the end.
My dream didn't make any sense.
I could do something people can't do.
I know why I had this dream.

5 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Think of a dream you've recently had and describe it to your partner. Answer the questions below to help you.

- Where were you?
- Who were you with?
- What was happening?
- How did you feel?
- Did you want the dream to continue or end?
- Have you had this dream before?

TIP! When talking to another person, listen carefully and show interest or surprise by using phrases like Really?, Did you?, etc.

B. Write a short description of your dream.

The Answer:

2 Read.

B.

1. **They sleep for about 25 years.**
2. **Because this will make you feel more tired.**
3. **To help students sleep more.**
4. **It leads to lack of concentration and harms your memory. Also, it can cause acne in teenagers.**
5. **From the age of three until the age of 7-8.**
6. **They dream with the senses of sound, smell and touch, as well as with emotion.**
7. **10 minutes.**

4 Listen.

A.

The third person (Isabel) had a nightmare.

3 Speak & Write

A.

A: I dreamt that I was in a big forest with my friends.

B: What was happening?

A: We were walking around and talking and we were all very happy.

B: Then what happened?

A: Suddenly, my friends disappeared. I was all alone.

B: Really?

A: Yeah. It was getting dark, and I was completely lost. And then someone called me.

B: How did you feel?

A: I wasn't afraid, but I really wanted to find out what happened in the end. Unfortunately, I woke up.

B: Have you had this dream before?

A: No, just once.

B.

I dreamt that I was in a huge forest with some friends. We were having a lot of fun, talking and walking around. One of my friends was taking pictures of some birds and the others were exploring the area. Suddenly, they all disappeared and I was left all alone. It was a shock. I don't know where they went and why they left. It also started to get darker and darker and I didn't know my way around. I was completely lost, but I wasn't scared. I heard a voice calling my name, but before I could find out who it was and what happened in the end, I woke up.

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- What kind of environmental problems exist in the area where you live?
- What do you do to protect the environment?

2 Read

A. Read and match the questions with the answers. Then listen and check your answers.

Username: Password login

F.A.Q. ECONEWS

search

Frequently Asked Questions

1.

(c) We've just had the coldest winter in 30 years where I live. Does this mean global warming doesn't exist?

2.

(b) What is a carbon footprint?

3.

(a) I'd like to get an electric car but they're really expensive. Is it worth it?

a.

Actually, the price isn't that high. Also, they cost less to run and you don't have to pay road tax. However, they can only go 60km/h and you need to charge them regularly, so long journeys are difficult. Also, they aren't completely 'green', because they run on electricity. You should try a hybrid car which can use normal fuel or electricity.

b.

We burn oil, gas and coal to get energy, like electricity. But this creates carbon dioxide, one of the greenhouse gases that causes global warming. Your carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide that you produce. Governments have taken measures, but everyone should try to reduce their carbon footprint by turning off lights, driving less, recycling, etc. There are many websites that help you calculate and reduce your carbon footprint.

c.

Don't be fooled! This is a single event in one country. We should always look at the bigger picture and think globally. Alaska and Canada are 5-10°C warmer than average for this time of year. And in Australia, the last ten years have been the hottest decade since 1850. Remember, the weather is not the same as climate.

B. Look at the highlighted words in the text and try to guess what they mean. Then match them with the meanings 1-6 below.

1. make smaller or less: reduce
2. any material that produces heat or power when burnt: fuel
3. actions done for a particular purpose e.g. a law: measures
4. fill with electricity: charge
5. a period of ten years: decade
6. happening in or affecting the whole world: global

C. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Electric cars are perfect for long journeys. F
2. Driving an electric car doesn't harm the environment at all. F
3. If you have a large carbon footprint, you're harming the environment. T
4. Creating more carbon dioxide helps the environment. F
5. The temperature in Alaska has been 5-10°C this year. F
6. Australia has been having very hot summers. T

The Answer:

1.

• What kind of environmental problems exist in the area where you live?

There is a lot of pollution because of heavy traffic and there is also a lack of recycling bins.

• What do you do to protect the environment?

I try to use environmentally-friendly devices, I recycle, I try to save water and energy as much as I can and I walk instead of using other means of transport.

2 Read

Comprehension questions:

- **How fast can electric cars go?**
- **They can go 60km/h.**
- **Are they completely 'green'?**
- **No, they aren't.**
- **What do hybrid cars use?**
- **Normal fuel or electricity.**

- By burning oil, gas or coal.

- How can people reduce their carbon footprint?

- By turning off lights, driving less, recycling, etc.

- Where can you calculate your carbon footprint?

- On different websites.

- How has the temperature in Alaska and Canada changed?

- It's 5-10 °C warmer than average for this time of year.

Post-reading

- What can people do instead of using their cars all the time?

- They can walk, ride a bike or use public transport.

- Do you know anything about global warming?

- Yes, it's also called the greenhouse effect and it's about the planet becoming warmer and warmer as years go by. This gets worse with carbon dioxide, which humans release into the atmosphere by burning fuel.

- Do you know of any organisations that help protect the environment?

- Yes, I do. Some of them are the Saudi Environmental Society, the United Nations Environment Programme, Greenpeace, etc.

species?

- Ecotourism is a kind of tourism that doesn't harm the environment. It's becoming more popular in recent times. Recycling is a useful practice that relates to reusing plastic, metal, paper, glass and other materials after a special process instead of making new ones. Endangered species are animals who are running the risk of extinction because humans hunt them or because their natural habitat is destroyed.

- Have you ever watched any documentaries about environmental problems?

- Yes, I have; they always teach me interesting facts about the planet.

- Do you think there's hope to save our planet?

- Yes, there is. If we all work together, we can make a difference.

should / shouldn't

To express opinion:

I think governments should try to reduce pollution.

People shouldn't forget to switch off the lights before leaving home.

To give advice:

You should go to the doctor. You look ill.

You shouldn't eat a lot of sweets. They're bad for you.

Complete the sentences using *should/shouldn't* and the verbs in brackets.

1. Schools ___should organise___ (organise) tree planting days.
2. Teachers ___should try___ (try) to teach students to respect the environment.
3. They ___shouldn't use___ (use) their cars so much. They ___Should___ ___ride___ (ride) their bicycles or walk instead.
4. Ahmed and Ibrahim ___should recycle___ (recycle) paper instead of throwing it away.
5. Mary thinks that the factory ___should___ ___start___ (start) using recyclable materials.
6. You ___should charge___ (charge) your mobile phone's battery for eight hours before using it for the first time.

say what people should/shouldn't do. Use the ideas in the box.

There's too much air pollution in cities.
What do you think people/we should do?
I think people/we should do?

- use / cars / less
- recycle / glass / paper / metal
- give / money / environmental organisations
- governments / move / factories / away from cities
- traffic police / not allow / driving / in city centres
- people / buy / electric cars
- reduce / carbon footprint
- governments / protect / environment
- governments / take / more measures

4 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

a. website b. destroy

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	website /e/	destroy /ɪ/
erupt		✓
protect	✓	
decade	✓	
reduce		✓
behave		✓
metal	✓	
receive		✓
regularly	✓	

The Answer:

5.

A: There's too much air pollution in cities. What do you think we should do about it?

B: I think we should use cars less or buy electric cars. We should generally try to reduce our carbon footprint.

A: And the traffic police shouldn't allow driving in city centres.

B: I agree. Now, another issue: people produce too much rubbish. What should we do about it?

A: We should recycle glass, paper and metal.

B: OK, and what about factories and farms? They pollute rivers.

A: Well, I think governments should move factories away from the cities and take more measures.

B: That's true.

A: One last issue is that the planet's climate is changing. What should we do?

B: I believe that we should give money to environmental organisations and that the government should try to protect the environment in more ways.

1 Vocabulary

A. Discuss.

- What are the most popular celebrations/festivals/events in your country/town?
- When do they take place?
- Do they involve any special decorations?

B. Match the pictures with the words. Then listen and check your answers. Which of these do you use during popular celebrations?

a. fireworks c. candles
b. lanterns d. streamers

1 b

2 d

3 a

4 c

2 Listen

Listen to the dialogues about how the spring festival is celebrated in two countries and write T for True or F for False.

1. In Osaka, the Cherry Blossom Festival takes place in one place only. F
2. In Japan, everybody wears traditional clothes for the Cherry Blossom Festival. F
3. You don't have to bring your own food to the Cherry Blossom Festival. T
4. El Kelaa M'Gouna has a population of about 20,000. F
5. During the Rose Festival, visitors can buy products made from roses. T
6. The rosewater factories are beautifully decorated during the festival. F

The Answer:

1.

• What are the most popular celebrations/festivals/ events in your country/town?

Al-Janadriyah Festival.

• When does it take place?

It usually takes place in February.

• Do they involve any special decorations?

Yes, they do.

A. Read the text and complete the fact file.

Are you fond of fruit? Then don't miss the Mango Festival! It's an annual Saudi celebration that takes place in the province of Jizan, in the city of Abu Arish and dates back to the beginning of the decade. It falls in the first week of May and usually lasts about 5 days.

Jizan is admired for its production of fruit such as apples, grapes, lemons and mangoes. Its mangoes, however, are sold all around the world. The festival is a lively, but also important occasion for the province, because it attracts a lot of visitors, which improves the economy of the area. Visitors to the festival can buy and taste many different varieties of mango at good prices. They can also get great recipes for both savoury and sweet Saudi mango dishes and learn a lot about this delicious fruit.

For the young visitors who gather at the festival, there are many children's shows and a pleasant atmosphere. There are also lots of competitions for local growers and events for visitors, too. If you feel like a short trip, you can visit one of the 2,000 mango farms across the province and taste fruit right from the tree!

The Mango Festival is a wonderful celebration and it's a great time for people to get together and have fun. You should definitely visit it. Jizan people also participate in Al-Janadriyah Festival, with a special corner for their famous mangoes.

Mango Festival

Place: _____

Date: _____

Lasts for: _____

Activities: What to buy / eat _____

_____

Where to go _____

_____

What to see _____

_____

What else to do _____

_____

When does it take place?

...

How long does it last for?

...

What happens before/during/after the event?

...

What do people buy/eat/do?

...

C. Read the plan below and then decide which paragraph the sentences 1-4 should be in. Write I for Introduction, M for Main Part or C for Conclusion.

When you're writing a description of an event, organise the information according to the plan below.

INTRODUCTION

- **Give some general information about the event:**
  - name
  - when and where it takes place
  - who takes part in it (could also be included in the main part)
  - what people celebrate (could also be included in the main part)

MAIN PART

- **Mention what preparations people make, what people eat, do, etc.**

CONCLUSION

- **Give your opinion of this event or make a general comment.**

1. Every year, after the end of Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr is celebrated not only in Saudi Arabia, but also in many countries around the world. (I)
2. Families and friends get together and have a big meal. *Kabsa* is one of the dishes that some Saudis eat to celebrate Eid al-Fitr. (M)
3. It's great spending time with your family and friends on this day. It is also a good chance to visit old friends and come closer to your family. (C)
4. All families gather together after the Eid prayers. They usually exchange presents and sweets. They also care about those who are in need and offer them food. (M)

D. Write a description of a celebration/festival/event you know about. Use your notes from activity B and follow the plan above. First, go to the Workbook p.126 and complete the writing plan.

TIP! Plan your paragraphs carefully. Group relevant information together and put it in the same paragraph.

3 Speak & Write

A.

Place: Jizan

Date: First week of May

Lasts for: 5 days

Activities: What to buy/eat different varieties of mangoes

Where to go: mango farms

What to see: children's shows, competitions, events

What else to do: get recipes for sweet and savoury mango dishes

learn about mangoes

B.

A: Which festival do you want to talk about?

B: Al-Janadriyah Festival.

A: Where does it take place?

B: It takes place in Riyadh.

A: When does it take place?

B: It takes place in February.

B: It lasts for about two weeks.

A: What happens before/during/after the event?

B: A lot of cultural activities, like camel races, crafts exhibitions and poetry readings.

A: What do people buy/eat/do?

B: People can attend the events and taste local food.

D.

Every year in February, an important and very old Saudi celebration called Al-Janadriyah Festival takes place in Riyadh. It lasts for about two weeks and it is an excellent opportunity for people from other countries to learn about the amazing Saudi culture and tradition.

During Al-Janadriyah Festival, visitors can enjoy a variety of events that have to do with art, poetry, culture, history, and many other topics. Talks, poetry readings, craft displays and many other activities are organised. Camel races are one of the most popular events of the festival and attract thousands of people. What is more, the festival is a great opportunity to taste the local food.

Visitors to Saudi Arabia should definitely attend this festival, to get a taste of how culture and history are celebrated in a beautiful country. It's for good reason that Al-Janadriyah is considered to be the Heritage and Cultural Festival of the area.

Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

1. The professor will give a presentation at ten different **venues / positions** this year.
2. What you're saying doesn't **take / make** any sense.
3. You should visit the dentist **likely / regularly**.
4. I don't think the mayor is **aware / awake** of the problem yet.
5. Did you see the moon? It's very **bright / lively** tonight.
6. John is a **common / possible** English name. You hear it everywhere.

Score: /7

B. Complete with prepositions.

1. I hope Mary doesn't let me __down__ this time. I can never rely on her.
2. I'm __on__ my way to the supermarket. Do you need anything?
3. My eyes are red from lack __of__ sleep. I've been having terrible nightmares.
4. Lee can't get used __to__ waking up early.
5. __By__ the way, did you hear about the car accident that happened down the road?
6. We can't go to the football match. It's sold __out__.

Score: /6

Grammar

C. Complete the sentences with *the* or –.

1. Last week my parents went to __-__ Egypt and visited __the__ Pyramids. Next month they're thinking of going skiing in __the__ Alps.
2. A: Did you see __the__ fireworks last night?
   B: Yes, I love __-__ fireworks!
3. You know, __-__ people say that __the__ Chinese language is difficult to learn, but I want to try.
4. My brother finished __-__ university in 2012.
5. A: When are you moving to __the__ south of England?
   B: In __-__ June.

Score: /10

2. We may __go__ (go) to the school on Thursday morning __to help__ (help) set up the exhibition.
3. Greg wants __to become__ (become) a photographer. That's why he's thinking of __buying__ (buy) a professional camera.
4. I was surprised __to see__ (see) Ted in a suit. I thought he hated __wearing__ (wear) formal clothes.
5. Bob never has enough time __to do__ (do) any homework but he can __spend__ (spend) hours __playing__ (play) computer games.
6. A: My brother won't let me __use__ (use) his laptop. He's so annoying!
   B: How about __borrowing__ (borrow) mine?

Score: /12

E. Write sentences with should/shouldn't and the phrases in the box.

buy a phrase book | try to protect it | waste time watching TV | work so late | study harder

1. Kelly got a D in her History test.
   She should study harder.
2. I'm travelling to Russia next month, but I don't speak Russian.
   I/You should buy a phrase book.
3. I never manage to finish my school projects on time.
   I/You shouldn't waste time watching TV.
4. Ray works until 10pm, so he's usually too tired to see his friends.
   He shouldn't work so late.
5. Our planet is in danger because of global warming.
   We should try to protect it.

Score: /5

Communication

F. Match.

1. Could I have a word with you?
2. Did you get tickets for the match?
3. Who smashed the window?
4. Mr Brown always wears old-fashioned clothes.
5. I got a new solar jacket!

a. Get out of here! Show it to me.
b. Yep. It's all sorted.
c. Sure. What's up?
d. You can say that again!
e. I had nothing to do with it.

Score: /5

leave water running / while brushing teeth	8
use washing machine / dishwasher every day	8
wash fruit / running tap water	8
have / short showers	4
collect used water / water our plants	4
collect rainwater / water garden	4

We shouldn't leave water running while we are brushing our teeth.
That's right. And we should ...

Score: /5

Write

Write about what we should/shouldn't do to save water. Use some ideas from the speaking activity and add your own.

To save water, we should...
We shouldn't...

Score: /5
TOTAL SCORE: /55

Now I can...

- discuss scientific facts
- describe geographical features
- invite and make arrangements
- write an e-mail of invitation
- talk about dreams I've had
- talk about environmental problems
- talk and write about a festival/celebration/event

Rhyming Corner

Complete the rhyme with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

warming reduce measures beings fooled

Save the environment

You say it's hot? Well, don't be (1) fooled.
Planet Earth is boiling
Global (2) warming is the name.
The environment is calling.
(3) reduce waste, use your brain.
Find ways to save some water.
There has to be a little left,
for your grandson or granddaughter.
Think of the future human (4) beings
What planet will we leave them?
Take (5) measures now before it's too late
Our children's children need them.

Speak:

A: We shouldn't use the washing machine and dishwasher every day.

B: That's right. And we shouldn't wash fruit with running tap water.

A: Also, we should have short showers and collect any used water to water our plants.

B: Another idea is to collect rainwater to water our garden.

Write

To save water, there are a lot of things we can do. First, we shouldn't use the washing machine and dishwasher every day. In addition, we shouldn't wash our vegetables and fruit with running tap water. We should use a bowl of water, instead. Also, we should have short showers and collect any used water or collect rainwater to water our plants.

A. Do you know anything about the Solar Project in Saudi Arabia? Listen, read and check your answers.

Yes, I do.

The SOLAR Project

With the global need for energy increasing as years go by, Saudi Arabia has decided to take measures to find ways to change the picture. Saudi Arabia was one of the first countries to consider cleaner energy technologies and to try to find ways that could cover its energy needs. This is called energy efficiency, and no country in the world has fully achieved it so far.

The idea is brilliant, really: Saudi Arabia enjoys more than 230 hours of monthly sunshine. This is an extremely large number if it is changed into energy. That would be 7,000 watts of energy for every square metre every day! Saudi Arabia has recently created the Kingdom's first solar technology farm on Farasan Island in the Red Sea, which produces 500 kilowatts of energy. The island, which is about 50km from Jizan, is not connected to the main electricity network. Because of this, in the past it took 28,000 barrels of oil per year to cover its energy needs.

Solar technologies are not just found on Farasan. Saudi construction companies have the environment in mind when building and designing 'intelligent', environmentally-friendly buildings. For example, the Al-Midra complex in Dhahran uses solar technology to supply 10 megawatts of energy, and a special kind of glass to produce energy inside the complex. Apart from that, another solar project is also in progress. In the villages of Al-Jubaila and Al-Uyaina, the world's largest solar energy collector system directly turns sunlight to electricity to cover the needs of the two villages.

Saudi Arabia's solar project not only protects the environment by offering a cleaner energy technology, but it also saves large amounts of the country's oil for the future.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Energy efficiency is another word for energy technologies. F
2. 7,000 watts are produced monthly from solar energy. F
3. Farasan Island has its own electricity. T
4. You can find the world's largest solar energy collector system in Al-Midra. F

The Answer:

Comprehension questions:

- **Why has Saudi Arabia decided to take measures related to energy?**
- **Because the global need for energy is increasing as years go by.**
- **What is energy efficiency?**
- **It's a country's ability to cover its energy needs.**
- **Why is Saudi Arabia's idea brilliant?**
- **Because it enjoys 230 hours of monthly sunshine, which could be changed into energy.**
- **How much energy is that?**
- **It's 7,000 watts of energy for every square metre every day.**
- **Where is the Kingdom's first solar technology farm, and how much energy does it produce?**
- **On Farasan Island; it produces 500 kilowatts.**
- **What was the problem with Farasan Island and its electricity supply?**
- **It isn't connected to the main electricity network, so in the past it took 28,000 barrels of oil per year to cover its energy needs.**
- **Where else in Saudi Arabia is solar technology used?**
- **In many 'intelligent' environmentally-friendly buildings like the Al-Midra complex and in the villages of Al-Jubaila and Al-Uyaina.**

Discuss:

- How do you feel when you manage to do something difficult?
- Do you enjoy a challenge?
- What's the most difficult thing you've ever done?

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.

In this module you will...

- learn to ask different kinds of questions
- learn to give and follow instructions
- learn to ask for and give advice
- write a letter asking for advice
- write a letter giving advice
- talk about imaginary situations
- learn to read dictionary entries
- learn to write an e-mail based on prompts

The Answer:

Discuss:

- **How do you feel when you manage to do something difficult?**

- **I have to manage my own negative emotions and try to carry out the difficult challenge.**

- **Do you enjoy a challenge?**

- **Yes, I do. / No, I don't.**

- **What's the most difficult thing you've ever done?**

- **Driving cars.**
- **Riding horses.**
- **Swimming.**
- **Diving.**

Comprehension questions:

- **Do you think what he is doing is easy?**

- **No, I don't.**

- **How do you think he feels?**

- **Excited and a little afraid.**

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- Have you ever read a crime or detective story?
- What happened in the end? Did the police catch the criminals?
- Did you like it? Why/Why not?

2 Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Then listen and check your answers.

rob

shoplift

arrest

1. The police caught the man who ___robbed___ the bank last week.
2. The police ___arrest___ two people last night, but they are not the bank robbers.
3. This morning a police officer arrested an old man who was ___shoplifter___ at the local supermarket.

B. Look at the words in the box and put them in the correct group. Then listen and check your answers.

robbery	thief	shoplifter
burglary	burglar	pickpocketing
robber	pickpocket	shoplifting
	theft	

CRIME	CRIMINAL
robbery	robber
burglary	burglar
pickpocketing	pickpocket
shoplifting	shoplifter
theft	thief

3 Read

A. Below is a comic strip. Listen, read and choose the best title a, b or c.

a. Thieves at the Art Gallery
b. A Clever Hiding Place
c. The Mysterious Painting

Gary Bloom, the famous artist, was very excited about his exhibition. However, just before the opening, someone stole one of his paintings which was worth over one million euros. The owner of the gallery needed help, so he called his old friend, Inspector Thomas Crane, to investigate.

The Answer:

1 Warm-up

• **Have you ever read a crime or detective story?**

Yes, I have. I once read a story about a group of people who wanted to rob a bank.

• **What happened in the end? Did the police catch the criminals?**

The police caught them in the end and they went to prison.

• **Did you like it? Why/Why not?**

I liked it because it had a lot of action and a nice plot.

Comprehension questions:

- Who is Gary Bloom?
- A famous artist.
- What was stolen?
- One of his paintings.
- Who did the owner of the gallery call?
- His old friend, Inspector Thomas Crane.
- What was Harry Knight doing at the time of the theft?
- He was watching the front door.
- Where was Gary Bloom?
- In the hall of the gallery.
- Who was he arguing with?
- His brother.
- What was Mr Appleby doing?
- He was hoovering in the next room.
- Where was Alan Jones?
- In his office.
- What was he doing there?
- He was talking on the phone to Bloom's agent about prices for the paintings.
- Who stole the painting?
- Mr Appleby.
- Where was the painting?
- In the hoover.

Post-reading

- **What do you think of the cleaner's idea to hide the painting in the hoover?**

- **I think it was clever, but very wrong.**

- **Do you know any famous detective characters?**

- **Yes, Sherlock Holmes is my favourite.**

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. When was the painting stolen?
2. How much was the painting worth?
3. What's the relationship between Alan Jones and Inspector Crane?
4. How many people were in the gallery at the time of the theft?
5. When did Harry Knight start working at the gallery?
6. Why did Inspector Crane think it wasn't necessary to interview anyone?
7. What did they find in the hoover?
8. How did Inspector Crane find out who the thief was?

- *A: Who **saw** the robber?*
  B: An old man (saw the robber).
- *A: Who did you **see** at the park?*
  B: (I saw) Harry and Bill.

Write questions. The words in bold are the answers.

1. A: What _____?
   B: James bought **a poster** from the shop.
2. A: Who _____?
   B: **My uncle and aunt** sent me this postcard.
3. A: Which _____?
   B: I took **the red** pen.
4. A: Who _____?
   B: The police caught **a dangerous criminal** last night.
5. A: Who _____?
   B: Danny called **his brother** an hour ago.
6. A: Which _____?
   B: **The green** car is Abdullah's.
7. A: Which _____?
   B: I bought **the History** book.
8. A: Who _____?
   B: **Andy** just called.

5 Speak

THE ALIBI GAME

Talk in groups of four. One member of the group is a detective who is investigating a crime that happened at 10 o'clock last night. He/She must ask the other members of the group questions. The other members must try to think of a good alibi. Then the detective reports the alibis to the class to decide who has the best one.

Where were you at 10 o'clock last night?
Who were you with?
What were you doing?
What did you...?

The Answers

3 Read

B

1. Just before the exhibition opening.
2. Over one million euros.
3. They are old friends.
4. Five.
5. The day of the theft.
6. Because he knew who had stolen the painting.
7. The stolen painting.
8. The floor was filthy despite the fact that Mr Appleby was cleaning it. Also, the hoover was brand new, so it was clear that something was wrong.

4 Grammar

1. did James buy from the shop
2. sent you this postcard
3. pen did you take
4. did the police catch last night
5. did Danny call an hour ago
6. car is Abdullah's
7. book did you buy
8. just called

3.

A: Where were you at 10 o'clock last night?

B: I was at home.

A: Who were you with?

B: I was with John. Right, John?

C: Yes, that's right.

A: What were you two doing?

B: We were watching a documentary.

A: What was it about?

C: It was about some endangered animals.

A: What time did you leave, John?

C: At about 10:30.

A: Very well. What about you?

D: I was at the museum. I went to see a modern art exhibition.

A: Who were you with?

D: I was alone. But a lot of people saw me.

A: I see. . . . And what time did you go home?

D: Before 10.

A: And what did you do then?

D: I watched the news on TV.

A: OK, that's enough. I know who did it!

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- Do you like making or fixing things?
- How good are you at DIY?

2 Read

A. Look at the picture. What do you think Bill and Tom are making? Listen to the dialogue and find out. Then read it out in groups.

Tom Put it down over there.
Ali Need any help, guys?
Bill I think we can manage by ourselves.
Ali OK.
Tom Actually, can you turn that TV off? I can't hear myself think.
Ali I'll turn the volume down a bit.
Bill Can you turn the light on? We need more light in here.
Ali Do it yourself. I'm reading my magazine.
Tom OK, I'll do it.
Bill Right, let's read the instructions.
Tom I can't be bothered. How difficult can it be to put together a bedside table?
Bill You're right. It's a piece of cake. You just join these bits of wood together.
Tom OK. Here are the screws.
Ali Guys, I think you're missing something.
Tom Leave it to us, Ali.
Bill Yeah, you just read your magazine.
Ali Whatever you say.
Bill This can't be right. There are four holes on the top.
Tom It's probably upside down. Let's turn it over.
Bill Isn't it supposed to move around?
Tom Don't push it like that. You'll scratch it!
Ali Maybe those holes are where you attach the wheels.
Tom He has a point.
Bill Wheels? What wheels?
Ali Take a look in the box.
Bill Thanks, Ali. How did you know it needed wheels?
Ali Because I'm clever... And there's an advert for it here, in my magazine.

B. Read the dialogue again. Find expressions/phrases that match those below.

1. on our own _____
2. I can't think because of the noise _____
3. I don't want to spend time doing it _____
4. It's very easy _____
5. His idea is right _____

C. Read again and find sentences that prove the following.

1. Tom and Bill believe they don't need Ali's help.
2. The volume of the TV is too high.
3. Ali doesn't want to turn on the light.
4. The two boys decide not to use the instructions.
5. The two boys aren't sure of what they're doing.
6. Tom and Bill hadn't noticed the wheels in the box.
7. Ali could see a picture of the bedside table all along.

The Answer:

1 Warm-up

• **Do you like making or fixing things?**

Yes, I do. I'm very creative and I think I'm good with my hands.

• **How good are you at DIY?**

I'm quite good, actually. I built a lot of DIY furniture and I enjoyed it.

2 Read

A

They are making a bedside table.

B

1. by ourselves

2. I can't hear myself think.

3. I can't be bothered.

4. It's a piece of cake.

5. He has a point.

C.

1. I think we can manage by ourselves. / Leave it to us, Ali.

2. Actually, can you turn that TV off? I can't hear myself think.

3. Do it yourself. I'm reading my magazine.

4. I can't be bothered. How difficult can it be to put together a bedside table?

5. This can't be right. / It's probably upside down. / Isn't it supposed to move around?

6. Wheels? What wheels?

7. And there's an advert for it here, in my magazine.

turn on	turn over	turn up	turn off	turn into	turn down	turn out

1. The car went out of control and ___turned over___ three times before it stopped in the middle of the road.
2. My dad wants to ___turn___ the garage ___into___ a gym.
3. Could you ___turn___ the TV ___on___? I'd like to see the weather forecast for tomorrow.
4. Quick, ___turn up___ the volume! I want to hear that news story.
5. Don't forget to ___turn off___ the printer before you leave.
6. ___turn___ that awful TV programme ___down___! It's too loud.
7. The day ___turned out___ to be warmer than we had expected.

4 Grammar

PERSONAL PRONOUNS		REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
SUBJECT	OBJECT	
I	me	myself
you	you	yourself
he	him	himself
she	her	herself
it	it	itself
we	us	ourselves
you	you	yourselves
they	them	themselves

- *I hurt myself.*
- *They made it (by) themselves.*

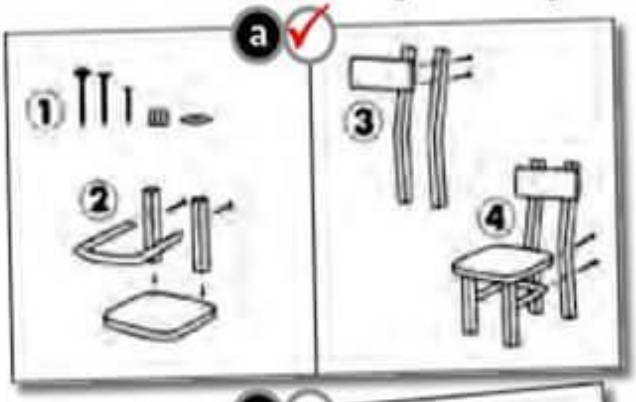
Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

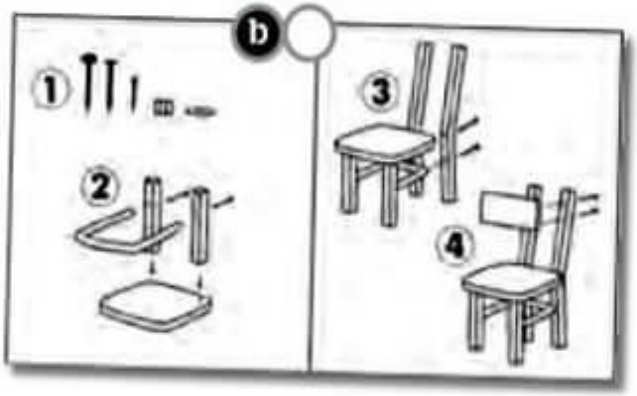
1. The saucepan was very hot and Susan burnt ___herself___.
2. We finished the project by ___ourselves___.
3. I bought ___myself___ a nice pair of shoes yesterday.
4. My dad usually fixes the car by ___himself___.
5. Did you do that all by ___yourselves___, kids? Well done!
6. Are you talking to ___yourself___ again? People will think you're crazy!

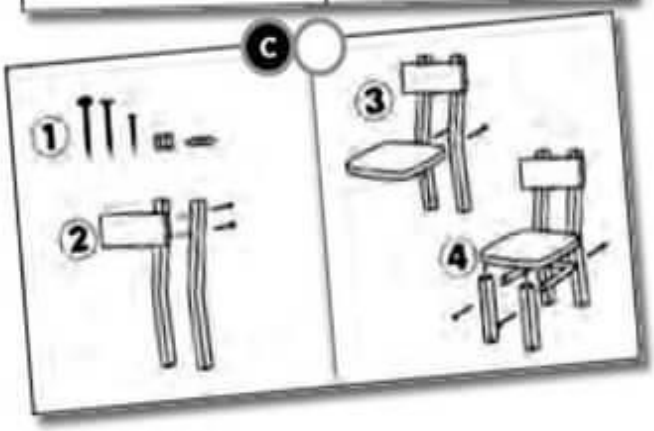
Go to pages 155-158 for extra grammar practice.

5 Listen

Listen to two friends talking while making a chair and choose the correct instruction manual.







6 Speak

Talk in pairs about something you've made.

- Describe it.
- Describe how you made it.
- Say how it turned out.

The Answer:

6 Speak

A: So, I put together a bookcase the other day.

B: Where did you buy it from?

A: The DIY shop near my house.

B: Was it easy?

A: Yes and no.

B: What do you mean?

A: Yes, because the steps were really simple, and no, because it had a million screws!

B: Oh, no. Don't you have an electric screwdriver?

A: I don't. So it took me hours to finish.

B: What did you have to do?

A: Just attach two long sides to the shelves. Nothing really difficult.

B: How did it turn out?

A: Really nice, actually.

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- What are some problems that people your age are concerned about?
- Who do you talk to when you have a problem?

2 Read

A. Read the title and try to guess what the blog is going to be about. Then listen and check your answers.

Advice Blog

Sign Up English

Search

Username

Password

Home | Contact | Service | About

4th April - 3:00 pm

I have a problem and I don't know how to deal with it. Every time I have to speak in public, I just panic and can't do it. I do make an effort and prepare the previous day. For example, if it's a school project, I do some online research and take some notes, but when the time comes, I just forget all the words! All I can see is my classmates' faces looking at me. I feel ridiculous just standing there, not saying anything and so I often make up an excuse and leave the classroom before everyone starts making fun of me. How do I fix this? I need a solution. Please help ASAP.

Sweaty Speaker

4th April - 3:15 pm

Dear Sweaty Speaker,

It's not just you who feels nervous about public speaking. It's a problem that troubles most people I know, so it's unfair to blame yourself. There are a few things you could try. First of all, ask your BF to help you out. You can practise your presentation with him/her and you can count on him/her to tell you what needs more work. Your BF can pretend to be your audience. Also, if I were you, I'd prepare for more than a day. Practice makes perfect, right? If you practised your presentation 100 times, for example, you would feel a lot more prepared. Keep it up, and I'm sure you'll get better. Finally, remember that your classmates are not there to compete with you, or laugh at you if you don't do well. I'm sure they feel exactly like you.

Jack

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Sweaty Speaker doesn't prepare at all before the school projects. F
2. Sweaty Speaker finds it hard to talk in front of the whole class. T
3. Jack thinks that other people haven't got this kind of problem. F
4. Jack thinks that you need more than one day to prepare yourself before a presentation. T
5. Jack thinks that most of the time classmates laugh at people who are presenting a project. F

The Answer:

1 Warm-up

• What are some problems that people your age are concerned about?

Homework, school performance and the occasional friend problems.

• Who do you talk to when you have a problem?

I talk to my parents and my friends.

2 Read

A

It's about problems young people may have.

Comprehension questions:

- **What happens every time Sweaty Speaker has to speak in public?**

- **He/She panics.**

- **If Sweaty Speaker has a school project, what does he/ she do?**

- **He/She does some online research and takes some notes.**

- **Does he/she remember his/her words when the time comes?**

- **No, he/she doesn't.**

- **What does he/she do?**

- **He/She makes up an excuse and leaves the classroom.**

- **What does Jack say about Sweaty Speaker's BF?**

- **That he/she could help him/her out.**

- **How?**

- **Sweaty Speaker can practise his/her presentation with his/her BF.**

- **Does Jack think one day's preparation is enough?**

- **No, he doesn't.**

Post-reading

- **Do you agree with the advice Jack gave to Sweaty Speaker? Why/ Why not?**

- **I agree with Jack's advice. I think that practice will help Sweaty Speaker get over his/her stress.**

- **If you could answer Sweaty Speaker, what advice would give him/her?**

- **I would add that he/she should talk to his/her teacher about this problem. Maybe the teacher can help him/her out.**

- **Have you ever given advice to your friends about a problem they had? What about? Was it helpful?**

- **Yes, I have. My friend had lots of hobbies and didn't have enough time to finish his homework. I suggested that she should do some of her hobbies at the weekend so she has time to study during the week. I think it helped her a lot.**

every day.

- *If I lived by the beach, I could go swimming every day.*

NOTE We use **If I were you**, to give advice or to express an opinion.

- *If I were you, I wouldn't listen to my friends.*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form Conditional Sentences Type 2.

1. If my best friend ___shouted___ (shout) at me, I ___would feel___ (feel) really bad.
2. If I ___were___ (be) you, I ___wouldn't go___ (not go) to school today. You look ill.
3. I ___could try___ (try) to save money if I ___wanted___ (want) to go on holiday in the summer.
4. My sister ___would scream___ (scream) if she ___saw___ (see) an insect in her bed.

Go to pages 159-161 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

A. Listen to two friends talking. What is Larry's problem?

B. Listen again and tick the things Larry decides to do.

1. search for advice online ○
2. take the shirt to the cleaner's ○
3. tell Jim what really happened ✓
4. give Jim one of his shirts ○
5. buy a new shirt ✓
6. treat Jim to dinner ✓

TIP! While listening, don't assume that an answer is correct just because the speakers mention a word that is in the activity. Listen carefully before you answer.

6 Write

A. Read the plans. Can you think of some more phrases for each part of the letters?

When you're writing a letter to a friend asking for or giving advice, follow the plans below.

GREETING

OPENING PARAGRAPH

Begin your letter and say why you're writing. Use phrases like:

ASKING FOR ADVICE
- *I've got a problem and I'd like your advice.*
- *I hope you can help me with a problem.*
- *I need your advice because I'm in trouble.*

GIVING ADVICE
- *I was sorry to hear that you've got problems.*
- *I hope the following advice will help you.*
- *I've thought about your problem quite a lot and I've come up with the following solution.*

MAIN PART

ASKING FOR ADVICE

Explain the problem and how you feel and ask for advice. Use phrases like:
- *What should I do?*
- *I feel helpless and don't know what to do.*
- *If you were me, what would you do?*
- *What do you suggest?*
- *How should I deal with the situation?*

GIVING ADVICE

Give your advice and make suggestions. Use phrases like:
- *I think you should / shouldn't...*
- *If I were you, I'd...*
- *I believe it would be a good idea to...*
- *One thing you can do is...*
- *How/What about...?*

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

State anything you want to emphasise and end your letter. Use phrases like:

ASKING FOR ADVICE
- *I hope I haven't troubled you too much.*
- *Let me know what you think as soon as possible. I'm counting on you.*
- *I look forward to hearing from you.*

GIVING ADVICE
- *I hope everything goes well.*
- *Let me know how everything goes.*
- *There's no need to panic.*
- *Everything will be just fine.*

SIGN OFF

B. Write a letter to a friend asking for advice on a problem you've got. Then swap letters with your partner and write a letter giving him/her advice. Follow the plans above.

4 Listen

A

Larry dirtied a shirt that he had borrowed from a friend and now he doesn't know what to do.

5.

A: I've got a problem with my best friend. He copies my homework all the time. What should I do?

B: If I were you, I'd talk to her. I'd tell her that you want to help out, but what she is doing is wrong and unfair. You can't go on doing all the work. You can also suggest studying together so that you both study and share ideas.

C: My friend is upset because I didn't go to his graduation. Can you please give me some advice?

D: Sure. It would be a good idea to buy him a gift and apologise. Sometimes we forget important things. It's part of life. Explain that you didn't mean to hurt him and ask him to be understanding.

E: My best friend borrows things all the time and never gives them back. What would you do if you were me?

F: Everything will be fine. You just need to set some rules. Next time he/she wants to borrow something, say that you need it back in three days. If he/she doesn't give it back, then explain that you can't go on lending him/her things, because you need them. Remember, you set the rules for your things.

G: I've got a problem. My best friend's brother hangs out with the two of us all the time, which is annoying. What can I do?

H: If I were you, I'd talk to my friend and explain that although you like his brother, you like spending time with just him, because you may need to talk about something that you don't want his brother to know. I'm sure he'll understand.

I: My best friend made her own clothes, and thinks they are really cool. I think they're ridiculous. What should I do?

J: I wouldn't use that word if I were you because that would hurt her feelings. You can tell her you think she looks better in something else. I'm sure she'll understand.

A.

Asking for advice

Opening paragraph:

I'm writing to ask you for advice.

I've been having problems with…

Main part:

What do you think of the problem/situation?

I feel terrible. Should I. .?

Closing paragraph:

Please write back soon.

I really need to know how you feel about the situation.

Giving advice

Opening paragraph:

The reason I'm writing back is to give you some advice.

In your letter you asked for some advice. Well, here it is.

Main part:

Why don't you. .?

What I always find helpful is. . .

Closing paragraph:

Well, that's what I think you should do.

Don't forget to keep in touch.

6.

B.

Dear Mai,

I've got a problem and I'd like your advice.

I have a project and I will present it to my class but every time I have to speak in public, I confuse and don't say anything. I usually prepare myself and practice many times before. I don't know what to do to solve my problem, How should I deal with this situation?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

Heba

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- Do you know of any charities or organisations that help people?
- How do they help?
- Would you like to be a volunteer for a charity? Why/Why not?

2 Read

A. Look at the title of the text. What do you think *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation* does to help people? Listen, read and find out.

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is a 57-state organisation based in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, with members from all around the Islamic world. Since 1969, it has helped the Islamic community through fundraising events, donations, charities and humanitarian programmes. In addition, it supports Muslims in times of war or other emergencies such as natural disasters and helps those who are suffering from lack of medical care. Apart from that, the OIC educates people on how to deal with health problems and other dangers.

In the countries of the Horn of Africa, such as Somalia and Kenya, more than 12 million people are affected by lack of food and water, as well as serious illnesses. In 2012, the OIC decided to ask the international community for help on the problem of Somalia and raised enough money to give food to 300 families every month. What is more, with the help of 32 non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the OIC managed to send doctors and nurses to treat patients to the biggest hospital in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The OIC's member states, together with the United Nations and the Muslim NGOs, have managed to make a difference to the organisation's dream, which is to make life better for the poor and the sick.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. When was the OIC created?
2. Why do people in Somalia and Kenya need help?
3. What happened in 2012?
4. What other organisations has the OIC worked with?
5. Who is Doug Willis?
6. Where has Dr Doug Willis seen civil wars?
7. Why can't Dr Doug Willis and his colleagues help all the people who are in need?

I've been a volunteer in Africa for many years. The situation here is extremely tough because some countries are in the middle of brutal civil wars. Many communities need our help and everyone has a right to medical care. We treat patients with very serious illnesses or injuries, but there are just too many. We can't really help everyone. You know, it amazes me how strong people are and how they can still go around with smiles on their faces.

Dr Doug Willis, volunteer

The Answer:

1 Warm-up

• Do you know of any charities or organisations that help people?

Yes, I do. Some of them are UNICEF, the World Food Programme, and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.

• How do they help?

They raise money to help people who need it, and offer support in various ways.

• Would you like to be a volunteer for a charity? Why/ Why not?

Yes, I would. I think it's important to help people in need. When you give, it feels like you are given something back, and that you did something to make the world a better place.

2 Read

A

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation helps the Islamic community through charities and humanitarian programmes

1. In 1969.

2. Because they suffer from lack of food and water and serious illnesses.

3. The OIC decided to ask the international community for help on the problem of Somalia.

4. The United Nations and the Muslim NGOs.

5. A volunteer doctor.

6. In some countries in Africa.

7. Because there are too many patients.

Comprehension questions:

- Where is the OIC based?

- In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

- How does it help?

- It offers the Islamic community help, through fundraising events, donations, charities and humanitarian programmes.

- How did the OIC help Somalia?

- They raised money to give food to 300 families every month and brought doctors and nurses to treat patients in a hospital in Mogadishu.

- Where has Dr Doug Wilis spent many years?

- In Africa. What patients do they treat there?

- Patients with very serious illnesses or injuries.

- What amazes him?

- How strong people are and how they can go around with smiles on their faces despite the circumstances.

Post-reading

- If you were a doctor, would you become a volunteer in Africa?

- Yes, I would.

- Apart from treating ill people and being exposed to the dangers of wars what else do you think these volunteers have to face?

- The stress and anxiety of dealing with human lives.

dictionary entries a-f.

1. donation	c	4. treat	a
2. educate	e	5. patient	d
3. tough	f	6. extremely	b

a. *verb* to give medical care to a person, an illness or an injury

b. *adv.* to a very high degree, very much

c. *noun* [C] sth, especially money, that is given to charity organisations

d. *noun* [C] a person who is getting medical treatment

e. *verb* to teach sb about sth or how to do sth

f. *adj.* very difficult

TIP! Look up unknown words in a dictionary. There, you can find a lot of useful information about a word: pronunciation, word class (noun, verb, etc.), meaning and example sentences.

B. Look up the words below in a dictionary.

border injury illness raise volunteer war

Africa Day'? Listen to a TV reporter and check your answers.

B. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Geoff is holding a portrait.
2. The school has raised about 12,500 pounds.
3. Steve Wilkins is trying to break the record for raising the most money in a day.
4. The school has made a (huge) cake in the shape of Africa.
5. Someone special is going to cut the cake.

5 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between the *gh* in words a and b?

a. tough b. through

B. Listen and circle the words which contain *gh* as /f/.

right, enough, daughter, weight, laugh, cough, bought, neighbour, straight

6 Speak & Write

A. Discuss how you could make the world a better place. Use the topics and the ideas given.

If people planted more trees, the world would be a better place.

B. Write a few sentences about how you could make the world a better place.

The Answer:

3 Vocabulary

B

border noun [C] = the geographical line that separates two countries

injury noun [C] = damage to the body

illness noun [C] = the state of being unwell

raise verb = to gather money, usually for a specific purpose, e.g. charity

volunteer noun [C] = a person who performs or offers to perform a service without payment

war noun [C] = a state of open, armed conflict carried on between nations, states, or parties

4 Listen

A

They raise money to help people in Africa.

6 Speak & Write

A.

A: If countries worked together, there would be peace.

B: And also if they stopped wars, and started discussing their differences, this would be a better world.

A: I agree. Instead of fighting, we could respect other countries.

B: What about the environment? What could we do?

A: We could do a lot of things. If we used bikes instead of cars, planted more trees and stopped pollution, we could make a great difference.

B: Maybe the governments could also take some measures, to move, for example, some factories away from the cities.

A: OK, what about health? How could we improve that?

B: I guess through the use of technology. Also, if we were informed, we could avoid some illnesses or know how to deal with them.

A: I agree. And the poor people in Africa?

B: If we raised money, we could support charity organisations. We could also volunteer or send medicine.

B.

The world could be a better place if each of us did a little something. We don't have to go to Africa to help poor people ourselves, but we could help charity organisations, raise money or send medicine. Also as far as peace is concerned, it's important to take action. If countries worked together, if they respected each other and discussed their differences, the world would be friendlier and peaceful.

The environment is also at risk. If we planted trees, used our cars less and stopped pollution, the Earth could breathe again. Finally, human life is valuable. If we were more informed about health problems, we could avoid getting sick and we'd know how to deal with illnesses.

1 Speak

Discuss.

- Have you ever taken part in a competition? What was it?
- Read the posters below. Which competition would you like to take part in? Why?

Holy Qur'an Contest
Corniche Hall
14th July

Memorise the Holy Qur'an and compete in one of the following: Chapters 1-10, 1-20, 1-30

Great prizes in each category
Ages 12-22

Calligraphy Contest

Are you good at calligraphy? If you are, enter our contest.

The Islamic World Hall
7th April

Poetry Contest

To: Talented competitors

Come to Bridgemount Hall
9th September

The judges and audience will choose the best poems

First place: £300
Second place: £100

2 Listen

Listen and answer the questions. Choose a, b or c.

1. Why is Harry ringing?
   a. to ask for something
   b. to invite Neal to enter a tournament
   c. to wish Neal good luck

2. What's happening on the 18th?
   a. The competition begins.
   b. There's an awards ceremony.
   c. The competition ends.

3. What does the announcement say?
   a. Competitors must enter the main hall.
   b. Judges must go to the main hall.
   c. Spectators must stay in the main hall.

3 Speak & Write

A. Below is part of an e-mail Abdullah has sent to his friend Ibrahim. Read it and look at the notes Ibrahim has made. Match Ibrahim's notes with the points a-c which show what he should include in his reply to Abdullah.

Wow! Great!

I've got some great news. I won first prize in the photography competition! And do you want to know what the prize was? €500! Not bad, huh? Now I'm thinking of entering another competition which is taking place in two months. The topic is adventure and I'm not really sure what kind of pictures to take. Any ideas?

Send me details

Try...

a. ask for something
b. make a suggestion
c. express enthusiasm

The Answer:

1 Speak

- **Have you ever taken part in a competition? What was it?**

Yes, I have. It was a story competition for school students.

- **Read the posters below. Which competition would you like to take part in? Why?**

I would like to take part in the poetry contest because I love reading and writing poetry and I think I would be good at it.

3 Speak & Write

A

a. Send me details

b. Try...

c. Wow! Great!

Hi Abdullah,

c

Congratulations! That's wonderful news. I wasn't at all surprised to hear that you won first prize. You take beautiful pictures.

a

By the way, what are you thinking of doing with the €500? Buy a new camera for your hobby or do something else? Anyway, about that other competition you're going to enter – can you send me some details? I'd like to know exactly when and where it's taking place because I'm thinking of entering, too. Yes, I've improved quite a bit so I want to see if I can win anything. As for the topic of adventure, here's my idea. Why don't you take pictures of people doing different extreme sports, like bungee jumping or hang-gliding? Wouldn't that be nice and adventurous?

b

I'll let you know if I come up with anything else. Write back soon.

Take care,
Ibrahim

C. Read the information in the box, the situations 1-4 and the notes made. In pairs, discuss how you would reply. Then write down your ideas.

When you're writing an e-mail based on prompts, don't just copy the notes. Try to rephrase them and add any comments and/or information that is relevant.

1. I won first place in the skateboarding competition. Everyone was thrilled with my tricks! *teach me please!*

Congratulations! By the way, can you teach me how to do some of those tricks? I want to learn too!

2. Guess what! My school football team has made it to the finals! *great!*

That's fantastic news! I'm very happy for you!

3. I want to do something special after the exams this year. Any ideas? *I think...*

I think you are right! What about going to Aqualand? You can spend the day doing water sports!

4. We had a wonderful time in Malaysia. You should tell your parents to organise a trip there. *send photos*

I'm sure it was great! Hey, send me some photos, will you? It'll help persuade my parents to take me next year!

D. Imagine that you have received the e-mail below from a friend. Read your friend's e-mail and the notes you have made and write a reply using all your notes. First, go to the Workbook p.127 and complete the writing plan.

I just wanted to let you know that I've decided to enter the Qur'an contest that's taking place at the youth centre in two weeks. I'm a bit nervous, though. *Fantastic!*

There are going to be a lot of contestants. Do you think we could meet and practise together? *I think...*

Also, I think you should give it a try, too. I think you are better than me!

Why don't you come over on Friday and talk about it? *sure!/send details*

Write back soon!

TIP! Don't forget to use appropriate expressions to begin and end your e-mail and to divide your e-mail into paragraphs.

B.

Wow! Great!

Congratulations! That's wonderful news.

Send me details …

can you send me some details? I'd like to know exactly when and where it's taking place…

Try...

Why don't you take pictures of people doing different extreme sports, like bungee jumping or hang-gliding?

D.

Hi Ameen,

I'm so happy you decided to enter the Qur'an contest! This is fantastic news! I'm sure you'll do great at it and it's a good opportunity to revise the text.

I would love to help you out. I think it's a good idea to get together twice, so that we can practise more. As for your suggestion, thanks but I don't think I'm ready this year. Maybe next year I'll give it a try. Anyway, I'm free on Friday so send me details about where and what time to meet.

See you soon

Saleh

Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

1. Did the police catch the **theft / thief**?
2. We need to find a **solution / donation** to this problem immediately.
3. Can you please turn **down / off** the TV a bit?
4. The **advert / audience** was excited after my presentation.
5. I want to become a(n) **contestant / volunteer** and help people in need.
6. Please don't wear that hat to the museum. It looks **ridiculous / obvious!**

Score: /6

B. Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. Fortunately, the ___robber___ was arrested before he escaped. **ROB**
2. My cat died after a long ___illness___. **ILL**
3. There were more than 300 ___competitors___ at the stadium. **COMPETE**
4. For those of you who are more ___adventurers___, there are activities like bungee jumping to try. **ADVENTURE**
5. Two ___burglaries___ have taken place in my neighbourhood this week. **BURGLAR**
6. The ___owner___ of the hotel is a friend of my father's. **OWN**

Score: /6

Grammar

C. Write questions. The words in bold are the answers.

1. A: ___What fell on the floor___?
   B: The screws fell on the floor.
2. A: ___Who won the poetry contest___?
   B: Mark won the poetry contest.
3. A: ___Who did Oliver beat at tennis___?
   B: Oliver beat Lenny at tennis.
4. A: ___What did the burglar steal___?
   B: The burglar stole a painting.
5. A: ___Which shoes did the man try on___?
   B: The man tried on the brown shoes.
6. A: ___Who is late___?
   B: Bill is late.

Score: /6

D. Circle the correct words.

1. Jack pushed **me / myself** and I fell down, but luckily I didn't hurt me / **myself**.
2. Diane won't lie. You can always count on **her / herself** to tell you the truth.
3. Khaled and I were thirsty so we treated us / **ourselves** to some apple juice.
4. My cousin, Ali, is twenty years old and lives by him / **himself**.
5. **yourselves** children?
7. Has Hamid found him / **himself** a nice house yet? He told myself / **me** he was looking around in this area.

Score: /9

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

1. If I had a lot of money, I ___would make___ (make) a donation.
2. Would you become a detective if you ___liked___ (like) solving crimes?
3. Tom ___would buy___ (buy) a car if he ___knew___ (know) how to drive.
4. If I ___were___ (be) you, I ___would apologise___ (apologise) to your parents.
5. If I ___didn't know___ (not know) how to put this chair together, I ___would read___ (read) the instructions.
6. Ted ___would call___ (call) us if he ___wanted___ (want) help.

Score: /10

Communication

F. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-f. There are two extra sentences which you will not need to use.

a. It's a piece of cake.
b. You promised to paint the living room.
c. Whatever you say.
d. Haven't you started yet?
e. No need.
f. I can't be bothered.

Kerry Gavin, what are you doing?

Gavin I'm watching TV.

Kerry (1) ___b___

Gavin Well...

Kerry Well what?

Gavin (2) ___f___ Also, I haven't got enough money to buy the paint.

Kerry (3) ___e___ I bought it yesterday. It's in the basement. So, what do you think? If you get started now, you'll finish by dinner time.

Gavin (4) ___c___

Score: /8

partner's questions. Use Conditional sentences Type 2.

win / prize / competition
not have to / go / school / every day
find / bag full of money / street
meet / favourite / writer

If I won a prize in a competition, I would ...

Score: /5

Write

Write sentences about your partner and yourself. Use the information you collected in the speaking activity.

If my partner... _____

_____

_____

_____

Now I can...

- ask different kinds of questions ☐
- give and follow instructions ☐
- ask for and give advice ☐
- write a letter asking for or giving advice ☐
- talk about imaginary situations ☐
- look up words in a dictionary ☐
- write an e-mail based on prompts ☐

Score: /5
TOTAL SCORE: /55

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

Give it a try!

I bought a chair from a (1) **ASAP / DIY** shop
I opened the box and oh my! What a shock!

What happened to my chair?
It's just pieces of wood!
'Follow these (2) **adverts / instructions**'
Oh no! This isn't good!

I couldn't put it (3) **together / over**
So I called my neighbour, Bruce
He came over with his tool box
And said: 'There are no (4) **holes / screws**.'

The Answer:

Speak:

What would you do if you won a prize in a competition?

If I won a prize in a competition, I would be very happy.

What would you do if you didn't have to go to school every day?

If I didn't have to go to school every day, I would go out with my friends

What would you do if you found a bag full of money in the street?

If I found a bag full of money in the street, I would tell the police.

What would you do if you met your favourite writer?

If I met my favourite writer, I would take a picture with him.

Write:

If my partner won a prize in a competition, I would congratulate him. I won a prize in a competition, I would be very happy. If my partner found a bag full of money in the street, he would tell the police. If I found a bag full of money in the street, I would tell the police.

Mohammad, The Messenger of Mercy
(blessing & peace be upon him)

'And We have not sent you except as a mercy for the worlds.'
Noble Qur'an

The Messenger of Allah, as the Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) is known, was born in 570 CE in Makkah. Because his parents died when he was very young, he was raised by his grandfather and later by his uncle, Abu Talib. He also lived with Bedouins for a few years, in order to learn the classical language and their simple way of life. At the age of 25, Mohammad married a woman called Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) and lived with her for over 20 years, until she died. Khadija chose him because of his honest and responsible nature.

When he was 40 years old, he received the first verses of the Noble Qur'an from Allah and became the last prophet. Then he had to deliver these verses to all mankind. He kept receiving these verses, which all make up the Noble Qur'an, for about 23 years.

The Qur'an talked about Allah's kindness and also the need for people to be good towards other people. It is stated in the Qur'an that the Prophet himself was the perfect example of kindness, honesty and mercy, not just with people, but also with animals. One day, during prayer, the Prophet heard a child cry. For this reason, he shortened the prayer so that the child could go to his worried mother. Another example involves a poor man. The Prophet Mohammad felt so sorry for him that he gave him the only clothes he had. He was merciful even with his opponents, and he would forget their insults.

The Prophet was also kind to animals. One day, some men saw a bird with two chicks. When they took the chicks, the bird followed them, trying to get its chicks back. The Prophet immediately ordered the men to return the chicks to the bird. On another occasion, he saw a camel that was suffering because it couldn't carry its load. The Prophet felt that its owner was cruel to it, and he was upset.

The Prophet died in 632 CE, but by then he had managed to spread Islam and its teachings in the Arabian Peninsula and unite the Arab tribes in the name of Allah.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Why did the Prophet live with Bedouins for a few years?
2. Why did Khadija choose Mohammad?
3. Why did the Prophet shorten the prayer in the example described in the text?
4. Was the Prophet only kind to people who were kind to him?
5. What had Mohammad managed to do during his lifetime?

The Answer:

B.

1. In order to learn the classical language and their simple way of life.

2. Because of his honest and responsible nature.

3. Because he wanted the crying child to return to his worried mother.

4. No, he was also merciful with his opponents, and he would forget their insults.

5. He had managed to spread Islam and its teachings in the Arabian Peninsula and unite the Arab tribes in the name of Allah.

Comprehension questions:

- **When was Mohammad (PBUH) born?**

- **In 570 CE.**

- **Who was he raised by?**

- **His grandfather and later by his uncle.**

- **When did he marry Khadija?**

- **When he was 25.**

- **20 years, until she died.**

- **When did he receive the first verses of the Noble Qur'an from Allah?**

- **When he was 40 years old.**

- **What do all these verses make up?**

- **The Noble Qur'an.**

- **What did the Qur'an talk about?**

- **It talked about Allah's kindness and the need for people to be good towards other people.**

- **Was the Prophet only good to people?**

- **No, he was also good to animals.**

- **What did the Prophet give the poor man in the example described in the text?**

- **He gave him the only clothes he had.**

- **How did he feel when he saw the camel that was suffering?**

- **He felt upset.**

- **When did he die?**

- **He died in 632 CE.**

Discuss:

- Do you like travelling? Why?/Why not?
- How do you usually travel?

In this module you will...

- learn to report statements, questions, commands and requests
- talk about different types of holiday
- talk about misfortunes
- write an account of a true event
- learn about cultural differences
- learn to differentiate between formal and informal language
- learn to write a formal letter asking for information

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.

The Answer:

Discuss:

- **Do you like travelling? Why/ Why not?**

I love travelling because I like learning about new cultures and meeting people.

- **How do you usually travel?**

I travel by plane, which is the fastest and safest way to travel.

1 Warm-up

Look at the types of holiday below and discuss.

- What does each of these types of holiday involve?
- What kind of holiday do you usually go on?
- Which of these have you never been on but would like to try? Why?

camping holiday | holiday by the seaside | skiing trip | guided city tour | backpacking holiday | cruise | safari

2 Read

A. Look at the pictures. What do you think these people like doing during their holidays? Listen, read and check your answers.

And you call that a holiday?

Not everyone enjoys a relaxing holiday around a pool getting a tan. Andy Thomas interviews two people who have a different view on what a holiday is.

Oliver Mason looks like any other teacher and makes such a good impression in his smart shirt and tie that you'll never believe he has an unusual burning passion for volcanoes. Whenever he has some free time, he travels to a new volcano to explore. He finds them so fascinating that he has travelled the globe visiting them. His favourite location is Mauna Loa in Hawaii, where the biggest active volcano in the world is. 'Active volcanoes are much more interesting. Also, there are many activities you can do at volcanoes. I've just come back from an unforgettable trip to Nicaragua where I went volcano surfing down the side of a volcano!' said Oliver. That's pretty dangerous, even with safety equipment. Well, volcanoes may be exciting, but they're not for everyone, that's for sure.

I was looking forward to chatting with Eric Reid because, like me, he is an experienced scuba diver. But in the end, there was a big difference between us. You see, I wasn't very keen on the company he kept underwater. Eric loves interacting with marine life. Every summer he books a holiday somewhere new in the world just to swim in different marine environments. He's swum with humpback whales in the Antarctic and black tip reef sharks in the Bahamas. He says that his most enjoyable trip was to Mexico where he swam with whale sharks. 'They are the largest fish in the world, but they aren't dangerous,' Eric said. Personally, I'd prefer not to find out. For his next trip he has made the decision to travel to Darwin, Australia, where he's going to swim with crocodiles. Send us a postcard, Eric!

B. Read again and complete the summaries about the two people.

Oliver Mason is a (1) teacher who is really interested in (2) volcanoes. His favourite one is still (3) active and it's the (4) biggest in the world. It's in (5) Mauna Loa, Hawaii. Apart from exploring, Oliver likes doing different (6) activities. When he was in (7) Nicaragua, he tried volcano (8) surfing.

Eric Reid loves (9) scuba-diving and he's very experienced. He spends his (10) summer holidays in places where he can swim in (11) different marine environments. When he was in (12) Mexico, he swam with (13) whale sharks, which are the (14) largest fish in the world. He has recently made plans to visit (15) Darwin, Australia and swim with (16) crocodiles.

1 Warm-up

• What does each of these types of holidays involve?

Camping holidays involve sleeping in tents and enjoying the outdoors.

Holidays by the seaside are preferred by people who like staying close to the sea and spending time on a beach.

Skiing trips involve skiing in mountainous areas covered with snow.

Guided city tours are organised tours with a trained guide who takes you to the most important places in a city and gives you information about them.

Backpacking holidays are usually cheap, because they involve travelling on foot or by means of public transport and carrying your clothes in a backpack.

Cruises are holidays on a ship that offers luxurious facilities and travels to one or more destinations where passengers can disembark for a short time.

Safari trips involve travelling in nature reserves to admire nature and the wildlife.

• What kind of holiday do you usually go on?

I usually go on holidays by the seaside with my family.

• Which of these have you never been on but would like to try? Why?

I haven't been on a skiing trip or a camping holiday. I would like to try them because they're something new and sound exciting.

A

Oliver likes exploring volcanoes and Eric likes scuba-diving and interacting with marine life.

Comprehension questions:

- **What makes Oliver Mason different from other teachers?**
- **His burning passion for volcanoes.**
- **What does Oliver Mason do in his free time?**
- **He travels to new volcanoes to explore.**
- **Where is the biggest active volcano in the world?**
- **In Hawaii.**
- **Where has he just come back from?**
- **Nicaragua.**
- **What did he do there?**
- **He went volcano surfing down the side of a volcano.**
- **Who is Eric Reid?**
- **An experienced scuba driver.**
- **What does he love doing?**
- **He loves interacting with marine life.**
- **What does he do every summer?**
- **He books a holiday somewhere new in the world just to swim in different marine environments.**
- **What did he do in the Antarctic?**
- **He swam with humpback whales.**
- **Which fish did he swim with in the Bahamas?**
- **With black tip reef sharks.**
- **Where will he go for his next trip?**
- **To Darwin, Australia.**

so + adjective/adverb + (that)

- *The book was **so boring that** I didn't read the ending.*

such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun + (that)

- *It was **such a boring book that** I didn't read the ending.*

2. We had ___such___ a good time in Taif that we want to go again.
3. It was ___such___ a big cake that we couldn't eat it all.
4. Omar has improved ___so___ much at Maths that he's become one of the top students.
5. You've got ___such___ nice boots that you don't need to buy new ones.
6. My best friend can cook ___so___ well that I'm sure he'll become a chef.

Go to pages 164-166 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

A. Listen to Jim talking to a friend about his last holiday. What kind of holiday did he go on?

He went on a safari.

B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Jim had never been to Africa before. F
2. Jim spent a long time waiting around. T
3. Jim borrowed his brother's camera. F
4. Jim was scared of the animals. F
5. An elephant tried to get into Jim's tent. F
6. Jim wants to go on the same type of holiday again. T

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals. All the missing words are in the text.

1. I might go to Madinah next year, but I haven't made a ___decision___ yet. DECIDE
2. Please wear a helmet. It's for your own ___safety___. SAFE
3. I got the ___impression___ that they didn't like my chocolate cake. IMPRESS
4. We spent an ___enjoyable___ weekend by the sea. ENJOY
5. Thomas and Jake spent a ___relaxing___ evening watching DVDs. RELAX
6. Travelling to Peru was an ___unforgettable___ experience. FORGET
7. What's the ___difference___ between a backpacking and a camping holiday? DIFFERENT

5 Speak

Talk in pairs. Think of a nice holiday you went on and tell your partner all the reasons why you liked it. Use the ideas in the box.

nice weather	interesting sights
wonderful hotel	beautiful beach
cheap souvenirs	tasty food
friendly people	exciting extreme sports
peaceful place	

We went to Cairo last summer. The weather was so nice that we went to the beach every day.

Well, we went to Abha. The people were so friendly that I felt like I was at home.

The Answer:

5 Speak

A: We went to Benidorm last year.

B: Did you have a nice time?

A: Yes, it was just great. The weather was so nice that we went to the beach every day. The people were so friendly that we felt right at home.

B: What about the food?

A: It was really tasty. What about your holiday?

B: My family and I went to Egypt two years ago.

A: Did you enjoy it?

B: Very much. We visited a lot of nice places. We found a hotel online that had such low prices we could afford to stay for two weeks.

A: Wow!

B: Plus, we found a shop that had such cheap souvenirs that I bought something for all my friends.

1 Read

A. Discuss.

- Have you ever spent time on a farm?
- Would you like to? Why?/Why not?

B. Look at the picture. What do you think happened to Bill? Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Then read it out in groups.

Tom You know what? I thought this agritourism would be a boring way to spend my time.
Ali Me too. But actually it's a good laugh.
Tom Yeah.
Ali Come on then, we can't waste our time chatting. There's work to be done.
Tom But Farmer Ted told us to take a break.
Ali Did he? OK. Let's take some pictures since we've got some time to kill.
Tom But Bill's not here. Where is he, by the way?
Ali Here he comes now. What happened to you?
Bill Why don't you ask Tom?
Ali Did you do this, Tom?
Tom Don't talk nonsense. Of course I didn't. What are you talking about, Bill?
Bill OK, this is what happened. Farmer Ted told me to clean out the cowshed. So, I went to get a bucket and spade from the shed. Then I saw Tom passing by. Remember, Tom?
Tom Yes. You asked me to tell you where the cowshed was.
Bill And you told me it was next to the farmhouse.
Tom It is... isn't it?
Bill No. That's Thunderbolt's stable.
Ali Thunderbolt? The horse? Farmer Ted told us to steer clear of him. He's a wild one.
Bill I know, I know. I opened the door and it was quite dark but I started cleaning anyway. The next thing I knew, something kicked me and I fell over.
Tom Into some mud? Ewwww! That's disgusting!
Ali Never mind. Let's get you cleaned up.
Tom Please, Bill. Can I take a picture first?

C. Look at the phrases 1-5 from the dialogue and match them with the meanings a-e.

1. It's a good laugh
2. Don't talk nonsense
3. Steer clear of
4. The next thing I knew
5. That's disgusting

a. All of a sudden
b. That's horrible
c. It's fun
d. Avoid
e. Stop saying silly things

D. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What kind of holiday are Ali, Bill and Tom on?
2. Who didn't think they would enjoy the holiday?
3. Why aren't Ali and Tom working at the moment?
4. What did Farmer Ted tell Bill to do?
5. Why is Bill angry with Tom?
6. What is next to the farmhouse?
7. What did Farmer Ted warn the kids about?
8. Why did Bill fall over?

The Answer:

1 Read

A

- **Have you ever spent time on a farm?**

No, I haven't.

- **Would you like to? Why / Why not?**

Yes, I would, because I would love to be close to nature and work with my hands.

B.

- **He fell into some mud.**

D.

1. **They're on an agritourism holiday.**
2. **Tom and Ali.**
3. **Because Farmer Ted told them to take a break.**
4. **To clean out the cowshed.**
5. **Because he gave him the wrong directions to the cowshed.**
6. **Thunderbolt's stable.**
7. **He warned them about Thunderbolt.**
8. **Because the horse kicked him.**

1. My dad **spends his free time** making model planes. (d)
2. Stop **wasting your time** playing computer games! Do something useful. (g)
3. You've got until the weekend to finish the project, so **take your time**. (f)
4. Arnold is really busy, but he's going to try and **make time** to have coffee with his friends. (b)
5. My parents always **give me a hard time** when I don't finish my homework. (e)
6. My favourite sport is tennis, but I also play basketball **from time to time**. (c)
7. We **have some time to kill** before lunch, so let's go for a walk. (h)
8. Don't forget to wear your helmet **at all times**. (a)

a. always
b. find the time to do something
c. sometimes
d. pass the time
e. make someone's life difficult
f. don't hurry
g. not use your time wisely
h. have nothing to do

3 Grammar

Reported Speech (Commands, Requests)

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
'Use the bucket to wash the car! Don't make a mess!' my dad said.	*My dad told me to use the bucket to wash the car and not to make a mess.*
'John, please turn the TV off,' George said.	*George asked John to turn the TV off.*

Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech and the verbs given.

1. 'Help me feed the horses, please,' the farmer said to Darren.
   ask _____
2. 'Don't give me a hard time,' my brother said.
   tell _____
3. 'Please clean the mud off your shoes,' Harry said to Mike.
   ask _____
4. 'Don't move,' the police officer said to the bank robber.
   order _____

Go to pages 167-169 for extra grammar practice.

4 Speak & Write

A. Imagine that you are Bill from the dialogue on page 50. Describe to the class what happened to you and how you felt.

B. Read the plan below.

When you're writing an account of a true event, remember to use the first person singular or plural (I, We).

INTRODUCTION
- **Give some information about the setting of the event (when and where it happened, who you were with, etc.)**

MAIN PART
- **Describe what happened. Remember to use Past Tenses, linking words/phrases and expressions.**

CONCLUSION
- **Describe how the event ended and make a short comment on your experience.**

C. Think of something that has happened to you or imagine you're Bill. Complete the notes below, making up any information you need.

INTRODUCTION
When did it happen? _____
Where did it happen? _____
Who were you with? _____

CONCLUSION
What happened in the end? _____
How did you feel? _____

D. Write an account of a true event or imagine you're Bill and write what happened. Use your notes from activity C and follow the plan on the left.

The Answer:

3 Grammar

1. The farmer asked Darren to help him feed the horses
2. My brother told me not to give him hard time
3. Harry asked Mike to clean the mud off your shoes
4. The police officer ordered the bank robber not to move

4 Speak & Write

A

Farmer Ted asked me to clean the cowshed, so I went to get a bucket and a spade from the shed and got started. The thing is Tom told me that the cowshed was next to the farmhouse, so I started cleaning it. Suddenly, something kicked me and I fell into the mud!

It was horrible.

c.

introduction:

- when we spent the agritourism
- the thunderbolt's stable
- no one

conclusion:

- something kicked me and I fell over
- That's disgusting!

D.

About a month ago, I was in my grandfather's house in the village. It was the weekend and my grandfather was going to teach me how to fish.

We arrived at the lake early in the morning, and as the time passed, my grandfather felt sleepier and sleepier. In the end, he fell asleep on the boat and I continued fishing and enjoying the landscape. Suddenly, I caught a huge fish! It was fighting to free itself from the hook and I was trying not to let it escape. Before I knew it, I fell over the boat and into the cold water! Meanwhile, my grandfather had woken up and helped me get back on the boat.

Of course, I never went fishing again. It was an unforgettable experience, but not in a good way.

1 Warm-up

Discuss.

- Which of the following do you think would ruin a holiday?
- Can you think of anything else?

missing a flight

waiting for a delayed train

forgetting your passport

losing your suitcases

car breaking down

getting sunburnt

running out of money

packing the wrong clothes

2 Read

A. Look at the picture and the subject of Jason Partridge's blog. Why do you think his holiday went wrong? Listen, read and check your answers.

subject: **A nightmare mini-holiday**
by: **Jason Partridge**
date: 14th August
location: Home

Well, I thought this would be the best holiday, but unfortunately, I've just come back from the shortest cruise ever! From the moment we arrived at the port, we knew it wasn't going to be our dream holiday.

The first thing I noticed was that most of the people boarding the ship weren't my age. Secondly, the ship looked a lot less luxurious than it did in the brochure. But the real shock came when we were shown to our cabin. It was tiny, the beds were uncomfortable and it had no windows! So, my dad went to reception to try to get us a better one. But unfortunately all the cabins were full, so it was impossible for them to do anything.

Then things got worse. It was time for the ship to sail when there was an announcement about a two-hour delay. Of course, there were many dissatisfied passengers. The crew asked us all to be patient, stay on board and enjoy our lunch. But the service was terrible! They were so disorganised it took us an hour to get our lunch and it was completely tasteless. After that, we went back to the cabin. My brother wanted to have a shower but there was no water. So he called reception to find out what the problem was. It seems that they were having trouble with the water supply!

We finally left port, but things didn't improve. We hardly got any sleep that night and the next day, when the ship made its first stop, we got off along with most of the other passengers and we never went back. As I'm writing this, my dad is writing a letter of complaint to the travel agency asking for our money back.

The Answer:

1 Warm-up

• **Which of the following do you think would ruin a holiday? Can you think of anything else?**

Being dissatisfied with the hotel room, losing your personal belongings, being robbed, being cheated by a taxi driver, etc.

2 Read

A

His holiday went wrong because it wasn't what he thought it would be / because the cabins were tiny there was a two-hour delay, the food was tasteless, the service was terrible, and there was no water.

Comprehension questions:

- What was the first thing Jason noticed?

- That most of the people boarding the ship weren't his age.

- Why didn't Jason and his family change their cabin for a better one?

- Because all the cabins were full.

- What happened when it was time for the ship to sail?

- There was an announcement that there would be a two-hour delay.

- What did the crew ask everybody to do?

- To be patient, stay on board and enjoy their lunch.

- Why didn't Jason's brother have a shower?

- Because there was a problem with the water supply.

- What is Jason's dad doing at the moment?

- He's writing a letter of complaint to the travel agency.

Post-reading

- What would you have done if you were in Jason's shoes?

- I would probably leave, too and ask the company for my money back

~~happy~~ ~~like~~ ~~polite~~ agree possible comfortable pleasant organised healthy appear patient successful satisfied

un + adjective	dis + verb or adjective	im + adjective
unhappy	dislike	impolite
uncomfortable	disagree	Impossible
unpleasant	disorganised	impatient
unhealthy	disappear	
unsuccessful	dissatisfied	

NOTE: The opposites of many English words are formed by adding a negative prefix (un-, dis-, im-, etc.) to the words.

4 Listen

Listen to four people talking about their holiday experiences and match them with the statements. There is one extra statement which you do not need to use.

Andrew	I missed part of my holiday.
Rob	I forgot to bring something.
Greg	I was dissatisfied with the service.
Mark	I almost ran out of money.
	I got sunburnt badly.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. When did Jason and his family first realise that their holiday was going to turn out badly?
2. What happened when they saw their cabin?
3. Why didn't Jason and his family enjoy their lunch?
4. Why did they call reception?
5. How did they end their cruise?

5 Speak

Talk in pairs. Tell your partner about a bad holiday experience you've had. Use some of the ideas below.

- staying in a dirty hotel
- getting lost
- staying in a noisy area
- getting sick
- losing your wallet

TIP!

- If you don't understand what your partner is saying, ask him/her to repeat, clarify or elaborate on what he/she said. Use phrases like Could you repeat that please?, I'm sorry but I didn't understand what you said, What do you mean by that?, Can you be more specific?, Can you give me any examples?, etc.
- If you want to know whether your partner understands what you are talking about or not, use phrases like Do you understand?, Do you know what I mean?, OK so far?, Are you with me?, etc.

2 Read

B

1. When they arrived at the port.
2. Jason's dad went to reception to try to get a better one.
3. Because they had to wait for an hour before they could eat and the food was tasteless.
4. Because Jason's brother wanted to have a shower but there was no water.
5. The next day they got off the ship and never went back.

4 Listen

Andrew: I got sunburnt badly.

Rob: I missed part of my holiday.

Greg: I forgot to bring something.

Mark: I almost ran out of money.

5 Speak

A: I had a terrible holiday experience about two years ago.

B: Why? What happened?

A: I went to Rome with my parents and everything went wrong!

B: What do you mean?

A: Well, first of all, we stayed at a very expensive hotel, which, however, was extremely dirty and close to a very noisy area.

B: Sounds horrible.

A: It was. What's more, my brother got sick and we stayed in the hotel for about two days looking after him.

B: How long was your holiday?

A: Five days. So, when he got better, there wasn't a lot of time left.

B: What about the city? Did you like it?

A: It's a pretty city, but we got lost twice and to top it all off, my dad lost his wallet and we didn't have enough money in the end.

B: Oh no...

1 Vocabulary

Listen. What do the verbs in bold mean? Match them with the pictures a-h.

1. Ted waved goodbye to Gordon.
2. My grandfather hugs me whenever he sees me.
3. Do people in your country shake hands when they greet each other?
4. Hamid met his brother at the bus stop and they kissed each other on the cheek.
5. Harry nodded to show that he agreed with Mark.
6. Japanese people bow when they want to greet someone.
7. 'There's Harry,' said Liam and pointed to a boy who was walking past.
8. 'Smile! I want to take your picture.'

2 Read

A. Below are some travel tips. Listen and read.

TRAVEL TIPS: CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Before you travel to a foreign country, it is a good idea to learn a few things about the customs and gestures of the people. These may be very different from yours and if you are not familiar with them, you might make a fool of yourself or even get into trouble!

SAUDI ARABIA

Many Saudis offer their guests a delicious 'gahwa', or Arabic coffee, which they pour from a special coffee pot which is held high above the guest's cup. What most foreigners don't know is that your host will keep pouring coffee until you let him know you don't want any more. You do this by shaking the cup from side to side.

CHINA

Greeting in China is usually a slight nod and a bow. Also, it is polite to offer a gift to a Chinese host when you visit. However, hosts will often refuse the gift many times before accepting it.

PERU

Raising your eyebrows in most countries is a sign of surprise. But in Peru it means 'money' or 'pay me'. So, if someone from Peru owes you money, remember to raise your eyebrows.

INDIA

Be careful when you want to point at something in India, because it is impolite to use your finger. You should either signal to something using your chin, or even better, your whole hand. Also, in some places, you need to remove your shoes. It's considered rude behaviour if you don't. And if you offend someone, the best way to say sorry is to tap the person on the shoulder, then tap your forehead.

2 Read

Comprehension questions:

- What is 'gahwa'?

- A delicious Arabic coffee.

- How is it served?

- The host pours it from a special coffee pot which is held high above the cup.

- How do the Chinese greet one another?

- With a slight nod and a bow.

- What should you do when you visit someone in China?

- You should offer them a gift.

- What does raising your eyebrows mean in most countries?

- It's a sign of surprise.

- When should you tap on someone's shoulder and then on your forehead in India?

- When you have offended someone and want to apologise.

A. Listen and repeat. Notice the stressed words and how the stress affects the meaning.

Jack tapped me on the shoulder.
(Jack, not his brother or anybody else)
Jack tapped me on the **shoulder**.
(He tapped me on the shoulder, not somewhere else)

B. Listen and repeat. Underline the stressed word in the questions 1-3 and choose the correct answer.

1. Does Robert speak Spanish?
   a. No, Pedro speaks Spanish.
   b. No, Robert speaks Italian.
2. Did Mr Lee shake hands with you?
   a. No, Mr Davis shook hands with me.
   b. No, Mr Lee shook hands with Tom.
3. Are you going to London on Thursday?
   a. No, my brother is going to London on Thursday.
   b. No, I'm going to London on Friday.

with your family, friends, teachers and strangers.

B. Read the text again and the statements 1-4 and say where the people travelled to.

1. India
2. China
3. Peru
4. Saudi Arabia

1. I asked a man for information about a building and pointed at it with my finger. He looked very annoyed.

2. When I arrived, I gave him a present, but he didn't want it. I had to offer it again and again until he finally took it.

3. It was my first month there and I didn't want to bump into this person because I owed him money. But when I did, he just looked really surprised. Very strange.

4. When I held my cup close to the coffee pot, waiting for my host to pour me some coffee, he was shocked.

C. Find words in the texts about Peru and India that match the meanings below.

1. move something to a higher position — raise
2. the part of your face above your eyes — forehead
3. have to give money to someone because you borrowed it — owe
4. make people understand by sending a message or sign — signal
5. the part of your face under your mouth — Chin.
6. to be rude and unpleasant to somebody — offend
7. to hit quickly and lightly with the fingers — tap

D. Read again and write T for True, F for False or NM for Not Mentioned.

1. 'Gahwa' is served in small cups. — T
2. If you don't make a specific gesture, your Saudi host won't stop pouring you coffee. — T
3. Chinese people will only accept certain types of gifts. — NM
4. There is a Peruvian facial expression which tells someone they owe money. — T
5. Never point at something with your whole hand in India. — F
6. Tapping an Indian person on the shoulder will offend him/her. — F

Post-reading

- Have you ever visited any of these countries?

- Yes, I have visited Saudi Arabia and India.

- Do you use any of the gestures mentioned in the texts in your country?

- No, we don't.

- How do people greet in your country?

- They wave and shake hands.

4 Speak

When I meet members of my family I haven't seen in a long time, we usually hug. When I meet my friends, I usually shake their hands and wave when we say goodbye. If I see my teachers, I usually just say hello. If a stranger asks me for directions, I may point to the right way or nod to show that I agree with something.

1 Warm-up

Look at the advertisement below and discuss.

- If you were interested in this holiday, what else would you like to know?
- How would you contact this travel agency?

2 Listen

Listen to a man calling S.A. Winter Travel Agency for some information and complete his notes.

Mountain climbing info

- Weekend price: SAR1,500 per person
- Special offer: Group of 11: 20% cheaper
- Resorts in Abha
- Lesson with instructor: lasts 2 hours
  costs SAR80

3 Speak & Write

A. Below is an e-mail Matthew Fox sent to S.A. Winter Travel Agency. Read it and answer the questions. When it is possible, underline parts of the letter to justify your answers.

1. Is Matthew writing to someone he knows?
2. Where did he find the advertisement?
3. Why is he writing this e-mail?
4. How many questions does he ask?
5. Which words/phrases does he use to list his questions?
6. What features make this e-mail semi-formal?

Dear Mr Al-Hassan,

I was very excited to see your advertisement about Active Winter Breaks in Saudi Arabia in a local newspaper. I'm thinking of giving it a try, so I'm writing to ask for more information.

Firstly, can you tell me about the group special offer? What is the minimum number of people required per group? I would like to come with some friends, but I don't know the exact number yet. Also, could you tell me during which months the mountain climbing holidays are available? We are thinking of coming at the end of February or the beginning of March. Furthermore, do you provide any equipment or do I have to buy it and pay extra? This is my first mountain climbing trip so I don't own any. Lastly, could you let me know what facilities are available at the resorts?

Looking forward to your reply,

Matthew Fox

The Answer:

1 Warm-up

• If you were interested in this holiday, what else would you like to know?

I would like to know how much money it costs and more information about the hotels in general.

• How would you contact this travel agency?

I'd send them a letter to the address provided.

3 Speak & Write

A

1. No, he isn't.
2. In a local newspaper.
3. To ask for more information.
4. Five.
5. Firstly, Also, Furthermore, Lastly.
6. The following features: a. the tone is not formal, but not over-friendly either, b. it has an appropriate greeting and signing off remarks, c. it uses semi formal language, d. it uses indirect questions.

In semi-formal e-mails, try not to use direct questions too often. It is more polite to use indirect questions. Indirect questions begin with phrases like:

Can / Could / Would you tell me..?
Can / Could / Would you inform me..?
Can / Could / Would you let me know..?
Do you know..?

DIRECT QUESTIONS	INDIRECT QUESTIONS
• *Where is the hotel?*	• *Do you know where the hotel is?*

In indirect questions, the word order is the same as in affirmative sentences and the tenses do not change.

1. How much does it cost?
   Would you please inform me ____ how much it costs ____?
2. Where is the indoor swimming pool?
   Do you know ____ where the indoor swimming pool is ____?
3. How many rooms have air-conditioning?
   Can you tell me ____ how many rooms have air-conditioning ____?
4. What type of extreme sports will I be able to do there?
   Could you let me know ____ what type of extreme sports I will be able to do there ____?

C. Read the plan below.

When you're writing a semi-formal e-mail asking for information, follow the plan below. Remember to write in a semi-formal style and do not use over-friendly forms.

GREETING
• *Dear Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms + surname,*

OPENING PARAGRAPH
Begin by saying where you saw the advertisement and why you're writing. Use phrases like:
• *I saw your advertisement in... and I was interested in...*
• *I am writing to ask for more information about...*
• *I would like some information about...*
• *I was wondering...*

MAIN PART
Ask for information in a semi-formal and polite way. Remember to use:
- **linking words/phrases to list your questions:**
  firstly, first of all, to begin with, secondly, furthermore, also, in addition, what is more, apart from that, finally, lastly, etc.
- **indirect questions**
- **appropriate phrases to express enthusiasm**
  • *I was excited to see/hear...*
  • *Thank you for your time.*
  • *I look forward to hearing from you.*
  • *Please send me a reply with any information as soon as possible.*

SIGNING OFF
- **Use a semi-formal signature ending.**
  • *Many thanks,*
  • *Best wishes,*

D. Below are parts of a semi-formal e-mail. Not all the words/phrases are appropriate. Rewrite them in an appropriate style.

1. Hey Mr Frank Jones, ____
2. I saw your ad in a mag ____
   and I'd like some info. ____
3. Oh, and lastly, send me ____
   some photos, OK? ____
4. Write back soon. ____
   Yours, ____
   Bill Dale ____

E. ROLE PLAY
Go to page 63.

F. Look at the advertisement on page 63 and write an e-mail to Tomkins Travel Agency to ask for information about the holiday. Follow the plan in activity C. First, go to the Workbook p.128 and complete the writing plan.

TIP! Don't forget to revise your drafts and edit your writing. Check punctuation, capital letters, spelling, word order, grammar, vocabulary, linking words, set phrases, as well as the layout of the e-mail (date, addresses, block paragraphs) and the style (formal language, appropriate greetings and signature endings, etc.).

D.

1. **Dear Mr Jones,**
2. **I saw your advertisement in a magazine and I would like some information.**
3. **Lastly, could you please send me some photographs?**
4. **I look forward to hearing from you.**

   Many thanks,

   Bill Dale

E

A: Tomkins Travel Agency, Alex speaking, how may I help you?

B: Yes, hi. I'm interested in the Margarita Island summer breaks and would like to find out more information.

A: Of course. What would you like to know?

B: First of all, you mention that the prices are unbelievable. Can you be more specific?

A: That depends on how many days you want to book a holiday for.

B: I see. Well, what's the cost for one week?

A: That would be about 300 euros.

B: Really? That's not bad.

B: In August. Are there any special offers then?

A: Hmm... no, unfortunately. August is a busy month.

B: I see. You mention extreme sports in your advertisement. Which sports are offered at the resorts?

A: Lots. Scuba-diving, jetskiing, hang-gliding...

B: Oh, excellent. And what's the minimum age for these sports?

A: 18.

B: OK, then. Thanks very much for all your help.

A: My pleasure.

F

Dear Mr Frank Smith,

I saw your advertisement in a local magazine and I am writing to ask for more information about the summer breaks on Margarita Island.

First of all, I was wondering about the cost. Can you tell me how much one week's stay would cost? Furthermore, we are thinking of going to the island in August. Are there any special offers then? In your advertisement, you mention extreme sports. Which exactly are available? What is more, can you tell me what the minimum age for sports is? My two young sons are joining me so I would like to know.

Thank you for your time. Please send me a reply as soon as possible.

Best wishes,

Mike Sagett

Vocabulary

A. Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. What's that unpleasant smell? PLEASANT
2. Don't you know it's impolite to stare at other people? POLITE
3. Some people think this book is boring, but I disagree. AGREE
4. Tidy up your desk! You can be so disorganized sometimes. ORGANISE
5. This chair is uncomfortable. Can I sit on the sofa? COMFORTABLE
6. Don't be impatient. The documentary will start soon. PATIENT

Score: /6

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Billy and I had a(n) luxurious / enjoyable walk by the sea.
2. I hate wasting / taking my time in shopping centres.
3. We were an hour late so we delayed / missed our flight.
4. Ted greeted / waved goodbye and boarded the ship.
5. I was sunbathing almost every day, so I got a nice tie / tan.
6. Darren left his sunglasses in the cabin / brochure, so he went to get them.
7. Greg might win the competition. I think he made a good impression / announcement on the judges.
8. Can you pour / run out some tea for me, please?
9. 'There's my brother', said Mahmud and nodded / pointed to a boy who was waiting for the bus.

Score: /9

Grammar

C. Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

1. 'Please help me find my suitcase,' Emma said to us.
   Emma asked us to help her find her suitcase
2. 'Don't move the furniture!' Gina said to Mary.
   Gina told Mary not to move the furniture
3. 'Don't go backpacking,' Ian said.
   Ian told us not to go backpacking
4. 'Don't forget your passport!' Saleh told Sami.
   Saleh told Sami not to forget his passport
5. 'Go to Paris in December,' my cousin said.
   My cousin told me to go to Paris in December
6. 'Stay in your cabin, please,' the crew member said.
   The crew member asked me to stay in my cabin

Score: /12

Do you know how dangerous that slope is?

2. What time does the travel agency close?
   Could you tell me what time the travel agent closes?
3. Which bus goes to Banbury?
   Can you tell me which bus goes to Banbury?
4. Where will I find souvenirs?
   Do you know where I will find souvenirs?
5. Who is that young man?
   Could you tell me who is that young man?
6. Where is the library?
   Can you tell me where is the library?
7. What time does the train leave?
   Could you tell me what time the train leaves?
8. Who wrote that poem?
   Do you know who wrote that poem?
9. Why are you late again?
   Can you please tell me why you are late again?
10. How often does Carlos have an English lesson lesson?
    Do you know how often Carlos has an English lesson?

Score: /10

Communication

E. Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-g. There are three extra phrases which you do not need to use.

a. It's a good laugh.
b. Well, I like to paint from time to time.
c. That's disgusting.
d. So, take your time.
e. Don't talk nonsense.
f. No, I'd make a fool of myself.
g. Take a break.

Steve Are you painting a picture, Todd?
Todd Yes, but it's not very good.
Steve (1) e It's great.
Todd Do you think so?
Steve Yes, I didn't know you were an artist.
Todd (2) b
Steve You should have your own exhibition.
Todd (3) f
Steve Don't be silly. Actually, there's a competition at the Town Hall every year. You should enter.
Todd But I haven't finished this painting yet.
Steve The competition isn't until the summer. (4) d

Score: /8

fascinating museum / go twice
expensive house / can't buy
impressive palace / everyone take pictures
crowded shopping centre / can't park
amazing holiday / don't want / leave
boring documentary / can't keep my eyes open
room / tiny / can't breathe

The museum was so fascinating that I went twice.

It was such a fascinating museum that I went twice.

Score: /5

Write

Write some sentences about a role model of yours. Think of reasons why this person is so great.

...is such an amazing person that...
...is so helpful that...

Score: /5

TOTAL SCORE: /55

Now I can...

- report what other people have said ☐
- give an account of a true event ☐
- talk about different types of holiday ☐
- talk about misfortunes ☐
- talk about cultural differences ☐
- write a semi-formal letter asking for information ☐

Rhyming Corner

Complete the rhyme with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

backpacking tan guided brochure globe marine

The perfect holiday

Are you keen on travelling around the (1) globe?
You just need a backpack and your favourite thobe.
A (2) backpacking holiday, or maybe a cruise?
Whatever you choose, you've got nothing to lose.

Take a seaside holiday and get a good (3) tan.
Explore (4) marine life – it can be so much fun.
A (5) guided city tour is just the thing for you
Sit back, relax and enjoy the view.

Pick a location from a holiday (6) brochure
Pack your bags: you'll have fun, that's for sure.

Speak

A: The house was so expensive that I couldn't buy it.

B: It was such an expensive house that I couldn't buy it.

A: The palace was so impressive that everyone took pictures.

B: It was such an impressive palace that everyone took pictures.

A: The shopping centre was so crowded that I couldn't park.

B: It was such a crowded shopping centre that I couldn't park.

A: My holiday was so amazing that I didn't want to leave.

B: It was such an amazing holiday that I didn't want to leave.

A: The documentary was so boring that I couldn't keep my eyes open.

B: It was such a boring documentary that I couldn't keep my eyes open.

A: The room was so tiny that I couldn't breathe.

B: It was such a tiny room that I couldn't breathe.

Write:

My father is my role model. He is such an amazing person that everybody likes him. He is so helpful that when someone has a problem, he offers to listen to him and give him advice. He is also very hard-working.

He works so hard that he keeps getting promoted.

However, he always finds time for his family. He is such a great father.

A. Look at the picture and the title of the text. Do you know anything about this place? Listen, read and check your answers.

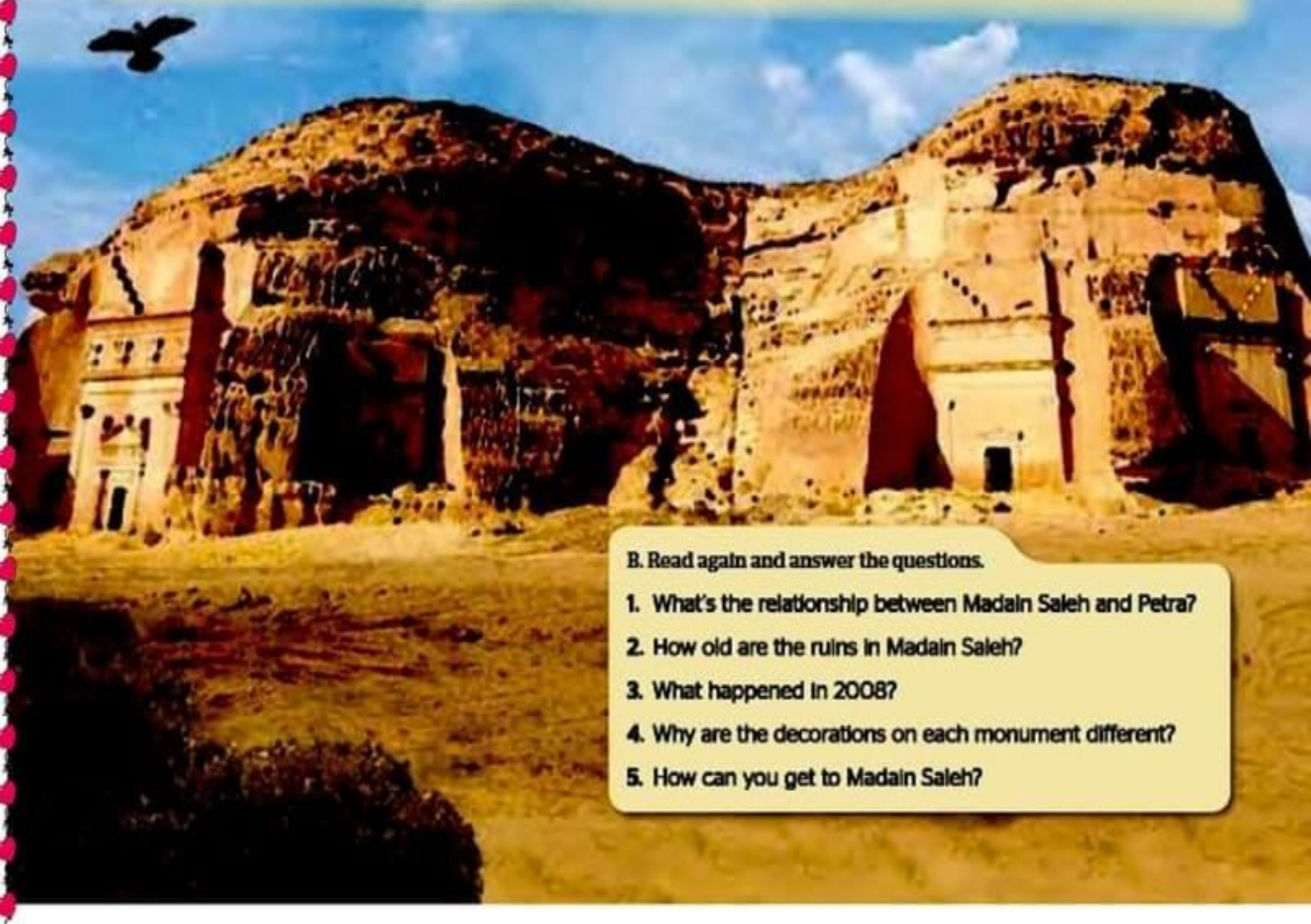
Madain Saleh

The desert valley of Al-Hijr, which means 'rocky place', is reason enough to attract visitors. But there's more to it than just the peaceful sandstone scenery. A hidden stone city called Madain Saleh lies in this impressive area, some 320 km from Madinah. Madain Saleh is the second most important ancient site in the area, after the Nabatean capital city of Petra, Jordan, and includes over 130 Nabatean monuments carved in rock.

Dating back to the 1st century CE, Madain Saleh's pre-Islamic ruins have stood the test of time. 2000 years did almost nothing to affect Madain Saleh's beauty, perhaps for reasons such as the dry climate and its location. Instead, the site paints a very clear picture of the Nabatean Kingdom and its people's lifestyle. Because it is in such perfect condition, in 2008 UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site, which was the first time the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was offered this honour.

It's interesting that the decoration and front part of the family monuments are different, according to each family's position in society. The largest and best-known monuments are those of Al-Fareed, which is the symbol of Madain Saleh, and Al-Sanai. Another popular place is Qasr Al-Fahad, the first place you find if you are travelling from the north and which offered travellers fresh water. Finally, Al-Khurimat and Al-Khasraf complexes are really worth visiting.

Visitors can get to Madain Saleh from Madinah Airport, Hail Airport or Al-Wajh Airport, and the government has plans to build a local airport to make travelling to the site easier. Saudi Arabian Airlines offer frequent flights and there are special offers when you book in advance.



B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What's the relationship between Madain Saleh and Petra?
2. How old are the ruins in Madain Saleh?
3. What happened in 2008?
4. Why are the decorations on each monument different?
5. How can you get to Madain Saleh?

The Answer:

B.

1. **They are the two most important Nabatean sites.**
2. **They are about 2000 years old. / They date back to the 1st century CE.**
3. **UNESCO declared Madain Saleh a World Heritage Site.**
4. **To show the social position of the family it belonged to.**
5. **You can get to Madain Saleh from Madinah Airport, Hail Airport or Al-Wajh Airport.**

- **What does Al-Hijr mean?**
- **It means 'rocky place.'**
- **What lies there?**
- **A hidden stone city called Madain Saleh.**
- **How far is Madain Saleh from Madinah?**
- **It's some 320km away.**
- **Where's the most important Nabatean site?**
- **In Petra, Jordan.**
- **How many monuments are there in Madain Saleh?**
- **There are over 130 Nabatean monuments carved in rock.**
- **Has time affected Madain Saleh's beauty?**
- **No, it hasn't.**
- **Why did UNESCO declare it a World National Heritage Site?**
- **Because it is in perfect condition.**
- **What's the largest and most well-known monuments?**
- **Al-Fareed and Al-Sanai.**
- **What is Qasr Al-Fahad?**
- **The first place you find if you are travelling from the north and the place which offered travellers fresh water.**
- **Which airlines can visitors use?**
- **Saudi Arabian Airlines.**

1d Student A

A. Look at the information in the table below and answer Student B's questions so that he/she can guess the inventions. Use the Passive Voice.

	MADE OF	INVENTED BY	INVENTED IN	USED TO
TELEPHONE	metal, plastic	Alexander Graham Bell	1876	communicate with people
LIFT	metal, glass, plastic	Elisha Otis	1852	go up and down in a building
PLANE	metal	Wilbur and Orville Wright	1903	fly

What's it made of?
It's made of...
Who was it...?
It was...
When was it...?
It was...
What's it used for?
It's used to...

B. Ask Student B questions. Complete the table below and try to guess what the inventions are.

MADE OF	INVENTED BY	INVENTED IN	USED TO	
				?
				?
				?

2b Inviting

STUDENT A

Imagine you're organising a day trip. Invite your partner, make suggestions about where you can go and what you can do, and make arrangements about when and where to meet. Use phrases like:

Would you like to come/go to...?
How about coming/going...?
We can/could...
Let's...

STUDENT B

Accept Student A's invitation. Discuss where you can go and what you can do and make arrangements about when and where to meet. Use phrases like:

I'd love to come. Thanks.
Sounds like fun. Sure. Why not?
I don't really like... Why don't we...?
What do you think about...?
No, let's not... Let's...

3c Problem Solving

STUDENT A

Choose one of the situations below. Describe your problem to Student B, say how you feel and ask him/her for advice. Use some of the expressions given. Then swap roles.

Your best friend copies your homework all the time.

Your friend is very upset because you forgot to go to his/her graduation.

Your best friend borrows things all the time, and never gives them back.

Your best friend's brother/sister hangs out with the two of you all the time, and you think he's/she's annoying.

Your best friend made his/her own clothes, and thinks they're really cool. You think they look ridiculous.

The problem is...
I've got a problem with...
I feel...
Can you please give me some advice?
What should I do?
What would you do if you were me?

STUDENT B

Listen to Student A's problem and give him/her advice. Use some of the expressions given. Then swap roles.

I think you should/shouldn't...
If I were you, I'd...
It would be a good idea to...
Don't worry, we'll think of something.
Everything will be fine.

STUDENT A
You work for Tomkins Travel Agency and know all about the holiday breaks on Margarita Island. Answer Student B's questions.

STUDENT B
You are interested in the holiday so you call Student A to ask for information. Ask about the following using indirect questions.

- cost for 1 week?
- any special offers in August?
- which sports?
- minimum age for sports?

Tomkins Travel Agency.
Hello. I'm calling to ask for some information about summer breaks at...
Of course. How may I help you?
Could you tell me...?

1d Student B

A. Ask Student A questions. Complete the table below and try to guess what the inventions are.

MADE OF	INVENTED BY	INVENTED IN	USED TO	
				?
				?
				?

What's it made of?
It's made of...
Who was it...?
It was...
When was it...?
It was...
What's it used for?
It's used to...

B. Look at the information in the table below and answer Student A's questions so that he/she can guess the inventions. Use the Passive Voice.

	MADE OF	INVENTED BY	INVENTED IN	USED TO
AIR CONDITIONER	metal, plastic	Willis Haviland Carrier	1902	keep a room cool or warm
HEADPHONES	metal, plastic	Nathaniel Baldwin	1910	listen to the radio
MICROWAVE OVEN	metal, plastic, glass	Percy Spencer	1947	heat/cook food quickly

can/could/may/will/would

- **We use Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?** to ask for, give and refuse permission.
  Can/Could/May I go to the park?
  Yes, you can/may.
  No, you can't/may not.
- **We use Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?** to offer help and make requests.
  Can/Could/May I help you?
  Can/Could/May I have some more cake?
- **We use Can/Could/Will/Would you...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour. **Could** and **Would** are more polite.
  Can/Could/Will/Would you help me with my homework?

must/have to/need (to)/can't

- **We use must** and **have to** to express **obligation**.
  I must buy Todd a present for his graduation.
  You have to be at work by 8:30.
- **We use need to** to express **necessity**.
  I need to talk to you.
- **We use don't have to, don't need to** and **needn't** to express **lack of necessity/obligation**.
  You don't have to go out with them if you don't like them.
  You don't need to give me back the money.
  She needn't buy me a present.
- **We use mustn't** and **can't** to express **prohibition**.
  You mustn't/can't speak during the lesson.

NOTE:
- To express obligation in the past, we use **had to**.
- To express obligation in the future, we use **will have to**.

Need means that something is necessary. It is used:
- as a **main verb** in all tenses, in the affirmative, negative and question form. It is followed by a **full infinitive** and forms the negative and question form with auxiliary verbs.
- as a **modal verb** only in the negative and question form of the **Present Simple**. It is followed by a **bare infinitive** and forms the negative and question form without auxiliary verbs.

AFFIRMATIVE	
I	need to go
He/She/It	needs to go
We/You/They	need to go

NEGATIVE			
I	don't need to go	I	
He/She/It	doesn't need to go	He/She/It	needn't go
We/You/They	don't need to go	We/You/They	

QUESTIONS					
Do	I			I	
Does	he/she/it	need to go?	Need	he/she/it	go?
Do	we/you/they			we/you/they	

can/could/be able to

- **We use can** to express **ability in the present**.
  The baby can speak.
- **We use could** to express **ability in the past**.
  I could climb trees when I was young.
- **Be able to** expresses **ability** and forms **all tenses**. It is mainly used in tenses where we cannot use can.
  He'll be able to play football on Thursday.

We may/might/could go to the Summer Festival next weekend.

NOTE: We use **may not/might not** to express lack of possibility in the present or future.
Henry may not/might not be able to join us.

must/can't

Must and **can't** express a logical deduction and refer to the present.
- We use **must** to express a **positive deduction**.
  Ammar has been working all day. He must be tired.
- **We use can't** to express a **negative deduction**.
  Tom can't be at home. I saw him at the bus stop five minutes ago.

Passive Voice

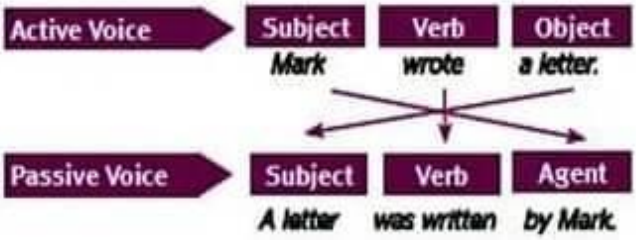
Use

We use the **Passive Voice** to emphasise the action rather than who or what is responsible for it.

Formation

The Passive Voice is formed with the verb **be** in the appropriate form and the **past participle** of the verb of the sentence. The person who causes or carries out the action is called an **agent** and is preceded by the preposition **by**.

NOTE: We usually omit the agent:
- when the action interests us more than the agent.
- when we don't know the agent.
- when it is easy to figure out who the agent is.
  My bag was found! (by someone who we do not know)
  BMW cars are made in Germany. (by factory workers)



Present Simple Passive

AFFIRMATIVE		
I	am	called/given
He/She/It	is	
We/You/They	are	

NEGATIVE		
I	am not	called/given
He/She/It	isn't	
We/You/They	aren't	

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

We/You/They	were	called/given
NEGATIVE		
I/He/She/It We/You/They	wasn't weren't	called/given
QUESTIONS		
Was Were	I/he/she/it we/you/they	called/given?

Module 2

The article 'the'

'the' is used:

- for somebody or something specific or already mentioned.
  A: There's a new car in the street.
  B: Yes, it's the car I bought yesterday.
- for things that are unique.
  the Earth, the Pyramids
- with the superlative of adjectives/adverbs.
  Ameer is the best student of all.
  My brother paints the most beautifully of all.
- before names of seas, rivers, oceans and deserts.
  the Red Sea, the Thames, the Indian Ocean, the An-Nafud Desert
- before groups of islands, mountain ranges and countries in the plural.
  the Azores, the Alps, the Netherlands
- before nationalities, when we refer to the whole nation.
  The Chinese invented paper thousands of years ago.
- before people's surnames, when we refer to the whole family.
  The Simpsons came to see us last night.
- before names of hotels, restaurants and newspapers.
  the Ritz, the Kabab Palace, the Arab News
- before the cardinal points.
  Sussex is to the south of London.

'the' is not used:

- before names of people, streets, islands, mountains, cities, countries and continents.
  Hamid Ahmed, Olaya Street, Corsica, Buraydah, Saudi Arabia, Africa
- before names of days and months.
  on Monday / in July
- before plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns when we are talking about something in general.
  Tigers are wild animals.
  My brother likes chocolate.
- before abstract nouns (hope, beauty, etc.).
  You mustn't lose hope.
- before names of magazines, sports, games, colours and languages (when they are not followed by the word language).
  I buy 'Sports Now' every week.
  I like playing tennis.
  Khaled's favourite colour is green.
  They speak Arabic.

which they eat.
Abdul-Rahman was tired and went to bed.

- before the words *breakfast, lunch* and *dinner*.
  We went to grandma's for lunch.

Infinitive

We use the full infinitive (to + base form of the verb):

- to express purpose.
  He went to the supermarket to buy some orange juice.
- after certain verbs: *want, would like, would love, decide, forget, learn, teach, need, plan, promise, try, hope, manage, arrange, choose, offer, refuse, expect.*
  I decided to buy a house near the sea.
- with too and enough.
  This coffee is too hot to drink.
- After the structure it + be + adjective.
  It's difficult to understand this text.
- After certain adjectives: afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry.
  James was happy to see his best friend after all those years.

We use the bare infinitive (base form of verb without to):

- after modal verbs (can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must).
  Will you stop talking?
  You must visit the doctor today.
- after the verbs let and make.
  He makes me study all the time.
  Dad, let me go to the park, please!

NOTE: We can use the verb help with a bare or full infinitive.
I always help my brother do his homework.
I always help my brother to do his homework.

-ing form

We use the -ing form (base form of the verb + -ing) as a noun. We use -ing forms:

- as subjects.
  Exercising is a healthy habit.
- after certain verbs: *like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, continue, stop, finish, start, keep, avoid, begin, imagine, practise, suggest, risk, spend (time).*
  Keep going and you'll find the post office.
- after certain expressions: *don't mind, can't stand, be interested in, it's worth, how about, can't help, feel like.*
  I can't stand being ill.
- after prepositions.
  We use a toothbrush for brushing our teeth.
- after the verb go to indicate activities.
  I go swimming every weekend.

NOTE: • The verbs **like, dislike, love, hate, start, begin** are followed by a **full infinitive** or an **-ing form** without any significant difference in meaning.
I like having/to have lunch in the garden.

• The verbs **stop** and **remember** are followed either by a **full infinitive** or an **-ing form**, but with a different meaning.
Mahdi stopped watching TV. (=Mahdi no longer watches TV.)
Mahdi stopped to watch TV. (=Mahdi stopped what he was doing in order to watch TV.)
I remember locking the door. (=I locked the door. I remember the action.)
I remembered to lock the door. (=I didn't forget to lock the door.)

The verb *should*

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I should play	I should not play	I shouldn't play
You should play	You should not play	You shouldn't play
He should play	He should not play	He shouldn't play
She should play	She should not play	She shouldn't play
It should play	It should not play	It shouldn't play
We should play	We should not play	We shouldn't play
You should play	You should not play	You shouldn't play
They should play	They should not play	They shouldn't play

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Should I play?	Yes, I should.	No, I shouldn't.
Should you play?	Yes, you should.	No, you shouldn't.
Should he play?	Yes, he should.	No, he shouldn't.
Should she play?	Yes, she should.	No, she shouldn't.
Should it play?	Yes, it should.	No, it shouldn't.
Should we play?	Yes, we should.	No, we shouldn't.
Should you play?	Yes, you should.	No, you shouldn't.
Should they play?	Yes, they should.	No, they shouldn't.

Should is a modal verb. We use **should** to ask for and give advice.
A: What should I do?
B: I think you should see a doctor.

Module 3

Subject Questions - Object Questions

• **Subject Questions:** When we use the question words **who, which** and **what** to ask about the subject of the verb, we form the question without auxiliary verbs (**who/which/what + verb** in the **affirmative form**).
Who saw the accident? *Tom (saw the accident).*
What happened outside? *An accident (happened).*

• **Object Questions:** When we use the question words **who, which** and **what** to ask about the object of the verb, we form the question with auxiliary verbs (**who/which/what + verb** in the **question form**).
Who did you see at the restaurant? *(I saw) Tom and James.*
What are you eating? *(I'm eating) Chinese food.*

himself
herself
itself
ourselves
yourselves
themselves

• as objects of verbs when the subject and the object of the verb are the same.
I bought myself an expensive pair of shoes.
• after certain verbs with prepositions (talk about/to, take care of, say to, etc.).
He never talks about himself.

NOTE: We use *by + reflexive pronoun* to show that someone does something alone, without any help from anyone else.
I always pack my suitcases by myself.

Conditional Sentences Type 2

We use **Conditional Sentences Type 2** for unreal or imaginary situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or the future.

If - clause	Main clause
if + Past Simple	would/could + infinitive

If I had enough money, I would buy a bigger flat.
You could get that job if you took my advice.

NOTE: • In Conditional Sentences Type 2 **were** is often used instead of **was** in the if-clause in all persons.
If Mark were older, he could take driving lessons.
• We use **If I were you** to express an opinion or give advice.
If I were you, I'd take it easy.

Module 4

Clauses of Result

We use **Clauses of Result** to express the result of an action or a conclusion.

• **so + adjective/adverb + (that)**
He was so bored (that) he left before the end of the documentary.

such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun + (that)
It was such a hot day that we all went swimming.

Reported Speech (Commands and Requests)

• We commonly use **tell** or **order** when we report commands and **ask** when we report requests.
• The imperative changes to **full infinitive** or **not + full infinitive.**
'Stay there,' said the man.
The man told me to stay there.
'Don't take this away, please,' he said.
He asked me not to take that away.

In class
How to learn better in class

- Look at the board and take notes.
- Listen carefully to your teacher and the CD.
- Ask your teacher when you don't understand.
- Speak in English as much as possible.
- Take part in pair and group work activities.

Outside the class
How to learn better outside the class

- Read the dialogues and texts from your book and listen to your CD.
- Read the dialogues and texts aloud and sometimes record yourself.
- Study the vocabulary and grammar and then do your homework.
- Read selected texts from magazines and newspapers in English.
- Read websites in English.
- Watch TV programmes and DVDs in English.

Vocabulary
How to learn vocabulary better

- Write down new words in a notebook. Together with the English word:
  - write the translation in your language,
  - write an example sentence,
  - draw or stick a picture.
- Put words in groups or use diagrams.
- Learn whole phrases (eg. verb+noun) not just isolated words.
- Learn new words in context (in sentences describing situations). This way, it is easier to remember them.
- When you learn new words, you must remember if they are verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc.
- When you learn new words, it's a good idea to learn any synonyms and/or opposites.
- Refer to the Word List.
- Practise the spelling and pronunciation of new words.
- Look up unknown words in a dictionary. There, you can find a lot of useful information about a word: pronunciation, word class (noun, verb, etc.), meaning and example sentences.
- Regularly revise words you have learnt.
- Try to use words you have recently learnt when you speak or write.

Grammar
How to learn grammar better

- Refer to the Grammar Reference.
- Use grammar tables.
- Have a grammar notebook. In it write:
  - tips and/or rules in your language,
  - example sentences,
  - important grammatical points e.g. irregular verbs.
- Make a note of grammatical errors that you often make.

Speak
How to do better when doing speaking tasks

- Before you speak, make sure you understand the task and how you should use the prompts.
- Look at the example and use the prompts given.
- Use the language you have learnt.
- Speak only in English.
- Speak clearly.
- Don't worry if you make a mistake. Correct yourself if you can, otherwise continue speaking.
- If you can't remember a word, don't stop. Try to use other words.
- When talking to another person, listen carefully to him/her and respond to what he/she is saying (e.g. *I agree, I don't know about that*). Also, show interest or surprise by using phrases like *Really?, Did you?*, etc.

1a
be in a hurry
catch the bus
collect sth from somewhere
come in handy
download
gigabyte (gb)
give sb a lift
go for sth
memory
pick sb up
plan (v)
Wi-Fi
Telephone language
be engaged
call back
dial
give sb a call
hang up
have the wrong number
pick up
return a call
take/leave a message

1b
athlete
beat (v)
click (v)
comment (n)
contact
energetic
facility
fee
final(s)
fitness
gold
log in
machine
medal
offer (v)
overweight
password
personal trainer
race (n+v)
session
stick (v)
take part
take place
technology
treadmill
unfit
up-to-date
username
work out
workout
Phrases
I can't get enough
In my view...

1c
appealing
article
at this stage
copy (n)
deliver
disk
error
font
global warming
insert
interview (v)
issue
layout
meeting
nation
package (v)
print (v)
researcher
spelling
visual

1d
against
brain
control
discover
electricity
exist
factory
fictional
harm (v)
human
intelligent
invent
law
marvellous
mow the lawn
oil
per cent (%)
predict
recent times
surgery
television
various

1e
addicted
adult
advantage
and so on
avoid
careless
carry
commercial (n)
communication
disadvantage
educational
emergency
exchange
gadget
harmful
harmless
helpless
influence
interrupt
quality
ringtone
suitable
useless
wisely
Phrases
Firstly...
In addition...
Lastly...
Personally...
Secondly...
To begin with...
What is more...

2a
approximately
atmosphere
bright
by comparison
clear
in fact
point (n)
pole
position
possible
prove
spot (v)
surface
telescope
tiny

2b
announce
arrange
be sold out
have a word with sb
let sb down
venue
Expressions with 'way'
be in one's way
be on one's way
by the way
know one's way around
lose one's way
the other way round
Phrases
Get out of here
I reckon
It's sorted
Yep
You can say that again

2c
awake
be aware of
be likely to
behind the wheel
blind
catch up
common
consider
emotion
get used to
human being
image
lack of
lead to
lifetime
list
make sense
mind (n)
perhaps
research
sense (n)
sleepy
smell (n)
sound (n)
study (n)
touch (n)
within

It depends

2d

amount
calculate
charge (a battery)
coal
decade
fuel
gas
global warming
globally
government
journey
reduce
regularly
run (=use)
single
take measures
tax

Phrases

Don't be fooled

2e

admire
annual
blossom
cherry
date back
gather
grapes
lively
occasion
pleasant
savoury

Words related to celebrations

candle
decoration
fireworks
lantern
streamer

3a

brand new
cleaner
empty
filthy
hall
hoover (n)
obvious
owner
properly
arrest
burglar
burglary
criminal
detective
inspector
investigate
pickpocket
pickpocketing
rob
robber
robbery
shoplift
shoplifter
shoplifting
solve
steal
theft
thief

Phrases

Certainly
No need
Take a look

3b

advert
attach
bedside table
bit (n)
DIY (=do-it-yourself)
hole
instructions
push
put sth together
screw
upside down
volume

Phrasal verbs

turn down
turn into
turn off
turn on
turn out
turn over
turn up

Phrases

Have a point
I can't be bothered
I can't hear myself think
It's a piece of cake
It's supposed to be...
Whatever you say
audience
BF (=best friend)
blame (v)
compete
count on sb
deal with
excuse (n)
in need
keep it up
laugh at sb
make an effort
make fun of
presentation
pretend
previous
public speaking
ridiculous
solution
treat (v) (=pay for)
trouble (v)
unfair

3d

amaze
apart from
based
care (n+v)
charity
danger
donation
educate
extremely
fundraising event
have a right
illness
injury
nurse
patient (n)
raise money
smile (n)
tough
treat (=care for)
volunteer
war

3e

adventurous
bungee jumping
competitor
congratulations
contest
contestant
details
hang-gliding
judge
photography

4a

active volcano
book (v)
enjoyable
experienced
globe
impress
interact
keen on
location
make an impression
marine life
passion (for)
pretty (adv)
relaxing
safety
smart (=nice)
tie
whenever

Types of holiday

backpacking holiday
cruise
guided city tour
holiday by the seaside
safari

4b

agritourism
bucket
cow
mud
order
pass by
shed
since (=because)
spade
stable
steer clear
take a break
the outdoors

Expressions with 'time'

at all times
from time to time
give sb a hard time
have time to kill
make time
spend time
take your time

Don't talk nonsense
It's a good laugh
That's disgusting
The next thing I knew...

4c

announcement
board (v)
break down
brochure
cabin
complaint
crew
delay
delayed
disorganised
dissatisfied
get sunburnt
hardly
impatient
impolite
impossible
luxurious
miss a flight
on board
organised
pack (v)
passenger
passport
patient (adj)
reception
run out of
sail (v)
satisfied
service
shock
suitcase
tasteless
travel agency
uncomfortable
unpleasant
unsuccessful

4d

accept
behaviour
bump into
custom
familiar with
foreigner
gift
guest
host
owe
pour
raise
refuse
remove
slight

Parts of the body

cheek
chin
eyebrow
forehead
shoulder

Words related to gestures

bow
greet
hug
kiss
nod
point
shake hands
signal
tap
wave

4e

beginner
choice
excitement
furthermore
instructor
minimum
require
resort
scenery
slope
special offer
unbelievable

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	leave	left	left
beat	beat	beaten	lend	lent	lent
become	became	become	let	let	let
begin	began	begun	lie	lay	lain
bite	bit	bitten	light	lit	lit
bleed	bled	bled	lose	lost	lost
blow	blew	blown	make	made	made
break	broke	broken	mean	meant	meant
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	mow	mowed	mown/mowed
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	pay	paid	paid
buy	bought	bought	prove	proved	proven/proved
catch	caught	caught	put	put	put
choose	chose	chosen	read	read	read
come	came	come	ride	rode	ridden
cost	cost	cost	ring	rang	rung
cut	cut	cut	rise	rose	risen
deal	dealt	dealt	run	ran	run
do	did	done	say	said	said
draw	drew	drawn	see	saw	seen
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	sell	sold	sold
drink	drank	drunk	send	sent	sent
drive	drove	driven	set	set	set
eat	ate	eaten	shake	shook	shaken
fall	fell	fallen	shine	shone	shone
feed	fed	fed	show	showed	shown
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
freeze	froze	frozen	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	spread	spread	spread
give	gave	given	stand	stood	stood
go	went	gone	steal	stole	stolen
grow	grew	grown	swim	swam	swum
hang	hung	hung	take	took	taken
have	had	had	teach	taught	taught
hear	heard	heard	tell	told	told
hide	hid	hidden	think	thought	thought
hit	hit	hit	throw	threw	thrown
hold	held	held	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
lead	led	led	write	wrote	written
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned			