

الجمعية الكويتية للعمل الوطني وطن لا نعمل من أجله لا نستحق العيش فيه / بشرى المناع



English

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الرجاء الدعاء لمن أعدها ونشرها ويحرم بيعها ويتحمل المسئولية القانونية

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Unit (7) Explorers and invention

New Vocabulary:

Engine	محرك
inventor	مخترع
Flight	رحله جويه
invitation	دعوه
Astronaut	رائد فضاء
designer	مصمم
probably	قضيته - موضوع
issue	فيلم
cultural	ثقافه

Quite	تمام
Relative	قريب من الأقارب
place	قصر
mausoleum	ضريح - قبر
concert	حفله موسيقيه
wonder	يتعجب - يتساءل
ruin	دمار
declear	يصرخ - يعلن
familiar	مألوف
e-card	نوته موسيقيه

Lesson (1) + (2) : p (50 , 51)

2- Close your books. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the people:

1- Where was Al-Idrisi from? From Morocco .

2- Where was he born? In 1099.

3- What was he? Scientist and geographer.

4- Where were the Wright? From USA.

5- When was he born? Wilbur 1867 - Orville 1871 .

6- What was he? They were bicycle repair man.

3- Read the text again. Find the past simple of these verbs :

- want : wanted
- complete : completed
- study : studied
- collect : collected
- invent : invented
- accept : accepted
- travel : travelled
- decide : decided
- paint : painted

4- Write the missing words. Use the past simple of these verbs :

The inventor of the World Wide Web is Tim Berners-Lcc. He (1) was born in England in 1985. He (2) studied at Oxford University. He (3) started his career in 1976. In 1980 he (4) worked for a company called CERN. There he (5) invented a programme to communicate with people at work . Then in Web free and open. 1989 he also (6) invented a special computer language and electronic addresses (URL). He created the first website in the world on August 6.1991, and the World Wide Web (7) started in 1994. He (8) wanted to make the World Wide Web free and open .

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5- Talking about people in the past Work in pairs :

A: Sir Isaac Newton was a scientist .

B : He was born on 25th December, 1642 .

A: Yuri Gagarin was an astronaut .

B : He was born on 9th March, 1934 .

A: Giorgio Armani was a fashion designer.

B : He was born on 11th July, 1936.

A: Michelangelo was an artist.

B : He was born on 6th March, 1475.

A: Diana was a Princess of Wales .

B : She was born on last July, 1961.

1-7.1 Listen and read the interviews on page52 and answer the questions :

1- Who watched a football match? Faris.

2- Who visited the Alhambra? Rakan.

3- Who stayed in a hotel? Eman.

4- Who listened to music? Rakan.

5- Who played beach volleyball? Faris.

6- Who stayed for two weekes? Eman.

1-7.1 Listen to Faris's interview again. Write the missing words :

1- stayed 2- listened 3- visited 4- watched

Lesson (3) + (4) : p (52 , 53)

3- Bader is talking about her holiday. Match the questions with the answer :

a -Where did you travel? (3)

a -Who did you travel with? (1)

a -Where did you stay? (4)

a -How long did you stay? (6)

a -Did you enjoy it? (2)

a -Wheat was your favourite moment? (5)

4- Talking about holiday. Work in pairs :

A: Did you stay by the sea?

B : No, H didn't.

A: Did you visit a City?

B : Yes, I did. I visited London .

A: Did you stay in hotel?

B : Yes, I did - No, I didn't.

A: Did you stay for a week?

B : Yes, I did - No, I didn't.

A: Did you relax?

B : Yes, I did - No, I didn't.

5- Talking about yesterday. Work in pairs. Use these ideas :

A: Guess where I went yesterday?

B : Where?

A : To the zoo.

B : Really? Did you enjoy it?

A : Yes, I did. - No, not much.

A: Guess where I went yesterday?

B : Where?

A : To the theatre.

B : Really? Did you enjoy it?

A : Yes, I did. - No, not much.

A: Guess where I went yesterday?

B : Where?

A : To the museum.

B : Really? Did you enjoy it?

A : Yes, I did. - No, not much.

Lesson (5) + (6) : p (54 , 55)

1- Read the c-cards and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F) Correct the false sentences :

1- Issa is writing from the Taj Mahel. (F)

- Issa is writing from

2-He is staying on a boat at the moment. (F)

-He is in the Himalayas at the

moment.

3- Issa is writing from the Taj Mahel. (T)

4- Issa is writing from the Taj Mahel. (T)

5- She visited the seven wonders the world. (F)

-Her father promised her that

one day would visit all the seven wonders .

6- She wasn't interested in Machu Picchu. (F)

- It was amazing.

2- 7.2 Listen to Rick and Katy and tick (/) the thing they did :

Last Friday did you :	Rick	Katy
- listen to any music?	/	/
- play any sport?	X	/
- watch TV?	/	X
- surf the net?	/	X
- phone a friend?	X	/
- play a musical instrument?	/	/

3- Talking about last week. Work in pairs. Talking about a bout different days:

- Last Monday did you listen to any music? Yes, I did.
- What did you listen to? A concert.
- What did you play? football.
- What did you watch? A film.
- Which sites did you visit? www.google.com.
- Who did you phone? My friend, Sami.
- What instrument did you play? The piano.

6-7.4 Listen and write these verbs in the correct column :

1 played	2 watched	3 visited
Lived	Surfed	Invented
Listened	Liked	Wanted
Travelled	Walked	Decided
returned	shocked	started

Set book

- 1- Who is AI - Idrisi? A famous Arab scientist.
- 2- Where was AI - Idrisi born? He was born in the North African city of Ceuta.
- 3- What did AI - Idrisi make? He studied plants and medicine.
He collected information about different places.
- 4- Who made the first plane? The Wright brothers .
- 5- Who was inventor of the world wide web? Tim Berners-Lcc.

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- Where was Leonardo Davinci from? He was from Italy.

3- What did he invent? He invented a flying machine.

4- Name some of the new seven wonders? Taj Mahal, chichen Itza, Christ Redeemer, Colosseum, Machu Picchu, Petra and the Great Wall of China.

6- What can you do in your holiday ? I can read stories. I can travel.

6- Where did you spend your mid your holiday ? In London.

4- What is the most sights seeing in India ? Taj Mahal.

4- What is the country of the most population ? India.

Unit (8) How people lived

New Vocabulary:

Governor	حاكم
Golden	ذهبي
Bow	قوس - إنحناءه
Tailor	خياط
stuck	ملتصق
Tear	يمزق - دمعته
Daily	يوميًا
Astronomy	علم الفلك
Gladiator	أسير

Chariot	عربة
Race	سباق
bath	حمام
medieval	من القرون الوسطى
dynasty	سلالة حاكمة
rule	قانون
introduce	يقدم
manuscript	مخطوطه يدويه
calligraphy	خط اليد جميل
glassmaking	صناعة الزجاج
Philosophy	فلسفه

Lesson (1) + (2) : p (56 , 57)

2- Listen and read the story. Match the beginnings and endings of sentences. Then number the sentences in the correct order :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1- A policeman saw this and (<u>d</u>) | a- very interesting . |
| 2- But Mr Chang didn't (<u>c</u>) | b- wonderful golden robe. |
| 3- He didn't like (<u>f</u>) | c- take no for an answer. |
| 4- Mr Chang's clothes weren't (<u>a</u>) | d- arrested Mr Chang. |
| 5- The governor owned a (<u>b</u>) | e- wear robes like this . |
| 6- Only important people (<u>e</u>) | f- Looking like everyone else. |

3-Answer these questions :

- 1- Did Mr Chang own interesting clothes? No, he didn't.
- 2- Who gave advice to Mr Chang about the golden robe? The tallor.
- 3- Where was Mr chang when he heard two girls shouting? In the forest.
- 4- What did the two girls ask their father to do? To let Mr Chang wear the yellow robe for the night.
- 5- How did Mr Chang hide the beautiful robe? Under the clothes.
- 6- Why didn't the Mr Chang wear the robe again? Because the thought he was not as bright as the moon .

4- Grammar in context past simple : negative and irregular verbs :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| - He didn't watch TV. | - He walked to school. |
| - He didn't play football. | - He listened to music. |
| - He didn't phone a friend. | - He surfed the Net. |

5- Talking about yesterday. Work in pairs :

- I didn't watch TV yesterday, **but I** listened to music.
- I didn't play football yesterday, **but I** listened to song.
- I didn't shopping yesterday, **but I** went fishing.
- I didn't listen to music yesterday, **but I** listened to the news.
- I didn't watch cartoon yesterday, **but I** watched a film.

6- Find the past simple of these verbs in the story on page 56 :

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| - own = <u>owned</u> | - see = <u>saw</u> | - buy = <u>bought</u> | - love = <u>loved</u> |
| - own = <u>owned</u> | - hear = <u>heard</u> | - run = <u>ran</u> | - take = <u>took</u> |
| - tear = <u>tore</u> | - go = <u>went</u> | - look = <u>looked</u> | |

7- Write the missing words. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets :

Last year, we went to a beautiful nature reserve in Kuwait called Sabah Al Ahmed Reserve.

In March 2004, His Highness the Amir Sabah Al Ahmed (1) opened (**open**) a new reserve . During die opening ceremony, he(2) released (**release**) some endangered animals and birds in to the wild. The reserve (3) promoted (**promote**) the cultivation of many plants, and (4) helped (**help**) restore the local ecosystem. The opening of the Sabah Al Ahmed Wild life Reserve (5) was (**be**) the latest in a long of steps Kuwait (6) took (**take**) to preserve the environment .

Lesson (3) + (4) : p (58 , 59)

1-Match the words with the definitions :

- a- astronomy (3)
- b- philosophy (5)
- c- gladiators (1)
- d- chariot (2)
- e- bath (4)

Read the article on page58 and answer the questions with full answers :

- 1- What did the people in Jerash use for furniture? They used beds for furniture.
- 2- What did Antonius and Julia study ? Antonius studied history, geography, astronomy, philosophy and other subjects Julia studied reading, writing , maths and how to look after home .
- 3- What did gladiators do? They fought wild animals.
- 4- What did Antonius do in the afternoon with his father? He went to the bath with his father.
- 5- What did Julia do in the after noon? She went to the women's baths with her mother.

3- Talking about things that were different in the past Work in pairs :

- They weren't any airplanes.
- They didn't send e-mail.
- They didn't have hospital.
- They didn't go to school.
- they lived in tents.

4- Write the missing words. Use the past simple of these verbs :

Claudius, the father of Antonius and Julia, was a businessman. He usually (1) got up at six o'clock in the morning. He (2) ate breakfast at home. He (3) went to his office on foot. In the afternoon he usually (4) took Antonius to the baths, Sometimes he (5) bought a new game for Antonius and Julia at the shops. After he (6) slept until dinnertime.

Lesson (5) + (6) : p (60 , 61)

1- What does medleval mean?

- a- evil, but not very evil .
- b- The " Middle " Ages (500Ad - 1500 Ad)
- c- a Kind of fruit used in medicine.

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2- Match the headings with the paragraphs on page 60:

- a-Science and Astronomy. (5)
b- Agriculture. (2)
c- The Arts. (4)
d- Music. (3)
e- City Life. (1)
f- Mathematics and Medicine. (6)

3- Read the article and find these things :

- 1- an improvement in mathematics . Arabic numbers .
2- The names of two Islamic astronomers . Al Farghani and Al Battani.
3- a word introduced in to European languages . Algebra.
4- Five fruits introduced in to Europe. Bananas, lemons, apricots, dates.
5- two musical instruments introduced in to Europe. The flute and the oud.
6- Three sorts of material we use to make clothes. Wool - silk and cotton.

6- 8.3 Listen and put the words in to the correct column :

1 cook look	2 fruit rule
Stood	Flute
Book	Suit
sugar	Cruise

Set book

1-What's a wild life reserve? It is an area where wild animals and birds can live free and safe.

2-What is Jerash? Where is it ? It's an ancient city in Jordan.

3-How was life like in old Jerash ? They went to the theatre to see the gladiators, they had public baths, and they used simple furniture.

4-What's astronomy? It is the study of stars and planets, or it is the scientific study of the space.

5-What's philosophy? It's the study of ideas and the meaning of existence.

6- What improvements did Arabs introduce to Europe?

a- they improved astronomy b- musical instruments c- new farming techniques

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d- the Arabic numbers .

7- Why was Cordoba a very important city?

It had a great library with 500000 manuscripts.

8- Mention two musical instruments that were introduced to Europe by the Arabs?

a- the oud b- the flute

9-Who is Galilei Galileo ? He is a famous Italian physicist and astronomer.

10-Mention two ways that were used for telling time in the past?

a- the water clock b- the sundial c- the hour glass.

11-What can you see in the forest? trees.

12-Who makes men's clothes? The tailor.

13-Who is the most important person in a country? The governor.

14-What is the sightseeing in Cordoba? The Great library. Many gardens.

15-Who made Spain the cultural center of Europe? The Umayyad.

16-Name some famous Arab scientist? Al Farghani. Al Battani.

Unit (9) The work we do

New Vocabulary:

Reward	يكافئ - مكافأه
Lazy	كسول
Earn	يكسب
Throw	يرمي
coin	عمله
complain	يشكو
Animal trainer	مدرب حيوانات
Park ranger	حارس الغابه
zookeeper	الراعي
Marine biologist	عالم بحار

Energetic	مملوء بالحيويه
Enthusiastic	مملوء بالحماس
flexible	مرن
runway	مهبوط طائره
gate	بوابه
controller	مراقب
staff	موظفين
plane	طائره
luggage	أمتعة السفر
destination	وجهة السفر

Lesson (1) + (2) : p (64 , 65) The Rewards of Work

2- Listen and read the story. Answer the questions :

- 1- Why was the father unhappy with his son? Because he was lazy.
- 2- What did he tell his son to do? He must earn some money.
- 3- How did the son get money on the first day? He took the coin from his mother.
- 4- How did the son get money on the second day? He carried a big bag of wood to the house of the man.
- 5- Did the son like working? Yes, he did.
- 6- What did the son learn at the end of the story? work hard to help his father.

3-Answer these questions :

- 1- Why did the father tell his son to throw the money in the well? To teach him a lesson.
- 2- This story and the one on page 65 are both about lazy people. Which one do you like? Why? I like this one as the child learned a lesson.

4- Complete the sentences from the story with must or mustn't :

- 1-You mustn't be late.
- 2-Why must I throw my money away?
- 3-Today you must earn some money.
- 4-You must throw it in the well.
- 5-You mustn't complain.
- 6-You mustn't cry.

5- Match the beginning and ending of the sentences :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1- If you don't properly, (<u>c</u>) | a- you won't learn English. |
| 2- If you don't like chickpeas, (<u>e</u>) | b- you won't feel well in the morning. |
| 3- If you don't catch the bus, (<u>d</u>) | c- you won't be healthy. |
| 4- If you don't practise, (<u>a</u>) | d- you won't get to school on time. |
| 1- If you don't sleep enough, (<u>b</u>) | e- you won't like falafel. |

Lesson (3) + (4) : p (66 , 67) Working with nature

1- Read the article on page 66 and write two sentences about earn job:(use has to / doesn't have to):

- A park ranger has to work outside. He doesn't have to work in an office.
- An animal trainer has to be physically strong. He doesn't have to use a computer.
- A zookeeper has to work with animal. He doesn't have to work in an office.

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- A marine biologist has to work outside. He doesn't have to travel to work.

2- Over to you work in paris. Discuss the question :

- 1- Which job do you think is interesting? animal trainer.
 - 2- Which job do you think is well-paid? park ranger.
 - 3- Which job do you think is exciting? Marine biologist.
 - 4- Which job do you think is dangerous? animal trainer.
 - 3- Which job do you think is tiring? park ranger.
-

3- Complete the sentences with the correct option:

- 1- On Sunday morning. I (have to – don't have to) get up early because I have school.
 - 2- I (have to – don't have to) play football with my friend if I don't want to play.
-

4- Complete the paragraph. Use have to / don't have to and these verbs :

Football (1) have to be. Physically fit. They(2) have to play a match or do training every day. They (3) don't have to work in an office and they (4) don't have to use a computer at work. But they (5) have to wear a uniform. And, of course, they(6) have to enjoy playing football !

Lesson (5) + (6) : p (68 , 69)

1- Look at the picture on page 68. Where do you:

- Show your passport? passport control.
 - wait for your plane? departure lunge.
 - arrive? arrivals.
 - ask for information? Information desk.
 - collect your luggage? baggage reclaim.
 - get a drink? cafe.
- *****

Set book

- 1- How could people earn their living? They earn their living by working hard.
 - 2- How can one get his living? By work. By trace.
-
- 3- What may happen if someone doesn't get money? Not find any food to eat.
-

4- Which animals can we train? cats. horses.

5- How should animal trainers be? Physically strong.

6- What does a zookeeper do? understand the animals and their behavior.

7- How should a zookeeper be?

Understand animals and their behaviours. Don't have to be physical strong.

8- Where does a park ranger work? He works in national parks.

9- How should a park ranger be? Wear uniform. Work in a team.

10- How should a Marine biologist be ? Work in the sea. Put data in to computer.

11- How can the others understand you? Using different languages.

Being able to deal with them.

5- Mention two things does a biologist study?

He studies marine plants and animals.

6- What should you do before traveling? I should label the luggage carefully.

I shouldn't forget or lose the passport. I should wear comfortable clothes.

Unit (10) Work and personality

New Vocabulary:

profile	المظهر الجانبي
design	يصمم
research	بحث
pot	وعاء
industry	صناعة
composer	مؤلف موسيقى
ambition	طموح
interview	مقابله شخصيه
lay	يضع
spend	ينفق - يقضي
farm	مزرعه

competition	منافسه - مسابقه
electric	كهربائي
average	متوسط
mind	عقل - ذاكره
Nobel prize	جائزة نوبل
reaction	رد الفعل
award	مكافاه - يكافئ
theory	نظريه
citizen	مواطن
judge	قاضي
refugee	لاجئ
peaceful	هادئ
contribute	ساهم - تبرع

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Lesson (1) + (2) : p (70 , 71) Work and personally

4- Chose the best words to describe each person :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1- Anwar likes being with people, | <u>friendly.</u> |
| 2- Jamal doesn't like sharing things, | <u>selfish.</u> |
| 3- Nisreen can't wait for things, | <u>impatient.</u> |
| 4- Ali likes giving people things, | <u>generous.</u> |
| 5- Nader is nervous with new people, | <u>shy.</u> |
| 6- Zahra has a lot of ideas, | <u>imaginative.</u> |

6- Complete the sentences with should, shouldn't or Why don't you:

- 1- They shouldn't smoke.
- 2- You should work in business.
- 3- Why don't you learn a cook?
- 4- I shouldn't watch TV all day.
- 5- I shouldn't eat too much.
- 6- Why don't you have a haircut?

Lesson (3) + (4) : p (72 , 73)

1- Look at the interview on page 72. Read the answer to the question How did you spend your free time?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1- played the guitar? | <u>Nawwaf</u> |
| 2- sent e-mail to friends? | <u>Kerry</u> |
| 3- Listen to music? | <u>Nawwaf</u> |
| 4- surfed the Net? | <u>Fauzia</u> |
| 5- played football? | <u>Fauzia</u> |
| 6- painted a picture? | <u>Kerry</u> |

2- Look at the interviews again. Read the answers to the questions Did you help your parents? Complete the sentences :

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2- Kerry, her. | 3- Kerry | 4- Fauzia | 5- Nawwaf | 6- Fauzia |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Lesson (5) + (6) : p (74 , 75)

1- Do you know what a Nobel Prize is? What kind of person receives one?

Yes, It's an international prize that is given to famous people who acts good, like Dr Ahmed Zuwail.

3- Read about the prize winners and answer the questions :

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- 1- Where did Ahmed Zuwail get his degree from? University of Alexandria.
- 2- Where did he win a Noble Prize for? For his contributions in viewing chemical at the atomic level.
- 3- Where did Einstein develop his Theory of Relativity? In Zurich.
- 4- Where did Einstein do in 1940? He became a US citizen.
- 5- Where was Shirin Ebadi born? Iran.
- 6- When did she win the Noble peace Prize? 2003.

Set book

- 1- What would you Like to be in the future? I'd like to be (a doctor) in the future.

- 2- What is your ambition? I'd like to become (a scientist)

- 3- What are your interests and hobbies? (students' own answers)

- 4- How do you spend your free time? I spend my free time in (reading stories)

- 5- Name some industries are done in Kuwait?
Oil industry - food industry - music industry

- 6- How should the judge be? A judge should be fair.

- 7- How could you be a good citizen? I should respect the law and do all my duties.

- 8- Why do special people get The Noble Prize? They have great minds.

- 9- What are some personality profile? Being good at Maths and science.
Being good at sports. Being tidy.

- 10- What are some jobsy profile? Doing an active job. Being research.
Working in science.

- 11- What do you do in your free time? I play football. Read story.

- 12- Who get the noble prize in chemistry 1999? Ahmed Zuwail.

- 13- Who get the noble prize in physics 1921? Albert Einstein.

14- Who get the noble prize in peace 2003? [Shirin Abadi.](#)

Unit (11) Energy and recycling

New Vocabulary:

brilliant	متألق - لامع
steep	شديد الانحدار
Hill	مكان مرتفع - تل
Water pump	مضخة الماء
lorry	سيارة لوري
operate	يشغل
mayor	عمده
reuse	يعيد استخدامه
recycle	تدوير
Aside	جانبا
container	حاويه

store	مخزن
crush	هزم
tidy up	يرتب
source	مصدر
renewable	متجدد
Non renewable	غير متجدد
trap	يقيد
coal	فحم
deposit	يضع شيء في مكان ما
turbine	محرك صغير
windmill	طاحونة هواء
pipeline	خط أنابيب
story	قصه

Lesson (1) + (2) : p (78 , 79) Energy and recycling

1-Look at the little of the story and the two pictures on page78 .Discuss the questions:

- 1- What is the problem in the first picture? [Carrying water long distances.](#)
- 2- How does the object in the second picture solve the problem? [The pump could pump The water to high placed.](#)
- 3- What do you think will happen in the story? [The problem will be ended.](#)

2-Answer these questions :

- 1- How did people get water to the village at the start of the story? [Carry heavy buckets of water up to steep hill to the village from the river below.](#)
- 2- Why was the mayor worried? [Because getting water to the village was difficult for the people.](#)
- 3- What were three things- Jim needed to build the pump? [Pipes, lorry parts and energy.](#)
- 4- When did Jim meet the mayor? [At three o'clock.](#)
- 5- What are the two brilliant ideas in the story? Who has them? [Building the water pump and using a bicycle, people from the village to create energy for it. Jim, the engineer and Emma, his wife these brilliant ideas.](#)

الرجاء الدعاء لمن أعدها ونشرها ويحرم بيعها ويتحمل المسئولية القانونية

3- Complete the sentences with words from the story :

- 1- There is no water in the village.
 - 2- So they built their pump out of wood, lorry parts and bicycle.
 - 3- If we want water, we have to carry it up the hills from the river below.
 - 4- There was village on top of a mountain.
 - 5- The water flowed up to the village.
 - 6- The pump takes water out of river.
-

4- Complete the sentences with words from the story :

- 1- If we use a water pump, our lives will be better.
- 2- If I use old lorry parts, It will work well.
- 3- If the pump works The people in the village will be healthier.
- 4- If we can find a better way to lift the water, our lives will become easier .
- 5- If we don't find a solution soon, we will be in trouble.

Lesson (3) + (4) : p (80 , 81)

3- Listen and write what the students are going to do at the weekend:

- 1- He's going to play his computer game.
 - 2- He's going to spend lots of text messages to her friends.
 - 3- He's going to buy some new CDs and he is going to do his homework.
 - 4- She is going to visit her aunt and she is going to put her holiday photos on her website.
-

4-Answer these questions :

- 1- What homework are you going to do today? English homework.
 - 2- What time are you going to go home? At two o'clock.
 - 3- What are you going to watch on TV? The film.
 - 4- What are you going to do during your next holiday? I'm going to go fishing.
-

5- Match the words with the parts of the picture. Then listen and check :

- 2- menu 3- folder 4- file 5- screen 6- port 7- Keyboard 8- cable
9- mouse

Lesson (5) + (6) : p (82 , 83)Sources Energy

1- Read Sources of Energy on page 82 and say which of these sources are renewable and which are non-renewable :

- 1- water (renewable)

الرجاء الدعاء لمن أعدها ونشرها ويحرم بيعها ويتحمل المسئولية القانونية

- 2- oil (non-renewable)
3- solar power (renewable)
4- coal (non-renewable)
5- natural gas (non-renewable)
5- winder power (renewable)

3- Listen to the experts talking about the sources of energy we are going to use in the future. Put the ideas in the order you hear them :

- a- getting energy from water. (5)
b- developing fuels from plants. (2)
c- finding cleaner energy and saving the environment . (1)
d- making use of wind and solar power. (3)
e- inventing a new source of energy. (4)

7- Complete the table :

1 <u>cup</u>	2 <u>car</u>
<u>honey</u>	<u>guitar</u>
<u>London</u>	<u>clerk</u>
<u>cousin</u>	<u>bath</u>

Set book

1- How did they bring water in villages in the past? They walked long distances to get water in buckets.

2- What did they need to make a pump? A pipe - some old lorry parts - bicycle.

3- What's a water pump? It's a machine used for taking water up from a river.

4- Which material can we recycle and reuse? Tin containers, plastics and paper.

5- How is coal usually formed? It is made of very old trees.

6- Where is coal usually found? It's usually found under the ground.

7- Why is coal important?

Because it can be used to provide heating and electricity.

8- What's oil made of ?

It's made of tiny pieces of very old dead animals and plants.

الرجاء الدعاء لمن أعدها ونشرها ويحرم بيعها ويتحمل المسئولية القانونية

9- Where is oil found? It is found deep under the ground.

10- What are the main kinds of energy? Renewable and nonrenewable.

11- What's a renewable source of energy? Give example? It is a source of energy that can be used again and again, like the sun, the wind and the flowing water.

12-What's a non-renewable source of energy?

It's a source of energy that's limited or has an end.

13- Which source of energy is better? Why? The renewable sources of energy are better because they are free. They don't damage the air.

14- When is gas usually found? It is usually found above the deposits of oil.

15- How can we make use of the natural gas?

We can transport it in pipelines. We can turn it into liquid and store it.

16-How can we make use of the wind power?

We can use it in windmills to make electricity.

17- How can we get energy from the sun?

We use special big mirrors that collect it during the day.

18- How is gas transported to other countries?

Gas is transported to other countries by pipelines.

19- How can we produce electricity from water?

We can produce electricity from water by using turbines.

Unit (12) The weather

New Vocabulary:

weather	الطقس
snowy	مملوء بالثلج
cloudy	مملوء بالسحب
rainy	ممطر
Stormy	عاصف - هائج
degree	درجة
Thermometer	ترمومتر
rise	يرتفع
predict	يتنبأ
Turn in to	يتحول إلى
pollution	تلوث
polar	قطبي
Ice cap	غطاء ثلجي
Sea level	مستوى البحر

flood	فيضان
Environment	البيئة
well	بئر
coast	ساحل - شاطئ
Glacier	نهر جليدي
robot	الرجل الآلي
Command	يأمر
obey	يطيع
E-book	نوته موسيقيه
Download	ينزل أو يحمل من الإنترنت
useful	مفيد
tiny	صغير
virtual	واقعي
reality	حقيقه

Lesson (1) + (2) : p (84 , 85)

1- Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and describe the wather :

- 1- It's snowy and cold.
- 2- It's windy.
- 3- It's wet and rainy.
- 4- It's hot and sunny.
- 5- It's stormy.
- 6- It's cloudy.

2-Listen and write the missing information:

2- sunny 3- 17c 4- 5c 5- 7c 6- snowy 7- 2c

Lesson (3) + (4) : p (86 , 87)

1- Match the words with the definitions :

- 1-When large amounts of water cover a place and cause damage floods.
- 2- Enormous pieces of in the mountains glaciers.
- 3- the part of a country where the land meets the sea coast.
- 4- Plants such as rice or wheat that people grow to eat crops.
- 5- Deep holes in the ground where people get drinking water wells.
- 6- Animals that live in the wild wildlife.

2- Read the article on page 86 and match the headings with the paragraphs :

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a- Sea levels (2) | c- Wildlife(5) | e- Glaciers and ice caps(1) |
| b- Farming (3) | d- We can help(6) | f- Droughts(4) |

5- Read the article again. Look at the underlined phrases. Do they mean this is certain (C) or this is possible (P):

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1- The sea level <u>may go up</u> by two metres. | (P) |
| 2- Farm lands in the Nile Delta <u>will disappear</u> . | (C) |
| 3- Polar bears <u>won't be able to catch</u> food. | (C) |
| 4- More regions <u>could become</u> deserts. | (P) |
| 5- Some hot countries <u>won't be able to grow</u> food at all. | (C) |
| 4- In China, 30 million people <u>could become</u> homeless. | (P) |

Lesson (5) + (6) : p (88 , 89)

1- Read the ideas about the year 2050 on page 88. Do you think these things will be possible in the future - yes (Y) or no (N) ?:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1- Robots will be able to do lots of different jobs. | (Y) |
| 2- Your car won't have a driver. | (Y) |
| 3- You will only need one e-book. | (N) |
| 4- Computers will listen to people's voices and tell you their names. | (N) |
| 5- Doctors will be to operate on you from kilometers away. | (Y) |
| 6- Robots will be like people. | (Y) |

3- Listen to the interview. Tick(/) the predictions you hear. And cross(X) the ones you don't. In 100 years :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1- One in four students won't have an education. | (X) |
| 2- People will do most of their shopping on the Internet. | (/) |
| 3- Doctors will visit their patients at home. | (X) |
| 4- There won't be a cure for cancer. | (/) |
| 5- There will be enough water for everybody. | (X) |
| 6- China will be the country with the biggest population. | (X) |

- Listen again and correct the false sentences :

- | |
|--|
| 1- One in four students <u>will</u> have their lessons at home. |
| 3- People <u>will</u> see their doctors via the computer. |
| 5- There <u>won't</u> be enough water for everybody. |
| 6- <u>India</u> will be the country with the biggest population. |

Set book

1- What's the weather like in Kuwait in summer? It is usually hot, dry and humid.

2- Mention two problems that affect our Earth nowadays?

a- Global warming . b- pollution

3- How can we measure the temperature?

We can measure the temperature by using a thermometer.

4- Mention two problems that may happen because of the climate change?

a- Forest fire b- floods

5- What may happen to glaciers and ice caps in 100 years from now?

They will melt and turn into water.

6- What are the main causes of environmental pollution?

The smoke from vehicles and factories.

7- How will house work be done in future?

The house work will be done in future by robots.

8- How can we save the environment?

a- By setting laws to stop cutting down forests b- By recycling

9- How is the mobile useful? a- We can carry them wherever we go

b- We can send messages and also take photos

10- How is a compact disk (CD) useful? We can store a lot of information on it.

Past Simple - الماضي البسيط

- يتكون من التصريف للفعل وعاده يتكون بإضافة (ed) للمصدر ما عدا الأفعال الشاذة :

They wrote He boys played

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالحرف (e) يضاف إليه (d) فقط : move = moved

- عند إضافة (ed) لفعل ينتهي بـ (y) تتحول إلى الحرف (i) إذا كان يسبقها حرف ساكن ولا يحدث تغيير إذا

كان يسبقها حرف متحرك : He played = (study)-He studied

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الجمعية الكويتية للعمل الوطني وطن لا نعمل من أجله لا نستحق العيش فيه / بشرى المناع

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف متحرك يضاعف الحرف الأخير مثل :
-Stop= stop**ped** / fit= fit**ted**

- عند النفي نستخدم كلمة (didn't) قبل الفعل مع تحويله إلى التصريف الأول بدون إضافات .
They visit**ed** their sister Mona yesterday.

They **didn't** visit their sister Mona yesterday
- وعند تكوين سؤال نستخدم الفعل المساعد (did) قبل الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الأول بدون إضافات .
They visit**ed** their sister Mona yesterday.

When **did** they visit their sister Mona?

Asking questions - تكوين سؤال

- عندما نريد عمل سؤال على جواب يبدأ باسم عاقل نحذف الاسم ونضع مكانه أداة الاستفهام (**Who**) دون تغييرات :
Turkey read story. (ask) **Who** read story?

- عندما نريد عمل سؤال على جواب يبدأ باسم غير عاقل نحذف الاسم ونضع مكانه أداة الاستفهام (**What**) دون تغييرات :
Orange is a fruit. (ask) **What** is Orange?

Composition

الوحدة السابعة : Holidays

Every holiday I travel with my family. We go to Bahrain. We always visit our relatives there. We stay few days in Bahrain. My favourite moment is when we go to the beach. I have a nice time there.

الوحدة الثامنة : Sabah Al Ahmed Reserve

Last year, we went to a beautiful reserve. In 2004, His Highness the Amir opened it. It was full of endangered animals. We saw rare birds there. The reserve has beautiful plants and flowers. We had a nice time there.

الوحدة التاسعة : مدرب الحيوانات : Animal Trainer

The animal trainer trains animals. He has to be patient. He has to work with actors and the police. His work is different every day. He never gets bored. He has to be strong and fit . The animal trainer's job is very interesting.

الوحدة العاشرة - الفترة الرابعة : My free time

I spend my free time in doing many useful things. I always play football with my friends. I sometimes surf the Net for information. I usually help my parents at home. At night, I watch football matches. I never waste my free time.

الرجاء الدعاء لمن أعدها ونشرها ويحرم بيعها ويتحمل المسئولية القانونية

الوحدة ال 11 - الفترة الرابعه إعادة التدوير : Recycling and reusing

Recycling and reusing materials are very important in our life. Every one has to care about them . For example, when you use one side of a sheet of paper, you can use the other side. After using both sides, you can send it for recycling. Glass bottles and plastic containers can be washed and reused. This helps to save our planet.

تعبير عن " الجو في الكويت " الوحدة 12 The weather in Kuwait

The weather in Kuwait is changeable. It is hot, dry and dusty in summer. People wear light clothes. The weather is cold and cloudy in winter. It is fine and cool in spring and autumn. I prefer the spring season

Workbook

7

Module 4 Journey to the past

Explorers and inventors

Language practice

1 Write the past simple form of these verbs.

- | | | |
|----|--------|----------------|
| 1 | want | <u>wanted</u> |
| 2 | start | <u>started</u> |
| 3 | carry | <u>carried</u> |
| 4 | invite | <u>invited</u> |
| 5 | use | <u>used</u> |
| 6 | decide | <u>decided</u> |
| 7 | phone | <u>phoned</u> |
| 8 | watch | <u>watched</u> |
| 9 | study | <u>studied</u> |
| 10 | work | <u>worked</u> |
| 11 | paint | <u>painted</u> |
| 12 | help | <u>helped</u> |

2 Add commas (,) and full stops (.) to the passage. Also change letters into capital letters where necessary.

when wind blows rain falls and waves crash on the rocks they break the rocks into small pieces when the pieces are very small that's sand

When wind blows, rain falls and waves crash on the rocks. They break the rocks in to small pieces. When the pieces are very small, that's sand.

3 What did Abdullah do yesterday? Correct the spelling of the verb in each sentence.



1 Abdullah carried his sister's bag to the bus stop.

carried



2 Abdullah watchd a programme about nature on TV.

watched



3 Abdullah wennt to his father's shop in the afternoon.

went



4 Abdullah ayte a delicious cake that his mum made.

ate



5 Abdullah paintted a picture of his home.

watched



6 Abdullah studyed English.

watched

4 Correct the spelling mistakes in the following dialogue.

- A: Were are you going?
 B: I'm going to visit my uncl
 A: Oh, can I sea you later?
 B: Sure, I'll fone you.
 A: Thank you. By

A: Where

B : uncle

A : see

B : phone

A : Bye

Help box

- To talk about the past using *be*:
I was, he / she / it was
you were, we were, they were

5 Write these dates in words.

- 9/12 the ninth of December
- 15/2 The fifteenth of February.
- 3/3 The thurd of March
- 7/9 The seventh of September.
- 28/5 The twenty- eighth of May.
- 4/11 The fourth of November...

6 Change the sentences to the past.

- She likes hamburgers.
She liked hamburgers.
- Ahmed and Abdullah are my friends.
Ahmed and Abdullah were my friends.
- Mum travels a lot.
Mum travlled a lot.
- They go to school by bus.
They went to school by bus.
- The man carries the bags to the room.
The man carried the bags to the room.
- He puts the food on the table.
He put the food on the table.

7 Write sentences.

- Marco Polo, born 1254, Italian traveller
Marco Polo was born in twelve fifty-four. He was an Italian traveller.
- Saladin, born 1137 AD, Muslim leader
Saladin was born in elven thirty-seven AD.
He was a Muslim leader .
- Haroun Al-Rasheed, born 766 AD, famous ruler
Haroun Al-Rasheed was born in seven sixty-six AD . He was a famous ruler.
- Ibn Battuta, born 1304 AD, Muslim traveller
Ibn Battuta was born in thirteen hundred and four. He was a Muslim traveller.
- Socrates, born 466 BC, Greek philosopher
Socrates was born in four sixty-six BC.
He was a Greek philosopher....

Help box

Questions

- no question word:
Did you enjoy the holiday?
- question with verb be:
Were you in a city?
- question word:
Who did you travel with?

Short answers

- Did you enjoy it? *Yes, I did. / No I didn't.*
- Was the weather good? *Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.*

8 Write questions and answers.

- 1 Ayoub / play football / Saturday (play tennis)
Did Ayoub play football on Saturday?
No, he didn't. He played tennis.

- 2 Basma / study Arabic / Sunday (read a book)

Did Basma study Arabic on Sunday?

No, she didn't. She read a book.

- 3 Hussein and Jaber / go shopping / Monday (see a film)

Did Hussein and Jaber go shopping On Monday?

No, They didn't. They saw a film.

- 4 Nadia and Eman / play tennis / Tuesday (cook kebabs)

Did Nadia and Eman play tennis on Tuesday?

No, they didn't. They cooked kebabs.

- 5 Bader / paint a picture / Wednesday (write a story)

Did Bader paint a picture on Wednesday?

No, he didn't. He wrote a story.

9 OVER TO YOU Write true sentences about you.

- 1 watch TV / yesterday
I watched TV yesterday. / I didn't watch TV yesterday.
- 2 play football / last week
I played football last week.
I didn't play football last week.
- 3 cook dinner / yesterday
I cooked dinner yesterday.
I didn't cook dinner yesterday.
- 4 use a computer / last week
I used a computer last week.
I didn't use a computer last week.
- 5 talk on the phone / yesterday
I talked on the phone yesterday.
I didn't talk on the phone yesterday.

10 Rewrite the questions about Kerry's adventure holiday.

- 1 travel / did / where / you
Where did you travel?



- 2 did / who / travel / with / you
Who did you travel with?

- 3 did / where / stay / you
Where did you stay?

- 4 stay / how / did / long / you
How long did you stay?

- 5 moment / was / what / favourite / your
What was your favourite moment?

11 Match Kerry's answers with the questions in exercise 10.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| a | In a tent. | 3 |
| b | When we canoed down a river. | 5 |
| c | To Canada. | 1 |
| d | My best friend's family. | 2 |
| e | For a week. | 4 |

12 Complete the sentences with correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: Did you read (read) a story last night?
B: Yes, I did.
- 2 We didn't play (not play) football yesterday.
- 3 A: Did you study (study) Arabic on Tuesday afternoon?
B: Yes, I did.
- 4 A: We travllled (travel) to Australia last year.
B: Did you visit (visit) Sydney?
A: No, we didn't.

13 Look at the table and write sentences

	Likes	Dislikes
Fawzi	Italian food	Chinese food
Lubna	live by the sea	live in a city
Hamad	football	basketball
Kamel	listen to music	play musical instrument
Hind	Maths	literature

Fawzi likes Italian food, but he doesn't like Chinese food.

- 1- Lubna likes to live by the sea, but she doesn't like to live in a city.
- 2- Hamad likes football, but he doesn't like basketball.
- 3- Kamel likes to listen to music, but he doesn't like to play a musical instrument.
- 4- Hind likes Maths, but she doesn't like literature.

14 Imagine you travelled to another country. Write about what you liked and disliked. You can use the following expressions:

brilliant terrible horrible quite nice
enjoy go swimming go to the zoo
have lunch visit a museum

- I liked the brilliant sunshine.....
I disliked the terrible food.....
I disliked the horrible people of the country.
I liked the hotel. It was nice.....
I enjoyed the fine weather.....
I liked going sswimming.....
I liked going to the zoo.....
I liked visiting the museum.....

Skills development

Reading



There were seven wonders in the Ancient World. Voters around the world chose the new Seven Wonders of the World. The organisers received more than 100 million votes and announced the results on 7th July, 2007 (07/07/07), the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventh year of the third millennium, in Lisbon, Portugal.

This new set of seven wonders includes The Pyramid at Chichen Itza, Mexico; Christ Redeemer, Brazil; the Colosseum, Rome; the Great Wall, China; Machu Picchu, Peru; Taj Mahal, India; Petra, Jordan.

The new seven wonders represent some of the most important civilisations - Arab, Chinese, Inca, Indian, Mayan and Roman.

1 Match the names with the pictures.

- 1 The Colosseum --- E ---
- 2 Machu Picchu --- B ---
- 3 The Pyramid at Chichen Itza --- C ---
- 4 The Great Wall --- A ---
- 5 Egyptian Pyramids --- D ---
- 6 Taj Mahal --- G ---
- 7 Petra --- F ---



2 Read the text and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Voters chose the new seven wonders of the world. T
- 2 The organisers received nearly 100 million votes. F
- 3 The results were announced on 7th July, 2007. T
- 4 The new set of wonders includes the Parthenon. F
- 5 The Great Wall was one of the wonders of the Ancient World. F
- 6 One of the new seven wonders is Indian. T

3 Find the past forms of these verbs in the text.


- 1 choose chose
- 2 receive received
- 3 announce announced

Writing

4 Imagine you are on holiday in your own country. Make notes about your holiday.

Where did you go? London
Where did you stay? Hotel
How did you travel? Plane
Describe the food: delicious
Describe the weather: fine
What was your favourite part? British Museum

5 Now write an e-card to a friend.



The easy
e-card machine

Hi

Here we are in

Last week we visited

It was (fantastic / brilliant / amazing / etc.)

We stayed in a

We visited a

We travelled by

The weather was

The food was

I love

8

Module 4 Journey to the past

How people lived

Language practice

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of these verbs:

buy do read go win
have meet give

Yesterday ...

- 1 Faisal and his family had dinner at a restaurant.
- 2 Majeda gave some flowers to her aunt.
- 3 We met our friends.
- 4 Rakan went to the market.
- 5 Yousef did all his homework.
- 6 Samia won a prize.
- 7 I read a really good book.
- 8 Mr Qasim bought a new car.

- 2 Change the sentences into negative sentences.

- 1 I saw a good film last night.
I didn't see a good film last night.
- 2 They had a good time.
They didn't have a good time.
- 3 I gave you my ticket.
I didn't give you my ticket.
- 4 My parents bought me a computer.
My parents didn't buy me a computer.
- 5 Our aunts came to visit.
Our aunts didn't come to visit.
- 6 You sang a nice song.
You didn't sing a nice song.
- 7 Siham lost her pencil.
Siham didn't lose her pencil.
- 8 We did a really interesting project.
We didn't do a really interesting project.

- 3 Add commas (,) and full stops (.) to the passage. Also change letters into capital letters where necessary.

hello my name's omar i live on a farm
in turkey my village is in the mountains
we grow potatoes on our farm i like
helping in the fields

Hello, my name's Omer. I live

on a farm, in Turkey. My village

is in the mountains. We grow

potatoes on our farm. I like

helping in the fields.

Help box

- Say when something happened in the past with *ago*:
People walked on the moon over thirty years ago.

4 Write sentences about Majeda. When did she do these things?

- 2:00 PM** have lunch
She had lunch four hours ago.
- Tuesday** send an e-mail
She sent an e-mail five days ago.
- Wednesday** draw a picture
She drew a picture four days ago.
- Saturday** tell a joke
She told a joke yesterday.
- 3:00 PM** read a magazine
She read a magazine three hours ago.
- Monday** meet her uncle
She met her uncle six days ago.
- Tuesday** lose her pen
She lost her pen five days ago.
- 5:55 PM** finish her homework
She finished her homework five minutes ago.



Help box

- used to* describes a habit or state in the past. It suggests that the action or situation is no longer true.
- used* has no present form.

5 Talking about changing habits. What would you say to tell about two habits you had and you have now changed.

I used to eat too much fast food, now I eat healthy food.

I used to play video games, now I do sports.

I used to watch TV, now I Listen to soft music.

6 OVER TO YOU Write five sentences about what you did last weekend.

I went to visit my relatives.

1- I played football in the club...

2- I watched an interesting film on TV.

3- I visited my friends.

4- I went swimming.

5- I went shopping.

7 Complete the text with the correct form of these verbs. Some verbs are in the present.

attract enter take call
begin go leave



Failaka Island is one of the main historical sites in Kuwait. Failaka, which the Greeks (1) called Ikaros, is the best known, and probably the earliest, Hellenistic settlement in the Gulf. It (2) attracted the attention of professional scientists, who (3) began digging here in early 1958. Though it is best known as a Hellenistic site, Failaka's history (4) goes back to the Bronze Age Dilmun civilization which was centred in Bahrain.

As you (5) enter the site, the road swings around to the left and ends in front of a group of buildings. These are the museum and some offices. Before you (6) leave, take some time to wander around the ruins of the residential area near the historical site. It is very exciting and (7) takes you back to another age!

• We often choose to use the passive structures when we want to talk about an action, but are not interested in saying who or what does it.

8 Choose the best way to change the sentences to passive. Circle the correct answer.

- 1 A small red car hit the dog.
a The dog was hit by a small red car.
b The dog is hit by a small red car.
c A dog was hitted by the small red car.
- 2 A thief stole Noura's painting.
a Noura's painting has stole by a thief.
b Noura's painting was stolen by a thief.
c Noura's painting was stealed by a thief.
- 3 He cut the bread with a big knife.
a The bread was cutted with a big knife.
b The bread was cut with a big knife.
c The bread has cut with a big knife by him.
- 4 The news surprised us all.
a We all surprising by the news.
b We all surprised by the news.
c We were all surprised by the news.
- 5 She hugged the baby.
a The baby was hugged by her.
b The baby hugged her.
c The baby did hug her.
- 6 The policeman took the thieves to prison.
a The thieves were took to prison by the policeman.
b The thieves were taken to prison by the policeman.
c The thieves had taken to prison by the policeman.

Skills development

Reading

TELLING THE TIME

1 The sundial

The first instrument to measure time was the sundial. It measured the sun's shadow. In the Ancient World there were many kinds of sundials.



4 The mechanical clock

The Europeans invented the first mechanical clocks in 1364. Leonardo da Vinci was very interested in clocks and designed many of them.



2 The water clock

Water clocks measured time with water. The Ancient Egyptians and the Greeks used them. In about 800 AD Haroun Al-Rashid, an Abbasid Caliph, sent a wonderful metal water clock to the French Emperor Charlemagne.



5 The quartz clock

The digital clock came in the 20th century. It used quartz to make it more accurate. Quartz vibrates at a constant speed. It is accurate to one tenth of a second.



3 The hour glass

An Ancient Greek invented the hour glass. At first it was a water hour glass. But sand was easier to use. The sand hour glass came to Europe in 1300 AD.



1 Where do these sentences go? Write the correct text number.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 You could use it if it was cloudy or at night, but the sand was very heavy. | 3 |
| 2 An Italian inventor made the first face for a mechanical clock in 1364. | 4 |
| 3 These clocks were always outside and needed the sun to work. | 1 |
| 4 Nowadays most people have a clock or watch containing quartz. | 5 |
| 5 These clocks did not work if it was very cold because the water froze! | 2 |

2 Read the text and the extra sentences again. What do these dates refer to?

- 800 AD Haroun Al-Rashid sent a metal water clock to the Emperor Charlemagne.
- 1300 AD The sand hour glass came to Europe.
- 1364 AD An Italian inventor made the first face for mechanical clock.
- 20th century The digital clock was invented.

Module 4 Progress test

Reading

The iPod – a great invention

You probably listen to music every day, so it is likely that either you or one of your friends has an iPod. But do you know the history of the iPod? The iPod is a palm-sized, electronic device created to play music. Unlike a traditional walkman or portable CD player, the iPod is capable of storing a large number of tracks. You cannot remove or replace your iPod battery. It plays for many, many hours on a single battery charge.

A man called Jonathan Ive invented the iPod. He was born in 1967 in London. He was very interested in the construction of objects as a child, and was fascinated by taking those objects apart.

The iPod was invented when Ive and his team of designers realised that they could fit a computer hard drive into a box the size of a pack of playing cards and use it to store thousands of songs. For the first time it was possible to carry your music collection in your pocket. More than 119 million units have been sold worldwide by October 2007.

1 Read the text and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The iPod is very similar to a traditional walkman or portable CD player. | F |
| 2 You have to change the battery of the iPod after using it for a short time. | F |
| 3 Jonathan Ive was born in 1967 in London. | T |
| 4 Jonathan Ive was interested in the construction of objects as a child. | T |
| 5 A team of designers helped Ive. | T |
| 6 The iPod can be used to store thousands of songs. | T |
| 7 You can never carry an electronic device with you. | F |

2 Find the past forms of these verbs in the text.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 create | created |
| 2 call | called |
| 3 invent | invented |
| 4 realise | realised |
| 5 can | could |

3 Find words in the text that mean:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 small enough to be held in hand | palm - sized |
| 2 old, customary | traditional |
| 3 the act of building and forming | construction |
| 4 interested, attracted | fantastic |
| 5 persons who make plans for something | designers |

Language practice

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of these verbs.

live go surf catch drink visit work watch tell listen

- 1 We visited the Taj Mahal last year.
- 2 They listened to the weather forecast.
- 3 My father drank a lot of tea yesterday morning.
- 4 The hunters caught the birds.
- 5 Abba and Majeda went to school by bus this morning.
- 6 We watched a good film on TV last night.
- 7 My mother worked hard yesterday.
- 8 They surfed the Internet in the afternoon.
- 9 He told me a story last week.
- 10 Abbas lived in Kuwait last year.

2 Write negative sentences.

- 1 They ate ice cream.
They didn't eat ice cream.
- 2 Yousef painted a picture.
Yousef didn't paint a picture.
- 3 We stayed in a hotel.
We didn't stay in hotel.
- 4 They enjoyed their holiday.
Salma didn't phone her friend.
- 5 Salma phoned her friend.
Yousef didn't paint a picture.

3 Write yes / no questions and short answers.

- 1 you / have cheese / for breakfast (✓)
Did you have cheese for breakfast?
Yes, I did.
- 2 they / watch TV / last night (✗)
Did they watch TV last night?
No, they didn't.
- 3 Nada / play tennis / yesterday (✓)
Did Nada play tennis yesterday?
Yes, she did.
- 4 you / stay / in a hotel (✓)
Did you stay in a hotel?
Yes, I did.
- 5 Suleiman and Ali / fly / in a plane (✗)
Did Suleiman and Ali fly in a plane?
No, they didn't.

4 Complete the text with the correct verbs.

sail (x2) return show be start ask reach want

The Age of Exploration

Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer. The King of Portugal (1) wanted to find new trade routes so he (2) asked Vasco to sail to India. Vasco (3) started his journey in July 1497. First he (4) sailed across the Atlantic and then around Africa. Arabs had already (5) sailed 'dhows' across the Indian Ocean to do trade in India. And in fact an Arab navigator (6) showed Vasco how to cross the Indian Ocean. Vasco (7) reached Calicut, in India, in May 1498. He (8) returned to Portugal with spices and jewels. The King was happy – there (9) was now a sea route between Europe and India.

5 Find the error in each sentence, correct it and write the sentence again.

- 1 Willy Muller invented the first otomatic answering machine in 1935.
automatic.

- 2 Karl Benz, the German mechanical enginere, built the world's first practical car in 1885.
engineer.

- 3 Marvin Camras invented the method and means of recording saund on tape.
sound.

- 4 Henry Evans invented a macheane that makes tins at a rate of 60 per hour in 1846.
machine.

- 5 Jost Burgi invented the klok minute hand in 1577.
clock.

6 Use the glossary at the end of your Student's Book to match words with the definitions. Then, write a sentence using each.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 invitation (<u>d</u>) | a fairly or very, but not extremely |
| 2 quite (<u>a</u>) | b having a bright yellow colour like gold |
| 3 declare (<u>c</u>) | c to state officially and publicly |
| 4 golden (<u>b</u>) | d a written request to someone, inviting them to go somewhere or do something |
| 5 race (<u>f</u>) | e to bring a type of thing somewhere |
| 6 introduce (<u>e</u>) | f a competition in which people or animals compete to run fastest and finish first |

1- Ali sent me an invitation on his birthday.

2- I bought a quite nice car.

3- The USA president declare war on Iraq.

4- The girl with golden hair is my sister.

5- I'd like to watch car race on TV.

6- I introduced my friend to my family.

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7 Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the words in brackets.

I went to the Folk Arts Center last week. It is a wonderful place! They make (1) beautiful (ugly) carpets that are (2) traditional (modern) Kuwaiti pieces. The artists (4) (finish) working at six o'clock in the morning. They make (5) old (new) Kuwaiti musical instruments. I bought a drum for my brother. When I (6) right (left) home, I gave it to him. He was very (7) happy (sad).

Writing

Write about what you did last weekend.

Include information about:

- the time
- some everyday things you did
- any special events
- a meal you enjoyed
- some things your mother or father did

I spent a wonderful weekend last week.
I got up at seven o'clock. First I had a shower then I had my breakfast.
After that we went to the Entertainment city.
There we played games and went on rides. In the afternoon, we went
to a famous Restaurant where we had our lunch. The food was very
delicious and we enjoyed the meal. In the evening, my father and
mother watched TV.

Learning Log

1 Look at the outcomes on page 49 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

saying numbers and dates

describing places

talking about holidays

talking about life in the past

easy

OK

difficult

useful

not useful

interesting

not interesting

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2 Was the reading in this module

easy ☐ OK ☐ difficult ☐

interesting ☐ not interesting ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

4 Was the writing in this module

easy ☐ difficult ☐

What did you do to plan your writing?

How can you improve?

3 Was the listening in this module

easy ☐ OK ☐ difficult ☐

interesting ☐ not interesting ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

5 Was the vocabulary in this module

easy ☐ OK ☐ hard ☐

Are there any words or sounds that you have

difficulty with? _____

9

Module 5 World of work

The work we do

Language practice

1 Look at the signs and complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.



1 You *mustn't* smoke.



2 You *mustn't* run in the corridors.



3 You *must* turn left.



4 You *mustn't* take photos.



5 You *must* queue here for passport control.



6 You *mustn't* use a mobile phone here.



7 You *must* stand on the left.



8 You *mustn't* chew gum.

2 Complete the following sentences.

- 1 If you sleep late at night, you will feel tired in the morning.
- 2 If the baby eats healthy food,
He will be healthy.
- 3 If my teacher gives me homework,
I will do it at home.
- 4 If my mother cooks dinner,
I will come back home early.
- 5 If the boys meet at 5 o'clock,
They will go to the club.
- 6 If they go to London in July,
They will see British Museum.
- 7 If my friend is free tomorrow,
I will call him.
- 8 If Ibrahim gets well soon,
He will play the match.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you would like to be in the future?

- A *What do you study?*
B *I study Math.*
- A *What would you like to be?*
B *I'd like to be a teacher.*
- A *Why would you like to be a teacher?*
B *To learn the people.*

4 OVER TO YOU Write three things you *must do* and three things you *mustn't do*.

I must do my homework today.
I mustn't watch too much TV.

I must eat fruit .

I mustn't eat too much sweet.

5 Write the names of the jobs.

a bus driver
a shop assistant
a factory worker
a builder
an office worker

This person ...
1 drives a bus.
a bus driver

2 builds houses.

A builder

3 sells things in shops.

A shop assistant

4 works in a factory.

A factory worker

5 works in an office.

An office worker

6 Read the texts. Write the jobs.

1 doctor

They have to pass a lot of medical exams. They have to understand the human body. You go to see them when you feel ill. They don't have to work in an office.

2 A journalist

They have to be good writers and use computers. They have to ask people a lot of questions. They don't have to sell things.

3 A teacher

They have to be very patient. They have to work with young people. They don't have to be very strong. They have to communicate their ideas.

4 A polic officer

They have to be good in an emergency – their job can be dangerous. They have to be fit and strong. They have to work with the public.

5 A nurse

They have to be very patient and look after ill people. They don't have to work outside. They have to wear a uniform.

7 Rewrite these sentences using the correct punctuation marks. Don't forget to add capital letters where necessary.

1 I am expecting my cousin now oh how I miss him

I am expecting my cousin now. Oh, how I miss him!

2 I need to get a paper a pen scissors and glue I forgot them in the car

I need to get a paper, a pen, scissors and glue. I forgot them in the car.

3 How long do you plan to stay in Japan China and Malaysia

How long do you plan to stay in Japan, China and Malaysia?

4 On Friday where and when shall we meet

On Friday, where and when shall we meet ?

Help box

- Talk about what is necessary:
*You **have to** work outside.*
- Say what isn't necessary:
*He **doesn't have to** do his homework tonight.*
- Talk about a personal necessity:
*I **must** study more. I **must** phone my mother.*
- Say something is forbidden:
*You **mustn't** talk in class.*

8 Circle the correct word or words.

- 1 Please stop! You must / *don't have to* to show your passport here.
- 2 This e-mail is important. I (*don't have to* / **must**) send it today.
- 3 I'm really hungry. I (*mustn't* / **have to**) eat a sandwich.
- 4 It's dinner time. She (*doesn't have to* / **has to**) turn off the TV and come to the table.
- 5 They (*mustn't* / **have to**) go to school by bus.
- 6 I (*don't have to* / **mustn't**) forget my mum's birthday tomorrow.
- 7 There's no school tomorrow. You (*don't have to* / **must**) get up early.
- 8 Saif's a sports person. He (*mustn't* / **has to**) keep very fit.

9 Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

- 1 When you visit a country, it's interesting to see the _____ way of life.
a traditional
b tradishonal
c traditionel
- 2 The _____ of a country usually meets in the capital city.
a govermnt
b government
c guverment

- 3 Auckland has some of the best _____ in New Zealand.
a beahes
b beeches
c beaches
- 4 He had a job _____ yesterday.
a interview
b interview
c interveiw

10 OVER TO YOU Write sentences about what you have to and don't have to do.

- 1 do physical exercise
I have to do physical exercise.
- 2 wear a uniform
I don't have to wear a uniform.
- 3 do homework every day
I have to do my homework everyday.
- 4 do my homework on a computer
I don't have to my homework on the computer.
- 5 get up early
I have to get up early.
- 6 go to school on Friday
I don't have to go to school on Friday.
- 7 study religion
I have study religion.
- 8 remember my school bag
I have to remmber my school bag.
- 9 get a bus to school
I don't have to get a bus to school.
- 10 study French
I have to study French.

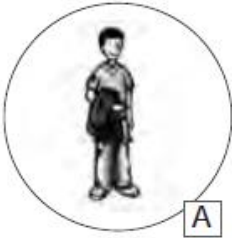
Skills development

Reading

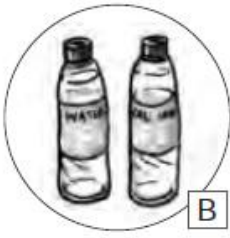
1 Read the advice and match it with the pictures.

How to be an ideal passenger!

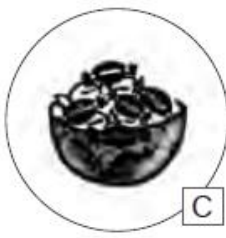
- 1 Label your luggage carefully. _____ **G** _____
- 2 Don't accept packages from a stranger. _____ **H** _____
- 3 Don't pack things like scissors in your hand luggage. _____ **E** _____
- 4 Wear comfortable clothes. It can be cold on a plane so bring an extra layer. _____ **A** _____
- 5 Carry all the things you need for the flight, such as pens and pencils, books, magazines and your personal stereo, in a small bag. _____ **I** _____
- 6 Take a bottle of water, double the amount you normally drink. _____ **B** _____
- 7 Suck sweets during take-off and landing to stop your ears hurting. _____ **C** _____
- 8 Don't use your mobile phone during or after take-off. _____ **D** _____
- 9 Walk or move around to keep healthy and do exercises in your seat. _____ **F** _____
- 10 Don't forget or lose your passport! _____ **J** _____



A



B



C



D



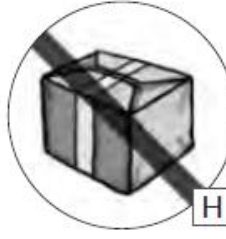
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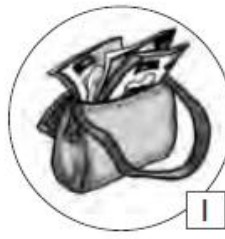
F



G



H



I



J

2 Read the advice again and complete the list.

Things to take

s. sweet

bottled water

personal stereo

pens and pencil

books

magazines

3 OVER TO YOU What would you take on a flight? Add two things.

..... a small bag.

..... the ticket.

..... the passport.

4 Write the advice as instructions.

1 You must label your luggage carefully.

2- You mustn't accept packages from a stranger.

3- You must wear comfortable clothes.

4- You mustn't forget or lose your passport.

5- You must suck sweets during take-off.

6- You must walk or move around to keep health.

5 Look up these words in the glossary at the end of your Student's Book. Write a sentence using each.

lazy: Ahmed is a lazy boy.

park ranger: I don't like to be a park ranger.

flexible: The good Trainer should be flexible.

design: The place was designed well.

spend: We spent our holiday abroad.

peaceful: We live in a peaceful country.

Writing

- 6 Choose one of the following jobs.
Imagine it's your job.

teacher nurse doctor office worker
bus driver police officer secretary
builder shop assistant journalist
factory worker cabin attendant pilot
cleaner

- 7 Complete the table. Tick (✓) what you
have to do and put a cross (X) next to
what you don't have to do in the job.

	have to	don't have to
work:		
outside	/	
in a team	/	
office hours	/	
in an office		X
in a hospital	/	
at an airport		X
with the public		X
be:		
independent	/	
flexible	/	
patient	/	
creative	/	
physically strong		X
a good communicator	/	
wear a uniform	/	
use a computer	/	
teach		X

- 8 Now write a paragraph about the job.
Follow these guidelines.

I'm a I work I have to ... and
I don't have to Sometimes I
I really like ... but I don't like I love
my job because

I'm a

I'm a teacher. I work in the school.

I have to be independent, flexible,
creative and good communicator .

10

Module 5 World of work

Work and personality

Language practice

- 1 Look up the words in the glossary at the end of your Student's Book. Write a sentence using each.

ambition: _____

industry: _____

electric: _____

award: _____

contribute: _____

- 2 Write the opposite words.

- 1 mean _____ **nice** _____
- 2 lazy _____ **energetic** _____
- 3 selfish _____ **generous** _____
- 4 unfriendly _____ **friendly** _____

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

A librarian (be) (1) _____ **is** _____ responsible for library and research. The librarian (organise) (2) _____ **organises** _____ and (keep) (3) _____ **keeps** _____ the library books in order.

The librarian (report) (4) _____ **reports** _____ to the senior Officer and (provide) (5) _____ **provides** _____ research services.

Help box

- Adjectives describe a noun and are used in front of nouns.
- Adverbs describe a verb.
- Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives; e.g. fast, hard.
- Other adverbs are made by adding -ly to the adjectives.

- 4 Complete the sentences with an adverb or adjective.

- 1 She is a graceful singer.
She sings _____ **gracefully** _____.
- 2 Sami walks slowly.
Sami is a _____ **slow** _____ person.
- 3 Eman is a careful writer.
She writes _____ **carefully** _____.
- 4 I passed my exam successfully.
I am a _____ **successful** _____ student.



5 Write two pieces of advice for these problems. Use the information in brackets.



- 1 Nadia doesn't get good marks in English.
You should watch an English film.
Why don't you learn ten new

words every day?
(learn ten new words)



- 2 Abdullah watches too much TV.

You shouldn't watch too much TV.

Why don't you do a sport?
(do a sport)



- 3 Reem is worried. She's got an exam tomorrow.

Why don't you study your notes again?

You shouldn't worry.
(study notes again)



- 4 Hanan wants to buy a present for her mother.

You should buy something nice.

You shouldn't watch too much TV.
(buy some flowers / chocolates)



- 5 Faisal is unfit.

You should get fit.

Why don't you walk more often?
(walk more often)



- 6 Fatima doesn't feel well.

You should sit down.

Why don't you go to the doctor?
(go to the doctor)

6 Write sentences about the people.

1



Eman does the washing and tidies her room.

2



Zahra lays the table and helps with the cooking.

3



Rabab helps her family in their business and looks after her brothers and sisters.

4



Abeer tidies her room and helps her family with their business.

7 OVER TO YOU Write three sentences about how you spent your free time and three sentences about how you helped at home or at work last week.

- 1 I watched TV .
- 2 I played football .
- 3 I visited my relatives .
- 4 I cleaned my room .
- 5 I helped my mother cooking .
- 6 .

8 Complete the sentences. Use *had to*, *did ... have to* or *didn't have to* and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 **A:** What did you do in school today?
B: I had to do (do) an English test.
- 2 My brother **didn't have to go** (not go) to work yesterday. He had a day off.
- 3 **A:** Why **did** you **have to take** (take) a photo of your family to school?
B: We **had to give** (give) a talk about our family.
- 4 **A:** **Did** you **have to study** (study) English when you were at school?
B: Yes I did. That's why I speak it now!
- 5 I **didn't have to** (not get) the bus to school because my dad drove me.
- 6 **A:** **Did** the Ancient Romans **have to pay** (pay) taxes?
B: Yes, they did.
- 7 My father **had to drive** (drive) 200 kilometres yesterday.
- 8 Chris **didn't have to buy** (not buy) a new computer. They repaired the old one.
- 9 I'm sorry I'm late. I **had to wait** (wait) a long time for the bus.
- 10 Jack and Tom **had to do** (do) some extra homework as a punishment.

9 OVER TO YOU Write sentences about what was different when you were five.

I had to go to bed at eight o'clock.
I didn't have to do so much homework.
I was allowed to play games in the afternoon.
I wasn't allowed to watch TV after seven o'clock.
I had to sleep early.
I was allowed to play with my friends in the streets.
I wasn't allowed to sleep late.
I had to go to the nursery school

Help box

- We use question marks (?) only after questions.
- We use exclamation marks (!) in informal writing only.

10 Add exclamation marks or question marks where necessary.

- A:** Where are you going?
B: To the mall. I need to buy a present. I'm late!
A: Can I come with you?
B: Yes, come on. Hurry!

Skills development

Reading

Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah

Sheikh Jaber, of the Al-Sabah dynasty, was born in Kuwait City on 29 June, 1926. He served as the thirteenth Emir of Kuwait and was the third Emir since Kuwait's independence.

Sheikh Jaber received his early education at Al-Mubarakiya School, Al-Ahmedia School and Al-Sharqiya School. In 1949, Sheikh Jaber served as Director of Public Service for the Ahmadi region. In 1962, he was appointed as Kuwait's first Minister of Finance and Economy. While he was a minister, oil money changed the country from a largely tribal society into a modern state. Under his ministry, the Kuwaiti dinar was introduced. Sheikh Jaber was appointed Prime Minister of Kuwait in 1965, and was subsequently named Crown Prince in 1966.



Sheik Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah is credited for his involvement in the creation of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and of the Future Generations Funds, and for his assistance in the unification of North and South Yemen. He also created the Martyr Office.

In September 2000, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah suffered a stroke and went to the United Kingdom for treatment, returning four months later on January 15th. Exactly five years later he died, on January 15th 2006.

1 Find a word in the text that means the same as:


- 1 a line of hereditary rule of a country:
dynasty
- 2 the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university:
education
- 3 to assign a job or role to someone:
appoint
- 4 the action or process of bringing something into existence:
creation
- 5 the action of helping someone with a job or task:
assistance

2 Based on the passage, answer the following questions:

- 1 When was Sheikh Jaber born?
29 June, 1926
- 2 Where did he receive his early education?
Al-Mbarakiya school, Al-Ahmedia school and Al-Sharqiya school.
- 3 What did he introduce to Kuwait?
The Kuwaiti Dinar
- 4 When was Sheikh Jaber appointed Prime Minister of Kuwait?
1965
- 5 What did Sheikh Jaber achieve?
He was involved in the creation of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Writing

3 Choose the correct words to complete the text.

<p>Last week (at / by) school, we had an interesting lesson (about / of) engineering. Among other people, we learnt about the famous Kuwaiti petroleum engineer, Sarah Akbar. She has been a member (of / at) the Kuwaiti Oil Company since 1981. She played an important role (in / at) stopping the oil fires following the Gulf War and cleaning up one (of / in) the worst environmental problems in history. She helped put out the fires (in / at) the oil wells. She received the 'Global 500' award from the United Nations Environmental Programme (to / for) her work.</p>	
--	---

4 Use should / shouldn't; must / mustn't to complete the sentences.

- 1 If I become a petroleum engineer, I should stop oil fires.
- 2 If I become a teacher, I must be patient.
- 3 If I become an animal trainer, I must understand animal behaviour.
- 4 If I become a park ranger, I must wear a uniform.
- 5 If I become a zoo keeper, I must be patient.
- 6 If I become a marine biologist, I must be a good swimmer.

5 Surf the Net to find information about a famous Kuwaiti person. You may include the date and place of their birth, and their achievements.

Here are two websites you could try:

- www.arabsart.com/art/search/kuwait/Artists
- www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Kuwaiti-singers

..... Famous writers

..... Famous persons

..... Famous poets

..... Al Ejairi

.....

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Module 5 Progress test

Reading

What did you do last weekend?

1 John, from Canada

I played football and went swimming. I had to do a school project so I surfed the Internet. I went to the cinema with my brothers. I had to help my dad in the garden and then I had to do some homework.

3 Lisa, from South Africa

I am studying for an exam at the moment so I didn't have to help at home. I had to study three hours a day. I also listened to music and watched a film on DVD. Then my friend Sarah visited and we studied together.

2 Basma, from Kuwait

I sent some e-mails to my friends. I also played chess with my father and listened to some music. I love music. I had to go to the library to get a book to read. I also had to do some shopping for my mother.

4 Juan, from Spain

I had to help my dad clean the car. I do it once a week. Then I played tennis with my friends and had a pizza. I also went to see a film. I didn't have to do any homework so I played computer games.

1 Read the texts and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Basma sent some e-mails to her friends. T
- 2 Lisa had to study three hours. T
- 3 Juan had to clean the car. T
- 4 John did a school project. T
- 5 Basma had to do sports. F
- 6 Lisa studied with her friend. T
- 7 Juan had to do a lot of homework. F
- 8 Juan cleans the car once a month. F

3 Choose the correct words, then write the sentence out again.

- 1 The computer has a problem. You (must) / *don't have to* turn it off now!

- 2 The letter is important. I *(don't have to)* / (must) write it today.

- 3 I haven't got to work tomorrow. I (don't have to) / *must* get up early.

- 4 It's time to go to school, Amal. You (don't have to) / *have to* stop playing.

- 5 You (must) / *don't have to* be careful on a bicycle.

- 6 They *(mustn't)* / (don't have to) go to school tomorrow. It's a holiday!

- 7 I'm really thirsty. I *(mustn't)* / (have to) drink some water.

- 8 Mr Hakim is an animal trainer. He *(mustn't)* / (has to) be good with animals.

- 9 I *(don't have to)* / (mustn't) forget my sports kit tomorrow. We've got basketball.

- 10 Please stop! You (must) / *don't have to* show an identity card here.

4 Write advice. Use the words in brackets and add any other words you need.

- 1 My mobile phone is broken.
You should buy a new one. (buy / new one)
- 2 My maths homework is hard.
You should ask for help. (ask / help)
- 3 Edward doesn't get much exercise.
You should do more sport. (do / sport)
- 4 Rabab goes to bed too late.
You should go to bed earlier. (go / earlier)
- 5 Sultan's hair is too long.
You should have a haircut. (have / haircut)

5 Choose the correct words, then write the sentence out again.

- 1 When I was young I (had to / have to) go to primary school.

- 2 I (had to / have to) do my homework every day or the teacher is cross.

- 3 Mr Abdullah (has to / had to) work long hours in his old job. The new job is easier.

- 4 Jaber and Hassan (have to / had to) train for football today.

- 5 Mariam (has to / had to) help tidy the living room before she met her friends.

- 6 My grandparents (don't have to / didn't have to) live in a flat when they were young. They lived in a house.

- 7 We (don't have to / had to) go to school today. It's a holiday.

- 8 I (don't have to / didn't have to) look after my brother. He's with my sister.

- 9 Paul (doesn't have to / has to) study hard for his science exams. He isn't very good at science.

- 10 Mr and Mrs Ibrahim (don't have to / didn't have to) visit their uncle. He's staying at their house.

6 Write the places at an airport.

departure lounge information office runway boarding gate passport control

- 1 You wait here until you hear an announcement about your flight. departure lounge
- 2 You go here if you have a question or need some information. information office
- 3 The planes leave and arrive here. runway
- 4 This is where you get on the plane. boarding gate
- 5 They check your passport here. passport control

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Module 6 Energy Consumption

Energy and recycling

Language practice

1 Complete the sentences with phrases from the box.

- a Have a shower
- b Switch off your computer
- c Lower the temperature
- d Wash laundry
- e Replace regular light bulbs
- f Use ceiling fans

If you want to save energy, you will

- 1 _____ **f** _____ instead of the air conditioning.
- 2 _____ **d** _____ in cold water instead of hot water.
- 3 _____ **e** _____ with energy-saving light bulbs.
- 4 _____ **b** _____ when you're not using it.
- 5 _____ **a** _____ instead of a bath.
- 6 _____ _____ on your hot water heater.

Help box

Use *going to*:

- to speak about future plans and intentions.

I'm going to watch a video this evening.

- to predict the future based on things you can see or hear.

It's very cloudy. It's going to rain.

2 Read and complete the interview with *going to* and the verbs in brackets.

Journalist: Hello, Pedro. How are you?

Pedro: I'm fine, thank you.

Journalist: What ⁽¹⁾ are you going to do (do) when you grow up?

Pedro: I ⁽²⁾ **am going to buy** (buy) a boat.

Journalist: Really? Why?

Pedro: I ⁽³⁾ **am going to catch** (catch) lots of big fish. Then I ⁽⁴⁾ **am going to sell** (sell) them.

Journalist: _____ **Are** _____ your friends ⁽⁵⁾ **going to help** (help) you?

Pedro: No! They ⁽⁶⁾ **not going to be** (be) part of my plan at all!

Journalist: What ⁽⁷⁾ _____ **are** _____ you **going to do** (do) next?

Pedro: My mother ⁽⁸⁾ **is going to keep** (keep) all my money safely for me. Then, when I have saved enough, we ⁽⁹⁾ **are going to buy** (buy) a shop.

Journalist: What ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ **are** _____ you **going to call** (call) your shop?

Pedro: I ⁽¹¹⁾ **am going to call** (call) it 'Pedro's Fish Shop', of course!

Journalist: That's a great idea. Good luck!

Pedro: Thank you. I ⁽¹²⁾ **am going to need** (need) it!

3 What is going to happen? Complete the sentences.

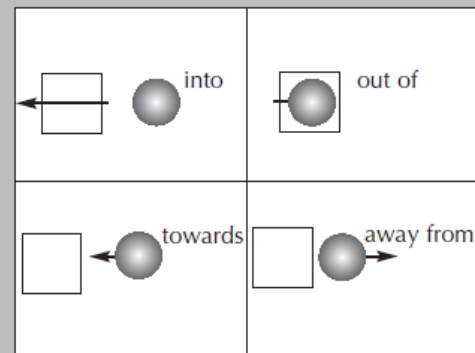


- 1 She's going to fall into the pool. (fall)
- 2 **She is going to post** a letter. (post)
- 3 **They aren't going to play** tennis. (not play)
- 4 **He is going to hit** the tree. (hit)
- 5 **She is going to open** her front door. (open)
- 6 **He isn't going to catch** the bus. (not catch)

4 Match the words with opposites. You can refer to the glossary at the end of your Student's Book.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 brilliant d | a close |
| 2 open a | b spill |
| 3 reuse e | c collect |
| 4 pour b | d dull |
| 5 deposit c | e throw |

Help box



5 Complete the text with words from the Help box.

When we got to the camp, we took our tents and the food
 (1) **out of** the car and carried them (2) **towards** the campsite. Unfortunately, we forgot the sleeping bags, so we had to walk (3) **away from** the campsite and back to the car. By this time we were very hungry so we ate our food. Then we said good night, went (4) **into** our tents, got (5) **into** our sleeping bags and fell asleep.

6 It's the morning of Monday 25th April. Put the expressions in order.

next year **10** in the summer **8**
 this afternoon **1** next month **7**
 in September **9** tomorrow **3**
 on Thursday **5** next week **6**
 this evening **2**
 the day after tomorrow **4**

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *going to* and these verbs.

send watch buy do eat meet
play

- 1 I'm going to do some homework this afternoon. (✓)
- 2 I am going to meet my brother at the theatre. (X)
- 3 Are you going to send some e-mails?
- 4 We are going to play football tonight. (✓)
- 5 What are you going to do tonight?
- 6 They aren't going to buy a new car. The old one is fine. (X)
- 7 I am going to watch TV tonight. There's a good programme on. (✓)

8 OVER TO YOU Answer the questions with information about yourself.

- 1 What are you going to do this evening?
I'm going to watch TV.
- 2 What is your family going to do at the weekend?
My family are going to go to the sea.
- 3 What time are you going to get up tomorrow?
I'm going to get up at six.
- 4 What is the next meal you are going to eat?
I'm going to have lunch.
- 5 What is your family going to do for their next holiday?
My family is going to travel to Dubai.
- 6 What is the next subject you are going to do homework for?
I'm going to do the English homework.

9 Complete the sentences.

- 1 You can't ride a bicycle, can you?
- 2 You will remember my birthday,
_____won't you_____?
- 3 You mustn't walk in the middle of the
road, _____must you_____?
- 4 They are not from Kuwait City,
_____are they_____?
- 5 You won't forget your school bag,
_____will you_____?
- 6 She can speak Arabic, _____can't she_____?

10 Write a paragraph to describe what you intend to study at the university.

When I finish school, I am going to study

[illegible]

11 Complete the instructions with these verbs.

click save turn on press print
turn off

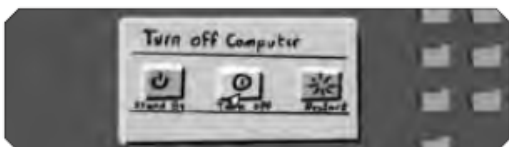
How to use your new laptop computer



1 Turn on the computer.



2 press this button to open the CD drive.



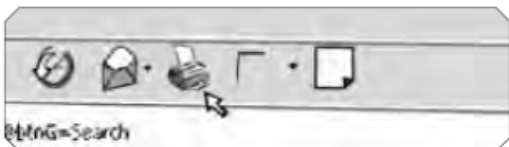
3 Turn off the computer here.



4 Click here to open a programme.



5 save the document with the 'Control' and 'S' keys.



6 When you want to print a document select this icon.

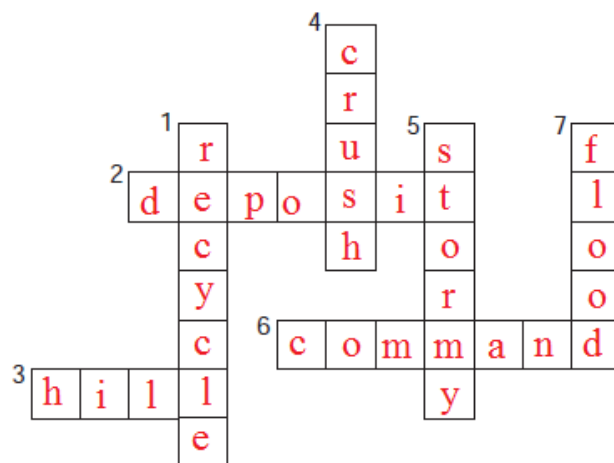
12 Complete the puzzle. Refer to the glossary at the end of your Student's Book.

Vertically

- 1 to put used objects or materials through a special process so that they can be used again
- 4 to press something so hard that it breaks or is damaged
- 5 with strong winds, heavy rain and dark clouds
- 7 a very large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry

Horizontally

- 2 a part of the cost of something you are buying that you pay some time before you pay the rest of it
- 3 an area of land that is higher than the land around it, like a mountain but smaller
- 6 an instruction to a person or a computer to do something



Skills development

Reading

SAVING OUR FUTURE

Animal detectives

A What do you do?

I'm a scientist in a big laboratory in Oregon, USA. But I don't solve crimes against people. I solve wildlife crimes!

B _____ 2

It's the illegal buying and selling of wild animals. All over the world, criminals steal rare animals and sell them. Or they kill them and sell their meat or skins. They make millions of dollars.

C _____ 3

My job is to show that the criminals took the animals. First, the police find the criminals and collect samples for us. Then, we test the samples and identify the animal.

D _____ 1

We see a lot of elephants, rhinos, fish, birds and snakes, but any rare animal is important. A lot of the animals are for food or medicine.

E _____ 6

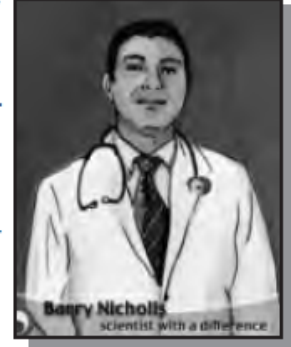
Yes, it is. We often have to go out with the police and the criminals can be dangerous.

F _____ 5

Well, yes I am. I believe that we are going to beat the criminals with the help of the international police.

G _____ 4

Be warned. We're going to catch you.



1 Read the text and write the questions in the correct place.

- 1 What animals do the criminals take most often?
- 2 What are wildlife crimes?
- 3 How do you do your job?
- 4 What do you want to say to the criminals?
- 5 Do you feel happy about the future?
- 6 Is your job dangerous?
- 7 What do you do?

2 Find these words in the text. Then match them with the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| a to solve <u>5</u> | 1 the covering of an animal's body |
| b illegal <u>4</u> | 2 a small piece of material, used as an example |
| c rare <u>6</u> | 3 to control a problem successfully |
| d skins <u>1</u> | 4 against the law |
| e sample <u>2</u> | 5 to find the answer |
| f to beat <u>3</u> | 6 not common |

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Module 6 Energy Consumption

The weather

Language practice

1 Label the weather symbols with these words.

cold hot snow / snowy wind / windy rain / rainy cloud / cloudy



1 sun / sunny



2 cloud / cloudy



3 wind / windy



4 fog / foggy



5 ice / icy



6 rain / rainy



7 snow / snowy



8 storm / stormy



9 freezing



10 cold



11 cool



12 hot

2 Read the weather forecast and complete the map with symbols. Use the symbols from exercise 1.



WEATHER FORECAST

- Kuwait** It will be sunny and warm. It won't rain.
- Damascus** It will be sunny all day. There will be strong winds. It won't rain.
- San'a** It will rain with sunny spells. There will be heavy rain and thunder.
- Abu Dhabi** It will be very sunny. There won't be strong winds.
- Makkah** It will be cloudy and very hot. There will be strong winds.
- Riyadh** It will be very sunny and hot. There will be strong winds.

3 Make the sentences negative or positive.

- 1 Samira will win the prize.
Samira won't win the prize.
- 2 My parents will win the competition.
My parents won't win the competition.
- 3 My team will win the match.
My team won't win the match.
- 4 The film won't be very good.
The film will be very good.
- 5 The students in my class won't pass the exam.

The students in my class will pass the exam.

- 6 My friend will be famous in the future.
My friend won't be famous in the future.

Help box

- decide something as you speak:
A: *There's someone at the door.*
B: *I'll go!*
- predict the future:
The exam will be difficult.
- offer to do something:
I'll cook dinner.

4 Complete the dialogues with these verbs.

lend have teach get come carry

- 1 A: I haven't got any money.
B: I'll lend you some.
- 2 A: I'd like to learn how to use a computer.
B: I will teach you.
- 3 A: I'm going shopping.
B: I will come with you.
- 4 A: What would you like to eat?
B: I will have a pizza, please.
- 5 A: This bag is heavy.
B: I will carry it for you.
- 6 A: I'm thirsty.
B: I will get you a drink.

5 OVER TO YOU Write a weather forecast for the next two days in your country.

.....
.....
.....
.....

6 Describe what you like or what you don't like about each type of the weather.

snowy

windy

sunny

foggy

7 Use the words from the list to finish the instructions for the experiment Observe Roots.

cover put mark observe add

Steps

- 1 Put a plant in the cup.
- 2 Add water to cover the roots.
- 3 Cover the top of the jar with the foil.
- 4 Mark how high the water is.
- 5 Observe the jar every day.

8 Make your own predictions. Write four sentences.

Next month, the plant will be 2cm longer.

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.....
.....
.....

Skills development

Reading

What will my life be like in twenty years?

I think I'll play football for my country.

Ahmed

I think I'll work with animals. Maybe I'll work in a zoo, or I'll become a researcher with dolphins. That'll be fantastic.

Bader

I think I'll become a teacher and set lots of homework.

Jumana

I think I'll get married and I'll have lots of children.

Sarah

I won't work in an office. I don't want to do that. I think I'll be a famous writer.

Nadia

I think I'll live in a big city. I love the museums and the restaurants and the excitement.

Eman

I think I'll join my parents' business. They've got a shop and I really like meeting the tourists. I will speak English with them.

Jaber

I think I'll live in the country and grow vegetables. I'll be very happy.

Najeeb



1 Read about the students and complete the table. Write notes.

Name	Prediction
Nadia	be a famous writer
Jumana	become a teacher
Jaber	join my parents' business
Ahmed	play football for mu country
Eman	live in a big city
Najeeb	live in my country
Sarah	get married
Bader	work with animals

2 Use punctuation marks and capital letters where needed.

C ☐ clouds are different shapes and sizes. T they form in different places in the sky too. I it's fun looking at clouds ☐

Writing

3 Complete the composition with these words.

because (x2) but so and

	<i>My life in twenty years' time</i>
	<i>In twenty years' time I'll be over thirty years old. I'll be married (1) and we'll have two children.</i>
	<i>I'll have a good job. I'll be an Arabic teacher (2) because it's my favourite subject.</i>
	<i>We'll have a nice house (3) but it won't be very big. We'll spend a lot of time playing with our children.</i>
	<i>I'm interested in music, (4) so I'll have a wonderful music collection. We'll only get our music from the internet in 20 years time! I'll play traditional folk songs very well (5) because I'm learning them now.</i>

4 Write about what will happen in your life in the next twenty years.

First complete the table with your ideas.

job	Doctor
interests	playing football and walking
lifestyle	will be different

Then write a composition. Use exercise 1 to help you.

2 Complete the table with these words and expressions from the texts.

growing food traffic bad air blocks of flats CD-ROMs trains
flying machines green spaces

cities and buildings	technology	transport	nature and environment
traffic blocks of flats	CD-ROMs	trains, flying machines	growing food bad air green space

3 Imagine that you plan to become an engineer. Complete the table below, listing what you will and will not do.

I plan to become an engineer. This means that:

I will	I will not
study engineering. - study engineering - study maths - study English	study music. - study music - study geography - study history - study Math

4 Complete the sentences. You can use information from the text.

- 1 If the city becomes very crowded, people won't be able to get around quickly.
- 2 If there is a lot of traffic, the city will have bad air.
- 3 If all students have computers, they won't study from books.
- 4 If it is easy to travel from one country to another, some people will live in space.

Language practice

1 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of going to.

- A: What ⁽¹⁾ are you going to do (do) this evening?
 B: Well. I ⁽²⁾ am going to do (do) my homework. Then the family ⁽³⁾ going to watch (watch) TV.
- A: And what ⁽⁴⁾ are you going to do (do) tomorrow morning?
 B: I'm not sure. I ⁽⁵⁾ am not going to study (not study). I think I ⁽⁶⁾ am going to play (play) tennis.
- A: Hi. ⁽⁷⁾ are you going to play (play) computer games after school?
 B: Yes, I am. What ⁽⁸⁾ are you going to do (do)?
 A: I ⁽⁹⁾ am going to visit (visit) my aunt and uncle. They ⁽¹⁰⁾ are going to have (have) a party.
- A: Where ⁽¹¹⁾ are you going to go (go) on holiday this year?
 B: We ⁽¹²⁾ are (go) to the USA.
 A: Great. ⁽¹³⁾ are you going to visit (visit) New York?
 B: Yes, we are. What about you?
 A: We ⁽¹⁴⁾ aren't going to go (not go) on holiday this year.
 We ⁽¹⁵⁾ are going to stay (stay) at home.

2 Finish the sentences with going to

- 1 When we get to the city, We are going to go shopping.
- 2 As soon as you buy that CD, you are going to watch the play.
- 3 When I leave school, I'm going to join the University.
- 4 After my exams, I'm going to go to the cinema.
- 5 When she's finished cooking, my mother is going to sleep.
- 6 After school, my friends are going to play football.
- 7 Tomorrow morning, my father is going to travel abroad.

3 Write sentences with will, may or may not.

the sea / get / warmer (✓ Certain)

The sea will get warmer.

farmers / grow / the same plants (✗ Certain)

Farmers won't grow the same plants.

the sea level / go up (✓ Possible)

The sea level may go up.

some hot countries / grow plants (✗ Possible)

Some hot countries may not grow plants.

1 many islands / flood (✓ Certain)

Many islands will flood.

2 the Nile River plains / disappear (✓ Certain)

The Nile River plains will disappear.

3 millions of Chinese people / lose their homes (✗ Possible)

Millions of Chinese people may not lose their homes.

4 insects / die in cold winters (✗ Certain)

Insects won't die in cold winters.

5 world food levels / drop (✓ Certain)

World food levels will drop.

6 some of these predictions / come true (✗ Possible)

Some of these predictions may not come true.

7 American plains / become very dry (✓ Possible)

American plains may become very dry.

8 polar bears / die out (✓ Certain)

Polar bears will die out.

9 animals / adapt fast enough (✗ Possible)

Animals may not adapt fast enough.

10 forest fires / happen more often (✓ Certain)

Forest fires will happen more often.

4 Complete the sentences with the simple present or the future.

1 If it rains, I won't go out.

2 If I travel, I will see interesting places.

3 If I'm late for school, the teacher will punish me.

4 If the weather is hot, I will switch on the air conditioner.

5 If water freezes, we can't drink it.

6 If you feel ill, you will see a doctor.

5 Write the correct word for each definition.

screen keyboard mouse cable menu

- 1 You look at this. It shows you your work, photos and films. screen
- 2 You look at this list so you can choose what you want to do. menu
- 3 You press keys on this to make things happen. Keyboard
- 4 You move this or click it so that things happen in your work. mouse
- 5 You need this to connect your computer to electricity. cable

6 Put the following sentences in order to explain the water cycle and rewrite them.

- a The vapour changes into little drops of water. 4
- b The water changes into water vapour. 2
- c These little drops make clouds. 5
- d The sun warms the water and the air. 1
- e Heavy drops of water and ice fall to Earth as rain, hail (little balls of ice) or snow. 6
- f The vapour goes up in the warm air and meets cold air. 3



.....

.....

.....

.....



Mansour and the Candle

EXERCISES

1 Fill the blanks in Column A with the right words from Column B.

A

- 1 He _____ **h** _____ the tree to pick an apple.
- 2 The _____ **j** _____ is quite warm today.
- 3 The horse _____ **l** _____ the cart.
- 4 The sun _____ **a** _____ brightly all day.
- 5 The mother _____ **c** _____ her baby in bed.
- 6 She can do her work _____ **f** _____ any help.
- 7 He was very _____ **b** _____ of his work.
- 8 They took a boat _____ **k** _____ the river.
- 9 _____ **d** _____ a coat if you are cold.
- 10 Can you _____ **g** _____ quiet for five minutes?
- 11 I _____ **i** _____ for my friend to arrive.
- 12 He could see the city from the _____ **e** _____ of his house.

B

- a shines
- b proud
- c covered
- d wear
- e roof
- f without
- g keep
- h climbed
- i waited
- j weather
- k across
- l pulled

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1 What was Malik wearing? He was wearing a heavy coat.
- 2 Did Malik think Mansour would need a cover on the roof? What was Mansour's answer to that? Yes, Mansour said he didn't need a cover.
- 3 How much money did Malik offer Mansour if he slept on the roof? Malik offered Mansour a thousand dinars.
- 4 Did Mansour stay on the roof all night? Was he asleep all the time? Yes, but he didn't sleep very well.
- 5 What did Mansour do when he first went into the house in the morning? When Mansour first went into the house in the morning, he took a worm bath.
- 6 Why do you think Mansour kept Malik waiting for dinner? Because he wanted to show that a candle could not cook the food.
- 7 What lesson did Mansour teach Malik? not to try to cheat him out of the promised money.

3 Fill in the chart with information about the story.

Title of the story	
Main characters	Mansour, Malik
Place	A town
Main problem	Malik cheating Mansour out of money.
How the story ends	Mansour teaches Malik a lesson and Malik pays double the money.