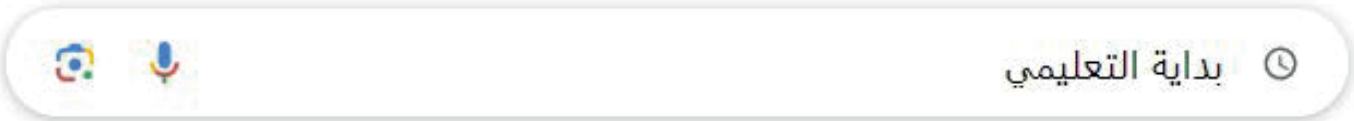
تم تحميل الملف
من موقع بداية

بداية
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

للمزيد اكتب
في جوجل Google



موقع بداية التعليمي كل ما يحتاجه **الطالب والمعلم**
من ملفات تعليمية، حلول الكتب، توزيع المنهج،
بوربوينت، اختبارات، ملخصات، اختبارات إلكترونية،
أوراق عمل، والكثير...

حمل التطبيق

GET IN ON Google Play

Download on the App Store

SUPER GOAL 3

بداية
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

MANUEL DOS SANTOS

Mc Graw Hill

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 1 5/4/23 5:36 PM

Contents



		Scope and Sequence	iv
Term 1	Unit 1	Lifestyles	2
	Unit 2	Life Stories	12
	Unit 3	When Are You Traveling?	22
	Unit 4	What Do I Need to Buy?	32
		EXPANSION Units 1–4	42
Term 2	Unit 5	Since When?	48
	Unit 6	Do You Know Where It Is?	58
	Unit 7	It's a Good Deal, Isn't It?	68
	Unit 8	Drive Slowly!	78
		EXPANSION Units 5–8	88
Term 3	Unit 9	All Kinds of People	94
	Unit 10	Who Used My Toothpaste?	104
	Unit 11	Making Choices	114
	Unit 12	Culture Shock	124
		EXPANSION Units 9–12	134
		Vocabulary	146
		Writing Checklists	154
		Irregular Verbs	162
		Audio Track List	163

badaya.com | موقع بداية التعليم

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 3 5/4/23 5:36 PM

9 All Kinds of People

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Listen and Discuss

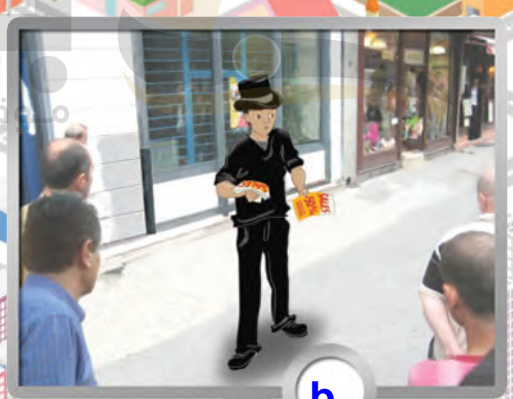
Look at the pictures.

1. Compare the people and the situations in the pictures to the ones in your town.
2. Match the pictures to the descriptions below. Write the letters in the circles.









Impressions of a City

a. The people who live in the city are always in a hurry.
b. A man who was dressed in black was handing out flyers.
c. The watches that the man was selling were fakes.
d. The pedal cab that was at the side of the road is a typical attraction in the town.
e. The man who was giving directions to the tourists is a guide.
f. The thief was trying to steal the boy's backpack when the police officer saw him.
g. A man was talking on his cell phone while he was waiting for the bus.
h. The man who was hailing a taxi had to get to a business meeting.

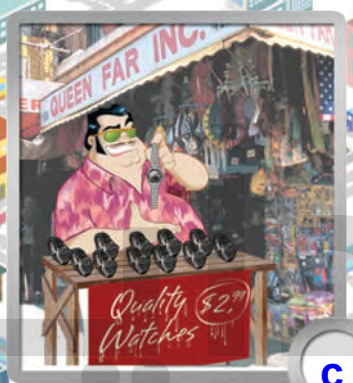
SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 94 5/4/23 5:39 PM

Term 3









A man was in a hurry
Thief was trying to escape from the police
A business man was waiting for a taxi to take a ride
A man was selling fake watches

Quick Check ☑

A. Vocabulary. Look at the picture f
close your book. Write down a lis
street. Compare with a partner.

B. Comprehension. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The people who live in the city __d__
2. The man was talking on the phone __e__
3. The officer who was on duty __a__
4. The man who was hailing the taxi __b__
5. The man was giving directions __c__

a. saw the thief stealing the backpack.
b. was in a hurry.
c. to some tourists who were lost.
d. seem to have little time.
e. while he was waiting for the bus.

while he was waiting for the bus?

Q. Who is that man that wears a suit
He is a business man who is waiting for a taxi
Q. Who is that man that wears a red shirt
He is a watches seller

beeyaya.com

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar

Relative Pronouns: *Who, That, Which*

Relative clauses add information about a noun in the main clause.
Use the relative pronoun *who* or *that* for people.
Use the relative pronoun *that* or *which* for things and animals.

The man was talking to the tourists. He was friendly.
The man **who/that** was talking to the tourists was friendly. (relative clause)

The horse pulled the carriage. It was black.
The horse **that/which** pulled the carriage was black. (relative clause)

Past Progressive with *When* and *While*

Use the past progressive:

- To talk about events that were happening when another event happened.
  I **was looking** in the store window **when** the thief **grabbed** my bag.
- To talk about actions that were happening at the same time.
  He **was driving while** he **was talking** on his cell phone.

بداية
بداية | موقع بداية التعليمي
beadaya.com

A. Complete the definitions by matching the two parts.

1. An athletic person is someone who __h__	**a.** makes you laugh.
2. A talkative person is someone who __d__	**b.** is intelligent.
3. An efficient person is someone who __f__	**c.** dresses well.
4. A rude person is someone who __g__	**d.** speaks a lot.
5. A clever person is someone who __b__	**e.** likes to be with others.
6. A fashionable person is someone who __c__	**f.** does things well and quickly.
7. A funny person is someone who __a__	**g.** isn't polite.
8. A friendly person is someone who __e__	**h.** enjoys sports.

B. Complete the sentences.

1. We were waiting for the bus when my dad came by in his car and offered us a ride.
2. I was crossing the street when a car almost hit me.
3. They were sitting in the café when I first saw them.
4. Adnan was buying ice cream when he realized he didn't have his wallet.
5. You were sleeping when it started to rain.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 96 5/4/23 5:39 PM

C. Work with a partner. Make sentences to describe the actions in the pictures.

It was raining while Yahya was washing the car.



Yahya





Faisal was listening to the football game while he was studying

1. Faisal

Mr. Lewis was reading while he was eating breakfast

2. Mr. Lewis

The people were talking while they were waiting for the bus

3. the people

Fatima was talking on her cell phone while she was shopping



4. Fatima



The couple were watching TV while they were cooking

5. the couple



Hameed was looking out the window while he was riding the bus

6. Hameed

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

D. Complete the sentences with ***who*** or ***that***.

1. The neighbor **who** lives downstairs is very quiet.
2. The flowers **that** grow in the city garden are very colorful.
3. I'd like to introduce you to the person **who** organized the conference.
4. That isn't the camera **that** is on sale.
5. The actor **who** was playing the lead role was very funny.
6. Isn't that the book **that** you were reading last week?
7. The clothes designer **that** made this dress was very creative.
8. Mom, may I eat the mango **that** is in the refrigerator?

E. Complete the sentences with your ideas.

1. I like cars that are **small and energy-efficient**.
2. I like people who are **friendly and open**.
3. I like books that have **happy endings**.
4. I like clothes which are **on sale**.
5. I like weather that is **warm and sunny**.
6. I like games that are **challenging and fun**.
7. I like stores that offer **sales and inexpensive clothes**.
8. I like foods that are **healthy**.
9. I like friends who **are helpfull and dependable**.
10. I like teachers who **explain things clearly**.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 97 5/4/23 5:39 PM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

4 Language in Context

Work with a partner. Give a definition of an adjective from the words in the box to describe a person. Your partner guesses the adjective. You can use a dictionary for help.

absentminded: someone who doesn't remember things
athletic: someone who is good at sport
clever: someone who is smart
friendly: someone who likes to be with others
funny: someone who makes others laugh
generous: someone who gives freely
hardworking: someone who works a lot
honest: someone who tells truth
kind: someone who is nice to other people
lazy: someone who doesn't like to do work
optimistic: someone who looks on the positive side
patient: someone who waits calmly and doesn't get angry or annoyed quickly
persuasive: someone who gets others to do what he/she wants or to think a certain way
pessimistic: someone who looks on the negative side
polite: someone who says "please" and "thank you"
quiet: someone who doesn't make a lot of noise
reliable: someone who can be trusted
rude: someone who is not polite
selfish: someone who cares only about him/herself
serious: someone who doesn't laugh a lot
talkative: someone who speaks a lot

1 ☐ The man who is taking a snack
6 ☐ The waiter who is carrying the tray
5 ☐ The artist who is talking about his painting
7 ☐ The man who spilled his coffee
3 ☐ The person who is taking the photo
2 ☐ The man who is leaving the gallery
8 ☐ The man who is talking to a reporter
4 ☐ The man who is complimenting the artist

6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice the stress in the adjectives. Ther

talkative
generous
ath**let**ic
per**sua**sive

7 About You

1. Have you ever bought anything on the street? What?
2. Have you ever talked to a reporter? Where? When?
3. Have you ever ridden in a pedal cab? When? Where?

1 Yes,I have bought a cell phone
2 No, I have never talked to a reporter
3 No, I have never
4 Yes, I have been, it was very amazing .gallery
5 I am a funny person, humble and smart I respect people and I like helping them

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 98 5/4/23 5:39 PM



8 Conversation

Lars: I realize it's part of your job, but it's a real treat for me to be invited to these charity events. Do you know many of the celebrities here?
Ken: Of course. Quite a few. The tall man who was standing at the door when we came in is Colin Parker.
Lars: Isn't he the one who started his own airline?
Ken: That's right. And that's Tony Kramer, the editor of *Success*. I worked with him on the magazine while I was in London.
Lars: Is that a reporter with him?
Ken: No, no. That's Patrick Logan, the football player.
Lars: Really? I mean, he looks different in a suit. I didn't recognize him. And who's that guy over there? The one with the turtleneck sweater.
Ken: That's B.W. Actually...





Your Ending

What do you think Ken answers?

1. We went to college together.
2. He was my boss.
3. I interviewed him once.
4. Your idea: I met him once before

Real Talk

a real treat = something very pleasant and enjoyable
Of course. = to answer yes in a strong way
I mean = a phrase to introduce an explanation of what one has said

About the Conversation

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

T 1. Colin Parker is the man who has his own airline company.
F 2. Tony was the director of a British TV station.
T 3. Ken worked with Tony while he was in London.
F 4. Tony is talking to a reporter.
T 5. B.W. is the man who is wearing a turtleneck sweater.

Your Turn

Imagine you were a guest at this charity event. You are looking at the pictures while a friend is asking you all about the different people.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 99 5/4/23 5:39 PM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

9 Reading

Before Reading

Yes, I do. Those kind of people are cooperative, and they work as volunteers

1. Do you know about people who work for charity?
2. Have you ever worked for charity? What was your experience like?

No, I have never

Simple Ideas, BIG Results

Muhammad Yunus, Nobel Peace Prize Winner



Muhammad Yunus, often called "the world's banker to the poor," received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for his pioneering work against poverty. Yunus said he would use the $1.35 million prize money to "find more innovative ways" to help the poor.

Yunus founded the Grameen Bank in 1976 with just $27 from his own pocket. The idea came to him while he was teaching economics at Chittagong University in southern Bangladesh, which is one of the poorest nations in the world. He and his students started an experimental project: They lent poor people small amounts of money. The people used the money for their own small businesses; for example, to buy straw to make stools. Until then, the local people relied on local moneylenders who were not always fair.

Since then, the Grameen Bank model has been duplicated in more than 100 countries. Today, the bank has over 9 million borrowers and over 2,500 branches in over 81,000 villages in Bangladesh. The bank also started a program to give poor people a loan of about $9 to purchase small items such as bread, candy, pickles, and toys. Receivers of the loans then resell the goods to supplement their income. The bank reports that it has lent $24 billion over the past 38 years and claims a high repayment rate— 99.6 percent. Nowadays Grameen Banks are also in developed countries. One hundred people in Queens, New York, were among the first borrowers of Grameen America. The total number of borrowers worldwide is 100 million.*

Mohammed Abdul Latif Jameel, Businessman and Philanthropist



Mohammed Abdul Latif Jameel has received many awards for his humanitarian work to solve the crisis of poverty around the world. In 2012, he was named "Saudi Volunteer of the Year" for establishing job creation programs in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East. Unemployment is the main cause of poverty, and Jameel realizes that governments need the support of businesses to solve the problem. Jameel says, "My father taught me an important lesson in running a business: never to forget that life is not just about you—it is about what you can do for others."

Jameel studied at MIT where he joined the Poverty Action Lab. In 2005, he made a huge donation to the organization, and it was renamed J-PAL in honor of his father, Abdul Latif Jameel. J-PAL is a group of expert researchers whose mission is to reduce poverty in the world by finding scientifically-based solutions. In Saudi Arabia, he established the Abdul Latif Jameel Community Initiatives program (ALJCI). One project of ALJCI is Bab Rizq Jameel (BRJ), which focuses on creating job opportunities. Between 2003 and 2012, BRJ created more than 230,000 jobs in the Kingdom and over 300,000 in the Middle East. ALJCI also supports projects in business financing, education and training, health, and art and culture.**

* *Adapted from: Wikipedia contributors. "Muhammad Yunus" (3 April 2023) and "Grameen Bank" (27 March 2023). In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.*

** *Adapted from: Wikipedia contributors. "Abdul Latif Jameel" (19 March 2023) and "Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab" (18 January 2023). In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.*

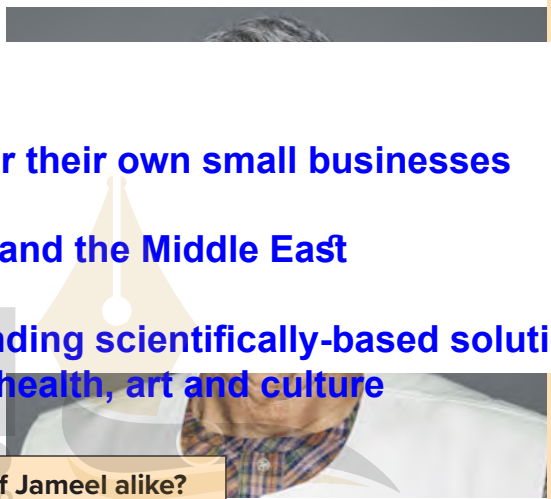
SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 100 5/4/23 5:39 PM

After Reading

A. Choose the correct meaning according to the text.

1. poverty (line 2)	**a.** pollution	**b.** being poor	**c.** disease
2. to rely on (line 9)	**a.** to accept	**b.** to trust	**c.** to depend on
3. loan (line 13)	**a.** money you borrow	**b.** money you earn	**c.** money lost
4. to establish (line 20)	**a.** to create	**b.** to buy	**c.** to give money to
5. unemployment (line 21)	**a.** lack of money	**b.** lack of education	**c.** lack of jobs
6. to reduce (line 27)	**a.** to make more	**b.** to stop	**c.** to make less

B. Answer the questions about the reading.



1 He received it for his work against poverty
2 He was an economics teacher
3 He lent poor people small amounts of money to use for their own small businesses
4 He has had the Grameen Bank since 1976
5 He established job creation programs in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East
6 He learned that life is about helping others
7 J-PAL does research and tries to reduce poverty by finding scientifically-based solutions
8 Job creation, business financing, education, training, health, art and culture

C. Complete the chart.

How are Muhammad Yunus and Mohammed Abdul Latif Jameel alike?
They both do humanitarian work
They both fight against poverty
They both created organizations to help others
Both of them have received awards for humanitarian work

Discussion

In your opinion, who do you think offers more to society—Muhammad Yunus, who helps people to start their own businesses and earn a living, or Mohammed Abdul Latif Jameel, who helps create job opportunities?

I strongly believe that Mr. Mohammed Yunus offers to the society as he helps the economy by giving people a chance to establish their own businesses. He also provides and offers many jobs and opportunities for people to work and develop their talents

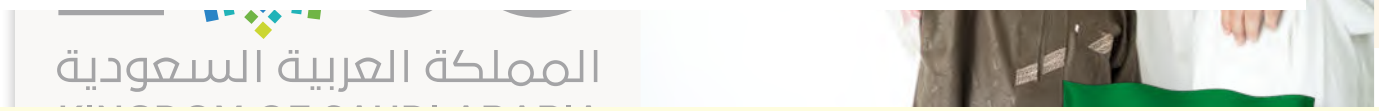
beadaya.com

Project

Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman

The historic vision was developed by the Council of Economic and Development Affairs, which is chaired by Deputy Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman

It includes a number of goals and reform strategies for the Kingdom's long-term economic success, including reductions in subsidies, the creation of a sovereign wealth fund, opening Saudi Aramco to private investment through a partial IPO, and reforms to several industries including tourism and defense



B

Schools in the future

My school in the future would be very smart, big and thoughtful. In my future school there will be smart teacher like robots. In my computer labs will get converted into Hologram. Student should not carry big heavy weight with them instead of taking tabs and mobiles

My city in the future

My ideal city in the future will be livable and sustainable

The environment will not be polluted. We will use renewable energy such as solar energy or wind energy, we will build plants to turn waste into energy so we can reduce a considerable amount of trash. In the future, we will use renewable fuel-powered public transports instead of private vehicles so there will no traffic jams and conserve natural resources

A. Read the text about Saudi Arabia's 2030 Vision.

1. Underline and make notes about key changes and events in the chart.

Families	Culture & Entertainment	Economy	Government
heahhy happy secre life	libraries galleries museums	equal opportunities to all citizens	privatized assets and services to increase profit

2. Which verb forms are more frequent in the text? Why?

Future form with will to predict/ talk about the future

B. With a partner, choose a topic and write about your vision of

- schools in the future
- my city / town / village in the future

Use your imagination. Draw one or more pictures, if you wish.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 102 5/4/23 5:39 PM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

12 Form, Meaning and Function

Can/May/Could

We use the modal verbs *can, may*, and *could* to ask for permission.

Ask for Permission	Agree	Refuse
Can I ask you a question?	Yes, of course.	I'm sorry, but...
May I speak to the manager?	Certainly./Sure.	That's not possible...
Could I make a reservation?	All right.	I'm afraid...

FYI* *May / Could* are more formal

We use *would like (to)*... for polite requests: I **would like to** book a room.



Complete the telephone conversations. Then practice them with a partner.

A. Asking for information

A: Good morning. Greenwich Bank.
B: Hello. (**1**) _____ I please speak to the manager? **May/could/can**
A: (**2**) __I'm sorry__, the manager is busy at the moment. (**3**) _____ I help you with something? **May/could/can**
B: No, thank you.
A: Well, if you (**4**) **would like/want** _____ to leave your name and phone number, I will ask him to call you.
B: Sure. My name is _____. He can reach me at **this number** _____.

B. Making a reservation



A: Wyatt Hotel. Good afternoon.
B: Hello. I (**1**) _____ to book a room for May 14th and 15th. **would like/want**
A: (**2**) **Certainly/of course** _____. And how many guests will that be for?
B: Just one. (**3**) _____ I also have breakfast, please? **May/could/can**
A: Sure. The price is **....** _____ per night. (**4**) **May/could/can** _____ have your name and credit card number, please?
B: My name is **....** _____. My visa card is _____ **....** _____.

C. Ordering a taxi

A: Speedy Cabs. How (**1**) _____ we help you? **May/could/can**
B: Hello. I (**2**) _____ a taxi to the airport, please **would like/want**
A: (**3**) __could/can__ you give me your address?
B: Yes, it's __Wyatt Hotel__.
A: All right. A driver will be there in ten minutes.
B: That's great. (**4**) __Thank you__



D. Making an appointment

A: Pinewood Medical Clinic. Lisa speaking.
B: Hello. My name is **....** _____. I'm Dr. Green's patient. (**1**) **May/could/can** _____ I make an appointment to see the doctor on Tuesday morning?
A: (**2**) __I'm afraid__ that we don't have any available appointments on Tuesday.
B: How about Wednesday morning?
A: Let me see. (**3**) _____ to come at nine o'clock? **Would you like/Do you want**
B: Yes. That (**4**) __would/will__ be fine. Thank you.

*FYI: For Your Information

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 103 5/4/23 5:39 PM

10 Who Used My Toothpaste?

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Listen and Discuss

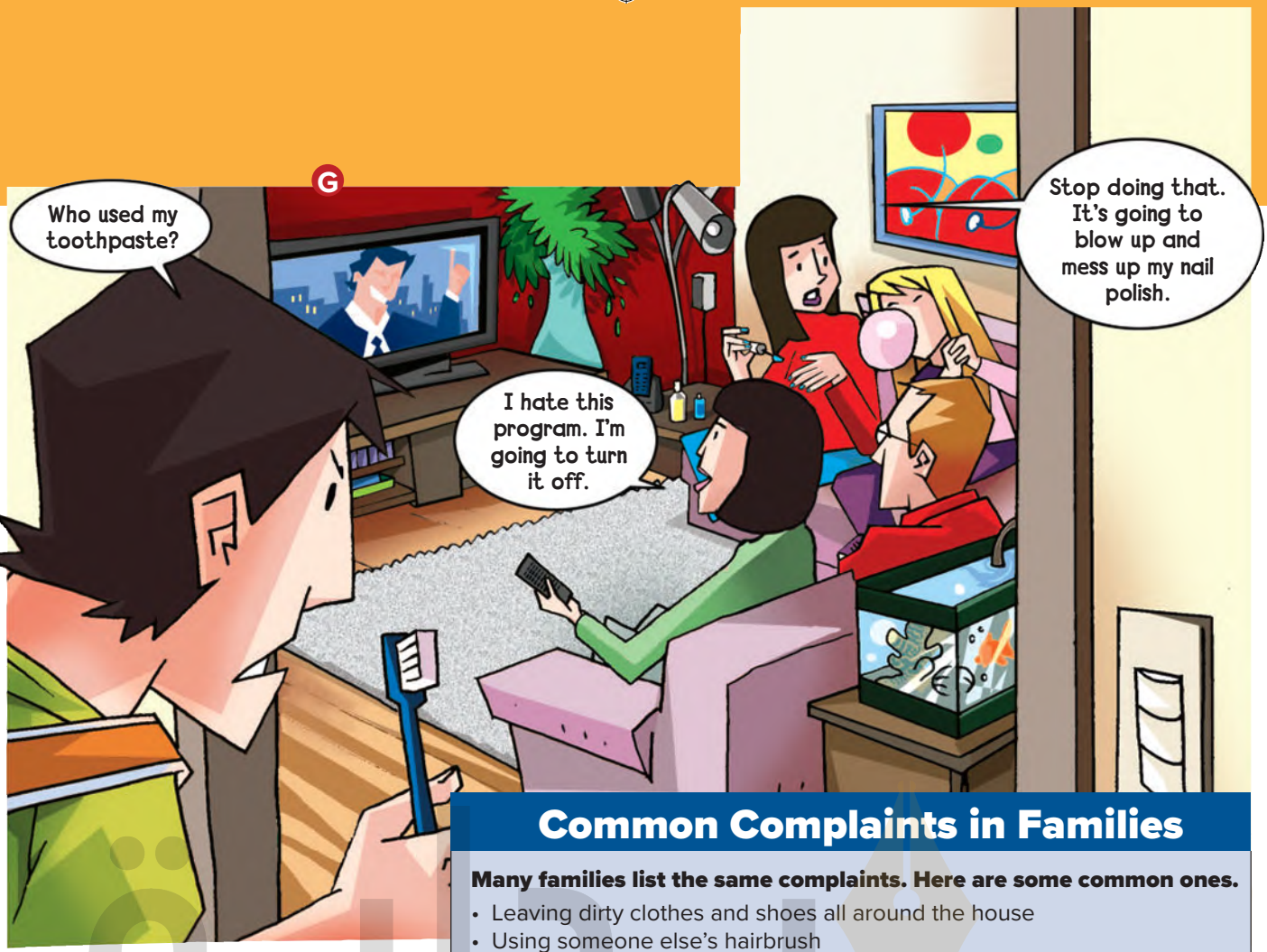
Which of the problems in the pictures happen in you

The problem that happens to my family is the B problem
I always have a problem with my eldest sister about cleaning

Sharing is Caring



SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 104 5/4/23 5:39 PM



Common Complaints in Families

Many families list the same complaints. Here are some common ones.

- Leaving dirty clothes and shoes all around the house
- Using someone else's hairbrush
- Splashing toothpaste all over the bathroom mirror
- Borrowing things and not asking first
- Not cleaning your room
- Spending a lot of time in the bathroom
- Playing the TV or video games very loudly
- Playing the TV or video games very loudly

the dishes yet. 2. the goldfish. 3. listening to that game anymore 4. toothpaste

Quick Check ☑

A. Vocabulary. Complete the expressions based on the pictures.

1. Have you done the dishes yet ?
2. Have you fed the goldfish yet ?
3. I can't stand listening to that game anymore .
4. Who used my toothpaste ?

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the pictures.

1 There's no dishwashing liquid and he was doing his homework

2 He can't stand listen to the video game

3 She has just given the fish some food

4 She should put the hair dryer away

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and **answer** about household chores.

A
Have you ever had a problem with your mom
Yes, I have
B
Please clean my room
Please lend me some money
C
What do you do when your room is in mess
I clean my room directly

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar

Present Perfect with *Already*, *Yet*, *Just*

You can use the present perfect to talk about events that happened *before now*.
It is possible that the event happened earlier than expected.

Questions	Affirmative (+)	Negative (–)
Have you done the dishes **yet**?	Yes, I've **already** done them.	No, I haven't done them **yet**.
Have you **already** washed the clothes?	Yes, I've **just** washed them.	No, I haven't washed them **yet**.

Verb + Gerund

Use the gerund form (which ends in *-ing*) after the following verbs:

avoid	enjoy	give up	imagine	mind	stop
can't stand	finish	hate	keep	miss	suggest

He **can't stand waiting** in line.
We **miss being** with our friends.
I **don't enjoy sitting** in the sun.
They **stop playing** tennis in the winter.

Two-Word Verbs (Phrasal Verbs)

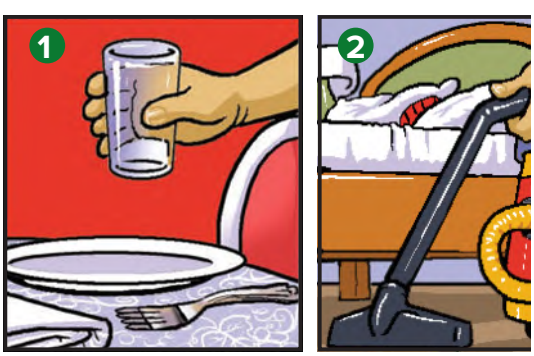
Two-word verbs are common in English. They have a verb + particle.
Object pronouns always come between the verb and the particle.

Turn down the TV.
Put away your clothes.
Turn the TV **do**
Put your clothe

beadaya.com | بداية

A. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about the pictures.

A: Have you done the dishes yet?
B: Yes, I've already done them.



A: Have you set the table yet
B: Yes, I have already set the table
No, I haven't set the table yet
A: Have you vacuumed under the bed yet
B: Yes, I have already uumed under the bed
No, I haven't vacuumed under the bed yet
A: Have you taken out the garbage yet
B: Yes, I have already taken out the garbage
No, I haven't taken out the garbage yet
A: Have you fixed the door yet
B: Yes, I have already fixed the door
No, I haven't fixed the door yet

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 106 5/4/23 5:39 PM





B. Work in small groups. Which of the following do you enjoy doing? Which of the following do you dislike doing? Add your own ideas.

I enjoy exercising
I can't stand waiting in lines
I enjoy cooking
I hate shopping in crowded stores or malls
I don't enjoy ironing
I don't mind going to the barder/hairdresser

C. Rewrite each sentence with a two-word verb in two ways.

Turn on the TV.

Turn the TV on. / *Turn it on.*

1. Put away the toys.
Put the toys away / Put them away
2. Clean up the mess.
Clean the mess up / Clean it up
3. Take out the garbage.
Take the garbage out / Take it out
4. Turn off the light.
Turn the light off / Turn it off
5. Throw away these old shoes.
Throw these old shoes away / Throw them away

D. Make sentences with the words. Use gerunds.

dessert / eat / after meals / can't resist / I

I can't resist eating dessert after meals.

1. she / clean / can't stand / the house
She can't stand cleaning the house
2. live / our grandparents / enjoy / in the country
Our grandparents enjoy living in the country
3. the children / hate / their ice cream / share
The children hate sharing their ice cream
4. eat / Mom's food / we / miss
We miss eating Mom's food
5. my sister / my toothpaste / use / stop / have to
My sister has to stop using my toothpaste
6. the workers / paint / the house / finished
The workers have finished painting the house

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 107 5/4/23 5:39 PM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



4 Language in Context

Mark the things that annoy you.
Then compare your list with a partner.

I can't stand it when people:

- ✓ show up late
- ___ don't put things away
- ✓ don't give back what they borrowed
- ✓ don't clean up after meals
- ___ don't take out the garbage
- ✓ use up all the milk, sugar, etc.

Others: clean up my room

5 Listening

Ken and Jake are away at college.
Listen and mark the things they miss from home.

	Ken	Jake
family	✗	
homemade food	✗	✗
friends	✗	
basketball	✗	
video games	✗	
laundry	✗	
privacy		✗

6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice the different sounds of vowels followed by ***r***. Then practice.

1	2	3	4
/ɛr/	/ɔr/	/ɪr/	/ər/
sh**are**	ch**ore**	h**ere**	w**ord**
h**air**brush	sciss**or**s	**ear**	h**ear**d

7 About You

1. Do you have obligations at home? What dc
2. Do members of your family share househo
3. Do you share a room? If yes, do you have a
4. Do other family members use your things?
5. What things shouldn't you share?
6. What things do you think it is possible to sh
7. What do you think are the most common p sharing the same space?
8. What can people do to avoid having these

1 I have to help my mother with chores
2 Yes, they do all the time
3 No, I have my private room
4 No, I don't allow anyone to use my stuff
5 All the'private things such as toothpaste and towels
6 Everything as long as it is not private
7 I think at the time of sleeping
8 They must respect each other

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 108

8 Conversation







Amal: So, has your nephew left yet?
Sarah: Yes, Kareem has already gone. At long last!
Amal: How long did he stay?
Sarah: Almost three months. He was doing a research project here at the university. When he arrived, I said, "Make yourself at home." And he did just that.
Amal: But he seemed like such a nice young man.
Sarah: Oh, he is, and I was happy to help out. The trouble is that he took over our house. He used our things and never put them back. He never cleaned up after himself, and I've never seen anyone eat so much! One day I walked into the living room, and there was Kareem eating and making a mess, with his feet on the furniture...
Amal: That's a bit too much, isn't it?
Sarah: That's what I thought.
Amal: So what did you say to him?

بدايه | موقع بدايه التعليمي
bedaya.com

Your Ending

What do you think Sarah said to Kareem?

1. Kareem, please eat in the kitchen. Not in here.
2. Kareem, I don't know how you behave at home, but in our house we have some rules.
3. Kareem, don't you think it's time you started

Real Talk

At long last! = Finally!
That's a bit too much. = This has gone too far.

About the Conversation

1. How long did Kareem stay?
2. Was he welcome at his aunt's house at first?
3. What complaints did Sarah have about her nepl

1 Kareem stayed almost three months

2 Yes, he was

3 Greg took over the house. He uSed their things and didn't put them back. He never cleaned up, and he ate in the living room

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



9 Reading

Before Reading

Think of the three things that other people do that irritate you the most. Compare your list with a partner.

Complaints

What can't you stand? What drives you crazy? What really gets under your skin?

Do you have a complaint? Let it out. Here's your forum.
Add your complaint to the list.

ADD

- Standing in line at checkout counters at the supermarket.
- Listening to people talking on their cell phones in restaurants. It's annoying.
- When people talk on their cell phones and drive.
- People who use words like *cool* and *stuff* all the time. Also, people who use the word *like* all the time in conversation. The word takes the place of adjectives, nouns, and intelligence.
- Rushing to the phone and finding out it's a telemarketer who's calling.
- People who lost weight and now try to control what others eat.
- People who are always late, and people who are late and don't apologize.
- When salespeople try to talk you into buying something you don't want or need.
- People who don't say "please" and "thank you."
- When people enter a door or an elevator and don't hold it open for the person who is right behind them.
- I can't stand people who chew with their mouths open.
- It drives me insane when I call up a company and I get "Press 1 for A, 2 for B, 3 for C," and so on. Or the common assurance "Your call will be answered in the order it was received," and then you have to wait forever while they put you on hold.
- When people don't give up their subway or bus seats to seniors or to those with disabilities.
- People who stand in the way of others who want to use an escalator or doorway.
- People who change the TV channel without asking when someone else is clearly watching.
- People who stand in someone else's line of sight in front of the TV during the last 30 seconds of any show or game.
- People who "borrow" stuff without asking and don't give it back.
- When someone constantly interrupts you while you're speaking.
- When people leave a pile of dirty dishes in the kitchen for others to clean up.



beadaya.com

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 110 5/4/23 5:39 PM



After Reading

A. Match the two-word verbs with their meanings.

1. d	let out	**a.**	learn
2. a	find out	**b.**	let someone have
3. e	clean up	**c.**	phone
4. f	give back	**d.**	express yourself freely
5. c	call up	**e.**	make things neat
6. b	give up	**f.**	return

B. Write three expressions that mean "to irritate."

1. drive you crazy
2. get in my nerve
3. annoy

C. Answer ***true*** or ***false*** about the complaints in the foru

In general, people disapprove of the following:

1. T people talking on cell phones in public plac
2. F people on a diet
3. T people who don't wait their turn
4. F people who do the dishes right after a meal
5. F people using an escalator instead of the sta

1 When a person makes a sound while drinking

2 We have almost the same answers

3 When a person uses others private things

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

Discussion

1. Which of the things listed in the **Reading** do you think show bad manners?
2. Compare and discuss your complaints with your classmates.
3. What is the most common complaint in your class?



10 Project

Interview one
home to attend
about home. P

Reporter: When did you leave your home to study at this university
The student: Two weeks before the start of the semester
Reporter: How is life apart from the family
Student: At first it was very difficult. But now, after more than a month has passed, things are getting easier
Reporter: Can you do everything yourself
Student: My mom spent a lot of time and effort teaching me cooking, washing clothes and ironing
Reporter? Do you communicate with your family
Student? Absolutely. My mom is keen to call in case she is late for that
Reporter? Do you plan to visit them in the near future
Student: That would surprise them

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

11 Writing



A. Read the information in the **Writing Corner**. Complete the sentences with ***who, that, which, whose***, or ***where***.

1. It's inconsiderate when passengers on the bus put their shopping bags **where** other people want to sit.
2. I can't stand people **who** throw litter in the street.
3. I don't care for people **whose** ring tone is too loud.
4. It irritates me when people don't put things back **where** they found them.
5. It gets on my nerves when people say things **that** aren't true.
6. I hate those advertisements **which** continuously pop up on my computer screen.
7. It bothers me when I have coffee with a friend **who** is constantly texting on his phone.
8. Car alarms **which /that** go off in the middle of the night are really annoying.

Writing Corner

We use relative clauses to make clear which person or thing we are talking about.

1. Use *who* or *that* for people.
   I can't s
2. Use *wh*
   It's ann
3. Use *wh*
   I dislike
4. Use *wh*
   It anno

B. Complete th

	Impolite behavior	Effects
	Improper Cell Phone Use	it is still rude to be texting on your phone while also having a conversation with someone else
	Gossiping	when this happens, you run the risk of losing your friends and looking petty
	Interrupting	it seems like a kind of disrespect to the person who is talking
	Littering: includes everything you throw on public or private property	put your trash or garbage into the container it belongs to for helping in recycling
	Being late every time	not calling to say you will be late in rude behavior; you should call and give others a chance to be understanding, if they want to be

C. Write five entries for an Internet forum about impolite behavior and how it affects others. Use your notes from the chart and other ideas from this unit.

الحل في الصفحة التالية

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 112 5/4/23 5:39 PM

C

Improper Cell Phone Use

Despite how commonplace these behaviors have become, it is still rude to be texting on your phone while also having a conversation with someone else, to talk on your cell phone during meals, to text or call while driving(which is also very dangerous

Gossiping

Gossip is never a good quality, no matter where you are. But when you're in the workplace the chances of not being able to escape the hurt you've caused others is a potential job-killer. when this happens, you run the risk of losing your friends and looking petty

Interrupting

It is normal for very young children to interrupt adults when they are talking, but adults should know better than to cut someone off while they're saying something

Littering

Littering includes everything from throwing cigarette butts out the window of a car to not getting trash or garbage into the container it belongs in, or dumping trash on public or private property. Litter of any kind is dangerous for the environment; it can breed vermin and disease, contaminate drinking water, and take away from the aesthetic beauty of nature

Being late

Sure, we are all late for something sometimes, but not calling to say you will be late in rude behavior; you should call and give others a chance to be understanding, it they want to be. Those who are habitually late for meetings, family gatherings, and work should try setting all their clocks at home 15 minutes a head



A. Complete the sentences with ***can't*** or ***must***.

1. Badria couldn't sleep last night. She ___must___ be tired.
2. Ahmed's just joking. He ___can't___ be serious.
3. You haven't eaten all day. You ___must___ be hungry.
4. Look how tall he is! He ___must___ be over two meters tall.
5. It ___can't___ be six o'clock already. Where does the time go?
6. That's impossible. It ___can't___ be true.

B. Complete the conversation with ***can't, must, so,*** or ***such***. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

A: This (**1**) ___can't___ be your apartment!

B: Don't you recognize it?

A: Not at all. It was (**2**) ___so___ run down that I wondered why you wanted to buy it.

B: Well, it was (**3**) ___so___ cheap that I could afford it. And it has (**4**) ___such___ a beautiful view of the harbor.

A: But...

B: I know. It was (**5**) _____ a mess that I couldn't stand it. The paint was (**6**) ___so___ old that it was coming off the walls, and the floors... There were just (**7**) ___so___ many things to fix that I took some time off work to renovate.

A: You did this yourself? You (**8**) ___must___ be joking. You did (**9**) ___such___ a good job that it looks professional.

B: Thanks. I just have one complaint. I worked (**10**) ___so___ hard that I'm exhausted. I need another week off to rest.



SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 113 5/4/23 5:39 PM

11 Making Choices

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Listen and Discuss

Read the quotations, and give your comments.

A



If I don't wear cool clothes, I won't fit in. But who cares?

If Victor doesn't wear fashionable clothes, he won't fit in with the crowd. But he doesn't mind. He likes to have his own personal style.

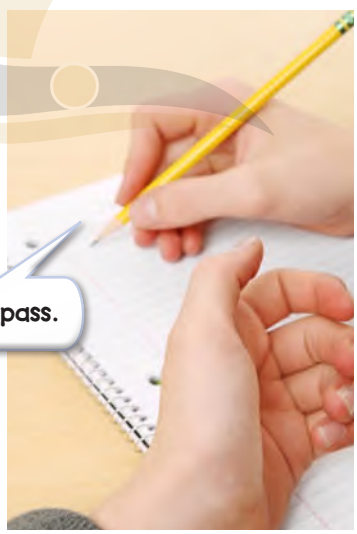
B



Tennis involves a lot of traveling, and so I'll be away from my family a lot. But there are many benefits, such as visiting a lot of countries, meeting interesting people, and learning about different cultures.

If Fahd becomes a professional tennis player, he won't see his family very often. But he'll visit new places and meet new people.

C



If I study for this test, I'll pass.

If Jimmy studies, he'll probably pass. But he won't be able to go to the football match with his friends.

D



If I buy the gold bracelet, I'll spend a lot of money.

Sabah wants to get her daughter a graduation gift, but she thinks the gold bracelet is too expensive. She'd rather save the money for her daughter's college studies.

beadaya.com

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 114 5/4/23 5:39 PM

E



The Department of Roads and Highways says that if it builds a new highway, it will bring a lot of development to the area.

The local farmers would rather keep the scenic route. They don't want a lot of traffic and pollution in the area.

F



If I speed along this road, I might get a ticket or even have an accident.

Omar had better not speed along this road, or he might have an accident.

G



If we build a resort on this site, it will generate lots of jobs for the people on the island.

Conservationists are against building the resort because they say it will interfere with the environment.

beadaya.com

Quick Check ☑

A. Vocabulary. Match the words with the definitions.

1.	c	to study	a. advantage
2.	e	to fit in	b. a fine
3.	b	a ticket	c. to prepare for a test
4.	a	benefit	d. with beautiful views
5.	d	scenic	e. to be similar to or to blend with

B. Comprehension. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. T If Jimmy doesn't study for the test, he won't learn anything.
2. T If Sabah buys the bracelet, she won't save money.
3. F If Omar speeds on that road, he won't get into trouble.
4. F If Fahd becomes a professional tennis player, he won't have to travel.
5. F If they build the resort, it won't cause any problems.
6. T If they don't build a new road, they won't spoil the peace and quiet.

2 Pair Work

Ask and **answer** about the people's comments.

- What will happen if Jimmy

What will happen if the man drives fast
He might get a ticket or an accident
What will happen if the lady buys the bracelet
She will not save money

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar

Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

You can use conditional sentences with *if* to talk about causes and results.

Present Facts

Use the *simple present tense* in both clauses.

If you **cook** an egg in the microwave, it **explodes**.
If you **put** water in the freezer, it **becomes** ice.

Future Facts

Use the *simple present* in the *if*-clause and the *future* with *be going to* or *will* in the result clause.

If Saeed **gets** the job, he**'ll be** very happy.
If Imad **doesn't go** to college, he**'s going to be** very sorry.

May/Might

Use *may/might* in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

If Noura doesn't do the homework, she **may fail** the class.
If Imad doesn't go to college, he **might not get** a good job.

I'd Rather

Use *I'd rather* (= *I would rather*) to talk about preferences.

A: Do you prefer to drive along the scenic route or take the highway?
B: I'd rather drive along the scenic route.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

A. Complete the sentences about facts. Use the simple present or ***will*** in the second clause.

1. If you heat (heat) water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils (boil).
2. If they climb (climb) up to 4,000 meters, they'll need (need) oxygen.
3. If you don't cross (not cross) its path, the snake won't bite (not bite) you.
4. If we get (get) this 4K television, we 'll see (see) the game better.
5. If you mix (mix) flour and water, you end up (end up) with batter.
6. If he doesn't obey (not obey) the speed limit, he 'll get (get) a ticket.

B. Work with a partner. Say what will/might happen in the following situations.

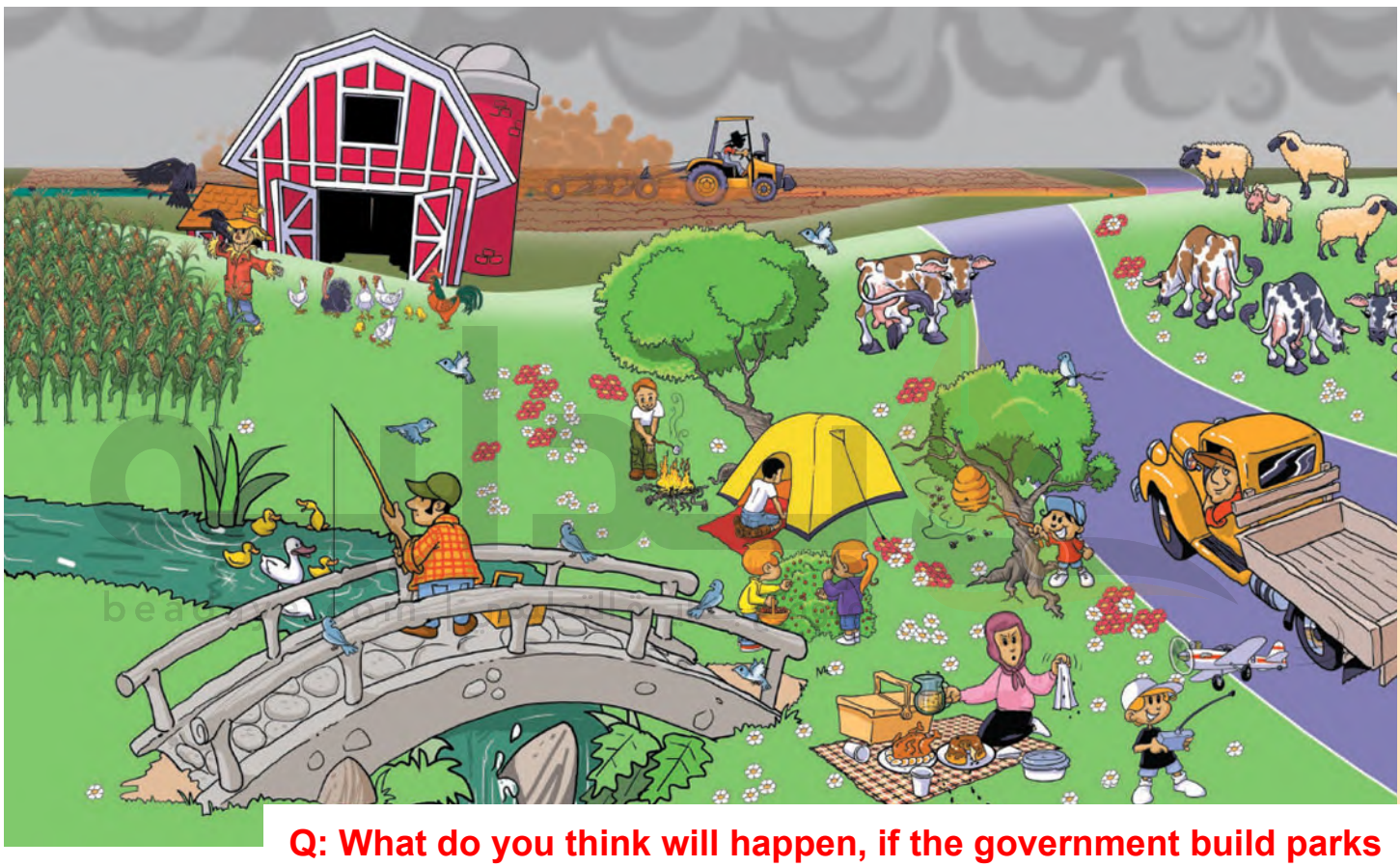
1. If we take the scenic route, it will take more time.
2. If we spend the day in the country, we will be able to relax.
3. If we rent a boat, we will be able to go across the lake.
4. If we bring a picnic lunch, we will be able to eat near the lake.
5. If we invite some friends to come along, we will have more fun.
6. If we have time, we will walk around the lake.
7. Your idea: If we study hard we will pass the exam.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 116 5/4/23 5:39 PM

C. Look at the picture, and match the parts of the sentences.

1. If she leaves the food on the ground, _c_
2. If the cow crosses the road, _e_
3. If the boy doesn't stop hitting their nest, _f_
4. If the man catches a fish, _a_
5. If it rains on the farm, _d_
6. If the toy plane crashes, _b_

a. he'll be pleased.
b. the boy won't be happy.
c. the ants will take it.
d. it'll be good for the farmer's crops.
e. the truck might hit it.
f. the wasps will sting him.



D. Make u

Questic

Answer

Q: What do you think will happen, if the government build parks
A: If they build parks, more visitors will be there for entertainment
Q: What do you think will happen, if the government build factories in a village
A: If they build factories, they will cause Environmental Pollution

E. What would you rather do? Share your choices with a partner.

1 I'd rather get a job than go to college/I'd rather go to college than get a job
2 I'd rather lie in the sun than sit in the shade/I'd rather sit in the shade than lie in the sun
3 I'd rather cook dinner than wash the dishes/I'd rather wash the dishes than cook dinner
4 I'd rather live in an apartment than live in a house/I'd rather live in a house than live in an apartment
5 I'd rather travel by train than travel by plane/I'd rather travel by plane than travel by train
6 I'd rather go to the beach than go to the mountains/I'd rather go to the mountains than go to the beach
7 I'd rather have cold weather than have hot weather/I'd rather have hot weather than have cold weather
8 I'd rather eat at home than eat at a restaurant/I'd rather eat at a restaurant than eat at home

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



4 Language in Context

How will the following things affect your life? Discuss in small groups.

If I don't learn English well, I might not join my preferred college
If I don't save some money, I might not be able to make my project
If I don't move to another town, I might not be pleased
If I don't travel to other countries, I might not be happy
If I don't get good grades, I might not be rewarded
If I don't get a scholarship, I might not realize my dream
It I don't get a lot of money, I might not be able to buy a smart phone

representatives of the Farmers' Association and of the Highway Department on the issue of the road. Which of the arguments are mentioned in the program? Check them.

B. Listen again and write **F** if the representative of the Farmers' Association says it or **H** if the representative of the Highway Department says it.

C. Discuss whether you support the Farmers' Association or the Highway Department. Give reasons for your position.



		Check if Mentioned	F (Farmer) or H (Highway)
1.	People will lose a scenic route.	✓	F
2.	Few people use the scenic route.		
3.	Factories will pollute the river.	✓	F
4.	Drinking water will be bad.	✓	F
5.	No new housing will go up.		
6.	Factories won't dump chemicals into the river.	✓	H
7.	The river is polluted already.		
8.	Farmers can buy new farms.	✓	H
9.	The development will create hundreds of jobs.	✓	H
10.	Farmers won't be able to find new land.		

6 Pronunciation

Notice the common consonant c at the beginning of words. Then

7 About You

1. Have you ever had to make a
What were the positive and n
2. Have you ever helped a frien
3. What are the most common ir

1 Three years ago I made a difficult decision and choice between studying in Saudi Arabia or studying in Germany, I was really in a dilemma that I didn't want to be away from my family at the same time I had a big desire and ambition to study abroad. I had chosen to study abroad in Germany

2 No, I have never

3 Studying college abroad after graduate from high school

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 118



8 Conversation

Adel: What are you doing on the weekend?

Faisal: My plans are still up in the air. Sometimes there's nothing interesting to do, but this weekend I have three good choices. I don't know which one to do.

Adel: What are the three things? I might be able to help you make up your mind.

Faisal: OK. First, Fahd has just graduated from college, and he's invited me to dinner. If I don't go to Fahd's graduation, he's going to be very hurt. I'm one of his closest friends, you know. Second, Khalid invited me to spend the weekend at his family's house at the beach. Third, the airshow is taking place, and Tariq asked me to go with him this weekend.

Adel: What's your preference?

Faisal: I'd much rather go to the Saudi Hawks airshow. If I don't go this weekend, I may not get another chance to see it.

Adel: It seems to me, you should do what you feel like doing. If you go to the airshow, explain to Fahd and Khalid why you're going. I'm sure they'll understand.

Real Talk

up in the air = undecided
make up your mind = decide
It seems to me = a way to introduce an opinion

About the Conversation

1. What are Faisal's plans for the weekend?
2. What are his choices?
3. What will happen if he doesn't go to Fahd's
4. What will he regret if he doesn't go to the a
5. What do you think Faisal should do?

1 Faisal's plans are not certain

2 His choices are to go to Fahd's graduation dinner to spend the weekend at Khalid's family's house at the beach, or to go to the airshow with Tariq

3 Fahd will be hurt

4 He may not get another chance to see it

5 I think he should do as Adel said " if you go to the airshow, explain to Fahd and Khalid why you are going. I am sure they'll understand

بداية
موقع بداية

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

9 Reading

Before Reading

Have you ever had to make a serious decision in your life? Discuss.

The Right Choice

The story goes that in the fifteenth century, in a tiny village near Nuremberg, Germany, lived a family with 18 children. In order to keep food on the table for his large family, the father—a goldsmith by profession—worked almost 18 hours a day.

Despite their hopeless situation, two of the Dürers' elder children had a dream. They both wanted to pursue their talent for art, but they knew full well that their father could never afford to send either of them to Nuremberg to study at the academy.

After many long discussions, the two boys finally worked out a pact. Albert said, "I'll go down in the mines. With my earnings, I'll support you while you attend the academy for four years. When you complete your studies, you'll support me, either with the sales of your artwork or, if necessary, also by working in the mines."

His brother Albrecht agreed and went off to Nuremberg to study art at the academy. Meanwhile, Albert went down into the dangerous mines and, for the next four years, financed his brother, whose work at the academy was almost an immediate sensation. Albrecht's etchings, his woodcuts, and his oils were far better than those of most of his professors, and by the time he graduated, he was beginning to earn high fees for his works.

When the young artist returned to his village, the Dürer family held a festive dinner to celebrate Albrecht's triumphant homecoming. After a long and memorable meal, Albrecht rose at the head of the table to thank his beloved brother for the years of support that had allowed Albrecht to fulfill his ambition. His closing words were, "And now, Albert, blessed brother of mine, it is your turn. Now you can go to Nuremberg to pursue your dream, and I will take care of you."

All heads turned to the far end of the table where Albert sat, tears streaming down his pale face, shaking his lowered head from side to side while he sobbed and repeated, over and over, "No… no… no… no."

Finally, Albert rose, wiped the tears from his cheeks and said, "No, brother. I cannot go to Nuremberg. It is too late for me. Look what four years in the mines have done to my hands! The bones in every finger have been smashed, and lately I have been suffering from arthritis so badly in my right hand that I cannot make delicate lines on parchment or canvas with a pen or a brush. No, brother, for me it is too late."

In order to show his gratitude to Albert, Albrecht Dürer drew his brother's abused hands with palms together and thin fingers stretched skyward. He called his powerful drawing simply *Hands*, and the entire world almost immediately opened their hearts to his great masterpiece.



▲ German Artist Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528)

Note: Albrecht Dürer is a famous artist, but there is no historical confirmation for this inspiring story, which appears to have been recently invented.

beadaya.com | بداية التعليمي

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 120 5/4/23 5:39 PM

After Reading

A. Explain the following expressions in your own words.

1. could not afford
didn't have enough money
2. to work out a pact
to reach an agreement
3. to fulfill his ambition
to do what He wants to do with his life

B. Now in your own words explain the brothers' choice.

The family could not afford to send either son to art school

The two brothers worked out a pact. Albrecht would go to fulfill his ambition at art school and Albert would work in the mines to suoport him



House,
rmany

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

1. F The father worked very hard as a tailor in order to support his family.
2. T The two boys were talented and wanted to become artists.
3. T The father didn't have enough money to send his sons to the academy.
4. T One brother would stay at home while the other went to Nuremberg.
5. T By the time he graduated, Albrecht's works were already known.
6. T Albrecht came back home to fulfill his part of the deal.
7. F His brother Albert couldn't go to the academy because he had broken fingers.
8. T Albrecht drew his brother's hands to express his gratitude.

Discussion

What do you think about the saying: "No one ever makes it alone!" Discuss in a group, and give examples.

I strongly believe that anyone can achieve whatever he wants as long he is ready to pay the price

10 Project

In life, everyone needs the help of others to achieve professional and personal goals. When we hear about celebrities success, we tend to admire them but often forget that those achievements wouldn't be possible without the help of others. The truth is that no one makes it alone, but there are always other broadening our capabilities and skills. I believe in this proverb " Together everyone Achieves More ". If you take the first letter from every single word you will get the word T E A M TEAM. The saying " No one ever makes it alone! encourages us to help each other to reach our goals, to be successful and to achieve more

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

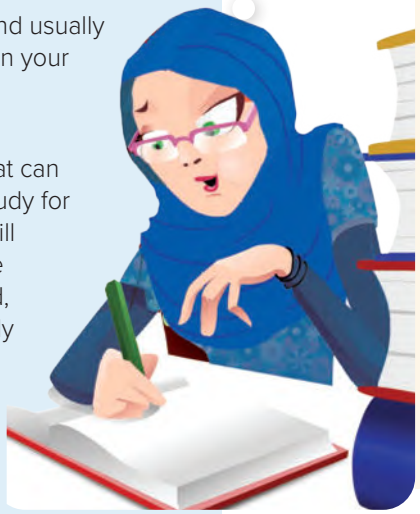
I won't risk failing again!

11 Writing

A. Read the article about making choices. Circle the gerunds.

Making Choices

Your life is a result of the choices you make. Some everyday choices are simple and usually have very little impact on your life, while others can have serious consequences on your future.



Deciding what to wear or what to eat for lunch, for example, is usually of very little consequence. If you choose not to wear a jacket on a cold day, the worst thing that can happen is that you may come down with a cold for a few days. Choosing not to study for a test, however, could have more serious consequences. If you don't study, you will probably get a low grade or fail the test. Yet, sometimes making "bad" choices like these can help you learn to make "good" ones in the future. The next time it's cold, you will consider wearing a jacket. And the next time you have a test, you will study hard so that you won't end up failing.

But life also has more important choices to make, such as deciding on a career to follow or which university to attend. Making decisions like these is often difficult, so it's important to think about them carefully. One way to do this is to make a list of the positive and negative aspects before deciding. After comparing them, the right choice may seem clear. Another thing you can do is ask someone that you trust for advice. An older member of the family or a teacher who has had more life experience will be able to guide you in the right direction.

Remember that you are responsible for making choices, whether they are "good" or "bad." If you realize that a choice you have made is wrong, then it's up to you to decide how to make it right.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

Writing Corner

1. Gerunds and gerund phrases can act as subjects.
   Deciding what to wear, for example, is usually of very little consequence.
2. Gerunds and gerund phrases can act as direct objects of verbs.
   The next time it's cold, you will consider **wearing a jacket**.
3. Gerunds can act as objects of prepositions: *before, after, for, of, in, without*, etc.
   Make a list of the positive and negative aspects before **deciding**.

B. Write notes in the chart about personal choices you have made and their consequences.

Choices	Consequences
studying college in Germany	being away from my family, and learn how to denend on myself
buying a motorbike	hurting myself becaiise of riding recklessly
neglecting in school	Failure
buying brand new car	Losing money and being broke

C. Write about choices that you have made and their positive or negative consequences. Who has

Three years ago I made a difficult decision and choice between studying in Saudi Arabia or studying in Germany, I was really in a dilemma that I didn't want to be away from my family at the same time I had a big desire and ambition to study abroad. I had chosen to study abroad in Germany

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

12 Form, Meaning and Function

Conditional Sentences: Imaginary Situations

You can use conditional sentences to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations in the present.
Use the simple past in the *if*-clause and *would* in the main clause.
If they **built** a new highway, the farmers **would** be affected.
If I **was/were** rich, I **wouldn't** have to work.

The contraction of *would* is *'d*: *I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, we'd, they'd.*
They**'d** be happy **if** they **had** time to take a vacation.

Wish

Use *wish* + the simple past for things you want to happen in the present but probably won't.

They don't have much time.	They **wish** they **had** more time.
I have to study today.	I **wish** I **didn't have** to study today.
Faisal isn't rich.	Faisal **wishes** he **was/were** rich.
I can't speak French.	I **wish** I **could** speak French.

Note: The form of the verb *be* is often *were* for all subjects in imaginary situations and wishes.

A. Match the sentence parts.

1. d	If my family had to move to another city,	**a.**	there'd be less traffic.
2. f	If everyone cared for the environment,	**b.**	he'd be in good shape.
3. e	If he had more work experience,	**c.**	I'd visit New Zealand.
4. a	If people took the bus more often,	**d.**	I'd miss my friends.
5. b	If he worked out at the gym every day,	**e.**	he'd apply for the job.
6. c	If I could travel anywhere in the world,	**f.**	there'd be less pollution.

بداية | bedaya.com



B. Discuss the following situations with a partner. What would you do?

1 If I had more free time to go to the beach, I'd really enjoy
2 If I were given a scholarship to study at London Collage of communication, I'd be proud
3 I'd be in trouble, if she didn't return my money
4 It I were conservationist, I'd prbtect the environment
5 If All asked me to help him cheat on the final test, I wouldn't help him



C. Write two sentences with ***wish*** for things that each person wants.

1 Trevor wishes he didn't have to wake asserting wishes he could get more sleep
2 I wish I felt better.I wish I could hang out with my friends today
3 We wish there wasn't so much pollution.We wish more people cared for the environment
4 I wish you had a new laptop. I wish I had enough money to buy one
5 Ali wishes he could go surfing. He wishes he knew how to surf

12 Culture Shock

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



1 Listen and Discuss

Which of the following customs are similar in your country?

When in Rome, Do as the Romans Do

When you are visiting a new place, you should try to act as the local people do. Here are some tips.



In Mediterranean Countries ▲

Eating dinner late is a common custom in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Greece, and Spain. No one goes out for a meal before 9 P.M., and most restaurants stay open past midnight. It is also common for people in these countries to take an afternoon break. Many stores close for 3 hours in the afternoon, allowing workers to eat with their family, rest, and return to work relaxed.



In England ▲

In England, it's customary to say "please," "thank you," "excuse me," and "sorry." It's polite to say "excuse me" if someone is blocking your way, and "sorry" if you accidentally bump into someone. And remember to stand in line (or as the British say, "queue up") and wait your turn patiently. It's a good idea to talk about the weather, a favorite topic of conversation with the British.



In Japan ▲

In Japan, be prepared to exchange personal or business cards. When a person gives you a card, don't put it in your pocket right away. The person expects you to read it and even comment on it. It is impolite not to do so.

◀ In Asian Countries

In many Asian countries, people eat with chopsticks. It's not polite to play with chopsticks or to cut and spear food with them. It's rude to leave them standing up in a bowl of rice. When not using your chopsticks, place them on the chopsticks holder. If you can't manage to eat with them, it's advisable to ask for a spoon or a fork.

بداية بداية التعليم | beadaya.com

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 124 5/4/23 5:39 PM

In Mexico

In Mexico, all university graduates have a title, and they usually expect you to use it. Don't forget to call a university graduate, such as a lawyer or an engineer *Licenciado*.



In India

Removing shoes before entering a home is customary in India. In fact, it is common practice in many parts of the world. Try not to spread dust and mud in the house and on the carpets of your host.



In the United States and China

nited States, remember to make sure
orters, taxi drivers, and waiters. Waiters
o get a tip that is 15 percent of the cost
neal. China is one of those wonderful
s where tipping is not practiced, and
o one asks for tips.

rmany

unctual is important to Germans. For
s meetings it is a good idea to arrive a
utes early. Hosts also expect their guests
time. Being late or rushing makes a bad
ion.

In England, it's customary to say
And remember to stand in line
It's a good idea to talk about
In the United States, remember to make sure you
Don't forget to call a university graduate
In Japan, be prepared to exchange
It is impolite not to do so
It's not polite to play with
It's true to leave them

بداية
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

A. Vocabulary. Write down four sentences in the article that use expressions of advice and recommendation.

It's a good idea to...

B. Comprehension. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. F It's not a good idea to discuss the weather in England.
2. T You are expected to take off your shoes in an Indian home.
3. F Make sure you call everyone in Mexico *Licenciado*.
4. T Be sure to carry business cards with you in Japan.
5. T Remember not to be late for an appointment in Germany.
6. F You should always remember to tip in China.

Work

A. Ask and **answer** about customs in different countries using the information on these pages.

A
What should you do in the US
I should tip any person serves me
What should you do in German
I should come early to any date
B
It's advisable to eat fruits and vegetables
It's advisable to drink at least two liters of water every day

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar

Verb + Infinitive

The infinitive form can follow certain verbs, including the ones below.

afford, choose, decide, expect, forget, hope, learn, manage, offer, promise, refuse, remember, try

expect	We didn't **expect to arrive** so late.
manage	They **managed to get** an earlier flight.
refuse	The airline **refused to pay** for our hotel.
remember	I didn't **remember to bring** my toothbrush.
try	She **tried to sleep** on the plane, but she couldn't.

Remember: Some verbs are followed by gerunds. See Unit 10, page 106.

Verb + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

In Latin America, families **allow children to stay up** late.
In China, people don't **expect you to tip**.

It's... + Infinitive

It's polite to...
not polite to.../impolite to...
rude to...
common to...
wrong to...
advisable to...
a good idea to...

Note: Some of these expressions can be used for advice (for example, *It's advisable to..., It's a good idea to...*).

Expressions of Advice with Infinitives

Try to...
Try not to...
Remember to...
Don't forget to...
Make sure to...
Be sure to...

Gerunds as Subjects

A gerund can be used as the subject of the sentence.

Traveling is a good way to learn about other cultures.
Tipping is not common in Japan.

A. Make sentences. Use infinitives. Add ***it's*** whe

1. good idea / follow / local customs
2. we / managed / get seats / on the crowded
3. not advisable / carry / a lot of money
4. make sure / tip / taxi drivers
5. try / stay / in places that are safe
6. polite / stand in line / for a bus

1 It's a good idea to follow local customs
2 We managed to get seats on the crowded bus
3 It's not advisabte to carry a lot of money
4 Make sure to tip taxi drivers
5 Try to stay in places that are safe
6 It's polite to stand in line for a bus

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 126

B. Complete the following sentences with infinitives. Use the information in the article on pages 124 to 125.

1. It's advisable _____
2. It's not a good idea _
3. It's polite _____
4. It's not common ____
5. It's important _____
6. It's common _____

to read a person's business card and comment on it
to be late for an appointment
to say sorry if you accidentally bump into someone
to wear shoes in the house
to use university graduate titles
to eat dinner late

C. Look at the photos. What do you think is the polite/not polite thing or the right/wrong thing to do in your country?

It's polite for businessmen to shake hands.
Shaking hands is polite in my country.



It's polite to remove your shoes at mosque
Removing your shoes at a mosque is the polite thing to do
It's impolite to shout at the waiter
Raising your hand is the right thing to do
It's rude to point at people
Pointing at a person isnot accepted
It's not polite to put your feet on the seat
Putting your feet on the seat is wrong



بداية beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

D. Complete the sentences with the correct form—the infinitive or gerund. Review the list of verbs that can be followed by gerunds in Unit 10, page 106.

1. We enjoyed **driving** (drive) along the scenic route on the way to the ocean.
2. Mahmoud managed **to change** change) the tire in the dark.
3. I refuse **to try** (try) different kinds of foods.
4. We kept **looking** (look) until we found a good restaurant for dinner.
5. I expected **to pay** (pay) a lot of money for hotels.
6. I can't stand **waiting** (wait) in long lines.
7. Please remember **to take** (take) your passport with you when you travel.
8. I tried **to learn** (learn) some of the customs of the country before I traveled.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 127 5/4/23 5:40 PM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

4 Language in Context

Discuss with a partner how people handle the following situations in your country.

It is very common in here to eat lunch with family
It isn't common for people to stand in line to catch a bus
It is common for people to shake hands
It isn't common for people to arrive late
It isn't common for people to take their shoes off in the house
It isn't common for people to eat late at night
It is common for people to take a rest in the afternoon

Listen to the advice about traveling to the United States. Then answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. __F__ Gestures are very similar all over the world.
2. __F__ Americans usually introduce themselves with their last names.
3. __F__ Americans like to stand really close when they are talking to others.
4. __T__ People are expected to arrive on time at all events in the United States.
5. __T__ It's polite for house guests to give a small gift in the United States.



بداية
موقع بداية التعليمي | beadaya.com

6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice how ***to*** is reduced and pronounced quickly. Then practice.

It's polite **to** shake hands.
It's impolite **to** stare at someone.
It's advisable **to** study the customs.
It's common **to** exchange business cards.

7 About You

1 In my country Saudi's low alcohol is considered to be a big crime, whereas in India, USA and none Islamic countries it is ok to have bars and drink alcohol Coffee will be served at the end of a meeting

2 Yes, there are many different customs, saUdi Arapia enjoys great cutture and heritage, affirming the depth of its civilization as well as its historic presence through the ages

3 No, I have never been abroad

4 No, I have never had any problem, because cUltural differences are compatible in Saudi Arabia

5 Holding yourhand ontwards with the palm down and then suddenly twisting it upwards means "why" or how

8 Conversation

Will: So, what's it like living and working in China?

Edgar: Well, to be honest, in today's globalized world, there isn't really all that much difference anymore, especially in big cities like Shanghai, where I'm based. There's a lot of traffic, crowded subways and buses, tall skyscrapers, and modern shopping malls just like in other large cities around the world.

Will: Have any differences struck you?

Edgar: Well, the food is very different, and eating with chopsticks was tricky at first, especially rice and noodles. But I got the hang of it.

Will: What about the language?

Edgar: Most of the people I work with speak English well. I'm still learning Chinese to handle everyday situations.

Will: Is there anything else you're not used to yet?

Edgar: No, I've adjusted to the way of life. However, there's still one thing that's kind of weird to me. In China, the family name comes before the first name, and millions of people have the same surname. For example, Wang, Li, Zhang, Chen, and so on are the most common.

Will: No kidding!

Edgar: Yeah, at work when I called out Zhou, three colleagues used to answer me. But I managed to solve the problem.

Will: What did you do?



▲ Shanghai, China

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

Your Ending

What do you think Edgar answers?

1. I found out the first name of each one.
2. Together we came up with a Western name for each: John, George, and Joe.
3. I left my work station and went and talked to each one.
4. Your idea: My friends and I talking to each other in English

Real Talk

to be honest = used to state something more directly
to get the hang of = to get used to doing something the right way
kind of = rather
No kidding! = an expression of surprise and disbelief

About the Conversation

1 There's a lot of traffic, crowded buses, tall building, and modern shopping malls
2 He is still learning Chinese for everyday situations
3 Eating with chopsticks was difficult for him at first
4 The surnames come before the first names, and millions of people have the same surname

Your Turn

5/4/23 5:40 PM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

9 Reading

The previous culture legacy would be the main problem to adapt new culture

Before Reading

What problems do you think people have adapting to a different culture?

A FISH OUT OF WATER



Almost everyone who studies, lives, or works abroad experiences some degree of culture shock. This period of cultural adjustment involves everything from getting used to the food and language to smaller things like learning how to use the telephone. No matter how patient and flexible you are, adjusting to a new culture can sometimes be difficult and frustrating. Some people get depressed, and very homesick. But don't panic—these are all totally normal reactions and you are not alone.

The term *culture shock* was first used by writer Kalervo Oberg in 1954. He found that all human beings experience the same feelings when they travel to or live in a different country or culture. Oberg identified five distinct stages of culture shock.

1. **THE ADJUSTMENT PHASE**
   This period can last six months or longer. The newcomer is excited about being in a new place and experiencing a new lifestyle. Some problems may occur, but the person usually tends to accept them as part of the adjustment to another country and novelty of being in a new place. People are generally helpful to the newcomer, and that person feels welcome.
2. **EMPTINESS OR REJECTION PHASE**
   The newcomer has to deal with the usual problems of accommodation, transportation, shopping (not finding your favorite foods), and very often not being able to communicate fluently in the local language. The local people may not understand why the newcomer is making such a big deal over what they see as a small problem. At this point, the newcomer starts to complain about, and maybe even reject, the new country.
3. **THE CONFORMIST PHASE**
   Gaining some understanding of the new culture, its ideals, and its values brings a new feeling of pleasure. The crisis is over when the newcomer learns to understand the cultural differences, but hasn't completely adjusted to the new culture.
4. **ASSIMILATION PHASE OR COMPLETE ADJUSTMENT**
   In this phase, the person accepts the food, the habits, and customs of the new country, and may even find some things better than things back home. The newcomer becomes completely adjusted and feels comfortable in the new place. On returning home, the traveler will miss the new friends and the country and will cherish the memories forever.
5. **REVERSE CULTURE SHOCK**
   This is when the person comes back to the home country. The returnee may have been away from home for a long time and gets a "re-entry shock." Many things may have changed, and it will take a while to get used to home again.

بداية | موقع بداية التعليم
beadaya.com

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 130 5/4/23 5:40 PM



After Reading

A. Match the words with the definitions.

1. b	flexible	a.	missing home and family
2. e	frustrating	b.	able to change in different situations
3. a	homesick	c.	beliefs about what is right or wrong
4. f	stage	d.	person who has arrived recently
5. d	newcomer	e.	annoying because you cannot do something you want
6. h	novelty	f.	one level or phase in a series
7. c	values	g.	to remember a pleasant feeling for a long time
8. g	to cherish	h.	something new and interesting

B. Answer about the reading.

1. What do you think "fish out of water" means?

Being in a new place and not being comfortable

2. What do you understand by the term "culture shock"?

The period of adjustment when someone moves to a new country

3. When did the expression first appear?

It was used by the writer Kalervo Obergin 1954

4. In your own words, classify the five different stages of culture shock.

Adjustment Phase: The newcomer is excited and happy to be In a new place
Emptiness or Rejection Plase: The newcomer has to deal with problems

bedayia.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

Discussion

1. Have you ever lived for a period of time in another country? What was your experience like? Did you get culture shock? Reverse culture shock?
2. What experiences of culture shock have people that you know had when they visited another country?

1 I lived for more than two years in tmt find in at the area that I lived in

2 The first thing is the wearing of people and the language would be totally hard to ungerstand

10 Project

Work in groups. Think of advice to give to travelers to your country. Make a list of tips to help them fit into the local culture.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 131 5/4/23 5:40 PM

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is an Arabic and Islamic country locates in the middle east. It is considered to be the center of the Islamic religion because of the holy places like Micca and Madina. It is full of historical, tourists, and religious places, so I would like to give you some pieces of advices

You should be familiar with the Arabic traditions, customs, and norms

Like most of Arabic countries, the society is in general deeply religious, conservative, traditional, and family-oriented. Saudi people are very generous and guests are very welcome and hospitalized

You must know the religious worships

There are many worships in the Islamic religion, prayer is the main one

There are five times for prayers during one day. Beside, Masjids (Mosques) are the buildings where people perform their prayers

Shops, restaurant, and other shops close on the prayer times and stop selling.

Alcohol is forbidden in the Islamic religion, so be careful to drink specially in public

You are safe and well-serviced

Saudi is considered one of the safest countries, so you are safe to go out anytime and anywhere

Saudi never sleeps, so you can be well-serviced a 24/7 with goods, restaurants, and other services you may need

You must know the official holidays

Friday is the official holiday in the country, Friday and Saturday is the weekend. There national day is on 23 of September

The first day of the first month from Higrah new year is a holiday

B. Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive of the word in parentheses.

1. The people here are used to ___standing___ (stand) in line at the bus stop.
2. It isn't easy to get used to ___live___ (live) in a new cultural environment.
3. We are not used to the weather ___it is___ (be) so cold and rainy.
4. She used to ___drink___ (drink) coffee in the morning, but now she drinks tea.
5. He has gotten used to ___drive___ (drive) on the left side of the road.
6. You may find it strange at first, but you'll get used to ___eat___ (eat) the food.
7. I had difficulty with the language at first, but I'm used to ___speaking___ (speak) it now.
8. I didn't use to ___take___ (take) a nap, but now I rest for an hour every afternoon.

C. Imagine that you are staying in a foreign country. Write an email to a friend about the cultural differences you have experienced. Before you write, you may want to research the local habits, customs, gestures, cuisine, weather, etc.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 132 5/4/23 5:40 PM

I traveled to Japan and notice something about their eating style During a visit to a Japanese home, I was served noodles. After several frustrating minutes of trying to eat with chopsticks, I noticed a slurping sound. After looking around, I saw the entire Japanese family is slurping their noodles. It is their was of eating noodles I didn't know slurping was polite to Japanese people. They don't consider slurping rude. Why not just join the family and slurp .yourself

* See page 162 for a list of the past participles of irregular verbs.

A. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past and the past perfect.

1. They had already started (already start) boarding the plane when I arrived (arrive) at the gate.
2. Sabah didn't know (not know) how to use the chopsticks because she had never eating (never eat) in a Chinese restaurant before.
3. We didn't manage to (not manage) get a hotel room because we hadn't made (not make) a reservation in advance.
4. I had never been (never be) abroad until I traveled (travel) to Paris last summer.
5. Had you learned (you / learn) to speak French before you went (go) to Paris?
6. The waiter was (be) upset because his customers hadn't left (not leave) him a tip.
7. By the time Faris finished (finish) his studies, he had lived (live) in London for five years.
8. After he had adjusted (adjust) to British culture, Faris felt (feel) quite comfortable living in London.
9. He had become (become) so familiar with the British customs that he experienced (experience) reverse culture shock when he returned home.
10. Everyone had taken off (take off) their shoes before they entered (enter) the mosque.

B. Complete the text with the correct past tense of the verbs in parentheses.



I had always wanted (**1.** always want) to visit China, and last year my dream came (**2.** come) true. Before I left (**3.** leave) home, I had planned (**4.** plan) my trip carefully. I had gotten (**5.** get) maps and lots of expert advice from my travel agent. I had studied (**6.** study) the Chinese customs, and I had even taken (**7.** even take) a course to learn some basic Chinese. I spent (**8.** spend) one month in China traveling to different regions of the country. I saw (**9.** see) amazing sights like the Great Wall, which was (**10.** be) more spectacular than I had ever imagined (**11.** ever imagine). The scenery was so incredible that I took (**12.** take) over 300 pictures in one day!

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 133 5/4/23 5:40 PM

EXPANSION Units 9–12

1 Language Review

A. Complete the sentences about yourself using a verb in the gerund form.

1. I can't stand doing the laundry.
2. I really enjoy playing video games.
3. I gave up drinking coffee.
4. I really miss seeing my family every day.
5. I avoid eating junk food
6. I hate playing to play football
7. I don't mind eating breakfast
8. I suggest having a pizza for dinner

B. Write three sentences about the things you've ***already done*** and ***haven't done yet*** this year.

1. I've already taken a vacation this year.
2. I've already read two good books this month.
3. I've already cleaned my room this morning.
4. I haven't gone swimming yet.
5. I haven't visited London yet.
6. I haven't been to the beach yet.

C. Complete the sentences with the past progressive or the simple past tense.

The other day I was (**1.** be) on my way to school on my scooter. As I was driving (**2.** drive) along, I noticed that the car in front of me was going (**3.** go) slowly, and it was moving (**4.** move) from side to side. I realized that the driver was talking (**5.** talk) on his cell phone. He was having (**6.** have) an argument.

He was making (**7.** make) gestures with his hand while he was driving (**8.** drive), and I could see it coming! Suddenly he lost control of the car and crashed (**9.** crash) into a tree on the side of the road. I stopped and rushed (**10.** rush) to help him. Fortunately, he wasn't hurt, because he was wearing (**11.** wear) his seat belt.



SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 134 5/4/23 5:40 PM



D. Complete the questionnaire about yourself. Fill in the top. Check the items that are true for you on the bottom.



CAREER PATHWAYS

CAREER PLANNING SERVICES

Thousands of students have used our services to make successful career choices.

So why not fill in this questionnaire? We will send you, at no obligation, a complete guide to our services, together with details of aptitude tests that will help you choose a career that is right for you.

Name Ahmed Saeed Al-Samae

Address Al-hamd street

Occupation of interest reading Male ✓ Female ____ Age 27

....YOUR PERSONALITY....		....YOUR INTERESTS....	
talkative	✓	sports	☐
shy	✓	technology	☐
outgoing	☐	environment	✓
creative	☐	economics	☐
calm	☐	languages	☐
nervous	✓	geography	✓
ambitious	☐	science/math	☐
persuasive	☐	reading/literature	☐
hardworking	☐	history/archaeology	☐
reliable	✓	art/design	☐
efficient	☐	psychology	✓
Other: ____		Other: ____	

E. Work with a partner. Make guesses about his/her personality and interests, and ask for confirmation. Use the list in the questionnaire in exercise **D**.

A: You're ambitious, aren't you?
B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

A: You like sports, don't you?
B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

A: You like swimming, don't you
B: Yes, I do
A: You're a good soccer player, don't you
B: No, I don't

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

F. Write six sentences about the things you like and dislike about people.

I like people who have a good sense of humor. / I don't like people who aren't reliable.

1. I like people who are polite
2. I like people who are friendly
3. I like people who are forgiving
4. I don't like peonle who aren't honest
5. I don't like peonle who aren't kind
6. I don't like people who aren't cooperative

G. Adnan wants to be a successful doctor. Write five things he'll have to do to achieve that. Start the sentences with ***if***.

If Adnan wants to be a doctor, he'll have to go to medical school.
If he wants to get into medical school, he'll need to get good grades.

1. If he's accepted, he'll have to study hard and do research
2. If he wants to do research. he need to get a laptop and Internet
3. If he wants to study abroad. he'll have to learn English language
4. If he wants to learn English. he'll need to practice with foreigners
5. If he wants to study in Germany. he'll have to get visa

H. Complete the sentences about yourself. Use ***will*** or ***might***.

1. If I don't do my chores, I will be in trouble with my parents.
2. If I study hard this year, I will get good grades.
3. If another person is rude to me, I might iust ignore him.
4. If my parents give me some money, I will go shopping.
5. If someone gets in front of the line, I might say something to the person.



SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 136 5/4/23 5:40 PM

I. Complete the sentences using a gerund or an infinitive.

1. I hope **to get** a good grade on my English test.
2. The thief avoided **looking** the police officer straight in the eye.
3. The students expect **to finish** their assignments before Friday.
4. I didn't have any money, so my friend offered **to pay** for my meal.
5. It's important **to get** all necessary vaccinations before you travel.
6. Our neighbors promised **to water** our plants when we're away.
7. I hate **washing** the pots and pans after I finish cooking.
8. My co-workers refuse **to work** on weekends.
9. I miss **sleeping in my bed** when I'm away from home.
10. We stopped **playing** tennis in the winter because of the weather.

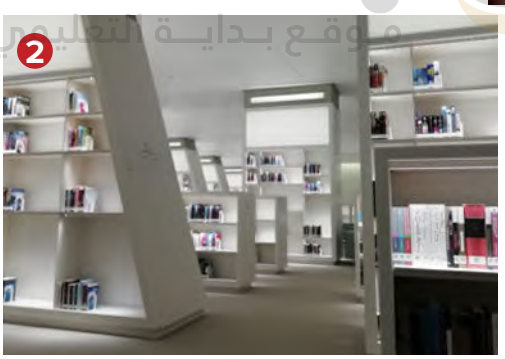
J. Complete the sentences about what is or isn't allowed or advisable.

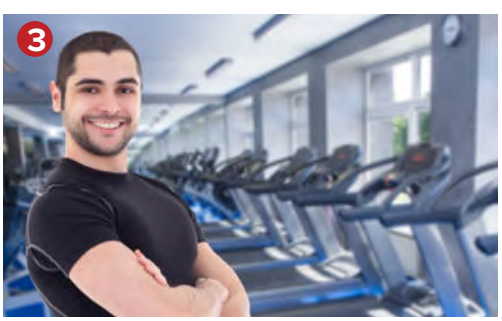
Talking on a cell phone while driving is not allowed.

1. **Throwing litter** in the street is subject to a fine.
2. **Talking** in the library disturbs others.
3. **Exercising** regularly keeps you healthy.
4. **Eating vegetables** is good for your health.











موقع بداية التعليمي

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 137 5/4/23 5:40 PM

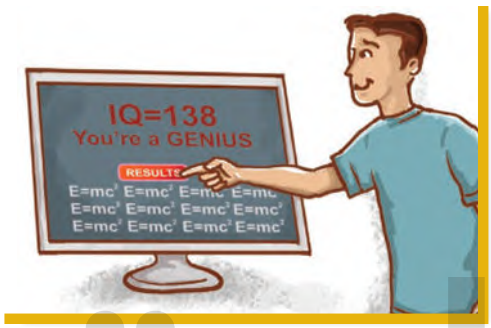
2 Reading

I know that IQ test is a smartness test
No, I have not

Before Reading

What do you know about aptitude tests and IQ tests? Have you ever taken one?

Aptitude and IQ: What's the Difference?



Aptitude Tests

Nowadays, millions of people—young and old—use aptitude tests to help them decide on a career path or a career change. Many employers also find them useful in their selection of new employees. Aptitude tests can be particularly beneficial for high school students who are uncertain about what career path they should follow.

Very few adolescents have a clear idea of what they want to do when they grow up. They often don't know where to begin searching for a job, let alone realize the vast number of career options that are available. Career aptitude tests can help steer students in the right direction by assessing their natural abilities.

What is aptitude? First, aptitude should not be confused with academic knowledge, skills, personal interests, or intelligence. Aptitudes are natural talents—special abilities for learning to do certain tasks quickly and easily. Skills and knowledge are learned, but aptitude is something you are born with. For example, an accountant who has learned the skills for the job, but has an aptitude for something else will probably find his work unrewarding and difficult. On the other hand, someone who knows nothing about accounting may have the aptitude to learn the necessary skills quickly and easily.

A career aptitude test determines someone's strengths, weaknesses, and natural ability to perform and succeed in certain professions. Common areas of testing are: logical reasoning, mathematical ability, mechanical understanding, spatial awareness, and communication. The results are best when combined with interest and personality tests to assess what types of work a person would most likely enjoy and perform well.

IQ Tests

IQ stands for Intelligence Quotient. The typical IQ test produces a score that compares the test taker's cognitive ability to the general population. A score between 90 and 110 is average, and a score over 130 shows exceptional intelligence—a genius. So what exactly does an IQ test measure? More simply, it assesses the ability to understand concepts and solve different types of problems using logic. This includes spatial ability, mathematical reasoning, language ability, and memory. A sample math question might be: "Ben bought three books for $5 each with a 20% discount. How much did he pay?"

IQ tests, however, are not particularly useful in career planning. Two people with the same IQ may have very different aptitudes. Occupations of famous people with high IQs include authors, journalists, businessmen, scientists, inventors, computer specialists, lawyers, cartoonists, actors, boxing champions, and race car drivers.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 138 5/4/23 5:40 PM

After Reading

A. Complete with the correct word.

1. Something that is helpful or good for you is _____.
   a. unrewarding **b.** certain **c.** beneficial
2. When you _____ something, you measure its value, importance, or size.
   a. realize **b.** assess **c.** perform
3. When you put two or more things together, you _____ them.
   a. combine **b.** confuse **c.** select
4. The level that is typical or normal is _____.
   a. exceptional **b.** average **c.** vast
5. When you think two things are connected by mistake, you _____ one thing with another.
   a. assess **b.** succeed **c.** confuse
6. When you understand the general idea, you understand the _____.
   a. option **b.** concept **c.** ability

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

1. F Millions of people use aptitude tests to get a job.
2. T Some people use aptitude tests to hire new employees.
3. F Most high school students know what job they want to do.
4. T Aptitude is someone's natural ability to perform certain tasks well.
5. T A genius is a person with an IQ of more than 130.
6. F People with the same IQ have similar talents.

Discussion

1. What do you think you h
2. What kind of career are y
3. Do you think your career
4. Do you know someone v
   Do you think it is related
5. What factors might influe
6. Do you think IQ tests are

1 No, I don't think so
2 I like to teach others
3 Yes, somehow
4 No, I don't know anyone
5 Reading might inflgenee people's IQ
6 No, I don't think so

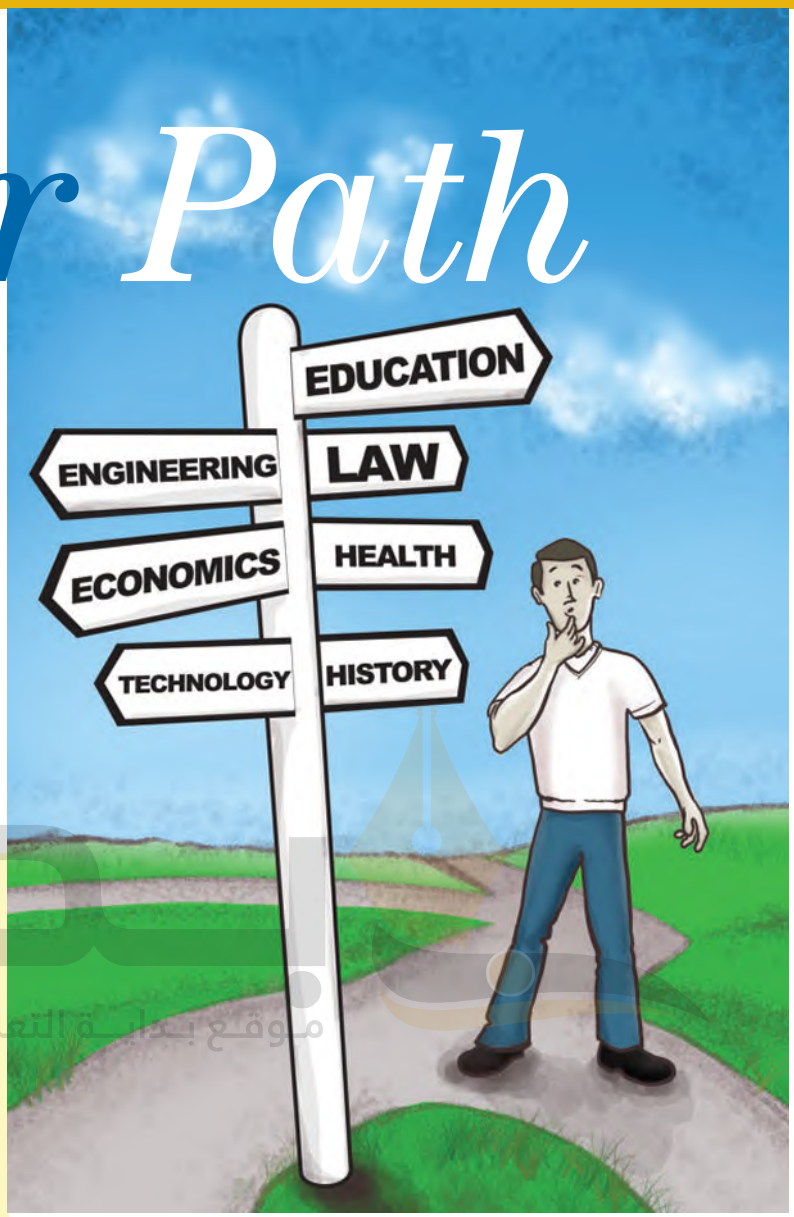
3 Writing



Since I was a child, I Was dreamed of being a carpenter, my grandfather had advice me that carpenter need a wide range of new skills, including technical and mechanica skills and soft skills such as communication and problem-solving I told my grandfather that I will try to gainthese skills to be a successful carpenter

4 Chant Along

Career Path



You should choose a career
That you'll find rewarding,
A satisfying line of work
That you'll never find boring.
If you attend university,
You'll obtain a degree.
You'll have qualifications
To earn a high salary.
Now let's look at your interests,
Let's test your IQ.
What are you adept at?
What occupation is right for you?

CHORUS

What is the right job for me?
I just don't know what I should be.
I am still in high school,
I'm only sixteen and a half.
How can I choose a lifelong career?
Do I have to decide by next year?
Please give me some guidance.
Help me choose the right path.



Well, you could be a carpenter
Who designs chairs and tables.
How about an electrician
Who repairs overhead cables?
A race car driver—
Now that's really exciting!
Be an author or a journalist
Who is gifted at writing.
Choose a profession or a vocation:
Pilot, baker, lawyer, dentist,
Teacher, plumber, chef, accountant,
Artist, engineer, scientist…

CHORUS

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 140 5/4/23 5:40 PM



Vocabulary

A. Match the words with the meanings.

1.	c rewarding	a.	advice
2.	e to obtain	b.	regular payment for work
3.	d qualifications	c.	satisfying
4.	b salary	d.	skills or knowledge for a job
5.	f to be adept at	e.	to get something with effort
6.	a guidance	f.	to be good at

B. Find 5 words or expressions in the chant that mean a type of job.

1. career
2. line of work
3. occupation
4. profession
5. vocation

Comprehension

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

1. F The boy knows what career he will follow.
2. T The boy is asking for advice.
3. F The boy has already graduated from high school.
4. T The career advisor suggests a variety of occupations.
5. F The career advisor tells the boy which occupation is best.

B. Complete three sentences about the occupations.

1. A carpenter is someone who designs chairs and tables.
2. An electrician is someone who repairs overhead cables.
3. A journalist is someone who is gifted a writing.

Discussion



1 No, I have not
2 At least a diploma
3 My teachers and elder family members
4 I do not think so because been good in a thing does not need to be very smart

5 Project

Research some common questions on aptitude and IQ tests, and present them to the class.

Aptitude test: Statement: Business owners who have commercial premises often tend to have residential property as part of their portfolio
True 2- False 3- Cannot tell
IQ test: What number best completes the analogy

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 141 5/4/23 5:40 PM

6 Reading

Before Reading

Taking a nap is recommended for both religious and health reasons. Do you take a nap in the afternoon? Do you feel sleepy after a large meal?

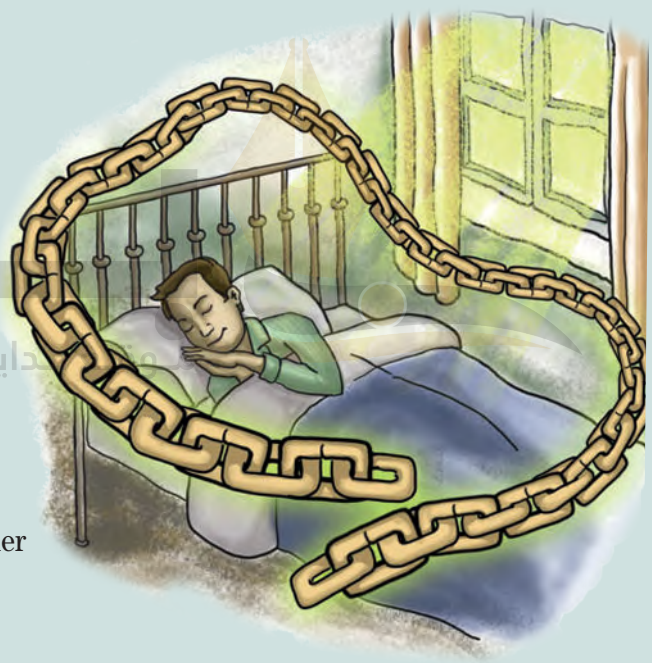
TAKING A SIESTA

"Sleep is the golden chain that ties health and our bodies together." *Thomas Dekker*

"A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book." *Irish Proverb*

"A well spent day brings happy sleep." *Leonardo da Vinci*

The idea of taking a siesta—an afternoon nap—and closing business for a few hours during the day is frowned upon by most Americans and Northern Europeans. In their cultures where "time is money," a sleep break is considered wasteful and unproductive. However, in many Latin, Asian, and Mediterranean cultures, taking a nap and an afternoon break is part of the daily routine.



Since the daytime nap is a custom in Spain, the Spanish word *siesta* is used to refer to a short rest after the midday meal. Many believe that the original concept of siesta was created to allow people to spend time with their family and friends. Today, it is a common practice in many countries where the weather is warm. The high temperatures, especially in summer, combined with a large meal contribute to a feeling of sleepiness. Still, some colder regions of Latin America practice siesta. In these cases, the tradition seems to be based on cultural influence rather than climate.

HERE ARE SOME BENEFITS OF SIESTA:

BIOLOGICAL NEED: Some doctors believe that the body is designed to sleep for shorter periods of time rather than in one large dose. Also, the body's blood sugar levels drop after a big meal, inducing drowsiness. This explains why many people may feel sleepy after lunch.

PROTECTION FROM THE SUN: Siesta takes place when the sun is at its highest point. This is when the temperature is hottest and the sun's rays are strongest. Avoiding the sun during midday protects people against sunburn, sunstroke, skin cancer, and heat exhaustion.

HEALTH: Studies have shown that people who nap regularly during the week are 37% less likely to suffer from heart disease. Napping helps people relax and reduces their stress levels.

IMPROVED MEMORY: Other research has found that people who took a short nap were able to remember information they learned better than those who did not nap.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 142 5/4/23 5:40 PM



After Reading

A. Match the words from the text with the definitions.

1. __d__	to frown upon	**a.**	sleepiness
2. __c__	to contribute to	**b.**	to cause an effect
3. __b__	to induce	**c.**	to play a part in causing
4. __a__	drowsiness	**d.**	to disapprove of
5. __f__	exhaustion	**e.**	to decrease the amount
6. __e__	to reduce	**f.**	a loss of energy

B. In your own words, describe the 4 benefits of taking a siesta.

Your body needs to rest after a big meal because the level of sugar in the blood droos, Also. experts think the body needs several short naps instead of a long sleep

Taking a nan in the afternoon means that you are not in the hot sun, and this protects you from sunstroke, skin disease and heat exhaustion

Taking regular naps is good for your health because you have less stress, feel more relaxed, and are less likely to have heart problems

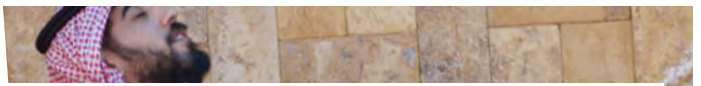
Taking a nap helps you remember information better

C. Answe

1. Wha 1 Time is a valuable resource, therefore it is better to do things as quickly as possible

2. Whi 2! Let's start by taking a smallish nap Because I usually take a nap before starting doing anything

Discuss



1. What are the advantages of taking a siesta?

2. What are the disadvantages of taking a siesta?

1 Relaxation reduced fatigue increased alertness improved mood improved performance

2 It can affect our body's sleep schedules throughout the day. Too many naps can lead to depression Napping for too long makes you feel more andmore tired

3 Southern Europe, the Middle East, mainland China, and India
The siesta is a traditional in Spain

4 A siesta at the wrong time of day or for too long can backfire, though Understand how to get the most out of siesta so I think a siesta is more beneficial

Project

Getting enough sleep is essential for helping a person maintain optimal health and well-being. When it comes to their health, sleeping is as vital as regular exercise and eating a balanced diet. It is important that people make an effort to get enough sleep regularly. The following are some of the many benefits health professionals associate with getting a good night's rest

Sleep keeps your heart healthy

During sleep, your body releases hormones that keep your heart and blood vessels healthy. Lack of sleep has been associated with worsening blood pressure and heart function. This can be a problem if you already have a heart condition, and over time it can lead to heart disease

Sleep reduces stress

Sleep helps your mind and body relax and recover from your day. When you are deprived of sleep, your body releases stress hormones. Stress can cause you to react in ways that aren't productive

Sleep make you alert

A good night's sleep makes you feel energized and alert the next day. This will help you focus, get things done, and be able to socialize and enjoy recreation and hobbies

Sleep may help you lose weight

Researchers have found that people who sleep fewer hours per night are more likely to be overweight or obese. It is thought that a lack of sleep impacts the balance of hormones in the body that affect appetite

Preventing depression

Sleep well can prevent symptoms of many mental conditions including depression

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 144 5/4/23 5:40 PM



Vocabulary

A. Match the following expressions with their meanings.

1.	d	to hold dear	**a.** to agree
2.	c	to settle in	**b.** to get discouraged
3.	a	to see eye to eye	**c.** to feel at home
4.	e	to get along	**d.** to cherish
5.	b	to lose heart	**e.** to have a good relationship
6.	g	to pick up	**f.** to get used to
7.	f	to get accustomed to	**g.** to learn

B. Make sentences with the following verbs.

1. to respect it is important to respect the customs and tradition of another culture
2. to appreciate I appreciate your advice on how to assimilate into the culture here
3. to cherish I will always cherish the new friends that I made while I was in the country

Comprehension

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

1. T The person greets the newcomer with pleasure.
2. F The person advises the newcomer not to change.
3. T He says that it's OK if they don't agree.
4. T He recommends they have mutual respect for one another.
5. T He says that learning the language may be difficult.
6. T After some time, the newcomer will get used to the lifestyle.
7. F He says the newcomer will never fit in.

Discussion



1 Yes, I agree

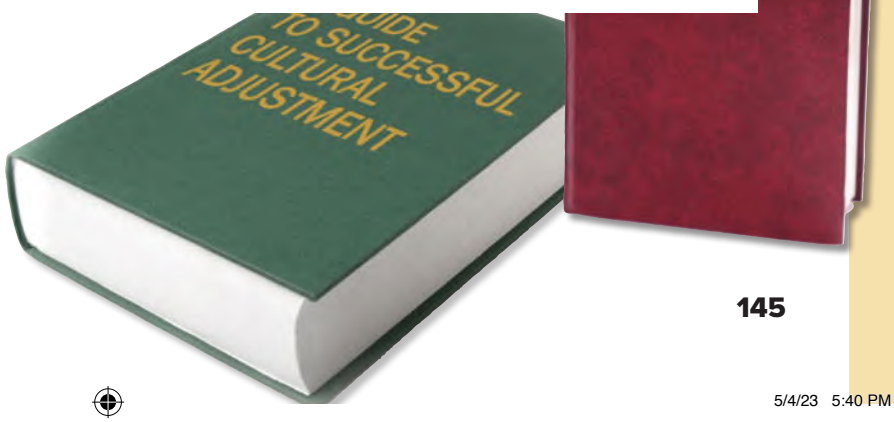
2 Different people'with different culture customs, climate, food and languages

3 A newcomer should assimilate people, rules and duties of a new society

4 They should treat him kindly and appreciate him as a newcomer who needs support and encouragement

9 Writing

Write advice on what a newcomer needs to do to fit into a new society and how the local people can help.



SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 145 5/4/23 5:40 PM

Moving to a new society with different culture and different people with different perspective is not that easy to fit in, so you have to respect the customs and traditions, you should be aware about their rights, their duties, their rules and their cultures. I would advice everyone who wants to travel or live in another country to read more about the destination country. You should also be aware and have information about climate, so that you can adjust and fit easily

access the Internet
chat online
get a haircut
spend money/time

normally
now and then
sometimes
usually

How long?
How much?
How often?

Preposition

except

EXPRESSIONS

Real Talk

Anyway
exercise freak
turn (someone) off
You see

2 Life Stories

VOCABULARY

Nouns

appointment
attitude
blood
colleague
community
donation
effort
employee
facility
infant
leadership
league
litter
newborn
operation
owner
principal
twin

Verbs

award
compete
donate
encourage
gather
join
practice
receive

Phrases with verbs

comb the beach
get in touch with
grow up
take responsibility
used to

Adjectives

environmental
crippling
hopeful
original
outstanding

EXPRESSIONS

Wishing someone well

congratulations
wish (someone) all the best

Real Talk

big break
to be into something
to turn up
What about . . . ?

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 146 5/4/23 5:40 PM

SUPER GOAL 3

WORKBOOK

بداية
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

MANUEL DOS SANTOS

Mc Graw Hill

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 165 5/4/23 5:40 PM

Contents

Term 1	Unit	1	Lifestyles	167
	Unit	2	Life Stories	173
	Unit	3	When Are You Traveling?	179
	Unit	4	What Do I Need to Buy?	185
			EXPANSION Units 1–4	191
Term 2	Unit	5	Since When?	197
	Unit	6	Do You Know Where It Is?	203
	Unit	7	It's a Good Deal, Isn't It?	209
	Unit	8	Drive Slowly!	215
			EXPANSION Units 5–8	221
Term 3	Unit	9	All Kinds of People	227
	Unit	10	Who Used My Toothpaste?	233
	Unit	11	Making Choices	239
	Unit	12	Culture Shock	245
			EXPANSION Units 9–12	251
			Self Reflections	256

beadaya.com موقع بداية للتعليم

9 All Kinds of People

Term 3

A Look at the photos. Complete the sentences. Use the words and expressions in the box.

pedal cab	**taxi**	**thief**	**fake**
steal	**tourist**	**in a hurry**	**give directions**



I visited my brother in New York City two weeks ago. We were walking downtown on a rainy day when I took this photo. Even in the rain, some people prefer to take a **(1)** pedal cab because it's more environmentally-friendly and less expensive than a **(2)** taxi.



I was shopping at Manhattan mall when I saw a man **(3)** steal a shirt. I wasn't the only one who saw him do this. The security guard in the store saw him, too. Fortunately for the store, the man who tried to take the shirt without paying isn't a good **(4)** thief.



My brother loves life in New York City. But my brother has changed since he moved there. He talks faster. He walks faster. He's always **(5)** in a hurry. When I was visiting him, a **(6)** tourist stopped us and said he was lost. My brother looked at his watch and then looked at the man. Then he said, "I don't have time to **(7)** give directions to you. Sorry."

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي



Can you tell which of these watches is real? My brother can't. He was really late for a meeting the other day. At first, he didn't understand why. He looked at his watch and he actually should have been 15 minutes early, not a half hour late. Then he realized what was wrong. His watch wasn't working. He was mad, but not because he was late for the meeting. He was mad because his broken watch that cost $300 was really a **(8)** fake. I told him to buy his next watch in a store and not from a man on a street corner!

B Complete the definitions. Use the words in the box from **A**.

1. Someone who is late for school is going to be in a hurry.
2. A watch that looks like a well-known brand but costs a lot less is probably a fake.
3. A person who steals things from others is a thief.
4. A person who is visiting a place on vacation is a tourist.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 227 5/4/23 5:41 PM

C Circle the correct relative pronoun.



1. Ali works in an office (who / which) is noisy and busy.
2. So yesterday he went to a park (who / that) is near his office to have lunch.
3. He sat down on a bench next to a man (who / which) was reading a book.
4. A minute later, the man picked up a cell phone (who / that) was on the bench next to him and began making calls.
5. Two men (which / who) were sitting under a tree were having a quiet conversation.
6. Then some children (who / which) were playing near the men started to fight and shout.
7. Ali left the park thinking, "There is no place (who / that) is quiet and peaceful."
8. So he went back to his office (who / that) is not so different from the rest of the world.

D Imad's cousin from America is coming to visit Imad and his family. Combine each pair of sentences by putting the second sentence after the correct noun in the first sentence. Replace the underlined word(s) in the second sentence with ***who, which,*** or ***that***.

1. My parents want me to be nice to Ahmed. He is my age.

   My parents want me to be nice to Ahmed who is my age

2. They want me to take Ahmed to the football game. The football game is tomorrow night.

They want me to take Ahmed to the football game which is tomorrow night

3. I don't want to take my cousin. He might not be a football fan.

   I don't want to take my cousin who might not be a football fan

4. This morning I heard voices. The voices were coming from the living room.

This morning I heard voices that were coming from the living room

5. When I walked into the room, I saw Ahmed. He was wearing a football jersey.

When I walked into the room. I saw Ahmed who was wearing a football jersey

6. I think that Ahmed is going to be fun to hang out with. Ahmed loves football.

I think Ahmed, who loves football, is going to be fun to hang out with

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 228 5/4/23 5:41 PM



E Write two new sentences for each group of sentences. Use ***who*** in one sentence and ***which*** or ***that*** in the other sentence.

Brian likes adventure sports. He doesn't get nervous. Adventure sports take a lot of concentration.

Brian, who doesn't get nervous, likes adventure sports.

Brian likes adventure sports that take a lot of concentration.



1. Vincent works as a security guard at a bank. Vincent is a very serious person. The bank has never been robbed.

Vincent, who is a may serious person, works as a security guard at a bank

Vineent works as a seeurity at a pank that has never been robbed



2. My brother designed a new eco-friendly home. My brother is an architect. The home uses solar and wind power.

My brother, who is an architect, designed a new eco-friendly home

My brother designed a new eco-friendly home which uses solar and wind power



3. Omar passed the test. Omar always studies and is very smart. The test was about relative pronouns.

Omar, who always studies and is very, smart, passed the test

Omar passed the test that was about relative pronouns

F Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the past progressive and the simple past.

1. The tourists **were eating** (eat) their lunch when a thief **stole** (steal) their camera.
2. The thief **was running** (run) when he **dropped** (drop) the camera.
3. The camera **was sitting** (sit) on the ground when a boy **picked it up** (pick it up).
4. The boy **was played** (play) with the camera when the tourists suddenly **noticed** (notice) him. They got their camera back!
5. The boy **was eating** (eat) an ice cream cone that the tourists bought for him when they **took** (take) a picture of him.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 229 5/4/23 5:41 PM

G On Thursday morning, Martin decided that he wanted to invite some friends over that night. He had to do many things at the same time. Write sentences about what he did. Use the pictures and his list.



change the lightbulb	~~have breakfast~~
~~make a list of things to do~~	clean house
make sandwiches	shop at the grocery store
talk on the phone	watch TV
think of what he needed to buy	make a cake

He was making a list of things to do while he was having breakfast.

1. **He was making sandwiches while he made a cake**
2. **He was talking on the phone while he cleaned the house**
3. **He was thinking of what he needed to buy while he shonped at the grocery store**
4. **He was changing the light bulb while he watched TV**

H Complete the sentences. Use ***when*** or ***while***.

1. My brother was watching TV **while** he was eating dinner.
2. Ahmed was walking in the park **when** he saw Hameed.
3. Maha and Badria were studying for the math test **when** the phone rang.
4. Mom was cutting some vegetables for dinner **when** she cut her finger.
5. Dad was drinking coffee **while** he was reading the newspaper.
6. They were surfing **when** it started to rain.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 230 5/4/23 5:41 PM

I READING

WHAT SHOULD THEY DO?





Saeed is 35 years old. He has an important job with a computer company. He has a beautiful new house and many of the things that money can buy. But he is thinking about saying goodbye to a lot of that. He wants to leave this job to become a teacher. If he does, he'll have to go back to university to train to be a teacher. This will take up a lot of time and he will not earn money while he studies. He wants to help kids by being a teacher, but he also needs income to support his family. Should he leave his job?





Khalid, who is 18, has just graduated from high school. His parents want him to start university right away, but Khalid wants to start university next year. First, he wants to travel to different places around the world. His parents say that traveling will distract him and delay his studies. Khalid believes that traveling will be an exciting experience. It will make him more independent and confident, and it will also give him time to make responsible decisions about his future. What do you think?

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

To help people make decisions like these, you need to ask some questions:

- What kind of person is he? Is he a person who is lazy? Is he a person who is adventurous?
- What does he like to do? Does he like to do something that is exciting? Does he like to do something that is boring?
- What does he want to do? Does he want to do something that is important? Does he want to do something that is helpful?

Answer the questions.

1. What job does Saeed have now?

Saeed has an important job with a computer company

2. What does Saeed want to be? Why?

Saeed wants to be a teacher because he wants to help kids

3. Why don't Khalid's parents want him to travel for a year?

His parents say that traveling will distract him and delay his studies

4. Should Khalid go to university or travel for a year? Why?

Khalid should go to university right away because he shouldn't delay his studies

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 231 5/4/23 5:41 PM

J Answer the questions. Use your own information.

What Kind of Person Are You?

What do I like to do? (school subjects, activities outside school, etc.)

1. surt the Intemet
2. write
3. talk to people

What things are important to me? (environment, traveling, health, entertainment, etc.)

1. information
2. health
3. success

What kind of person am I? (talkative, energetic, clever, etc.)

1. curious
2. hardworking
3. talkative

What is a job that would be good for me? reporter

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

K **WRITING**

Now write a paragraph. Write about one of the jobs that would be good for you. Explain why this is a job that would be good for you.

My Kind of Job

A job as a reporter would be good for me. Reporters have to write. In fact, reporters who are good and successful love to write. A reporter is also someone who likes to do research, particularly on the Internet. And a reporter who likes to talk to people and who is curious is usually the best kind of reporter. All of these things are things that I like to do and that I am good at

10 Who Used My Toothpaste?

A Write the names of the items.



1. nail polish



5. dishwashing liquid



2. toothpaste



6. scissors



3. mirror



7. hairbrush



4. hair dryer



8. shampoo

B Answer the question about each photo. Use the words from **A**.

1. Imad used a toothbrush and water to brush his teeth. What else did Imad use?

Imad used toothpaste

2. What did the man use to wash Hussain's hair?

The man used shampoo

3. The woman at the salon painted Amina's nails. What did she use?

She used nail polish

4. It was my turn to wash the dishes. What did I put in the water to wash them?

You put dishwashing liquid in the water

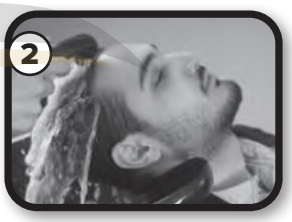
5. Fahd is getting his hair cut. What are some of the things that the hair stylist will use on Fahd's hair?

The hair stylist will use a hairbrush, hair dryer and scissors

6. Ali just went to the dentist. What is he using to look at his teeth?

Ali is using a mirror









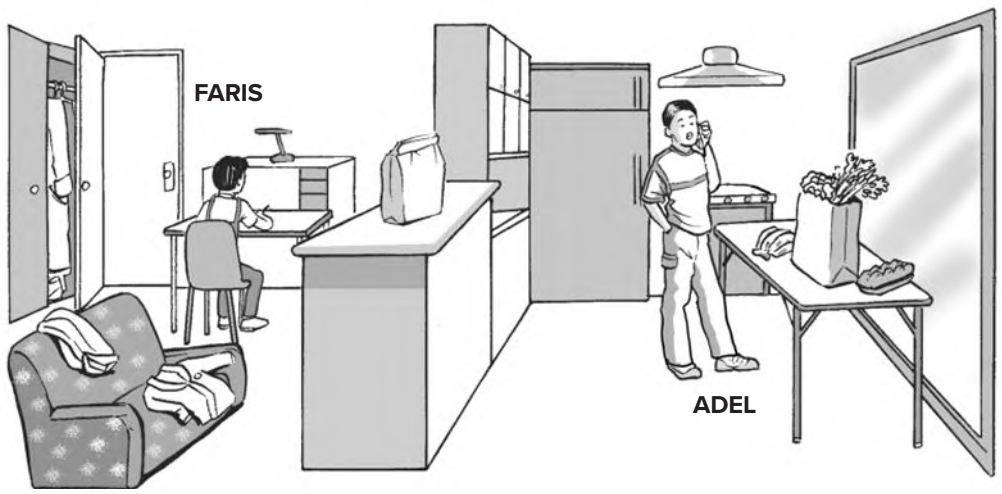




موقع بحلية للتعليم | bedayatech.com

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 233 5/4/23 5:41 PM

C Write questions and answers with the present perfect. Use the information in the picture. Use ***already***, ***yet***, or ***just***.



Faris / come home

Q: *Has Faris already come home?*

A: *Yes, he's already come home.*

1. Adel / do the grocery shopping

Q: Has Adel done the grocery shopping yet

A: Yes, he has already done the grocery shopping

2. Adel and Faris / put their jackets in the closet

Q: Have Adel and Faris already put their jackets in the closet

A: No, they haven't put their jackets in the closet yet

3. Adel / answer the phone

Q: Has Adel answered the phone yet

A: Yes, he has just answered the phone

4. Faris / start his homework

Q: Has Faris started his homework yet

A: Yes, he has just started his homework

5. Adel / put the food from the supermarket away

Q: Has Adel already put the food from the supermarket away

A: No, Adel hasn't put the food from the Supermarket away yet

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 234 5/4/23 5:41 PM



D Complete the sentences about Ahmed. Use a verb from the box + the gerund form of the verb in parentheses.

enjoy	finish	keep	miss

It's my first year at college, and I'm going to have a roommate. I know I'm going to enjoy living (**1.** live) with a roommate. It will really be fun! I won't even miss having (**2.** have) my own room. I haven't met my roommate yet, but I keep thinking (**3.** think) that we're going to be great friends. I've already finished cleaning (**4.** clean) the room, and it looks nice and neat!

A week later:

avoid	keep	enjoy	hate

I hate being (**5.** be) in a dirty room, so I do the chores. But Jack, who is my roommate, enjoys living (**6.** live) in one—he hasn't done any chores yet. I try to talk to him about sharing chores, but he avoids talking (**7.** talk) to me. He also keeps using (**8.** use) my things and doesn't return them.

Two months later:

keep	avoid	enjoy	can't stand	stop

Help! I can't stand living (**9.** live) with Jack anymore! He keeps throwing (**10.** throw) his clothes on the floor. And he won't stop using (**11.** use) my things. He says he'll stop, but then he uses them again. I'm spending a lot of time in the library, so I can avoid doing (**12.** go) back to my room now.

Later that day:

I just found out that Jack failed all his classes and won't be coming back to school. I realize that I enjoy living (**13.** live) without a roommate—at least one like Jack!

بيداية | موقع بداية التعليمي
beadaya.com

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 235 5/4/23 5:41 PM

E Rewrite the conversations. Change the position of the phrasal verbs.

Dad: Can you clean your room up?

Can you clean up your room?





1. **Son:** But I *did* clean my room up.

But I didn't clean up my room

Dad: Really? It looks like you messed your room up.

Really? It looks like you messed up your room

2. **Son:** OK, Mom. I put the dishes away.

QK, Mom. I put away the dishes

Mom: Are you sure you put away all the dishes?

Are you sure you put all the dishes away

Son: Oh, I didn't notice those plates in the dishwasher. I'll put the plates away now.

Oh, I didn't notice those plates in the dishwasher

I'll put away the plates now

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

F Complete each sentence. Use a two-word verb from the box and the correct pronoun.

clean up	~~throw away~~	hang up	put away	turn off	take out

I used to save empty plastic bottles, but now I'm going to *throw them away* **.**

1. The trash can in the kitchen is full of garbage, so I'm going to **take it out** .
2. I used to leave the light on in my bedroom when I wasn't there. Now I **turn it off** when I leave my bedroom.
3. I used to leave the clean dishes in the dishwasher. Now I'm going to **put them away** after they're washed.
4. I have just ironed my clothes. I'm going to **hang them up** , so they don't get wrinkled.
5. The apartment is very dirty now, but I'm going to **clean it up** .

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 236 5/4/23 5:41 PM

G READING

Living with a College Roommate and Enjoying It

Many students go away to college and need accommodation. Apartments are often expensive. For students who have a tight budget, it can be a good idea to share an apartment. Money is not the only reason to have a roommate. Sharing an apartment can be fun.

But life with a roommate can also be a very bad experience. Some sociologists did a study of college students who shared a room. They found that students who had problems with their roommates were not happy at school and got sick more often than other students.



So how can you enjoy living with a roommate? Here is some advice:

- Being roommates with a friend can be hard. Friends who you see once in a while can be different when you live with them all the time. So before you decide to live with a friend, discuss the situation carefully.
- Before you decide to live with someone you don't know, talk to your potential roommate. Be honest about your habits and the things that irritate you.
- When you move in with a roommate, make rules. Decide how you will share the chores. Decide if you will share food. Is it OK to have guests? And what about making noise?
- Don't get angry at small things that your roommate does. Remember that no one—including you—is perfect.

beadaya.com | مبادئ

Answer the questions.

1. What happened to the college students who had problems with their roommates?

They were not happy at school and got sick more often than other students

2. What should you do before you become roommates with a friend?

Before you become roommates with a friend. you should discuss the situation carefully

3. What should you do before you become roommates with someone that you don't know?

Before you become roommates with someone that you don't know, you should talk to them about your habits and the things that irritate you

4. What are some things you and a roommate should make rules about?

you should make rules about sharing the chores, sharing food having guests and making noise

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 237 5/4/23 5:41 PM

H Complete the college roommate application with your own information.

College Roommate Application

1. What do you enjoy doing?
I enjoy reading, painting, and playing chess
2. What are some things that irritate you?
Some things that irritate me are people borrowing things without asking and leaving dirty dishes in the sink
3. When do you go to bed? When do you get up?
I go to bed at 11 p.m. and I get up at 7 a.m
4. What kind of food do you like? Do you like cooking?
I like chicken and fish. I love Indian cuisine. and I love to cook
5. When do you usually study? Does noise bother you when you study?
I usually study in the evening. and I can't stand noise when I study.
6. Do you usually leave your things all around or do you pick them up?
How often do you clean your room up?
I alwavs keep things tidy and pick up my things. I clean my room once a week
7. Do you like your friends to visit you? Or do you prefer going out with your friends?
I prefer going out with my friends
8. How much time do you spend talking on the phone?
I spend about three hours aweektalking on the phone

موقع بداية التعليمي | bidaya.com

I **WRITING**

Now write a paragraph about what a roommate should know about you.

Things a Roommate Should Know About Me

There are some very important things that a roommate should know about me. I really enjoy playing chess, paiting, and reading. There are couple things that irritate me. For example, I can't stand it when someone leaves dirty dishes in the sink or borrows my things without asking. I go to bed early, and I get up early, too. My favorite food is Indian, and I love to cook. I usually study in the evening, so my roommate should be quiet then. I always keep things tidy, and I clean my room once a week. I don't spend much time talking on the phone. I'd rather go out with friends then invite them over

11 Making Choices

A Complete each paragraph. Answer each question. Use the words in the box.

conservationist	generate	scenic	group	focus
environment	pass	pollution	fit in	benefit



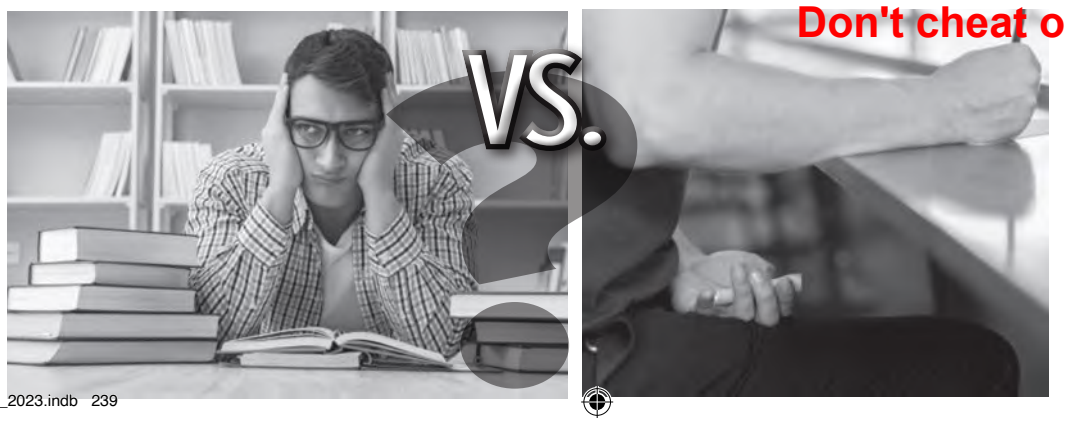
1. I live in a rural part of the country. There are a lot of trees and rivers and even some small mountains where I live. I love the natural beauty here. There is this one very ___scenic___ place that is near my house. It has a river and a lot of green space. The local people like to go fishing and swimming in the river there. And many families even go on picnics there during the summer. It's really peaceful and a lot of fun. There's a lot of discussion about this place right now. Some people want to build a factory on the river. I don't understand how anyone would want to do that. I'm very worried about what is going to happen to the ___environment___—the river, the animals, the trees. I have learned that the factory will probably create a lot of ___pollution___ in the area. People probably won't be able to swim or fish in the river anymore. And a lot of the trees will be cut down. I guess I'm a ___conservationist___ because I don't want to see the area destroyed. Some people want the factory because they say that it will ___generate___ jobs and more money for the area. They say that the factory is going to be a big ___benefit___ to everyone in our town. I don't agree.

Would you choose for the factory or against it? I'd choose against the factory because the pollution will destroy the environment

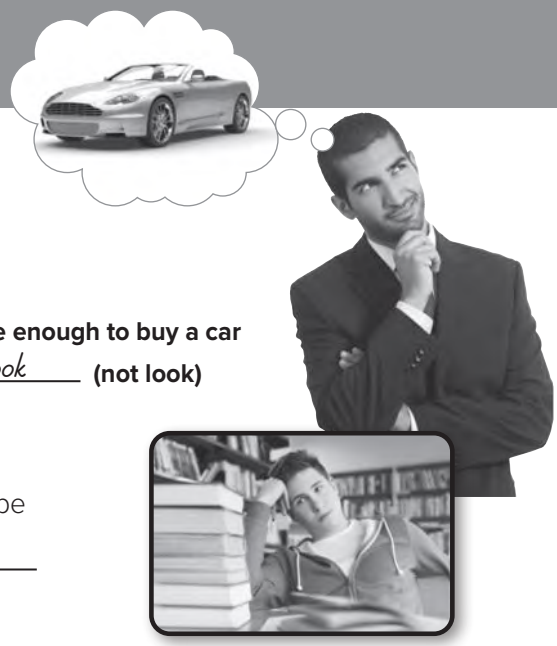
beadaya.com | بداية التعليمي

2. Daniel is a very social person. He likes having friends and enjoys hanging out with them. He is intelligent, but sometimes he has too many things to do at one time. For example, next week he has extra football practice, he has to volunteer at the youth center, and he wants to hang out with his friends and go skiing. That is already a lot to do, but he also has a very important test in history. He needs to get a good grade on it. Daniel likes to ___fit in___ with his friends, so hanging out with them, wearing the right clothes, and playing sports are important. But getting into a good college is important, too, so he needs to ___focus___ on studying more and getting better grades. He just can't do everything, but he thinks he can. He got a crazy idea—to create a study ___cheat___ for his history test. If he does that, he thinks that he'll be able to ___pass___ it.

If Daniel tells his friends about his idea, what will they say? Study for your history test Don't cheat op it. Be honest



SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 239 5/4/23 5:41 PM



B Complete the conditional sentences about facts. Use the present and future forms of verbs.

If I *spend* **(spend) money on clothes, I won't have enough to buy a car next year. But if I don't spend money on clothes, I** *won't look* **(not look) good when I go on job interviews.**

1. If I **sleep** (sleep) in class, the teacher won't be happy. But if I don't study until midnight, I **won't pass** (not pass) the exam.
2. If it **rains** (rain) a lot this week, the team won't be able to practice for the big game. If the weather is nice, the team **will practice** (practice) every afternoon.
3. If the temperature drops below zero, rain **changes** (change) to ice and snow. But if the temperature stays above zero degrees, rain **doesn't freeze** (not freeze).
4. If I **decide** (decide) on King Saud University , I'll move to Riyadh next fall. I **will be** (be) happy there if I **make** (make) friends quickly.
5. If I **tell** (tell) my parents that I didn't do well on the test, they **will be** (be) angry. If I **don't tell** (not tell) my parents the truth, they **will be** (be) angry, too!
6. If you drop an apple, it **falls** (fall) to the ground. If you **drop** (drop) a feather, it **floats** (float) to the ground.
7. If Sultan **gets** (get) the job, he **will move** (move) to Dhahran. But if he **moves** (move) to Dhahran, he probably **won't see** (not see) his friends and family very often.
8. If Mahmoud **makes** (make) his hotel reservation now, he **will be** (be) guaranteed a room. If Mahmoud **doesn't go** (not go) on vacation, he **will have to** (have to) cancel his reservation.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 240 5/4/23 5:41 PM

C Write sentences about facts and possibilities. Use the information in the lists provided below.

The city is thinking about putting a modern sculpture in a square in the old part of town.





Facts	Possibilities
~~have to pay for the sculpture~~	not like the modern piece of art
plant trees instead	be more beautiful than it is now
have a new place to sit	not visit the square

The sculpture will be expensive. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, the city *will have to pay for the sculpture*.

1. The garden club loves trees. If the city doesn't put a modern sculpture in the square, the garden club **will plant trees instead**.
2. The square isn't very pretty right now, and some sculptures are really beautiful. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, the square **may be more beautiful than it is now**.
3. The city wants more tourists to visit the square, but sculptures aren't really big tourist attractions. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, more tourists **may not visit the square**.
4. People have their own ideas about what good art is. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, some people **may not like the modern piece of art**.
5. There are a lot of birds in the square. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, the birds **will have a new place to sit**.

D Write sentences about situations in your life. Say what will/might happen.

If *I spend less time playing video games, I may do better in school*.

1. If **I stop eating junk food. I may start going to the gym**.
2. If **I get more sleep. I won't be so tired in the morning**.
3. If **I practice more. I'll be able to speak English better**.
4. If **I save money, I might buy a computer**.

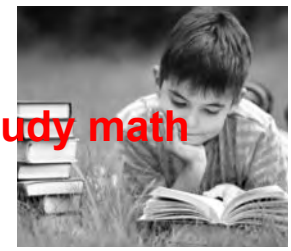
SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 241 5/4/23 5:41 PM

E Answer the questions. Use ***I'd rather***.

Derek is riding his bicycle by the lake. Would you rather go shopping at the mall or ride your bicycle by the lake?

I'd rather ride my bicycle by the lake than go shopping at the mall.

1. Kevin is reading his favorite book in the park. Would you rather study math or read your favorite book in the park?





I'd rather read my favorite book in the park than study math

2. David is camping in the mountains. Would you rather go camping in the mountains or stay in a hotel at the beach?



I'd rather go camping in the mountains than stay in a hotel at the beach

3. Charles is going to visit England and Scotland on vacation. Would you rather go on vacation to another country or stay at home during vacation?



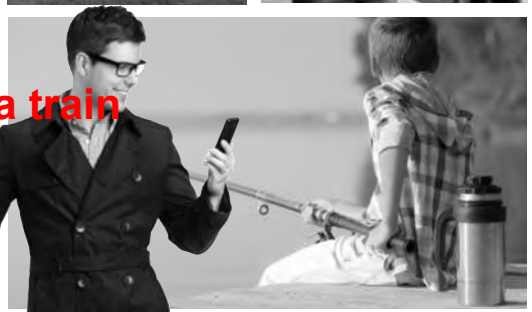


I'd rather go on vacation to another country than stay at home during vacation

4. Tom plays on his school's football team. Would you rather play on your school's football team or play on its basketball team?

I'd rather play on my school's football team than play on its basketball team

5. My brother and his friend went hiking in France last year. Would you rather go hiking across another country or take a train?



I'd rather go hiking across another country than take a train

6. I have a little cousin who loves to go fishing. Would you rather go fishing or play video games?

I'd rather play video games than go fishing

7. That's my Uncle Bill. He went to the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Would you rather visit the Grand Canyon or visit New York City?

I'd rather visit the Grand Canyon than visit New York City

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 242 5/4/23 5:41 PM

F READING

Who Influences Teens?



The teenage years are a time of life when people must make many important choices. Teenagers need to think about questions like these: Should I go to college? What kind of career do I want? Each person must make his or her own choices. But other people influence our choices. Who influences teens? Teens were asked this question, and here's what they said.

It depends on the kind of choice. When teens buy things, friends are the most important influence. This is especially true for clothes and electronic devices. Television shows, advertisements, and parents also influence teenagers. In more serious matters, parents are probably the most important influence. Some teens say it's best to have parents and friends as influences. One seventeen-year-old girl says, "Parents are able to tell us what's right and wrong because they have experience. And they always want what's best for us."

But teens also feel they need to make their own choices—to make their own mistakes. As one teenage boy said, "If our parents don't let us make our own choices, maybe in the future we won't know how to." And they feel friends can often be a big help, especially because friends sometimes know more about their situation than their parents do. For example, one boy said his friends stopped him from making the wrong decision. He wanted to quit the basketball team because the coach wasn't nice to him. His friends kept saying, "You're a great player. The coach just wants you to try harder." Finally, he saw that they were right. "Thanks to the coach," he says, "I'm a better player than I used to be."

Complete the sentences. Use the information in the text.

1. Teenagers have to make decisions about college and their careers .
2. Teenagers' friends are the most important influence when they buy things.
3. Teenagers often go to their parents for advice on more serious matters
4. Many teens think that it is a good idea to make decisions with the help of .parents and friends
5. To some teens, it is OK to sometimes make mistake when they make decisions. They learn this way.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 243 5/4/23 5:41 PM

G Read about these two situations.

1. Your brother isn't doing well in his history class. You are very good at history. Your brother asks you to write his history report for him. In return, he promises to do all your chores for a month. You want your brother to do well in school. If you help him, he might get a better grade in history. And if he does your chores, you will have more free time this month. However, if you write his report for him, he won't learn anything. Should you write his report? Is there another solution?
2. You are a writer for your school newspaper. You're working on an article about a local water pollution problem. You think that the pollution is from a factory that dumps chemicals into the river, but you aren't 100 percent sure. The pollution might not come from this factory. Some people ask you to write a story about how bad the situation is. What will you do?

Choose one situation. List some ideas for and against your choice.

I'd like to support people who help the environment

If I march with them. I will tell them that I have to write the article about the truth

If I see that there is pollution. I will write about that

A reporter's job is to be honest and report what is happening

H **WRITING**

Now write a paragraph about your choice. Write what you will do and explain your choice.



I am against factories that pollute the environment But there is a question about this factory. Is it polluting the river with chemicals? I am not 100 percent sure. I'd rather be 100 percent sure before I write an article about it.So, if I am not sure about the pollution, I won't include it in the article. And if I am 100 percent sure that the factory is polluting the environment, I will write about that as well as the protest march

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليم

12 Culture Shock

A Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

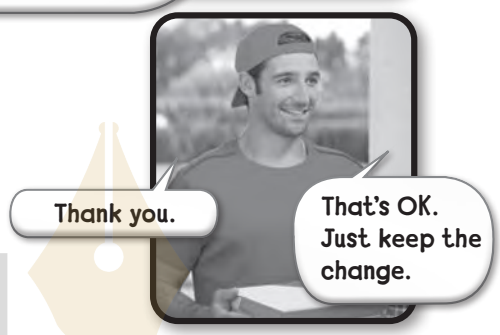
tip	punctual	comment	graduate
mud	lawyer	exchange	remove



1. In many countries, people ___remove___ their shoes before entering a home, so they don't bring dust and ___mud___ into the house.



2. In Japan, business people ___exchange___ cards, and it's polite to comment on the cards.



3. In the United States, it's not unusual to order a pizza on the phone and have it delivered to your house. And just like in a restaurant, it's polite to ___tip___ the person who delivers the pizza to your house.

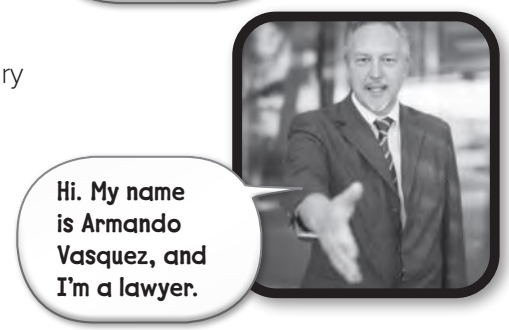
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي



4. In Germany, it's important to be ___punctual___ for business meetings. Being late or rushing makes a bad impression.



5. In England, people often ___comment___ about the weather while they're waiting in line for a bus.



6. Armando Vasquez went to college in Mexico. It is customary to call him "Licenciado" because he is a university ___graduate___ and a ___lawyer___.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 245 5/4/23 5:41 PM

B Complete the paragraph with a verb + infinitive. Use the simple past of the verbs in the box and the infinitives in parentheses.

decide	expect	promise	manage	remember	~~refuse~~

When I went to the United States last summer on a business trip, my 5-year-old daughter and 7-year-old son asked me to take them. I wasn't sure about the idea, so in the beginning I refused to take (take) them. But they kept asking, and they promised to be (**1.** be) good, so finally I decided to take (**2.** take) them with me. I expected to do (**3.** do) some work on the flight. But my children had other ideas. They ran up and down the airplane, hitting each other, and making a lot of noise. I wasn't able to do any work, and I was very angry with them. They really manager to upset (**4.** upset) me. But when they saw that I was upset, they remembered to be (**5.** be) good for the rest of the trip.

C Make the sentences. Use verb + noun/pronoun + infinitive.

in England / people / expect / you / wait in line for a bus
In England, people expect you to wait in line for a bus.

1. in Japan / business people / expect / you / read their business cards

In Japan, business people expect you to read their business cards

2. in the United States / waiters / expect / you / tip after a meal

In the United State. waiters expect you to tip after a meal

3. my parents / never allow / us / eat dessert before dinner

My parents never allow us to eat dessert before dinner

4. some business people / learn / English / do business in the United States

Some business people learn English to do business in the United State

5. in France / restaurants / expect / customers / eat the salad after the main course

In France. restaurants expect customers to eat salad after the main course

6. in India / hosts / expect / their guests / remove their shoes

In India. hosts expect their guests to remove their shoes

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 246 5/4/23 5:41 PM

D Complete the sentences. Use infinitives. Use ***it's*** where necessary.

It's wrong to expect **(wrong / expect) people in another country to speak your language.**

1. It's wrong to believe (wrong / believe) that only your culture does things the "right" way.
2. It's important to read (important / read) about a place before you travel there.
3. It's a good idea to learn (a good idea / learn) a little of the language.
4. It's advisable to look (advisable / look) at what people from the country are doing and not doing.
5. It's rude to point (rude / point) at people in any country.
6. It's not polite to refuse (not polite / refuse) an offer for coffee or tea from a business colleague.
7. It's a good idea to avoid (a good idea / avoid) jokes that people in other cultures might not understand.

E Rewrite the sentences in **D**. Make expressions of advice with infinitives.

Try not to *expect people in another country to speak your language*.

1. Try not to believe that only your eulture does things the "right" way.
2. Be sure to read about a place before you travel there.
3. Try to learn a little of the language.
4. Don't forget to look at what peonle from the country are doing and not doing
5. Try not to point at people in any country.
6. Try not to refuse an offer for coffee or tea from a business colleague
7. Make sure to avoid jokes that people in other cultures might not understand

F A friend from the United States is going to visit you in your country. Write five expressions of advice for your friend about your country and culture.

1. Be sure to bring light clothes
2. Remember to say "hello" when you enter a store
3. Don't forget to change the time on your watch
4. Make sure to try all the different kinds of food there
5. Be sure to have fun while you are there

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 247 5/4/23 5:41 PM

G Make sentences. Use infinitives. Add ***It's*** where necessary.

common / have / problems when you travel

It's common to have problems when you travel.

1. wrong / expect / the same customs in foreign countries
   It's wrong to expect the same customs in the foreign countries
2. don't forget / watch out / for thieves
   Don't forget to watch out for thieves
3. a good idea / hide / your money
   It's a good idea to hide your money
4. remember / call / us every day so we know you're OK
   Remember to call us every day so we know you're OK
5. try not / get lost / in the big cities
   Try not to get lost in the big cities
6. not rude / refuse / food that looks strange
   It's not rude to refuse food that looks strange
7. make sure / pack / some medicine for stomach problems
   Make sure to pack some medicine for stomachache problems
8. important / take / your doctor's telephone number with you
   It's important to take your doctor's telephone number with you
9. be sure / have / great time
   Be sure to have great time

H Complete Michael's story. Use gerunds and infinitives.

Going (**1.** go) to Spain as an exchange student in high school was one of my big dreams. I hoped to learn (**2.** learn) Spanish while I was there. But I learned much more than Spanish. Living (**3.** live) in Spain gave me the chance to learn another culture.

My parents took me to the airport, and I promised to send (**4.** send) emails every day. flying (**5.** fly) to Spain was a very exciting day for me. But after I arrived, I refused to write (**6.** write) to my parents for several weeks. I didn't write because I was so unhappy. Nothing was the way I expected it to be (**7.** be). I missed my friends at home. Hanging out (**8.** hang out) with them was always a big part of my day. And every day in Spain I thought about how great things were at home. In the United States before my trip to Spain, I meant to learn (**9.** learn) Spanish, but now I refused to take (**10.** talk) to anyone in Spanish. I even pretended not to understand (**11.** understand) what people were saying to me.

Then a student who was my age invited me to the beach and introduced me to a lot of his friends. Going (**12.** go) to the beach with others was really important. I remembered to have (**13.** have) fun!

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 248 5/4/23 5:41 PM

I READING

Learn to Speak the Language



When you go to another country, you should learn to speak the language. This isn't something you can do with just a dictionary and a grammar book. Allow me to explain.

Words don't always have their literal meaning. When I went to Japan for the first time, I knew that the Japanese word for "yes" is *hai*. I went to discuss an important business issue. At the end of the meeting, I summarized my plan and asked my Japanese colleague, "Do you agree?" He answered with *hai*. That night I called my boss and told him that the Japanese company was ready to go ahead with the plan. The next day I had to tell my boss that this wasn't true. It turns out that the Japanese often use *hai* to mean "I've heard you. I understand."

Gestures are worse than words. They often have a meaning that is very different from the meaning you know. When I was in China, I saw people waving their hands at other people. They waved their hands the way I do when I want to tell someone to go away. But every time a Chinese person did this, the other person came nearer. Finally, a Chinese friend explained that this was the gesture for "come here."



This experience didn't prepare me for the taxi in Bulgaria. When my plane arrived in Sofia, I was tired. So I was happy that a taxi was right there. "OK?" I asked, opening the door. The taxi driver moved his head up and down, so I jumped in. "Downtown, please. OK?" I said. The taxi driver nodded again, but nothing happened. Finally, I became angry and jumped out. Guess what? In Bulgaria moving your head up and down means "no" and shaking your head from side to side means "yes."

Write ***T*** for ***True*** and ***F*** for ***False***.

1. __T__ Words sometimes have more than one meaning.

2. __F__ In Japanese, *hai* always means "yes."

3. __T__ Waving one's hand in China means "come here."

4. __T__ In Bulgaria, nodding the head up and down means "no."

5. __F__ Shaking the head from side to side in Bulgaria means "I don't understand."

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 249 5/4/23 5:41 PM

J What things are unique to your culture? Complete the chart with your ideas.

1 In my culture, It's polite to shake hands, look at someone when talking and listening to them.and open the door for others

2 The food is salty and often fried. Typical lingredients are chicken, potatoes, beans, onions, and tomatoes

3 People give a quick nod to say "hello". People roll their eyes to say that don't believe you
People turn a thumb up to show that you did a great job

4 Dude?" can he said in such away to mean"
Are you crazy? what were you thinking"
People also say,"I hear that" to mean that they agree with what you just said

K WRITING

Imagine you are having an exchange student from another culture stay with you. This student has never been to your country. Write a paragraph about things that are unique to your culture. Use some of your ideas from the chart above.

Welcome to My Culture!

You're going to love the culture here in the southeastern part of the United State. There are actually a lot of differences. You will probably I notice that people are very polite here. They hold doors open for others They shake hands and smile a lot. You will also see people nod their head very quickly and just one time as you walk past them. This means: "hello." You shod nod to them in the same way. The food is really good if you like fried food. And since you'll be here during football season, you're going to have fun on the weekend. You will also hear people taut English in a very different way than you are learningit. One of the most I useful expressions to know is " I hear that." Say when you agree with I what a person is telling you in a friendly conversation

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليم

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 250 5/4/23 5:41 PM

EXPANSION Units 9–12

A Combine the sentences. Use ***who*** or ***which***.

I live in an apartment. The apartment is small.

I live in an apartment which is small.

1. I have three good friends. They are in my class at school.

I have three good friends who are in my class at school

2. We have modern furniture. It is elegant and comfortable.

We have modern furniture which is elegant and comfortable

3. Last night I went to a restaurant. The restaurant serves Italian food.

Last night I went to a restaurant which serves Italian food

4. Have you been to the new shopping mall? The mall opened last week.

Have you been to the new shopping mail which opened last week

5. We're going to visit my grandparents. My grandparents live in the countryside.

We're going to visit my grandparents who live in the countryside

beadaya.com | بوابة بداية التعليم

B Combine the sentences. Use the simple past and the past progressive. Use ***when*** or ***while***.

I read a book.

I ride the bus to the doctor's office.

I was reading a book while I rode the bus to the doctor's office.

1. I get off the bus.

   The paper with the doctor's address falls from my pocket.

I was getting off the bus when the paper with the doctor's address fell from my pocket

2. A strong wind blows the paper quickly down the street.

   I run after it.

A strong wind was blowing the the paper quickly down the street while I was running after it

3. I wait at the corner at a stop light.

   A car runs over the paper.

I was waiting at the corner at a stop light when a car ran over the paper

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 251 5/4/23 5:41 PM

EXPANSION Units 9–12

C Look at each image. Write about what just happened. Use the simple past and the past progressive. Use ***when*** or ***while***.



1. What just happened to Abdullah?

He was working on his computer when the phone rang

He was surfing the Internet while he was talking to his friend



2. What just happened to Paul?

Paul was walking home while it was raining

A car was driving by when it splashed Paul

D Who is your best friend? How long have you known your friend? Complete the chart below about your friend's personality.

Personality	Example
funny	*always makes me laugh*
intelligent	gets good grades
hardworking	always does homework
athletic	plays football

E **WRITING**

Now write a paragraph about your best friend.

My Best Friend

Fahd is my best friend. I methim at school, and I've known him for about 3 years. Fahd is funny and always makes me laugh. He is an intelligent and hardworking student who gets goodgrades and always does his homework
Fahd also athletic and plays on the football team with me

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 252 5/4/23 5:41 PM

EXPANSION Units 9–12

F Complete the conditional sentences with your own ideas. Use ***may*** or ***might***, the future, or the simple present.

1. If I study a lot, I'll do well in school.
2. If I go to college, I might study biology.
3. If I don't have much time to see my friends, I will be sad.
4. If the temperature outside is zero degrees, it's cold.
5. If it rains a lot, the roads might be dangerous.
6. If I don't do my homework, my teacher will be upset.
7. If I work all the time, I might make a lot of money.
8. If the sun sets, It gets dark.
9. If my family eats dinner in a restaurant, we will spend a lot of money.
10. If I go to the beach, I might go surfing.

G Write answers to what you would rather do.

eat steak and chicken all the time / be a vegetarian
I'd rather be a vegetarian than eat steak and chicken all the time.

1. read a book / watch TV
I'd rather read a book than watch TV

2. hang out with your friends / surf the Internet
I'd rather hang out with my friends than surf the Internet

3. work a lot and be tired all the time / work less and enjoy my free time
I'd rather work less and enioy my free time than work a lot and be tired all the time

4. buy a new camera / save my money
I'd rather save my money than buy a new car

5. travel and make new friends / stay home and work
I'd rather travel and make new friends than stay home and work

6. study and pass a test / not study and fail a test
I'd rather study and pass a test than not study and fail a test

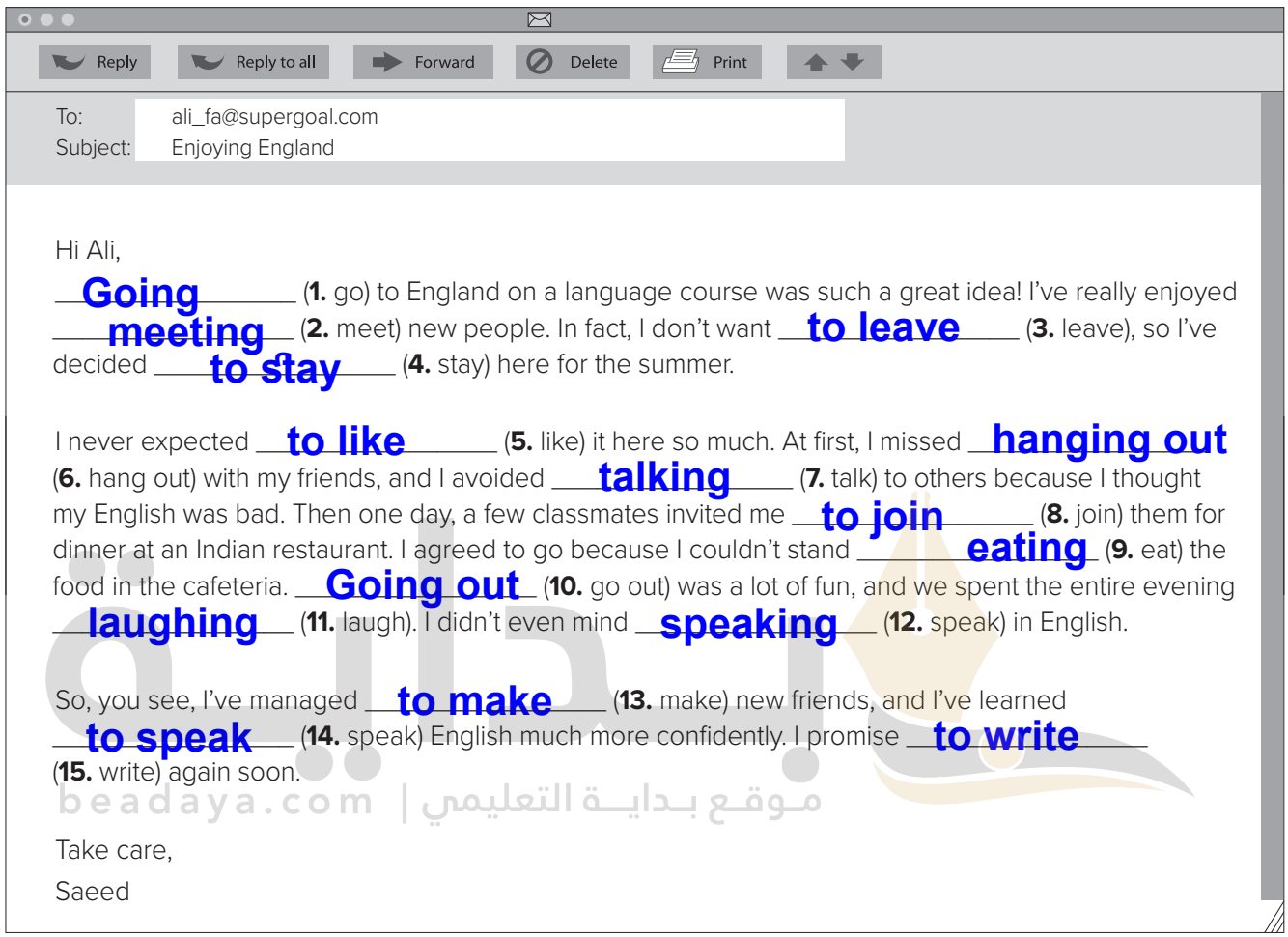
7. live in a big city / live in a small town
I'd rather live in a small town than live in a big city

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 253 5/4/23 5:41 PM

EXPANSION Units 9–12

H Complete the email. Use gerunds or infinitives of the verbs in parentheses.



Hi Ali,

Going (**1.** go) to England on a language course was such a great idea! I've really enjoyed meeting (**2.** meet) new people. In fact, I don't want to leave (**3.** leave), so I've decided to stay (**4.** stay) here for the summer.

I never expected to like (**5.** like) it here so much. At first, I missed hanging out (**6.** hang out) with my friends, and I avoided talking (**7.** talk) to others because I thought my English was bad. Then one day, a few classmates invited me to join (**8.** join) them for dinner at an Indian restaurant. I agreed to go because I couldn't stand eating (**9.** eat) the food in the cafeteria. Going out (**10.** go out) was a lot of fun, and we spent the entire evening laughing (**11.** laugh). I didn't even mind speaking (**12.** speak) in English.

So, you see, I've managed to make (**13.** make) new friends, and I've learned to speak (**14.** speak) English much more confidently. I promise to write (**15.** write) again soon.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

Take care,

Saeed

I Complete the conversations.

1. **Maha:** It's polite to say "please" and "thank you."
   Badria: And be sure to say "you're welcome," too.
2. **Noura:** It's rude to talk while someone else is talking.
   Sabah: So try to listen while someone is talking to you.
3. **Yahya:** It's common to miss your family and friends when you go away to college.
   Majid: But be sure to make new friends as soon as you can.
4. **Saeed:** It's a good idea to bring some food and water on a long hike.
   Adel: Remember to take some fruit, too.
5. **Fadwa:** It's wrong to take something from a store without paying for it.
   Aisha: Be sure to call the police if you see someone do this.

SG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 254 5/4/23 5:41 PM

EXPANSION Units 9–12

J Look at each of the photos. What advice is being given? Write two expressions of advice for each photo.





1. Be sure to throw the ball straight
2. Remember to aim the ball at the center pin
3. Don't forget to wear your helmet
4. Try not to go, too fast on your bike

K What's the best way to deal with culture shock? Complete the chart with ideas on how to deal with these common cultural differences.

Customs / Traditions
- *respect local customs*
- *learn about traditions*

Cuisine
taste new dishes at least once; follow table manners

Culture Shock

Language
learn to speak the language, don't be afraid to make mistake

Gestures
avoid rude gestures
ask politely if you don't understand

L **WRITING**

Now write a paragraph with advice on how to deal with culture shock.

How to Deal with Culture Shock

Assimilating into a new culture can be difficult. Here is some advice on how to best deal with culture shock. First, make sure to learn as much as possible about traditions and respect the local customs. The food I might be very different, but you should try new dishes at least once. Watch what others do while eating and follow their table manners. It is important to practise speaking the language, so don't be afraid to make mistake. Try to avoid using rude gestures. When you don't understand a gesture, It's best to ask someone what they mean. Finally, be patient I and you will learn how to fit in

beadaya.com