



تم تحميل الملف
من موقع **بداية**



للمزيد اكتب
في جوجل



بداية التعليمي

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

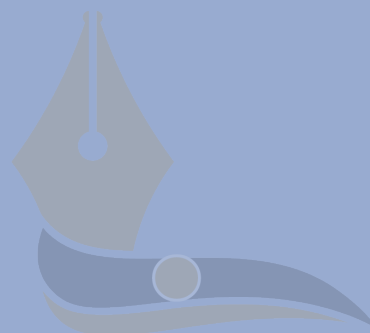
حمل التطبيق



SUPER

GOAL 1

بداية
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MANUEL DOS SANTOS

**Mc
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SuperGoal 1 Student Book

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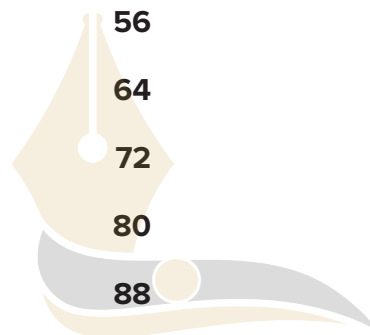
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Scope and Sequence

	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
1	Good Morning! Pages 2–9	Greet people / Say goodbye Introduce yourself and others Talk about school supplies	Verb: <i>be</i> Possessive adjectives: <i>my, your, his, her</i>
2	What Day Is Today? Pages 10–17	Use days of the week and months Use the numbers 1 to 1,000 in context Use ordinal numbers Talk about your age Follow and give classroom instructions	Possessive adjectives: <i>our, your, their</i> Question words: <i>what, when, how old</i> Prepositions: <i>in, on</i> with dates
3	What's That? Pages 18–25	Give commands and instructions Ask for identification of things	Demonstrative pronouns: <i>this/that/ these/those</i> Imperatives Indefinite and definite articles: <i>a/an, the</i>
4	Around the World Pages 26–33	Talk about countries and nationalities Ask for information with <i>yes/no</i> questions Give basic personal information	Verb: <i>be</i> Question word: <i>where</i> Prepositions: <i>from, in, on</i> <i>Can/will</i> for requests and offers
5	Families, Families Pages 34–41	Identify family members Describe families	Verb: <i>have</i> Quantity expressions: <i>any, a lot of/lots of</i> Possessives: <i>'s</i> Question words: <i>how many, who</i> Regular and irregular plural nouns
EXPANSION Units 1–5 Pages 42–47		Language Review Reading: Win a Free Trip to the Caribbean! Writing: Write about your country	
6	Is There a View? Pages 48–55	Talk about rooms in a house and objects in the rooms Describe the location of objects Describe houses	<i>There is/there are</i> Prepositions: <i>in, in front of, behind, on, under</i> Conjunctions: <i>and, but, or</i>
7	Where Do You Live? Pages 56–63	Name places in a city Describe location Ask for and give directions	Verb: <i>live</i> + preposition Prepositions of place: <i>across from, between, next to, on, near, far from</i> Imperatives for a command, instruction or advice Comparative and superlative adjectives
8	What Are You Doing? Pages 64–71	Talk about what people are doing	Present progressive tense Questions with <i>what</i> + present progressive <i>Would like</i> and <i>would like to</i>

Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen to conversations for specific information	Sentence intonation	A New Student!	Write a conversation Make and illustrate a list of greetings (Project)
Listen to conversations for specific information	Stressed syllables	How Old Are They?	Complete a form with personal information Write about animal life spans (Project)
Listen for specific details	Voiced <i>th</i> and unvoiced <i>th</i>	Museum of Science	Write about things in a museum Make a brochure for a museum (Project)
Listen for specific information—telephone numbers, emails, and addresses	Telephone numbers, emails, addresses	Lapland: The Land of the Midnight Sun	Write your name, address, telephone numbers, and email for a class directory Make an information poster about your country (Project)
Listen for specific information about a family	<i>Do you...?</i>	Family Values and Society	Write about an imaginary family Write about the Saudi royal family (Project)
Chant Along: Orders, Orders, Everywhere Project: Prepare a set of school rules			
Listen for specific information to perform a task	<i>Yes/no</i> question intonation	Unusual Houses	Describe your home Make a poster about a dream house (Project)
Listen to follow directions	Syllable stress	Famous Neighborhoods	Write a postcard about your neighborhood Make a brochure for your neighborhood (Project)
Listen for specific details about ongoing activities	The <i>-ing</i> ending	Teenagers' Favorite Place	Write about ongoing activities of family and friends Write about a popular teenage hangout (Project)

Scope and Sequence

	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
9	What Do You Do? Pages 72–79	Ask and answer questions about jobs Describe job activities Ask and answer with <i>why/because</i>	Simple present tense Questions with <i>what</i> Conjunctions: <i>so/because</i>
10	What's School Like? Pages 80–87	Talk about school subjects Describe people's physical traits Describe people's personality Discuss likes and dislikes	Simple present tense Adjectives (position) Intensifiers: <i>very, quite, really</i> , etc. Adjectives with <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>
11	What Time Do You Get Up? Pages 88–95	Describe daily activities and routines Express time	Adverbs of frequency: <i>always, usually, sometimes, never</i> Time expressions: <i>before, after, then, every day</i> Prepositions: <i>at, in, on</i> in time expressions Simple present versus present progressive
EXPANSION Units 6–11 Pages 96–107		Language Review Reading: Email Pals Writing: Write an email about family and activities About You Chant Along: My Neighborhood!	
12	What Can You Do There? Pages 108–115	Talk about places and activities Express ability Express likes and dislikes	Modal: <i>can</i> Verb: <i>like</i> + infinitive Gerunds and infinitives after verbs
13	What Are You Going to Wear There? Pages 116–123	Talk about clothing and colors Express future plans Make suggestions	Future: <i>be</i> + <i>going to</i> Time expressions for the future: <i>tomorrow, next week, next month</i> , etc. Present progressive: future arrangements and time expressions
14	Let's Celebrate Pages 124–131	Talk about national holidays and celebrations Express wants and needs Make suggestions and invitations	Object pronouns <i>Need/want/like</i> + infinitive <i>Let's</i> + verb Modals: <i>must/mustn't/should/shouldn't</i>
15	Then and Now Pages 132–139	Talk about the past Describe places and people in the past	Simple past tense: <i>be</i> <i>To be born</i> <i>There was/there were</i>
16	What Did You Do Last Week? Pages 140–147	Talk about past activities	Simple past tense Regular past tense verbs Irregular past tense verbs Time expressions for the past: <i>yesterday, last night, last week, last month</i> Simple present versus simple past
EXPANSION Units 12–16 Pages 148–155		Language Review Reading: My Favorite Hangout Place	

Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen for specific details about jobs	Third-person singular verb endings /s/ and /z/	Follow Your Dream	Write about your dream job Make a list of good and bad jobs (Project)
Listen for specific details about people	Third-person singular verb ending -es	School Clubs	Write a description of a person you know Make an advertisement for a school club (Project)
Listen for specific details about daily activities	Linking—Does he and Does she	Schooldays: School Around the World	Write an email about a typical day at school Write about school routines around the world (Project)

Language Review

Reading: English Everywhere

Chant Along: The English Class

Project: Language survey

Listen for specific information from a radio ad	<i>Can</i> and <i>can't</i>	Places to visit in Saudi Arabia	Write a postcard from a resort in your country Design a brochure for a vacation resort (Project)
Listen for specific details about clothing and colors	<i>Going to</i>	The Iguassu Falls	Write a description of people's clothing Do a class survey on shopping advice (Project)
Listen for specific details from invitations	Nonstressed object pronouns	Eid Celebrations	Write about a holiday celebration in your country Present a celebration in another country (Project)
Listen for specific details from a biography	<i>Was</i> and <i>were</i>	A Real Giant	Write about a celebrity Write an interview with a famous person (Project)
Listen for specific details about a past event	Past tense endings— /t/, /d/, /ɪd/	Favorite Foods—Around the World	Write a recipe for your favorite food Present a regional dish in your country (Project)

Writing: A funny or unexpected event

Chant Along: My Dream Vacation

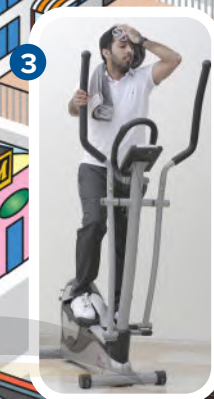


12 What Can You Do There?

1 Listen and Discuss

Name the places in a town.
What can people do at each place?

Shopping mall, School, hospital, gym, school
People go shopping at the shopping mall
People learn at school
People go to the hospital to be cured
People play sports at the gym
People learn at the school



Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Mark your favorite places in the picture. Say why you like them and what you do there. **Mall, Gym, Books**

B. Comprehension. Match activities and places. Write the number of each place.

1. 2 You can go shopping and meet friends.
2. 4 You can buy books.
3. 1 Visitors can sleep there.
4. 5 You can open an account.
5. 9 You can take a bus.
6. 12 You can fly to places.

A

Can I play sports at the gym?

Yes, you can

Can I read books at the library?

Yes, you can

Can I buy fruits from the supermarket?

Yes, you can

B

Can you play tennis?

Yes, I can

Can you draw?

No, I can't

Can you ride a bicycle?

Yes, I can

2 Pair Work



A. **Ask** and **answer** about places.

Can I buy a new smartphone at the mall?

Yes, you can.

Can I hang out at the museum with my friends?

No, you can't.

B. **Ask** and **answer** about yourself.

Can you play tennis?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Do you like to draw?

Yes, I do. And I like to design gadgets. / No, I don't. But I like to make things.

9



10



11



12



12 What Can You Do There?

رابط الدرس الرقمي



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3 Grammar

Modal: *can*

Use *can* to express ability or possibility.

Ability: I **can speak** English, but I **can't speak** Chinese.

Possibility: You **can play** golf at the resort.

I **can't play** football today. I'm studying for a test.

Help!!! I **can't** rollerblade!!!



Affirmative (+)

I	
You	
He	
She	can speak English.
It	
We	
They	

Negative (-)

I	
You	
He	
She	can't rollerblade.
It	
We	
They	

Questions (?)

I	
you	
he	
Can she	read?
it	
we	
they	

Short Answers (+)

I	
you	
he	
Yes, she	can.
it	
we	
they	

Short Answers (-)

I	
you	
he	
No, she	can't.
it	
we	
they	

FYI

can't = cannot

Verb: *like* + Infinitive

FYI

An infinitive is *to* + verb.

Affirmative (+)

I / You / We / They **like to read**.
He / She **likes to read**.

Negative (-)

I / You / We / They **don't like to read**.
He / She **doesn't like to read**.

Questions (?)

Do you **like** to swim?
Does he/she **like** to swim?

Short Answers (+)

Yes, I **do**.
Yes, he/she **does**.

Short Answers (-)

No, I **don't**.
No, he/she **doesn't**.

A. Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't** and the verb in parentheses.

- Ahmed **can't come** (come) tonight. He's finishing an assignment.
- Can** Luke **drive** (drive) them to the mall in his car?
- We **can't meet** (meet) tomorrow afternoon. I'm going to the dentist.
- Mr. Sawyer **can't see** (see) you now. I'm afraid he's very busy.
- You **can't speak** (speak) in the library, but you **can read** (read).
- Imad **can't stay** (stay) very long. His friends are waiting for him.



B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

A: Can Fred play basketball?

B: Yes, he can.

A: Can Fred drive a bus?

B: No, he can't.

A: Can Fred make a sandwich .1

B: Yes, he can

A: Can Fred ride a bike .2

B: Yes. he can

A: Can Fred ride a motorcycle .3

B: No, he can't

A: Can Fred use a computer .4

B: Yes. he can

A: Can Fred ice - skate .5

B: No, he can't

C
I can make sandwich, ride bicycle and use a computer, But I can't drive a bus, ride a motorcycle and ice-skiate
Using a computer, riding a bicycle

D: Can you drive

No, I can't

Can you ride a bike

Yes, I can

Can you use a computer

Yes, I can

play / basketball

drive / bus



/ bike



3 ride / motorcycle



4 use / laptop



5 ice-skiate

C. Ask a partner. Use the pictures in exercise B.

1. Which activities can you do? Which can't you do?

2. Which activities do you like to do? Write them in order of preference.

D. Ask classmates what they can and can't do. Write their names in the chart.

Tick **Can** or **Can't**.

A: Can you drive?

B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Ability	Name	Can	Can't
drive			
play basketball			
cook			
ride a motorcycle			
use a laptop			
swim			
rollerblade			

4 Listening

Listen to the ad for the New Town Mall, and write **yes** or **no**.

1. **no** The mall is located near the hospital.

2. **yes** You can shop and meet your friends.

3. **no** You can go mountain climbing.

4. **yes** You can't rollerblade.

5. **no** The Falcons is the name of a computer store.

5 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of **can** and **can't**. Then practice.

Can you ride a bike? I **can** ride a bike, but I **can't** rollerblade.

12 What Can You Do There?

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6 Conversation

- Ali:** Can you play tennis?
Imad: Yes, I can.
Ali: Do you want to play a match?
Imad: Sure. *When's good for you?*
Ali: I prefer the weekend. I have more free time. How about Thursday afternoon?
Imad: I can't. I'm busy. How about Saturday morning?
Ali: Good idea. What time?
Imad: Eight o'clock.
Ali: Eight o'clock, on a Saturday morning! *Are you crazy?*



Real Talk

When's good for you? = What time is good for you?

Are you crazy? = You're saying something I think is strange.

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About the Conversation

1. Can Imad play tennis?
2. Can Imad play on Thursday afternoon?
3. When can he play? What time?
4. What does Ali think about the time?

Your Turn

Invite your partner to play a game or sport, go on an outing, etc.

A: Let's **play tennis**

B: Good idea. When?

A: **Today at 5:00**

B: I can't. I **go to the dentist**

A: How about **going tomorrow**

B: That's **a good idea**

7 About You

1. Do you like sports? **Yes, I do**
2. What sports and games can you play? **I can play tennis**
3. How often do you play them? **I play tennis once a week**
4. Do you like to watch sports on TV? Which ones?
Yes, I do football and tennis



8 Reading

Before Reading

Look at the title and the headings.

- Write down words, phrases and ideas connected with each heading.

Places to visit in Saudi Arabia



Saudi Arabia's future

Our country has many assets. To build a good future, we have a vision for Saudi Arabia. Part of the vision is to share our strong culture and beautiful environment with citizens, residents, and visitors.

We are building many hotels, roads, and museums to bring visitors to see our country and history. We can help look after our natural environment so all people can enjoy it.

We are building and planning places for people to visit where they can learn about our history, culture and nature. They can enjoy relaxing holidays, too.

* Adapted from the text of the Vision Programs at <https://vision2030.gov.sa/en> and from the text that was drafted by the Council of Economic and Development Affairs as instructed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman.

Environmental tourism

In the mountains of Al-Baha we protect our forests, parks, and reserves so that everyone can visit these areas and enjoy nature without harming it.

Family beach holidays

We are developing Al-Uquair to be a beach resort with many outdoor activities suitable for all ages, such as a water park and the Ocean World Center.

Cultural tourism

At Al-Ula, we are making the world's largest open-air museum. Visitors can see important historical sites and traditional art.

After Reading

- Compare your ideas in 'Before Reading' with the text.
- Think about what activities you can do in each place. Make notes in the chart.

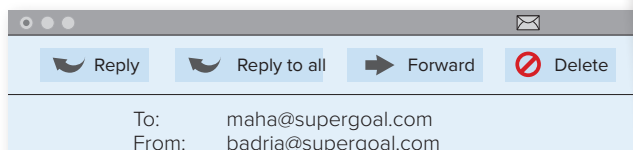
Place	Activities
Al-Baha	<i>walk in the mountains</i>
Al-Uquair	
Al-Ula	

- Which place do you like best? Why?
 - Share your ideas with a partner and support your opinion.
- Underline all the examples of present progressive in the text. Why do they use present progressive here?

12 What Can You Do There?

9 Writing

- A. Read the email. Have you ever tried any of these activities?



C

Hi Sarah

How are things? My family and I are having a fantastic vacation in Al-Baha - Saudi Arabia. It was a seven-day trip. There are so many activities to do. You can camp, climb mountains, ride camels and join with a group of people in a safari adventure. It was wonderful to see the night sky, as there was not an iota of pollution in the hill area. We also sat around the camp fire and told stories and jokes. You can also go on tours to discover the vibrant local culture, colorful markets, delicious food and bargain shopping. The hotel is comfortable and clean. The restaurants are great and offer healthy food.

Bye for now
Najlaa

- B. Research another resort in your country. Complete the chart with notes about the resort.

Location	Saudi Arabia
Type of resort (cultural, environmental, holiday)	
Activities	camping - climbing mountains - riding camels - safari
What you like about the place	

- C. Imagine that you are at a resort in Saudi Arabia. Write an email to a friend. Say what you can do there and say what you are planning to do, during your stay. Use your notes from the chart.

10 Project

Design a brochure for a vacation resort. Present chart in exercise B or create an imaginary resort.

Saudi Arabia

\$ 375

Sun, 01 May 2016

Nights 7

Al-Baha

camping - climbing mountains - riding camels - safari

1Room: 2 adults

1Room :2 children

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Gerunds after Verbs

Gerunds are the *-ing* form of a verb. They act like nouns and answer the question *what*.

They spend their free time **playing** basketball.

He enjoys **skateboarding** in the park.

We use gerunds after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

can't stand	feel like	love
dislike	hate	prefer
enjoy	like	spend time



Infinitives after Verbs

An infinitive is *to* + the base form of a verb. Like gerunds, infinitives act like nouns and answer the question *what*. The verbs *like*, *love*, *hate*, and *prefer* can go with either a gerund or an infinitive.

I like **to watch** TV, but I prefer **to play** games online.

We use infinitives after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

hate	love	want
like	prefer	would like



A. Write the gerund or infinitive of the verb in parentheses.

My family and I love **going** (1. go) to Beachside Resort on vacation every summer. We always stay in a comfortable apartment with a beautiful view.

There are lots of fun activities to do at Beachside. My dad and brothers enjoy **doing** (2. do) water sports. They usually rent a boat. My dad and Ahmed spend the day **fishing** (3. fish).

Sometimes they catch enough fish for dinner. Hameed prefers **to snorkel** (4. snorkel), and this year he would like **to try** (5. try) scuba diving. My mom can't stand

(6. sail) because she gets seasick, and I hate **to sit** (7. sit) on the boat all day. We prefer **walking / to walk** (8. walk) along the beach.

In the evening, I help my mom cook dinner. We all love **eating** (9. eat) fresh fish and seafood. After dinner, my brothers like **hiking** (10. hike) along the ecological trails. I clear the table and wash up the dishes because my parents want **to relax** (11. relax) on the balcony. Then, I usually feel like **reading** (12. read) a good book.

B. Write about your likes and dislikes. Use gerunds and infinitives.

- I like **I like playing video games**
- I would like **I would like to buy new laptops**
- I enjoy **I enjoy swimming in the summer**
- I prefer **I prefer to hang out with my friends**
- I dislike **I dislike watching TV**
- I can't stand **I can't stand cooking**
- I spend my free time **I spend my free time reading books**

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?



1 Listen and Discuss

What kind of clothes do you like to wear?

Casual clothes



Steve: I'm going to travel to Rio de Janeiro on vacation. What clothes do I need?

Mario: I think you're going to need casual clothes for the hot weather: T-shirts, jeans, shorts, and a hat!



Nawal: I'm going to a wedding on the weekend. I don't know what to wear.

Sabah: Me too. I'm going to go shopping for a formal dress. Do you want to come with me?

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. List the clothes you are wearing today. Also give the colors. **Blouse, skirt and boots**

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **no** Steve is going to Rio de Janeiro for work.
2. **yes** He's going to need casual clothes.
3. **no** Nawal is going to get married next weekend.
4. **no** Sabah is going to buy an abaya.

Colors

blue

light blue

green

dark green

red

pink

purple

orange

yellow

brown

beige

black

gray

white

2 Pair Work



Ask and **answer**.

- What clothes do I need to buy for Riyadh?
- You need warm clothes. It's cold in Riyadh.
- What clothes do I need for Egypt in July?
- You need light clothes. The weather is very hot.
- What are you going to do next weekend?
- I'm going to go shopping.
- What color are your boots?
- They're brown.

What clothes do I need to buy for Riyadh in the winter?
You need warm clothes. It's cold in Riyadh
What clothes do I need for Egypt in July?
You need light clothes. The weather is very hot
What are you going to do next weekend?
I'm going to visit my grandmother
What color are your boots?
They're black

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?



3 Grammar

Future: *be + going to*

Affirmative (+)

I'm		
You're		
He's	going to	wear jeans.
She's		
We're		
They're		

Negative (-)

(I + am)	I'm	not		
(you + are)	You	aren't		
(he + is)	He	isn't	going to	wear jeans.
(she + is)	She			
(we + are)	We	aren't		
(they + are)	They			

Questions (?)

Are you		
Is he/she	going to	wear jeans?
Are we/they		

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	am.
	he/she	is.
	we/they	are.

Short Answers (-)

No,	I'm	not.
	he/she	isn't.
	we/they	aren't.

Time Expressions for the Future: *tomorrow, next week, next month*

- Q:** What **are** you **going to wear** to school **tomorrow**? **A:** I'm going to wear my uniform.
Q: Is she **going to go shopping** for clothes **next week**? **A:** Yes, she is.

A. Unscramble the sentences.

- She / going / a new dress / is / to buy **She is going to buy a new dress**
- jeans / are / to the park / They / to wear / going **They are going to wear jeans to the park**
- a new pair of sneakers / to shop for / going / I'm **I'm going to shop for a new pair of sneakers**
- to wear / sandals / is / to the beach / He / going **He is going to wear sandals to the beach**
- are / for Dad / We / going / a tie / to buy **We are going to buy a tie for Dad**
- to need / going / for work / are / a suit / You **You are going to need a suit for work**

B. Work in a group. Ask and answer.

- A:** What do you usually wear on a ...
B: I usually wear a T-shirt and jeans

- at home
- to school
- to a football game
- to the beach
- in cold weather
- in hot weather
- Your idea: _____

What do you usually wear at home?
I usually wear pajama
What do you usually wear to school?
I usually wear Abaya
What do you usually wear to the beach?
I usually wear sandals
What do you usually wear in cold weather?
I usually wear a coat
What do you usually wear in hot weather?
I usually wear cotton clothes
What do you usually wear to the beach?
I usually wear sandals



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C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

A: Where is Hussain going to go on vacation?

B: He's going to go to Jeddah.

A: What's he going to take?

B: He's going to take light clothes.

A: Where are Tom and Sam going to go on vacation

B: They are going to go to Moscow

A: What are they going to take

B: They are going to take coats

A: Where is Mel going to go on vacation

B: They are going to go to Tahiti

A: What is he going to take

B: He is going to take shorts and t-shirts



Hussain / Jeddah



2 Bob / Mexico



3 Mel / Tahiti



4 George and Joe / the Andes

4 Listening

What are Adnan and Mark going to buy? Listen and complete the chart.
Write all the colors you hear each person say.

	Clothes	Colors	Style
1. Adnan	coat, boots	blue or black, brown	casual
2. Mark	suit, shirt, tie	dark gray or dark blue, white or blue	formal

5 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of **going to**. Notice how the two words are pronounced together. Then practice.

What are you **going to** do?
What are you **going to** wear?

I'm **going to** meet my friends.
I'm **going to** wear a sweater and jeans.

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

رابط الدرس الرقمي



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6 Conversation



Brian: What clothes are you going to take to Norway?

Andy: Warm clothes, very warm clothes. You know, a heavy coat, a scarf, gloves ... and warm socks.

Andy is going to go to Norway
He's going to wear warm clothes. He's going to wear a heavy coat, a scarf, gloves, sweaters, warmsocks, and sunglasses

es. He isn't going to the beach.
to put them on when I'm out in
joking ...

Real Talk

put on = wear

ABOUT THE CONVERSATION

1. Where is Andy going to go?
2. What is he going to wear?

Your Turn

Someone is going to visit Riyadh.
Tell them what clothes to take.

She should heavy clothes like abaya

7 About You

1. What kind of clothes do you like wearing?
Casual or formal? **Casual clothes**
2. What's your favorite color for clothes? **Red**
3. Do you like shopping for clothes? Why? Why not? **Yes. I like the fashion**
4. What clothes do you need to buy? **I need to buy blouses and skirts**
5. Where do you shop for clothes? **The mall**
6. Are clothes expensive in your country? **No, they aren't**
7. What are you going to wear to school tomorrow? **Abaya**
8. Do you think clothes tell a lot about your personality?

Yes, I think





8 Reading

Before Reading

Look at the photos. What do you think the reading is about?

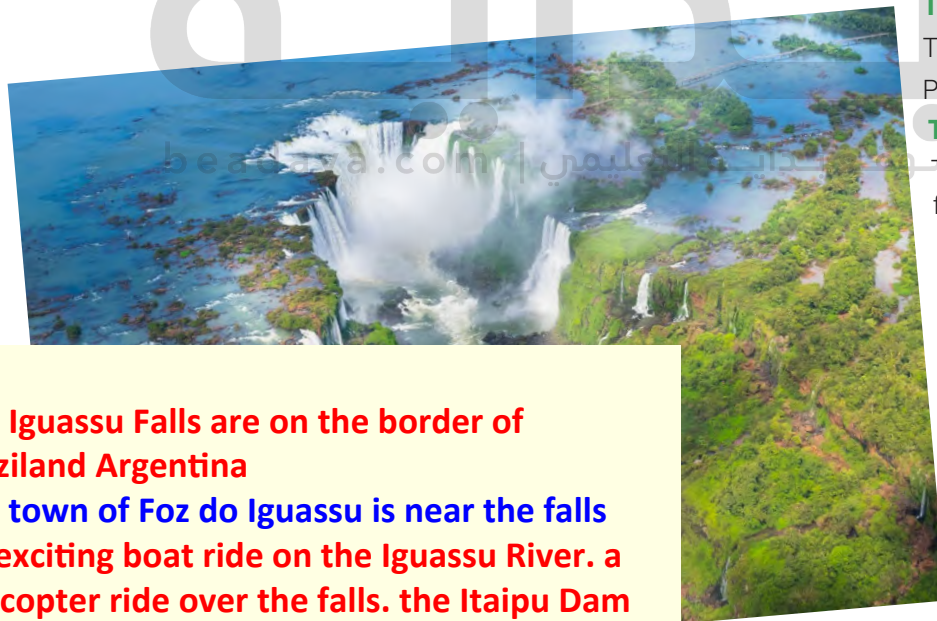
It is about the Iguassu Falls

The Iguassu Falls

The Iguassu Falls are on the border of Brazil and Argentina. They are very beautiful and very famous. The falls are very popular with tourists from all around the world.

At some times during the year, you can see as many as 275 separate waterfalls. The waterfalls go a distance of 2,700 meters. You can hear the roaring sound of the water several kilometers away.

Visitors wear waterproof jackets or raincoats with hoods to keep their heads dry. They also wear rubber boots or waterproof shoes.



Transportation:

There are buses to the falls at the Iguassu Park.

Towns:

The town of Foz do Iguassu is near the falls. It's a big town, and it's very busy with people from many places around the world.

Other Attractions:

- Makuku boat ride on the Iguassu River to the falls. Very exciting!
- Helicopter ride over the falls. Great fun!
- Itaipu Dam (hydroelectric dam).
- Walk on the Brazilian side for a great view.

The Iguassu Falls are on the border of Brazil and Argentina

The town of Foz do Iguassu is near the falls

An exciting boat ride on the Iguassu River. a helicopter ride over the falls. the Itaipu Dam (hydroelectric dam). a walk with a great view of the falls

People go to the falls by bus

Visitors wear waterproof jackets or raincoats with hoods and rubber boots or waterproof shoes

After Reading

1. Where are the Iguassu Falls?
2. What is near the falls?
3. What attractions do the Iguassu Falls have?
4. How do the people go to the falls?
5. What do visitors wear at the falls?

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?



9 Writing

A. With a partner, ask and answer questions about the boy's clothes and where he is going.

A: What is the boy wearing in picture A?

B: He's wearing...

A: Where is he going?

B: I think he's going to...

A: What is the boy wearing in picture A

B: He's wearing a T-shirt. shorts, socks. and sneakers

A: Where is he going

B: I think he's going to the beach

A: What is the boy wearing in picture B

B: He's wearing a suit. a tie. and shoes

A: Where is he going

B: I think he's going to a graduation dinner

A: What is the boy wearing in picture C

B: He's wearing a jacket (coat), a sweater, pants, boots, and gloves

A: Where is he going

B: I think he's going to the mountains



Writing Corner

1. When there are 2 or 3 adjectives

opinion

size

He has a **nice new silk** tie.

She has **small round gold** earrings.

B. Use two or three adjectives to describe an object and compare with a partner.

💡 *comfortable old yellow sneakers*

C. Find three photos of people who are wearing different clothes. Write a description of each person's clothes.

. picture a: She is wearing black scarf, black abaya and brown shoes

picture b: He is wearing orange and yellow T shirt, blue jeans and dark blue shoes

picture c: He is wearing white thobe and black shoes

desk. Each
int. Continue

10 Project

In groups, do a survey to find out where classmates get shopping advice. Who helps them with their clothing choices? Present your survey results to the class.

_____ Advertising _____ Salespeople _____ Fashion magazines
_____ Store websites _____ Family and friends _____ Other

11 Form, Meaning and Function

The Future with the Present Progressive

We often use the present progressive for definite arrangements in the future. It is also correct to use *be + going to*, but English speakers usually use the present progressive when the arrangements are certain. Compare:

What **are** you **doing**? (now) What **are** you **doing** tomorrow? (future)
 What **are** you **going to do** tomorrow? (future)

He **is wearing** a suit. (now) He **is wearing** a suit to the graduation. (future)
 He **is going to wear** a suit to the graduation. (future)

Note: When we use the present progressive to show the future, it is necessary to use time expressions such as: *tonight, tomorrow, next week, on Thursday*, etc.



Time Expressions for the Future

on Tuesday morning/afternoon/evening/night
 I'm meeting my brother... tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening/night
 this afternoon/this evening/tonight

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
8 am – 12 pm (morning)			Order cake from bakery	Pick up suit from dry cleaner	
12 pm – 4 pm (afternoon)		Take suit to dry cleaner		Wash car	Attend graduation ceremony 2 pm
4 pm – 8 pm (evening)	Call to invite friends	Buy shoes	Write speech		Guests arrive at restaurant 6 pm
8 pm – 12 am (night)	Book restaurant			Meet brother at airport 8:30 pm	

A. It is Sunday morning. Qassim's graduation is on Thursday. He is planning a party after the ceremony, so he has many things to do this week. Look at Qassim's schedule. Write sentences with the present continuous about his arrangements.

-  *He is calling his friends this evening to invite them to the graduation party.*
- He is booking the restaurant tonight**
 - He is buying shoes tomorrow evening**
 - He is writing a speech on Tuesday evening**
 - He is picking up his suit from the dry cleaner on Wednesday morning**
 - He is washing his car on Wednesday afternoon**
 - He is meeting his brother at the airport on Wednesday night (at 8:30 pm)**
 - He is attending the graduation ceremony on Thursday afternoon (at 2 pm)**
 - (His guests are arriving at the restaurant on Thursday evening (at 6 pm)**

B. Work with a partner. Talk about definite arrangements that you have in the future. Use the present progressive.

14 Let's Celebrate

رابط الدرس الرقمي



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1 Listen and Discuss



The national day

1. What are the important holidays in your country?

2. How do you celebrate them?

Cities and towns are covered in green. People fly flags and celebrate in the streets

National Day



Saudi Arabia ▲

September 23rd

Cities and towns are covered in green. People fly flags and celebrate in the streets.



▲ Oman

November 18th

There are official celebrations, parades, and fireworks.

◀ United Arab Emirates

December 2nd

UAE countries celebrate the Federation of the Emirates. People decorate the streets, buildings, and homes with bright lights.



▲ Kuwait

February 25th and 26th

People in Kuwait celebrate their National and Liberation Days with fireworks and special events. Families and friends get together to share meals.



Amal: Let's get some cards for the National Day.

Sabah: OK. That's a wonderful idea. We can send them to family and friends.

Amal: Yes. I like to send greeting cards to people I know.

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Fill in the blanks with words from page 124.

1. People **celebrate** in the streets.
2. People **decorate** their homes with bright lights.
3. There are **parades** in most countries on National Day.
4. You can watch the **fireworks** in the sky at night.
5. Families and friends get together to **share** meals.
6. On national days, people fly **flags** from their houses or wave them in the streets.

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **yes** People in Saudi Arabia cover everything in green.
2. **no** In the UAE, people only decorate their homes.
3. **yes** There are parades in every country.
4. **no** Kuwaitis celebrate their Liberation Day.

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and answer about holidays.

- When is the national holiday in your country?
- Saudi National Day is on September 23.
- What do people usually do on that day?
- They fly the flag and celebrate in the street.
- What are you going to do on Saudi National Day?
- I'm going to the open-air activities.

B. Talk about invitations.

- Do you want to invite your friends for Eid?
- Yes, let's invite them.

A

When is the national holiday in your country?

The national day in Saudi Arabia is on September 23

What do people usually do on that day?

They fly the flag and celebrate in the street

What are you going to do on Saudi National Day?

I'm going to the open-air activities

B

Do you want to invite your friends for Eid?

Yes, let's invite them

3 Grammar



Object Pronouns

Singular

Subject Pronouns Object Pronouns

I **me** He knows **me**.
 you **you** I know **you**.
 he **him** I know **him**.
 she **her** I know **her**.

Plural

Subject Pronouns Object Pronouns

we **us** They know **us**.
 you **you** They know **you**.
 they **them** We know **them**.

Need / Want / Like + Infinitive

Q: What do we **need to buy** for the celebration?

Q: Do you **want to invite** your friend?

Q: Do you **like to watch** parades?

A: We **need to buy** some snacks.

A: Yes. I **want to invite** him/her.

A: Yes. I **like to watch** them.

FYI

Use *need* + infinitive to talk about necessity.

Let's + Verb

Use *let's* + verb to make or agree to suggestions.

Let's send greeting cards.

Yes. Good idea. **Let's do** that.

A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct object pronoun: **me, you, him, her, us, or them**.

1. We need to invite our friends. I can ask them.

2. He wants to invite Jack. He's going to call him.

3. Sandra is her best friend. She's going to visit her.

4. I want to meet my neighbors. I don't know them.

5. We want to come to your graduation. Don't forget us.

6. I'm going to be at home tonight. Please call me.

7. Please listen. I'm talking to you.

B. Unscramble the sentences.

1. my / to call / need / I / friends

2. the house / likes / to decorate / Mariam

3. snacks / to buy / you / Do / need / ?

4. like / laptop / He / to share / doesn't / his

5. don't / an invitation / need / We / to send

6. want / you / to / a graduation party / Do / to come / ?

I need to call my friends

Mariam likes to decorate the house

Do you need to buy snacks?

He doesn't like to share his laptop

We don't need to send an invitation

Do you want to come to a graduation party?

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

A: What do you want to do during the holiday?

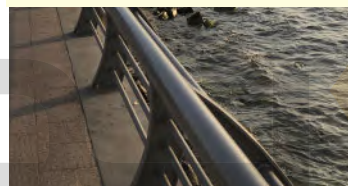
B: I want to spend some time with my friends.



2 Badr and his family / Eid Al-Fitr



3 you / Eid Al-Fitr



4 your family / vacation



5 you / graduation day

A: What do you want to do during the holiday?

B: I want to spend some time with my friends.

A: What do Badr and his family want to do on Eid Al-Fitr?

B: They want to have a family dinner / traditional meal.

A: What do you want to do on Eid

Ai-Fitr?

B: I want to see my cousins, eat dates, and drink tea.

A: What does your family want to do on vacation?

B: They want to go to the beach.

A: What do you want to do on your graduation day?

B: I want to have a graduation party.

4 Listening

Listen to the invitations on the telephone answering machines. Complete the chart.

	Day	Time	Place
1. Eid Al-Fitr	Tuesday	eleven o'clock	parents' house
2. Eid Al-Adha	Wednesday	three o'clock	family farm
3. Graduation party	Thursday	eight o'clock	Lebanese restaurant

5 Pronunciation

Object pronouns do not usually have a strong stress in normal speech. They are said quickly. Listen to the pronunciation of **him**, **her**, and **them**. Then practice.

Does he know **him** well?

He knows **him** very well.

Does she call **her** often?

She calls **her** every day.

Do you ever see **them**?

I see **them** often.



6 Conversation



Amr: Saeed, do you know Adnan?
Saeed: No, I don't know him very well. Why?
Amr: Well, he's my cousin, and he's going to have a graduation party on Saturday. Why don't you come along?

They do a party
 I'm going to do a party, have games and play in teams
 Eid El fitr
 We pray and visit relatives

to be?
 at home, and
 two game
 can play in teams.
 so going to be lots

No, he doesn't

It's going to be at Adnan's home. on Saturday
 They're going to have two game consoles and pizza there

What does Saeed say?

- ① Sounds like fun. Tell me how to get there.
- ② I don't have an invitation. Too bad.
- ③ Sounds great! Can we go together?

About the Conversation

1. Does Saeed know Adnan well?
2. Where is the graduation party going to be? When?
3. What are they going to have there?

Your Turn

Invite a friend to a graduation party.

A: Do you like to come to a graduation party?

B: Great. When is it?

A: It's on Thursday

B: OK. And where is it?

A: It's at school around 12 P.M.

7 About You

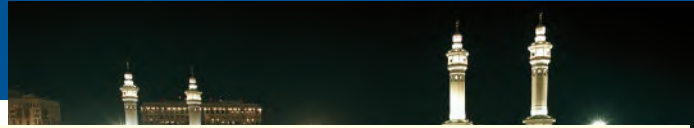


1. What do people usually do for graduation?
2. What are you going to do for your graduation?
3. What's your favorite holiday?
4. How do you celebrate it?

8 Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about traditional Eid practices in other Arab countries?



The day begins with a light snack, usually dates, and Eid prayers

People often decorate their homes and cook festive meals for family and friends. Older members of the family offer money to children

E Celebrations



Eid Al-Fitr is a Muslim holiday that marks the end of Ramadan. It is the most widely celebrated holiday in the Islamic calendar. The day begins with a light snack, usually dates, and the Eid prayer. People often decorate their homes and cook festive meals for family and friends. Older members of the family offer money to children.

Many store owners offer a special Eid gift to customers to show their generosity. Everyone does their best to be kind and generous to others, especially to those who are in need. At the end of Ramadan, Muslims donate food (such as dates and rice) to the poor. This is called Zakat Al-Fitr. In some areas, neighbors place large rugs on the street. Then, each family brings a meal to share with their neighbors.

Another important celebration is Eid Al-Adha. To celebrate Eid Al-Adha, Muslims all over the world sacrifice an animal. Depending on the region, they sacrifice a lamb, a goat, a camel, or a cow. The family shares the meal with friends and donates some to the poor.

Families get together for a special meal, visit friends and neighbors, and exchange gifts.



After Reading

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. no Children offer money to adults.
2. yes People show generosity and kindness to others.
3. yes People have a light breakfast before the prayer on Eid Al-Fitr.
4. yes In celebration of Eid Al-Adha, families sacrifice an animal and give some of it to those in need.

Discussion

Choose a holiday and discuss it with a partner. Compare how you celebrate the holiday with your families.

Eid Al-Fitr is a Muslim holiday. The day begins with a light snack, usually dates, and Eid prayers. People often decorate their homes and cook festive meals for family and friends. Older members of the family offer money to children



9 Writing

Down:

- (1) FAMILY
- (2) PRAY
- (3) DECORATE
- (4) PARADE
- (5) INVITE
- (6) GOAT/GOATS
- (7) NATIONAL
- (8) GIFTS
- (9) SHARE
- (10) LIBERATION

A. Find 22 words in the word search that are related to celebration (10 words down). Shade them with a pencil. Write the remaining message.

1	T	R	A	D	I	T	I	O	N	A	L	L
2	F	U	N	P	L	E	N	G	A	G	T	I
3	A	M	E	A	L	S	V	O	T	I	S	B
4	M	S	C	R	E	L	I	A	I	F	H	E
5	I	D	L	A	M	B	T	T	O	T	A	R
6	L	E	E	D	A	T	E	S	N	S	R	A
7	Y	C	C	E	L	E	B	R	A	T	E	T
8	H	O	L	I	D	A	Y	F	L	A	G	I
9	P	R	F	I	R	E	W	O	R	K	S	O
10	R	A	G	R	A	D	U	A	T	I	O	N
11	A	T	B	R	A	M	A	D	A	N	R	A
12	Y	E	I	D	A	L	F	I	T	R	T	E

Across:

- (1) TRADITIONAL
- (2) FUN
- (3) MEALS
- (5) LAMB
- (6) DATE/DATES
- (7) CELEBRATE
- (8) HOLIDAY
- (8) FLAG
- (9) FIREWORKS
- (10) GRADUATION
- (11) RAMADAN
- (12) EID AL-FITR

B. Read the invitation to a graduation party. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with: **who, what, where, when, and why.**

A: Who is the graduation party for?

A: What was the celebration for?

B: For a graduation

A: Who was it for?

B: Ahmed Al-Faisal

A: Where was it?

B: At Oasis Restaurant - 445 Main Street

A: When was it?

B: On Saturday, May 15th at 6:00 pm

Please join us to celebrate
the graduation of

Ahmed Al-Faisal

Saturday, May 15th at 6



Ilakkan Road

C: Please join me to
celebrate Eid al-Adha
10 -Dhul-Hijjah at
2:30pm Kebab Palace
Al-Mina Street

C. Decide which holiday celebration you are going to write about in exercise D. Design an invitation to invite your friends to the celebration.

D. Write about a holiday celebration in your country. Include: the date, the clothing, the food,

on the first morning of Eid al-Adha, Muslims around the world attend morning prayers at their local mosques. Prayers are followed by visits with family and friends, and the exchange of greetings and gifts. They are wearing new clothes. At some point, members of the family will visit a local farm or otherwise will make arrangements for the slaughter of an animal. The meat is distributed during the days of the holiday or shortly thereafter. The meat from the sacrificed animal is preferred to be divided into three parts. The family retains one third of the share; another third is given to relatives, friends and neighbors; and the remaining third is given to the poor and needy

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Must / Mustn't and Should / Shouldn't

Must and *should* are modal verbs. The form of the modal verb does not change according to the subject. After the modal verbs *must* and *should*, we use the base form of the main verb.

Use *must* / *mustn't* to talk about obligations and rules.

We **must** follow the rules.

He **must** stop at the traffic lights.

You **mustn't** talk during the test.

They **mustn't** park on the sidewalk.

FYI

mustn't = must not

Use *should* / *shouldn't* to give suggestions and advice.

Who **should** I invite to the celebration?

We **should** donate to the poor.

They **shouldn't** eat junk food.

She **shouldn't** spend all her money.

FYI

shouldn't = should not

Note: *Must* is stronger than *should*. It has a more formal tone.

A. Change the imperatives to sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

Be kind to your neighbors.

1. Do your homework tonight.

2. Don't be late for class.

3. Ask the teacher for help.

4. Don't sit on the desks.

5. Share your toys.

6. Don't eat snacks before dinner.

7. Send the invitations today.

8. Don't use fireworks indoors.

We must be kind to our neighbors.

I I must do my homework tonight.

You You mustn't be late for class.

She She must ask the teacher for help.

Students students mustn't sit on the desks.

The children The children must share their toys.

He He mustn't eat snacks before dinner.

We We must send the invitations today.

You You mustn't use fireworks indoors.

B. Complete the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't** and the verb in parentheses.

1. Yahya's tooth hurts. He should see a dentist. (see)

2. Fatimah wants to lose weight. She shouldn't eat ice cream. (eat)

3. The children don't feel well. They shouldn't go to school today. (go)

4. If you don't understand, you should ask the teacher to explain it. (ask)

5. The parade starts at 11 o'clock. What time should we leave (we/leave)

6. Drivers shouldn't use cell phones when they are driving. (use)

7. I have an idea. We should decorate the room with balloons. (decorate)

8. Thanks for inviting me. What should I bring? How about a cake? (I/bring)



C. Work in groups of four. Plan an end-of-the-year celebration for your class. Think about: the date and time, the place, the food and drinks, invitations, guests, decorations, and activities. Use **should**, **shouldn't**, **must**, and **mustn't**.

Invitation



15 Then and Now



1 Listen and Discuss

How well do you know these cities?
What do you know about them?

**I know them well. They are famous Saudi cities
They are attractive and modern with tall building,
beautiful homes, and wide range of stories and hotels**



Now

The old, oasis town of Riyadh was an area of about one square kilometer with a population of about 14,000. There were many mud-brick houses, mosques, and other buildings inside the walls of the city.

Today, most of the buildings and walls of the old city are in ruins. But the Al-Masmak fort and some parts of the walls were restored and are in better condition.

Nowadays, Riyadh is home to a population of more than 7 million people and covers an area of more than 1,500 square kilometers. Modern building complexes and skyscrapers like the Kingdom Center, the Al-Faisaliya Center, and the Riyadh TV Tower are now attractions of the new city.



Balad, the old part of Jeddah, was a group of three- to five-story buildings with beautiful wooden balconies. The roads were narrow to protect pedestrians from the sun during the hot months and offered shelter from strong winds. All the woodwork was beautifully carved and decorated.

There were plazas and *souqs*, where vendors from different places showed their products. Present day Jeddah is an attractive, modern port city with tall buildings, beautiful homes, and a wide range of stores and hotels.



Majed Ahmed Abdullah

Then and Now

Majed Ahmed Abdullah is one of the best football strikers in the history of Saudi Arabia. He is also the all-time goal leader of the Saudi national team. He was born in Jeddah, but moved to Riyadh with his family when he was very young. Majed's father was a football manager.

Majed and his friends used to play for a club called Al-Nasser while he was still in high school. They were too young to join a football tournament, but their team was finally accepted after a 3-1 win in a game against an important Riyadh team.

Majed holds two national records: one when he scored 5 goals in an international game in 1979; and another one when he scored 4 goals during the 1984 Summer Olympics.



A: Riyadh

Modern building complexes and skyscrapers like the Kingdom Center, the Al- Faisaliya Center, and the Riyadh TV Tower are now attractions of the new city. More than 1,500 square kilometers
Population of almost 5.5 million

Quick Check ☒

A. **Vocabulary.** Mark the information about the buildings, materials, and size of each city.

B. **Comprehension.** Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. no The walls of the old city of Riyadh were made of concrete.
2. no Most of the buildings in Balad had two stories.
3. yes More than 7 million people live in Riyadh.
4. no The Al-Masmak fort is in ruins.
5. yes Majed was a member of the Saudi national team.

2 Pair Work

A. **Ask** and **answer** about the cities and Majed.

B. **Ask** and **answer** about yourself.

A: What is the size of old Riyadh?

The old, oasis town of Riyadh was an area of about one square kilometer

What do the buildings look like in old Riyadh?

There were many mud-brick houses, mosques, and other buildings inside the walls of the city

What do the buildings look like in Modern Riyadh?

Modern building complexes and skyscrapers like the Kingdom Center, the Al-Faisaliya Center, and the Riyadh TV Tower are now attractions of the new city

Did Majid go to the high school?

Yes, he did



3 Grammar



Simple Past Tense: *be*

Affirmative (+)

I		
He	was	
She		
It		famous.
We		
You	were	
They		

Negative (-)

I		
He	wasn't	
She		
It		famous.
We		
You	weren't	
They		

FYI

wasn't = was + not
weren't = were + not

Questions (?)

Was	I		
	he		
	she		
	it		famous?
Were	we		
	you		
	they		

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I		
	he		was.
	she		
	it		
	we		
	you		were.
	they		

Short Answers (-)

No,	I		
	he		wasn't.
	she		
	it		
	we		
	you		weren't.
	they		

To be born

Q: Where **were** you born?

A: I **was** born in Oman.

Q: Where **was** he/she born?

A: He/She **was** born in Kuwait.

A. Complete the conversations. Use **was/wasn't** or **were/weren't**.

1. **A:** was your father born in the States?

B: No, he wasn't. He was born in Europe.

A: Where in Europe was he born?

B: He was born in Poland.

2. **A:** What was your father's first job?

B: He and his brother were waiters.

A: How old were they?

B: They weren't very old—17 and 15.

3. **A:** How was the graduation party?

B: It was great.

A: Who was there?

B: All our friends were there.

4. **A:** What was Oscar like?

B: He was very smart.

A: were his grades good?

B: No, they weren't.

5. **A:** was you late for school?

B: Yes, I was.

A: Why?

B: The bus was late.

6. **A:** was the hotel comfortable?

B: Yes, it was OK.

A: What was the weather like?

B: It was terrible.



B. Work with a partner. Imagine you went on vacation to these places. Ask and answer about your vacation. Use the adjectives in the box.

A: How was your vacation?

B: It was great. OR It was boring.

A: That's good! OR That's too bad!

Positive (+)

great
OK
interesting
awesome
beautiful

Negative (-)

bad
terrible
boring
uncomfortable
crowded

A: How was your vacation?

B: It was great

A: That's good!

A: How was your vacation?

B: It was boring

A: That's too bad!

A: How was your vacation?

B: It was great

A: That's good!

Pyramids in Teotihuacan, Mexico



Sugar Loaf in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



Coliseum in Rome, Italy



Great Wall, China



4 Listening



Arabian Pelé

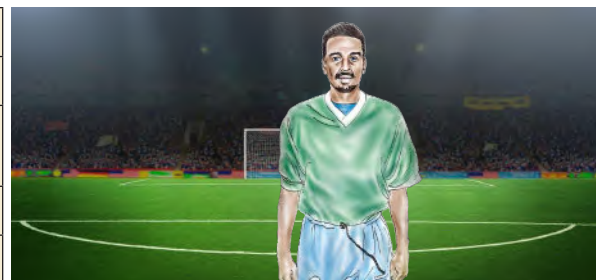
Al-Jazaeria Elementary School, Al Motawasta Al-Thania High School

goalkeeper for his school and neighborhood team, formed a team with his friends when he was in high school

two

Under 17 National Team in 1977, Senior National Team in 1978 for 16 years

med Abdullah.



5 Pronunciation



Listen to the pronunciation of **was** and **were**. Then practice.

You **were** late for class. Where **were** you?

Sorry I **was** late. I **was** in the library.



6 Conversation



Neil: Hi, Leo. Don't you remember me? Neil Roberts. I was in your class in ninth grade.

Leo: Oh, yeah. Sure, I remember you.
How are things?

Neil: OK. Do you ever see any of our old classmates?

your turn

Mona: Hi, Malia. Don't you remember me?

Mona

Ahmed. I was in your class in ninth grade

Maha: Oh, yeah. Sure, I remember you

How are things

Mona: OK. Do you ever see any of our old classmates?

Maha: Not very often. How about you?

Mona: From time to time. Remember Nada Mohammed? She was always the winner of school competitions. She is a dentist now

Maha: Really? What about Fatimah Ahmed? She was really smart

Mona: Yes, she was. Now he's a successful doctor

Yes, they were. It was in ninth grade
No, he doesn't
He was always the winner of school competitions
He is a successful businessman and Neil's boss

About the Conversation

1. Were Leo and Neil in the same class? What grade?
2. Does Leo see his old classmates often?
3. What was Keith Anderson like?
4. What does Derek Adams do now?

Your Turn

Role-play the conversation. Imagine you meet an old school friend. Discuss classmates, teachers, and events.

7 About You

1. Were your grades good in elementary school? **Yes, they were**
2. What was your favorite subject? **English**
3. What was your favorite after-school activity? **Playing tennis**
4. Who was your favorite teacher? **Miss, Hala**
5. Who was your best friend? **Nada**
6. Where is he/she now? What is he/she doing? **She is with me at school**



8 Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about basketball? What do you know about the person in the picture?

It is an exciting sport

In China, his nickname is "Little Giant." In the West, they call him the "Great Wall"

¹ In China, his nickname is "Little Giant." In the West, they call **him** the "Great Wall." Yao Ming is 7 feet 6 inches (2.29 meters) tall. He was born on September 12, 1980, in Shanghai, China. His parents were both ⁵ tall. Their beds were extra long, and **their** clothes and shoes were in special large sizes. His dad was a successful basketball player.

Yao wasn't interested in basketball as a child. He was tall but very thin, and he wasn't very strong. ¹⁰ Yao's parents were very encouraging, and by the age of 12, he was serious about basketball. **His** progress at Shanghai's sports academy was excellent. Soon he was on his local youth team. Yao's big chance to play for the Chinese national team was in 1999 in the Asian Cup. By 2002, **he** was a member of the ¹⁵ Houston Rockets, one of the top professional teams in the U.S. At the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008, he was the flag carrier for the entire Chinese team and a member of the ²⁰ basketball team.

Yao Ming is a celebrity, and **his** smiling face appears in commercials around the world. **He** has fans everywhere!



After Reading

1. Where was Yao Ming born? **Shanghai, China**
2. Were his parents short? **No, they were tall**
3. When was Yao first serious about basketball? **By the age of twelve**
4. What was the name of his team in the U.S.? **The Houston Rockets**
5. What was his role in the Olympic Games of 2008 in Beijing? **He likes to go home to China and enjoy his mom's cooking**
6. Does he have fans only in his home country?



9 Writing

A. Look back at the **Reading** on page 137. Who do the pronouns or adjectives refer to?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. him (line 2) | <u>Yao Ming</u> | 4. he (line 15) | <u>Yao Ming</u> |
| 2. their (line 5) | <u>his parents</u> | 5. his (line 21) | <u>Yao Ming's</u> |
| 3. His (line 11) | <u>Yao Ming's</u> | 6. He (line 22) | <u>Yao Ming</u> |

Writing Corner

Subject and object pronouns and possessive adjectives help to link sentences in writing.

- Pronouns and possessive adjectives link similar ideas in sentences.
Yao Ming was born in China. **He** is very tall, and **his** parents were both tall.
- Pronouns help avoid repeating the same word or words.
Basketball is popular because **it** is fun. **It** is a team sport, and **it** is easy to learn.

B. Circle the pronouns and possessive adjectives in the text. Who do they refer to?



Paragraph 1: He = Khaled

Paragraph 2: His/his = Khaled's

they = his family; He/he = Khaled

Paragraph 3: His = Khaled's; they = Khaled and his horse; heir = Khaled and his horse's

competitions, but he was more interested in snow jumping. Khaled and his brother, Fanaad, were members of the Kingdom's first international jumping team.

In 2000, Khaled was a competitor in the Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia. His horse, Khashm Al-Aan, was in good form, but there was some tough competition. Khaled wasn't sure they could do well. Finally, their performance in the jumping event was outstanding, and they were the bronze medal winners. Khaled was the first ever Saudi horseman to win an Olympic medal.

Many years later, members of the Saudi Equestrian Team were the bronze medalists in show jumping at the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

C. Write about a celebrity in your country.

Eid al-Fitr is a special day marks the end of Ramadan

My family and I go to pray at the morning. After finishing, we congratulate other prayers.

The important on this Eid is when we go home; we meet our relatives and friends. We offer many kinds of deserts. I like meeting with my friends and playing all the time with them. I wear a new traditional wear at Eid al-Fitr

11 Form, Meaning and Function

There Was / There Were

Singular

There was an old castle. (+)

There wasn't a shopping mall. (-)

Plural

There were many traditional houses. (+)

There weren't any modern skyscrapers. (-)

FYI

wasn't = was not

weren't = were not

Questions (?)

Was there a restaurant?

Were there any stores?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, **there was**.

Yes, **there were**.

Short Answer (-)

No, **there wasn't**.

No, **there weren't**.

- A.** Ten years ago, Lee was a poor student. Now he is a successful architect. Look at his apartments then and now. Describe his old apartment. Use **There was**, **There wasn't**, **There were**, and **There weren't**.



Lee's apartment then



Lee's apartment now

1. **There was** only one room.
2. **There weren't** any other rooms.
3. **There was** an old sofa.
4. **There weren't** holes in the sofa.
5. **There wasn't** a comfortable bed.
6. **There wasn't** a balcony.
7. **There weren't** any windows.
8. **There weren't** some books on a shelf.
9. **There was** a light on the ceiling.
10. **There wasn't** a television.

- B.** Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering questions about Lee's old apartment. Use **Was there...?** and **Were there...?**

A: Were there holes in the sofa?

B: Yes, there were

A: Was there a light on the ceiling?

B: Yes, there was

A: Was there a balcony?

B: No, there wasn't

A: Were there some books on a shelf?

B: Yes, there were

16 What Did You Do Last Week?



1 Listen and Discuss

Did you do any of the things that Omar, Ahmed, Saeed, and Imad did last week?

Yes, I did



Omar

We had a great time on Saturday. We went to a friend's house and played video games on his console, and watched a car race. Then we went to the zoo.



Ahmed

This was a good week. I presented my project in class, and everyone liked it. On Thursday afternoon, I played football with friends, and I bought a new smartphone.



Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Read the explanations. Write a word from the descriptions.

1. a competition with cars **car race**
2. equipment for video games **console**
3. a high-tech phone **smartphone**
4. looking for **searching**

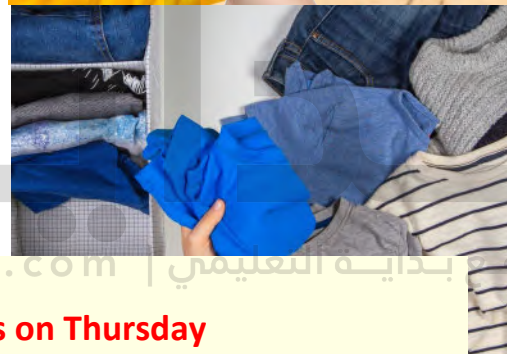
B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **no** Omar stayed at home on Saturday.
2. **yes** Ahmed was pleased with his presentation.
3. **no** Saeed and his brothers drove to the museum.
4. **yes** Imad needed to finish his assignment for school.



Saeed

Well, on Thursday afternoon I went to the art museum, and on Saturday morning, my brothers and I drove to the beach to play beach volleyball. Then we ate lunch at a restaurant. So I was out a lot. Did you go out Imad?



- A**
 Did Omar play video games on Thursday
 Yes, he did
 Did Ahmed do his homework on Wednesday
 No, he didn't. He played football with his friends
 Did Imad have a science test on Sunday
 Yes, he did
- B**
 Did you have a test yesterday
 Yes, I did
 What did you do yesterday afternoon
 I went shopping

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and **answer** about the teens.

- Did Saeed go to school on Thursday afternoon?
- No, he didn't. He went to the art museum.
- Did Imad stay home on Saturday?
- Yes, he did.

B. Ask and **answer** about yourself.

- Did you have a test yesterday?
- Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- What did you do yesterday afternoon?
- I went to the zoo.

I died for
 aned out
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16 What Did You Do Last Week?

رابط الدرس الرقمي



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3 Grammar

Simple Past Tense

Affirmative (+)

I		
You		
He/She	worked	yesterday.
We		
They		

Negative (-)

I		
You		
He/She	didn't work	yesterday.
We		
They		

FYI

didn't = did not

Questions (?)

Did	I/you/he/she	work	yesterday?
	we/they		

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I/you/he/she	did.
	we/they	

Short Answers (-)

No,	I/you/he/she	didn't.
	we/they	

Regular Past Tense Verbs

Add **-ed** to most verbs:

For verbs ending in **e**, add **-d**:

For verbs ending in consonant + **y**, use **-ied**:

work + **ed** = worked

live + **d** = lived

study = studied

Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Many verbs in English have irregular past tense forms. See the irregular verb list on page 182.

buy	bought	drink	drank	get (up)	got (up)	have	had	sleep	slept
come	came	drive	drove	give	gave	read	read	swim	swam
do	did	eat	ate	go	went	see	saw	take	took

Time Expressions for the Past: *yesterday, last night, last week, last month*

What did you do **last night**?

I **went** out.

A. It was very cold last weekend, and there was snow. Which activities

Answers will vary. For some items, both answers are possible

Sample answers

He did the laundry. / He didn't do the laundry

He took a walk. / He didn't take a walk

He went to the mail. / He didn't go to the mall

He didn't go to the baseball game

He read a book. / He didn't read a book

He watched DVDs. / He didn't watch DVDs

He didn't work outside in the garden

He talked on the phone. / He didn't talk on the phone

He ate cookies. / He didn't eat cookies

He drank hot chocolate. / He didn't drink hot chocolate



- B.** Work with a partner.
Ask and answer about what the people did.
- A:** What did you do on your vacation?
B: I went to the beach.

! you / on vacation



① Badr and his brothers / last night



② your family / last weekend



③ the boys / last Thursday



④ Saud / last night



⑤ Keith and his family / in the summer



⑥ Huda / before dinner

4 Listening

Listen to the conversation between the
Answer the questions.

- Who did Ken go out with? **He went out with James**
- Where did they go? **They went to Gourmet's, a restaurant near the lake**
- What did they talk about? **They talked about James's new car**
- When did they go out? **They went out on Thursday night**
- Did Ken have a good time? **No, he didn't**

5 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of the past tense endings. Then practice.

/t/	liked	worked	washed	Paul worked in the morning.
/d/	played	studied	cleaned	Alan studied French.
/ɪd/	wanted	needed	visited	We needed some help.

16 What Did You Do Last Week?

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6 Conversation

Sam: What did you do last week?

Amr: Nothing special. How about you?

Sam: I went out with a new friend from work, Dave Robbins.

Amr: Really? What's he like?

Sam: He's very interesting but very demanding!

Amr: Where did you go?

Sam: Well, I wanted to impress him, so I took him to an expensive Indian restaurant



He went out with a new friend. Dave Robbins

He was interesting but demanding

He took him to an Indian restaurant

The food was great. but it was spicy

No. he didn't

He only ate rice

About the Conversation

1. Who did Sam go out with?
2. What was he like?
3. Where did Sam take Dave?
4. What was the food like?
5. Did Dave like the food?
6. What did he eat?

Your Turn

Ask your classmates about their activities last week.

A: Did you get up late on Saturday?

B: No, I didn't.

A: Did you get up late on Thursday

B: No, I didn't

A: Did you go shopping at the weekend

B: Yes, I did



7 About You

How good is your memory? Do you remember what you did recently?

1. Did you drink water with your dinner last night? **Yes, I did**
2. What did you eat for breakfast yesterday? **Yes, I did**
3. Who was the last person you talked to on the phone? **My friend, Nada**
4. What was the last email you received? **My brother's e-mail**
5. When did you write an email to a friend? Who did you write to last? **Last weekend. To my friend**
6. When was the last time you visited relatives? **Last Thursday**



8 Reading

Before Reading

Do you like different kinds of ethnic dishes like sushi, pizza, and curry? Which do you like best?

Yes, I do, Pizza

Favorite Foods— Around the World

Many of the favorite foods and snacks in the world were accidents. For example, a favorite snack in the U.S. is chocolate chip cookies. In 1930, Mrs. Wakefield wanted to make cookies for her guests, but she didn't have the baking chocolate that she usually used. She used regular chocolate, but it didn't melt. It stayed in small pieces or chips. Her guests loved them, and chocolate chip cookies became popular everywhere.

Flat bread with different toppings was common in many cultures, but it became famous in Naples, Italy when they added tomatoes and cheese. At first, it was a meal for the poor, but in the 1800s it became popular with kings and queens. Today, pizza is popular all around the world.

Mrs. Wakefield made the first chocolate chip cookies
Because they were created by mistake
It became popular in Naples, Italy because they
added tomatoes and cheese
Student's answer
Student's answer

After Reading

1. Who made the first chocolate chip cookies?
2. Why were chocolate chip cookies an "accident"?
3. Where did pizza become popular? Why?
4. What are some of the most popular dishes in the world?
5. What ethnic food is popular in your country?

Discussion

Is it important to know about different ethnic cuisines? Why? Why not?

**Yes, To know different kinds
of food**



kabsa
Saudi food



kebabs
Middle Eastern food



pizza
Italian food

project

Kabsa is the most popular dish in our country. All people like it. It is made of meat and rice. These dishes are mainly made from a mixture of spices rice (usually long grain, mostly basmati), meat and vegetables. there are many kinds of kabsa and each kind has uniqueness about it. Pre-mixe kabsa spices are now available under several brand names. These reduce preparation time but may have a flavor distinct from traditional kabsa. The spices used in kabsa are largely responsible for its taste; these are generally black pepper, cloves, cardamom, saffron, cinnamon, black lime, bay leaves and nutmeg. The main ingredient that accompanies the spices is the meat, such as chicken, goat, lamb, camel, or sometimes beef, fish, and shrimp. In chicken machbus, a whole chicken is used. The spices, rice and meat may be augmented with almonds, pine nuts, onions and sultanas

Kabsa is also known as machbfis in the Persian Gulf region

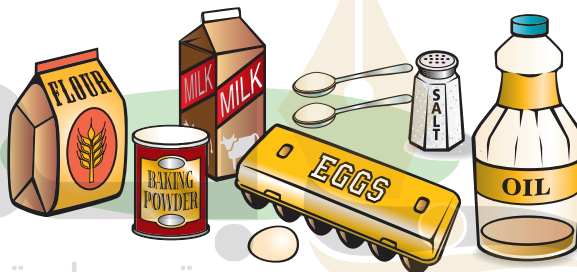
Meat for kabsa can be cooked in various ways. A popular way of preparing meat is called mandi. This is an ancient technique, where by meat is barbecued in a deep hole in the ground that is covered while the meat cooks. Another way of preparing and serving meat for kabsa is mathbi, where seasoned meat is grilled on flat stones that are placed on top of burning embers. A third technique, madghfit, involves .cooking the meat in a Pressure cooker

- B. Read the recipe for pancakes. Complete the directions with time and sequence words: **first**, **next**, **then**, **after that**, **finally**, **when**, and **until**. Use each word once (sometimes more than one answer is possible).

Pancakes

Ingredients

- 1 cup flour
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 cup milk
- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil



Directions

1. **First** _____, beat the milk, egg, and oil in a bowl.
2. **next** _____, mix the flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt in a large bowl.
3. **next** _____, make a hole in the center of the flour mixture.
4. Pour the milk and eggs into the flour, and beat **until** _____ the batter is smooth.
5. Heat a frying pan. **next** _____, pour a scoop of the batter into the pan.
6. **when** _____ the batter starts to bubble, flip the pancake. Brown the other side.
7. **Finally** _____, serve the pancakes hot with your favorite toppings.

- C. Write a recipe for your favorite food. Make the directions. Remember to use sequence words: **after that**, **finally**, **when**, and **until**.

10 Project

Prepare a presentation on a regional dish in your country.

Instructions

First, peel and slice the potatoes
Next, peel the onion
Then, chop the onion and the green pepper
Heat the olive oil in a frying pan
Fry the potatoes until soft
Add the onion and the green pepper
Whisk the eggs and add salt and pepper
Mix the eggs with the vegetables in the frying pan
After that, shake the frying pan so the omelette won't burn and fry for 10 minutes
The Spanish omelette is ready

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Simple Present versus Simple Past

Use the simple present to talk about permanent actions like habits or routines.
We often use adverbs of frequency such as: *always, usually, often, rarely, never*.

Ali phones his family...	every day / every Friday / every week
Does Ali phone his family...?	on Monday(s) / on the weekend
Ali doesn't phone his family...	once a week / three times a month

Use the simple past to talk about actions that were completed in the past.
We often use time expressions such as: *yesterday, last night, two years ago*.

Ali phoned his family...	yesterday
Did Ali phone his family...?	last week / last Friday / last month
Ali didn't phone his family...	two days ago / a week ago

Note: We can also use adverbs of frequency with the simple past.



A. Match the phrases to make sentences. Use each phrase on the right only once.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>c</u> Sabah finished | a. because it's boring. |
| 2. <u>e</u> Sabah always finishes | b. vacation to Malaysia last summer. |
| 3. <u>h</u> My family and I go on | c. her assignment last Monday. |
| 4. <u>b</u> My family and I went on | d. have for breakfast? |
| 5. <u>a</u> I don't like this art exhibit | e. her assignments on time. |
| 6. <u>g</u> I didn't like the art exhibit | f. have for breakfast this morning? |
| 7. <u>f</u> What did you | g. because it was boring. |
| 8. <u>d</u> What do you usually | h. vacation twice a year. |

B. Complete the sentences with the simple present or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

- My family usually eats (eat) dinner at home, but last night we went out (go out) to an ethnic restaurant. The food was (be) quite spicy.
- I rarely stay (stay) home on the weekend, but last Saturday I didn't go out (not/go out). I cleaned out (clean out) my closet.
- When she was (be) younger, my sister didn't like (not/like) coffee. Now she drinks (drink) coffee every day.
- I always study (study). I spent (spend) the weekend studying for the test, but now I don't know (not/know) any of the answers!
- Our team plays (play) a football match once a week. Two weeks ago we lost (lose), but last week we won (win).
- When my father went (go) to college, he often rode (ride) his bike. Now he drives (drive) to work every day.
- I usually don't speak (not/speak) English outside of class, but yesterday I gave (give) directions to some British tourists. They said (say) that my English was excellent!
- Did you take (you/take) my keys? I searched (search) everywhere, but I can't find them. I always leave (leave) them on my desk.

EXPANSION Units 12–16

1 Language Review

A. Use some of the words from the box and your own ideas to answer the questions.

Nouns		Verbs		Adjectives
boots	raincoat	buy	hang out	casual
fireworks	sandals	decorate	run	formal
invitations	sunglasses	get together	swim	quiet
ocean	volleyball	go shopping	touch	traditional

What should your class do to celebrate graduation?

 We should watch fireworks.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What should you wear to graduation? What shouldn't you wear?

1. _____
2. _____

What should Fahd wear at the beach? What shouldn't he wear?

1. _____
2. _____

What should Fahd and his friends do at the beach?

1. _____
2. _____

What can you do at the mall?

1. _____
2. _____

What must the students do at the museum? What mustn't they do?

1. _____
2. _____

B. Write two activities you **can do** at your school and three that you **can't do**.

 I can practice with a friend at school. OR I can't play tennis at my school.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- C. We can hear and read English every day. English is in malls and hotels, at the beach and the airport, on TV and the Internet, and in the streets. We can find many English signs like these in countries around the world.

Look at the signs and write what they mean.

💡 Go out this way.



1. _____



4. _____



2. _____



5. _____



3. _____



6. _____



- D. Find and draw more signs in English. Present them to the class.



E. Complete the following conversations using **was**, **were**, **wasn't**, or **weren't**.

1. A: Where were you yesterday?
B: I was at school.
A: No, you weren't. You were at the mall.
2. A: Badr was the best student in the class.
B: No, he wasn't. Adel was.
3. A: How long was the trip to the zoo?
B: It was two hours.
A: What were the parrots like?
B: They were fabulous! They're my favorite birds.
4. A: How was everything at the restaurant?
B: Well, the food was delicious, but the service was very slow.

F. Complete the conversation with the sentences from the box.

So, you had lots of fun?	What was it like?
What did you do there?	Show me your photos sometime.
How was your trip to London?	Who did you go with?



Greg: **How was your trip to London?**

Imad: It was wonderful.

Greg: **Who did you go with?**

Imad: My parents and my brother.

Greg: **What did you do there?**

Imad: We visited all the sights, and we went to the British Museum.

Greg: **What was it like?**

Imad: It was awesome.

Greg: **So, you had lots of fun.**

Imad: Oh, yeah. We had a great time.

Greg: **Show me your photos some time.**

Imad: I didn't take any. I lost my smartphone and forgot my camera.



G. Write your schedule. Then compare with a partner.

Last week

Day	What You Did	What Your Partner Did
Saturday	read a story	watched TV
Sunday	studied lessons	visited friends
Monday	went out	studied English
Tuesday	Played tennis	read a story
Wednesday	went to the park	stayed at home
Thursday	watched TV	went shopping
Friday	went shopping	visited grandfather

A: What did you do on Saturday?

B: I hung out with my friends. How about you?

Next week

Day	What You Are Going to Do	What Your Partner Is Going to Do
Saturday	visit friends	stay at home
Sunday	read a book	read a stog
Monday	go to the park	study English
Tuesday	Play tennis	play tennis
Wednesday	go to the park	watch TV
Thursday	watch TV	I went shopping
Friday	go shopping	visit grandfather

A: What are you going to do on Monday?

B: I'm going to study English and history.

H. How much can you remember? Write your answers. Compare with a partner.

1. What did you wear yesterday?

Ablouse and a skirt

2. What time did you go to bed last night?

At 11:00

3. What did you eat for lunch yesterday?

I ate chicken and rice

4. Who was the first person you talked to on the phone today?

My friend

5. What was the last thing you bought at the mall?

A dress

6. What was the last film you saw on TV?

The king of the rings

I. Now tell another classmate about your partner's answers.

2 Reading

Before Reading

What is your favorite place in your town? Why?

The centre of the town. Because there are a lot of malls

My Favorite Hangout Place

My name is Walter Tan. I'm from Alberta, Canada. My favorite **hangout place** is the West Edmonton Mall. The mall is one of the largest in the world, and it's a tourist attraction. There are 800 stores, a hotel, and 110 restaurants. It has an amusement park with 47 different rides, a swimming pool with a sand beach, an ice rink, an aquarium, and a miniature golf course. But my favorite place is the video arcade.

I was there with friends last weekend. We walked around to see if there were any new games before we started playing. We spent the whole afternoon there before we decided it was time to get something to eat.

I wanted to try vegetarian food, but my friends wanted to go to a new Italian restaurant. I like different kinds of food and many Italian dishes don't have meat, so I agreed. We walked in, but there were no tables. It was really crowded. So we decided to go to the Chinese restaurant near the arcade, but it was closed. They all looked at me as if it was my fault. Anyway, we went to the food court. They got sandwiches or noodles and I got salad, so everyone was happy.

Real Talk

hangout place = a place you like to spend time at



After Reading

A. Compare your favorite place to Walter's favorite place. What do you think?

I think my place is more wonderful. It has a lot of facilities

B. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Where is Walter from?
2. What is the name of his favorite hangout place?
3. How large is the mall? What kinds of shops, services, and other facilities does it have?
4. What is Walter's favorite place in the mall?
5. What did Walter and his friends do last weekend?
6. What did they want to eat? What did they finally eat?

C. Tell your partner what happened to Walter and his friends when they tried to get something to eat.

They walked in, but there were no tables. It was really crowded

So they decided to go to the Chinese restaurant near the arcade, but it was closed. They all looked at him as if it was my fault

Anyway, they went and got some burgers and fries, and everyone was happy

He's from Alberta, Canada

His favorite hangout place is the West Edmonton Mall

It's one of the largest malls in the world. It has 800 stores, hotel, 110 restaurants, an amusement park, a swimming pool, an ice rink, an aquarium, a miniature golf course, and a video arcade

His favorite place in the mall is the video arcade

They went to the video arcade. Then they went to get something to eat

Walter wanted to eat burgers and fries but his friends wanted to try a new Italian restaurant. Then they wanted Chinese food, but the restaurant was closed. Finally, they ate Burgers and fries

One day, we decided to go shopping. We went to the mall. We spent all the day buying things. At the end of the day, we were hungry so we decided to go to the restaurant. We ordered the food. We ate delicious food and left the place. After we went out, we realized that we forgot all the things we bought at the restaurant. We went back but we didn't find them. We were very angry but my friend asked the waiter. He told her that he found them and gave us the things. We were very happy to find them

3 Writing

Think about a time when something unexpected happened to you and Write a story about it, and read it to

4 Chant Along

Number the verses in the correct order.

My Dream

Vacation

My bag is packed.
I've got my ticket.
I'm not coming back
For a long, long time.
Forget all my worries.
Leave my cares behind.
Have lots of fun, that's the
First thing on my mind.

I'm lying in the sun.
Feelin' the ocean breeze,
Going for a swim
In the deep blue sea.
T-shirt and sandals,
I feel so free.
No phone, no tie,
That's the way I'll be.

I'm finally here.
Feelin' so fine.
Waiting in line
To get my bag.
Hat and glasses,
I feel so free.
No cars, no noise,
This is really me.

► Chorus

I am flying
I am flying
To a place
Across the sea.
I am going
I am going
To a land
Of fantasy.





Vocabulary

Match the words from the chant with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>c</u> dream | a. return |
| 2. <u>e</u> worries | b. light wind |
| 3. <u>a</u> come back | c. good plan for one's future |
| 4. <u>b</u> breeze | d. with no problems or things to do |
| 5. <u>d</u> free | e. problems |
| 6. <u>f</u> tie | f. clothing you wear around your neck |

Comprehension

Answer **yes** or **no**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Yes</u> The man is dreaming about his vacation. | 5. <u>no</u> He's coming home soon. |
| 2. <u>yes</u> He's going by plane. | 6. <u>no</u> Fun is the last thing on his mind. |
| 3. <u>no</u> He doesn't have a ticket. | 7. <u>yes</u> He usually wears a tie to work. |
| 4. <u>yes</u> His clothes are in his suitcase. | 8. <u>yes</u> He's going to a beach. |

Discussion

- What are some...
- Do you feel th...
- Where do you...

Noise and sadness

Yes, I do. Because Vacation means relaxation to me

I want to go to a beautiful beach. The sea is wonderful. The place is quiet and beautiful

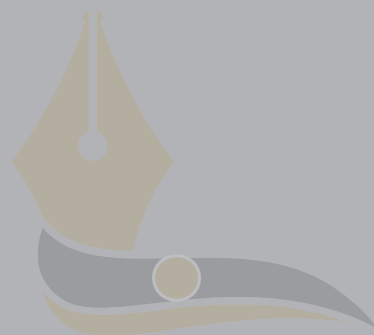
SUPER

GOAL 1

WORKBOOK

بداية

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MANUEL DOS SANTOS

Mc
Graw
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12 What Can You Do There?

Term 3

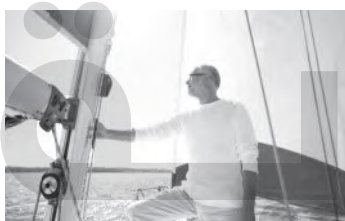
A Complete the sentences.



1. Ted likes to _____.



2. They like to _____.



3. Paul likes to _____.



4. Michael and Bob like to _____.



5. Jack likes to _____.



6. Ahmed and Robert like to _____.

B Which of the following activities do you like? Which don't you like?

to go shopping
to read

to watch films
to ride a bike

to do homework
to talk on the phone

to eat
to cook

I like to go shopping.

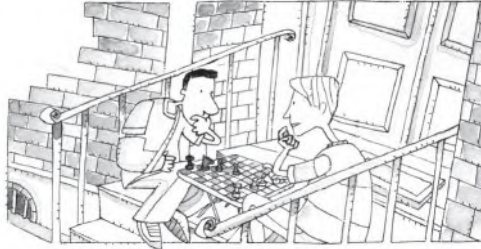
I don't like to watch films.

Your ideas:

12 What Can You Do There?

C Write sentences about John and Dennis. Use **can** or **can't**.

Use the following verbs: **play basketball**, **play chess**, **ride a bike**, and **skateboard**.



John

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Dennis

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

John and Dennis _____

D Complete the sentences. Use **likes to**, **like to**, **doesn't like to**, or **don't like to**.

No, thanks!



1. John _____ ride horses.
2. Dennis _____ ride horses.
3. John _____ fish.
4. Dennis _____ fish.
5. Dennis and John _____ run.
6. They _____ swim.

E Which of the following activities can you do? Which can't you do?

draw	write stories	make things	ride a bike
swim	cook	play golf	skateboard

! I can swim. I can't cook.

Your ideas:

F Luke is writing a story for English class. Look at the photos. Complete the story.

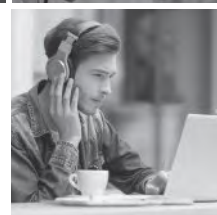
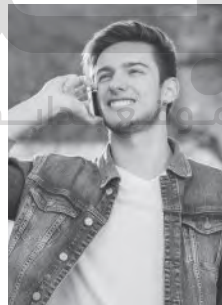
I have lots of friends. They (like) _____ to do different things.

My friends Patrick and Tony have cell phones. Patrick (like) _____ to talk on his cell phone. _____ Tony (like) _____ to talk on his cell phone? No, he _____. Tony (like) _____ to take photos with his cell phone! My

friend Ryan (like) _____ to surf. He lives in Hawaii and he (can) _____

_____ every day of the year. Tom lives in my apartment building. We live in Arizona.

There aren't any beaches in Arizona. But Tom (like) _____ to surf every day of the year, too. How? He (can) _____ on the Internet!



12 What Can You Do There?

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

A What words complete the sentences?



1. In Saudi Arabia, all the women wear a b a y a s.
2. Saudi men wear t h o b e s.
3. A businessman usually wears a suit and a t i e.
4. Basketball players wear s n e a k e r s.
5. In cold weather, you need a c o a t.
6. My brother never wears shoes without s o c k s.
7. In the summer, Ali wears shorts and s a n d a l s.
8. When it's very cold, Saeed wears g l o v e s.

B Find and circle the word that does not belong.



shirt

jeans

blouse

T-shirt

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. shorts | jeans | pants | shirt |
| 2. skirt | blouse | tie | dress |
| 3. coat | sunglasses | jacket | sweater |
| 4. shirt | boots | sandals | shoes |
| 5. dress | jeans | abaya | skirt |
| 6. T-shirt | shirt | gloves | blouse |

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

C Look at the photos. Write an affirmative and a negative sentence for each pair of photos.



! Mark is going to wear jeans.

He isn't going to wear shorts.



1. Amina and her mother are going to wear abayas

They're not going to wear coats



2. Stephanie is going to wear shoes

She isn't going to wear boots



3. Adnan is going to wear a suit and tie

He isn't going to wear jeans



4. Steve is going to wear shoes

He is going to wear sandals

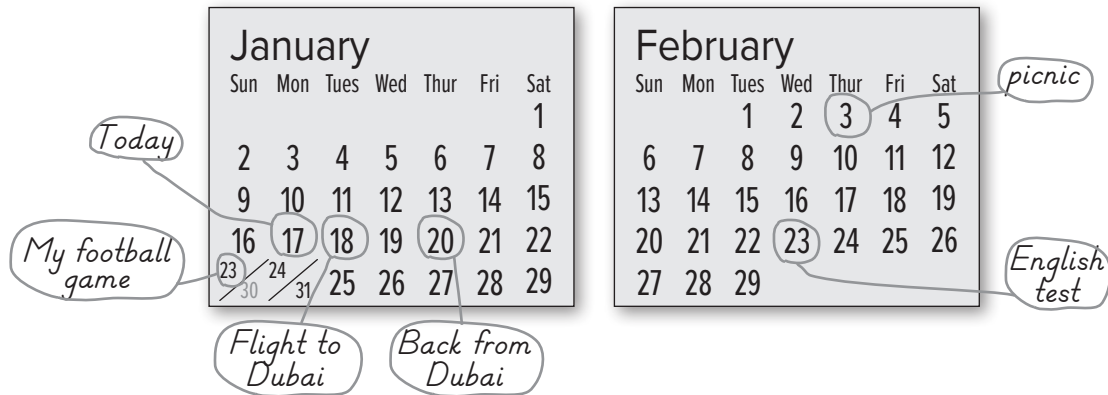


5. Tom is going to wear a shirt and tie

He isn't going to wear a T-shirt

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

- D** This is Ashraf's calendar. Tell when he is doing each thing. Use **tomorrow**, **next week**, and **next month**.



! Ashraf is going to fly to Dubai tomorrow.

- He's going to his football game next week
- He's going to go on a picnic next month
- He's going to take an English test next month

- E** What do you think Ashraf is going to wear to each event? Write your idea.

! flight to Dubai He's going to wear jeans, a shirt, and a jacket.

- to his football game He's going to wear a T-shirt, shorts and sneakers
- on the picnic He is going to wear a shirt, jeans and boots

- F** Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

am to go are be going 'm 's is

! A: Are you going to go to Dubai?

B: Yes, I am.

1. A: What is Adel going to wear?

B: He's going to wear jeans and a sweater.

2. A: Are you going to go at 8:00?

B: No, I am not.

3. A: Is the test going to be on January 18th?

B: No, it is not.

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

- G** Look at the photos. What clothes are Jack and Saeed going to wear? Write your answers.

Jack is going to the beach.

He is going to wear shorts and sandals.

1. Saeed is going to the mountains.

He is going to wear a sweater, a jacket, and boots.

2. Jack is going to run in the park.

He is going to wear a T-shirt, jogging pants and sneakers

3. Jack and Saeed have job interviews in the city.

Jack is going to wear gray pants, a light blue shirt and a blue jackets

Saeed is going to wear a brown suit, a white shirt and a tie



H WRITING

Write about what you are going to do this week and the clothes you are going to wear.

1. What are you going to do on Sunday at school?
2. What clothes are you going to wear?
3. What are you doing on Tuesday after school?
4. What clothes are you going to wear?
5. What are you doing on Thursday afternoon?
6. What clothes are you going to wear?

My Week

**I'm going to go to classes on Sunday
I'm going to wear pants, a shirt, and
sneakers I'm going to work on
Tuesday after school. I'm going to
wear jeans and a white shirt, I'm
going to wear jeans sneakers, too.
I'm going to a graduation party on
Thursday afternoon. I'm going to
wear black jeans, my red shirt, and
black shoes**

14 Let's Celebrate



A Look at the photos. Complete the sentences.

1. **A:** Tomorrow is September 23rd.

B: That's right! It's National Day in Saudi Arabia.

2. **A:** When is Eid Al-Adha?

B: It's on the 10th day of the 12th Islamic month.

3. **A:** When is Eid Al-Fitr?

B: It's on the first day of the month of Shawwal.

A: What day?

B: The _____. It's on _____ this year.



B Amr and Fahd are giving a graduation party. Complete the conversation. Use **want** or **need**.

Amr: Let's have our graduation party at my house on Thursday night.

Fahd: OK. Do you want to invite all our friends?

Amr: Yes. We need to invite all of them.
We don't want any of them to get upset.

Fahd: Are you going to make sandwiches and salads?

Amr: I want to make them,
but I need to ask my mother first.

Fahd: I want to buy a new shirt for the party.
Do you need to go to the mall
this afternoon?

Amr: I can't. I need to study for a test.

Fahd: I need to study for a test too,
but I want to go to the mall right now.

Amr: Well, let's go to the mall now and study for the
test later.



14 Let's Celebrate

- C** Ashraf and Saeed are spending the afternoon together. They are planning to go to the mall. Fill in the blanks. Use **me, you, her, him, it, us, or them**.

Saeed: What are we going to do this afternoon?

Ashraf: Let's go to the Prince Nora University Library.

Saeed: How are we going to get there?

Ashraf: My father can drive **us** there.
Let's ask **him**.

Saeed: But your father is going to drive your mother to your aunt's house.

Ashraf: No, my older brother is going to drive **her**.

Saeed: Okay, then. But I need to be home by 6:00 p.m.

Ashraf: No problem. We can drive **you** home.

Saeed: I just remembered. My brothers are going to be at the library.
They can drive **me** home.

Ashraf: Great! Call and arrange to meet **them** there.

Saeed: Good idea! Let's do **it**.



- D** Unscramble the sentences. | headaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

1. our cousins / us / country home / their / always / invite / to

Our cousins always invite us to their country home

2. friends / invite / to / want / they / their

They want to invite their friends

3. they / go / for / need / to / shopping / food

They need to on shopping for food

4. want / to / they / have / game console / a / graduation party / at / the

They want to have a game console at the graduation party

5. buy / to / a / he / cell phone / wants / new

He wants to buy a new cell phone

E Look at the photos. Write a suggestion for each one.



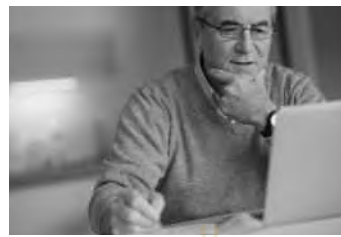
! Let's watch TV right now.



3. Our history test is next week, but
let's study for it now.



1. Look at Faisal and Badr!
let's play video games with them.



4. I want to cook a special dish.
let's surf / search on the Internet for a recipe.



2. Get your racket.
let's play tennis!



5. I really like your camera.
let's take our photo with it.

F Write the dates. Use words.

! **Kuwait Liberation Day**

February twenty-sixth

1. National Day in Oman

November 18th

2. UAE National Day

December 2nd

3. First day of school this year

4. Last day of school

5. Your country's National Day

(September 23rd (Saudi Arabia

G READING**National Holidays**

Countries around the world have national holidays. Of course, the holidays are on different days. The ways people celebrate national holidays are sometimes the same.

In the United Arab Emirates, Federation Day is on December second. People decorate the streets with bright lights. On November eighteenth, people in Oman celebrate National Day with parades and fireworks. In Kuwait, National Day and Liberation Day are on February twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth. There are many special events and fireworks.

National Day in Saudi Arabia is on September twenty-third. Cities everywhere in the Kingdom have green and white decorations. People fly flags and celebrate in the streets. There are laser shows and lots of cultural events for families.

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **no** Kuwait celebrates two national holidays on the same day.
2. **yes** There are many events in Saudi Arabia on National Day.
3. **yes** National Day in Saudi Arabia is celebrated on September 23rd.
4. **no** Countries around the world have national holidays on the same day.
5. **yes** In many countries, people celebrate their national holidays in the streets.

**H WRITING**

Write about how you want to celebrate your country's national holiday this year.

1. What is the national holiday?
2. Who celebrates it?
3. Where do you want to go to celebrate it?
4. What do you want to do on this day?
5. What special foods do you want to eat?
6. What do you need to do to prepare for the holiday?

The National Holiday in My Country

Our National Day is on the 23rd of September. I want to celebrate it with my family and friends. I want to celebrate it in Riyadh with a lot of people I want to fly our flag and go to performances and cultural events. I need to tell my older brothers, so we can be together

15 Then and Now

A Complete the sentences. Use **was**, **wasn't**, **were**, and **weren't**.

1. Ali and Fahd **were** classmates at school.
2. Ali **wasn't** good in science, and he still doesn't like it.
3. He and Fahd **were** in the same science class.
4. Fahd **was** a good student.
5. They weren't very good at sports, and so they **weren't** on the school sports teams.
6. They **were** always on the computer. Now Fahd and Ali have their own Internet café!

then



now



B Change the sentence from negative to affirmative.

1. Ali wasn't good in math in high school.

Ali was good in math in high school

2. He wasn't usually late to class.

He was usually late to class

3. Fahd and Ali weren't in the same science class.

Fahd and Ali were in the same science class

4. They weren't interested in computers.

Then were interested in computers

5. They weren't classmates at school.

They were classmates at school

15 Then and Now

C Complete the sentences.



Adnan was always a smart student.
Now he is a scientist.



2. Abdullah and Ashraf were always good
at sports. Now they are famous football
players.



1. Adel was always on the phone.
Today he is a successful reporter.



3. Badr and Khalid weren't good students.
But today they are good doctors!

D Complete the conversations.

1. A: Where were you born?

B: I was born in Riyadh.

2. A: Where was your brother born?

B: He was born in the UAE.

3. A: Where were your cousins born?

B: They were born in Canada.

4. A: Where were your grandfathers born?

B: They were born in Oman, but they
were raised in Saudi Arabia.

E READING

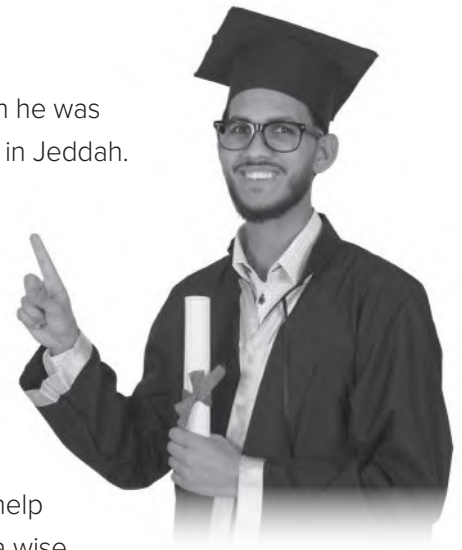
Omar was born in Tabuk. His family decided to move to Jeddah when he was young. His father was a doctor and he found a job in one of the hospitals in Jeddah.

Omar was a happy child. He was also a good student and made friends very quickly. When he was in high school, he became very interested in computer programming and especially artificial intelligence. He read books and articles and tried to learn as much as possible about it.

Omar knew that his father wanted him to become a doctor and he didn't want to disappoint him, so he decided to talk to him. He told his father what he had learned about artificial intelligence and asked him to help him study and specialize in this area instead of medicine. His father was a wise man. He wanted Omar to study medicine, but he saw that his son was genuinely interested and enthusiastic about artificial intelligence. He promised to do whatever he could to support him.

After graduation, Omar applied at some of the best universities in English-speaking countries. He was accepted by almost all of them. He had a hard time deciding which country and which university to go to. He finally decided to study in the U.S. He made Dean's list in his first year and graduated first in his class. He continued with his post-graduate studies, and he eventually became the leader of a research team after he got his PhD.

Sometimes when he thinks about his life, he can still see himself playing football with his friends in Jeddah. It all seems like a dream to him. For his parents and friends, however, it is a well-deserved and successful career.



Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. **no** As a child, Omar was not very easy.
2. **no** As a teenager, Omar was interested in medicine.
3. **yes** Artificial intelligence was Omar's favorite area of study.
4. **yes** Omar applied to universities in the U.S.
5. **yes** Omar became the leader of a research team.

Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Was Omar born in Jeddah? | No, he wasn't |
| 2. Was he a good student at school? | Yes, he was |
| 3. Was he interested in studying medicine? | No, he wasn't |
| 4. Were his parents in the U.S.? | No, they weren't |

F WRITING

Describe yourself when you were a child and now.



Your picture here

This is me at age **seven**

I was born in Canada. but I was raised in the US

I was a short kid, and I was always good at sports

I wasn't always a good student but I was smart



Your picture here

This is me now.

**I'm still smart, and now I'm a good student
I have family and friends in Canada. I often speak to
them, and we speak French. I'm still good at sports I'm
still short, but now I'm the captain of the basketball team
at school**

16 What Did You Do Last Week?

A Make a conversation between Imad and Majid. Number the sentences in the correct order.



1 **Imad:** Did you have fun last Saturday?

5 **Imad:** What did you see?

7 **Imad:** What did you eat?

3 **Imad:** What did you do in the morning?

4 **Majid:** I played tennis in the morning,
and then I visited my uncle.
We watched a film together in the afternoon.

6 **Majid:** We saw an old *Star Wars* film. It was great!
Then we went out to a restaurant.

8 **Majid:** We had pizza and soda.

2 **Majid:** Yes, I did.



B Correct the sentences.



Majid went out with Imad last Saturday.

Majid went out with his uncle last Saturday.

1. Majid played football in the morning.

Majid played tennis in the morning

2. Majid and his uncle watched a TV show together.

Majid and his uncle watched a DVD show together

3. Majid and his uncle ate at home.

Majid and his uncle went out to restaurant

4. They didn't see a *Star Wars* film.

they saw a star Wars film

16 What Did You Do Last Week?



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

C Look at the pictures. Tell what Omar did. Use the past tense of the verbs in the box.

drive go take go see eat play

1. Last Saturday, my brothers and I **drove** to the beach.
2. There was a steady wind so we **went** sailing.
3. Suddenly, we **saw** three dolphins playing near the boat. I **took** some great photos.
4. After sailing, we **went** to a restaurant.
5. We **ate** five apples.
6. In the evening, we **played** video games at home.

D Answer these questions. Use short answers.



Did Omar go to the mall?

No, he didn't.

1. Did he take some pictures?
2. Did they drive to the beach?
3. Did they see penguins in the sea?
4. Did he eat sandwiches?
5. Did they stay home in the evening?

Yes, he did

Yes, they did

No, they didn't

No, he didn't

Yes, they did

E Change the sentences from negative to affirmative.

1. Qassim didn't surf last week.

Qassim surfed last week

2. Amina didn't talk to her friend last night.

Amina talked to her friend last night

3. Ahmed and Saeed didn't go to the football game.

Ahmed and Saeed went to the football game

4. Adel didn't see his cousins last week.

Adel saw his cousins last week

5. Sabah didn't get up early yesterday.

Sabah got up early yesterday

F Write the simple past tense of the verbs. Then circle the words in the puzzle.

Present Tense

Simple Past Tense

go

went

have

had

do

did

clean

cleaned

buy

bought

see

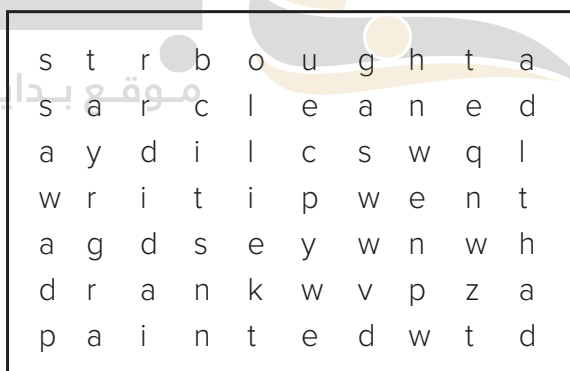
saw

paint

painted

drink

drank



16 What Did You Do Last Week?

G READING

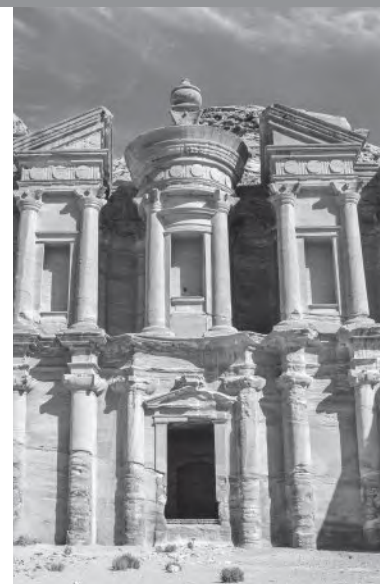
The City of Petra

The city of Petra was established around the 6th century, as the capital city of the Nabataeans. It is now the symbol of Jordan, and it is a popular tourist attraction. Petra became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Petra, described as “a rose-red city half as old as time,” is famous for its unique rock cut architecture and its ancient irrigation system. It was included on the BBC list of “40 places you have to see,” encouraging more people to visit it.

Petra was like a natural fortress protected by the rocks around it. The city owed its prosperity and success to the ability of the Nabataeans to control the water supply from floods. The water was stored and sold to travelers and other towns.

Nowadays, the site of Petra is facing a number of threats. Water erosion, careless restoration of ancient structures, and an ever-increasing number of tourists cause damage and weaken structures. The Petra National Trust (PNT) is responsible for promoting the protection and preservation of this important site.



Answer **yes** and **no**.

1. **no** Petra became a World Heritage Site in 1958.
2. **yes** The BBC considered Petra one of the most important places in the world.
3. **yes** The city of Petra is a popular tourist attraction in Jordan.
4. **yes** People there used to store and sell water in ancient times.
5. **no** Careless erosion is the main cause of damage in Petra.

H WRITING

Write about your favorite place when you were a child.

1. What was it called?
2. Where was it? Describe it.
3. How old/new was it?
4. What did you do there?
5. Is it different now? Why?

My Favorite Place

When I was young, my favorite place was my grandfather's garden. It was between tall buildings in the center of the city. but it was full of flowers and trees. Grandfather planted a tree for each child that was born in the family and watched them grow
When I went back many years later, the garden was no longer there. The plants were gone. There were just rocks and an old wooden chair in the middle of it, grandfather's chair

EXPANSION Units 12–16

A Write about Bill. What are two things he can do? What are two things he can't do?



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B Now tell about you. Draw one thing you can do and one thing you can't do.

What are four things you can do?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

What are four things you can't do?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



EXPANSION Units 12–16

C Look at the photos. Complete the sentences.

1. Jim is going to the park. He is wearing a white T-shirt, blue jeans, and a pair of brown sneakers.



2. It is cold in New York City. Jeffrey is wearing a brown coat, a pair of light blue pants, and a striped sweater.



3. Alex is going to the beach. He is wearing a striped shirt and a pair of shorts.



4. It's raining, and Jack is walking to work. He is wearing a yellow rain coat.



5. Sam is going to a job interview. He is wearing a new suit.



D What is Faris going to wear? Write your ideas.



to the gym

He's going to wear a T-shirt, shorts, and sneakers to the gym.

1. to the beach He's going to wear a shirt and sandals to the beach
 2. to school He's going to wear jeans and a T-shirt to school
 3. to the wedding He's going to wear a blue suit, a white shirt and a tie to the wedding

E Complete the sentences. Choose from *me, you, him, her, it, us*, and *them*.

1. Noura wants a bottle of water. Give it to her.
 2. Don't call me tonight. I'm going to bed early.
 3. We are hungry. Please give us some food.
 4. Khalid and Imad like to get email. Write to them at khalimad@mail.com.
 5. Ali likes graduation parties. Invite him to your party. I can send you his email address.

EXPANSION Units 12–16

F Mark was on vacation. Today he is telling his friend about his trip. Complete the conversation. Use the verbs **come**, **go**, and **have**. Use short answers.

Mark: I was in Washington, D.C., last weekend.

Derek: Did you **have** a good time?

Mark: Yes, I did. I **had** a wonderful time.

Derek: Where **did** you **go**?

Mark: I **went** to the Capitol Building and the Air and Space Museum.

Derek: **Did** you **go** to the White House?

Mark: No, I **didn't**. I saw it from the street.

Derek: When **did** you **come** home?

Mark: I **came** home early Monday morning.

G Read the story. Then answer the questions.

School in the United States

My name is Ahmed. I am from Saudi Arabia. I studied in the United States for a year. It was a great experience for me. I got up at seven o'clock every day, I ate a big breakfast, and then I took the school bus. The classes were interesting, and I learned a lot. My English wasn't very good at first, but the teachers and other students helped me. I usually had lunch in the cafeteria. The food was OK, but not great. After school, I played baseball. At first, I didn't play very well, but I learned quickly. In the end, I was one of the best players on the team. I can run fast.

1. How long was Ahmed in the United States?

He was in The United States for a year

2. Did Ahmed always eat a big or small breakfast?

He always ate a big breakfast

3. What was his English like at first?

His English wasn't good at first. but the teachers and other students helped him

4. Where did he usually have lunch?

He usually had lunch in the cafeteria

