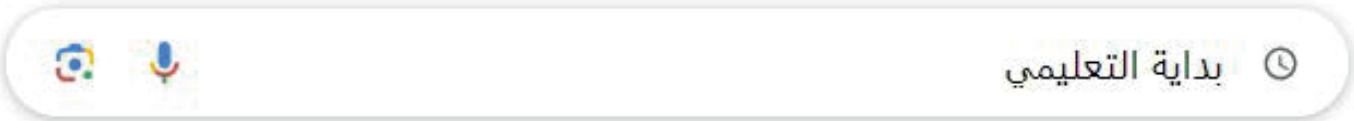
تم تحميل الملف
من موقع بداية

بداية
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

للمزيد اكتب
في جوجل Google



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

حمل التطبيق

GET IN ON Google Play

Download on the App Store

MEGA GOAL 2

بداية
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

MANUEL DOS SANTOS
JILL KOREY O'SULLIVAN
ELI GHAZEL - DANAE KOZANOGLOU

Mc Graw Hill

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 1 30/4/24 2:29 AM

Contents



		Scope and Sequence	iv
Term 1		Connect	2
	Unit 1	Connected by Technology	6
	Unit 2	Crime Doesn't Pay	20
	Unit 3	Far and Away	34
	Unit 4	TV Around the World	48
		EXPANSION Units 1–4	62
Term 2	Unit 5	Working 9 to 5	72
	Unit 6	Going Green	86
	Unit 7	There's No Place Like Home	100
	Unit 8	The Sporting Life	114
		EXPANSION Units 5–8	128
Term 3		Update	138
	Unit 9	Laugh Out Loud	142
	Unit 10	You Are What You Eat	156
	Unit 11	Amazing Animals	170
	Unit 12	What Would You Do?	184
		EXPANSION Units 9–12	198
		Vocabulary	204
		Irregular Verbs	212
		Audio Track List	213

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليم

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 3 30/4/24 2:29 AM

Connect

1 Listen and Discuss

Read the texts below and match each one with the correct heading. Write in the blank.

Technology | Unusual Buildings | Ecotourism
TV Around the World | Working Days | Going Green



The paper vs. eBook debate, which has been going on for several years, does not seem to serve any real purpose. Digital has become an integral part of life; so much so, that we fail to notice it. Hard copies, on the other hand, are still available, but for how long?

Technology



Unusal buildings

The Makkah Clock Royal Tower is among the top tallest buildings in the world. The clock face is large enough to be seen from 25 kilometers away. Have you seen it?



Ecotourism allows travelers to observe and experience life and culture in a natural and often undisturbed location that lends itself to activities like hiking, climbing, rafting etc. This type of tourism often provides funds for conservation and contributes to the development of the local economy. Would you be interested in this type of travel?

Ecotourism



TV Around the World

Cable television is gradually being replaced by the Internet. Recent research indicates that a substantial number of cable subscribers in their late twenties to mid-thirties are planning to discontinue their cable TV subscriptions. On-demand viewing appeals a lot more to people who want to watch a show of their choice at a time that suits them best. What is your view?

موقع بداية التعليمي | bidayah

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 2 30/4/24 2:29 AM



working days

It is not unusual for working people to complain about having to follow the same routine day in and day out. Come retirement time, however, a great number of them feel lost and suffer physically and psychologically through the absence of the same routine. Why do you think this happens?



Going green

Climate change has been a critical issue in recent years due to its destructive consequences caused by natural disasters, such as storms, hurricanes, flooding and landslides. Deciding to "go green" has presented a dilemma for countries which have to choose between immediate economic growth and greener policies. This has delayed timely action and prevented the implementation of "green" measures that can contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions. What is your view?

بوابة الرائد التعليمي | raedaya.com

2 Pair Work

Answer the question at the end of each text and discuss. Express your opinion and agree or disagree. Use phrases from the box.

Expressing Opinion/ Feeling/ Preference - Agreeing/ Disagreeing
What do you think of ...? I think it's interesting / an amazing achievement.
What's your view on ...? I'm not sure. I can see why ... but I can't see eye to eye with ...
Don't you think it's an interesting / original ...? No, not really.
We're on the same page here.
I see your point but ... / I have no doubt that your view is valid, but I personally feel that...
I admire people who ... but I can't see myself doing it.
Which would you choose? I prefer... / I think I'd opt for ... / go for (conventional travel).

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 3 30/4/24 2:29 AM



3 Conversation

Listen and practice reading the conversation in pairs. Then act it out.

Librarian: Can I help you?
Hashim: Could you please tell me where I can find biology books and research documents?
Librarian: What exactly are you looking for?
Hashim: It's about a science project and I need to gather information, in order to create a timeline for biological research over the last 60 years or so.
Librarian: I see. That must be interesting. It can't be easy to collect all the information and choose the key items you need but I'm sure you'll manage. Go to aisle 5 and look up the biology section. I'm sure you'll find what you need.
Hashim: I hope so. Thanks for your help.
Librarian: One more thing! The research documents are in the reference section. You have to sign and get a key. You can look up what you need and read documents in the reference section, but you mustn't take anything out.
Hashim: Can I photocopy any pages?
Librarian: You'll have to check with me first. You are not allowed to photocopy old manuscripts.
Hashim: I understand. Thanks again.

(an hour later)

Ali: I've noticed you have to use a whole pile of books. Are you doing research?
Hashim: Yes, I'm trying to. But I'm not sure I can do it within the deadline. I'll need to spend days in the library, reading and making notes.
Ali: Don't you worry! Of course you'll make it. It seems impossible at first but you get used to it. Would searching online or using eBooks help?
Hashim: That would be awesome but all the computers are taken.
Ali: No, not really. How about using this one? I'm just about to leave.
Hashim: Are you sure?
Ali: Absolutely. I'll let the librarian know on my way out. You'd better move over right away before someone else takes it. Here, I'll help you move your things.
Hashim: Thanks a lot. I owe you big time!
Ali: Not, at all. I'm sure you'd do the same!

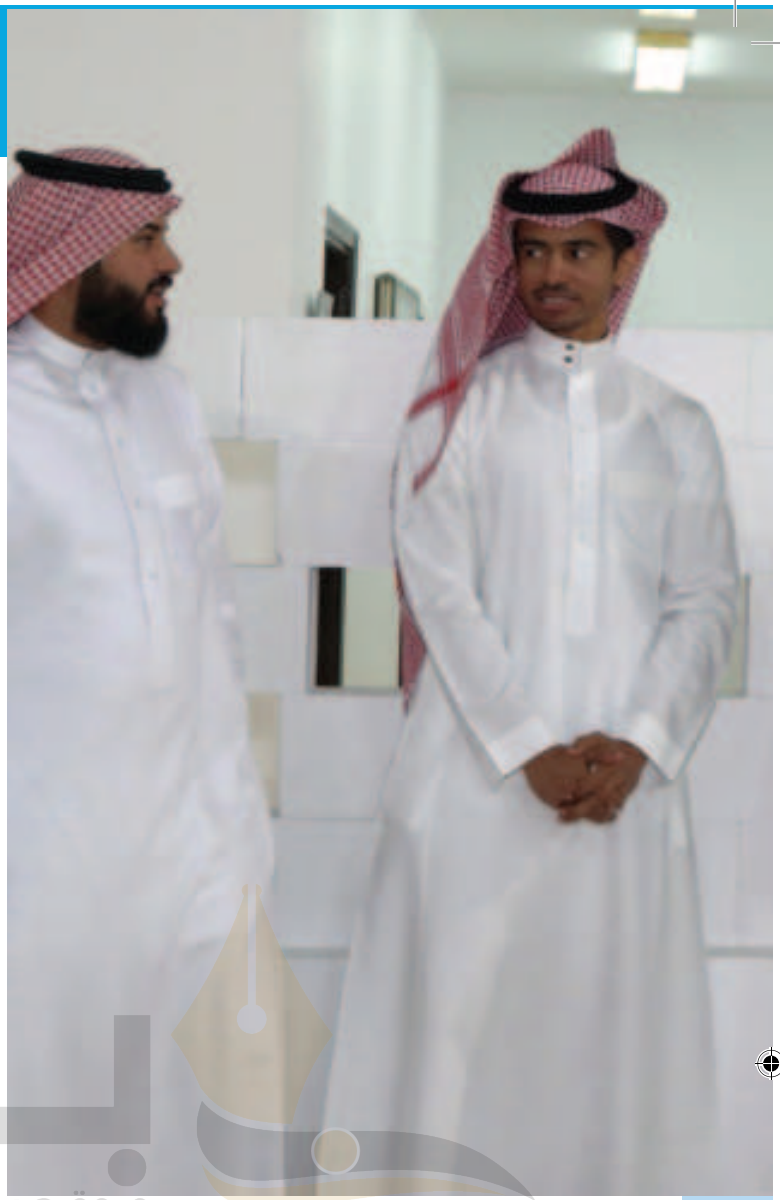
Your Turn

Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner. Use phrases from the box below.

Asking for and Giving Information / Instructions	
Could you please tell me where I can ... / where the ... is? Go to (aisle 5) and ... / walk down (aisle 3) and turn right ...	Can I photocopy ...? / Am I allowed to ...? / Is it all right if I ...?
What exactly are you looking for? Information / data ... / It's a project that I need ...	Obligation / Ability / Prohibition
Asking permission	You have to/need to sign ...
	You mustn't take anything out/touch anything ...
	You are not allowed to...

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليم

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 4 30/4/24 2:29 AM



4 Listening

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What is the relationship between the speakers? Are they friends, brothers, other?
2. How do you know?
3. Listen and practice the conversation in pairs.

Omar: You'd better have your eyes checked if you don't want to get into serious trouble.
Imad: Yes, I know they feel all dry and puffy.
Omar: Have you been sleeping well?
Imad: As well as possible! I've been staying up trying to finish my project, and spending a lot of time in front of the computer.
Omar: Do you take breaks? You need to take a

5

Ali: How are you today
Ahmad: I am good thank you. Why you are asking
Ali: Because I heard you you were ill
Ahmad: Yes. I was. I had a cold
Ali: you should cover when you go to sleep and close the windows its wintry
Ahmad: Well and thank you for your advice

t
g
back
esk.
ave

has
ork out

ing!

5 About You

1. How many hours a day do you spend studying duri
2. How do you feel at the end of an examination perio
3. Which of the statements below do you agree with?
   - **A.** You'll do a better job if you stay up and work thr
   - **B.** You'll do a better job if you get some sleep and the morning.
4. What would you advise your friend to do/not to do preparing for exams?
5. Role-play a conversation like the one above with a Use phrases from the box.

1 I usually spend six hours a day

2 I feet relief and comfortable especially if I do the exam well

3 its Knoen that the mind is fresh in the morning so people have better mental heslth in the momring

4 I advice my friend to study in a calm space not under perssure eat more vegetables and fruits . I advice them also to memorize in the moring

بداية
بداية | موقع بداية التعليم
beadaya.com

1 Connected by Technology

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Listen and Discuss

1 He has eatenShark tin Soup
2 He is a very Straight for word person

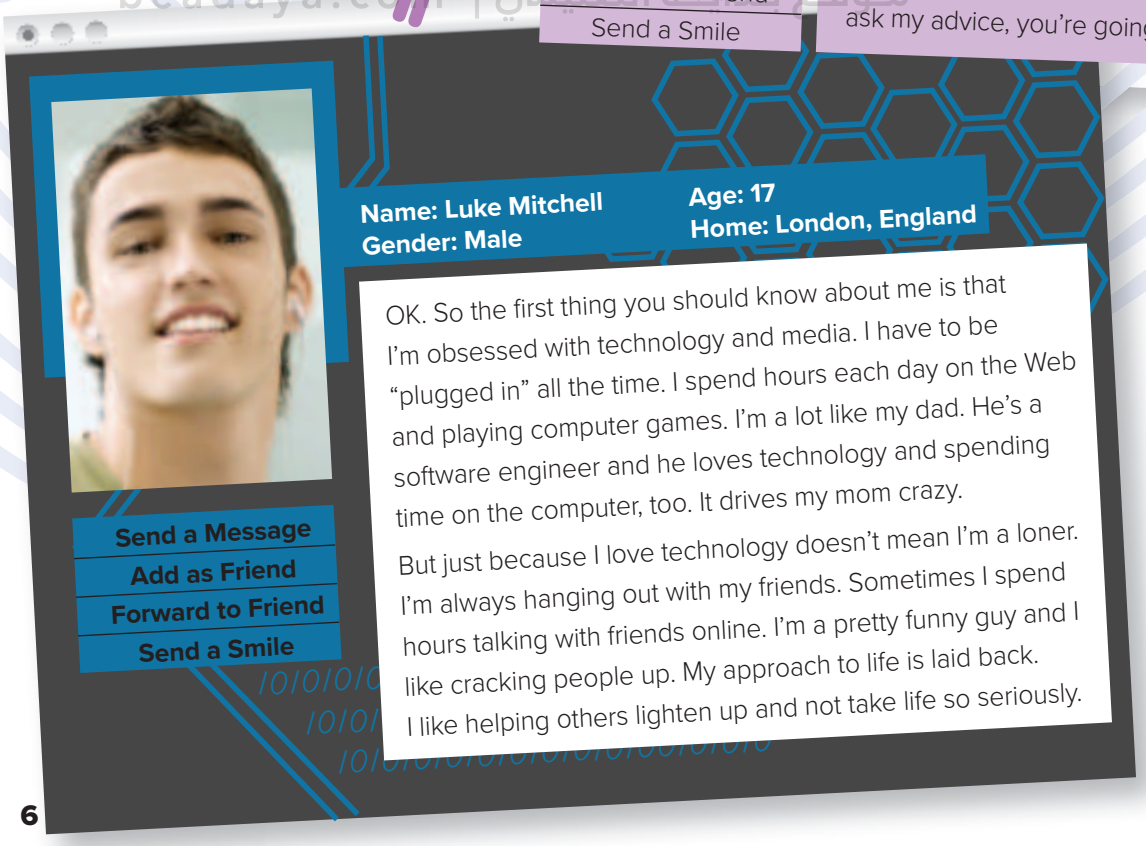
Read the Internet profiles of the three young people. Find two important details about each.



Name: Faisal Alharbi
Gender: Male
Age: 19
Home: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

I believe in living life to the fullest. My friends call me "adventure boy" because I'm very spontaneous and I love to do new things. There's almost nothing I won't try once. For example, I've gone bungee jumping and parachuting! I've eaten shark fin soup and chocolate covered crickets! I like to set challenges for myself, and I've found that I can do anything I set my mind to. I'm also a very straightforward person. I say what I mean and I mean what I say. If you ask my advice, you're going to get it!

Send a Message
Add as Friend
Forward to Friend
Send a Smile



Name: Luke Mitchell **Age: 17**
Gender: Male **Home: London, England**

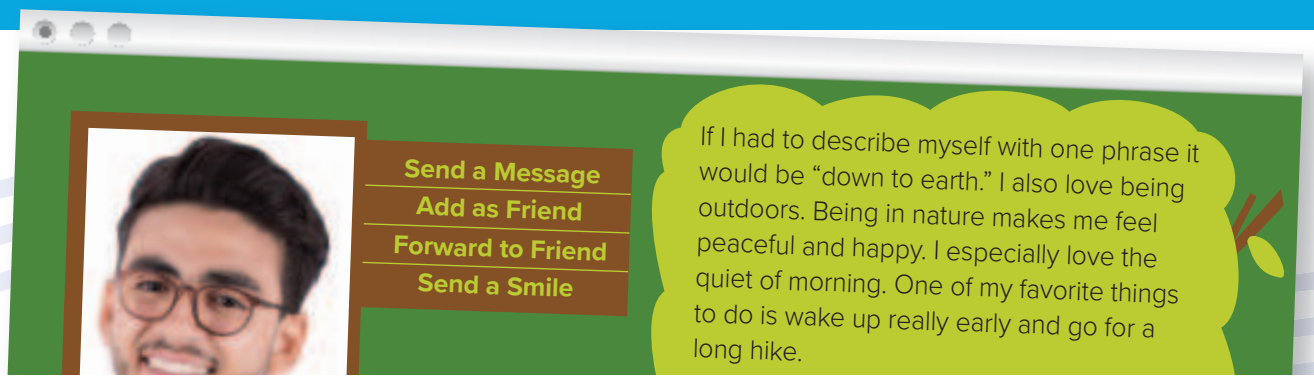
OK. So the first thing you should know about me is that I'm obsessed with technology and media. I have to be "plugged in" all the time. I spend hours each day on the Web and playing computer games. I'm a lot like my dad. He's a software engineer and he loves technology and spending time on the computer, too. It drives my mom crazy.

But just because I love technology doesn't mean I'm a loner. I'm always hanging out with my friends. Sometimes I spend hours talking with friends online. I'm a pretty funny guy and I like cracking people up. My approach to life is laid back. I like helping others lighten up and not take life so seriously.

Send a Message
Add as Friend
Forward to Friend
Send a Smile

beadaya.com

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 6 30/4/24 2:29 AM



1 Ahmed is like me. because I like the nature and the quiet of morning so that makes me happy and peaceful. Faisal is most unlike me. because I don't like adventure and I have no passion for trying to do new things

2 It I had to describe myself. I would describe it with one phrase (love nature to find beauty) I believe in nature and the beauty of nature Look deepjnto nature. and then you will understand everything

Quick Check ☑

A. Vocabulary. Who do you think would most likely do the following actions—Faisal, Luke, or Ahmed?

1. Chat with friends over the computer. luke
2. Go camping with friends. Ahmed
3. Go bungee jumping. Faissal
4. Help a friend with a problem. Ahmed
5. Share his honest opinion about a friend's problem. Faissal
6. Make a friend laugh about his problem. luke
7. Spend evenings watching TV with his friends. luke

B. Comprehension. Discuss the meaning of these expressions with a partner. Decide which person each proverb describes best—Faisal, Luke, or Ahmed.

1. Better late than never. Faissal
2. Nothing ventured, nothing gained. Faissal
3. Silence is golden. Ahmed
4. The apple doesn't fall far from the tree. luke
5. Laughter is the best medicine. luke
6. Honesty is the best policy. Faissal

2 Pair Work

1. Which person is most like you? Why? Which person is most unlike you? Why?
2. Write your own profile. Exchange and discuss your profile with your partner.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 7 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs work together with main verbs. The most common auxiliary verbs are *do*, *have*, and *be*.

Use *do* with negative statements and questions and with affirmative and negative short answers.

She **doesn't** like social networking websites.
Do you send lots of text messages? Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.
Did Thomas answer your email? Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**.

Use *have* with present perfect and past perfect affirmative and negative statements, questions, and short answers.

She **has** (not) created her own website.
Has she posted any photos yet? Yes, she **has**. / No, she **hasn't**.
Have you charged your cell phone? Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
I **had** gotten his email an hour before he called me.

Use *be* with progressive affirmative and negative statements, questions, and short answers.

She **is** (not) answering her cell phone.
Is your cell phone working? Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.
He **was** using his brother's cell phone yesterday.
Were you surfing the Internet last night? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

Also use *be* with passive affirmative and negative statements, questions, and short answers.

The Internet **is** (not) used by millions of people.
Were you given a password? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

بداية
بوابة بداية التعليمي | موقع بداية التعليمي
beadaya.com

A. Circle the auxiliary verb in each sentence.

1. We are downloading an antivirus right now.
2. I do not check my email when I'm on vacation.
3. Online newspapers have become more popular than print newspapers.
4. Did you send her a message?
5. The Internet is used by millions of people each day.
6. My grandmother had never used the Internet before last week.
7. We have been online for a long time.

B. Write ***yes/no*** questions.

I'm shutting the computer down now. Are

1. He found lots of good resources for his es
2. She usually turns her cell phone off befor
3. She's had that bicycle for a long time.
4. He's not answering his phone.
5. She has posted photos on her website.
6. We've downloaded the program we were

1 Did he find lots of good resources for essay online
2 Does she usually turn her cell phone off before class
3 Hes she had that bicycle for a long time
4 Is he answering his phone
5 Has she posted photos on her website
6 Have you downloaded the progtam you were looking for

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 8 30/4/24 2:29 AM



C. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of ***do***, ***have***, and ***be***.

Leila: (**1**) _Do_ you still make your own jewelry?

Ana: Yes, I do. In fact, I (**2**) _have_ turned my hobby into a business.

Leila: Really? (**3**) _Are_ you selling your jewelry now?

Ana: Yes, I (**4**) _am_. I (**5**) _have_ sold more than 50 pieces of jewelry online this year. My jewelry (**6**) _Is_ bought by people all over the world. Right now, I (**7**) _am_ making a bracelet for a woman in Shanghai!

Leila: (**8**) _Did_ you make that necklace you're wearing?

Ana: Yes, I (**9**) _did_.

Leila: It's lovely. (**10**) _Do_ you have time to make one for me?

Ana: Of course.

Leila: How much (**11**) _does_ a necklace like that cost?

Ana: I (**12**) _do_ not accept money from friends! I'll make you a necklace, but (**13**) _do_ not even think about paying me for it!

D. Look at the picture. Make up a story about it. Use sentences with auxiliary verbs. Answer questions like these:

- Who are these people?
- How long have they known each other?
- How long have they been here?
- What are they doing?

There are three people in the picture . They are business men from Saudi Arabia They have created a new trade company
Years age and they Know each other since then. They are sitting in the meeting room and discussing their business. They have been sitting there for two hours .Thay are making a business pian for the next year in order to achieve their goais



MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 9 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

4 Conversation

Grandma: What are you doing, Cara?

Cara: I'm texting Maria. I haven't seen her all week, so I'm just saying "hi."

Grandma: What's that beep?

Cara: It's Maria. She just sent a text message back to me.

Grandma: I don't understand. How on earth do you type what you want to say so quickly?

Cara: You don't actually type the words out. You use abbreviations and acronyms. Hold on. I'll show you. Right now I'm asking if she wants to come over and hang out.

Grandma: That's a lot to type.

Cara: Right. So instead I type "DYWT come ovr." Does that make sense?

Grandma: DYWT? What does that mean?

Cara: DYWT means "Do you want to." It's the first letter of each word.

Grandma: Oh. OK. Now what?

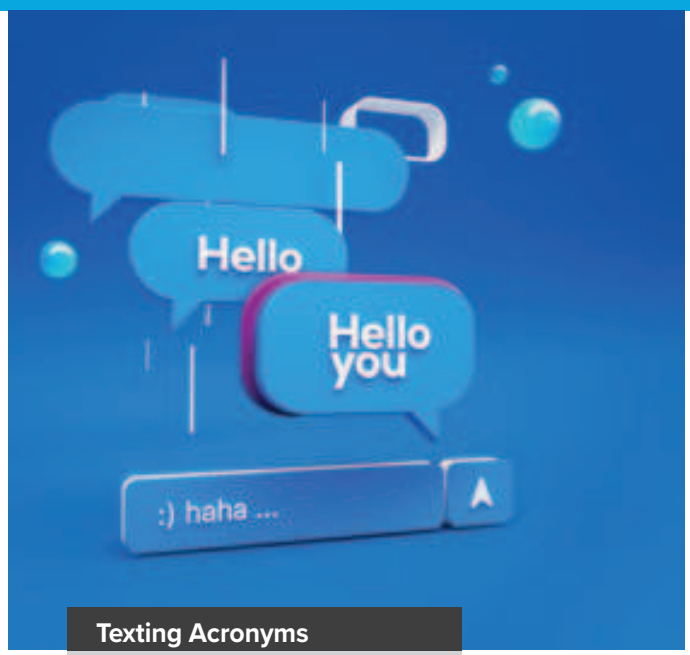
Cara: She'll respond in a second. *(beep)* There.

Grandma: What did she say?

Cara: (*spelling it out*) Gr8. B ovr n 10 mins.

Grandma: I think I get it. She's saying, "Great. Be over in ten minutes."

Cara: Now you've got the hang of it, Grandma!



Texting Acronyms

WU?	What's up?
LOL	laughing out loud
B4N	bye for now

Real Talk

How on earth? = How is it possible
Hold on. = Wait a moment.
hang out = spend time together informally
get it = understand
got the hang of it = started to understand something

بداية
bedaya.com | بداية التعليمي

About the Conversation

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

1. What doesn't the grandmother understand?
2. What acronym does the grandmother learn? What texting acronyms do you use?
3. Tell your partner about a time you explained something or learned something new from someone.

1 The grandmother doesnt understand how Cara types a text messaqe so quickly

2 The grandmother learns the acronym DYWT or do you want you

3 When I was ten years old my father gave me some lessons and tough me how to drive a car

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 10 30/4/24 2:29 AM

5 Listening



Listen to a father talk to his son about using his cell phone.
Write the numbers.

1. How many cell phone minutes does Michael think he has used this month? 300
2. How many minutes has he actually used? 950
3. How much does it cost for 900 minutes? 79%
4. How much does each additional minute over the plan cost? 40
5. How much does Michael's bill add up to this month? 20
6. How much of the bill does Michael's father suggest he pay? third

6 Pronunciation

When counting "teen" numbers, such as thirteen and fourteen, stress the first syllable. In most other cases, we tend to stress the last syllable in "teen" numbers. When using these words to talk about quantity, time, or money, stress the second syllable.

In "ten" numbers, such as twenty and thirty, always stress the first syllable.

Listen and repeat the sentences. Circle the correctly stressed numbers.

1.	SEVENteen	sevenTEEN
2.	FORty	forTY
3.	FIFteen	fifTEEN
4.	THIRteen	thirTEEN
5.	THIRty	thirTY

بداية | موقع بداية التعليمي

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 12 and 13.
Put each word into a category in the chart.

asthma	extraordinary	paramedics	unique
cyber	networking	posted	virtual

Related to Computers	Synonym for "Special"	Related to Health
networking virtual cyber posted	unique eatraordinary	asthma paramedice

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 11 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

8 Reading

Before Reading

Has the Internet ever helped you meet or reconnect with a friend? Explain.

AMAZING INTERNET CONNECTIONS

We all use the Internet to connect with people. Using email, social networking sites, and instant messaging are ordinary ways that people connect. But at times, the Internet has been used to connect ordinary people in extraordinary ways.

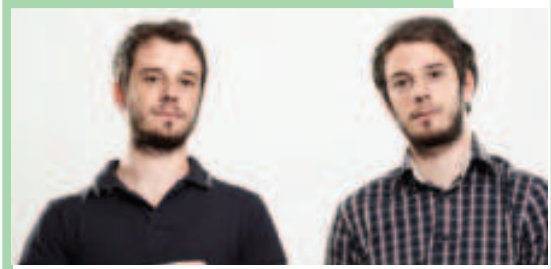
SAVING A LIFE



12-year-old Sean Redden from Denton, Texas, was in on the Internet, playing a cyber fantasy world game. Suddenly someone came online, asking for help. The person said she was a Finnish business student who was locked in her college's computer lab. She said she was having an asthma attack and couldn't breathe.

Redden wasn't sure if this was part of the game as sometimes a few people lie on the Net. However, as he later told the *Dallas Morning News*, he decided it was, "too real to be a joke." So Redden called the police. With the additional help of international phone operators, Finnish paramedics found 20-year-old Tara Laintinen and gave her the medical attention she needed. Without the Internet and the efforts of a 12-year-old boy half a world away, she might not have survived.

FINDING YOUR DOUBLE



It was just an ordinary night on a crowded subway car for Patrick Swales, a 21-year old web designer in New York City. The car had just stopped at a station and the doors opened. Suddenly, he saw himself waiting at the platform. But the clothes were not really his style. What was he doing waiting there? He should be in the car. But he was in the car! By the time he realized that he had just run into his double, the doors had shut and they were moving. At that instant, their eyes met. Disbelief, amusement, wonder were all conveyed in that one look! They both raised a hand in an attempt to catch each other but it was too late.

Shaken by the encounter and determined to find his double, Patrick came up with a unique idea. He created a website called subwaymydouble.com. He posted his own photo and a description of the man he had seen in the subway, in the hope that someone would see it and make contact. He got the call two days later.

Now Patrick and his double are best friends. His name is Manuel and he is in New York studying web design! Patrick and Manuel have decided to take themselves out of the public eye, so they have stopped updating the site. Patrick posted this message on the website: "In our best interest, there will be no more updates to this website. Unlike popular TV series, you will have to continue the story yourselves. Best wishes to all and may you find your double someday."

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 12 30/4/24 2:29 AM

REUNITED... 60 YEARS LATER

Asma, a 75-year-old grandmother of eight, enjoyed telling her grandchildren stories about her youth. These stories usually featured Sabah, Asma's best childhood friend. Asma and Sabah had been as close as sisters. Then, when the girls were 15, Sabah's family moved away and the girls lost contact. But

/ about
ut his laptop
r, they had
d's phone
bah burst

e has
/er feel

made no

rought
what

1 Online Tara asked for a help so Redden called the police with the additional help

2 It was really astonishing situation I would never be able to do that it needs bravery

3 Wow! what a nice story anice story I would like to have that strong relation with

4 my friend ahmed because this kind of relation that never -breaks up Using the internet

After Reading

1. In your own words, explain how Sean Redden saved Tara Laintinen.
2. What do you think of the way Patrick Swales found his double? Would you ever do something like this? Why? Why not?
3. Think about the story of Asma and Sabah. Is there someone you would like to be reunited with? Who and why?
4. What do all of the stories have in common?

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

9 Speaking

Work in pairs or groups. Think about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet and make notes in the organizer. Discuss your ideas in class.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Communication	wasting time
2	Information platform	Sexually addictive
3	Researches platform	money frauds
4	Online shopping	Viruses

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 13 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



10 Writing

A. Look at the photos and define face-to-face and online learning.

1. Do you know anyone who is studying online? Would you prefer to learn online? Why? Why not?
2. Do you prefer to communicate with your teacher and classmates face-to-face? Why? Why not?
3. What are the differences?
4. Read the text and answer the questions:
   - What is the trend for university courses?
   - What kinds of students opt for online courses?
   - Why do some students enroll in face-to-face cou
   - Which type of course is more successful?
5. Read the text again and find out which paragraph:
   - presents information about face-to-face courses
   - sets the scene and introduces the topic
   - presents information about online courses
   - rounds up issues

3 Face-to-face learning
Students and teachers are in class
They are interacting in real time
Time is restricted

online learning
students and teacher are in their own places
more personal and individualized
Time is not restricted



1 . Yes, I do. My neighbor is studying online
I don't prefer to learn online because I will not be able to discuss things with the teacher.
Another reason Is that I like the way we are m'any‘students In a class and studying

2 Yes. I do. I like to communicate face-to-face because I can express my ideas and discuss the things I want very easy

4 It boring and It is for rich people
the lazy people or busy people
because they can understand only in face-to-face course
I think online courses are more successful

5 paragraph 3
paragraph 1: significant changes in education due to technology Inlernet‘dolerminig role translormlng face of education /universities and college /F2F/ online course mode/ blended/ synchronous e-learning

both groups delend choice/ success rates/ learning outcomes: benefit from online courses: face-to-face contexts

paragraph 2 and end of paragraph 3 choose different options. Individual preferences, practical, consideration, flexibillty, combine, learning and work

بدايه موقع بداية التعليم | bedaya.com

B. Study the charts below. What is the topic for discussion shown in both?

socializing has become a big platform for communicating eith others and there are two types of socializing
online - face-to-face
we all know that most of people especially who are disabled also prefer to go through socializing online
On the other hand some other people prefer Socializing face to avoid misunderstanding and provide clarify . For me I also prefer Socializing face to face for many reasons as a student the learning process is easy and more effective with this way

Socializing in person/ features	Socializing online/features	Same	Different
deeper personal connection	enough time to think		
learning process easy and fast	Cheap way meets		
not suitable for disabled	Suitable for dis abled		
clear message	misunderstanding message		

Socializing Online and In Person
In some ways socializing on the Internet is similar to socializing in person. For example, whether you are actually with your friends or on the Internet you can ...

beadaya.com

Writing Corner

In an essay, you often have to discuss the similarities or differences between two different situations, opinions or ideas:

- use phrases to say what is similar; Likewise ..., In the same way ..., Similarly ..., as well as, ...both ...
- use phrases to say what is different; In contrast, ..., However, ..., On the other hand, ...,
- provide examples to illustrate what you mean with phrases like:
  For example, as in ..., such as ..., in other words...

Underline examples of phrases used in the text on page 14 for comparison and contrast and explain why they are used.

Paragraph 4, line 1: Both groups defend... is used to compare.

- use phrases to state your preference and give reasons why: Personally, I prefer ..., I'd rather ...than ..., because ..., The reason for this is ...

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 15 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The Comparative

Use adjective + *-er* or *more / less* + adjective to make the comparative.

Email is a **fast** way to communicate.
Print newspapers are **popular**.
Smartphones are **expensive**.

Instant messaging is **faster** than email.
Online newspapers have become **more popular** than print newspapers.
Cell phones are **less expensive**.

Note: The comparative is often used with *than*.

The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most / least* + adjective to make the superlative.

Face-to-face courses are **the fastest** way to learn.
F2F courses are expensive. Blended learning is **less expensive**.

Our online courses are **the most popular**.
Our short online course is **the least expensive** way to study.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

good–better–the best **bad–worse–the worst**

A. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Use *the* before superlatives.

1. The clock tower of the Abraj Al-Bait Towers in Makkah is one of **the tallest** (tall) buildings in the world.
2. Social networking is **the best** (good) way to stay connected with friends.
3. The Taj Mahal in India is one of _____ (beautiful) buildings in the world. **the most beautiful**
4. _____ (popular) online video game on the market is 'Big Ideas 2'. **the most popular**

B. Look at the statements and choose the best option. Work with a partner. Give your opinion with some reasons. Use comparatives and superlatives.

In my opinion, laptops are a waste of money. Tablets are cheaper and less heavy...

1. *Laptops / tablets* are a waste of money.
2. The best way to make new friends is *by using social media / joining a school club.*
3. *Car / Plane* travel is more dangerous than *car / plane*
4. Nowadays, people prefer to *shop online / shop at the*
5. The best way for young children to learn is by *using te such as computers, laptops and tablets / reading boo*
6. It is better to *take a train or a bus / drive* to college.
7. On weekends, I prefer to see *family / friends*.

in my opininon the best way to make new friends is by using social media . it better than joining a school club
in my opinion plane is a dangerous transportation.
Car is more safely and less risks
in my opinion shopping onlion is expensive .Shopping at the mall is cheaper and more practical
in my opinion reading books is the best educational way Technologies is less efficient
in my opinion it is better to take a train to college.
Driving is the most boring way
in my opinion seeing my family on Friday is more convenient

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 16 30/4/24 2:29 AM

Need to Be (Done)

The TV **needs to be fixed**.	(= Someone needs to fix the TV.)
The car seats **need to be cleaned**.	(= Someone needs to clean the car seats.)

Have/Get Something (Done)

Use *have* or *get*, with the past participle, when someone else performs the service for you.

The rooms need to be decorated.	We're **having/getting** the rooms **decorated**.
The air conditioner needs to be repaired.	We're going to **have/get** the air conditioner **repaired**.
The house needed to be painted.	We **had/got** the house **painted**.

Past Participles as Adjectives

break–**broken**	The cell phone was **broken**. I threw away the **broken** cell phone.
crack–**cracked**	The tablet's screen was **cracked**. I got the **cracked** screen replaced.
damage–**damaged**	The laptop was **damaged**. The computer technician fixed the **damaged** laptop.

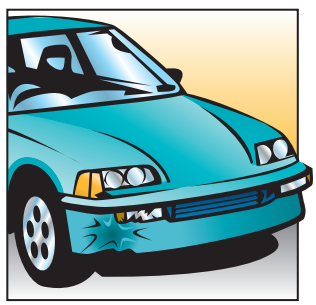
C. Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

Khaled: I have had (1. have) this car for six months, and it gives me all kinds of problems.

Joe: What is it this time?

Khaled: It doesn't start (2. not start) in the mornings.

Joe: Maybe it's because of the cold, or the battery might be (3. might/be) low. It probably needs to be recharge (4. recharge).



Khaled: It isn't that. I just put in (5. have/put in) a new battery _____, and it still won't start. I think the starter needs to be repaired (6. repair).

Joe: Is there anything else wrong with the car?

Khaled: Yes, the exhaust pipe is falling off (7. fall) off, and the radiator is leaking. They both need to be fixed (8. fix).

Joe: Is your car under warranty?

Khaled: Yes, it is.

Joe: Then you shouldn't worry. We'll have everything fixed (9. have/fix) for you.

Khaled: That's what you said (10. say) the last time.

D. Talk about what you *get (have) done* regularly or *need to get (have) done*, or *will get (have) done* soon. Use the ideas in the box.



I have to have a website created
I have to get my printer fixed
I have my laptop computer serviced
I need to have my digital photo printed
I wil get the screen of my tablet replaced soon

MG_02_COMBO_
30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

12 Project

Prepare a presentation for your class on **Things to Do on the Internet**.







1. Work in groups. Discuss things that you do on the Internet. Use the list below to help you and add your own ideas.

Interactive games	☐	Blogs	☐	Add your own ideas:
Competitions	☐	Videos	✓	Applying for jobs
Problem solving	☐	News	✓	Use maps
Role-play games	☐	Information	✓	Booking hotels and flights
E-shopping	✓	Education	✓	
Social networks	✓	Download programs	✓	

2. How do you use the following? What are some of the advantages and disadvantages? Add your own ideas to the list.

	Use	Advantages	Disadvantages
Social networks	sending texts	be in touch	waste time
Blogs			
Threads/discussions			
Electronic articles			
Videos			
Information	Watch them	enjoying and learning	Sexual addiction
Websites	searching	for learning	Wrong info

3. How do you feel about the Internet as a medium? How reliable is it? Would you recommend it as a reliable and valid source of information? Why? Why not?

It is very beneficial. it is very good . No I don't because you find fake info

4. How does the Internet contribute to learning? Is it effective?

5. Use your notes to prepare a PowerPoint presentation or a poster. Work in groups or pairs.

6. Present in class.

When you prepare a PowerPoint presentation, remember to:

- focus on your audience: think about what they would like to hear or find out about
- focus on your content: be selective, use visuals and/or examples
- focus on your slides: plan what you are going to include on each slide (up to 5 points)

The internet plays a significant role and helps students to establish new ideas
The internet provides different content which the student can to learn enhance their new skills

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 18 30/4/24 2:29 AM

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 1:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 1:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 1:

Unit 1 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
ask for clarification and confirm			
discuss using technology for communication			
talk about personality characteristics			
use the auxiliary verbs *do*, *have*, and *be*			
use the comparative and superlative			
talk about what needs to be done			
use *have/get* something done			
use past participles as adjectives			

My five favorite new words from Unit 1:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 1:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

بداية
موقع بداية التعليمي | bedaya.com

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 19 30/4/24 2:29 AM

2 Crime Doesn't Pay

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



1 Listen and Discuss

1. Discuss one or two famous crimes. Who was involved? What happened? Where and when did it happen?
2. Read the newspaper headlines. Then read the newspaper articles about foolish crimes. Which headline matches which article?
3. Discuss the articles. Which criminal do you think is the most foolish? Why?

a **British Burglar Says "Sorry" With Flowers**

b *Killer Sentenced to Die for Second Time*

c Credit Card Thief Signs Own Name

d *The Impatient Inmate*

e **Paper Boy Steals Truck to Speed Up Deliveries**

f **Criminals with Big Plans, Small Car**

1 The important Inmate

GRAYSON, California, USA — An inmate who was just a day away from being released from jail fled the county prison on Thursday, according to the Grayson sheriff's department. When Bob Newton, 32, saw a gate that had been opened for a truck, he couldn't resist the opportunity to escape. Deputy Royjindar Singh saw Newton run through the gate and disappear into a cornfield. Newton is being pursued by a K-9 unit, a helicopter, police deputies, and the California Highway Patrol. Newton had been serving a five-day sentence for a misdemeanor reckless driving charge. When caught, Newton could now face up to a year in state prison.

2 Criminals with big plans small car



KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysian police reported on Tuesday that two armed robbers stole a car, then hijacked a security van with $1.3 million inside. However, the robbers encountered a problem when they tried to transfer the money to their getaway car. The car the robbers had stolen was a compact car. It was so small that it could not carry all of the cash, and the robbers were forced to abandon more than half of it!

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 20 30/4/24 2:29 AM



3 Credit card thief signs own name



ROSARIO, Argentina — Argentine police didn't have much of a challenge finding a man accused of using a stolen credit card. The man used the credit card, then signed his own name on the receipts! The credit card was reported stolen from an unlocked apartment last month. According to the police, Alfredo Ramirez, 21, had used the credit card to buy a cappuccino at a coffee house and to buy milk and cereal at a grocery store. The next time he tried to use the stolen card, it was declined and seized. Ramirez has been charged with three counts of unauthorized use of a credit card.



بداية
bedaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

Quick Check ☑

A. Vocabulary. Match the words with their meanings.

1. c decline
2. a unauthorized
3. b to abandon
4. f inmate
5. d misdemeanor
6. e hijack

a. without permission
b. to leave or give up something
c. to refuse
d. a minor crime
e. to take control of a moving vehicle by force
f. a prisoner

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

1. false *Credit Card Thief Signs Own Name* talks about a prisoner breaking out of prison.
2. True *Credit Card Thief Signs Own Name* reports the story of a credit card theft.
3. True *Criminals with Big Plans, Small Car* is about a hijacking and a robbery.
4. True *Criminals with Big Plans, Small Car* tells the story of robbers who did not prepare well for their crime.
5. false *The Impatient Inmate* reports on a robbery.

2 Pair Work

Think of a crime story that you hear explaining the details.

I have heard a crime story that a man fried all his three brother for the inheritance . A wealthy family have many cars houses and lands when the head of the family died the greedy for the wealth lict leaded to a violence.has affected the sons so that family conf ire hisone day the youngest brother made a conspiracy to f brothers who they were sleeping in wooden house which caught frie quickly so family were burned and died and the criminal brother was taken to prison

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar

The Passive

Use the passive to put the focus on an action, rather than who did the action.
The passive is formed with *be* (any tense) + past participle.

The crime **was committed** early in the morning.
The murder weapon **has been found**.
The murderer **will be brought** to justice.

To include who did the action, use the preposition *by*.

The burglar **was arrested *by the police***.

Note: Newspapers often use the passive to report crime stories.

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive

We use the past perfect to talk about an activity or event that was completed before another activity or event in the past.

Reiko **had forgotten** to lock the door before she left the house.
The criminal **had** already **escaped** by the time the police arrived.

We use the past perfect progressive when the activity was in progress at the time another activity or event happened in the past.

Juan **had been getting** cash from the ATM when he was mugged.
The driver **had been swerving** between lanes when the police officer stopped him.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

A. Rewrite the active sentences as passi

Police found the suspect wearing a c
The suspect was found wearing a c

1. A 92-year-old grandmother chasec
2. The police discovered 54 money b
3. Police found the suspect hiding in
4. The jury found the suspect guilty o
5. The police will fine him for littering

1 The criminal was chased and 92 year old grandmother
2 fifty four money boxes were discovered in the suspects home
3 The suspect was found hiding in a trash can
4 The suspect was found guilty of stealing 40000 worth of bananas
5 He will be fined for littering the sidewalk

B. Write the newspaper headlines as full, passive sentences.

Killer Sentenced to Die for Second Tir
A killer has been sentenced to die f

1. Man Accused of Driving Stolen Ca
2. Man Jailed for Driving Too Fast
3. Break-In Suspect Found Asleep in
4. Man Found Guilty of Stealing Cand
5. Man Arrested for Not Paying Librar
6. Businessman Fined $35 for Illegal

1 Aman has been accused of driving a stolen car to court
2 A man was jailed for driving too fast
3 A break in suspect was found asleed in the house
4 A man has been found guity of stealing candy from a child
5 A man has been arrested for not paying library fines
6 Some businessmen have been fined 35$ for parking ille gally

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 22

C. Combine the sentences to create one past perfect or past perfect progressive sentence.

(1st) Marco was walking down a poorly lit street. (2nd) He was mugged.
Marco had been walking down a poorly lit street when *he was mugged*.

1. (1st) Tania was talking on the phone. (2nd) She heard an intruder in the house.
Tania had been talking on the phone when **She heard an intruder in the house**.

2. (1st) He was a trusted politician. (2nd) He was arrested for stealing state funds.
Before **he was arrested for stealing state funds he had heen a trusted a trusted politician**

3. (1st) Luckily, I installed an alarm. (2nd) The robbery took place.
Luckily I had installed an alarm before **the robbery tiik place**.

4. (1st) He was jogging. (2nd) He got into his car.
Before **he got into his car he had been jogging**.

5. (1st) My wallet was stolen. (2nd) I didn't have any money.
I didnt have any mony because **my wallet had heen stolen**.

D. Complete the newspaper article with the correct form of the verbs. For some answers, both the simple past and the past perfect forms are possible.

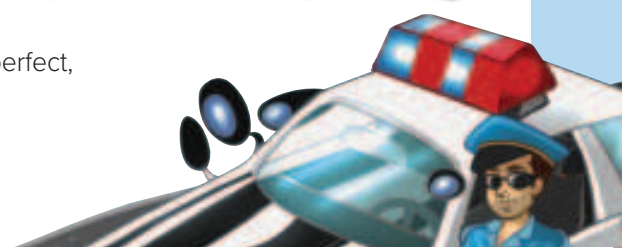
Would-Be Robber Forgets Important Detail

STANTON, Texas—John Wilkinson, 24, **attempted** (**1.** attempt) to rob the Stanton Drug Store yesterday. Wilkinson **had spent** (**2.** spend) weeks planning every detail of the robbery. He **bought** (**3.** buy) a ski mask to cover his face. And right before the robbery, he **took** (**4.** take) the license plate off his car. Wilkinson **felt** (**5.** feel) confident that he **had planned** (**6.** plan) the perfect robbery. The robbery itself **went** (**7.** go) off without a hitch. The problems began when Wilkinson **tried** (**8.** try) to get away. Wilkinson **ran** (**9.** run) to his car. He **had left** (**10.** leave) it parked and running in front of the pharmacy. He **tried** (**11.** try) to get in the car but the door wouldn't open. Wilkinson **discovered** (**12.** discover) that he **had made** (**13.** make) an incredibly stupid mistake. He **thought** (**14.** think) so much about the robbery, that he **locked** (**15.** lock) his keys in the car by mistake!

E. Look at the picture. Make up a story about it. Include passive, past perfect, and past perfect progressive sentences. Answer these questions:

- What had the man been doing earlier in the day?
- Why had the police officer pulled the car over?
- Do you think the man was arrested? Why or why not?





A circuc mart has been driving has car with loud music
He has been doing dancing moves inside the car and not giving full focus on icer and was pulled overthe road . The man has been caught by a police off icer had asked the man of his strange behaviors and the answerThe police Off was because I have a circus performance and I am practicing the songs
The man wasnt arrested because he hasnt broken any laws

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

4 Conversation



Albert: When traveling in cities, I used to worry about being pickpocketed. Then I learned how pickpockets do it. That taught me how to prevent it from happening to me.

Ali: So how do they do it?

Albert: Well, to begin with, they look for someone on the street who has stopped to look at buildings or people. That's one of the reasons tourists are an easy mark.

Ali: Then what happens?

Albert: The pickpocket will often pretend to bump into the victim by accident. He might act as if he's dizzy. He may ask where you're from, act really friendly, and try to shake your hand.

Ali: Then what?

Albert: At this point, he might pretend to lose his balance and fall against you. Like this *(falling over)*.

Ali: Then what?

Albert: That's it. You've let your guard down, and consequently, he's nabbed your wallet.

Ali: Are you kidding? Come on. My wallet couldn't possibly be stolen that easily.

Albert: Are you sure?

Ali: I'm positive.

Albert: Then what's this in my hand?

Ali: My wallet!

beadaya.com | بداية

Real Talk

easy mark = likely victim(s)
by accident = not on purpose
let your guard down = not be careful enough
nabbed = stolen
Are you kidding? = Are you joking?
Come on. = Please be serious.
I'm positive. = I'm certain.

About the Conversation

1. What crime are the people talking about?
2. How does the crime happen? Explain the steps.
3. Have you or anyone you know ever been pickpocketed or robbed? What happened?

Your Turn

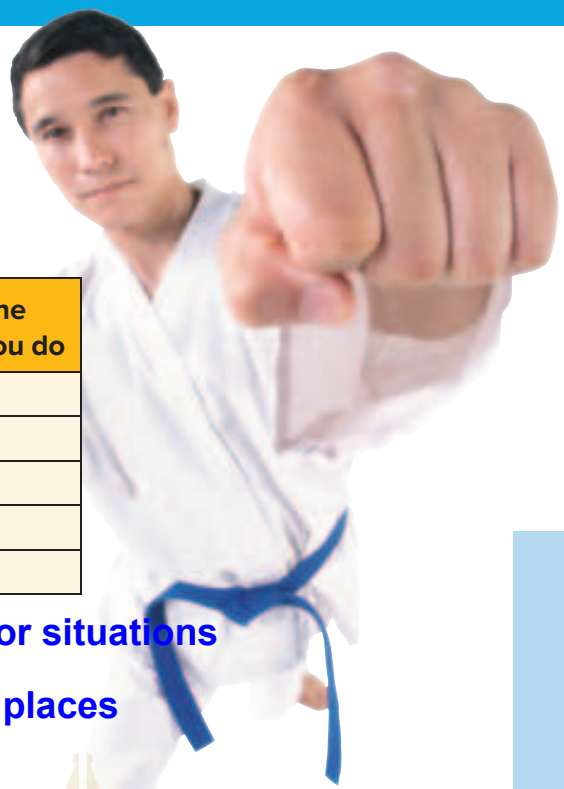
Role-play with a partner. Think about a process for doing something. Explain the steps in the process to your partner. Use the phrases for ordering from the box.

t this point...
Consequently...

1 They are talking a bout pickpocketing

2 Look for some one who isnt walking pretend to bump into the victim by accident shake victims hand act really friendly take wallet and walk away

3 No, I have never



5 Listening

Listen to the lecture on safety. Take notes and then answer the questions.

1. Complete the chart.

Things you can do to stay safe	Tick ☑ the things you do
Keep valuables out of sight	☑
Travel with another person	☑
Stay alert	☐
Avoid unfamiliar locations	☐
Take a self defense class	☑

2. Why is it important to stay alert? For dangerous people or situations

3. Which of these safety precautions do you already take? Will you start taking others? Avoiding unfamilions and places

6 Pronunciation

When a word ends with the same consonant sound that the next word begins with, the two sounds are linked. Listen and repeat the sentences. Practice linking the consonants.

1. Thanks for coming to our safety tip**s s**eminar.

2. This class will give you important **t t**ips.

3. To prevent yourself **f f**rom being mugged, keep valuables out of sight.

4. Don't let your guar**d d**own.

5. I mus**t t**ravel to an unfamiliar area.

7 Vocabulary Building

assume	grim	pavement
coincidence	installed	suspect
display	insured	

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 26 and 27. Complete each sentence with one of these words.

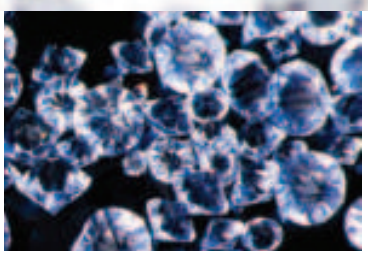
1. That watch is valuable. You should have it insured in case it's ever stolen.
2. The police are looking for the suspect. He has dark hair and was wearing a green shirt.
3. The news about the plane crash was grim. There were no survivors.
4. I was just thinking of Tom when I bumped into him on the street. What a coincidence
5. Alex had a new house alarm installed to keep his home safe.
6. My brother fell on the pavement at the skateboard park and broke his wrist.
7. I assume that I'm meeting her at the usual time. But maybe I'd better check.
8. The department store has a beautiful vacation display in their window.

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 25 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa





8 Reading

Before Reading

What mystery or crime stories have you read? Talk about the characters and the story.

Crime Puzzles

The Case of the Stolen Jewels

Detective Colmes was at the coffee shop around the corner when he learned that Jones's Jewelry had been broken into. He arrived at the scene of the burglary in moments.

Mr. Jones, the owner of the store, explained what had happened. "I arrived this morning to open up the store. As I walked up to my shop, I noticed a lot of broken glass on the pavement. I looked up and realized that the display window had been broken." Colmes looked out the broken window at the sidewalk, littered with glass. Mr. Jones continued, "Then I saw that all of the jewelry from the display window was gone. The doors were still locked, so this must be where the burglar broke in!"

"Why didn't the alarm go off?" asked Colmes. "It's a strange coincidence," said Mr. Jones. "I removed our old alarm system yesterday and made an appointment to have a new one installed today."

Colmes looked around at the empty jewelry cases. "I assume your jewelry was insured?"

"Of course!" said Mr. Jones. "Thank goodness for that!"

Colmes nodded and said, "Mr. Jones, I believe there was a crime indeed. And it was committed by you."

What crime does Colmes suspect Mr. Jones of committing? Why?

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

The Case of the Bowling Alley Murder

The Center Street Bowling Alley, the oldest bowling alley in the city, closed at midnight. At 4:00 A.M., the janitor found a terrible sight: a man with a knife in his back lying in one of the lanes. Detective Colmes quickly arrived at the scene with a swarm of police officers.

"Anybody know the victim?" asked Colmes. "I do," said one of the officers. "That's Bob Reynolds. He's running for councilman. He and Mike Jenner have been having a bitter campaign battle."

"Perhaps we should pay Mr. Jenner a visit," said Colmes. Before leaving the bowling alley, Colmes took his cell phone out of his pocket and left it behind.

On arriving at Mike Jenner's house, Colmes told Jenner, "I have some grim news. Bob Reynolds has been murdered."

"No! I can't believe it!" cried Jenner.

"We'd like to speak with you about the murder. But first, I need to get back to the police station to file the report. Can you meet me at the station?"

"Of course. I'll help in any way I can."
"I'll give you a call." Colmes patted his pocket. "Uh oh, I must've left my cell phone at the bowling alley. Would you mind picking it up and bringing it with you to the station?"

Jenner looked confused, but said, "Sure. I'll do anything to help with the investigation."

Later that day, Jenner brought Colmes's cell phone to the station. He was arrested and charged with murder. Why?



MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 26 30/4/24 2:29 AM

Answer
The Case of the Stolen Jewels:
Detective Colmes suspects that Mr. Jones took the jewelry himself and pretended that there had been a burglary so he could collect insurance money. The broken window is Colmes's clue. If someone had broken into the shop, the broken glass should have been on the inside of the shop. Since it was outside the store, the window must have been broken from inside.

Answer
The Case of the Bowling Alley Murder:
Detective Colmes never told Mr. Jenner in which bowling alley the murder took place. Yet Mr. Jenner knew which bowling alley to go to for Colmes's phone. Mr. Jenner must have known where the murder took place because he was there!

After Reading

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

1. false Detective Colmes was at the police station when he heard about the robbery.
2. false The broken glass was inside the store.
3. false The Center Street Bowling Alley is the only bowling alley in the city.
4. false Mike Jenner was Bob Reynolds's friend.
5. True Colmes left his cell phone at the bowling alley on purpose.

9 Speaking

1. Talk about the characteristics of a good detective. Work in pairs or groups.
2. Write your ideas in the organizer below. Use the organizer to discuss in groups or in class.

Crimes that a detective investigates	Characteristics needed to solve crimes	Do I have these characteristics?
Murder	Focus on details suspicion neutral Familiar with history communication skills	No
theft	details Suspicion Neutral Communication skills	No
Kidnaping	smart	Yes
threating	alert	No

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 27 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

10 Writing

A. Read the title of the article below and decide who it is addressed to. Give reasons for your answer.

CHARGING YOUR CELL PHONE, CAN GET YOU IN TROUBLE!



1. Read the article and answer the questions.
   - Why did the burglar leave the house in a hurry?
   - What did the police find?
   - How did they discover the identity of the burglar?
2. Read the article again and answer the questions.
   - How does it begin?
   - Are all the events presented in the order they happened (chronologically)? Why? Why not?
3. Find out which paragraph/s focus on:
   - the police investigation
   - the burglary
   - the arrest
4. How many past forms can you find?
5. Are there any passive forms? Why? Why not?

1 Because he heard some one enter the house and he didn't want to get arrested
They found a cell phone that didnt belong to anyone in the family . plugged into a socket
One of the police officer called a contact listed in the phone memory the man was identified

2 It begins with the final event and reason that led to it to raise reader interest and expectation

3 Paragragh 2
police - searched - prints - clues identify the man
paragraph 1
arrested - broke into - looking for valuable
paragrsph 3
police officers - idea - get in touch identified - arrested and charge with 12 burglaeies

4 was arrested - broke into - was going through head - jumped - fled - searched - pointed had never seen .....etc

5 A burglar was arrested
The man was identified - was arrested charged

B. 1. Write a story for a newspaper or web article describing a crime. Choose a real or imagined crime. The crime should be a foolish, non-violent one.

2. Before you write, answer the five "Ws" about this crime: ***Who***, ***What***, ***Where***, ***When***, and ***Why***. Use the pentagon chart to help you think and make notes around it.



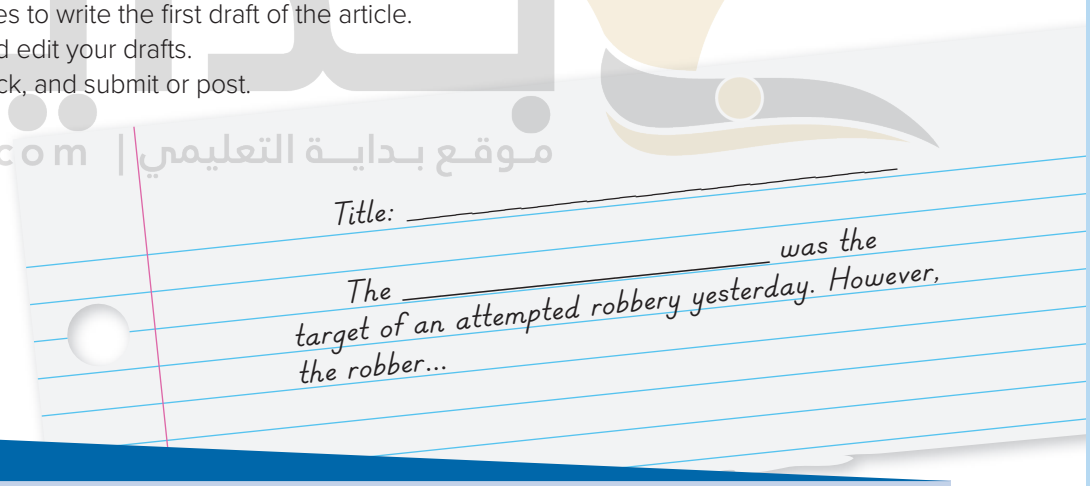
3. Decide on a headline for your article. **Funny Hacking**

4. Use your notes to write the first draft of the article.

5. Exchange and edit your drafts.

6. Re-write, check, and submit or post.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي



Writing Corner

When you write an article, a story for a newspaper or magazine:

- open with an account of an event that has happened recently; if a reader is attracted by the first few lines, they are more likely to read the whole story.
- notice that articles which provide the account of an event do not usually present things in natural order (chronologically); Use a variety of verb tenses to jump back and forth in past time: What happened? What had happened?; What was going to happen (but probably didn't)?; What has happened?
- use time markers to help your reader follow the order of events in the narrative: Before...; Later that day ...; Soon after ...; When ...; While ...; and so on.
- bear in mind that such articles are usually quite 'dense', i.e. they contain a lot of information in little space

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 29 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Simple Past Tense: *Be*

How **were** the burglars caught?
Was the pickpocket sorry for his crime?

There **were** security cameras everywhere.
Yes, he **was**. He apologized to the victim.

Simple Past Tense: Regular and Irregular Verbs

What **did** the police **do**?
Where **did** they **go** after they were arrested?

They **arrested** the criminal.
They **went** to the police station.

They **didn't arrest** the man.
They **didn't go** to the police station.

Time Expressions for the Past

The armed robber stole a car **yesterday**.
The burglar went to jail **in 2006**.

Nathalie forgot to lock the door **last night**.
I went to Oman three years **ago**.

The Past with *Used to* and *Would*

We use *used to + be* to talk about past states that are no longer true:
Q: What **did** you **use to be** afraid of when you were younger?
A: I **used to be afraid** of elevators. I always took the stairs instead.

We use *used to + verb* and *would + verb* to talk about past habits that are no longer true:
Q: **Did** you **use to** travel a lot in your job?
A: Yes, I **used to (would) travel** to a new place every year. I **didn't use to like** it much and now I prefer to stay in one place.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

A. Complete the conversation. Use the past tense of the verbs in parentheses. Then practice with a partner.

Fahd: What _____ (1.happen) to you yesterday? happened
Imad: I went (2. go) to the Falcon's football game and a pickpocket stole (3. steal) my wallet.
Fahd: Oh no! did (4.do) you call the police?
Imad: Yes, and they caught (5.catch) the thief!
Fahd: That's great! How did (6.do) they catch him?
Imad: There were (7.be) security cameras everywhere.



B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about how Omar's life has changed. Use *used to* and *didn't use to*.

A: How
B: He us

1. Omar
2. Omar
3. Omar
4. Omar
5. Omar

1 **A: What did omar use to do enery day**
B: He used to watch Tv every . He didnt use to go the gym
2 **A: what did omar use to eat**
B : He used to eat a lot junk food . He didnt use to eat frult
3 **A. waht did Omar use to look like**
B. He used to be overweight . He didnt use to be slim
4 **A: How did Omar use to feel**
5 **B :Omar always used to feel . He didnt use to have much energy**
A :How did Omar usd to sleep
B . Omar didnt use to sleep well. He used to be awake most of the night

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.in 2:29 AM

Past Progressive

We use the past progressive when we describe what was happening at a specific time in the past.
Q: What were you doing at three o'clock today? **A:** I was driving home from work.

We use the past progressive when we talk about a temporary state or action.
Q: Have you always lived in Riyadh? **A:** No. A few years ago, I **was living** in Dubai.
Q: What **were** you **doing** in Dubai? **A:** I **was working** at a hotel.

We use the past progressive with *always* to describe a repeated or annoying action.
My neighbor's son **was always getting** into trouble when he was younger.

We use the past progressive to describe a long action that is interrupted by a short action.
I **was working** on my computer when suddenly the power **went out**.

We use the past progressive to describe two actions that were happening at the same time.
While I **was studying**, my brother **was watching** TV.

C. Read the interview between the policeman and Mr. John Wilkinson. Complete the paragraphs with the simple past tense or the past progressive form of the verb in parentheses.

Policeman: What *were* you *doing* (1. do) at 3 P.M. yesterday, Mr. Wilkinson?
John: I **was** (2. be) in the 'Supermarket.' I **was buying** (3. buy) milk.
Policeman: Who **were** you **shopping** (4. shop) with at that time?
John: I **wasn't shopping** (5. shop) with anyone. I was alone.
Policeman: At 3 P.M., a security guard saw you outside the 'Ski and Snow' store. You **were parking** (6. park) your car. Is that true, Mr. Wilkinson?
John: Oh yes, that's right. At 3 P.M. I **was parking** (7. park) my car. But I **didn't go** (8. go) to the 'Ski and Snow' store to buy a ski mask. I **want** (9. go) to the 'Supermarket'...
Policeman: What **did** you **buy** (10. buy) at the 'Supermarket' Mr. Wilkinson?
John: I **was buying** (11. buy) some cheese.
Policeman: Why **did** you **take** (12. take) the license plate off your car when you were parked next to the 'Snow and Ski' store, Mr. Wilkinson?
John: Ermmmm... I .... don't know.
Policeman: Why **did** you **say** (13. say) that you **weren't buying** (14. buy) a ski mask at the 'Snow and Ski' shop, Mr. Wilkinson?
John: Ermmm... I..... didn't say that. Did I say that? I meant .....
Policeman: **Did** you **rob** (15. rob) the Stanc



D. With a partner, discuss if you think John Wilksor based on the interview in exercise **C**.

Based on the interview in exercise C my partner Ahmed and I think that john Wikson Policeman didn't mention the Ski mask . The second reason is that he said that he didnt go to Snow and Ski store to buy a Ski mask though the policeman didn't mention the Ski mask . The seasond reason is that he took the license plate off his car when be parked next to the Show and Ski store

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

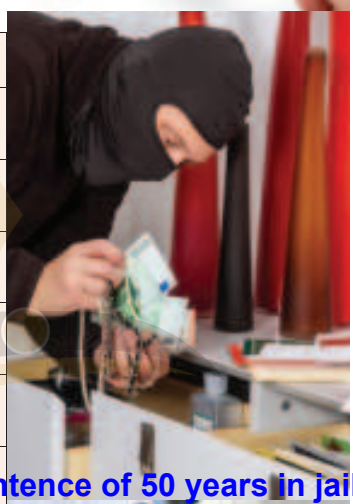


12 Project

1. Choose and research one of the following topics:
   Famous Crimes
   Famous Frauds
   Famous Blunders
   Intellectual Property Crimes
2. Work in pairs or groups. Collect information from different sources and make notes in your organizer.
3. Use your notes to prepare a PowerPoint presentation or a poster.
   - Select photos/pictures or design/draw your own.
   - Plan what you are going to present and in what order.
   - Prepare your texts, e.g. bullet points, slogans, descriptions and/or accounts.
   - Share the work.
   - Collate your material and prepare.
4. Rehearse and then present in class.



☑ Crime ☐ Fraud ☐ Blunder	
What was it about?	it was about Killing three children
Who was involved?	A mother with her three children
Where did it take place?	it took place in London
When did it happen?	it happend in 1993
Why did it happen?	Because her husband didnt want kids
How was it resolved?	she was arrested and give a life sententence of 50 years in jail



beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

When you prepare a PowerPoint presentation, remember to:

Focus on your audience:
- what the audience knows or expects
- ways to keep them interested and engaged
- ways to entertain them, e.g. a joke, or a comment

Focus on your content:
- decide what you are going to talk about
- select and use keywords/information
- illustrate with visuals or examples
- be prepared to say more than what is on your slides

Focus on your slides:
- do not include too many points on each slide
- do not use a small font
- limit your points to about 4 or 5 maximum
- use bullet points, charts, or graphs
- use visuals
- reveal the information gradually
- include notes in the margin if you need a reminder of what you want to say
- do a trial run—practice using your material and software



MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 32 30/4/24 2:29 AM

13 Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 2:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 2:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 2:

Unit 2 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
discuss crime and punishment			
read and discuss newspaper articles			
explain steps in a process			
use the passive			
use the past perfect and past perfect progressive			
use the simple past tense: *be*			
use regular and irregular verbs in the past			
use *used to* and *would*			
use the past simple versus past progressive			

My five favorite new words from Unit 2:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 2:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

بداية | موقع بداية التعليمي
bedaaya.com

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 33 30/4/24 2:29 AM

3 Far and Away

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

> "Certainly, travel is more than the seeing of sights; it is a change that goes on, deep and permanent, in the ideas of living."
>
> —*Miriam Beard Vagts*

1 Listen and Discuss

In pairs, tell each other five things you expect a hotel to have. Then read about these four unusual hotels. Share with each other how each hotel is different from what you expected.



Jules' Undersea Lodge
Florida, USA

Undoubtedly, most people have never been to a hotel like Jules' Undersea Lodge before. This extremely unusual hotel, located in Key Largo, Florida, is on the ocean floor! Guests scuba dive to the hotel's one unit, which is over 19 feet (six meters) below the surface. The unit includes two bedrooms, a television, and 50-inch (127-centimeter) circular windows that offer views of passing sea life.



Capsule hotels
Throughout Japan

In recent years, capsule hotels have gained widespread popularity in Japan. Capsule hotels are hotels in which guests stay in a small sleeping space that is just big enough for a bed. There is so little room that some people can scarcely sit up in these capsules. However, in expensive cities, capsule hotels offer a relatively inexpensive alternative to more traditional hotels.

Ariau Amazon Towers Hotel
Manaus, Brazil

Ariau Amazon Towers Hotel in Manaus, Brazil, is the world's largest commercial tree house. Amazingly, Ariau's towers are built at the level of the rain forest treetops, about 72 feet (22 meters) in the air. The towers are linked together by four miles (six kilometers) of wooden catwalks. This very unusual setting gives guests the unique opportunity to experience the plant and animal life of the rain forest canopy while leaving the rain forest's ecosystem undisturbed.



MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 34 30/4/24 2:29 AM



The Kakslauttanen Hotel

Lapland, Finland

In the heart of Finnish Lapland, 155 miles (250 kilometers) north of the Arctic Circle, lies a truly magical place. The Kakslauttanen Hotel offers guests the opportunity to stay overnight in either a snow or glass igloo. Those who choose the glass igloos can enjoy the night skies and the stunning Northern Lights from the comfort of their own bed. Luckily, the hotel provides cozy, extra-warm sleeping bags for the guests who choose to sleep in snow igloos!

Quick Check ☑

A. Vocabulary. Complete the paragraph with words from the box.

commercial	relatively	undisturbed
ecosystem	surface	widespread

I live in a beautiful area of Panama that is very popular with tourists. In the last few years, there has been (**1**) **widespread** development of large, impersonal hotels. Lately, I've been thinking about opening a small, friendly hotel. It would be (**2**) **relatively** close to the center of town, but far enough away that the guests would be (**3**) **undisturbed** by the noise and traffic. I'd like my hotel to have a view of the water. There's nothing I like better than to watch the sun reflect off the (**4**) **surface** of a lake. I'd also like to run a wildlife park close to the hotel. I wouldn't charge admission to the park because I don't think enjoying nature should be a (**5**) **commercial** activity. However, I'd limit the number of people who could enter the park each day, as too many visitors would disrupt the (**6**) **ecosysrem**.

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

1. **True** Capsule hotels are popular in Japan.
2. **False** Guests take a boat to Jules' Undersea Lodge.
3. **False** Jules' Undersea Lodge has small, square windows.
4. **False** The Kakslauttanen Hotel gives guests the opportunity to explore the rain forest canopy.
5. **True** Capsule hotels provide an inexpensive alternative to traditional hotels.
6. **False** Guests at the Ariau Amazon Towers Hotel have a negative effect on the rain forest's ecosystem.

2 Pair Work

You are going to design your own unusual hotel. List three to five things you would like your hotel to have. Then in pairs tell each other about your hotel.

smart parking cars - A big hall for exercising - A big restaurant - water park Full and central temperature system - system to avoid crowded

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 35 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar

Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity of a verb, adjective, or other adverbs.
Some common adverbs of degree are:

absolutely	completely	hardly	quite	so
almost	enough	just	rather	too
barely	extremely	nearly	scarcely	very

Adverbs of degree usually go before the main verb they modify.

I've **almost** finished packing. I **nearly** missed my flight.

Adverbs of degree usually go before the adjective or adverb they modify.

The travel agent was **extremely** helpful. He read the map **very** carefully.

When *enough* is used as an adverb of degree, it is placed after adjectives and adverbs.

Is your coffee hot **enough**? You are not speaking loudly **enough**.

Sentence Adverbs

Sentence adverbs modify an entire sentence, or a whole clause within a sentence.
They indicate the attitude of the speaker. Some common sentence adverbs are:

actually	certainly	frankly*	obviously	probably
admittedly*	clearly	honestly*	officially*	undoubtedly
apparently	evidently	naturally*	presumably	(un)fortunately*

(*) Some sentence adverbs usually go at the beginning of a sentence.

Frankly, I'm disappointed in the quality of this hotel.

Other sentence adverbs can go after the verb *be*, before simple tenses of other verbs, or after the auxiliary in a compound verb.

You are **obviously** having a good time.
He **certainly** spent a lot of money on this trip.
The flight has **undoubtedly** left by now.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

A. Rewrite each sentence to include the adverb of degree.

We have recovered from our trip. (almost)

1. We ate anything on the airplane. (hardl
2. The food was bland for me. (too)
3. The flight attendant dropped my meal
4. Sleeping on the train was uncomfortab
5. We were exhausted by the end of our
6. The airplane seat wasn't big for me. (e

1 We hardly ate anything on the airpiane
2 The food was too bland for me
3 The flight attendant nearty dropped my neal me
4 Sleeping on the train was rather uncomfortable
5 We were absolutely exhaustedwby the end of our trip
6 the airplane seat wasnt big enough for me

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 36 30/4/24 2:29 AM

B. Complete the paragraph with the sentence adverbs from the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

actually	indeed	obviously	probably
however	interestingly	presumably	surprisingly

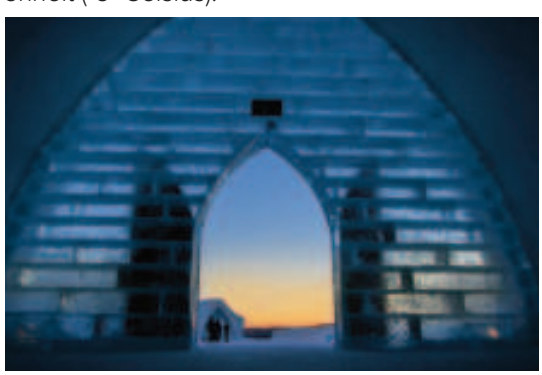


Staying in the Abraj Al-Bait hotel in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, is an amazing experience. (**1**) **actually** it is a complex of seven skyscraper hotels. (**2**) **surprisingly**, the central hotel tower has the world's largest clock face and, (**3**) **interestingly** the tallest tower in the complex is (**4**) **indeed** the tallest building in Saudi Arabia, with a height of 601 meters. The hotel is very close to Islam's most sacred site, the Great Mosque of Makkah. The hotel complex was (**5**) **obviously** built to accommodate pilgrims of the Hajj that visit Makkah every year from all parts of the Muslim world (**6**) **however**, it also welcomes visitors to Makkah throughout the year, even though the greatest concentration of visitors is most (**7**) **probably** during the Hajj. The Abraj Al-Bait has a five-story shopping mall and a parking garage capable of holding over a thousand vehicles, (**8**) **presumably** both for the visitors of the mall and for the hotel guests.

C. Read the following facts about another unusual hotel in another country. Then write a paragraph about it, using adverbs of degree and sentence adverbs.

- The hotel is located on the Torne River, 124 miles (200 kilometers) north of the Arctic Circle.
- The hotel is the biggest igloo in the world.
- It melts into the river every spring and is recreated every winter.
- The temperature inside the hotel is 23° Fahrenheit (-5° Celsius).





ICEHOTEL, Sweden

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 37 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

4 Conversation



Attendant: Flight C458 is ready for takeoff. Please ensure your seatbelts are fastened and your seats are in the upright position.

Passenger: Excuse me?

Attendant: Yes? Can I get something for you?

Passenger: No, but I wonder if I can ask you a question?

Attendant: Certainly.

Passenger: I see that there's an empty row near the front of the plane. I was wondering if it would be possible to change seats. I usually try to get some sleep during red-eye flights, and it would be much easier if I could spread out.

Attendant: Unfortunately, that won't be possible. It's against our policy for passengers to leave their assigned seats on this airline.

Passenger: Well, that's a crummy policy. I don't get it. Other airlines allow it. Why should passengers be crammed together when there are open seats on the flight?

Attendant: Please try to understand. The problem is that if we gave you the seat, it wouldn't be fair to other passengers who might also want the open seat.

Passenger: That's a drag. Especially since I requested a window seat at the front of the plane, and they put me on the aisle near the back!

Attendant: Could I see your ticket, please?

Passenger: Sure, why?

Attendant: Sir, the empty window seat at the front of the plane *is* your seat! Your seat is number 3, not 33.

Passenger: Oh! Awesome!

بداية
موقع بداية التعليمي | bedaya.com

Real Talk

red-eye = overnight
crummy = bad
don't get it = don't understand
a drag = a disappointment
Awesome! = Terrific!

About the Conversation

1. What request does the passenger make?
2. How does the flight attendant respond? What reasons does he give?
3. How does the passenger end up getting what he wants?

1 He would like to change seats
2 He saya that changing seats wont be possible because it wouldnt be fair to other passengers . its also against the policy of the airline
3 The passenger was in the wrong seat to begin with He move to his assigned seat Which is the one that he wanted

5 Listening



Listen to the experienced traveler talk about what to pack for a backpacking trip through Europe. Tick ☑ the items he recommends bringing.

rain jacket	☑	smartphone	☐
expensive boots	☐	sunglasses	☑
toiletries	☑	box of bandages	☐
trash bags	☑	tweezers	☑
water bottle	☑	expensive jewelry	☐
2–3 bandages	☑	guide book	☑

6 Pronunciation

A. Words like ***backpack*** and ***water bottle*** are called compound nouns because they are made up of two separate nouns. The stress goes on the first part of the compound noun. Say each sentence. Then listen to see if you stressed the compound nouns correctly.

1. Throw a couple of **trash bags** in your **backpack** for dirty laundry.
2. Keep your **sunglasses** and **water bottle** in an easily accessible front compartment.
3. Some people like to bring a **notebook** or journal to write about their travels.
4. You packed everything except your **toothpaste** and **toothbrush**.
5. I'll look for a **postcard** in my **mailbox** every day!

B. Find compound nouns in the passages about hotels and in the conversation you read. Underline and practice reading them aloud. Remember to stress the first part.

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 40 and 41. Match the words with their meanings.

1. i	pristine	**a.** the action of cutting down trees to clear forests
2. f	preserve	**b.** distinguishing traits or qualities
3. e	conservation	**c.** something that causes a person to act
4. c	incentive	**d.** abundantly green, fertile
5. a	deforestation	**e.** careful protection of something
6. b	characteristics	**f.** to keep safe from injury, harm, or destruction
7. h	remote	**g.** lessening, diminishing
8. g	reduction	**h.** geographically isolated
9. d	lush	**i.** not spoiled

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 39 30/4/24 2:29 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

8 Reading

Before Reading

1. ***Eco***- means "related to the earth or environment." What do you think ***ecotourism*** means?
2. Read the passage and underline all the words and phrases that can help you understand what ecotourism means.

Ecotourism: See the World While Saving It





Imagine vacationing in a place of stunning, natural beauty. Picture yourself relaxing on a pristine beach in Belize, exploring the desert on a camel in Riyadh, or following lions and zebras in Kenya. Now imagine that while enjoying these experiences, you are also helping to preserve the environment, protect wildlife, and support local communities. Sound too good to be true? It isn't! Such vacations are part of the fastest-growing trend in the travel industry. The trend is called ecotourism.

While ecotourism was almost unheard of before the 1990s, it has quickly become a multi-billion dollar industry. But what exactly *is* ecotourism? These are some of its characteristics:

- It involves travel to natural, often remote, destinations. These are often protected areas where development is limited.
- Ecotourism destinations focus on recycling, water conservation, and using renewable energy sources.
- It builds environmental awareness. As visitors explore an area, they also learn about it.
- It provides an economic incentive to preserve the environment and raises money to help protect it.
- It creates financial opportunities and jobs for the local population.

Costa Rica was one of the first ecotourism success stories. At one time, Costa Rica had the highest rate of deforestation in all of Latin America. However, since ecotourism, there has been a dramatic reduction in deforestation. Now, more than a quarter of Costa Rica's land is protected from development. Costa Rica is now the world's top ecotourism destination. Amazingly, this small country of five million people has about three million visitors per year.

Stacy Davison is one of the three million tourists who chose to visit Costa Rica this year. "We wanted to explore a country that was largely unspoiled by development. And, boy, did we get what we were looking for. We saw beautiful beaches, lush rainforest, and exotic wildlife." Stacy is especially enthusiastic about a wildlife refuge she and her husband visited during their trip. "Getting there took four hours by bus along an unpaved road. But it was so beautiful that it was worth it. We hiked the trails and took a tour through the rain forest canopy. Our guide showed us how to poke a stick into a termite nest to get a snack (They have a nutty flavor!), and how to use live leaf-cutter ants to create stitches for a cut. It was quite an amazing experience!"

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 40 30/4/24 2:29 AM



Stacy also enjoyed knowing that the money she was spending on her vacation was being used in environmentally responsible ways. She stayed in locally-owned, environmentally-friendly hotels that grow their own fruits and vegetables, and use renewable sources of energy such as wind and solar power.

Undoubtedly, ecotourism plays a critical role in preserving the land in Costa Rica as well as in other ecotourism destinations around the globe. At the same time, ecotourism provides visitors with a unique, unforgettable, and educational vacation. Basically, ecotourism is a win-win situation for both the tourists and the countries they visit.

After Reading

Complete the sentences.

1. ecotourism is the fastest growing trend in the travel industry.
2. costa Rica is the world's top ecotourism destination.
3. At one time, Costa Rica had the highest rate of deforestation in Latin America.
4. More than a quarter of Costa Rica's land is protected from development.
5. Two examples of renewable energy sources are wind and Solar power

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs or groups. Think about the characteristics and benefits of ecotourism and make notes in the chart. Then list the names of places in your country that are good for ecotourism and the activities that are offered there.
2. Use your notes to discuss your ideas in class.

	Characteristics/benefits of ecotourism	Places in my country for ecotourism
1	Encourages positive experience for visitors	Abha mountains
2	developing Economy	Asir
3	preserving environment	Wadi Al disah
4	reducing carbon footprint	
5	Entertainments	

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 41 30/4/24 2:29 AM

10 Writing

A. 1. • Think about the most impor
Arabia. Why are these plac
Why should a tourist visit th
• What does Saudi Arabia ha
that is unique or special?
• How does the country welc

2. Read the following extract fro
a. What are the unique and s
Compare these to your ide
b. What plans does the gove
tourism and travel to Saud

Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030

Saudi Arabia is blessed with many rich assets. (
geographic, cultural, social, demographic and e
advantages have enabled us to take a leading p
the world.

To build the best future for our country, we hav
our vision for Saudi Arabia on three pillars that
our unique competitive advantages. Our status
enable us to build on our leading role as the hea
and Islamic worlds.

At the same time, we will use our investment po
create a more diverse and sustainable economy
we will use our strategic location to build our r
integral driver of international trade and to con
continents: Africa, Asia and Europe.

Using our unique location, our vibrant econom
status as the heart of the Arab and Islamic wor
will increase travel to our country and welcome guests.
We recognize that Allah the Almighty has given to our country, a gift more precious than oil. Saudi Arabia is the Land of the Two Holy Mosques, the most sacred sites on earth and the direction of the Kaaba (Qibla) to which more than a billion Muslims turn at prayer. We will expand and further develop our country to ensure that Muslims from around the world can visit the Holy Sites.

The Hajj and Umrah Vision Realization Program will allow the highest possible number of Muslims to perform Hajj and Umrah to the fullest. We will develop facilities and transport around the Two Holy Mosques – providing pilgrims with the best possible services before, during and after their visits to Makkah and reflecting the bright

Cultural tourism destinations including the world's largest 'open air museum' (at Al-Ula) are planned along with the re-establishment of art and crafts centers.

Through our vibrant economy, we will develop the tourism infrastructure to create new holiday resorts and extend the road infrastructure, so visitors can experience the natural beauty of the country. Environmental parks will be rehabilitated and developed for ecological tourism. We will also further develop the digital systems to attract conference tourism to our country.



** 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 bin Abdulaziz Al Saud.*

a
Unique location
Unique status as a heart of the Arab and islamic worlds
Unique status of having the two Holy mosques in the country and the Hajj site
Cultural heritage
rich history
museums and historical sites
good economy
natural environment

b
Expand and further develop facillities and transport in and around Two Holy Mosques
Provide wider culture tourism and historical programs for pilgrims
Develop tourism infrastruture to support pilgrims
Support the revival preservation promotion and ication of Isiamic Arab and national heritageclassif
Facilitate access to historical sites and museums
Develop infrastructure to attract tourists to holiday resorts
Rehabilitate and develop environmental parks
Upgrade digital infrastructure to support conference tourism

موقع بداية التعليمي

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 42 30/4/24 2:30 AM



B. Write a letter to your friend from Britain (who has never been to Saudi Arabia), about a place in your country that you plan to visit.

1. Research and collect information about an important place in Saudi Arabia that you feel a visitor should see, or that a person who has never been to your country should learn about.

Hi Ahmed
ine Iam writing to you about my country and the beautiful places whichl hope you are f I am visiting it next week . Saudi Arabia is a charming land full of exciting destinations that could behold your sight for a long time . it is a country where people used to travel only to religious pilgrims and for business purposes only. Now Saudi Arabia is welcoming all the tourists to explore thier beautiful country from Sea to desert Mountains to bustling cities and shopping malls to luxury dining there are so many places to most attractive places is Wadi Al Disah which is located in the Southwest province of Tabuk
This place has some gorgeous elements of the glorious Grand Canyon and the magnificent Monument Valley . You will fall in love with the wondeful collection of sandston of sandstone columns . it has a dusty desert high grasses and palm trees that make your eyes astonished. I would really be glad to visit the place together
Your friend
Sami

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

beauty, it also has a historical sig... ...and ... observatory and ... built in 1883. This helped scientists all over the world learn how to study the weather and understand the climate.
It is going to be tough to climb, but it will be great to be outside in nature and enjoy the clean environment. This mountain region is unique as it has many plants and geological features that can only be found here in Scotland.

Writing Corner

When you write an informal letter:

- Open in a friendly way with an appropriate greeting and tell your friend why you are writing.
- When you are giving news such as an up-and-coming trip you will take, give as many details as you can. Use lots of words to describe the place or the experience.
- Note down your feelings, expectations, assumptions, questions, and doubts.
- Plan what information you are going to include in each paragraph.
- Close in an appropriate way and sign off with: Speak soon; Give my best wishes to your family; Write to me soon; and so on.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 43 30/4/24 2:30 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Future with *Be Going To*

Use *be going to* for the future, to talk about plans.

Affirmative (+)
I**'m going to** travel to Jordan.

Negative (–)
I**'m not going to** visit Petra.

***Yes-No* Questions (?)**
Are you **going to** travel to Jordan?

Short Answer (+)
Yes, I am.

Short Answer (–)
No, I'm not.

Information Questions

What are you going to do on your vacation?	I'm going to travel to Africa.
When is he going to leave?	He's going to leave next week.
Which countries is he going to visit?	He's going to visit Tunisia and Morocco.
How are we going to go?	We're going to go by plane.
Where am I going to stay?	You're going to stay in a four-star hotel.
Who is going to travel with them?	They're going to travel with friends.
How long are they going to stay?	They're going to stay for a month.

Position of Adjectives

Antarctica is an **exotic** place. (*before nouns*)

Antarctica is **exotic**. (*after the verb* ***be***)

بداية
بداية موقع بداية التعليمي
beadaya.com

A. Complete the article. Use the adjectives in the box.

coastal dense fertile humid local tropical

Jazan

Jazan, in southwestern Saudi Arabia, is a (1) *coastal* city on the Red Sea. It is the capital city of Jazan Province near the Yemeni border. Although it is a small province, it has a (2) **dense** population of 1.6 million inhabitants. The terrain of the region is varied, consisting of mountains, (3) **fertile** plains, coasts, and islands. Jazan is famous for its (4) **local** products, especially its (5) **tropical** fruits like mango, figs, and papaya. The climate in the city of Jazan is very hot and (6) **humid** in the summer, while temperatures in the mountains to the northeast are much cooler.

B. Add the question words. Match the questions and the answers.

1. *Which* suitcase are you going to take? *e*
2. **How** are they going to travel? **c**
3. **What** is he going to do when he arrives? **f**
4. **Who** are they going to write to? **b**
5. **Where** are we going to stay? **a**
6. **Where** are we going to get there? **d**

a. In a beautiful hotel.
b. To their parents.
c. They're going to take a bus.
d. They're going to arrive in the morning.
e. The red one. It's new.
f. He's going to rest.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 44 30/4/24 2:30 AM

Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now or for definite arrangements in the future.

My friends **are waiting** for me at the airport.
What **are** you **doing** now?

My friends **are arriving** tomorrow.
What **are** you **doing** tonight?

Future with *Going to* and *Will*

Use (*be* +) *going to* to talk about plans. Use *will* + *maybe/probably* for uncertain or indefinite plans.

What are you **going to** do on your vacation?
I'm **going to** travel to Europe.
I'm not **going to** travel this year.

Where **will** you stay?
Maybe I**'ll** stay with friends.
I probably **won't** stay in a hotel.

Time Expressions for the Future

I am leaving **tomorrow night**.
This year we will go on vacation to Al Ula, Saudi Arabia.
They are flying to Oman **on Thursday**.

Hurry! They will be here **soon**!
I am meeting her **in an hour**.
We will sit examinations **next month**.

C. Complete your schedule for next Saturday. Then ask and answer questions with a partner. Try to arrange a time to meet and do homework together.

A: What are you doing at two o'clock next Saturday?
B: I'm getting a haircut. How about you?

My Schedule	Activities and Times	My Partner's Schedule	Activities and Times
Morning	I am going to the swimming pool	Morning	He is going to buy goods
	at 9 o'clock		at 10 o'clock
Afternoon	I am going to visit my uncle	Afternoon	He is going to work with his father at 2
	Saeed at 4 o'clock		o'clock
Evening	I am going to watch a horror	Evening	He is going to do his homework
	movie at 8 o'clock		at 7 o'clock



D. Look at the expressions in the box. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about their future plans. Use *going to* and *will*.

A :What are you going to do tomorrow
B : i am going to visit my aunt
A : What are you going to do this week
B: probably go to village
A : What are you going to do this nomth
B :I'll probaly buy a new play station
A:What are you going to do this year
B :I'll probably travel to Spain

A: What are going to do tonight
B :I am going to study
A : What are you going to do next month
B : I'll probably visit jeddah
A : What are you going to do on Tuesday
B :I'll probably watch a boxing
A : What are you going to do the weekend
B : I'll probably do some exercises

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

12 Project

1. Make a poster promoting ecotourism in your country. Work in pairs or groups.
2. Choose a place that would be good for ecotourism.
3. Research and complete the chart with information and details about the place.
4. Collect visuals and find samples of posters on the Internet to help you.
5. Design your poster. Think of a slogan and/or an attractive title. Look at the photo in your book and find more examples on the Internet to help you.

An area for ecotourism in Saudi Arabia: _____

Questions we would like to find answers to	Details and information we found out about the place	Pictures and images we can use in our poster
What kind of place is it? Is it an inland area? Is it a coastal area?		
How can visitors travel and explore the area?		
What can they see, observe, or experience?		
What outdoor activities can visitors do? (e.g. off-road driving, rock climbing, desert trekking, etc.)		
How is money raised in order to maintain the area?		
How are local communities and people involved? Jobs? (e.g. caretakers, guides, rangers, etc.)		
What are some of the environmental benefits?		

بداية | موقع بداية التعليمي
bedaya.com



When you prepare a poster, remember it should:

- be quite large, so it can be noticed or read when posted on the wall
- be colorful in a tasteful way and have photos and/or drawings
- include memorable slogans
- convey a strong message
- be appealing to the viewer

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 46 30/4/24 2:30 AM

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 3:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 3:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 3:

Unit 3 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about travel experiences and travel dreams			
discuss hotels and services			
make and decline special requests			
use adverbs of degree			
use sentence adverbs			
talk about the future with *be going to* and *will*			
ask information questions			
know about the position of adjectives			
use the present progressive to make future arrangements			

My five favorite new words from Unit 3:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 3:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

بداية | موقع بداية التعليمي
bedaya.com

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 47 30/4/24 2:30 AM

4 TV Around the World

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



1 Listen and Discuss

1. What kind of television programs do you like to watch? Give some examples.
2. What kind of programs do you dislike? Why?
3. Which programs listed here would you watch? Which wouldn't you watch? Explain.



Jeopardy! **Tuesday, 9:30 P.M.**

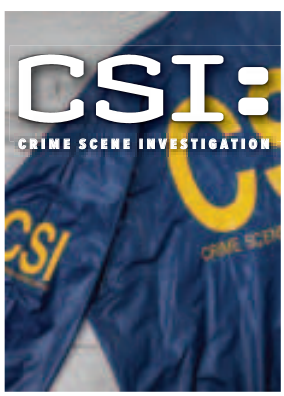
Jeopardy! is a unique American quiz show that features trivia in history, literature, the arts, culture, science, sports, geography, wordplay, and more. The show is famous for its unusual answer-and-question format, which requires contestants to phrase their responses in question form, having been presented with clues. The first episode of the show was aired on March 30, 1964, and went through different stages, as a daytime series and a nighttime show. On September 10, 1984, *Jeopardy*! returned as a daily series with Alex Trebek as host.

Hoy **Monday, 9:00 A.M.**

This morning show, recorded live in front of an audience, is broadcast in the United States, Central and South America, and parts of Europe. A team of hosts offers family-oriented entertainment. On today's program, the guest chef cooks up some Peruvian shrimp, and a prosperous businessman gives advice to members of the audience.



National Geographic Channel
Thursday, 8:00 P.M. *The National Geographic Channel* is a television channel that features documentaries about science and technology, animals and nature, exploration and culture, produced by the National Geographic Society. It provides authentic and inspiring content for different age groups of viewers. The channel is dedicated to sharing factual knowledge and promoting genuine interest in our world, in an innovative and entertaining manner. National Geographic Channel was originally launched in the Middle East in 1998, followed by National Geographic Adventure in 2007, National Geographic Wild in 2008 and National Geographic Abu Dhabi in 2009. Today, it is available in 25 languages, in over 143 countries.



CSI: Crime Scene Investigation
Thursday, 9:00 P.M.

CSI is an American crime drama about a team of forensic scientists who investigate mysterious and unusual deaths. In tonight's episode, Grissom, Stokes, and Brown take on the puzzling case of a jogger killed in a park. At first the team suspects it is a strange accident. But they eventually discover that someone has been plotting a series of disturbing crimes.



MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 48 30/4/24 2:30 AM



Top Gear **Wednesday, 9:30 P.M.**

Top Gear is an award-winning British television series about cars. It was originally launched as a conventional motoring magazine show. Since its relaunch in 2002, the new version has developed its own humorous style. The program is estimated to have about 350 million viewers worldwide. The show has received acclaim for its style and presentation as well as criticism for its content and some of the cutting comments made by presenters. It remains, however, one of the most popular motoring series worldwide.



Sasuke **Wednesday, 8:00 P.M.**

This popular Japanese sports entertainment program airs twice a year. Each three-hour special covers an entire competition in which 100 fighters and athletes compete in one of the most challenging physical contests imaginable. The contestants attempt to complete four levels of increasingly difficult obstacle courses to win the title of *Ninja Warrior.*

Quick Check ☑

A. Vocabulary. Complete the sentences with these words.

air	contestants	plot	puzzling
broadcast	inspiring	prosperous	version

1. Two words that mean "to transmit to an audience by radio or television station" are to _air_ and to _broadcast_.
2. To plan something secretly is to _plot_.
3. Someone who has had financial success is _prosperous_.
4. Something that causes a feeling of excitement and strong desire to do something important is _inspiring_.
5. People who take part in a contest are called _contestants_.
6. Something that is difficult to understand or solve is _puzzling_.
7. A variation of an earlier or original thing is a _version_.

B. Comprehension. Name the show or shows.

1. Which show has attracted both positive and negative comments from reviewers? Top Gear
2. Which show is broadcast in the morning? Hoy
3. Which show airs twice a year? Sasuke
4. Which shows are available in more than 20 languages? National Geographic show and documentarties
5. Which show has aired for more than forty years? jeopardy
6. Which show might be enjoyed by a person who likes murder mysteries? CSI

2 Pair Work

Create your own idea for a TV program. Decide on the kind of program and the title. Then write a brief description of the program.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 49 30/4/24 2:30 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar

Direct and Indirect Objects

A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a verb.
A direct object answers the question *what* or *who*.

John wrote **the poem**. John likes **his new teacher**.

An indirect object tells us to or for *whom* the action is done.
There must be a direct object for there to be an indirect object.

John wrote **the poem** for *his mother*. John read **the poem** to *the audience*.

If there is a preposition, the indirect object goes after the direct object.

She gave *the remote control* to **me**.

If there is no preposition, the indirect object goes before the direct object.

She gave **me** *the remote control*.

When the direct object is a pronoun, the pronoun goes before the indirect object.

She gave *it* to **me**.

To and *For* Before Indirect Objects

Use *to* if the indirect object is receiving something. Use *to* with these verbs: *bring*, *confess*, *give*, *hand*, *lend*, *offer*, *pass*, *pay*, *promise*, *read*, *sell*, *send*, *show*, *take*, *tell*, and *write*.

Will you pass *a pillow* **to me**?

Note: The preposition *to* is not used when the indirect object comes before the direct object.

Will you pass **me** *a pillow*?

Use *for* if the indirect object is benefiting from some kind of help. Use *for* with these verbs: *book*, *build*, *buy*, *cook*, *find*, *get*, *keep*, *leave*, *make*, *order*, and *reserve*.

My parents bought *a new TV* **for me**.

Note: The preposition *for* is not used when the indirect object comes before the direct object.

His parents are buying **him** *a new TV* for his graduation.

With some verbs, the indirect object always follows the direct object, and the preposition *for* cannot be omitted: *answer*, *cash*, *change*, *close*, *fix*, *open*, *prepare*, *pronounce*, and *translate*.

Can you please translate *the program* **for me**?

A. Complete the conversation with ***for*** or ***to***.

Alex: What happened in last night's episode of *Fast and Safe*?
Omar: I recorded it (**1**) _for_ you. It was great.
Alex: Tell me about it.
Omar: Well, Alan wrote an email (**2**) _to_ Ahmed. In it, he confessed (**3**) _to_ him that he had tampered with the engine of the car he was driving. Ahmed kept reading the email (**4**) _to_ himself. He couldn't believe that Alan would do such a thing. Then Alan tried to make up for it. He got a fantastic car (**5**) _for_ Ahmed to drive in this show. He bought a new helmet (**6**) _for_ him. He even sent a limo (**7**) _to_ Ahmed's house, to drive him to the studio.
Alex: What did Ahmed do?
Omar: Well, he was angry at first. Then he demanded that Alan make a public statement on the air and promise that he would never do anything like that (**8**) _to_ him again.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 50 30/4/24 2:30 AM

B. Rearrange the words to create two sentences: one with the indirect object placed after the direct object, and another with the indirect object placed before the direct object.

I sent / the TV schedule / John
I sent John the TV schedule.
I sent the TV schedule to John.

1. the comedian told / the audience / a joke
2. a glass of water / the talk show host poured / the celebrity
3. the sitcom dad gave / his wife / his wallet
4. his cheese / the cat / the cartoon mouse offered
5. the host passed / the microphone / an audience member
6. the judges offered / the contestants / advice
7. another chance / host offered / the contestant
8. the chef made / the studio audience / a dessert

1 The comedian told the audience a joke
The comedaian told a joke to the audience
2 The talk shoe host poured the celebrity a glass of water
The talk show host poured a glass of eater for the celebrity
3 The sitcom dad gave his wife his wallet
The sitcom dad gave his wallet to his wife
4 The cartoon mouse offered the cat his cheese
The cartoon mouse offered his cheese to the cat
5 The host passed an audience member the micrphone
Thehost passed themicrophone toan audience member
6 The judges offered the contestants advice
The judges offered advice to the contestants
7 The host offered the contestant another chance
The host offered another chance to the contestant
8 The chef made the studio audience a dessert
The chef made a dessert for the studio audience

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 51 30/4/24 2:30 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



4 Conversation

Asma: What are you watching?

Noura: That game show with the teams of cooks. You know, the one where contestants need to prepare a 4-course meal as a team, plate it, and serve it to the judges.

Asma: Why would anyone want to compete in this kind of show? What do they get out of it? I don't know how you can watch this stuff. It's boring!

Noura: I get a kick out of it. Look! He's going to decorate that dish with flowers.

Asma: I can't believe he's going to put flowers on a meat dish. That's crazy. Why don't we turn off the TV and do something else?

Noura: No way! Don't touch that remote!

Asma: It bugs me to watch this. They pretend to be top chefs. But I'm positive they won't be allowed to do more than fry a couple of eggs after the end of this show. And they also pretend to be all friendly with each other.

Noura: I don't know. Some of them seem to know what they're doing.

Asma: I'm telling you, that contestant, there, is waiting for a chance to show off. He doesn't care about his teammates. He's in it to win for himself.

Noura: Relax. It's just a TV show.

Asma: C'mon. We're wasting our time watching this stuff. Don't be such a couch potato. What do you say we go shopping?

Noura: Nah. There's another game show on right after this.

Real Talk

get a kick out of = enjoy
remote = remote control
bugs = annoys
all = very, completely
C'mon. = Come on.
couch potato = someone who watches too much TV
Nah. = No.

About the Conversation

1. Describe the TV show Noura is watching.
2. How does Asma feel about this program? Give examples from the conversation.
3. Would you watch this program? Why or why not?

1 It is a game show on which a team of cooks need to prepare a meal and serve it to the judges
2 She doesnt like it
3 Yes I do .Because its very good show

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 52 30/4/24 2:30 AM



5 Listening

Listen to the conversation between the quiz show host and the contestant. Then complete the chart.

Things that have a positive impact on Imad's performance
Fantastic trainer
in the best physical and mental shape
wonderful . supportive family
Things that have a negative impact on Imad's performance
a broken toe
father in the hospital
a cold

6 Pronunciation

A. In casual speech, ***going to*** is often reduced to */gonna/*, and ***want to*** is often reduced to */wanna/*. Listen and practice.

1. I'm not **going to** let any of that stop me.
2. There's no question in my mind that you're **going to** overcome all your problems.
3. You're **going to** be answering questions.
4. I **want to** congratulate you.
5. I **want to** take a minute to say thank you.
6. We **want to** prove that hard work pays off.

B. Find ***going to*** and ***want to*** in the conversation you read on page 52. Underline them and practice reading the sentences aloud. Remember to shorten them to *gonna* and *wanna*.

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 54 and 55. Match the words with their meanings.

1. b evolution	**a.** having plenty of money and possessions
2. g distinct	**b.** the gradual change and development of an idea
3. c prototype	**c.** a model used to test a new machine, car, etc.
4. f transmit	**d.** a very important event in the development of something
5. e patent	**e.** obtain the right to make or sell a new invention or product
6. d milestone	**f.** send out
7. a affluence	**g.** clearly different

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

بداية
موقع بداية التعلم | bedaya.com

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 53 30/4/24 2:30 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



8 Reading

Before Reading

Television is popular around the world.
Why do you think it is so popular?
How much do you know about television?

A Brief Overview of the History of Television

Television was not invented overnight by a single person. The work of many people over a number of decades contributed to its evolution.

In the early days, two distinct schools of thought in technology influenced different researchers and the course of their investigation. The first one was based on the technology of Paul Nipkow's rotating disks that supported a mechanical television system, and the second one on an electronic television system that used a cathode-ray tube developed independently by two inventors, Campbell-Swinton and Rosing.

Paul Nipkow (1860-1940), who invented the Nipkow disk in 1884, was the first person to discover the scanning principle that allowed small portions of an image to be analyzed and transmitted. However, it is unclear whether Nipkow actually built a working prototype of his television system.

Electronic television is based on the development of the cathode-ray tube, which can still be found in modern television sets. Philo Farnsworth (1906-1971) was the first inventor to transmit a television image, a dollar sign, using the dissector tube which is the basis of all current electronic televisions. The American engineer started experimenting with electricity when he was 12, when he built an electric motor and produced an electric washing machine. He was still in high school when he conceived of his ideas for television.

A lot of people wrongly believe that color television is a recent idea. In actual fact, the earliest proposal for color television was patented in 1904, while in 1925 Zworykin filed his proposal for an all-electronic color television system. Commercial broadcasting, however, started in the early 50s, a quarter of a century later.

John Baird (1888–1946) is a researcher who is best remembered for inventing a mechanical television system, based on Nipkow's scanning disk idea. Actually, his work included a number of technological milestones in the history of television. He created the first televised pictures of objects in motion (1924), the first televised human face (1925), color television (1928), stereoscopic television, and television by infra-red light that were presented and demonstrated before the 1930s.

Vladimir Zworykin (1889-1982), the inventor of the iconoscope, a transmission device, as well as the kinescope, i.e. the cathode-ray tube, in 1929, was one of the first to demonstrate a television system with all the features of modern television, otherwise called "the tube." Most people in Britain that use the word *tube* to refer to television, fail to make the connection between the television set and the cathode-ray tube. Nor do people stop and think about the meaning of the word television, which refers to the transmission of images over a distance. In 1929 Zworykin became the director of electronic research at Radio Corporation of America (RCA), and was later promoted to vice-president in 1947. Zworykin invented many devices including the scintillation counter, a device for measuring radioactivity. He held more than eighty patents and received numerous awards for his work.

Louis W. Parker patented the "intercarrier sound system" in 1948, which is now used in all television receivers in the world. Without it, televisions would probably have been too costly for most people.

The plasma display monitor was invented in July 1964 by professors Bitzer and Slottow and their graduate student Robert Wilson. However, successful plasma television only became feasible later, after the development of digital and other technologies. A factor that delayed the commercial development of plasma display was connected with LCD or liquid crystal

beadaya.com | بداية

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 54 30/4/24 2:30 AM

1 the two main schools of thought were paul Nipkows rotating disks and a cathode-ray tube developed independently by Campbell Swinton and Rosing
2 He transmitted a dollar sign . He used a dissector tube
3 The earliest proposal for color television was patented in 1904
4 Because people fall to make the connection between the television set cathode ray tube
5 He made televisions cost effective

After Reading

Answer the questions.

1. Explain what the two main schools of thought were in the early days.
2. How did Philo Farnsworth transmit an image? What did he use?
3. How old is the concept of color TV?
4. Why is television called "the tube" by some people?
5. How did Parker's system affect developments?
6. Read the text again. Find each inventor's name, the name of his invention, and the approximate year. Write the information in the chart along with the effect that each invention had on the evolution of television.

Year	Inventor	Invention	Effects

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

9 Speaking

1. Make a list of your favorite TV shows and why you like them.
2. Talk about TV shows in groups and use the chart to make notes. Compare your lists and decide which shows are popular within your group.
3. Use the chart to find out about the rest of the groups in class and make notes. Organize and edit your notes in your groups. Compare findings in class.

Questions	Group answers	Class answers
Which TV shows are the most popular among your friends?		
Why are these shows popular with your friends?		
What do you like about these shows?		
What do you dislike about these shows?		

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 55 30/4/24 2:30 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

10 Writing

A. Consider the questions below and discuss with a partner:

1. What genre of TV films do you like to watch? Do you prefer action films, science fiction, fantasy, comedy or drama?
2. Do you ever need to summarize the plot of a TV film for a friend? Why?
3. What information do you include in your summary? What information do you leave out? Why?
4. Read the review of a TV film below and find out the following:
   - What is the name of the TV film?
   - What genre does it belong to?
   - Which actors star in the TV film?
   - What information can you find about the characters, the setting and the plot?
   - How does this TV film compare to other TV films of a similar genre? How does it compare with the book?
   - Does the writer of the review recommend this TV film? Why? Why not?
5. Which tenses/verb forms are used more? Could they be different?
6. Are there any passive forms? Why? Why not?
7. Are there any paragraphs? Why? Why not?

1 Moby Dick
2 Adventure
3 Gregory peck Richard Badehart and Leo Genn
4 Characters Captain Ahab and the ships crew a whale Setting th contury England on a whaling ship sea voyage plot Captain Ahab sets out a sea voyage to find a great whale and take revenge
the version is better than other versions it vompares favorable with the book
The write recommeds the TV film to people who enjoy adventure stories set at sea
5 Present tenses Not really because they are used to describe [present the story
6 Passive forms are used to describe who directed and stayed in the TV film
7 Paragraph 1: Yes there are paragraphs . Each paragraph has a particular focus describes who directed and starred in the TV film
Paragraph2 describes the characters setting and plot
Paragrspht 3: states the writers opinion of the Tv film
Paragraph 4: States whether whether the writer recommends the TV film or not

B. 1. Think of a book you have recently read. Make some notes in the chart below.

Title of book: Great expectations

Author: Charies Dickens

Fiction / non-fiction / genre:

Genere

Information about the characters, setting, plot, etc.:

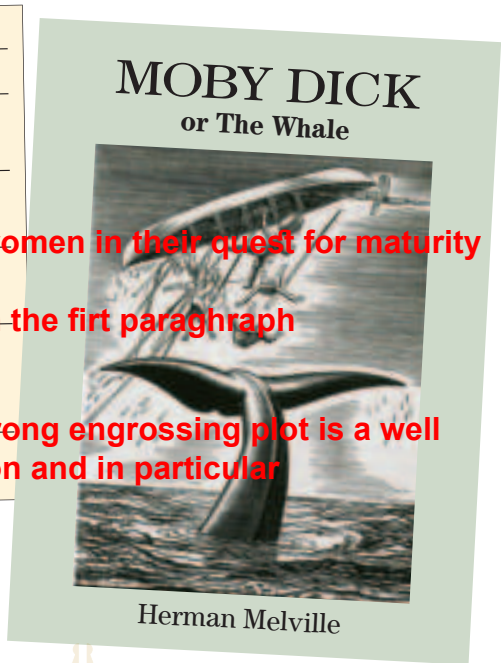
the style of book that follows the story of a man or women in their quest for maturity

Comparison and contrast (this book vs. other books):

For this book the readers attention and gains their interest in the firt paraghraph

Would you recommend it? Who should read the book?
Who would like it and why?

Yes, I recommend all people it is a fully satiafying read. it has a strong engrossing plot is a well devdloped romance and has a lot to say about the human condition and in particular



2. Use the organizer to outline the major 3 key events in the plot (but do not give away the ending).

3. Write your book review.

	Information
First Event	Pip meets the convict and steals food to give to him
Second Event	Pip is sent to go play with Estella at Miss Havishams house
Third Event	Pip falls in love with Estella Estella is sent away to school

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

A Fishy Tale

Moby Dick, written by Herman Melville and first published in 1851, is a literary classic. It tells the story of Captain Ahab's quest to avenge the whale...

Writing Corner

When you write a book review:

- think about who will read it (audience) and why they will read it (purpose).
- begin with the title, genre and author.
- summarize the main characters and the plot. Give three or four key events.
- never give away the ending of the story.
- say what was enjoyable or not enjoyable about the book. Use adjectives: interesting, frightening, brilliant, amazing, boring, and so on.
- finish by saying who you would recommend the book to and say why.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 57 30/4/24 2:30 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Articles

We use the indefinite article *a/an* before singular nouns.
We use *a* before words that begin with a consonant sound: **a** TV show, **a** chef, **a** festival
We use *an* before words that begin with a vowel sound: **an** English class, **an** aunt, **an** uncle
We use the definite article *the* before singular and plural nouns:

the student	**the** students
the mango	**the** mangoes

Use *the* for objects that are one of a kind:

the Earth	**the** sun	**the** moon
the stars	**the** sky	**the** sea

Use *the* with the names of oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, deserts, groups of states:

the Red Sea	**the** Amazon	**the** Eiffel Tower
the Arabian Desert	**the** Alps	**the** United States

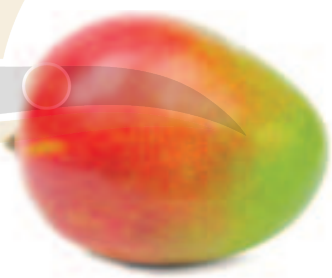
Use no article before the names of days, months, people, streets, cities, countries, continents, mountains and islands:

Fahd is my brother.	I live on Main Street.	He's in Dubai on vacation.
She went to Europe with her parents.	Mount Olympus is in Greece.	The festival starts in May.

A. Read the two extracts from the TV show *Festivals in and around Saudi Arabia*. Complete the paragraphs with *a, an, the*, or no article (-).

TV show host: When did you first hear about the Jazan Mango festival?

Visitor: Well, I first heard about (1) ___The___ Jazan Mango Festival three years ago from (2) ___a___ business colleague in (3) _____ Dubai. He told me that every year in (4) _____ May, Jazan holds (5) ___the___ Mango Festival to coincide with the harvest of the mango. So, I decided to come and see for myself, and I wasn't disappointed! (6) ___the___ festival is very popular and many people attend, including investors in agricultural products and families. There is lots of entertainment . . .



TV show host: Every year in (7) _____ Saudi Arabia, (8) _____ Janadriyah national heritage and culture festival opens with much excitement and high expectations. Many people from all over the country and from abroad attend. The Janadriyah festival takes place in (9) ___the___ village near (10) _____ Riyadh, and it is normally held between (11) _____ November and (12) _____ March when the heat is less extreme. It lasts for two weeks. The festival celebrates symbols of Saudi identity. There are (13) _____ camel and horse races, displays of regional costumes, cuisines, and crafts such as carpet-weaving, and pottery. There are donkey rides for (14) ___the___ children ...



B. Choose one of the festivals in exercise **A** and complete the extract with your own ideas. Share your ideas with your classmates.

The first janadriyah festival was help in 1980/1405 in Riyadh
The festival is being help every year in order to ahow the care of the Saudi heritage and culture as to introduce people with the identity of the anclent Saudi human being

Adjective Clauses and Relative Pronouns

An adjective clause is a dependent clause that describes or gives information about the noun that comes before it.

The *language* **that he/she speaks at home** is Arabic.

Relative pronouns relate clauses to nouns in adjective clauses. Use the relative pronoun *who* for people, and *which* and *that* for things.

Note: The relative pronoun *that* can also be used when talking about people in general. However, when a particular person is being referred to, *who* is preferred.

Relative Pronouns as Subjects of Adjective Clauses

Relative pronouns can be the subject of an adjective clause. Relative pronouns that are followed by a verb are subject pronouns. Subject pronouns must always be included.

I am someone **who** loves watching quiz shows on TV.

Relative Pronouns as Objects of Adjective Clauses

Relative pronouns can also be the object of an adjective clause. Relative pronouns that are followed by a noun or pronoun are object pronouns. Object pronouns can be omitted.

English is a language **(that)** many people find easy to learn.

Note: *Whom* is considered more correct than *who* when used as the object of an adjective clause. However, *whom* is very formal. In casual speech, either *who* is used or the relative pronoun is simply left out.

The TV personality **(who[m])** I like best hosts Jeopardy! every Saturday night.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

C. Complete the quiz answers asked in the TV show *Define it!*

TV quiz show host: You have 3 minutes to define all the items on your card. Contestants, are you ready? Then let's begin ...



1. A quiz show host is a person **who asks questions**.
2. A crime drama is a show **which tells a story about crime**
3. A microphone is something **that amplifies the voices of people**
4. A daytime series is a program **which appears every day on TV**
5. A TV documentary is a program **That gives facts about the natural world**
6. A forensic scientist is a person **who gathers evidence from a crime scene**
7. A poem is something **which is written in a creative way**
8. A remote control is something **that is used to change the TV station**
9. The Mango Festival in Jazan is an event **which is popular around the world**
10. August is the month **that follows july**.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 59 30/4/24 2:30 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

12 Project

1. Prepare a five-minute episode for a TV show you would like to produce. Work in groups.
2. Decide on:
   - the type of program
   - the roles/jobs of the people involved
   - the episode and what happens in it, i.e. events.
3. Prepare the script, i.e. what people will be saying. Prepare cards for each person that needs to speak in your film/video.
4. Complete the chart with information and details about 5 minutes of your episode.
5. Research and find ideas and samples to help you.
6. Find or make the props you will need, e.g. an umbrella, sunglasses, a scarf, etc.
7. Assign these roles/tasks to members of your group:
   - cameraman
   - director
   - actors, contestants, host, interviewer, etc.
8. Do a trial run. Make changes if necessary.
9. Film 5 minutes of your episode.



بداية
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

Timing	Who is in front of the camera/in the frame?	Where is the person/are the people?	What is the person/are the people saying?	What is the person/are the people doing?	Materials/ props needed
1st minute					
2nd minute					
3rd minute					
4th minute					
5th minute					

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 60 30/4/24 2:30 AM

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 4:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 4:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 4:

Unit 4 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
discuss types of TV programs			
express and explain preferences			
express certainty			
use direct and indirect objects			
use *to* and *for* before indirect objects			
talk about festivals and use articles			
use relative pronouns as subjects			
use relative pronouns as objects			

My five favorite new words from Unit 4:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 4:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 61 30/4/24 2:30 AM

EXPANSION Units 1–4

1 Language Review

A. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ***do***, ***have***, or ***be***.

1. Sam ___has___ never had a credit card.
2. ___Does___ Jen need help moving this weekend?
3. It ___is/ was___ a coincidence that we got here at the same time.
4. Don was disappointed when he ___did___ not get the job.
5. Omar has ___been___ living in the same house his entire life.
6. The euro ___was___ introduced in Europe in 2002.
7. Since I ___had___ already eaten dinner, I declined the invitation to the restaurant.
8. How often ___do___ you eat lunch in the cafeteria?



B. Change the active sentences to passive sentences.

1. People grow coffee in eighty different countries.
   Coffee is grownin eighty different countries
2. The jury will give the verdict tomorrow morning.
   The verdict will be given tomorrow morning by the jury
3. Painters are painting my house at this very moment.
4. Saudi Arabia is holding a cabinet meeting tomorrow.
   A cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow
5. They have held the football match at Gardner Stadium for the last eight years.
   the football match has been held
6. The school has cancelled classes for today.
   Classes have been cancelled for today
7. Someone wrote this book in the 18th century.
   This book was written in the 18th century
8. The police arrested the suspect near the scene of the crime.
   The suspect was arrested near the scone of the crime

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 62 30/4/24 2:30 AM

C. Complete each sentence with the past perfect or past perfect progressive form of the verb in parentheses.

1. The train ___had___ already ___left___ by the time we got to the station. (leave)
2. The cat ___had been eating___ the tuna from the table when he yelled at it. (eat)
3. By 11:00 yesterday morning, we ___had been___ to three shopping malls. (be)
4. She called the police because someone ___had followed___ her. (follow)
5. Julie didn't apply for the job because she ___had___ already ___found___ a different job. (find)
6. My brother ___had___ never ___lived___ on his own before he got that apartment. (live)
7. I offered to drive him, but he ___had___ already ___called___ a taxi. (call)
8. I ___have been tring___ to call her when suddenly she knocked on my door! (try)

D. Rewrite each sentence using the adverb of degree in parentheses.

I have no money at all on me. (absolutely)
I have absolutely no money on me.

1. I slept very little last night. (barely)
   I barely slept last night
2. We'll be there soon. (almost)
   Were almost there
3. You look so different that I almost didn't recognize you. (hardly)
   You look so different that I hardly recognize you
4. I'll be done with this book soon. (nearly)
   I'm nearly done with this book
5. That is such a funny photo. (extremely)
   Thats an extremely funny photo
6. The altitude was so high that I had a lot of trouble breathing. (barely)
   The altitude was so hight that I could barely breathe
7. The essay was in such bad shape, it had to be written all over again. (completely)
   This essay was in such bad shape that had to be completely rewritten
8. The hairstylist cut my hair shorter than I like. (too)



beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 63 30/4/24 2:30 AM



E. Circle the best adverb for each sentence.

1. I'll (probably / fortunately) apply to at least three colleges.
2. (Unfortunately / Presumably), we won't be able to join you for dinner. We have other plans.
3. I am (certainly / unluckily) not going to tell him something that will upset him.
4. He goes out every night. (Presumably / Honestly), he has a lot of friends.
5. You have a big smile on your face. (Obviously / Actually) you did well on the exam.
6. I would (certainly / presumably) recommend staying home today if you feel sick.
7. (Honestly / Apparently), I didn't know that the project was due today.
8. I'm having a dinner party on the 3rd, although (officially / naturally) I don't graduate until the 11th.
9. That is an extraordinary bracelet! (Presumably / Admittedly), you keep it in a safe place.

F. Circle ***for*** or ***to*** to complete each sentence.

1. He bought a gift (for / to) each contestant.
2. Then he gave a gift (for / to) each contestant at the end of the episode.
3. Could you lower the thermostat (for / to) me?
4. Could you also hand the phone (for / to) me?
5. Our teacher pronounced the word (for / to) us.
6. Then she gave the worksheet (for / to) us.



بداية
بداية.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

G. Change the position of the indirect object in each sentence. Add ***for*** or ***to***.

Please pass me the salt.
Please pass the salt to me.

1. My friend told me a great joke.
   My friend told a great joke to me
2. The boy wrote his mother a poem.
   The boy wrote a poem for mother
3. My grandfather's neighbor buys him groceries whenever he is sick.
   My grandfathers neighbour buys groceries for him whenever he is sick
4. The prosperous old woman gave the charity a fortune.
   The prosperous old woman gave a fortune to the charity
5. My parents threw me a dinner banquet when I graduated.
   Viv parents threw a dinner for me when I graduated

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 64 30/4/24 2:30 AM

H. Complete each sentence about yourself.

1. One thing I absolutely can't stand is Playing video games.
2. I am completely happy when I see parents happy too.
3. One time I almost Visit Makkah.
4. I'm very excited about The opportunity for a trip to Makkah.
5. Unfortunately, I will not be available in the next journey.
6. Luckily, I passed the final exam.
7. Admittedly, I am not good at memorizing.
8. Sometimes I can be extremely impatient.
9. I have been told that I am quite brave.
10. One thing I am very frightened of is failure.

I. Share your answers from **H** with a partner. Choose three of your partner's answers and ask questions to find out more information. Use ***what, when, where, why, who,*** or ***how***. Write your three conversations below.

Student A: *I am really excited about going on vacation this summer.*
Student B: *Really? Where are you going on your vacation?*
Student A: *My family and I are going to visit the Maldives.*
Student B: *Wow! How long are you going to stay there?*
Student A: *We're going to spend ten days there.*

1.

2.

3.

J. What do you and your partner have or not have in common? Share with the class.

We both feel completely happy when we get high grades on our report cards.
I am very frightened of thunder and lightning, while my partner is frightened of snakes.

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 65 30/4/24 2:30 AM

2 Reading

Before Reading

Read the passage and underline details that tell you how a computer virus and a biological virus are similar.



Computer Viruses: A Headache for Humans

A computer virus is a computer program that has the ability to infect a computer without the user's permission, or even knowledge. There are more than a few similarities between computer viruses and human viruses.

Biological viruses enter the body through some kind of direct contact with the body and attach themselves to a *host cell*. The virus spreads, and the resulting damage can include pain, suffering, or even death. Similarly, computer viruses enter a *host file* in your computer when you open an infected email attachment. This virus then spreads, resulting in damage that can include deletion of files, emailing of all the addresses in the computer's email address book, a slowing down of the system, or even fatal damage to the hard drive.

If these viruses are so damaging, why do people allow them to infiltrate their computers? Because people are tricked into it. Viruses are sent attached to email messages. These emails use a variety of tricks to fool the reader into opening up the attachment. For example, some of these emails are designed to appeal to people's emotions. The "YOU HAVE WON" virus included an attachment titled "A-Gift-For-You.text.vbs." Users, thinking they had been sent a gift letter, opened the file, instantly releasing a virus and infecting their computer. Another common virus disguised as a personal message is "Koob." "Koob" is spread through messages sent through social networking sites. The emails have subject lines like, "You look funny on our new video." When users try to download the "video," what they really get is a virus.

Another common way email users are manipulated into opening attachments that contain viruses is with messages that appear to come from businesses that people frequently use. These typically include auction sites, delivery services, and financial institutions. One such virus is the "UPS/FedEx Delivery Failure." This email comes with a message informing the user that a package he or she had supposedly sent could not be delivered. Users are told to click on the attachment for a refund. In reality, of course, the attachment unleashes a virus.

Ironically, one virus-spreading email was disguised to look like an email about protecting the user's computer from viruses! The "Microsoft Patch" virus was spread through an email that urged the user to download a software patch to prevent viruses. This email even included the Microsoft™ icon, which fooled many into believing the email was legitimate. In reality, the "patch" was a virus. This virus was forwarded by millions of people, resulting in the infection of computers around the world.

beadaya.com

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 66 30/4/24 2:30 AM

Do all you can to avoid exposing your computer to a virus. Think of the precautions you take against catching biological infections. You wash your hands and avoid contact with sick people. Extend the same care to your computer. Consider investing in antivirus software. And whatever you do, avoid opening emails with potentially infected files. You may just save your computer from contracting a nasty illness, and yourself from suffering a terrible headache.



After Reading

A. Complete each sentence with one of these words:

fatal infiltrate manipulated precaution urge

1. How did the spy ___infiltrate___ the government building? Weren't there security guards on duty?
2. Due to several ___fatal___ design flaws in the operating system, all the computers in the office crashed.
3. You must stop smoking. I ___urge___ you to consider the impact it has on your body.
4. The businessman ___manipulated___ the client to make him do what he wanted.
5. Elena thought it might rain. So she took the ___precaution___ of bringing an umbrella.

بداية
beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is a computer virus? Yes many times
2. Describe the similarities between human and computer viruses. by removable media especially when inserting flash memory
3. What is the "UPS/FedEx Delivery Failure" virus? I reinstalled the operating system
4. What is ironic about the "Microsoft Patch" virus? Because of the hackers
5. What are some steps you can take to prevent your computer from being infected by a virus? There months in prison

Discussion

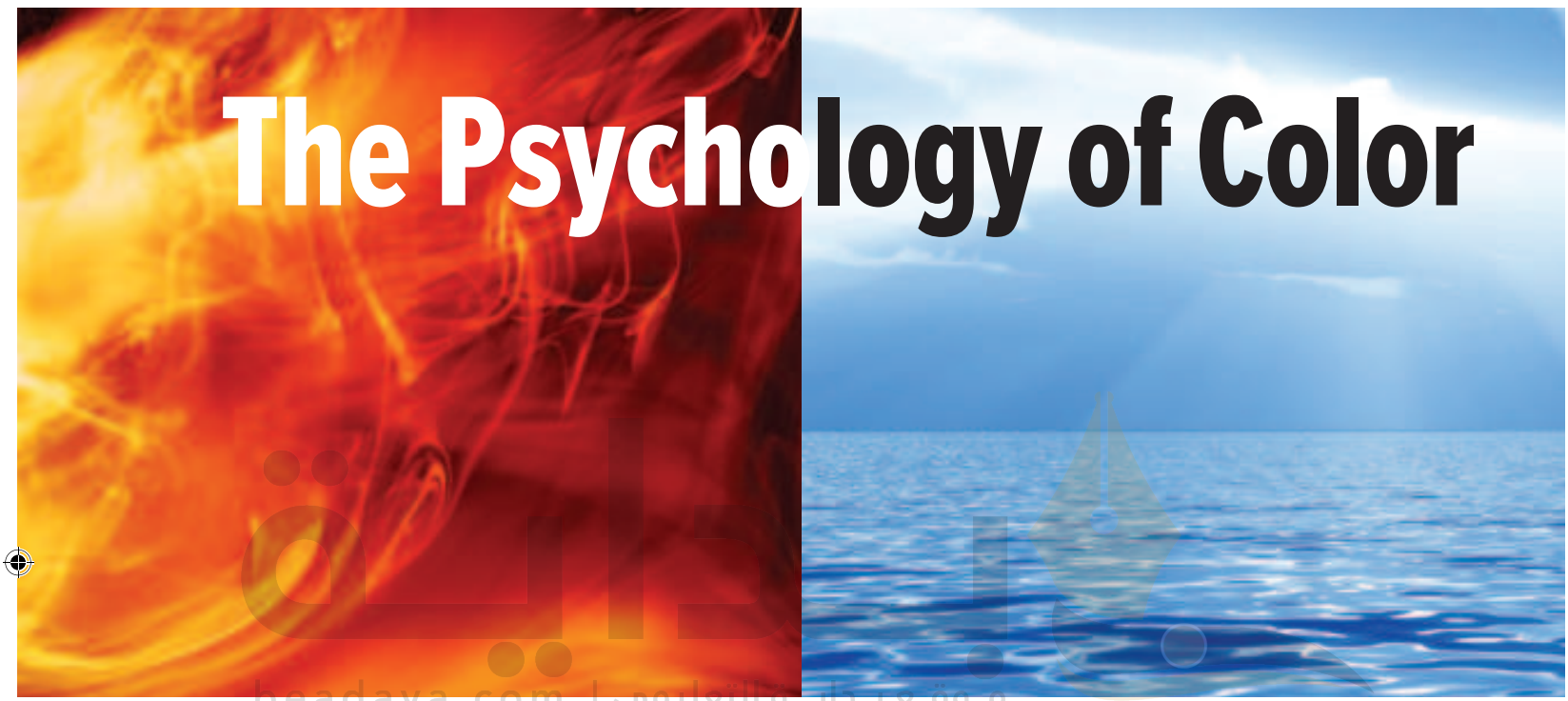
1. Has your computer or a friend's ever been infected by a virus?
2. How did it happen?
3. What did you do? What did your friend do?
4. Why do you think there are so many computer viruses?
5. What kind of punishment is appropriate for people who create and spread viruses?

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 67 30/4/24 2:30 AM

3 Reading

Before Reading

1. What color is the room you are in now? How does the color make you feel?
2. Have you ever painted a room? If so, what color did you choose and why?



The Psychology of Color

beadaya.com | موقع بداية التعليمي

I want you to imagine yourself in a room painted a light blue color. Now, imagine yourself in a vibrant red room. Do you think you would feel differently in each of these rooms? If you are like most people, you would feel calmer in the blue room and more energized in the red room. Why is this? Psychological studies have found that different colors can have different effects on mood and behavior.

People have a tendency to associate colors with where these colors appear in nature. So, for example, without realizing it we associate soft shades of blue with the sky and sea. These associations make blue a calming color for most people. Asuka Obata runs a spa in Kyoto, Japan. All the walls of the salon are blue. Obata says, "It is essential that we create a sense of peace and tranquility. The color blue helps us achieve this."

Red, however, is associated with fire and blood. So red is also associated with danger and vitality. The color red has even been shown to raise blood pressure! Adrian Vilas of Cordoba, Argentina, painted his office red. He says, "I like being surrounded by a color that gives me energy and inspiration." On the other hand, have you ever wondered why traffic lights and stop signs utilize the color red? To warn of danger, of course.

While we all share natural associations with certain colors, the same color may have a very different meaning to people of two different cultures.

The colors black and white provide a good example of how people can have different cultural responses to colors. In many cultures, black symbolizes death and mourning, and so black is the traditional color worn to funerals. However, in Asia it is not black that represents mourning, but white. So in Asia, white is the color people usually wear when they attend funerals.

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 68 30/4/24 2:30 AM

1 The color blue appears and the sea The red appears in fire and blood
2 Blue is a calming color. Red is an energizing color
3 In most cultures white represents purity innocence and goodness
4 In Chine white is the color of mourning
5 In Chinese culture red represents happiness and good luck People wear red to celebrate the Chinese New Year

After Reading

A. Complete the sentences with one of these words:

vibrant tendency associate tranquility mourning represents

1. The dove **represents** peace to many people.
2. She was in **mourning** after her friend died.
3. She has a **tendency** to talk too loudly when she's on her cell phone.
4. The colors in this painting are so **vibrant** that it hurts my eyes.
5. I love the **tranquility** of the park in the early morning.
6. After a while, the students learned to **associate** Wednesday with exams.

B. Answer the questions.

1. Where do the colors blue and red appear in nature?
2. How do most people respond to the colors red and blue?
3. What does the color white represent in most cultures?
4. Why must a bride not wear white in China?
5. What does the color red represent to the Chinese?
   When do the Chinese wear red?

بيداية موقع بداية للمعلم | bedaya.com

Discussion

Write the information in the chart below. Use the chart to discuss colors and their effect on people in groups of 3 - 4.

Discussing colors			
Color	Where you can find it in nature	How you feel about the color	What this color represents in your country
blus green	ske and sea ieldsf	cool and calm peace	the color of national flag

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 69 30/4/24 2:30 AM

4 Language Plus

A. Complete each sentence with one of the words shown.



overload



truckload



armload

download



upload



offload



1. A __truckload__ of supplies has arrived to help the victims of the earthquake.
2. You need to __offload__ those crates carefully. They're full of computer equipment.
3. Grab an __armload__ of dirty clothes and bring it to the laundry room.
4. We can __upload__ our presentation onto the classroom Internet site.
5. You shouldn't __overload__ that electrical outlet with so many appliances.
6. I'm going to __download__ a game from a new online game store.

5 Writing

Tools for Writing: Capitalization

Do not capitalize names of seasons.

Use a capital letter for:

- the first letter of the first word of a sentence
- the pronoun
- proper nouns (specific people, places, organizat

Rewrite each sentence with correct capitalization.

1. my mother and i traveled to london together la
2. will james attend harvard university in the fall?
3. when i asked to see doctor atar, the receptioni
4. people from haiti speak french and creole.
5. this year, earth day falls on a tuesday.

1 My mother and I traveled to London togerther last year

2 Will lames attend Harvard University in the fall

3 When I asked to see Doctor Atar the receptionist said The doctor just left

4 People fromHaiti speak French and Creole

5 This year Earths Day falls on a Tues day

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 70 30/4/24 2:30 AM

Writing Prompt

Write a personal narrative about a problem or difficult situation you have experienced. Explain how you solved the problem or dealt with the situation. For example, you might write about a time your computer crashed the night before a report was due, or a time you were stuck at an airport overnight. Include grammar points from Units 1–4.

A personal narrative is a story about something that happened to you.

Write Your Personal Narrative

1. Choose a problem or difficult situation you have experienced.
2. Think about the situation. How did it come about? How did you deal with it? Use the chart to organize your ideas.

Problem(s)	Solution(s)
I have visited Riyady for the first time and one day I was lost and didn't know the way back home	I have stopped a taxi and phoned one of my relatives and let him talk to the taxi drive to desclibe the way back home

3. Think of a title for your narrative.
4. Write your narrative.

Developing Your Writing: The Introduction

The first paragraph of your writing is the introduction. The introduction should grab the reader's attention by expressing something interesting that makes the reader want to read more. The introduction should also include a topic sentence that states clearly what the essay is about. All the other sentences in the introduction should support the topic sentence.

As you write your introduction, ask yourself:

- Is this paragraph interesting and engaging? Will it make the reader want to know more?
- Does it include a topic sentence that clearly tells the reader what the essay is about?
- Do the other sentences support the topic sentence?

The Day My Computer Crashed

I'll never forget the last day of my freshman year at Abbington High School. The year had gone very well. I had made new friends, enjoyed my classes, and was expecting good grades in all of my courses. But something unexpected happened on the last day of the year.

I had done well in Mr. Martinez's history class all year. So I was not concerned when we were asked to write a final paper. In fact, I was even looking forward to it. I spent weeks in the library, researching my subject, taking notes, and organizing my ideas. I had started writing the essay a week before it was due. By the night before it was due, I had finished writing the essay and just needed to run a spell-check. But as soon as I began the spell check, the screen froze...

MG_02_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 71 30/4/24 2:30 AM