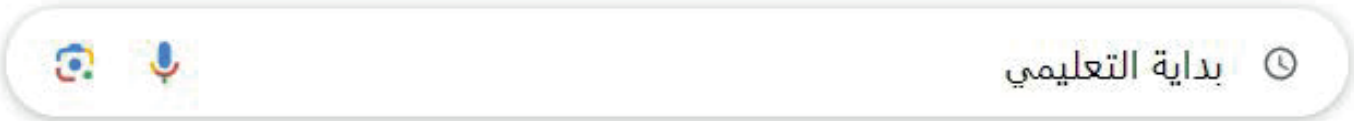
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MANUEL DOS SANTOS
JILL KOREY O'SULLIVAN
ELI GHAZEL - DANAE KOZANOGLOU

Mc Graw Hill

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1 Connected by Technology

Term 1

A Read the descriptions of different people. Write the best word or phrase to describe each.

adventurous	**laid back**	**spontaneous**
~~down-to-earth~~	**loner**	**straightforward**

Even though Brian is famous, he isn't unfriendly or arrogant. He loves spending time in nature. He always wears jeans or shorts and a T-shirt. He likes to eat healthy food from the garden.
Brian is down-to-earth.

1. Lee is the kind of person that will always tell you the truth. He doesn't like to play games or pretend. He never says things just to make someone feel good. He is honest and doesn't hide anything. You always know where you stand with him. Lee is straightforward.
2. Fahad likes to spend time by himself. After school, he usually goes home and works on his computer. He likes playing computer games and watching films. He has a few friends at school, but he is happiest when he's alone. Fahad is a loner.
3. Jason loves to try new things. Last year he went whitewater rafting in Chile. Two years ago, he climbed Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. This year he's going to hike the Appalachian Trail in the United States. He isn't afraid of anything! Jason is adventurous.
4. Peter is not the kind of person who plans things out. He usually makes a decision and immediately acts on it. For example, last week, he really wanted to eat fish for dinner, so he got in his car and drove three hours to the beach to eat at his favorite seafood restaurant. After dinner, he got back in his car and drove home. Peter is spontaneous.
5. Jake is a casual and relaxed person. He is usually late, but he doesn't worry about it. He is a flexible person and likes to just go with the flow. He's very easy to be around because he's always smiling and relaxed. Jake is laid back.

B Match the parts of the sentences to make proverbs.

e **The apple...**

1. a Silence...
2. f Better late...
3. b Laughter...
4. d Honesty...
5. c Nothing ventured,...

a. is golden.
b. is the best medicine.
c. nothing gained.
d. is the best policy.
~~e.~~ doesn't fall far from the tree.
f. than never.

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C Read the sentences. Tick (✓) the type of verb used. Look at the auxiliary verbs to help you.

	simple present or past	present or past perfect	present or past progressive	present or past passive
The Internet has changed the world.	☐	☑	☐	☐
1. I am sending you a text message right now!	☐	☐	☑	☐
2. Tom had already sent me an email.	☐	☑	☐	☐
3. Liana doesn't have an email account.	☑	☐	☐	☐
4. I was trying to call you last night.	☐	☐	☑	☐
5. Computers are used all over the world.	☐	☐	☐	☑
6. How long have you had your cell phone?	☐	☑	☐	☐
7. My laptop was stolen yesterday.	☐	☐	☐	☑
8. Does Sara use messaging apps?	☑	☐	☐	☐

D Unscramble the questions. Then match the questions and answers.

_d_ **get / Did / a smartphone / you / ?**

Did you get a smartphone?

a. No, I don't

1. g the Internet / Has / working / been / ?

Has the internet been working

b. Yes, it was.

2. a use / you / Do / a fax machine / ever / ?

Do you ever use a fax machine

c. Yes, I have.

3. e you / last night / texting / Were / me / ?

Were you texting me last night

d. Yes, I did.

4. b closed / the / Was / account / ?

Was the account closed

e. No, I wasn't.

5. f using / Are / a / you / messaging app / ?

Are you using a massaging app

f. No, I'm not.

6. c changed / your password / you / Have / ?

Have you changed your password

g. No, it hasn't.

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E Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the auxiliary verbs ***do***, ***have,*** and ***be***.

Jasim: What ___did___ you do last night?

Ibrahim: I went to a restaurant with some friends. Why **(1)** (not) ___didn't___ you come?

Jasim: I **(2)** ___was___ signing up for an online job finding service.

Ibrahim: Wow! You were?

Jasim: Yeah. I **(3)** (not) ___hadn't___ done it before, but yesterday, I decided to try it. I had to answer so many questions!

Ibrahim: What kinds of questions **(4)** ___did___ they ask you?

Jasim: Well, they asked things like: When **(5)** ___were___ you born? What **(6)** ___do___ you like to do? **(7)** ___Have___ you ever had a job? **(8)** ___Do___ you want to work in Saudi Arabia? Where **(9)** ___do___ you live? What **(10)** ___do___ you do? How much money **(11)** ___do___ you want to make? What kind of job **(12)** ___do___ you like?

Ibrahim: Well, I guess they **(13)** ___are___ trying to see if you are the best candidate for the job, so they need to know a lot about you. **(14)** ___Do___ they make a profile page for you?

Jasim: Yes, they **(15)** ___do___. **(16)** ___Do___ you want to see it?

Ibrahim: Yes, I **(17)** ___do___! **(18)** ___Did___ you give them any pictures?

Jasim: No, I **(19)** (not) ___haven't___ yet! I (not) **(20)** ___don't___ have any good ones.

Ibrahim: Why **(21)** (not) ___didn't___ you ask me? I have some!

Jasim: You do? Great! Maybe we can upload them now!

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F Write a question for each answer. Use the correct auxiliary verb and tense.

Yes, she has. ___Has Dora left for school already?___

1. Yes, I do. ___Do you have a laptop___
2. No, we haven't. ___Have you eaten dinner___
3. It works great! ___How does it work___
4. It was invented a long time ago. ___When was the telephone invented___
5. No, I hadn't. ___Had you called me before I arrived___
6. Yes, it is. ___Is your cell phone working___
7. I was sleeping. ___What were doing last night___

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G Look at the pictures. Write what you think each person is saying. Use auxiliary verbs.

1



When did you get this lap top

About a year ago

I'm going to watch the football match do you want to come over

2



What are you doing tonight

of course

3



Do you like this bag

Yes I do

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H READING

Read the article and complete the chart below.



Messaging Apps

Messaging apps (MAs) are software programs that can be downloaded and installed on smartphones. Smartphones are not just cell phones, they are advanced devices that combine many useful features and functions. MAs enable fast and direct communication between two or more parties over the Internet. The use of MAs started in the early 2010s and has been increasing tremendously ever since. Like all other communication platforms, MAs have both advantages and disadvantages.

Probably the main benefit of communicating by messaging apps is that it seems most like a face-to-face or telephone conversation because it happens in real time. Discussions that could take days over email can happen in a matter of minutes through MAs. The use of MAs provides more opportunities for clarification of ideas, thus resulting in less miscommunication. Another benefit is that communication by MAs is more private than talking in person or over the phone when you are in a room with others. In fact, it's common for two people in the same room, office, or coffee shop to use MAs to communicate rather than just talk!

There are also disadvantages to using MAs. Some people feel it is an invasion of privacy. Although using MAs can be a beneficial way to keep in touch with friends, family, and co-workers, it can also be annoying to always have someone know when you are online. In order to get around this, most MAs will allow you to choose to be "invisible," or you can always sign out. Another disadvantage of MAs is that many programs allow you to communicate with strangers. While this can be both interesting and fun, it can also be dangerous. You should be careful about what information you share on the Internet. To stay safe, follow these basic rules:

- Be careful when creating a screen name. It should not include personal information. For example, use a nickname such as *travelguy* instead of *abhaahmad*.
- Never tell your real name, location, or telephone number.
- Do not put your screen name on public lists or directories. Also, do not give it to strangers.
- Never provide sensitive personal information such as your credit card numbers or passwords in a conversation via a MA.
- Only communicate with people who are on your contact or buddy lists.
- Never open pictures, download files, or click links in messages from people you don't know.
- If you use a public computer, do not choose to log on automatically. People who use that computer after you may be able to see and use your screen name to log on.

Advantages of MAs:	Disadvantages of MAs:	Ways to stay safe:
1. Like a real conversation	1. Every body knows when youre onlion	1. Don't give personal information
2. More private	2. it can be dangerous	2. Don't open unkown fikes

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I Rewrite the text messages using abbreviations. Remember to find the shortest way of representing the way they sound.

1. Where are you? Will you be over soon?

WRU ? WUB ovr sn

2. He is not going to meet us. He's busy.

HzNGT ULT informtn

3. Who's giving you all the information?

Wz gvn ULT informtn

4. Of course, I'll do it for you. You've helped me so many times.

OCILDI4U . UV helnt me SM Tmz

5. Check the store on the corner. It's cheaper.

T Str OT Crnr . its Chpr

J Write if you would call or text message in each situation and give a reason.

1. You're in a very busy store. You want to ask your friend if he/she likes a particular color.

I would text message because the shop is busy and noisy

2. You know your father is at the station waiting. You want to let him know that you will be arriving in about 20 minutes.

I would text message to my father because he might not hear the phone

3. You are in the library looking for a science book, but you have forgotten which volume you need for class. You want to ask your classmate.

I would text message because you're not supposed to make noise

4. You had an unnecessary argument with your cousin. You feel responsible and want to apologize.

I would call my couin to apologize

5. You know your brother is on his way home from work. You are at a halfway point and you want to catch him before he goes past it so he can give you a lift.

I would call him because he is in his car driving

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K Look at the picture. Take notes on the main objects and actions that are happening. Then write sentences that tell what is happening and what may happen.



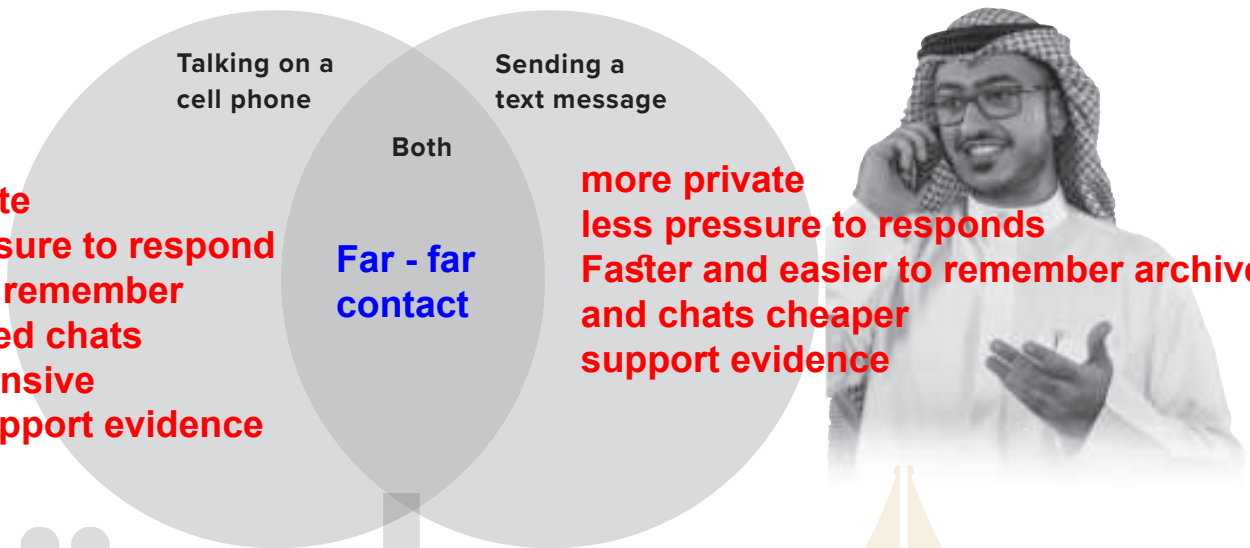
Main Objects	Main Actions
car	Driving
cell phone	waiting
Steering wheel	Checking phone

1. He has just stopped and checine his cell phone
2. He's reading a text message
3. He may send his reply and wait for an answer

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L WRITING

How are talking on a cell phone and sending a text message different? How are they the same? Before you write, fill in the diagram below.



Now use your diagram to write an essay that compares talking on a cell phone with sending a text message. Conclude your essay with your opinion about which you prefer and why.

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When we talk about mobile it comes in our mind that voice call which is the initial reason why phones were made. Nowadays they are not primailiy used for that purpose only
Texting is primarily a private communication channel and you can respond in any time that is convenient for you on the other hand you must respond immediately during phone calls
Texting is more secured and possible to be archived that makes it easy to remember and easy for providing evidence

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M Complete the chart. Fill in the adjective, the comparative adjective, or the superlative adjective.

Adjective	Comparative Adjective	Superlative Adjective
expensive	more / less expensive	the most / lest expensive
difficult	more/less difficult	the most / lest difficult
easy	easier	the easiest
successful	more / less successful	the most / lest successful
useful	more / less useful	the most/least useful
relaxing	more / less relaxing	the most / least relaxing
wealthy	wealthier	the wealthiest
important	more / less important	the most / least important
risky	riskier	the riskiest
economical	more / less economical	the most / least economical
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best

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

1. The oldest (old) known computer is the Antikythera Mechanism. It is one of the most significant (significant) finds from over 2000 years ago. It was a massive device for making mathematical calculations, which was made of bronze and wood. This was heavier (heavy) than today's electronic calculators, so of course it was more difficult (difficult) to carry.
2. One of the most successful (successful) novels of all time is *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens. It sold over 200 million copies. That's an even bigger (big) success than Jules Verne's *Journey to the Center of the Earth*. Dickens' childhood was not any easier (easy) than the lives of his characters, but he moved on to become one of the best (good) novelists of all time.
3. Many of the wealthiest (wealthy) people made their money in the computer industry. Bill Gates, who became famous for starting Microsoft, is richer (rich) than any king or queen in the world. He also seems to be one of the most generous (generous) people as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has donated $30 billion to some of the poorest (poor) nations.

O Answer these questions. Give your opinion with some reasons. Use comparatives and superlatives.



1. What is the most useful gadget that you own?
   Laptop is the most useful gadget I own
2. How easy is it to keep up with the latest developments in technology?
   It is easy and easier if you practice
3. What is the easiest way to learn a foreign language?
   Practicing is the easiest way to keep it up
4. Which is the best means of communication: email, texting, letter writing, or face-to-face discussion?
   Face to face discussion is the best mean for communication

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P Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1. Our car is serviced by a mechanic twice a year.
   We get **our car servied twice a year** .
2. Someone needs to check the brakes on my bicycle.
   My bicycle brakes need **To he checked** .
3. The new company website needed to be designed.
   The company had **the new webite designed** .
4. This program needed to be downloaded before I could play the game.
   I got **this program downloaded before I could play the game**
5. Someone needed to install a new app on this smartphone.
   A new app needed **to be installed on this smartphone**
6. You need to dispose of your used battery carefully.
   Your used car battery needs **to be disposed of carefully**



Q Complete the phone conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Omar: InstantTec Service, how can I help you?

Tony: It's my new computer. I think it's **(1.)** **broken** (break). It's still under warranty, but I think I'll have to **(2.)** **get** it **replaced** (get/replace).

Omar: What exactly is the problem?

Tony: Everything, actually. It won't switch on at all. The screen is completely blank. Maybe you've sold me a **(3.)** **damaged** (damage) computer.

Omar: Could you give me your user name, please? I can **(4.)** **have** your connection **checked** (have/check) first. If it needs **(5.)** **to be repaired** (repair), we'll send a technician over to identify the problem.

Tony: OK. The user name's Genius89.

Omar: I'm checking it now. Hmmm... the line is OK, but your computer is not **(6.)** **connected** (connect). Perhaps you need a new router.

Tony: No way! I **(7.)** **had** one **installed** (have/install) by your technician a few weeks ago.

Omar: Are you sure that everything is **(8.)** **plugged** (plug) in?

Tony: Of course it is! Ermmm... let me just check. Oh, no! It was **(9.)** **unplugged** (unplug). I know, I **(10.)** **had** the house **cleaned** (have/clean) yesterday. The cleaner has left the **disconnected** **(11.)** _____ (disconnect) plug on the shelf. How embarrassing!

Omar: No problem, sir. It happens all the time. Anything else that needs **(12.)** **to be fixed** (fix)?

Tony: No, thanks. I've plugged it in now. That's all that needed **(13.)** **to b done** (do). Thanks for the help.

Omar: My pleasure, sir. We like to have **(14.)** **satisfied** (satisfy) customers.

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2 Crime Doesn't Pay

A Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

1. a thief

4. take control of a moving vehicle by force

5. leave someone or something

7. refuse; to say no

9. a small crime

10. ran away; escaped

Down

2. without permission

3. blame someone

6. take something away

8. a prisoner



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1 burglar
2 unauthorized
3 accuse
4 hijack
5 abandon
6 seize
7 decline
8 inmate
9 misdemeanor
10 fled

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B Decide if each sentence is active or passive. Write ***A*** for *Active* or ***P*** for *Passive*.

P **Jerry's bike was stolen last weekend.**



1. A She was upset.
2. A She called the police.
3. P The thief has been caught.
4. P The jurors were selected yesterday.
5. A The jurors are non-biased people.
6. P Only citizens are selected for jury duty.
7. P The case will be presented today.
8. P Jurors will not be permitted to talk with family members about the case.
9. A The trial was short.
10. P The suspect was found guilty.

C Unscramble the passive sentences.

robbed / Saturday / The MiniMart / was / on / .

The MiniMart was robbed on Saturday.

1. money / taken / A lot of / the cash register / was / from / .

   Alot of money was taken from the cash regiater

2. videotape / The / caught / burglar / on / was / .

   The burglar the burght was caught on videotape

3. not / The / hurt / cashier / was / .

   The cashies was not hurt

4. been / the police / The burglar / arrested / has / by / .

   the burglar has been arrested by the police

5. been / The store / reopened / has / .

   The store has been reopened

6. be / by / alarm system / store owner / will / An / installed / the / .

   An alarm system will be installed by the store owner

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D Rewrite the active sentences as passive sentences.

1. Bob broke the window.
   The window was broken by Bob
2. The police catch thieves.
   Thieves are caught by the police
3. Somebody has opened the door.
   The door has been opened
4. They stole the car.
   The car was stoien
5. Somebody kidnapped the child.
   The child was kidnapped
6. They are going to hijack the airplane tomorrow.
   The airplane will be hijacked tomorrow
7. Somebody has murdered the captain.
   The cantain has heen murdered
8. The police detectives will solve the mystery.
   The mystery will be solved by the police detectives

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E Combine the sentences to create one past perfect or past perfect progressive sentence. Use ***before***, ***when,*** and ***because***.

(1st) He didn't lock his door. (2nd) The burglars walked right in.

The burglars walked right in **because** *he hadn't locked his door*

1. (1st) Maha was sleeping. (2nd) She heard a knock on the door.
   Maha had been sleeping when she heard a Knock on the door
2. (1st) I had a nice bicycle. (2nd) it was stolen.
   Before it was stolen I had had a nice bicycle.
3. (1st) Everybody liked him. (2nd) The police arrested him for stealing.
   Before he was arrested for stealing everybody had liked him
4. (1st) Her cat was lost. (2nd) She was very sad.
   She was very sad because her cat had been lost.
5. (1st) He was eating dinner. (2nd) The police came to his door.
   He had been eating dinner when the police came to his door

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F Describe what you think had happened or had been happening before the events described below. Use the past perfect or past perfect progressive.

1. When Faisal opened the door, he was surprised. There were clothes all over the floor. His bookshelves were empty and the books were in a big messy pile. There was paper everywhere. The living room was also a mess. There was broken glass on the floor and the TV was gone. He looked around and knew what had happened... **Somebody had broken into the house before he got home**
2. Tara went to the market on Saturday. There were people everywhere shopping, eating, and selling stuff. She saw an old friend that was selling jewelry in a very crowded part of the market. She talked to her for a minute, and then went to buy vegetables. When she reached into her pocket, her wallet was gone. She knew what had happened... **Somebody had stolen her wallet when she was talking to her friend**
3. Erika made a sandwich and decided to eat it outside in her garden. She put it on the table and went inside to get some water. When she came back out, the sandwich was gone. There was just an empty plate, but nobody was around. So she went back inside and made another sandwich. She put it in the garden, but then needed a napkin from inside. When she came back out, the plate was empty again! She looked around, but there was no one. Then she saw two big birds up in a tree and she knew what had been happening... **The birds had been eating her sandwiches when she went inside**

G Complete the newspaper article with the simple past, past perfect, or past perfect progressive.

The Missing Bag

TRENTON, New Jersey—Last Saturday, Mrs. Judy Bobson (call) *called* the police to report that her bag had been stolen. Earlier that morning, she **(1)** (go) **had gone** to the bank to take out money, and go shopping. Her grandson **(2)** (graduate) **had graduated** from high school and she **(3)** (decide) **had decided** to buy him a new laptop for college.

She **(4)** (check) **had checked** prices on the Internet and found out that a large electronic goods retailer **(5)** (offer) **was offering** a 30% discount on all computers. She **(6)** (ask) **had asked** her brother to drive her there but he could not leave work. So she **(7)** (put) **put** the money in her bag and **(8)** (leave) **left** home in a hurry. Someone, at the bank, **(9)** (tell) **had told** her that a lot of people **(10)** (go) **had been going** to the store over the last three days to find bargains. She **(11)** (decide) **had decided** to take the bus but **(12)** (change) **changed** her mind and took a taxi. When they **(13)** (get) **got** to the store, she paid the fare with some bills that she **(14)** (put) **had put** in her coat pocket, **(15)** (get out) **got out** and entered the store. A very nice sales assistant **(16)** (show) **had been showing** her new laptops for some time, when she **(17)** (realize) **realize** that she **(18)** (not have) **didn't have** her bag. She was sure someone **(19)** (steal) **had stolen** it while she was looking at laptops. She **(20)** (ask) **asken** the store security to lock down the doors and search all the shoppers there. The shop manager **(21)** (try) **tried** to calm her down and get her to think about where she might have left her bag, but she wouldn't listen. All of a sudden, a man walked in holding Mrs. Bobson's bag. She **(22)** (leave) **had left** it in the taxi!

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H READING

Read the two stories. Then answer the questions.

America's Dumbest Criminals

Story 1

CALIFORNIA, USA—A man, who was in serious financial trouble after having been fired because of inadequate reading and writing skills, decided that robbing a bank would be the solution to all of his problems. He chose the Bank of America in downtown San Francisco as his target. He was walking into the branch when he realized he had not written his stick-up note. He decided to go through with it anyway and got a deposit slip from the bank and wrote his note: "This iz a stickup. Put all your muny in this bag."

While standing in line to give his note to the teller, he began to worry that someone had seen him write the note and might call the police. He decided to leave the Bank of America and try another bank. He crossed the street to the Wells Fargo bank. After waiting a few minutes in line, he handed his note to the Wells Fargo teller.

The teller read the note and, judging from the spelling errors, realized that the robber was not very bright. He told him that he could not accept his stick-up note since it had been written on a Bank of America deposit slip. He explained that he could only accept the note if it were written on a Wells Fargo slip and that he would either have to fill in one of their slips or go back to the Bank of America.

Looking somewhat confused, but taking the teller's word for it, the man decided to leave the bank. The Wells Fargo teller then called the police who arrested the man a few minutes later while he was waiting in line back at the Bank of America.

Story 2

COLORADO, USA—A man walked into a corner store in Colorado Springs with a gun and demanded all of the cash from the cash register. After the cashier had put the cash in a bag, the robber saw a pack of cigarettes that he wanted behind the counter on the shelf. He told the cashier to put it in the bag along with the cash. The cashier refused, saying that the man wasn't over twenty-one.

The robber insisted that he was in fact older than twenty-one, but the cashier stood his ground and refused to give it to him unless he showed official identification stating his age. The robber took his driver's license out of his wallet and gave it to the cashier. After a couple of minutes, the clerk agreed that the man was indeed over twenty-one and put the pack of cigarettes in the bag.

As the robber ran from the store, the cashier immediately called the police and gave the name and address he had seen on the license. The police arrested the robber two hours later while he was sitting in his living room smoking a cigarette.

	Story 1	Story 2
What did the robber do wrong?	He made mistakes on his stick up note	He showed the cashier his drivers license
What would be a good name for the story?	it pays to be able to read and write	Old enough But Not Smart enough
Do you feel sorry for these criminals? Why?	No He should not have tried to rob the bank	No He should not have tried to rob the store

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2 Crime Doesn't Pay

I Reorder the sentences to create the story of a silly burglary. Then answer the question.

6
He was wearing a jacket that belonged to the man of the house, and his pockets were full of jewelry and candies that he had taken.

7
Outside the house, a bag was found with more items that had been stolen from the house.

8
When the police came they found the burglar asleep on the couch.

3
When he was interviewed by the police, he claimed that he had bought the candies but eventually admitted to having taken them from the house.

1
At the time the burglar had just been released from a two-year prison sentence for burglary.

2
The owners of the house had locked all doors and windows before going to sleep the night before.

5
But when they woke up early the next morning, they heard noises coming from the living room.

4
Instead of checking the living room, they tiptoed into the kitchen and called the police.

9
On his way to the patrol car, the burglar apologized to the owners for falling asleep on their couch.

10
He explained that he had been playing basketball all day and had got very tired!

What would you have done if you had found a burglar asleep in your living room?

I would have left the house and called the police

I would have shouted loudly to let neighbors know that there is a burglar

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J Look at the picture. Take notes on the people, things, and actions that are happening. Then write sentences that tell what is happening and why it is happening.



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People	Things	Actions
police	Crime scene tape	Guarding the area
, Witnesses	Notebook	Searching
Detectives	radio	Investigating

1. The police officers are gathered because there is a crime
2. The crime scene tape is securing the area
3. Detective are investigating the witnesses and taking notes to resolve the crime

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K WRITING

There is an old saying "Crime doesn't pay." This means that something always goes wrong and there can never be a completely successful crime. Do you agree or disagree? Why? Write your opinion below.



Crime doesn't pay
I agree with that old saying Crime Doesnt pay . No matter how the criminal smart but no one is perfect and he is going to make some mistakes lead to arrest him / her
In all crime recorded history we have read about genius criminal who have been caught by police officers
itreet andisfln modern cities there are cameras in every shopf building which help police to catch criminal easily
At the moment of catching a crirninal he everything in his life like money family friends and career future so Crime Doesnt pay is true saying

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L Complete the story. Use the past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

Robert and Ted **(1.)** were (be) school friends when they **(2.)** were (be) children. They **(3.)** played (play) sports and **(4.)** studied (study) together. After high school, they **(5.)** didn't go (not go) to the same college. Ted **(6.)** went (go) to Harvard in 2016. Then he **(7.)** get (get) hired by a detective agency in Geneva and **(8.)** emigrated (emigrate). At first, he **(9.)** didn't like (not like) his job because it **(10.)** involved (involve) a lot of routine work. He also **(11.)** missed (miss) his family a lot. But after several years, he **(12.)** didn't want (not want) to move back home. Robert **(13.)** _____ (stay) at home after college. He **(14.)** didn't find (not find) a job easily, so he **(15.)** decided (decide) to become a jewel thief. At first, he **(16.)** was (be) quite successful. He **(17.)** robbed (rob) small town stores and the police never **(18.)** caught (catch) him. Last year, he **(19.)** started (start) to think big. He **(20.)** wanted (want) to travel and see the world. Then six months ago, he **(21.)** traveled (travel) to Switzerland to take part in a bank robbery. A week later, Ted **(22.)** saw (see) Robert running out of the bank. He **(23.)** recognized (recognize) him, so he **(24.)** didn't arrest (not arrest) him. They **(25.)** met (meet) up again last month and **(26.)** opened (open) their own detective agency together!

M Answer the questions about the story in exercise **L**.



1. What did Robert and Ted use to do when they were young?
   they used to play Sports and study together
2. Did Ted enjoy his job at first? (Why? / Why not?)
   No he didn't because it I involved a lot of routine work
3. Why did Robert become a thief?
   He became a thief because he couldnt find a ioh easily
4. Did Ted want to arrest Robert? (Why? / Why not?)
   No he didn't because they were school friends

N Answer the questions with true statements about yourself.

1. What games would you play when you were young?
   Hide and seek game
2. Who did you use to play with?
   with my friends
3. Did you use to live in a different place? Where?
   No, I didn't

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O Complete the sentences with the past progressive or simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Where were are sitting (you / sit) when you heard (hear) the noise.
2. My wife and I were watching (watch) the news on TV while the burglar was breaking (break) into our home.
3. When Mr. Jameson lived (live) next door to us, he was always blocking (always / block) our driveway with his SUV.
4. The engine ran (run) while getaway vehicle was waiting (wait) outside the jewelry store.
5. The bank cashier immediately activited (activate) the alarm when the masked men entered (enter) the bank.
6. The robbers were wearing (wear) ski masks when we saw (see) them.
7. I know (know) something wrong because he was acting (act) suspiciously.
8. While the felon was serving (serve) his prison sentence, studied (study) a university course.
9. When the police stopped (stop) the suspect's car, the stolen cash was lying (lie) in the trunk.
10. My brother was always taking (always / take) my toys when we were (be) kids.



P Match the questions and complete the answers. Use the past progressive.

1. Have you always worked here?	e	a. I was teaching (teach) English.
2. What were you doing in China?	a	b. They were offering (offer) a really good salary.
3. Were you staying at a hotel?	c	c. No. I was living (live) with a local family.
4. Why did you move there?	b	d. Nothing serious, except that it was always raining (always / rain).
5. Did you have any problems?	d	e. No. A few years ago, I was working (work) in China.



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3 Far and Away

A Write the missing letters.

c _o_ z _y_

1. r e l a t i v e l y
2. u n i q u e
3. a l t e r n a t i v e
4. e c o s y s t e m
5. s u r f a c e
6. w i d e s p r e a d
7. c a p s u l e
8. c e m m e r c i a l
9. u n d i s t u r b e d

B Write the words from exercise **A** next to the definitions below.

commercial: **something that will be used for business purposes; not personal**

1. relatively: mostly; more or less
2. unique: one of a kind; unusual
3. alternative: another option or choice
4. coze: warm and comforting
5. widespread: covering a large area
6. surface: the outside or top of something
7. ecosystem: plants and animals that work together in nature
8. undisturbed: in its natural state; not bothered or touched
9. capsule: a kind of container

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C Unscramble the sentences.

got / a car accident / He / into / nearly / .
He nearly got into a car accident.

1. barely / anything / You've / eaten / !
   you've barely eaten anything
2. the / Is / enough / bright / light / ?
   Is the light bright enough
3. name / his / know / scarcely / I / .
   I scarcely know his name
4. very / goes / He / to / frequently / Asia / .
   He goes to Asia very frequently
5. cooked / The / perfectly / are / not / potatoes / quite / .
   the potatoes are not cooked quite perfectly
6. disagree / completely / I / .
   I completely disagree
7. extremely / That / dangerous / is / road / .
   That road extremely dangerous
8. planning / vacation / They've / finished / almost / their / .
   They've almost finished planning their vacation

D Circle the correct adverb of degree in each sentence.

1. There aren't (enough / scarcely) rooms for us at this hotel. Some people can stay here, but other people will have to go to another hotel.
2. It is (nearly / extremely) cold in the winter in Finland. People need to wear a lot of clothes to stay warm.
3. I am (almost / completely) out of money. I only have 10 riyals left.
4. It's (hardly / too) late to go to the museum now. I'm going back to the hotel.
5. The flight was (rather / barely) bumpy. I feel sick now.
6. There were (just / quite) enough seats on the bus for all of us. Every seat was taken after we got on.

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E Write sentences using the adverbs of degree.

nearly: *We are nearly at the hotel. It's only a few more minutes away.*

1. so: its so hot in here. Do you have a fan
2. very: I'm very tired . I want to go to bed now
3. absolutely: I'm absolutely sure . I have no questions about it
4. enough: There isn't enough tea. I will make more
5. barely: There's barely anyhody here. Only 3 people
6. completely: I am completely out of coffee . I don't have any more

F Rewrite each sentence to include the sentence adverbs.

I don't know what you're talking about. (honestly)
Honestly, I don't know what you're talking about.

1. She is sleeping right now. (probably)
   She is probably sleeping right now
2. They didn't like the hotel. (admittedly)
   A dmittedly missed the beginning
3. We missed the beginning. (actually)
   We actually missed the beginning
4. They have tried to call by now. (undoubtedly)
   There have undoubtedly tried to call by now
5. Bob is avoiding me. (evidently)
   Evidently Bob is avoiding me
6. You'll be staying with us. (naturally)
   Naturally you'll be staying with us

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G Match the sentence adverbs with their meanings.

1. __f__	clearly	**a.**	most likely; maybe
2. __c__	undoubtedly	**b.**	formally
3. __g__	presumably	**c.**	for sure; without a question; certainly
4. __a__	probably	**d.**	truthfully
5. __h__	unfortunately	**e.**	in reality; in fact
6. __e__	actually	**f.**	obviously
7. __b__	officially	**g.**	it would seem; I imagine
8. __d__	frankly	**h.**	unluckily

H Read about youth hostels. Then write a paragraph about them, using adverbs of degree and sentence adverbs.





Youth Hostels

- Youth hostels are located all over the world.
- They are popular with young people, but you do not have to be young to stay at one.
- They often have very rustic accommodations, like cabins.
- People staying there often have meals with people they don't know.
- The bathroom is often shared and located in the hallway.
- The prices are usually cheap.

Formally youth hostels are located all over the world They are presumably popular with young people but you dont have to be stay at one Probably they often have very rustic accommodations like cabins Actually people staying there often have meals with people they dont Know . Unfortunately the bathroom is often shared and located in the hallway Frankl the prices are usually cheao

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I READING

Read and answer the questions.

The Maho Bay Camps
St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands





The Maho Bay Camps in St. John in the U.S. Virgin Islands is one of the oldest and most acclaimed green hotels in the world. The first of the eco-tents were built in 1976 using hand construction methods that left the local ecosystem undisturbed. Each of the 18 original tents was constructed on raised platforms that are connected by elevated walkways. Today there are 114 units at the Maho Bay Camps, but because of these construction methods, the sand and coral remains mostly intact.

In addition to the elevated construction, there are other eco-friendly design features. For example, the camps use rain collection and passive solar architecture. Also, the bathrooms have low-flush toilets and pull-chain showers, so that people use less water. Additionally, the run-off water is connected to a recycling system that is designed to water the plants in the area. Due to the popularity of the Maho Bay Camps, the owner has recently built another facility on the other side of the island. These tents have the latest in sustainable design, including solar energy. They also have more impressive views of the ocean.

Admittedly, staying at the camps feels more like a rustic summer camp than a beach resort, but that is much of its charm. The "tents" are actually wooden cottages with fabric tops. They each have separate sleeping areas and open-air balconies. Some of them have views of the ocean, but unfortunately, most of them don't because of the lush foliage and trees. However, the trees provide a lot of privacy, so they have benefits too. The wooden walkways that connect the tents have so many steps that they recommend that you only stay there if you are physically able to get around. There are shared public bathrooms and guests need to use the walkways to get to them. Every tent has electricity and fans.

Although the camps are rustic, the cost is still expensive because, unfortunately, ecotourism costs more to sustain than a typical resort. Guests will find that they are paying similar prices to typical resorts, but they can rest assured that they are able to enjoy the beauty of nature and outdoors without simultaneously damaging it.

1. Why don't the tents disturb the local ecosystem? _____

They were built by hand on raised platforms

2. What are two of the eco-friendly design features mentioned? _____

Rain collection and passive solar architecture

3. Why shouldn't people stay there if they aren't physically fit? _____

Because they need to use stairs and walk along walk along walk us

4. Why is it expensive to stay at the Maho Bay Camps? _____

Ecothourism costs more to sustain

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J Read the messages and decide what kind of vacation or trip each writer is on. Underline words and phrases that helped you answer.

camping vacation	**ecotourism**	**luxury vacation**
business trip	**sailing vacation**	

Reply | Reply to all | Forward | Delete | Print

To: friend@megagoal.com
Subject: our trip

Hi, all's well here. We're at the edge of a forest and about a 20-minute walk away from a beautiful beach. We didn't have to pitch our tents because there are simple, but comfortable bungalows on the grounds. The only problem is it gets very crowded on weekends because hundreds of people drive over for a swim. That's not all. A lot of them bring their jet skis and start whizzing around in the water. I hate that!

Apart from that, it's good fun. The evenings are really great with a campfire, storytelling, and games. Hope you can come along next year. How are you doing?

Best,
Sam

edge of a forest beauatiful beach pitch tents bungalows on the grounds

Reply | Reply to all | Forward | Delete

To: friend@megagoal.com
Subject: greetings

Dear all,

The view is spect
unbelievable. We
to be cut off; no e
forget everything
when we come to

Take care,

Derek

Viwe/ spectacular wildlife / Unbelievable cut off . no call phones nature

Reply | Reply to all | Forward | Delete

To: friend@megagoal.com
Subject: the hotel

Dear Saeed,

I hope all is well your end.

The hotel is fabulous, with five restaurants, a spa, stores; it's like a designer village. My room is on the 23rd floor with a breathtaking view of the bay. It's almost too good to be true, and everyone is very polite and professional.

Hotel / fabulous five restaurants spa designer village breathtaking viwe of the bay conference one group meet the in the lobby

Where would you choose to be? Why?

_____

_____

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K Look at the picture. Take notes on the things you can see and what is happening. Then write sentences that describe the causes and effects of changes in nature.



Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs
Reservoir	hot	Evaporate
sand	dry	dry up
Climate	Barren	die

1. Global warming causes extreme changes in climate
2. In hot dry areas evanoration can result in a huge loss of water
3. _____

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L WRITING

Even though ecotourism can be rustic and rough, it often costs the same or more than a luxury hotel. Do you think ecotourism is worth it? Why or why not?

1. Before you write, fill in the chart with your ideas about the PROs (advantages) and CONs (disadvantages) of ecotourism.

PROs of Ecotourism	CONs of Ecotourism
experiencing nature without causing damage	Large numbrs of ecotourists can damage environment



2. Now write why you think it is or isn't worth it. Use your ideas from the chart to help you.

Ecotourism is a responsible from of tourism to natural areas aiming to protect the environment and its resources . Tourism especially ecotourism is seen as important for generating income for communities thats why ecotourism is worth The world absolutely needs more ecotourism . it teaches travelers to be more attuned to the pristine areas of the world. it helps educate people it provides funds for conservation-as well as local communities
Ecotourism incorporates the following criteria promote biological and cultural diversity touring unspoiled natural habitats and the main attractions being local culture

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M Complete the story. Use ***be going to*** with the verbs in parentheses.

Adnan and Hussain **(1.)** are going to visit (visit) London for two days. When they arrive at Heathrow airport, they **(2.)** are going to take (take) the London Underground train to the center of town. They're going to **(3.)** get (get) off at Green Park Station. Adnan's uncle **(4.)** is going to pick (pick) them up at the station. After they have dinner at his house, his sons **(5.)** are going to invite (invite) some friends over to meet them. The next day, Adnan and Hussain **(6.)** are going to go (go) on a tour of the city on a double-decker bus. The bus tour **(7.)** is going to stop (stop) at Big Ben and Buckingham Palace, and includes a short cruise on the Thames River. On their last day, they **(8.)** are going to cross (cross) the Millennium Bridge and visit the Tate Modern. In the evening, they **(9.)** are going to say (say) goodbye to their cousins the hotel and take the Underground back to the airport. Adnan says, "I **(10.)** am going to have (have) a short, but eventful trip."

N Complete the questions. Use the question words in the box. Then write the answers from the story in exercise M. Use the short forms of ***be going to***.

When	Who	Where	Which	What	How	How long



1. Where are the boys going to go?
   They're going to an to London
2. How long are they going to stay there?
   they're going to stay for two days
3. How are they going to travel to the center?
   they're going to take the train
4. Who is going to meet them at the station?
   Adanas uncle
5. What are they going to do on the day after they arrive in London?
   they're going to take a tour of the city
6. Which famous buildings is the bus going to stop at?
   Its going to stop at Bib and Buckingham
7. When are they going to take the plane home?
   in the evening on their last day

O Rearrange the words to make sentences.

1. the/ for / city / is / buildings / its / historic / famous
   The city is famous for its historic buildings
2. hot / and / climate / summer / the / the / is humid / in
   The climate is hot and humid in the summer
3. cooler / temperatures / much / are / winter.
   Winter temperatures are much cooler
4. is / the / Athens / city / of / capital / Greece.
   Athens is the capital city of Greece
5. and / oranges the / producing / citrus / plains / are / fruits / fertile / renowned / like /for lemons
   the fertile are ronowned for producing citrus fruits

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P Write questions for the following answers. Use the underlined words in each question.



1. I don't know what I'm doing this weekend.
   What are you doing this weekend
2. No, I'm going to take the car tonight.
   Are you going to drive home tonight
3. He'll probably go to Dubai next vacation.
   Where will he go on his next vacation
4. Their friends are arriving from Tabuk tomorrow.
   What are their friends doing tomorrow
5. She's meeting her sisters at the airport in an hour.
   Whose she meeting at the airport in an hour

Q Complete the conversation. Use the information in the chart. Use ***going to*** for definite plans and ***will*** for indefinite plans.

Samir's Weekend Plans

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Maybe go to the Ha'il Museum 4:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m.	Definitely go to the Friday Market 10:00 a.m.–10:00 p.m.	Maybe watch the Ha'il Rally 10:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Definitely go to the Champions League football game 8:00 p.m.	Definitely watch the camel races 7:00 p.m.	Probably go to the barbecue at Badr's house 5:00 p.m.–8:00 p.m.

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Ali: Hi, Samir. What are you doing this weekend?

Samir: I'm making plans for the weekend. Maybe I **(1.)** **will go** (go) to the exhibition at the Ha'il Museum on Thursday afternoon.

Ali: That's going to be interesting! Are you going to stay all afternoon?

Samir: No. I **(2.)** **will probably stay** (probably / stay) for an hour or two. Do you want to go?

Ali: Sure! And I **(3.)** **am definitely going to go** (definitely / go) to the Champions League football game at eight.

Samir: Me, too. Let's get there at seven.

Ali: Fine. I guess we **(4.)** **will probably be** (probably / be) the first people there.

Samir: That's OK. We **(5.)** **are going to find** (find) great seats for sure! Are you going to go to the Friday Market?

Ali: I **(6.)** **am not going to spend** (not spend) the whole day there. I think it **(7.)** **wont be** (not be) much fun. What about Saturday?

Samir: I **(8.)** **am going to watch** (watch) the Ha'il Rally early in the morning, and I **(9.)** **will probably stay** (probably / stay) till three. Are you going to it?

Ali: You bet! Then what are you going to do?

Samir: I **(10.)** **am going to go** (go) to Badr's house for the barbecue on Saturday evening. Why don't you come with me?

Ali: Thanks for the invite! Maybe I **(11.)** **will join** (join) you. Perhaps I **(12.)** **will call** (call) Badr to check it's OK with him first.

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4 TV Around the World

A Unscramble the words.

zuzlignp puzzling

1. atborcsad broadcast
2. stantnocest contestants
3. rvseino version
4. porossupre prosperous
5. darwa award
6. lopt plot

B Write the words from exercise **A** above their synonyms.

puzzling
This is a confusing mystery!

1. They will air the TV show tomorrow night at 8:00. broadcast
2. The story is about aliens that come to Earth. plot
3. There are only two competitors left! contestants
4. I like the graphics variation of that computer game. version
5. The winner gets a cash prize. award
6. There are many wealthy people who work in the television industry. prosperous

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C Underline the direct and indirect objects in the sentences. Write ***D.O.*** for the direct object and ***I.O.*** for the indirect object.

D.O. *I.O.*

Camilla gave <u>the laptop</u> to <u>Sarah.</u>

1. She told me a secret.

2. He wrote the poem for his wife.

3. Badr cooked us dinner.

4. I sent the producer a letter.

5. Will you make me some coffee?

1. D.O. = a secret I.O. = me
2. D.O. = the poem I.O. = his wife
3. D.O. = dinner I.O. = us
4. D.O. = a letter I.O. = the producer
5. D.O. = coffee I.O. = me
6. D.O. = the prize I.O. = the best athlete
7. D.O. = the show I.O. = them
8. D.O. = a present I.O. = me
9. D.O. = SR 100,00 I.O. = the winner
10. D.O. = the email I.O. = me

D Rewrite the sentences another way. Change the order of the direct and indirect objects in each sentence. If it's not possible to change the order, write ***Not possible***.

The actor read the lines for the director.

The actor read the director the lines.

His Dad bought it for him.

Not possible

1. They bought her a new laptop.

They bought a new DVD player for her

2. Could you give me the remote control?

Could you give the remote control control to me

3. Terry opened it for me.

Not possible

4. He lent his car to a friend.

He lent a friend his car

5. Faisal gave pictures to his fans.

Faisal gave his fans pictures

6. Will you fix it for me?

Not possible

7. Sarah translated the show for us.

Not possible

8. The host gave the guest star a cup of coffee.

The host gave cup of coffee to the guest star

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E Complete the conversation with ***for*** or ***to***. They are game show contestants and they are trying to create an advertising poster to promote their product.

Carson: Fahd? Is that you?

Fahd: Yes, it's me. I don't have the address of the stationery store. Can you give it ___to___ me.

Carson: You mean you haven't bought the paper and paints that we need? You can't just expect me (**1**) ___to___ make this poster on my own without any materials!

Fahd: Carson, you promised not (**2**) ___to___ speak to me...

Carson: I promised what?

Fahd: ...that you wouldn't lose your cool. That you wouldn't speak (**3**) ___to___ me like this again.

Carson: OK Fahd, I'm sorry. But I'm really stressed. I have to make the best poster possible (**4**) ___for___ all of us; our whole team. That's quite a responsibility!

Fahd: I know, and I want to help you that's why I offered (**5**) ___to___ go and find the stuff (**6**) ___for___ you. No one else offered. I know it's not fair. It should concern all of us but...

Carson: OK. The store is on the corner of Poplar and 25th Street. You can't miss it. It has a huge sign that says "Best Art Supplies."

Fahd: Right! I see it now. Have to go. I'll have news (**7**) ___for___ you shortly.

Carson: Great! Thanks, and I'm sorry I spoke (**8**) ___to___ you the way I did.

Fahd: Oh, forget it. I'll get some food (**9**) ___for___ us on the way back. And I'll ask them to deliver the supplies (**10**) ___to___ our studio immediately. See you later.

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F Correct the error in each sentence.

for us
∧
Elena prepared ~~us~~ dinner ~~for~~.

1. He sold me it.
2. Hanan opened him the box.
3. My parents bought a computer to me.
4. Can you cash me the check?

1 He sold it to me
2 Maria opened the box for him
3 My parents bought a computer for me
4 Can you cash the check for me
5 John turned on the tv for his dad
6 They gave the part to him
7 Will you tell me a story
8 Andrew passed it to me

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G Look at the scenes from different TV shows. Write three sentences about each one. Use a direct object and an indirect object in each sentence. يترك للطالب



1. a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____



2. a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____



3. a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____

H Complete the conversation with the words from the box.

all	bug	c'mon	couch potato	get a kick out of	Nah

Sue: What are you doing tomorrow at 2:00 p.m.?

Kathy: I'll be in the library.

Sue: Forget the library. Come check out the final episode of *Our World* with me.

Kathy: A game show? Are you serious? They **(1)** bug me! I don't like them at all!

Sue: Oh, **(2)** c'mon! They're great! I **(3)** _____ them! get a kick out of

Kathy: You're such a **(4)** couch potato

Sue: No, I'm not! I do other things! You don't have to be **(5)** all mean!

Kathy: I'm sorry.

Sue: So what do you say? Want to watch it?

Kathy: **(6)** Nah. I have a lot of studying to do anyway.

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I READING

What do you think of TV game shows? Read the people's opinions and complete the chart.



Ahmed Othman **Psychologist** **50 years old**

I believe that game shows are bad for contestants. They are put in stressful situations and forced to be different on stage from what they really are. Many of them are in the process of making life decisions about jobs, careers, or marriage and participate in order to secure their finances; in other words, to win the prize. But they are forced to do their best on camera and in a certain time frame. Of course, it's tempting because of the fame and money that they will get if they win. But just because some of these shows are popular doesn't make them a good thing. People don't know what's best for them and can't recognize danger when there is fame and fortune involved. I prefer to watch good films, documentaries, panel discussions, interviews, and so on. TV can have so many benefits for the brain when it's interesting and entertaining.



Hameed Mutaweh **Electronic Game Designer** **25 years old**

As a game designer, I am against TV games in principle because they sometimes influence people's taste and have a negative impact on our work. So much air time is used for game shows, and then more to interview contestants and afterwards some more to interview winners and losers, etc. It is as if we had all run out of other subject matter. What about the news? What about the world, the environment, scientific research, different countries and cultures, art? There is so much more we could be watching and learning about. Instead, we waste time watching individuals or groups competing against one another, often in an unpleasant manner, in order to win. I think game shows bring out the worst in people and are a waste of air time and brain time. My favorite thing to watch on TV is a good mystery show. I enjoy the special effects, the plots, and the suspense. Then again, those are some of the reasons that I have become a game designer I guess.

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Dave Williams **Computer programmer** **30 years old**

Personally, I think game shows are stupid. I like to be informed when I'm watching TV, and game shows are not informative at all. I find them boring and predictable. You can tell very quickly who the winners and who the losers will be. They're supposed to promote real skills and positive competition but they don't. All contestants are there to win for themselves at any cost. It's simply not realistic to expect them to work effectively in teams. Also, they know they are on camera when they discuss problems and search for options, so they don't behave naturally. They want to make a good impression. I'm not sure they compete on equal grounds either. Who says the whole thing is not arranged early on? Anyway, my favorite thing to watch on TV is the news. That's all!

	Ahmed	Hameed	Dave
Does the person like TV game shows?	no	no	no
Why or why not?	The situations Are boring	Bed decisions	A waste of time
What does the person like to watch?	The news	films	shows

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J Complete the questionnaire and check your score.

	Would you make a good game show contestant?	Definitely 10 points	Yes 7 points	Not at all 3 points	Your score
1.	Do you enjoy speaking in public?				
2.	Can you work with people you don't know well?				
3.	Can you control your feelings?				
4.	Are you set on winning?				
5.	Are you a good loser?				
6.	Can you take criticism?				
7.	Can you follow instructions?				
8.	Do you get nervous in front of a camera or video?				
9.	Do you have a problem with strong lights?				
10.	Are you competitive?				
	TOTAL SCORE				

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Score:

83 – 100 You would make an ideal contestant!

64 – 82 You would make a reasonably good contestant!

30 – 63 Maybe not!

Write a few sentences describing some of the main characteristics of the ideal game show contestant.

The ideal game show contestant likes speaking. He can work with people he has met recently and can control his feelings . He is keen on winning but he is also a good loser who doesnt hold grudges
He can take critism and follow instructions
He is competitve and likes being in front of a camera a video or strong lights

K Look at the picture. Take notes on what you can see (nouns) and what is happening (actions). Imagine where and when this meeting is taking place. Then write sentences about it.



Nouns	Actions	Place	Time
Men	sit	office	morning
Pens	talk	company	moon
office	smile	city	evening

1. they are sitting in their office or meeting room
2. One of them is about to write or sign something
3. _____

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L WRITING

There are many types of game shows. For example, there are shows for cooking, traveling the world, finding a job, surviving in a remote area, and living with a group of friends—just to name a few! Which type of game TV show would YOU want to be on? Why? Why would you be good on that show?

1. First, write notes in the chart.

What is the name of the show?	Running race
Who are the contestants?	Runners
What will they win?	Runner cup
What do they do to win it?	They run as fast as they can for reaching the final line or their goal first
How are they eliminated?	The last runners are eliminated from the race
What makes it interesting?	The insistency and the detdrmination make it intersting
Why would you be good on the show?	I am fit enough and qualified to be runner

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2. Now use the information in the chart to help you write an essay. Include an explanation of the show (who the contestants are, what they will win, what they do to win, and how they are eliminated). Then say why you think you'd be a good contestant on this show.

Road running is one of the most popular and accessible sports in the world
In this game show you see athletes runners competing to reach the final line thier goal first to win the runner cup
At the end of every lap or every est number of laps the rider to cross the line is eliminated from the race
In this game show insistency and detdrmination are required thats what makes running race interesting
I am good at running and my fitness is good to participate in this game show

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M Write the definite article ***the*** where necessary.



1. You can see **the** moon and _____ stars when **the** sun goes down at _____ night.
2. **the** travel program featured _____ areas of _____ Africa around **the** Nile, which is **the** longest river in **the** world.
3. **the** Great Pyramid of _____ Giza is one of **the** Seven Wonders of **the** Ancient World.
4. _____ Kufic script was used by _____ calligraphers to write **the** first copies of **the** Holy Qur'an.
5. They went on _____ vacation to **the** island of _____ Mauritius in **the** Indian Ocean _____ last month.

N Write the article ***a***, ***an***, or ***the*** where necessary. Sometimes more than one answer may be possible.



1. We watched **the** documentary on _____ TV about **the** coral reefs in **the** Red Sea, which are **a** popular destination for _____ scuba divers.
2. We usually watch _____ football on _____ TV on _____ Saturday afternoon. In **the** evening, we go out for _____ dinner at _____ our favorite restaurant by **the** sea.
3. What makes **a** Riyadh _____ global city and one of **the** best places to work in _____ Saudi Arabia? Is it **the** fast pace of _____ life?
4. ___ Amsterdam is full of _____ canals and **a** great number of **the** population cycle around **the** town, through **the** parks, and along **the** narrow streets.
5. **A** bullet train can travel at **a** speed of 300 km **an** hour. It isn't as fast as **an** airplane, but **a** trip on **an** express train can take **a** shorter time.

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4 TV Around the World

O Complete the sentences with ***who***, ***that***, or ***which***. More than one answer is possible for each sentence.

A documentary is a film *that/which* **depicts factual events.**

The person *who/that* **used to read the news is over there.**



1. The Ha'il Rally is a car race _____ attracts many spectators. which that
2. The talk show host presents the show _____ is broadcast in the afternoon. which that
3. The series _____ we watched may have been a remake. which that
4. A camera operator is a person _____ requires a steady hand. who that
5. A satellite dish is a tool _____ we use to transmit signals. which that
6. A sound engineer is a person _____ mixes the sounds in a film. who that
7. The contestant _____ won the quiz show prize is a millionaire now. who that

P Complete the sentences by writing all of the possible relative pronouns that could be used: ***who***, ***whom***, ***that***, ***which***, or ***Ø*** (for no relative pronoun). Then tick (✔) the box to show whether the relative pronoun is acting as a subject or an object.

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	Subject	Object
The man *who/whom/that/Ø* **I sat next to on the airplane was very nice.**	☐	☑
1. Arabic is a language _____ requires a lot of practice. which/ that	☑	☐
2. English is the language _____ we are studying right now. which/ that	☐	☑
3. The actor _____ has won the award is over there. who/ that	☑	☐
4. Photo-journalism is a profession _____ can involve an element of risk. which/ that	☑	☐
5. My grandfather is the person _____ I admire most. who/ that	☐	☑
6. The popcorn _____ I ate made me thirsty. which/ that	☐	☑
7. A stuntman is a person_____ replaces the main actor in dangerous scenes. who/ that	☑	☐
8. The director _____ we met on the film set yesterday was funny. who/ that	☐	☑

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EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

A Match the words and their definitions.

1. g	Hold on.	**a.**	wonderful
2. e	I get it.	**b.**	That's unfortunate.
3. i	Does that make sense?	**c.**	without permission
4. a	extraordinary	**d.**	barely
5. j	paramedics	**e.**	I understand.
6. c	unauthorized	**f.**	to leave someone or something
7. f	to abandon	**g.**	Wait.
8. l	nabbed	**h.**	bad quality; undesirable
9. k	Are you kidding?	**i.**	Do you understand?
10. b	That's a drag.	**j.**	emergency medical aids
11. d	scarcely	**k.**	Really?
12. h	crummy	**l.**	stolen

B Circle the word that doesn't belong.

	a. cyber	**b. in person**	**c. online**	**d. virtual**
1.	**a.** kidnapping	**b.** mugging	**c.** insured	**d.** murder
2.	**a.** cell phone	**b.** Internet	**c.** pen	**d.** fax machine
3.	**a.** theft	**b.** robbery	**c.** pickpocketing	**d.** misdemeanor
4.	**a.** hijack	**b.** inmate	**c.** suspect	**d.** robber
5.	**a.** pavement	**b.** lush	**c.** pristine	**d.** remote
6.	**a.** undisturbed	**b.** conservation	**c.** deforestation	**d.** preserve
7.	**a.** obviously	**b.** officially	**c.** naturally	**d.** clearly
8.	**a.** completely	**b.** barely	**c.** scarcely	**d.** hardly

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EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

C Complete the sentences with the auxiliary verbs below. Use one verb twice.

am	did	does	has	was
are	~~do~~	have	is	were

Do **you have any idea how expensive that is?**

1. When **was** the last time you saw him?
2. He (negative) **didn't** say where he **was** going last night.
3. That place **is** considered the most expensive restaurant at the moment.
4. **Are** they ready when you arrived?
5. Prices **is** getting more and more expensive every day.
6. The student **has** been memorizing verses from the Holy Qur'an for a whole month.
7. Crime (negative) **doesn't** pay.
8. Next week I **am** supposed to be there by nine every morning.
9. Teachers **have** always earned good salaries in that school.

D Change the sentences from active to passive.

People use cell phones all over the world.

Cell phones are used all over the world.

1. People have sent a lot of information by email.

   A lot of information have been sent by email
2. People are going to use the Internet in more and more remote areas.

   The internet is being used by people
3. Someone sent me a text message today.

   A text essay was sent
4. Somebody invented the Internet in the 1960s.

   The internet was invented in 1960 s
5. The government purchases computers for schools.

   computers are purchased for school
6. Nathan Stubblefield invented the mobile phone in 1908.

   the mobile phone was invented in
7. The Japanese telephone company launched the first cellular network.

   the first cellular net work was launched by the japanese telephone company

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EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

E Circle the correct verb forms.

1. The boy (played / was playing) football when I (had seen / saw) him yesterday.
2. Mrs. Parker (had left / was leaving) before I (arrived / was arriving), so I didn't see her.
3. I had been (waiting / waited) for two hours when my friend finally arrived.
4. The police (arrested / were arresting) the thief when he (was running / had run) out the door.
5. The Carters (had lived / were living) for two years in Memphis before they (moved / had moved) to Los Angeles.
6. Ibrahim (had never been / never was) to Greece before he (turned / was turning) 18 years old.
7. Helen Keller (was / has been) deaf and blind when she (got / had gotten) her university degree.
8. His face (was / was being) so red because he (had been running / had run).

F Rewrite each sentence to include the adverbs.

I got robbed last week. (unfortunately) *Unfortunately, I got robbed last week.*

1. I had left the house for 10 minutes. (just) I had just left the house for 10 minutes
2. The robber saw me leave. (probably) The robber probably saw me leave
3. I didn't even lock the door. (admittedly) I admittedly didnt lock the door
4. He must have been fast. (extremely) He must have been fast extremely
5. When I got back home, all of my electronics were gone. (completely)
   When I got back home all of my electronics were gone comnletely
6. I was upset. (so) I was so upset
7. I called the police right away. (naturally) Naturally I called the police
8. They were nice. (very) They were very nice
9. There have been a lot of robberies lately. (apparently)
   Apparently there have been a lot of robberies lately
10. They think they will find him. (actually) They actually thing they will find him
11. I hope they do. (obviously) I Obviously hope they do

G Add ***to*** or ***for*** to each sentence.

The doctor gave the medicine *to* **the patient.**

1. My friend will translate the film _____ us.
2. The salesperson sold the vacuum cleaner _____ us.
3. I'm hiring a carpenter to build a table _____ my kitchen.
4. That policeman is going to give a ticket _____ the man in the red car.
5. The veterinarian is giving treats _____ the animals.
6. The chef is going to cook a delicious meal _____ us.
7. Mrs. Willis gave homework _____ her class.

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EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

H You are planning a trip to Malaysia. Read the list of activities and mark them as interesting or not interesting. Write a sentence after each activity to explain why you would or wouldn't like to participate.

Mountain Climbing

Climbing up mountains is a wonderful way to discover the biodiversity and uniqueness of the landscape. There are easier walks and more challenging peaks.

Rock Climbing

Rock climbing as a sport is relatively new in Malaysia, so there are many potential climbing venues to be explored.

Jungle Trekking

Jungle trekking can take a few hours or days if you choose to camp. Among the best periods to go trekking is in the 'dry season' from March to September when the rainfall is less.

Bird Watching

Malaysia's diverse ecosystem supports hundreds of resident bird species. All in all, with a total of about 1,200 species, Malaysia is considered a bird watching haven.

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Cave Exploration

Caving has a lot of fans in Malaysia. There are numerous limestone caves that are home to amazing wildlife such as fruit bats, birds with edible nests, or attractive stalagmites and stalactites.

River Cruising

A river cruise is an escape to another world. You can sail quietly under overhanging trees, hear the call of birds, and observe at leisure life below the surface.

Four Wheel Drive Expeditions

With over half the country still under jungle cover, Malaysia's natural landscape challenges man and machine in a test of skill and endurance. A quiet stop to view the wildlife and the waterfalls makes it all worthwhile.

Game Fishing

Malaysia is a prime tropical paradise and a top game fishing destination. It has an abundance of marine and inland angling locations.

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EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

I Look at the picture. Take notes on the things and people (nouns) you can see and what is happening (actions). Then write questions that you can ask the people in the picture.



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Nouns	Actions
Laptop	Listening
Flip chart	Talking
Notes	Agreeing

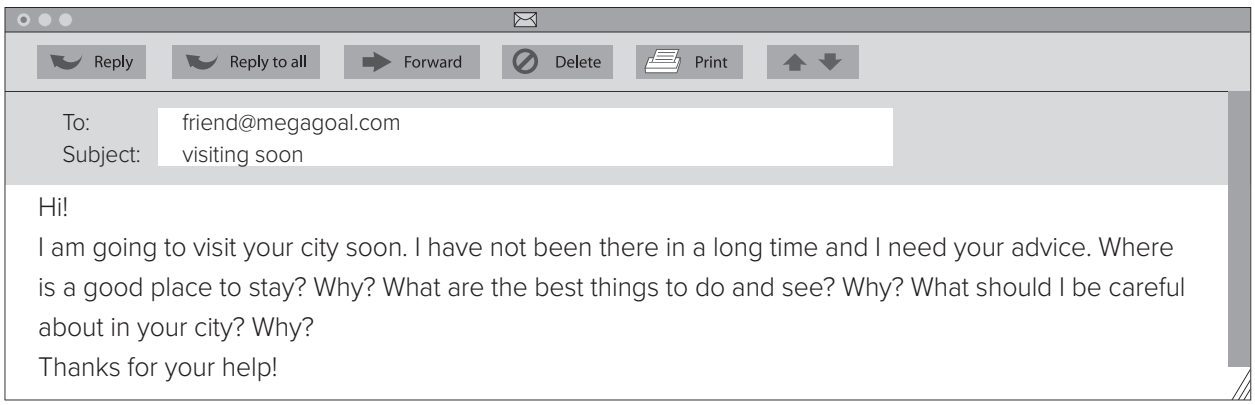
How long has man been presenting his pian
How long have you been in the conference room
How long have they been discussing
They are sitting in their office or meeting room
one of them is about to write or sign something

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EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

J WRITING

A friend who lives in another city sends you this email:



1. Before you write a response to this email, complete the chart with your ideas.

Places to stay	Things to see and do	Things to be careful about
Jeddah Corniche	Several Palace museums and the tallest fountain in the world restaurants and shops	Hot wether (Hight (emperatures understand the laws of Saudi Arabia

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2. Now use your ideas from the chart to write an email to your friend. Be sure to answer all of the questions.

To : my visitor
subject: jeddah travel tips
jeddah is one of the largest cities in Saudi Arabia . museums are great places to learn about economic staples staples and local peoducts
Be sure to visit Central Fish
Market where you can storll through vendor stalls and purchase the freshest seafood in the region
For getting around and hanging out in jeddah the service of hiring a private car deiver is available and cheap
I advice you to take special clothes like silk because of the high temperature
you should also respect the law and this point is the most important things to do before heading off to Jeddah