

Lift Off 5

Student's & Work Book

Present

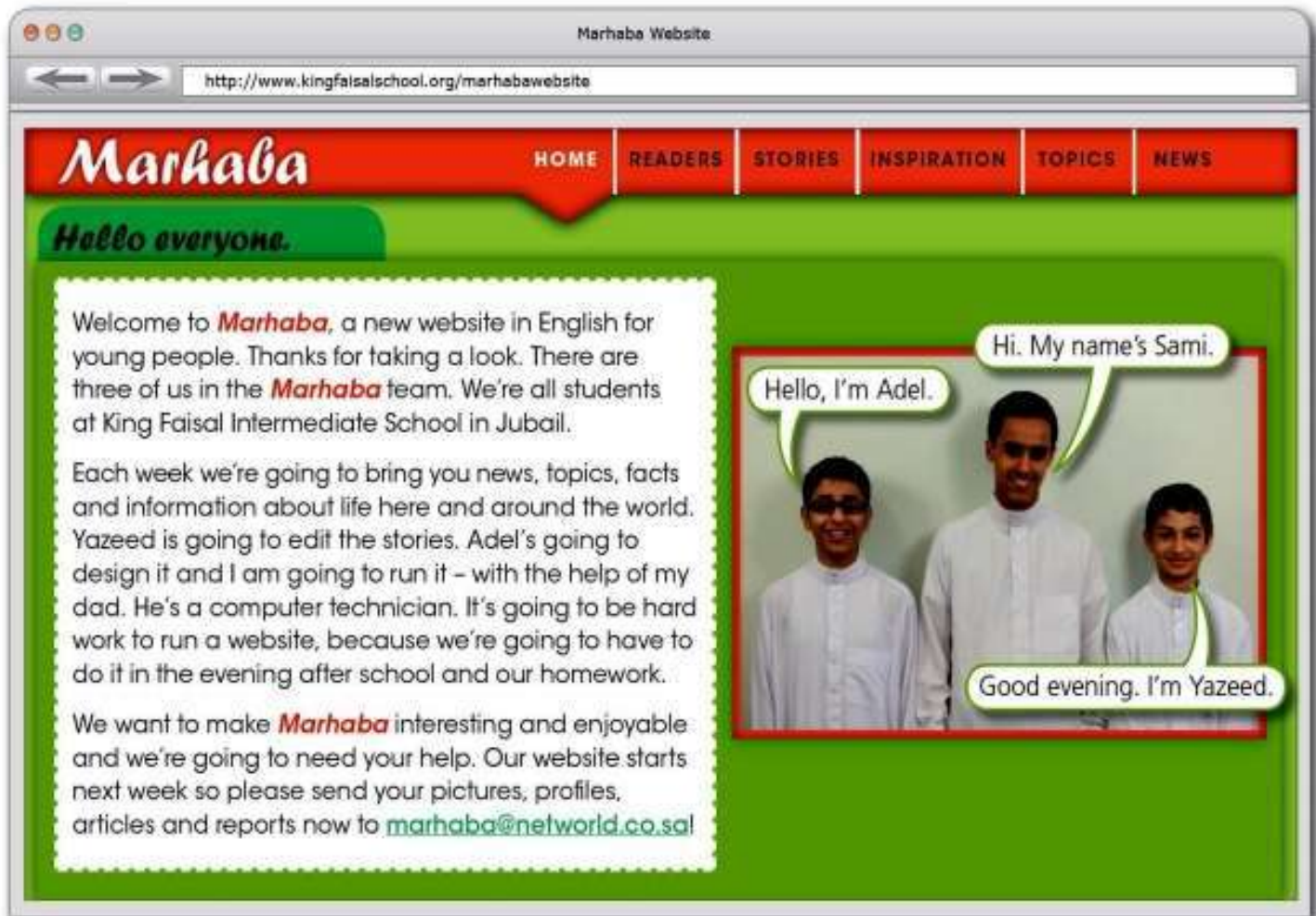
be	يكون
beat	يهزم
become	يصبح
begin	يبدأ
break	يكسر
buy	يشترى
catch	يمسك
choose	يختار
cost	يكلف
cut	يقطع
do	يفعل
draw	يرسم
drive	يقود
eat	يأكل
fall	يسقط
feel	يشعر
find	يجد
forget	ينسى
fly	يطير
freeze	يتجمد
give	يعطي
get	يحصل على
grow	ينمو
have	يمتلك
hurt	يؤذي
keep	يحافظ

Present

know	يعرف
leave	يترك - يغادر
lose	يخسر
make	يصنع
meet	يقابل
put	يضع
read	يقرا
ring	يتصل بـ
rise	يرتفع
say	يقول
see	يرى
sell	يبيع
send	يرسل
set out	يبحر
show	يعرض
speak	يتكلم
spend	يقضى - يصرف
steal	يسرق
swim	يسبح
take	يأخذ
teach	يدرس
tell	يخبر
wear	يلبس
understand	يفهم
win	يربح - يكسب
write	يكتب

LESSON 1 *Introducing Marhaba*

A READING Ask and answer questions.



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Marhaba Website" with the URL "http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite". The website has a red navigation bar with the following menu items: HOME, READERS, STORIES, INSPIRATION, TOPICS, and NEWS. The main content area has a green background and a white text box on the left. The text in the white box reads:

Marhaba

Hello everyone.

Welcome to **Marhaba**, a new website in English for young people. Thanks for taking a look. There are three of us in the **Marhaba** team. We're all students at King Faisal Intermediate School in Jubail.

Each week we're going to bring you news, topics, facts and information about life here and around the world. Yazeed is going to edit the stories. Adel's going to design it and I am going to run it – with the help of my dad. He's a computer technician. It's going to be hard work to run a website, because we're going to have to do it in the evening after school and our homework.


We want to make **Marhaba** interesting and enjoyable and we're going to need your help. Our website starts next week so please send your pictures, profiles, articles and reports now to marhaba@networld.co.sa

On the right, there is a photo of three students in white uniforms. Each student has a speech bubble:

- Adel: Hello, I'm Adel.
- Sami: Hi. My name's Sami.
- Yazeed: Good evening. I'm Yazeed.

- 1 What are the names of the students?
- 2 Where do they go to school?
- 3 What is *Marhaba*?
- 4 What is going to be in *Marhaba*?
- 5 'We're going to need your help.' What does the team need help to do?
- 6 Why does the team want articles and reports?

B SPEAKING Say and correct.

Say incorrect sentences about *Marhaba* using *going to*. Your partner corrects the sentences. 

Marhaba is going to be in Arabic.

No, it isn't. It's going to be in English.

C GRAMMAR Read the information.

We sometimes think about plans or decisions before we speak or write about them. We use the future with *going to* in these sentences.

The Answers:**A-**

1. Sami, Yazeed and Adel.
2. King Faisal Intermediate School in Jubail.
3. a new website.
4. news, topics, facts and information about life here and around the world.
5. to make Marhaba interesting and enjoyable.
6. to publish on the website.

B-

1. Sami is going to edit the stories.
No, he's not. Yazeed is going to edit the stories.
2. Adel's going to run it.
No, he's not. Adel's going to design it.
3. They're going to do it at school.
No, they're not. They're going to do it after school.

D LISTENING Complete the missing information.  Track 1

Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heirlooms • Quizzes • Home

Reader profile

Are you interested in helping us with *Marhaba*?
Send a profile and leave a voice message. 



About you

Name: Rob ¹ Green

Age: 15 years old

Born in: Leeds

Lives in: ² _____

Family

Brother: Harry, ³ _____ years old

Sister: Kate, nine years old

Father's job: ⁴ _____

Mother's job: A nurse

School


Name: Park Road

Size: ⁵ _____


Best subjects: English, geography and ⁶ _____

Hobbies

Football and ⁷ _____, using computers and the internet, learning about young people in ⁸ _____


E READING Ask and answer questions. 

- 1 What is Rob's surname?
- 2 Where was he born?
- 3 How old is Rob's sister?
- 4 What does his father do?
- 5 What are Rob's best subjects?
- 6 What are Rob's hobbies?

F SPEAKING Interview your partner: Use the questions from Exercise E and other questions. 
G VOCABULARY Work in groups. 

Jobs often finish with *-or* or *-er* in English, for example, *doctor* and *cleaner*.
In groups, make two lists: (1) jobs ending *-or* or *-er* (2) other jobs.

The Answers:

E-

1. Green.
2. Leeds.
3. nine.
4. He's a policeman.
5. English, geography and maths.
6. football; using computers and the internet; learning about young people.

F-

1. What's your surname?
Ahmed.
2. Where were you born?
In Saudi Arabia.
3. How old is your sister?
11 years old.
4. What does your father do?
He's a teacher.
5. What are your best subjects?
English and maths.
6. What are your hobbies?
Using computer and internet.

G:

1	2
Engineer Doctor Teacher Cleaner farmer	Policeman Journalist



LESSON 2 *Introducing Saudi Stars*



A READING Complete the text with the words in the box.

hope learn newsletter month students
 too Welcome write



Saudi Stars: Number One

Hello

¹ Welcome to *Saudi Stars*, our new monthly English language newsletter for Saudi ² students by Saudi students. Your editorial team is Leena and Dalal from Olaya Intermediate Girls' School and Julie from Riyadh English Girls' Academy. Each ³ month, we're going to have articles,

questionnaires, stories and quizzes in our ⁴ newsletter. We are going to ⁵ learn a lot of English when we ⁶ write the newsletter.


We ⁷ hope you're going to enjoy the newsletter and learn English from it ⁸ too.

B WRITING AND SPEAKING Write three questions about the text. Ask and answer them. 

C READING Number the sentences in the correct order.

How Saudi Stars started

- | | |
|--|---|
| A They discussed this idea with their teacher, Mrs. Rinad Abu Zinada. | 4 |
| B Julie agreed because the newsletter sounded very interesting. | 7 |
| C Mrs. Rinad arranged to print the newsletter for the girls. | 5 |
| D Leena and Dalal started intermediate school at the same time. | 1 |
| E Leena, Dalal and Julie decided to call the newsletter <i>Saudi Stars</i> . | 8 |
| F They wanted to use and practise English for a project. | 2 |
| G Leena suggested writing a newsletter in English. | 3 |
| H Dalal contacted her friend Julie and asked her to help. | 6 |

D LISTENING Check your work.  Track 2

The Answers:

B:

1-What is Saudi Stars?

It's a new monthly English language newsletter for Saudi students.

2-Who are the editors?

Leena, Dalal and Julie.

3-What are they going to have?

They are going to have articles, questionnaires, stories and quizzes.

E GRAMMAR Read and underline the correct words.

- 1 Verbs like *played*, *washed*, *waited* are in the present / past tense.
- 2 Verbs like *played*, *washed*, *waited* are regular / irregular verbs.
- 3 The letters *ed* in *played*, *washed*, *waited* sound the same / different in the verbs.

F GRAMMAR Work in groups. 


In your notebook, make a list of ten verbs with regular past tenses and ten verbs with irregular past tenses. Use different verbs from the verbs in Exercise E.

G PRONUNCIATION Work in groups.

Look at the past tense verbs in Exercise E. Copy the table and write the verbs in the correct place.

played /d/	washed /t/	waited /id/

H READING Underline the time phrases.

Saudi Stars: Number One   
Julie's story 

My dad worked as a teacher at an international school in Malaysia for four years. Three years ago the school closed so we returned to London. My dad started a new job in a school in Riyadh last year.

My mum and I stayed in London for two months so I could finish the school year. We arrived in Riyadh nine months ago. Dalal's father teaches Arabic in the school where my dad works. Last month Dalal's mum phoned and invited me to meet Dalal. We are good friends now.

I GRAMMAR Complete the questions.

- 1 how long/Julie's dad work/Malaysia
- 2 when/the school close
- 3 when/Julie's dad start/new job
- 4 how long/Julie stay/London
- 5 when/Julie and her mum arrive/Riyadh

J SPEAKING Ask and answer the questions. 

Julie's dad didn't work in Malaysia for four years. He worked there for three years.

K LISTENING AND SPEAKING Find five mistakes in Julie's story and correct them.   Track 3

The Answers:**F:**

Regular	Irregular
arrived, asked, knocked, looked, reached, returned, thanked, touched, watched, waited.	bought, came, did, fell, gave, went, left, made, saw, won.

G:

/d/	/t/	/id/
arranged, agreed.	asked, discussed.	sounded, started, decided, wanted, suggested, contacted.

I:

- 1- How long did Julie's dad work in Malaysia?
- 2- When did the school close?
- 3- When did Julie's dad start his new job?
- 4- How long did Julie stay in London?
- 5- When did Julie and her mum arrive in Riyadh?

J:

- 2- three years ago.
- 3- last year.
- 4- for two months.
- 5- nine months ago.



LESSON 3 *What are they doing?*

A READING Are the sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?

Marhaba Website

<http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite>

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Marhaba is nearly ready!



Hi, everyone! Sami here. We're working in the school library. It's our office. We're preparing a page for this week's **Marhaba** website.

Yazeed and Adel are preparing a page for the website. Adel is busy so he isn't looking at the camera. Yazeed isn't smiling in the photo because he forgot to say, 'cheese'. I'm taking the photo.

Yazeed is editing an article. He is proofreading and checking the spelling and the punctuation. He's also making sure that the information is correct.

Adel is designing a new page for the website. At the moment he's studying some photos. He isn't using all of them. He's choosing the best one and putting it into the article.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Sami is at Adel's house. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Yazeed is preparing a page for the website. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Adel isn't smiling at the camera. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Yazeed is taking the picture. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Yazeed is checking information in the article. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Sami is checking spelling in an article. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Adel is taking a photo. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Adel is choosing a photo. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

B SPEAKING Work in pairs. 

- Correct the false sentences.
- Study the pictures, then close your books. What the boys are doing?


Sami, Yazeed and Adel are working in the school library.

The Answers:**B:****1-**

1. Sami, Yazeed and Adel are working in a room at Sami's father's house.
4. Sami is taking the picture.
6. Yazeed is checking spelling in an article.
7. Adel is designing a new page for the website.

2-

1. Sami, Yazeed and Adel are looking at (the Marhaba website on) a computer.
2. Adel and Yazeed are working at computers. Adel isn't looking at the camera. Yazeed is looking at the camera but he isn't smiling.
3. Yazeed is editing/proofreading an article. Yazeed is checking that the information in an article is correct.
4. Adel is designing a page for the website. Adel is choosing a photograph for an article.

C LISTENING Listen and repeat.  Track 4

Saudi Stars

Ten easy steps to a good night's sleep

Are you worrying about something? Are you having trouble sleeping?
 Dr. Mona Howaish tells us how to get a good night's sleep.

- ★ Go to bed at the same time each day.
- ★ Don't change the time on different days.
- ★ Don't eat or drink before you sleep.
- ★ Don't watch TV or read before you sleep.
- ★ Get ready for bed.
- ★ Lie down on your bed in the dark.
- ★ Relax. Don't think about sleep.
- ★ Close your eyes.
- ★ Imagine a beautiful place.




Think about this place and only this place. You will probably go to sleep quite quickly.

D SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say how to have a good night's sleep. 
E GRAMMAR Complete the text using the words in the box.

blow fly imagine listen sail shine sit watch wave

'I 'm imagining myself at the beach. I ² _____ under a sunshade. I ³ _____ the waves and ⁴ _____ to the sound of the wind. It ⁵ _____ across the sea. The sun ⁶ _____. A boat ⁷ _____ slowly across the water. A young child ⁸ _____ to me. I can see two birds in the sky. They ⁹ _____ behind the boat.'


F LISTENING Check your work.  Track 5

G SPEAKING Work in groups. 

Imagine and describe a beautiful place. What is happening? What are you doing?

The Answers:

D-

- Go to bed at the same time each day.
- Don't change the time on different days.
- Don't eat or drink before you sleep.
- Don't watch TV or read before you sleep.
- Get ready for bed.
- Lie down on your bed in the dark.
- Relax. Don't think about sleep.
- Close your eyes.
- Imagine a beautiful place.

E-

1. 'm sitting.
2. 'm watching.
3. 'm listening.
4. 's blowing.
5. is shining.
6. is sailing.
7. is waving.
8. are flying.

G-

I'm imagining myself in a beautiful park full of trees and toys. I'm sitting near a huge tree. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. Children were playing around me. They are singing beautiful songs.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

A VOCABULARY Match and number.


- 1 teacher 2 tailor 3 carpenter 4 editor 5 doctor 6 diver




STUDY TIP

Write new words in your notebook and give an example sentence for each word, for example,
Prepare: My sister is helping me to prepare lunch.



B LISTENING Are the sentences about the newsletter true (T) or false (F)?  Track 6

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Julie is going to help Leena and Dalal with their newsletter. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The girls are going to write in Arabic and English. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 They will include articles about different countries. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The newsletter will help students with their English. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The girls plan to produce a new newsletter each week. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 If the students like the newsletter, the girls will print more copies. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

C SPEAKING Ask and answer. 

Find out what your partner is going to do at these times.

- 1 this evening 2 tomorrow 3 on Friday 4 in the holidays

What are you going to do this evening?

I'm going to visit my English friend.

The Answers:**C:**

- **What are you going to do tomorrow?**

I'm going to go shopping.

- **What are you going to do on Friday?**

I'm going to visit my grandmother.

- **What are you going to do in the holidays?**

I'm going to travel to Egypt.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study

Read about the present continuous.

Sentences

I **am writing** an article for the class newsletter.

He/she **is speaking** to another student.

We/they **are designing** a website.

Use

We use the present continuous to talk about what is happening **now**.

D WRITING Write sentences in your notebooks.

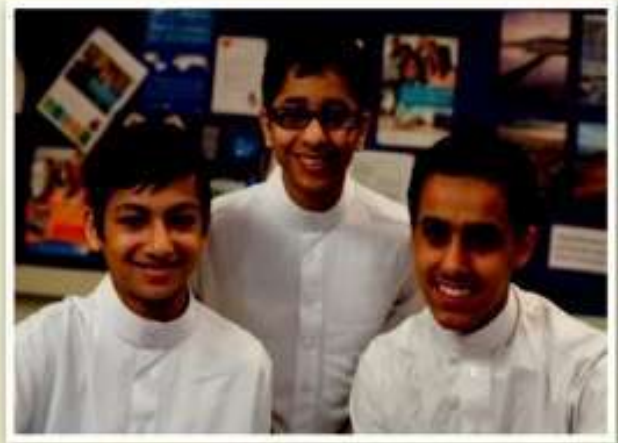
- 1 the boys' friends/help/website
- 2 Dalal/talk/English friend
- 3 Leena/choose photos/the newsletter
- 4 we/check/spelling/articles
- 5 Adel/not look/camera
- 6 I/dream/beautiful place
- 7 the girls/sit/the shade

The boys' friends are helping with the website.

E READING Complete the text with the words in the box.

topics article website profiles
 choosing design checking
 preparing

The boys are ¹ preparing pages for their new ² website. Adel's father helped him ³ design the site. The boys are planning to write about different ⁴ topics and will include ⁵ profiles of the other students in their class. Adel is writing an ⁶ article about sports. Rob, his English friend, is ⁷ checking the spelling for him. Yazeed is ⁸ Choosing photos for the website.



The Answers:**D:**

2. Dalal is talking to her English friend.
3. Leena is choosing photos for the newsletter.
4. We are checking the spelling in the articles.
5. Adel is not t looking at the camera.
6. I am dreaming of a beautiful place.
7. The girls are sitting in the shade.

LESSON 1 *An accident a long way from home*

A reader writes about an int...



A READING AND SPEAKING Look at the pictures.

Ask and answer the questions. 👤👤



- 1 Where did this story happen?
- 2 What happened to the bridge?
- 3 What did Bruce and Lesley do?
- 4 What happened at the end of the story?

B READING Now read the story. Were you right? **Yes.**

Saudi Stars

An accident in the jungle

Bruce Scott and his wife Lesley are from London. They were in their 60s when Bruce finished his work as a photographer. They decided to travel the world. They sold their flat in London and bought a large car. They set out on their journey and spent four years driving around South America. Bruce told us what happened when they were driving across Brazil.

Bruce told us about the accident: 'We were going along a small road through the jungle on our way to Manaus, a city about 300 kilometres away. We were driving over a small bridge when it suddenly collapsed. The car fell into the ravine below. I don't know how we weren't badly injured.'

After the accident Bruce and Lesley climbed out of the ravine. They did not know who to

phone in Brazil so Lesley called her sister 8000 kilometres away in England. Lesley told her about their accident. Lesley's family rang the British police and they rang the police in Brazil. The Brazilian police sent a helicopter to look for Bruce and Lesley. When the helicopter pilot found them, he took them to Manaus where they rested. After seeing a doctor Bruce and Lesley began their travels again.

The Answers:**A-**


- 1- South America.
- 2- The bridge is collapsing.
- 3- They called Lesley's sister in England.
- 4- The helicopter came to rescue them.

C READING AND SPEAKING Work in pairs. Correct the sentences.


- 1 Bruce and Leslie sold their car.
- 2 Bruce and Lesley bought a large house.
- 3 Bruce and Lesley drove around South Africa.
- 4 One day their car fell into the sea.
- 5 Leslie rang the police in Brazil.
- 6 The helicopter pilot took Bruce and Leslie to London.

Bruce and Leslie didn't sell their car.

They sold their flat.

D LISTENING When you hear the sound and the number, write the missing word.  Track 7

1	America
---	---------

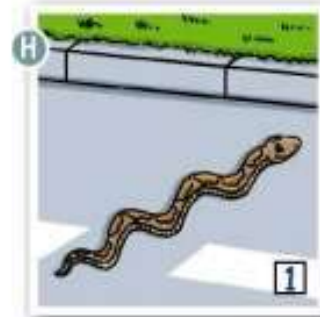
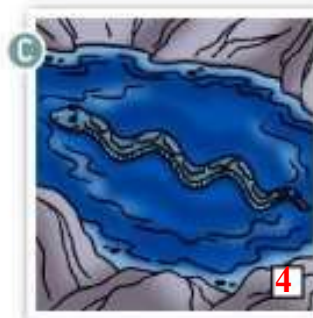
E LISTENING Check your work.  Track 8

F GRAMMAR Complete the table with the missing verbs. Use the text to help you.

Present	Past	Present	Past
sell	¹ <u>sold</u>	² <u>buy</u>	bought
spend	³ <u>spent</u>	set out	⁴ <u>set out</u>
⁵ <u>tell</u>	told	⁶ <u>know</u>	knew
ring	⁷ <u>rang</u>	⁸ <u>take</u>	took

G VOCABULARY Write the correct number in each box.

- 1 across 2 along 3 around 4 below 5 into 6 out of 7 over 8 through



H SPEAKING Work in pairs. Tell the story of Bruce and Lesley Scott.

The Answers:

C-

2- Bruce and Lesley didn't buy a large house. They bought a large car.

3- Bruce and Lesley didn't drive around South Africa. They drove around South America.


4- Their car didn't fall into the sea. It fell into a ravine.

5- Lesley didn't ring the police in Brazil. She rang her sister in England.

6- The helicopter pilot didn't take Bruce and Lesley to London. He took them to Manaus.



LESSON 2 *Favourites and pet hates*

A LISTENING Tick (✓) the correct answer.  Track 9



Marhaba Website
<http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite>

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
 Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heirlooms • Quizzes • Home

Lifes and dislikes



Some readers sent podcasts about their likes and dislikes. Have a listen.

1 Salma
 Strong favourites
 Pet hates
 No strong feelings

2 Alex
 Strong favourites
 Pet hates
 No strong feelings

3 Amina
 Strong favourites
 Pet hates
 No strong feelings


4 Rashed
 Strong favourites
 Pet hates
 No strong feelings

B LISTENING AND SPEAKING Ask and answer. Say complete sentences and use the names of the people.   Track 9

- 1 Who hates being near snakes?
- 2 Who loves walking in the country?
- 3 Who quite likes listening to other people's phone conversations?
- 4 Who doesn't mind watching TV?

Who hates being near snakes?

Alex hates being near snakes.

C PRONUNCIATION Repeat the conversation.  Track 10

D LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

E SPEAKING Work in pairs. Discuss your strong favourites, your pet hates and things that you don't have strong feelings about. Use phrases from Exercise D. 🧑🧑

F READING Match the paragraphs with the headings.

<p>Dear Marhaba Readers,</p> <p>A My name is Waleed. I come from Kuwait and I am 14 years old. I have a sister and two brothers.</p> <p>B I go to AlBayan Boys' School in Safwat, Kuwait. My best subject is geography but my favourite subject is maths.</p> <p>C In my free time I love swimming and sailing. I quite like playing chess, too. My pet hates? I can't stand people smoking.</p> <p>D I would like to hear from Saudi students. Please send replies to this e-mail address: waleedazmi@marhaba.networld.co.sa</p> <p>Best wishes Waleed</p>	
--	--

- 1 hobbies and dislikes C
- 3 the writer's education B

- 2 what the writer wants D
- 4 the writer's family A

G SPEAKING Work in pairs. 🧑🧑

- Prepare questions about Waleed.
- Now take the parts of Waleed and an interviewer.

H LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- like doing*: You always enjoy this thing.
- would like to*: You want to do or to have this thing now or in future.

I GRAMMAR Complete the sentences. Use *like* or *would/d like to*.

- I'm very thirsty. I'd like to drink something.
- I 'd like to be a doctor when I leave school.
- I like eating here. The food is great.
- Are you tired? would you like to go home?
- Sami and Adel like watching TV.
- Tea or juice? I 'd like to have tea, please.

The Answers:

E:

I enjoy reading.

I can't stand dogs.

I don't mind watching TV.

G:

1- Where do you come from?

I come from Kuwait.

2- How old are you?

I am 14 years old.

3- What's your favourite subject?

Maths.

4- What are your hobbies?

I love swimming and sailing.





LESSON 3 Life has changed

A READING Match the photographs to the paragraphs. 👤



Saudi Stars

① I was born in 1944, six years after the discovery of oil. Saudi Arabia has changed and developed so much since that time.

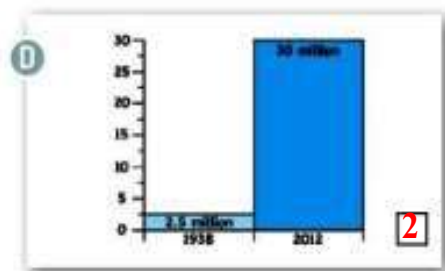
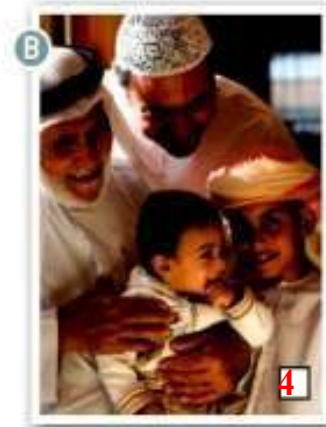
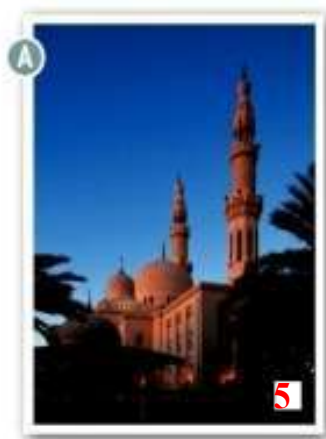
② The population has increased since 1938. Then it was two and a half million. Now it is around 30 million.

Before oil we were nomadic people. We lived in the desert or in small towns and villages. Saudi Arabia has developed. Most people live in modern cities with modern industries.

③ When I was young, few people went to school and there were very few doctors. Now schools and hospitals have opened in all parts of the country. Healthcare and education are free.

④ I have lived a long life. Life is faster and better now and we are healthier and more comfortable. My children have married and some of their children have married.

⑤ But some things haven't changed in Saudi Arabia. We are the home of Islam. All Saudis are Muslims. Islam was our religion in the 1930s, it is our religion now and it will always be our religion.



B READING Find and underline eight other verbs like *has changed*.

C LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 Verbs like *has changed* are regular verbs in the present perfect tense.
- 2 We make the present perfect with *has/have* + past participle.
- 3 We make the past participle of regular verbs with verb + *-ed*, for example, *has increased*.
- 4 The Present Perfect tense connects time or actions in the past to present time or actions:


D GRAMMAR Complete the information.

Singular	Plural
The country has changed.	The countries have changed.
It ¹ has changed . (change)	They ² have changed . (change)
Negative singular	Negative plural
The hospital hasn't closed.	Hospitals haven't closed.
The school ³ hasn't closed . (close)	Schools ⁴ haven't closed . (close)

E SPEAKING Say complete sentences. 

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Sami, Yazeed, Adel/start/new website | 2 Dalal, Leena, Julie/ start/new newsletter |
| 3 Adel/design/new page for <i>Marhaba</i> | 4 Leena, Dalal/not finish/this week's newsletter |
| 5 Sami, Adel /visit/Riyadh many times | 6 Yazeed/not visit/London/but he/visit/Cairo |

F SPEAKING Talk about Saudi Arabia.

Say what has changed and what has not changed since the discovery of oil.

The population has increased since the discovery of oil.

It is now about 30 million.

G GRAMMAR Work in pairs. 

Look at these regular past participles. What happens to these verbs when we add *-ed*?

ask asked study studied (not **X** studyed) **They change to the past simple form.**
 live lived (not **X** liveed) stop stopped (not **X** stoped)

The Answers:

E:

- 1- Sami, Yazeed and Adel have started a new website.
- 2- Dalal, Leena, and Julie have started a new newsletter.
- 3- Adel has designed a new page for Marhaba.
- 4- Leena and Dalal haven't/have not finished this week's newsletter.
- 5- Sami and Adel have visited Riyadh many times.
- 6- Yazeed hasn't visited London but he has visited Cairo.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

A READING Look at the pictures. Complete each sentence with a word from the box below.

across ~~along~~ around below into
out of over through

STUDY TIP

When you learn a new verb, always learn its past tense. Write an example sentence in your notebook, e.g.

Write: (wrote) I wrote a letter to my English friend.



Omar walked along the road.



He walked around the corner.



Then he walked below the trees.



Omar walked over the bridge.



Then he went across the busy road.



He walked carefully through the car park.



He went into the shop to buy a present.



He came out of the shop carrying a parcel.

B SPEAKING Use the past tense. Work in pairs.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Hani/buy/new car/last week | 2 Hani/drive/new car/supermarket |
| 3 He/take/brother/shopping | 4 Hani/sell/old car/last month |
| 5 The boys/bring/surprise/for mother | 6 They/ see/friends/in street |
| 7 Hani/find/space/car park | 8 It/begin/rain/this morning |
| 9 My brother/fall/ a puddle | |

My brother bought a new car last week.

C WRITING Write the sentences from Exercise B in your notebooks.

My brother bought a new car last week.

The Answers:**B:**

- 2- Hani drove his new car to the supermarket.
- 3- He took his brother shopping.
- 4- Hani sold his old car last month.
- 5- The boys brought a surprise for their mother.
- 6- They saw friends in the street.
- 7- Hani found a space in the car park.
- 8- It began to rain this morning.
- 9- My brother fell in a puddle.

Marhaba Website
http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite


Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Grammar Study

Read about the present perfect.

Singular Omar has bought a computer game.	Plural Yazeed and Adel have bought CDs.
Negative singular Omar has not bought a CD.	Negative plural Yazeed and Adel have not bought any games.

Use
We use the present perfect to talk about something which began in the past and affects what is happening now.

D LISTENING Complete the sentences.  Track 11

- 1 Yazeed has received an e-mail from his Kuwaiti friend.
- 2 Waleed _____ to Yazeed about his school.
- 3 Adel _____ never _____ Kuwait.
- 4 Yazeed _____ Britain twice to see his brother.
- 5 Yazeed's brother _____ in London for six years.
- 6 Adel's parents _____ several holidays in Turkey.
- 7 Adel _____ any other countries.
- 8 Adel's uncle _____ to Paris and _____ the Eiffel Tower.

E SPEAKING AND WRITING Work in pairs. Make sentences about the pictures. Write the sentences.



I really enjoy swimming.

I would like to learn to sail.

The Answers:

E:

I really enjoy watching TV.

I would like to buy clothes.

I really enjoy playing tennis.

I would like to plant flowers.

LESSON 1 What's wrong?

A READING Tick (✓) the best title.

Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba
HOME READERS **STORIES** INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Best Title • Sleep • Accidents • Formula 1

Accidents



Rick: Can you help me with something, Dad?
Father: Sure, Rick. What's wrong?
Rick: Things are fine at the match.
Father: Has our team won?
Rick: Yes.
Father: That's good news.
Rick: And I've got more good news.
Father: Great. Excellent.
Rick: I haven't hurt myself.
Father: I don't understand. Have you fallen over?
Rick: No, but can you give me a lift home please, Dad?
Father: A lift, Rick? Why? You've got a car. Has someone stolen it?
Rick: No, Dad, but I've had an accident.
Father: An accident?
Rick: It's OK. I haven't cut myself. I haven't broken an arm or anything.
Father: Rick, what's happened to the car?
Rick: I left it near the stadium.
Father: Why? Has it broken down?
Rick: Not really. But it's stopped working.
Father: It's stopped working?
Rick: Yes. I'm sorry. I drove it into a tree.

Tick your best title:

We have won the match

The car has broken down

The car is near the stadium

I've had an accident



B READING Complete the sentences about the story.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Rick's team <u>has won</u> the match. | 2 Rick <u>hasn't</u> hurt himself. |
| 3 Rick <u>hasn't fallen</u> over. | 4 <u>Has someone</u> stolen the car? |
| 5 Rick <u>has had</u> an accident. | 6 Rick <u>hasn't broken</u> his arm. |
| 7 The car <u>has stopped</u> working. | 8 Rick <u>drove the car</u> into a tree. |

C PRONUNCIATION Repeat the conversation.  Track 12

D LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 We make the present perfect with *has/have* + past participle.
- 2 We use *-ed* for the past participles of regular verbs, for example, *has stopped*.
- 3 We don't use *-ed* for the past participles of irregular verbs, for example, *he has hurt himself*.
- 4 Learn the past participles of irregular verbs.

E GRAMMAR Complete the information.
Singular

I have broken my arm.

He ¹ **has broken**
his arm. (break)**Negative singular**

I have not finished.

School ⁴ **has not finished.**
(finish)**Short form**

I've hurt myself.

He ² **has hurt**
his arm. (hurt)**Short form**


I haven't closed the door.

The school ⁵ **hasn't closed**.
(close)**Question**

Have you cut your hand?

³ **Has** he **cut** his
leg? (cut)**Question**

Has the match started?

⁶ **Has** school **started**?
(start)
F LISTENING Number the pictures.  Track 13

G SPEAKING Make conversations about each picture. 
H SPEAKING Take the parts of the parent and son. Talk about the accident. 

The Answers:

G:

A: I'm sorry. I've got some bad news.

B: What's wrong?

A: I've broken my bicycle.

B: How did the accident happen?

A: I was playing then crashed the wall.

A: I'm sorry. I've got some bad news.

B: What's wrong?

A: I've cut my hand.

B: How did the accident happen?

A: I was cutting a pizza.

A: I'm sorry. I've got some bad news.

B: What's wrong?

A: I've broken a window.

B: How did the accident happen?

A: I was playing football.

A: I'm sorry. I've got some bad news.

B: What's wrong?

A: I've fallen.

B: How did the accident happen?

A: I was running.



LESSON 2 A life abroad

A READING Underline the verbs in the present perfect tense.



Saudi Stars



Hello *Saudi Stars* readers,

My name is Mona Faisal. My family has travelled to many different places because my father is a diplomat. My sisters have lived in two South American countries and I have lived in three, Ecuador, Argentina and Venezuela. Next month we are going home to Riyadh.


I have seen many beautiful places and met a lot of nice people overseas. I have been to eight different schools. As well as Arabic, I have learned to speak English, Spanish and Italian.

It has been very interesting living abroad. However, I am looking forward to spending time in Saudi Arabia again.

Mona

I have made a quiz. I hope you like it.



B SPEAKING Ask and answer. 

- 1 Why has Mona's family travelled to many different places?
- 2 How many South American countries have Mona's sister's lived in?
- 3 Why has Mona lived in more South American countries than her sisters?
- 4 What has Mona seen and who has she met overseas?
- 5 How many schools has she been to?
- 6 How many languages has she learned?

C SPEAKING Make sentences about the information. 

	Time abroad	Schools	Languages
Mona, 14	7 years	8	4
Fatima, 12	4 years	4	3
Leila, 10	3 years	2	2

Mona has spent seven years abroad.

Leila has learned two languages.

The Answers:**B:**

1- because her father is a diplomat.

2- two.

3- Because she is older than they are.

4- she has seen many beautiful places and met a lot of nice people.

5-eight.

6- four.

C:

Mona has spent 7 years abroad.

She has been to 8 schools.

She has learned four languages.

Fatima has spent four years abroad.

She has been to four schools.

She has learned three languages.



Leila has spent three years abroad.

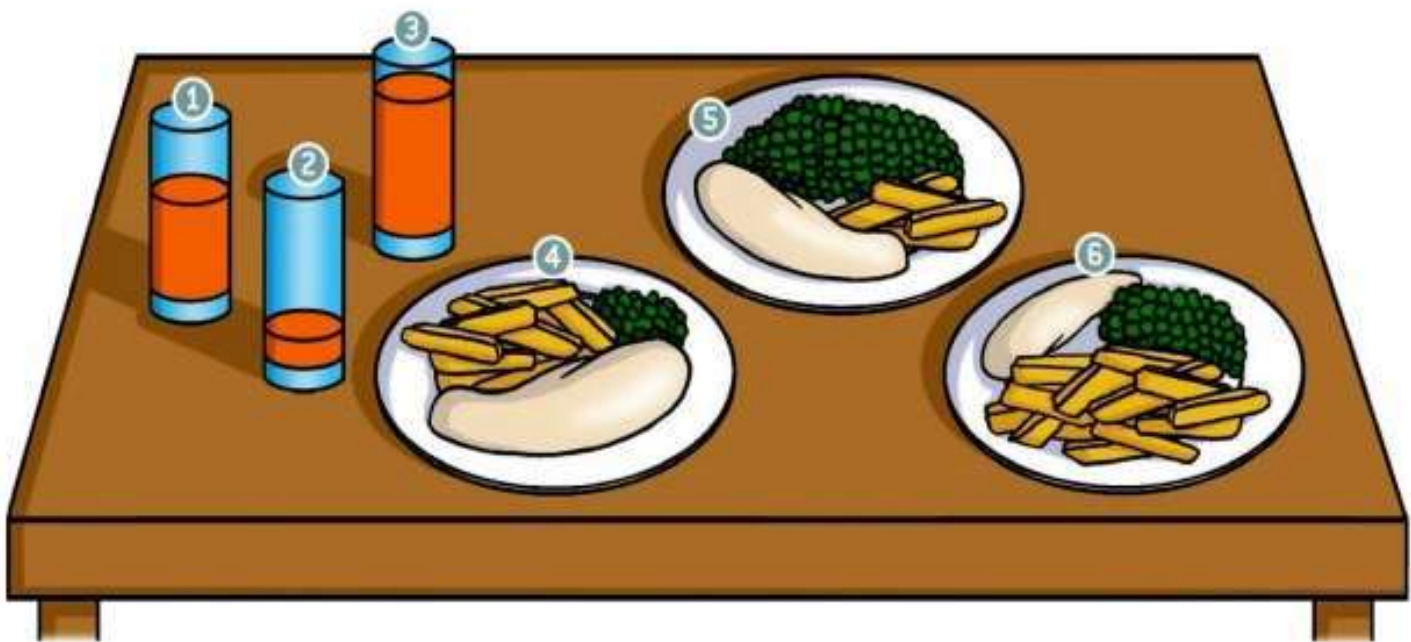
She has been to two schools.

She has learned two languages.


D READING Complete the sentences with the name: *Mona, Fatima, or*

- 1 Fatima has not spent as much time abroad as Mona.
- 2 Leila hasn't been to as many schools as Fatima.
- 3 Mona has learned the most languages.
- 4 Fatima hasn't been to as many schools as Mona.
- 5 Fatima has spent more time abroad than Leila but less time abroad than Mona.
- 6 Leila has been to the fewest schools.

E LISTENING Write *Fatima, Mona or Leila* by the correct numbers.  Track 14 



- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 _____'s juice | 2 _____'s juice | 3 _____'s juice |
| 4 _____'s food | 5 _____'s food | 6 _____'s food |

F SPEAKING Work in pairs. Compare the food and the juice in the picture. Use *(not) as much as* or *(not) as many as*. 

G VOCABULARY Work in groups.

Think of five countable and five uncountable words to add to each of these categories: *food, travel* and *school*.

Travel:

Uncountable: information, travel, traffic, money.

Countable: tickets, planes, buses, cars, passengers.

School:

Uncountable: education, learning.

Countable: books, pupils, classes, teachers, books.

	(uncountable)	(countable)
Food	chicken meat, rice, cheese, bean.	peas potatoes, tomatoes, apples, onions.



LESSON 3 An adventurous life

A READING Complete paragraphs A–F with the verbs in the box.

become caught done eaten flown gone made written


Marhaba Website
<http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite>

Marhaba

HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Have you ever done anything like that?
Bear Grylls • South Pole • Brain

A Saudi scout, Abbas Hadawy and another scout, Adam, are at a scout meeting in Saudi Arabia.





Bear Grylls


A Abbas and Adam have written about the scout chief in Britain, Bear Grylls.

B Bear Grylls' sister gave him the name 'Bear' when he was a baby. It has ² become his official name.

C Bear has ³ done many difficult and dangerous things and has ⁴ gone to some of the world's most remote places.







D He has ⁵ caught and has ⁶ eaten animals, insects and fish for food in deserts and at sea.


E He has ⁷ flown a balloon 7600 metres up into the sky. He has climbed the world's tallest mountain.

F He has ⁸ made survival programmes and has become popular with TV viewers around the world.

B LISTENING Check your answers.  Track 15

C GRAMMAR Write the irregular past participles of the verbs.

- 1 become become 2 write written 3 fly flown 4 eat eaten
 5 make made 6 go gone 7 catch caught 8 do done

D SPEAKING Work in pairs. Talk about what Bear Grylls has done. 

Bear Grylls has climbed the world's highest mountain.

E SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questionnaire. 

Marhaba Website
<http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite>

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Bear Grylls • South Pole • Brain

Are you an adventurous person?

	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
1 Have you ever done anything exciting?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Have you ever made a film?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Have you ever caught a fish?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Have you ever written to a website?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Have you ever climbed a mountain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6 Have you ever flown in a balloon?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7 Have you ever been alone in the desert?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8 Have you ever been to a remote place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9 Have you ever eaten any strange food?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Have you ever seen a wild animal (not in a zoo)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have you ever done anything exciting?

Yes, I have.

F WRITING Write a list of five adventurous things you would like to do in future.

In the future, I would like to ...
 because ...

The Answers:**D:**

He has caught animals, insects and fish.

He has climbed the tallest mountain.

He has made survival programmes.

F:

1-In the future, I would like to go a lone to the desert to hunt animals.

2-In the future, I would like to flow in a balloon because I think it will be exciting.

3-In the future, I would like to go to a remote place because I want to have a strange experience.

4-In the future, I would like to climb a mountain because I think it will be exciting.

5-In the future, I would like to make a film about wild animals because I think it will be exciting and I like them.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

A READING Read and match the pictures and the sentences.



STUDY TIP

When you write, remember to use full stops to finish sentences and question marks to finish questions.



- 1 Shahad has broken a glass. **G** 2 Hani has scored a goal. **C** 3 Tala has received an e-mail. **B**
 4 Juliet has baked a cake. **D** 5 Ahmed has caught a fish. **A**

B READING Correct the sentences.



Tala's English friend Emma has sent her an e-mail. She has been on holiday to Kenya with her family. They have visited the famous Masai Mara Game Park and have been on safari every day. They have even been up in a balloon. Emma has seen a lot of wild animals in the park: elephants, giraffes, hippos and lions. Her father has lent her his camera to take pictures of the animals. Now Emma and her family have left the game park and have flown back to London. They have had a wonderful time in Kenya.

Example:

Emma is Tala's ~~Kenyan~~ friend. Emma is Tala's English friend.

- 1 Emma has spent her holiday in London ~~Kenya.~~ 2 The Masai Mara Game Park is in South Africa. ~~Kenya~~
 3 Emma went up in a balloon every day. ~~one.~~ 4 She has not seen many animals in the park. ~~has seen~~
 5 She has not taken any photos. 6 Emma and her family are still in Kenya.

taken photos of the animals.

have flown back to London.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study

Countable nouns

Tala has not seen as **many** wild animals as Emma.

There are **fewer** wild animals in Saudi Arabia than in Kenya.

Uncountable nouns

Tala has not spent as **much** time in London as Emma.

Emma has spent **less** time in Saudi than Tala.


C GRAMMAR Write the words in the box in the correct place in the table.

book paper computer water
 tree sand gold traffic car
 money rain people city oil
 bicycle language elephant plastic
 banana forest wood accident

Countable	Uncountable
book	paper
computer, tree, car, people, city, bicycle, language, elephant, banana, forest, accident.	water, sand, gold, traffic, money, rain, oil, plastic, wood.

D GRAMMAR Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Venezuela does not produce as much / many) oil as Saudi.
- There is (fewer / less) forest in Saudi than in Ecuador.
- There are not as many / much) people living in Saudi as in Argentina.
- There are (fewer / less) people living in Jeddah than in Riyadh.
- Travelling by car does not cost as (much / many) money as travelling by plane.
- If people drove more carefully, there would be (fewer / less) accidents.

E LISTENING Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.  Track 16

many much fewer fewest less least more most

- Emma did not spend as _____ time at the park as she wanted.
- On the first day there were not as _____ hippos in the lake as on the second day.
- On the second day there were _____ elephants at the lake.
- She saw the _____ animals on her third day at the camp.
- It was on her last day at the camp that she saw the _____ animals.
- Emma spent _____ time on safari on her last day in the park.
- She likes elephants _____ than she likes giraffes.
- The animals she likes the _____ are snakes.

LESSON 1 Different ways of communicating

Can you do ou



What are the people saying?

A READING Write the number of the sentence (1–5) on the correct picture (A–E).



? Saudi Stars: Quiz time!

- 1 Sorry. I can't hear you.
- 2 I think the exam was OK.
- 3 Sorry. I have no idea.
- 4 See you tomorrow. Bye.
- 5 This book is really boring.

B LISTENING What is the situation in each conversation?

Write the number under the correct word. Track 17

Travel	Health	Meeting	Understanding
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

C PRONUNCIATION Listen. Then repeat the sentence in the same way, 1 to 4.

Track 18

- 1 no emotion 2 bored 3 angry 4 happy

D LISTENING AND SPEAKING Work in groups.

One person choose a sentence (A to D) below and a number (1 to 4 as in Exercise C). The other people in the group must say the sentence in that way.

- A How are you feeling today? B How do you do?
 C I don't understand. Sorry. D Enjoy your trip.

Sentence D, Number 2.

Enjoy your trip.

Sentence B, Number 4.

How do you do?

E READING Work in pairs. Find the words in the text with the meanin

Saudi Stars: Communication



People communicate in different ways, for example by speaking, by writing, by using their hands and by showing expressions on their face. We can learn information by studying how we communicate. For example, we can learn a person's age from their grammar – a young child often makes more grammar mistakes than an older person. We can tell how a person is feeling by looking at their face – for example, if a person is smiling, he or she is usually happy – or by listening to people's tone of voice – the emotion in their voices when they speak. If a person speaks angrily, that person is probably angry. We can often say where someone comes from when we hear how he or she pronounces words. People from different places sometimes say the same word differently. Finally, we can often tell who a person is speaking to from the choice of words. We might say informal words like *hi* or *bye* to our friends but formal phrases like *good evening*, *sir* or *excuse me*, *madam* when we meet a stranger.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 the look on a face <u>expression</u> | 2 rules for correct language <u>grammar</u> |
| 3 to send or get information to someone <u>communicate.</u> | 4 if something is not correct, it is a ... <u>mistake.</u> |
| 5 way of saying a word <u>pronunciation.</u> | 6 we do not know this person <u>stranger.</u> |
| 7 a formal way to speak to a man <u>Sir.</u> | 8 a formal way to speak to a woman <u>Madam.</u> |

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember. Then write in your notebooks.


- The other words in the text can help you find the meaning of new words.
- We can make some verbs into nouns by adding *-ation*, for example, *punctuate* – *punctuation*.
- Drop *e* at the end of the verb when you add *-ation*.
- Write the nouns from these verbs: a *examine*; b *situate*; c *communicate*.

4- Examination, situation, communication.

G GRAMMAR Re-write the sentences with *by + verb + -ing*.

- Communicate with people. Use our hands.
- Learn information. Study people's grammar.
- Speak politely to a stranger. Use *sir* or *madam*.
- Know how people feel. Look at their faces.
- Make new nouns from verbs. Add *-ation*.



H LISTENING Choose A or B to complete the conversation.  Track 19

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 A Fine, thanks. | B Thanks a lot. | 2 A Bye. | B Good morning. |
| 3 A ... find you | B ... meet you. | 4 A ... a problem | B ... a meeting |
| 5 A ... you do | B ... good flight | | |


The Answers:

G:

- 2- We can learn information by studying people's grammar.
- 3- We can speak politely to a stranger by using sir or madam.
- 4- We can know how people feel by looking at their faces.
- 5- We can make new nouns from verbs by adding -ation.



LESSON 2 *Have you bought the flowers yet?*

A LISTENING Are the sentences true or false? Write *T* or *F* in each box.  Track 20

Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba
HOME
READERS
STORIES
INSPIRATION
TOPICS
NEWS

Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heirlooms • Quizzes • Home

I've just remembered

This audio story is from Paul and his brother Steve.



It happened when their father was away on business.

PODCAST

I've just remembered



A

- 1 Paul is on the bus.
- 2 Paul doesn't need his dictionary.
- 3 The roads are icy.



B

- 4 Paul has missed his bus.
- 5 Paul has hurt his ankle.
- 6 Paul's mum has phoned for an ambulance.

Later ...



C

- 1 Paul's mum has got a mobile.
- 2 Steve has cleaned the kitchen.
- 3 Paul's mum has already gone home.



D

- 4 Steve hasn't bought the fruit yet.
- 5 Steve has prepared the food.
- 6 Paul has phoned for the taxi.

B LISTENING AND SPEAKING Ask and answer. 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Who has just phoned Paul at the bus stop? 3 Why has Paul's mum fallen over? 5 What have Paul and already Steve done? 7 What two things has Steve bought? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Why did she phone Paul? 4 What is wrong with Paul's mum? 6 What hasn't Paul done yet? 8 What has Paul just remembered?
---	---


Unit 4 • Lesson 2

C LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 We use *already*, *just* and *yet* with verbs in the present perfect.
- 2 We use *already* in sentences: *I've already done my work.* *already* here means *before now*.
- 3 We use *just* in questions and sentences: *Have you just arrived?* *I've just eaten.* *just* here means *a short time ago*.
- 4 We use *yet* in questions and negative sentences: *Has Ali phoned yet?* *I haven't finished yet.* *yet* here means *until now* or *until this time*.

D GRAMMAR Work in pairs. Say sentences. 

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 they/already/check/the work | 2 Steve/already/bought/flowers |
| 3 I/already/be/to Jeddah | 4 Paul/already/got on/bus/school |
| 5 Julie/already/write/article | 6 Adnan and Sami/already/tidy/office |

E GRAMMAR Work in pairs. Make questions and sentences. 

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Adel/just/send/e-mail | 2 Steve/put away/books/yet |
| 3 you/do/your homework yet | 4 Yazeed and Adel/just/leave/room |
| 5 Dalal and Lena/study/Italian/yet | 6 Paul's mum/switch on/mobile yet |

Has Adel just sent an e-mail?

Adel has just sent an e-mail.

F READING AND SPEAKING Ask and answer. 

Hi Dalal

I've just got in from school. I haven't eaten and I haven't had a rest yet. I'll phone you after I've had supper.

Best wishes

Julie

- 1 Who is this message to?
- 2 Who is this message from?
- 3 What is it about?

G WRITING Write these messages in your notebook.

From: Salem

To: Adnan

About:

- already collected Ali
- just gone to eat
- be back at seven

From: Emma

To: Sue

About:

- just gone to supermarket
- not bought flowers yet
- meet at 9pm tonight

From Naif

To: Harry

About:

- just phone office
- meeting already started
- see you tomorrow

The Answers:

D:

- 1- They have already checked the work
- 2- Steve has already bought flowers.
- 3- I have already been to Jeddah.
- 4- Paul has already got on the bus to school.
- 5- Julie has already written her article.
- 6- Adnan and Sami have already tidied the office.

E:

- 2- Has Steve put away his books yet? No, Steve hasn't put away his books yet.
- 3- Have you done your homework yet? No, I haven't done my homework yet.
- 4- Have Yazeed and Adel just left the room? Yes, Yazeed and Adel have just left the room.
- 5- Have Dalal and Lena studied Italian yet? No, Dalal and Lena haven't studied Italian yet.
- 6- Has Paul's mum switched on her mobile yet?
No, Paul's mum hasn't switched on her mobile yet.

The Answers:

F:

- 1- Dalal.
- 2- Julie.
- 3- Julie is tired and hungry now, but will phone later.

G:

Hi Adnan,

I have already collected Ali. I have just gone to eat. I'll be back st seven.

Best wishes,
Salem.

Hi Sue,

I have just gone to supermarket. I haven't bought flowers yet. We will meet at 9 pm tonight.

Best wishes,
Emma.

Hi Harry,

I have just phoned the office. The meeting has already started. I'll see you tomorrow.

Best wishes,
Naif.



LESSON 3 *Different heroes*

A **READING** Find and underline these past tense verbs.

- 1 win 2 become 3 fight 4 lose 5 choose

Cassius Clay



Muhammad Ali was born Cassius Clay in January, 1942. He is the older of two brothers. His father was called Cassius Clay, too. After becoming a Muslim, Ali changed his name.

Ali started boxing at the age of 12 in 1954. Six years later he won a gold medal at the Olympics in Italy. He started boxing for money after winning his Olympic medal and became world champion at the age of 22 in 1964. He was champion until 1967.

From 1967 to 1970, Ali could not box because, for religious reasons, he refused to be a soldier.

Saudi Stars

Four years later he became champion again when he won a famous fight with George Forman in Kinshasa in Africa. When boxing, Ali fought 61 times. He won 56 matches and lost five. He stopped boxing in 1981.

Ali is called 'The Greatest' because he was one of the world's best boxers. He is also probably the world's most famous sportsman. In 1999, the magazine *Sports Illustrated* chose Ali as the 'Sportsman of the Century'.

After stopping boxing, Ali has spent his time helping people around the world. He has given more than 20 million meals to poor and hungry people. He has also said: 'If you haven't learned the meaning of friendship, you really haven't learned anything.'

B **READING** Find and circle these present perfect verbs.

- 1 spend
2 give
3 say

C **READING** Complete the information about Ali's life.

Date	What happened
1942	1 <u>Muhammad Ali was born</u>
1954	2 <u>Ali started boxing</u>
3 <u>1960</u>	Ali won an Olympic medal
4 <u>1964</u>	became world boxing champion
5 <u>From 1967</u> to 1970	6 <u>Ali couldn't box</u>
7 <u>1974</u>	became world boxing champion again
1999	8 <u>Sports Illustrated chose Ali as sportsman of the century</u>

D READING AND GRAMMAR Use the text and ask and answer questions as in the

- 1 after/become/Muslim/what/Ali do
- 2 what/Ali/do/after/win/a gold medal
- 3 when/Ali/become champion/after he/start/boxing again
- 4 who/Ali/fight/when he/become/champion again
- 5 how many times/Ali/fight/before he/stop/boxing

After he became a Muslim,
what did Ali do?

After becoming a Muslim,
Ali changed his name.

E VOCABULARY Word families: Complete the table.

Verb	Sport	Person
box	boxing	¹ <u>boxer</u>
² <u>run</u>	running	runner
dive	diving	³ <u>diver</u>
swim	⁴ <u>swimming</u>	swimmer
⁵ <u>skate</u>	skating	⁶ <u>skater</u>
ride	⁷ <u>riding</u>	⁸ <u>rider</u>

F READING Write which paragraph contains the different information on Prince Sultan.

- A Prince Sultan bin Salman was born in Riyadh, in 1956.
- B Prince Sultan is the second son of Prince Salman bin Abdul-Aziz. Prince Sultan is married with a family and in his free time he enjoys sports like diving, horse riding and running.
- C Prince Sultan went to schools in Riyadh. After completing his Masters degree at Syracuse University in America he became a fighter pilot. Prince Sultan can also fly passenger planes.
- D In 1985, Prince Sultan became the first Muslim and Arab to go into space. He flew on the Spaceship *Discovery*. He helped to put an Arab communications satellite into space.
- E Since returning from space, Prince Sultan has worked in the Saudi tourist industry and with disabled children.



- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 his hobbies | <input type="checkbox"/> B | 2 what he does now | <input type="checkbox"/> E | 3 his education | <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 4 his date and place of birth | <input type="checkbox"/> A | 5 why he is famous | <input type="checkbox"/> D | | |

G SPEAKING Work in pairs. 

- 1 Prepare questions about Muhammad Ali and Prince Sultan.
- 2 Now take the parts of: a) an interviewer and Muhammad Ali; b) an interviewer and Prince Sultan.

The Answers:

D:

2. What did Ali do after he won a gold medal?

Ali started boxing for money after winning a gold medal.

3. When did Ali become champion after he started boxing again?

Ali became champion four years after starting boxing again.

4. Who did Ali fight when he became champion again?


Ali fought George Forman when he became champion again.

5. How many times did Ali fight before he stopped boxing?

Ali fought 61 times before he stopped boxing.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

A LISTENING Listen. Write the number of the conversation on the correct picture.  Track 21



STUDY TIP

When you learn a new word, learn the part of speech; for example is the word a noun or a verb?



How does the speaker feel?
Tick (✓) the correct column.

	bored	angry	happy	no emotion
Conversation 1				
Conversation 2				
Conversation 3				
Conversation 4				

B READING Read and match.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 1 formal way of speaking to a man | d | a Madam |
| 2 the way someone feels | g | b pronunciation |
| 3 formal way of speaking to a woman | a | c communicate |
| 4 someone we do not know | e | d Sir |
| 5 give information to someone | c | e stranger |
| 6 informal words you say to a friend | h | f grammar |
| 7 way of saying a word | b | g emotion |
| 8 rules for using language correctly | f | h <i>hi</i> or <i>bye</i> |

C VOCABULARY Write the missing words.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| communicate | <u>communication</u> |
| <u>Populate</u> | population |
| situate | <u>Situation</u> |
| congratulate | <u>Congratulation</u> |
| <u>examine</u> | examination |
| reserve | <u>reservation</u> |

Marhaba Website
http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Grammar Study Grammar Study

Joining sentences

by + verb + -ing
Speak good English. Practise as often as you can. You can learn to speak good English **by practising** as often as you can.


after + verb + -ing
Faisal spent three months in England. He learned to speak English well.
After spending three months in England, Faisal learned to speak English well.

D READING Complete the sentences.

Mohamed Aboutrika, the famous Egyptian footballer, learned to play football as a small boy. He practised in the street outside his home. When he was 12, he joined his local team, Tersana. He played for the junior team for five years, and was selected for the first team when he was only 17. He played for the Egyptian national team from the age of 21. Four years later, he joined Al-Ahly, one of Africa's top football teams. In 2009, he injured his knee and could not play for several months. He has recovered from his injury and now works with other footballers to help poor people. He plays in special matches to raise money for them.



- Mohamed Aboutrika learned to play football by practising in the street.
- After _____ for five years, he was selected for Tersana's first team.
- He joined Al-Ahly after _____.
- After _____, he could not play for several months.
- After _____, Aboutrika began helping poor people.
- He helps poor people by _____.

E SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions. 

Tala's mother has gone shopping. She has left Tala a list of jobs to do.

Has Tala tidied the bedroom already?

No, she hasn't tidied it yet.

Has she put away the clothes already?

Yes, she has.

Tidy the bedroom ✓
Put away the clothes ✓
Clean the kitchen ✓
Wash the dishes ✓
Water the plants ✓
Do your homework X

The Answers:**D:**

- 2- playing for the junior team.
- 3- playing for the Egyptian national team (for four years).
- 4- injuring his knee.
- 5- recovering from his injury
- 6- raising money for them.

E:

3. Has she cleaned the kitchen yet? No, she hasn't cleaned it yet.
4. Has she washed the dishes already? No, she hasn't washed them yet.
5. Has she watered the plants yet? Yes, she has.
6. Has she done her homework yet? No, she hasn't done it yet.

LESSON 1 Family heirlooms

A WRITING Write the letter (A–G) of each sentence in the correct place (1–7) in the texts.



HOME
READERS
STORIES
INSPIRATION
TOPICS
NEWS

Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heirlooms • Quizzes • Home

We've Had it for ages



Marhaba readers have sent us information about some family heirlooms.

A ... when she was a girl.
 B ... it was not in good condition.
 C ... and great grandparents lived.
 D ... for more than 100 years.
 E ... I have not sold the stamps.
 F Here is a photo of some of our stamps.
 G ... have made it into a small museum.



Hassan Shakshir

Our family has been in the Taif area for many centuries. We have owned the house in the photo ¹ D. We moved many years ago and for a long time the house was empty and ² B. However, we have now repaired and repainted the house. Recently we have put traditional furniture into it and ³ G. Now young people can see how their grandparents ⁴ C.

Hala Ibrahim

⁵ F My family has owned a collection of stamps for 70 years. My great grandmother started collecting them ⁶ A. Each new generation of daughters collected stamps and later gave them to their daughters. My mother gave them to me. I have owned this collection for three years. Friends can't understand why ⁷ E. The answer is easy – the stamps are part of our family's history.



B READING Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Where is Hassan's family from? | 2 How long has his family been there? |
| 3 What happened when the family moved? | 4 What have the family done to the house? |
| 5 How long has Hala's family owned a collection of stamps? | 6 Who started collecting stamps? |
| 7 Who gave the stamps to Hala? | 8 Why hasn't Hala sold the stamps? |

The Answers:

B:

1. The family is from the Taif area.
2. The family has been there for centuries.
3. The house was empty and in bad condition.
4. It has painted and repaired the house/It has made it into a small museum.
5. For 70 years.
6. Hala's great grandmother.
7. Hala's mother.
8. The stamps are part of her family history.

C READING AND VOCABULARY Tick (✓) the correct meaning, A or B, for these


- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 heirloom | A families have had these objects for a long time | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | B a traditional Saudi Arabian house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 repair | A to fix or make better something old or broken | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | B to increase or make something bigger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 generation | A the people in a family or a group of about the same age | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | B these people collect stamps | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D PRONUNCIATION Mark the stress on the words. Then listen, check and repeat.  Track 22

- 1 heirloom 2 collection 3 furniture 4 repair 5 generation

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember, then underline.

- We often use *for* and the present perfect tense, for example, *We have lived here for two years.*
 - We use *for* with a length of time, for example, *hour, day or year.*
 - Which time words can we use with *for* and the present perfect? Underline the correct words.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| A Monday | B ten o'clock | <u>C a week</u> | D 2005 |
| <u>E three months</u> | <u>F 50 years</u> | G the morning | H March |

F LISTENING Number the pictures.  Track 23



Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heirlooms • Quizzes • Home

We've Had it for ages

A 

B 

C 

D 

E 

G SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 

What is your favourite object?

How long have you had it?

The Answers:

G:

What is your favourite object?

My bear.

How long have you had it?

I have had it for 5 years.



LESSON 2 Which holiday would you prefer?

A READING AND SPEAKING Ask and answer.

Jamal and Nadia wrote about their holidays for us.



Saudi Stars



Mountain climbing



My brother and I spent a week in youth hostels in Germany. We went mountain climbing with 20 young people from different countries. It was very enjoyable. We were tired but very fit at the end. **Jamal**

Studying Japanese culture



My mum and I stayed in Japan for seven days to study Japanese culture. We learned about traditional clothes like kimonos, painting and calligraphy, theatre and folk stories and how to make paper models. It was really interesting. **Nadia**

- 1 Where did Jamal and Nadia go?
- 2 Who did they go with?
- 3 What did they do there?
- 4 What did they think of their holidays?

B READING AND SPEAKING Choose and complete one of these sentences.

- 1 I would prefer a mountain climbing holiday to studying in Japan because **it's very exciting.**
- 2 I would prefer studying in Japan to a mountain climbing holiday because **I want to succeed.**
- 3 I wouldn't like to study in Japan or go mountain climbing because **They are boring.**

C LISTENING Jamal and Nadia compare holidays. Tick *more*, *less* or *same* in the table.



1 Jamal's holiday			
	more	less	same
comfortable		✓	
educational			
energetic			
expensive			

2 Nadia's holiday			
	more	less	same
comfortable	✓		
educational			
energetic			
expensive			

The Answers:

A:

- 1- Jamal went to Germany and Nadia went to Japan.
- 2- Jamal went with his brother and Nadia went with her mother.
- 3- Jamal went mountain climbing and Nadia studied Japanese culture.
- 4- Jamal thought it was very enjoyable and Nadia thought it was really interesting.

D SPEAKING Make sentences with *as (adjective) as* or *not as (adjective)*

- 1 Jamal's holiday/be/not as comfortable/Nadia's holiday
- 2 Nadia's holiday/be/as educational/Jamal's holiday
- 3 Nadia's holiday/be/not as energetic/Jamal's holiday
- 4 Jamal's holiday/be/not as expensive/Nadia's holiday

Jamal's holiday wasn't as comfortable as Nadia's holiday.

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 Lena prefers tea to coffee means Lena always likes tea more than coffee.
- 2 With *prefer* we can add verb + *-ing*. For example *I prefer drinking tea to (drinking) coffee.*
- 3 Lena would prefer juice to water means Lena chooses juice this time not water. (Another time in the future Lena may choose water, not juice.)
- 4 With *would'd prefer* we add *to + verb*. For example *I'd prefer (to have) juice (and not water).*

F GRAMMAR Complete the sentences with *prefer* or *would'd prefer*.

- 1 Would you like a biscuit? I'd prefer to have cake, please.
- 2 Ali and Omar prefer watching TV to playing football.
- 3 Julie and Dalal prefer cooking to washing up.
- 4 We always go the park after school. Today, I 'd prefer to the supermarket.
- 5 The weather's nice this afternoon. I think I 'd prefer to walk home.
- 6 Do you prefer spending the summer in Saudi Arabia or going to Egypt?

G SPEAKING Make sentences about the cars with *as (adjective) as* or *not as (adjective)*.


speed: 125kph	speed: 153kph	speed: 142kph
length: 3m 95cm	length: 4m 65cm	length: 4m 40cm
weight: 1000kg	weight: 1950kg	weight: 1450kg
year: 1928	year: 1937	year: 1932
size: two people	size: five people	size: four people

The Answers:

D:

- 2- Nadia's holiday was as educational as Jamal's holiday.
- 3- Nadia's holiday wasn't as energetic as Jamal's holiday.
- 4- Jamal's holiday wasn't as expensive as Nadia's holiday.

G:

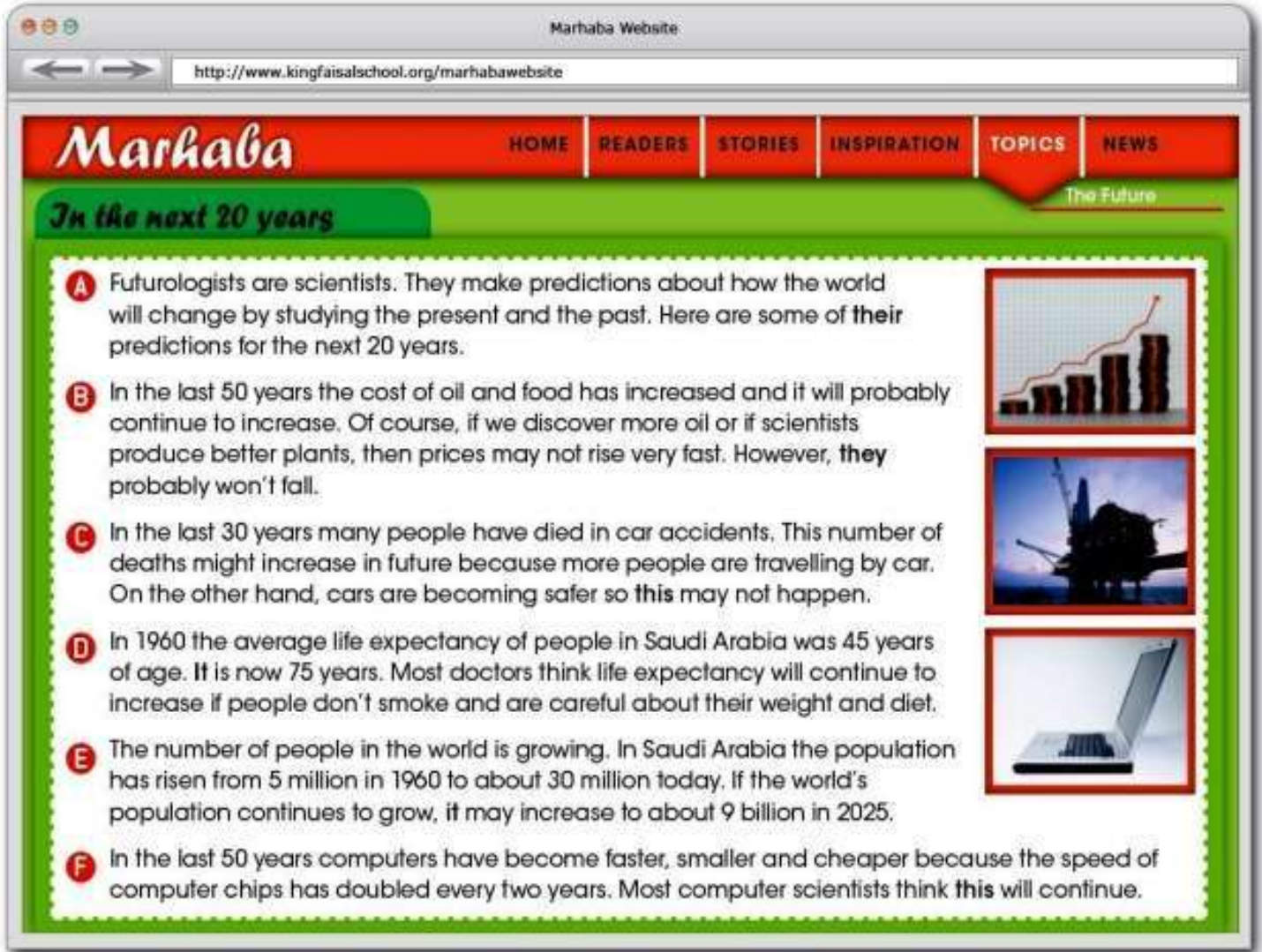
- 1- Car A isn't as speed as car B.
- 2- Car B isn't as length as car A.
- 3- Car A isn't as weight as car C



LESSON 3 *Tomorrow's world*

A READING Write the letter for each paragraph in the box next to the correct title.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 Fewer people will die in accidents | <input type="checkbox"/> C | 2 We will live longer | <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 3 There will be more people | <input type="checkbox"/> E | 4 They will become quicker | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5 We will pay more to eat and drive | <input type="checkbox"/> B | 6 Their job is to say what might happen | <input type="checkbox"/> A |



Markaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

In the next 20 years The Future

A Futurologists are scientists. They make predictions about how the world will change by studying the present and the past. Here are some of their predictions for the next 20 years.

B In the last 50 years the cost of oil and food has increased and it will probably continue to increase. Of course, if we discover more oil or if scientists produce better plants, then prices may not rise very fast. However, **they** probably won't fall.

C In the last 30 years many people have died in car accidents. This number of deaths might increase in future because more people are travelling by car. On the other hand, cars are becoming safer so **this** may not happen.


D In 1960 the average life expectancy of people in Saudi Arabia was 45 years of age. **It** is now 75 years. Most doctors think life expectancy will continue to increase if people don't smoke and are careful about their weight and diet.

E The number of people in the world is growing. In Saudi Arabia the population has risen from 5 million in 1960 to about 30 million today. If the world's population continues to grow, it may increase to about 9 billion in 2025.

F In the last 50 years computers have become faster, smaller and cheaper because the speed of computer chips has doubled every two years. Most computer scientists think **this** will continue.

B READING Who or what do the words in bold refer to?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Paragraph A: their <u>futurologists</u> | 2 Paragraph B: they prices (of food and oil). |
| 3 Paragraph C: this increase in number of deaths. | 4 Paragraph D: It average life expectancy in Saudi Arabia. |
| 5 Paragraph E: it world's population. | 6 Paragraph F: this speed of computer chips doubling. |

C PRONUNCIATION Repeat paragraph D.  Track 25

D READING AND SPEAKING Complete these sentences about the text.

- 1 Futurologists make predictions ...
- 2 The cost of oil and food will continue to rise because ...
- 3 Prices may not rise very fast if ...
- 4 More people are travelling by car so ...
- 5 People might live longer if ...
- 6 The world's population might increase to 9 billion if ...
- 7 If the speed of computer chips doubles, computers will ...

Futurologists make predictions ...

... about how the world may change in the future.

E VOCABULARY Find the nouns for these verbs in the text and write them in your notebooks.

- 1 predict 2 cost 3 die 4 expect 5 weigh

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

Strong predictions

I *won't be* at home this evening.
I *will be* at my uncle's house.

Weak predictions

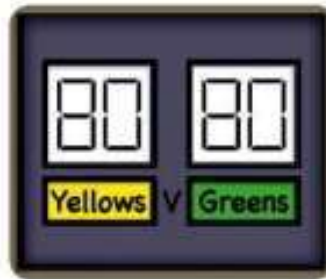
I *may arrive* at seven.
Or I *might go* at eight.

G GRAMMAR Look at the pictures and underline the correct word.


The trainer (*may/will/won't*) choose Faisal.



Faisal (*might/will/won't*) score for his team.



Faisal's team (*may/will/won't*) win.



Faisal (*might/will/won't*) complete the match.

H WRITING Write and complete these predictions in your notebooks.

- 1 If I do well in my studies, I might _____
- 2 The price of food will continue to increase so _____
- 3 I may look for a job if _____
- 4 The speed of computer chips is increasing so _____
- 5 If the world's population is 9 billion _____
- 6 Life expectancy might fall if _____

1 If I do well in my studies, I might do a Master's degree after my university degree.

The Answers:

D:

- 2- it has risen for the past 20 years.
- 3- we discover more oil, or if scientists produce better plants.
- 4- the number of deaths from car accidents might increase.
- 5- they don't smoke and are careful about their weight and diet.
- 6- the number of people continues to grow.
- 7- continue to become faster, smaller and cheaper.

E:

- 1- prediction.
- 2- cost.
- 3- death.
- 4- expectancy.
- 5- weight.

G:

- 1- will.
- 2- might.
- 3- may.
- 4- won't.

H:

- 1- do a Master's degree.
- 2- I will spend much money.
- 3- I leave this job.
- 4- I won't buy it.
- 5- The life will be better.
- 6- Life changes.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

STUDY TIP

Use capital letters at the beginning of sentences and with names of days, months, people, places and languages.



A READING Are the sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?

Sami's father sometimes goes to England on business. This year Sami went with him and they stayed in a hotel in London for a weekend. It is much colder there than in Riyadh, so Sami's father took him to a department store to buy a warm coat. He noticed that everything in the store cost more than in Saudi Arabia. On the first day they took a bus tour and saw many famous buildings and monuments. Sami thought that the most interesting of these was Buckingham Palace, the home of Queen Elizabeth II. The next day they went on a boat trip on the River Thames and rode on the London Eye. They had wonderful views of the city from the top. Sami could see that London is bigger than Riyadh.



- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 It is not as cold in Riyadh as it is in London. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Stores in Riyadh are not as large as those in London. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Prices in Saudi are less expensive than in London. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Buckingham Palace was less interesting than the other buildings. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 London is not as big as Riyadh. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

B GRAMMAR Write sentences with *more (adjective)*, *less (adjective)* or *as (adjective) as*.



- blue coat – brown coat
- grey trousers – brown coat
- white shirt – T-shirt
- brown trousers – grey trousers
- brown coat – brown trousers

The blue coat is not as expensive as the brown coat.

The Answers:

B:

- 2- The grey trousers are not as/less expensive as the brown coat.
- 3- A white shirt is more expensive than a T-shirt.
- 4- The brown trousers are not as/less expensive than the grey trousers.
- 5- The brown coat is more expensive than the brown trousers.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study



Predictions

We use *will* or *won't* when we are sure about what will happen:

Sami's father **will** travel to London next week. He **won't** stop on the way.

We use *may* or *might* when we are not sure:

He **may** go shopping in London. He **might** buy presents for his family.

C LISTENING Read the predictions. Complete the table. Track 26

Put a tick (✓) to show who made the prediction. Write *S* if this person is sure and *NS* if she is not sure.

		Leena	Julie	Sure/not sure
1	Travel round the world faster		✓	S
2	More people living in Saudi			
3	Not as much oil as we have now			
4	Travel to other planets			
5	Expensive to travel			
6	More equipment in the home			
7	Discover more oil			
8	People live to 100 years or more			

D SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the future.

If I do well at school, I will go to university. What about you?



I'm not sure. I might study to become a doctor. What will you do after university?

If I do well at school, I will go to the faculty of engineering.

E PRONUNCIATION Mark the stress • on the words. Then listen, check and repeat.



Track 27

- prediction
- discover
- scientist
- equipment
- invention
- different

LESSON 1 *Could you get me some rice?*

- A SPEAKING** Look at the cartoon. What kind of person is Lamya? **lazy, bossy, selfish, thoughtless, unkind.**



In our last newsletter I asked for stories.



A reader has written a story and drawn a nice picture as well.

Saudi Stars

An annoying friend

Lamya is kind and polite. She makes me laugh ¹ **D** she never says anything bad about anyone. ² **C** she has one very annoying habit.

At school, Lamya makes this request: 'Would you mind helping me with my homework?' When we are at the shops, she says: 'Sorry Noura. Could you buy me a cake? I haven't got my purse.' At home, if I get up, Lamya will always say: 'Noura, would you mind making me some tea, please? I'd rather have tea than coffee, you know.' I never refuse. 'No, I don't mind at all,' ³ **A** 'Sure, I'll do that for you,' I say.

One day last month, I wasn't feeling well. Lamya was visiting the house ⁴ **B** as usual, we were sitting watching TV. Five minutes after the film started, Lamya said: 'Noura, I'm cold. Could you switch off the air-conditioner?' I replied in a loud voice: 'Just for once, Lamya, couldn't you do something for yourself?'

Lamya looked surprised and was quiet for a moment. Then she said. 'Of course I'll do it, Noura, ⁵ **E** would you mind not shouting, please? I've got a bad headache.'

- B READING** Write the letter for these words in the correct place in the story.

- A or
- B so
- C However,
- D and
- E but

- C READING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 How does Noura describe Lamya?
- 2 What question does Lamya ask Noura at school?
- 3 Which drink does Lamya prefer?
- 4 What did Lamya ask when she was cold?
- 5 Why was Noura angry about this?
- 6 In what way is Lamya an annoying friend?

The Answers:**C:**

1-Lamya is kind and polite, she makes Noura laugh and she never says anything bad about anyone.

2- Would you mind helping me with my homework?

3- Lamya prefers tea.

4-Could you switch off the air conditioner please?

5- Because she wanted to watch the film.

6- Because she always asks people to do things for her.

D LISTENING AND SPEAKING Repeat the requests.  Track 28

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

1 Here are two polite and formal ways of making requests:


A *Would you mind + verb + -ing.* For example, *Would you mind making some tea (please)?*

B *Could you + verb.* For example, *Could you switch off the air-conditioner, (please)?*

2 Here are some different ways to accept or refuse requests politely:

	Accept	Refuse
<i>Would you mind making me some tea?</i>	<i>Of course not.</i>	<i>I'm sorry, I do.</i>
	<i>No, not at all.</i>	<i>Yes, I would mind.</i>
	Accept	Refuse
<i>Could you switch off the air-conditioner?</i>	<i>Yes, of course.</i>	<i>Sorry. No.</i>
	<i>Certainly.</i>	<i>Sorry, I can't.</i>

3 A tone of voice can make a request sound polite or not very polite.

F LISTENING Are these requests formal and polite? Tick (✓) yes or cross (✗) no in each box.  Track 29



Formal Polite



Formal Polite



Formal Polite




Formal Polite



Formal Polite



Formal Polite

G SPEAKING Work in groups. Make conversations. 

- 1 Say a conversation for each picture. Use informal and polite language.
- 2 Say a conversation for each picture. Use formal and polite language.

H WRITING Write three of the conversations in your notebooks.

The Answers:

G:

1-

Male 1: These boxes are very heavy. Could you carry another box?

Male 2: Sorry, I can't. I can't carry another box.

2-

Female 1: Please switch off your phone. The baby's sleeping.

Female 2: Sorry, no. This is important. But don't worry, I'll take it outside.

3-

Male 1: Excuse me, would you mind moving out of my way?

Male 2: I'm sorry, I do. I was here first.

4-

Female 1: This coffee is cold. Bring another cup.

Female 2: Yes, madam, of course.

5-

Male 1: Would you mind looking after the children for a minute?

Male 2: Of course not. I will enjoy looking after the children.

6-

Female 1: Open the door, please. My hands are full.

Female 2: Sorry, I can't. My hands are full, too.

H:

1-

Male 1: These boxes are very heavy. Could you carry another box?

Male 2: Sorry, I can't. I can't carry another box.

2-

Female 1: Please switch off your phone. The baby's sleeping.

Female 2: Sorry, no. This is important. But don't worry, I'll take it outside.

3-

Male 1: Excuse me, would you mind moving out of my way?

Male 2: I'm sorry, I do. I was here first.



LESSON 2 *I'd rather live in . . .*

A **READING** Tick (✓) the best title.

- Where people live is changing
- The world is now a bigger place
- 55% of the world's population
- People outside towns or in the country



Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heirlooms • Quizzes • Home


Town or country?

In 1970 about 60% of Saudis and 37% of the world's population lived in towns. 40% of Saudis and 63% of the world's population lived outside towns or in the country. Now, about 85% of Saudis and 55% of the world's population live in towns and 15 per cent live of Saudis and 45% of the world's population live outside towns or in the country.


Read some background information about towns and the country.

B **READING** Complete the table.

	Percentages of people in towns and in the country			
	Around the world		In Saudi Arabia	
	1970	Now	1970	Now
Town	37%	1 <u>55%</u>	2 <u>60%</u>	3 <u>85%</u>
Country	4 <u>63%</u>	5 <u>45%</u>	6 <u>40%</u>	7 <u>15%</u>

C **LISTENING** Do these students like where they live? Tick (✓) yes or cross (x) no in each box.  Track 30



D LISTENING Complete the missing words.  Track 31

Amy: 'I live in the ¹country. It's ²_____ and peaceful. We have enough friends and there are enough ³_____.'

Pablo: 'I live in a city but I'd rather live in the country. There are too ⁴_____ people, there isn't enough ⁵_____ and there is too much noise.'

Enas: 'I live in a large city. Some people think there is too much ⁶_____ and too much traffic but I don't want to move to the country. There aren't ⁷_____ things to do.'

Salem: 'I live in a village. In my opinion life in a small place is quiet and ⁸_____ because there are too ⁹_____ facilities and there aren't enough jobs here.'

E GRAMMAR Work in pairs. Make complete sentences. 

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 we/not go/match | not have enough time |
| 2 we/get on/bus | there/people/in it |
| 3 Ali/not like/live/city | there/pollution |
| 4 Ahmed/be/tired today | not have/enough sleep yesterday |
| 5 Enas/not want/live/country | not enough shops/other facilities/there |
| 6 teacher/be/angry/last class | there/be/noise/there/not enough work |


We can't go to the match.

We don't have enough time.

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

1 Here are two ways to say what you think and agree or disagree politely:

I'd rather live in the country than live in a town.  **Agree**
I agree with you. I think so, too.

In my opinion life in the country is better than life in a city.  **Disagree**
I don't agree. I don't think so.

G SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 

Would you rather live in a town than in the country?

Would you rather live in the country than in the town?

Give two reasons why.

H WRITING Complete these sentences in your notebooks

In the future, I don't want to live in _____ because _____ and because _____.

I would rather live in _____ because _____ and because _____.

The Answers:**E:**

- 2- We can't get on the bus. There are too many people in it.
- 3- Ali doesn't like living in the city. There is too much pollution.
- 4- Ahmed is tired today. He didn't have enough sleep yesterday.
- 5- Enas doesn't want to live in the country. There aren't enough shops or other facilities there.
- 6- The teacher was angry in the last class. There was too much noise and there wasn't enough work.

G:

I'd rather live in the country because it is quiet.

H:

Town

It's crowded – it's busy.

Country

It's quiet – it's full of clean air.



LESSON 3 *Where's the nearest bank?*

Our teacher, Mrs. about directions!


A READING Write the letter for each paragraph in the box next to the correct title.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1 Give the simplest route | C | 2 Check the directions | F |
| 3 Say where to turn | D | 4 Asking for directions | A |
| 5 Other ways of helping | G | 6 Two systems | B |
| 7 Give the distance | E | | |

Directions

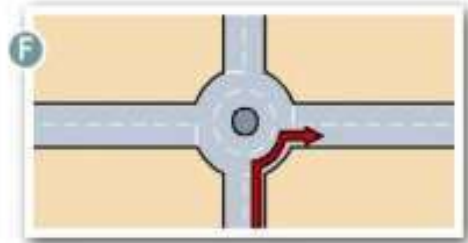
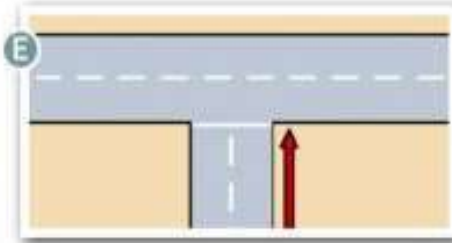
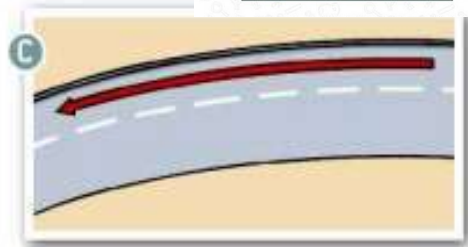
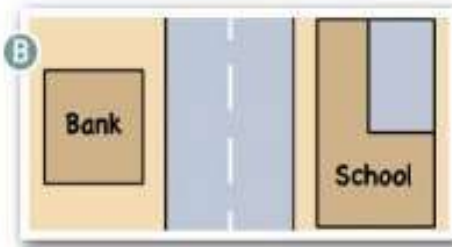
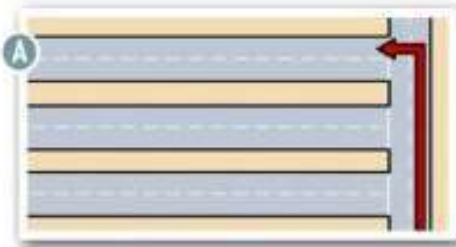
Saudi Stars

- A** Visitors to cities often do not know where places are and ask questions like, 'Excuse me, where is the nearest bank?' or 'Please could you tell me where the hospital is?'
- B** There are two general ways to give directions. You can describe what people will see in a particular direction. You can also use words like *north*, *straight*, *left* and *this way* to describe how to go to a place.
- C** Give clear and easy to follow directions. For example, say, 'Turn left on this street at the school. Then go straight on for a kilometre until the park.'
- D** A street name, a building or a shop help visitors to know which turning to take. You can add the compass direction as well: 'Turn left at the traffic lights into Foster Road then go east.'
- E** Tell the person how far they need to go. You can say how many streets to pass and also how long the journey will take, for example, 'Walk for two minutes and pass two roads on your right before you turn left.'
- F** When you have finished telling a visitor how to get to a place, ask him or her to repeat what you have said so you know that the visitor has understood the route.
- F** Ask the person to face where he or she wants to go, then use your hand to point to the directions. You can also draw a simple map if you have a paper and pencil. Both these things help people to understand directions.


B READING Tick (✓) true sentences and cross (✗) false sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Visitors sometimes don't know where places are in a city. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 You should give directions in different ways. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Giving compass directions will not help visitors find places. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Information about distances may cause visitors to get lost. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 It is a good thing if a visitor can repeat your directions to you. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Pointing where to go won't help you to find a place more easily. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

C VOCABULARY Match the directions with the phrases.



- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Go down the road. | E | 2 The bank is opposite the school. | B |
| 3 Walk to the end of the road. | C | 4 Take the third turning. | A |
| 5 Turn right at the roundabout. | F | 6 Go up the hill. | D |

D SPEAKING Cover the writing and say the phrases for each picture. 


Picture A?

Take the third turning.

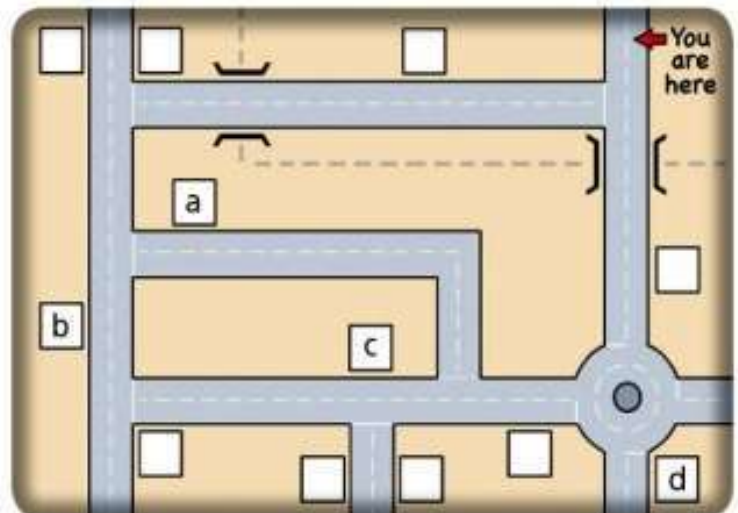
Picture E
Walk to the end of the road.


E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember directions.

- 1 Use imperative and future verbs, e.g. *Go up the hill. You'll see a hotel. Turn right there.*
- 2 Use words like *first, next, after that*, e.g. *First, go up the hill. After that, turn right.*
- 3 Use the present perfect: *When you have gone up the hill, turn right.*
- 4 Join directions with *before* and *after* + verb + *-ing*: *After going up the hill, turn right.*

F LISTENING Label the places.  Track 32

- 1 Star Supermarket
- 2 Hospital
- 3 Swimming pool
- 4 Park Hotel



G SPEAKING Work in pairs.
Give directions to places 1–4.
Start from 'You are here'. 

LESSON 4 REVIEW

A SPEAKING Work in pairs. Make requests. 👤



- 1 You would like a cold drink.
- 2 You need some hot water.
- 3 You would like more sugar in your tea.
- 4 Your cup is not clean.
- 5 Your coffee is cold.
- 6 You would like to see the menu.
- 7 The waiter forgot to bring a spoon.
- 8 The air conditioning is too cold.

STUDY TIP

Nouns are the names of people, places and other things, e.g. *water, table*.



Find the nouns in Exercise A.

Could you wipe the table?

Yes, of course.



B SPEAKING Make sentences about the information in the table. 👤

Here are the results of a survey Yazeed conducted for *Marhaba*.

	Watch TV	Meet friends	Swim	Use computer	Play football
Khalid	X	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓
Ahmed	X	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓✓✓
Ibrahim	✓✓	✓	X	✓✓✓	✓
Faisal	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓
Ali	✓✓✓	✓✓	X	✓✓	
Waleed	✓	✓	X	✓✓✓	✓✓

Khalid likes swimming but he would rather play football.

C WRITING Write sentences about what you and your friend like to do.

I like playing tennis but I'd rather go shopping. Leena likes watching TV but she would rather meet her friends.

LESSON 4 REVIEW

The Answers:**A:****1- Would you mind making me a cold drink?****Of course not.****2- Please could I have some hot water?****Yes, of course.****3- Please could I have some more sugar for my tea?****Certainly.****4- Excuse me, this cup is not clean. Please could you bring another one?****Yes, of course.****5- Excuse me, this coffee is cold. Could you bring another cup, please?****Certainly.****6- Could I see the menu, please?****Yes, of course.****7- Would you mind bringing me a spoon?****No, not at all.****8- Would you mind turning the air conditioning down?****Of course not.****B:****Ahmed likes meeting friends but he would rather play football.****Ibrahim likes watching TV but he would rather use computer****Faisal likes playing football but he would rather meet friends and swim****Ali likes meeting friends but he would rather watch TV****Waleed likes playing football but he would rather use computer.****C:****I like watching TV but I would rather use computer. Mona likes meeting friends but she would rather swim.**

Marhaba Website
<http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite>

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Grammar Study

Quantities

We use *many* and *few* with countable nouns:
 There are too *many* cars in the town. There are too *few* people in the country.


We use *much* and *little* with uncountable nouns:
 There is too *much* noise in the town. There is too *little* work in the country.

We use *enough* with countable and uncountable nouns:
 Ali has *enough* English books. He does not have *enough* time to read them.

D GRAMMAR Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

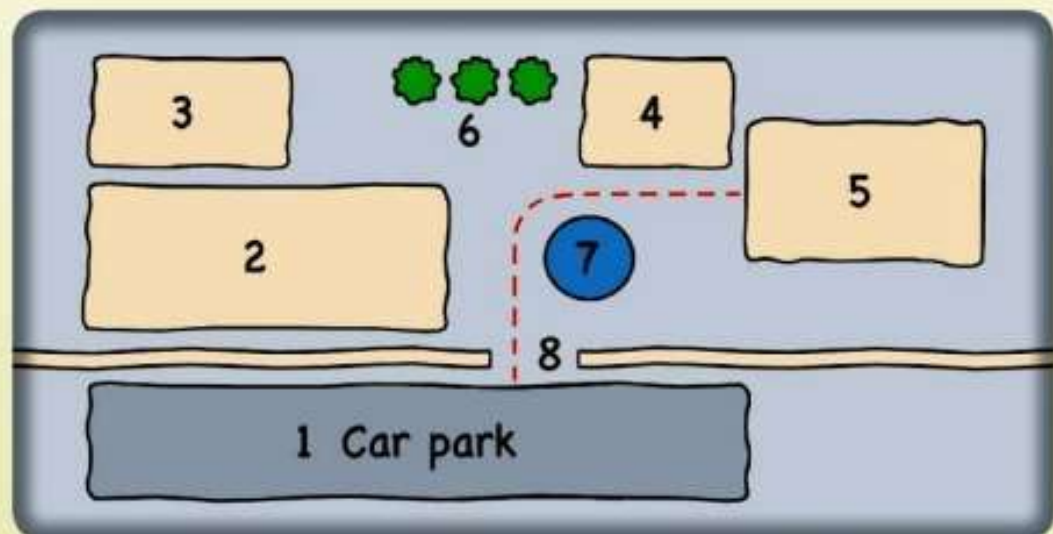
many few much little enough

Adel got up late. He did not have ¹ enough time to walk to school. His father did not want to take him by car because there was too ² much traffic. Adel waited for the bus but there were too ³ many people on it. There was too ⁴ little room on the next bus too. There were always too ⁵ few buses in the morning. There was too ⁶ little time for Adel to walk to school so he checked to see if he had ⁷ enough money to take a taxi. Then he heard his friend Yazeed calling his name. 'Adel, there's ⁸ enough room for you in our car. We'll give you a lift to school.'

E LISTENING Write the numbers of the places on the plan.  Track 33

Julie has invited Dalal and her mother to a concert at her school. She has phoned Dalal to give her directions.

- Car park 1
- School gate
- Classrooms
- School offices
- Fountain
- Trees
- School hall
- Computer room



F WRITING Write directions from the school gate to places 2 and 4 on the plan.

The Answers:

F:

**2- Go through the gate. The classrooms are on the left
opposite the fountain.**

**4- Go through the gate. Go past the fountain on your right.
The computer room is next to the trees.**

LESSON 1 *Sami's favourite sport*

A READING Match the number of paragraphs 1–6 on the correct pictures A–F.

Marhaba Website
<http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite>

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Best Title • Sleep • Accidents • Formula 1

Formula 1


 Sami has written about his favourite sport and Adel has added some photos.

A  4

B  1

C  6

D  2

E  5

F  3

1 Formula 1
 Formula 1 (F1) races are very fast. Cars reach speeds of 350kph and 500 million people around the world watch them. Drivers and teams must follow special rules in F1.


2 Clothing
 Drivers didn't have to wear helmets before 1953 but they had to after that date. Drivers must also now wear special clothes to give protection from fire and burns.


3 Circuit safety
 Safety for drivers and crowds is very important. For example safety walls to protect people watching must be one metre high. Circuits have to have safety cars to help drivers during rain or after serious accidents.

4 Medical teams
 F1 racing is dangerous. Ambulances are always ready at the circuit. They can reach an accident on the circuit in 30 seconds. Helicopters wait at the circuit to take drivers to local hospitals in case of serious accidents or injuries.

5 Starting
 Race drivers have a practice lap to check their cars. Drivers mustn't start to race until race officials switch off the red start lights. A driver has to raise an arm if there is a problem with his car.

6 Winning
 Drivers have to complete a compulsory number of laps over a distance of about 300km to win. Race officials wave a black and white flag to the winning car.

B PRONUNCIATION Repeat paragraph 3.  Track 34

C READING AND SPEAKING Work in pairs. Find the sentences from Exercise same meaning. 

If a driver has a problem with his car he can show this by raising his arm.

A driver has to raise an arm if there is a problem with his car.

- 1 If a driver has a problem with his car he can show this by raising his arm.
- 2 Before 1953 helmets were not compulsory for drivers but now they are.
- 3 Drivers have to wear special protective clothes because of the danger of fire and burns.
- 4 There are one-metre high safety walls at race circuits to protect people watching.
- 5 There are special rules for drivers and teams in Formula 1.
- 6 Drivers can't start a race before race officials switch off the red start lights.

D VOCABULARY Complete the table with words from the passage.

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
injured	<u>injury</u>	safe	2 <u>safety</u>	crowded	3 <u>crowd</u>
4 <u>medical</u>	medicine	dangerous	5 <u>danger</u>	protective	6 <u>protection</u>

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 *have to* and *must* have the same meaning in the present *I must go = I have to go.*
- 2 *have to* changes its grammar, e.g. *I have to go./She has to go.*
- 3 *must* doesn't change its grammar, e.g. *I must go./She must go.*
- 4 We only use *must* in the present tense but we use *have to* in different tenses, e.g. *I had to see the doctor yesterday./I'll have to buy a new pen – this one is broken.*
- 5 *mustn't* means you don't have permission to do something, e.g. *You mustn't park here.*
- 6 *don't have to* means it is not compulsory, e.g. *You don't have to wear a hat to school.*

F SPEAKING Work in groups. 

Talk about:

- 1 Two things you had to do yesterday.
- 2 Two things you didn't have to do yesterday.
- 3 Two things you must do today.
- 4 Two things you must not do today.
- 5 Two things you will have to do tomorrow.
- 6 Two things you won't have to do tomorrow.

The Answers:**C:**

2. Drivers didn't have to wear helmets before 1953 but they had to after that date.
3. Drivers must also now wear special clothes to give protection from fire and burns.
4. Safety walls to protect people watching must be one metre high.
5. Drivers and teams must follow special rules in F1.
6. Drivers mustn't start to race until race officials switch off the red start lights.

F:

- 1-I had to write a letter to my friend and call my mother.
- 2-I didn't have to read a book. I didn't have to watch TV.
- 3-I must study English. I must do my homework.
- 4-I mustn't go shopping.
- 5-I will have to visit my grandmother. I will have to go to the market.
- 6-I won't have to stay at home. I won't have to cook lunch.



LESSON 2 *Grandma used to like the area.*

 We have two article
 lives when they


- A** **READING** **Underline** the ten incorrect words in each article. 👤👤

Grandma's old house

1 My mother, Umm Hassan, and me live in a new flat. When Umm Hassan was growing up she didn't use to live in a new house like ours. She used to live in the old part of Riyadh in a traditional shop. The walls were made of mud concrete, not concrete and steel. The windows used to be made of plastic, not made of glass. Grandma was very frightened of her old house. Grandma used to like the area where she worked, too. It was near the old market. She used to hate looking at the clothes materials, the leather goods, food and stones for sale.' **Reem**

2 When I was six I was tired of my sisters because they went to school and I didn't. Every afternoon when they left home, I used to laugh because I couldn't go with them. This used to calm my mother. One day she bought me a little school bag, made me a cake, put it in a box in my school bag and bought me with my sisters to the school taxi. Then she took me home again and I ate the sandwich. After that I used to be very sad because I was going to school like my brothers.' **Layan**



- B** **LISTENING** Check the ten incorrect words in each article. 🎧 Track 35

- C** **SPEAKING** Talk about Reem and Layan. Correct the mistakes in the articles. 👤👤



Reem and Umm Hassan



Layan (aged 4)

This is a photo of Reem and her grandma Umm Hassan.

They are in front of their house.

D VOCABULARY Match the words to the picture.


- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1 brick | C | 2 concrete | B | 3 glass | E | 4 leather | H | 5 material | D |
| 6 metal | I | 7 paper | J | 8 plastic | F | 9 steel | A | 10 wood | G |

E SPEAKING Ask and answer.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 garden wall | 2 kite | 3 curtains | 4 toy car | 5 shoes |
| 6 helmet | 7 new house | 8 fish bowl | 9 table | |

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- used to + verb* describes past habits or actions: *I used to like sugar in tea (but now I don't).*
- The negative is: *I didn't use (to live there).*
- We often make *sentence used to + verb* and the present or present perfect:
Nadia used to speak French but she doesn't now.
Nadia used to speak French but she has forgotten it.

G SPEAKING Say sentences.

- I/live in Makkah/now/in Jeddah
- Ahmed/walk to school/now/go/by bus
- Rayyan/play football every/day now/has injured/leg
- Sara/not understand maths/now/be very good/maths
- Leen and Shahad/not like computers/now/like/very much

I used to live in Makkah but now I live in Jeddah.

H WRITING Compare your past and your present life. Write five sentences in your notebook.

- I used to like pizzas but now I prefer fish.
- When I was younger, I used to ...

The Answers:

E:

2. brick.
3. paper.
4. material.
5. plastic.
6. leather.
7. metal.
8. concrete.
9. glass.
10. Wood.

G:

2. Ahmed used to walk to school. Now he goes by bus.
3. Rayyan used to play football every day but now he now has injured his leg.
4. Sara didn't use to understand maths but now she is very good at maths.
5. Leen and Shahad didn't use to like computers but now they like them very much.

H:

1. I used to like pizzas but now I prefer fish.
2. When I was younger, I used to play football but now I prefer tennis.
3. I used to read stories but now I read books.
4. I used to watch TV but now I use the internet.
5. I used to go to bed early but now I go to bed late.



LESSON 3 *Young achievers*

A **READING** Underline five present perfect verbs. Circle eight past simple verbs.

Marhaba Website
 http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
 Bear Gryllis • South Pole • Brain


To the South Pole!

The 16-year-old daughter of the explorer David Hempleman-Adams has recently skied to the South Pole with her father. Amelia Hempleman-Adams has become the youngest person to reach the South Pole. Father and daughter were very happy but very tired after 17 days at the South Pole in temperatures as low as minus 50 degrees.

Miss Hempleman-Adams said 'This journey has been an extraordinary experience. It's the first time I've gone on a trip with my father and now I know what it's like.'

The teenager took homework with her because she had school exams after her trip. However, she didn't do any homework because her father left the books at the camp. They were too heavy to carry.

It is not the first time one of Mr. Hempleman-Adams' daughters has travelled with him. In 2005, Amelia's sister Alicia became the youngest person to walk to the North Pole.



B **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 

- 1 What has Amelia Hempleman-Adams done recently?
- 2 How old was she when she did this?
- 3 How long did the journey take?
- 4 What was the weather like?
- 5 What did she say about the journey?
- 6 What did Amelia's sister do in 2005?

Amelia has recently skied to the South Pole.

She has become ...


C **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Talk about Amelia. 

The Answers:**B:**

2. She was 16 (years old.)
3. The journey took 17 days.
4. It was very cold – as low as minus 50 degrees.
5. She said, 'This journey has been an extraordinary experience.'
6. In 2005, her sister, Alicia, became the youngest person to walk to the North Pole.

C:

Amelia Hempleman-Adams has become the youngest person to reach the South Pole.

D LISTENING Complete the table.  Track 36

Mountain	Year	Continent	Height
Mount Kilimanjaro	2006	¹ Africa	5900m
Mount Elbrus	2007	² _____	5650m
Mount Anaconda	³ _____	South America	7000m
Mount McKinley	2008	North America	⁴ _____
Mount Puncak Jaya	2009	Oceania	⁵ _____
Mount Everest	2010	⁶ _____	8850m
Mount Vinson Massif	⁷ _____	Antarctica	4900m



Jordan Romero

E GRAMMAR Make sentences. 

- Jordan Romero/climb/world's tallest mountains/different continents
- he/become/youngest person/to do this
- he/beat/record of/16-year-old boy/Britain
- 2006/reach/top of/Mount Kilimanjaro/Africa
- age of 12/climbed/highest mountain/South America
- 2010/become/youngest person/climb Mount Everest

Jordan Romero has climbed the world's tallest mountains on different continents.

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

Present perfect

We use *has/have* + the past participle to make the present perfect.

The present perfect connects time or actions in the past to present time or actions.

We use the present perfect for verbs when we don't know the time or it's not important.

We use the present perfect with words like *how long*, *yet*, *just*, *already*, *never* and *ever*.

Past simple

We add *-ed* to a verb to make the past simple for regular verbs.

The past simple tense is for actions in the past. These actions are finished.

We use the past simple for verbs when we know the time in the past.

We use the past simple with words like *ago*, *yesterday*, *in June*, *last year* and *at ten*.

G SPEAKING Ask and answer. 

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 go/Riyadh | 2 climb/mountain |
| 3 catch/train | 4 win/race |
| 5 cook/meal | 6 take/photo |
| 7 travel/by plane | 8 leave/homework/at home |

Have you ever been to Riyadh?

Yes, I have. The last time I went to Riyadh was in March.

The Answers:

E:

2. He has become the youngest person to do this.
3. He has beaten the record of a 16 year-old boy from Britain.
4. In 2006, he reached the top of Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa.
5. At the age of 12 he climbed the highest mountain in South America.
6. In 2010, he became the youngest person to climb Mount Everest.

G:

2-

Have you ever climbed a mountain?

Yes, I have.

3-

Have you ever caught a train?

Yes, I have.

4-

Have you ever won a race?

No, I haven't.

5-

Have you ever cooked a meal?

Yes, I have.

6-

Have you ever taken a photo?

Yes, I have.

7-

Have you ever travelled by plane?

Yes, I have.

8-

Have you ever left homework at home?

Yes, I have.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

A LISTENING Complete the sentences with *must* or *have to*.


Track 37

- 1 When she was at primary school, Julie had to wear a blue and white dress.
- 2 When she was six, Julie _____ go to school every day.
- 3 Julie _____ do any homework when she was younger.
- 4 Dalal _____ do homework every day.
- 5 She _____ give her homework to her teachers late.
- 6 Dalal has a lot of homework so she _____ go home soon.
- 7 Julie _____ finish her project until next week.



STUDY TIP

There are five vowels in the English alphabet. All words must have a vowel or a y in them.

B SPEAKING Work in pairs. Make sentences comparing the past with the present. 

	Past	Present
Julie	school/in London	school/in Riyadh
Dalal	no homework	homework/every day
Waleed	football/with friends	football at a club
Ali	not like/play chess	like/very much
Kamal	not know how to swim	swim/very well
Leena	walk to school	go by car
My brother	work/Dammam	work/Jeddah
Rose	not speak Arabic	speak/very well
Yazeed	like/watching TV	prefer/computers

Julie used to go to school in London.
Now she goes to school in Riyadh.



C WRITING Write the sentences about what you and your friend like to do.

Julie used to go to school in London.
Now she goes to school in Riyadh.

The Answers:**B:**

Dalal used to have no homework. Now she has homework every day. Waleed used to play football with friends. Now he plays football at a club. Ali didn't use to like playing chess. Now he likes playing chess very much. Kamal didn't use to know how to swim. Now he can swim very well. Leena used to walk to school. Now she goes to school by car. My brother used to work in Dammam. Now he works in Jeddah. Rose didn't use to speak Arabic. Now she speaks Arabic very well. Yazeed used to like watching TV. Now he prefers computers.

C:

I used to walk to school but now I go by bus.

Mona used to watch TV but now she prefers computer.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study



Past tenses

We use the *present perfect* for past actions which connect to the present:

Khalid **has** never **learned** to swim.

We use the *past simple* for actions which happened at a definite time in the past:

Omar **learned** to swim last year.

D GRAMMAR Read the text. Underline three past simple verbs. Circle three present perfect verbs.

Lewis Hamilton, who was born in 1985, has become one of the world's most famous Formula 1 drivers. His interest in car racing began at the age of six, when his parents bought him a toy car. He started to enter competitions and was soon able to beat older drivers. When he was 15 years old, he started car racing in youth championships. He became European champion in 2000. Since then he has competed regularly in international competitions, and has won many titles.



In 2008, aged only 22, Hamilton became world champion. He was the youngest person ever to win the world Formula 1 championship. He has continued to drive in Formula 1 racing, but has had some problems with his car. Although he has won several major races, he has not yet won the world title again.

E READING Match the sentences.

- | | | |
|--|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Hamilton first became interested in cars | d | a when he was only 22. |
| 2 He raced in youth championships | e | b in international competitions. |
| 3 He has won many titles | b | c because of problems with his car. |
| 4 He won the Formula 1 world title | a | d when he was six years old. |
| 5 He has not won the world title again | c | e at the age of 15. |


F GRAMMAR Complete the paragraph with past simple or present perfect verbs.

A 16-year-old Australian girl has become (become) the youngest person to sail around the world alone. Jessica Watson has taken (take) seven months to complete the journey and arrived (arrive) in Sydney yesterday. Jessica has loved (love) sailing for a long time. During her journey she met (meet) a lot of dangers including strong winds and heavy rain. Her parents are very happy that she has come (come) home safely.

LESSON 1 *The weather was so nice that I went to the park.*
A READING Read quickly in pairs.


 Then ask and answer. 

- 1 Why did Mona go to the park?
- 2 Why was Mona sad?
- 3 How much rubbish do we each produce?
- 4 What's the best way to deal with rubbish?


 Yes, you're right. This article is about rubbish.

Mona's research

Saudi Stars

- A** The weather was so nice last Thursday that I went to the park. It wasn't such a hot day that I felt uncomfortable. The park was beautiful. I wanted to stay there.
- B** Twenty minutes later a woman and two young children arrived. They were eating and drinking. One child dropped a sweet packet. The other dropped a water bottle. Then they left the park.
- C** Why were the children lazy? Why didn't the mother tell them off? Why didn't they throw the rubbish in a bin? This behaviour made me sad. I went home.
- D** After this, I started thinking about rubbish and did some research on the internet. Did you know that we each produce about half a tonne of rubbish in a year?
- E** So how do we deal with this mountain of rubbish? Saudi Arabia is a big country. There are many places where we can get rid of waste, in holes in the ground. This is called landfill.
- F** However, landfill is wasteful and is not always a good way to deal with rubbish. It can pollute drinking water and produce greenhouse gases.
- G** Rubbish should be a resource as well as a problem. For example, wood, aluminium and paper are expensive materials. We can't afford to throw them away.
- H** The best solution is to produce less rubbish. If we can't always do that, we should try to recycle more rubbish.
- 

B READING Number the sentences in the correct order according to the article.


- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| a Don't waste these materials | 7 | b Not always the best way to deal with waste. | 6 |
| c We put it under the ground. | 5 | d Two children dropped rubbish. | 2 |
| e Mona went to the park. | 1 | f It is better to use things again. | 8 |
| g We produce a lot of rubbish. | 4 | h Mona returned to her house. | 3 |

The Answers:**A:**

- 1- Because the weather was nice.
- 2- Because some children dropped rubbish in the park.
- 3- About half a tonne a year.
- 4- To produce less rubbish.

C READING Write words from the passage with these meanings.

- 1 important materials resources
- 2 throw something away get rid of
- 3 have enough money for afford
- 4 a kind of metal aluminium
- 5 the answer to a problem solution
- 6 speak to someone about their behaviour tell off

D VOCABULARY Make sentences with the words in Exercise C. 
1 resources

Wood, aluminium and paper are all resources.

E LISTENING AND SPEAKING Repeat paragraphs A and B.  Track 38

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.


 1 We can use *so* and *such* to say reasons and results:

Reason
The weather was so nice
It wasn't such a hot day
Result
that I went to the park.
that I felt uncomfortable.

 2 We use an adjective after *so* and an adjective with a noun after *such*.

G GRAMMAR Write the sentences in your notebooks.

- 1 The park was beautiful. I wanted to stay there.
- 2 The children were lazy. They didn't throw the rubbish in the bin.
- 3 This behaviour made me sad. I went home.
- 4 Saudi Arabia is a big country. There are many places where we can get rid of waste.
- 5 Aluminium and paper are expensive materials. We can't afford to waste them.

H GRAMMAR Say sentences. 

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 exam/so difficult that | 2 it/such a delicious ice cream that |
| 3 Sami/such a nice person that | 4 Sara/so clever that |
| 5 it/such a boring film | 6 camera/so expensive |

The Answers:

D:

We should get rid of the rubbish.

Aluminium and paper are such expensive materials that we can't afford to waste them.

Aluminium is an important resource.

We should find a solution for our problems.

We should tell them off.

G:

1-The park was so beautiful that they wanted to stay there.

2-The children were so lazy that they didn't throw the rubbish in the bin.

3-This behaviour made me so sad that I went home.

4-Saudi Arabia is such a big country that there are many places where we can get rid of waste.

5-Aluminium and paper are such expensive materials that we can't afford to waste them.

H:

1-The exam was so difficult that I couldn't answer all the questions.

2-It was such a delicious ice cream that I bought another one.

3-Sami was such a nice person that I love him.

4-Sara was so clever that she made a beautiful party.

5-It was such a boring film that I left it.

6-The camera was so expensive that I couldn't buy it.



LESSON 2 *Did you sleep well?*A READING Underline the adverbs (words ending in -ly). 

Marhaba Website
<http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite>

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
 Best Title • Sleep • Accidents • Formula 1

Do you sleep well?

I sometimes don't sleep well so I included an article about sleep and dreams on the website.





A My name is Dr. Howeish. When I was younger, I regularly had frightening dreams about huge insects. Because of these dreams I slept badly. I still remember them clearly. Happily the dreams stopped when I was ten.

B Scientists and doctors don't really know why people sleep or dream. However, they know that both these things are important for learning, memory, and health.

C During sleep, our brains produce electrical waves. When we sleep the most deeply we produce slow electrical waves. This is 'slow wave sleep'. During another kind of sleep, our eyes move rapidly. We call this sleep 'rapid-eye movement' or REM sleep. REM sleep happens four or five times a night when we dream. We sleep more lightly during REM sleep than slow wave sleep and can wake easily.

D Because I slept badly when I was a child, I decided to become a specialist sleep doctor. People have problems with sleep for different reasons and my job is to help them sleep better.

B READING Ask and answer the questions. 

- 1 Who wrote this article?
- 2 What did he dream about?
- 3 When did these dreams stop?
- 4 What are sleep and dreams important for?
- 5 When do we sleep the most deeply?
- 6 How many times each night do we dream?
- 7 What kind of doctor is Dr. Howeish?
- 8 Who does Dr. Howeish try and help?

Who wrote this article?

Dr. Howeish wrote this article.

The Answers:**B:**

- 1- Dr. Howeish.
- 2- huge insects.
- 3- when he was ten.
- 4- memory, learning and health.
- 5- during slow wave sleep.
- 6- four or five times a night.
- 7- a specialist sleep doctor.
- 8- people with sleep problems.

C READING Who or what do the words in bold refer to?

- 1 Paragraph A: I **Dr. Howeish**
- 2 Paragraph A: **them** _____
- 3 Paragraph B: **they** _____
- 4 Paragraph C: **this sleep** _____
- 5 Paragraph D: **them** _____

D LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 Adverbs add meaning to verbs and sentences.
- 2 Add *-ly* to adjectives to make adverbs: *regular* – *regularly*.
- 3 Use *more* and *most* to make the comparative and superlative of adverbs:
Ahmed ran quickly. Rashed ran more quickly than Ahmed. Ali ran the most quickly of the three.
- 4 Some adverbs are irregular:
well, better than, the best
badly, worse than, the worst
hard, harder than, the hardest
fast, faster than, the fastest

E GRAMMAR Say complete sentences. Use the correct form of the adverb.


- 1 Dalal talk/very/quick
- 2 Abdullah/drive/slow/and safe
- 3 Noor/cook/good She/cook/good/me or Iman
- 4 Adel/speak/loud He/speak/loud/Sami or Yazeed
- 5 Leena/regular/read/two books in one week
- 6 Yazeed proofread/articles/carefully/of the people in the *Marhaba* team

Dalal talks very quickly.

F LISTENING These people are describing dreams. Number the pictures in the order you hear them.

G SPEAKING Describe each dream.

The Answers:

C:

- 2- his frightening dreams.
- 3- scientists and doctors.
- 4- REM/rapid-eye movement sleep.
- 5- people with sleep problems.

E:

- 2- Abdullah drives slowly and safely.
- 3- Noor cooks well. She cooks better than me or Iman.
- 4- Adel speaks loudly. He speaks more loudly than Sami or Yazeed.
- 5- Leena regularly reads two books in one week.
- 6- Yazeed proofreads articles the most carefully of the people in the Marhaba team.



LESSON 3 *Muslims in Britain*

A READING Complete paragraphs A–E with the correct phrases from the box.

who came here who travelled to
 who became where Yemenis lived
~~who live in~~ where they found
 who was where Muslims can study
 where I live who have been

This article is by Sarah Patel.

It's about
 in Britain



Islam in Britain today

Saudi Stars

A In my research I discovered there are about one and a half million Muslims ¹who live in Britain today. The story of Islam in Britain begins about 500 years ago. There is a record of a British man, John Nelson, ² _____ a Muslim at that time.



A factory in the north of England

B During the 18th century, other British people ³ _____ the Islamic world converted to Islam, for example Edward Montagu, ⁴ _____ the son of a British ambassador to Turkey.

C The first large group of Muslims in Britain were sailors from India ⁵ _____ about 300 years ago. The next group were Yemeni sailors. The first mosque in Britain was in Cardiff, a port city ⁶ _____.

D Many Muslims arrived in Britain in the 1960s. They came from India or Pakistan. They came to towns in the north of England like Leeds and Bradford ⁷ _____ jobs in factories. There are now many Muslims ⁸ _____ in Britain for 50 or 60 years and many more who were born here.

E In Blackburn, the town ⁹ _____, 20 per cent of the population is Muslim. There are two Islamic secondary schools, one for boys and one for girls, ¹⁰ _____.

B LISTENING Check your answers.  Track 40

The Answers:**A:**

2-who became.

3-who travelled to.

4-who was.

5-who came here.

6-where Yemenis lived.

7-where they found.

8-who have been.

9-where I live.

10- where Muslim students can study.


C LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 Look at this sentence: *Many Muslims who arrived in Britain came from India or Pakistan.* The words *who arrived in Britain* are an example of a relative clause.
- 2 This relative clause in 1 begins with the word *who*. We can also begin relative clauses with other words, such as *which* and *where*.
- 3 Relative clauses add more information and describe other parts of the sentence. In the example, *who arrived in Britain* describes *many Muslims*.

D GRAMMAR Join these sentences with *who* or *where* and write them in your notebook.

- 1 The first group of Muslims came to Britain. They were sailors.
- 2 I know a British man. He converted to Islam last year.
- 3 That is the electrical factory. I used to work in the factory.
- 4 That man is my old teacher. He is wearing a black jacket.
- 5 This is an excellent restaurant. They cook good Indian food in it.
- 6 What is the name of the place? You are going on holiday to that place next year.

1 The first group of Muslims who came to Britain were sailors.

E LISTENING Number Sarah's pictures in the order you hear them.  Track 41

F SPEAKING Say sentences about the pictures. 

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 butcher/dad/work | 2 woman right/sit/mother |
| 3 mosque/dad/pray/Friday | 4 photo/show/pilgrims/go/on the Hajj |
| 5 brother/study/maths/university | 6 primary school/sister and I/used/study |

1 This is the butcher's where Sarah's dad works.

The Answers:

D:


- 2-I know a British man who converted to Islam last year.
- 3-That is the electrical factory where I used to work.
- 4-That man who is wearing a black jacket is my old teacher.
- 5-This is an excellent restaurant where they cook good Indian food.
- 6-What is the name of the place where you are going on holiday next year?

F:

- 1-This is the butcher's where Mai's dad works.
- 2-The woman on the right who is sitting is Mai's mother.
- 3-This is the mosque where Mai's dad prays on Friday.
- 4-This photo shows pilgrims who are going on the Hajj.
- 5-This is the picture of Mai's brother who is studying maths at university.
- 6-This is the primary school where Mai's sister and Tehrim used to study.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

A LISTENING Use words from the box to complete the sentences.  Track 42

exciting high tired expensive
beautiful interesting large thirsty

The students in Ali's class are telling their English teacher what they did on Saturday.

It was a lovely day. We went to Al Shaeab Park. It has many ¹beautiful pools and fountains. A lot of people come to admire them. It was very hot and I became ²thirsty. My father bought me a cool drink.

We went to the Kingdom Centre and went up the tower. It is very ⁵high. You can see the whole city from it. We went to the shopping centre afterwards. It was very ⁶expensive. I couldn't afford to buy anything.

STUDY TIP

Verbs are the actions which we do, e.g. *listen, choose, complete.*



Find the verbs in Exercise A.

My parents took me to the National Museum of Riyadh. The museum is very ³large and has eight floors. You can't see everything in one visit. It was an ⁴interesting place. I would like to go there again.

My brother took me to a football match at the King Fahad Stadium. The game was very ⁷exciting. People were cheering all the time. I was very ⁸tired and when I got home and I went straight to bed.

B GRAMMAR Join the sentences with *so ... that* or *such a ... that*. Write in your notebooks.

- 1 It was a lovely day. Ali went to Al Shaeab park.
- 2 The fountains in the park are very beautiful. Many people come to admire them.
- 3 It was very hot at the park. Ali became thirsty.
- 4 The National Museum is a big place. You can't see everything in one visit.
- 5 The Kingdom Centre Tower is very high. You can see the whole city from it.
- 6 The shops were very expensive. Saeed couldn't afford to buy anything.
- 7 It was a very exciting football game. People were cheering all the time.
- 8 Ahmed was very tired when he got home. He went straight to bed.

It was such a lovely day that Ali went to Al Shaeab Park.

The Answers:**B:**

- 2- The fountains in the park are so beautiful that many people come to admire them.
- 3- It was so hot at the park that Ali became thirsty.
- 4- The National Museum is such a big place that you can't see everything in one visit.
- 5- The Kingdom Centre Tower is so high that you can see the whole city from it.
- 6- The shops were so expensive that Faisal couldn't afford to buy anything.
- 7- It was such an exciting football game that people were cheering all the time.
- 8- Ahmed was so tired when he got home that he went straight to bed.

Marhaba Website
http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Grammar Study Grammar Study

Change the adjectives to adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
quick	<u>quickly</u>	loud	<u>loudly</u>
soft	<u>softly</u>	quiet	<u>quietly</u>
regular	<u>regularly</u>	polite	<u>politely</u>
safe	<u>safely</u>	fast	<u>fast</u>
clear	<u>clearly</u>	kind	<u>kindly</u>
good	<u>well</u>	neat	<u>neatly</u>

C SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say sentences. Use comparative adverbs.

- 1 Leena/write/neat/Dalal
- 2 My brother/drive/fast/my father
- 3 Abdullah/speak/quiet/Rashid
- 4 Faisal/play/football/good/Ali
- 5 Noor/practise/speaking English/regular/Layla
- 6 My grandmother/walk/slow/my mother

Leena writes more neatly than Dalal.

D WRITING Copy and complete the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 A pilot is a person who flies a plane.
- 2 A park is a place _____.
- 3 The man _____ is my father's friend.
- 4 Blackburn is a town in England _____.
- 5 Many Muslims _____ attend Islamic schools.
- 6 A landfill site is a place _____.
- 7 Dalal has an English friend _____.
- 8 What is the name of the stadium _____?

F VOCABULARY Match the words with the definitions. Make sentences with the words.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|---|
| 1 bin | c | a to spoil, make dirty or unhealthy |
| 2 landfill | e | b to reuse something, or change it so it can be used again |
| 3 waste | f | c a container where you put rubbish |
| 4 materials | d | d things we can use to make products, e.g. metal, wood, paper |
| 5 pollute | a | e a place where rubbish is buried |
| 6 recycle | b | f rubbish created by humans or animals |

The Answers:

C:

- 1- Leena writes more neatly than Dalal.
- 2- My brother drives faster than my father.
- 3- Abdullah speaks more quietly than Rashid.
- 4- Faisal plays football better than Ali.
- 5- Noor practises speaking English more regularly than Layla.
- 6- My grandmother walks more slowly than my mother.

D:

- 2- A park is a place where people go to relax.
- 3- The man who is driving that car is my father's friend.
- 4- Blackburn is a town in England where many Muslims live.
- 5- Many Muslims who live in Blackburn attend Islamic schools.
- 6- A landfill site is a place where we get rid of rubbish.
- 7- Dalal has an English friend who lives in Saudi Arabia.
- 8- What is the name of the stadium where Ahmed watched a football match?

LESSON 1 *Not too difficult to answer*

A SPEAKING What dangers do these notices tell you about? 🧑🧑

Marhaba Website
http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Hairlooms • Quizzes • Home

Two quizzes

Hi, this is a picture of a construction site. My dad is a health and safety manager at a large Saudi construction company. We've made a quiz for you. I hope you like it.

A

B

C

D

E

F

B READING Write the numbers of the sentences on the correct notice. 🧑🧑

- 1 The floor is too wet to walk on.
- 2 It's too dangerous to smoke here.
- 3 The paint isn't dry enough to touch.
- 4 The gap isn't wide enough for a car to go through.
- 5 The food is too hot to touch without safety gloves.
- 6 This shelf isn't strong enough to take heavy weights.

B
E
D
A
F
C

C VOCABULARY Look at Exercise B. Find the adjectives with the opposite meaning.

- 1 cold 2 safe 3 weak 4 narrow 5 dry 6 wet


The Answers:

A:

- A. No cars here.**
- B. The floor is wet.**
- C. Don't put anything heavy here.**
- D. The paint is wet.**
- E. There is petrol here. Don't smoke.**
- F. This is hot. Wear gloves.**

C:


- 1-hot.**
- 2- dangerous.**
- 3-strong.**
- 4- wide.**
- 5- wet.**
- 6- Heavy.**

D SPEAKING Give warnings about the pictures. Use *may* or *might*. 

If you walk on the wet floor,
you might fall over.

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.


- Sentences like these give reasons why we can't do something:
This coffee is too hot to drink. This coffee isn't cool enough to drink.
- We make them with *too + adjective + to + verb*. Or *not + adjective + enough + to + verb*.

F GRAMMAR Say sentences. 


That box is too heavy
for me to carry.

That box isn't light enough
for me to carry.

- That box is so heavy that I can't carry it. (heavy/light)
- The school is so far that I can't walk there. (far/near)
- The shoes were so small that I couldn't wear them. (small/large)
- I was so full that I couldn't eat any more chocolate cake. (full/hungry)
- The exam was so hard that Dalal couldn't finish it. (hard/easy)
- The water was so cold that Saif didn't go swimming. (cold/warm)

G LISTENING Choose a, b or c to complete each conversation in the quiz.  Track 43

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 a ... cheap enough for you to buy. | 2 a ... too kind to come. |
| b ... big enough for you to buy. | b ... too mean to come. |
| c ... nice enough for you to buy. | c ... too busy to come. |
| 3 a ... too frightening to watch. | 4 a ... near enough to leave tomorrow. |
| b ... too tired to watch. | b ... well enough to leave tomorrow. |
| c ... too boring to watch. | c ... polite enough to leave tomorrow. |

H SPEAKING Take the parts of the people in the conversations. 

I've got you a bottle of water,
a cake and a small ice cream.

A small ice cream? I asked
for a big ice cream!



The Answers:

D:

If you smoke here, you may cause a fire.

If you touch the paint you might get paint on your hand.

If you go through here with a car you might hit the building.

If you touch the food without gloves you might burn yourself.

If you put a heavy weight on the shelf, the shelf may break.

F:

2. The school is too far/isn't near enough for me to walk to.
3. The shoes were too small/weren't large enough for me to wear.
4. I was too full/not hungry enough to eat any more chocolate cake.
5. The exam was too hard/not easy enough for Dalal to finish.
6. The water was too cold/wasn't warm enough for Saif to go swimming.



LESSON 2 E-mails and letters

A READING What are the e-mails and letters about? Write the number of each letter or e-mail in the box next to the correct title.

- a Too heavy 6
- b Things go missing 3
- c Exam nerves 1
- d No one to speak to 2
- e Not enough time 4
- f It's too fast to understand 5

Many ask for advice or help with problems.

Student write!

We usually ask Mrs. Rinad to help us with the answers.

Here are some examples.



Saudi Stars

Reader's letters

What should I do?

1 Dear Saudi Stars
I don't do very well in my school tests. I work hard but I get bad results because I'm very nervous. What should I do?

4 Dear Saudi Stars
My dad is ill at the moment and I have to help my mum at home. Due to this illness I am sometimes too busy to finish my homework and I'm afraid my teachers will be cross.

2 Hello, I've just started at a new school and I haven't got any friends. I sometimes feel sad and lonely. How can I make new friends?

5 Hi, I'm good at reading and writing English. However, listening is very difficult. I want to improve my listening skills but people speak very quickly. Any ideas?

3 Dear Saudi Stars
I have a problem in school. At breaktime I leave my bag in the classroom. In the last two weeks someone has stolen things from it. I think it might be my best friend. I don't know what to do.

6 I'm fit because I do a lot of exercise. Although I'm careful about food, I am putting on weight. Please give me some advice.

B SPEAKING Work in pairs. What do you think about each problem? Give your advice.

I think the first student ...

In my opinion the first student ...

The Answers:

B:

- I think the first student should be calm.
- I think the second student should talk a lot with his classmates to make friends.
- I think the third student should talk with his friend.

C LISTENING Write the number of the advice as you hear it next to th


Track 44

- a Too heavy b Things go missing c Exam nerves
 d No one to speak to e Not enough time f It's too fast to understand

D LISTENING Listen again. Complete the missing words.  Track 45

- 1 You should just be patient.
- 2 It would be a good idea to be _____.
- 3 It might also be a good idea if you _____ the police.
- 4 How about _____ to English at home?
- 5 You'd better _____ the situation at home to your school.
- 6 I don't think you ought to _____ about your weight.

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

There are different ways to give advice in English with different kinds of grammar.

had'd better (not) + verb

should (not) + verb

it would be a good idea if + verb (past tense)

how about + verb -ing

ought (not) + to verb

it would be a good idea + to verb

F SPEAKING Work in pairs. Give these people advice. Use the grammar in Exercise E. 

G WRITING AND SPEAKING Work in groups of four. 

- 1 In your group write examples of common student problems.
- 2 Swap your problems with another group. Think of advice for each problem.
- 3 Give your advice to the other group.

The Answers:

F:

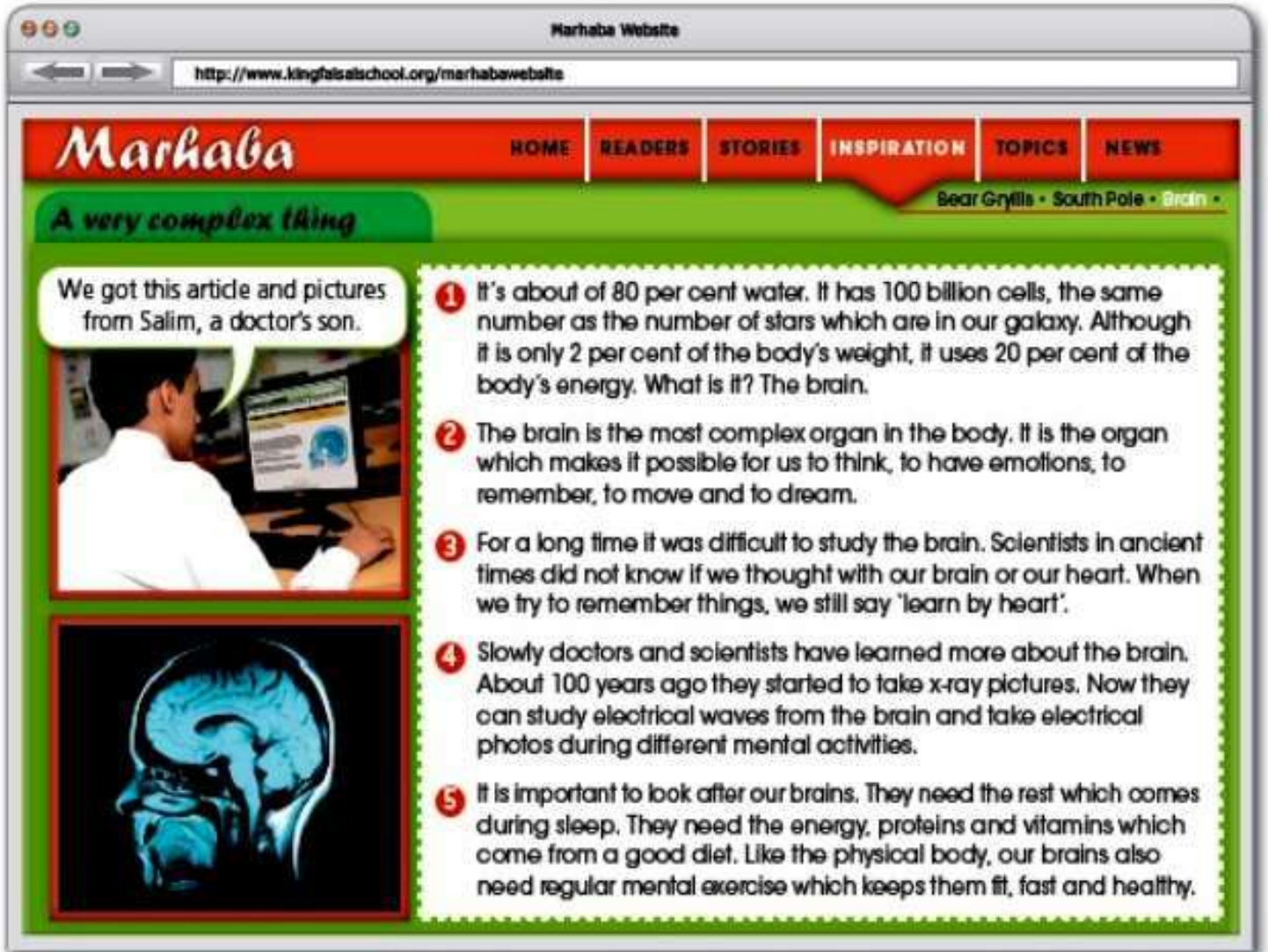
- A. It would be a good idea to close the window.**
- B. How about watering the plant?**
- C. She'd better turn round/she'd better not read.**
- D. He should take a taxi.**



LESSON 3 *What is it?*

A **READING** Work In pairs. Match the paragraphs to the headings.

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a Understanding of the brain in the past | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | b What the brain does | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| c Keeping the brain healthy | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | d Facts about the brain | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| e New ways to study the brain | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | | |



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Marhaba Website" with the URL "http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite". The website has a red navigation bar with "HOME", "READERS", "STORIES", "INSPIRATION", "TOPICS", and "NEWS". Below the navigation bar, there is a green header with the title "A very complex thing" and a sub-header "Bear Grylls • South Pole • Brain". The main content area features a text box on the left that says "We got this article and pictures from Salim, a doctor's son." Below this text are two images: one of a man in a white lab coat looking at a computer monitor, and another of a human brain in a blue-tinted MRI scan. To the right of the images is a list of five numbered paragraphs (1-5) describing the brain's composition, complexity, historical study, modern research, and the need for rest and nutrition.

B **READING** Tick (✓) true sentences and cross (x) false sentences.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The brain has water in it. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2 The brain has lots of cells in it. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The brain is 20 per cent of the body's weight. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Scientists didn't study how the brain works. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Doctors took 100 years to study brains. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Brains need rest and good food. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

C **PRONUNCIATION** Listen and repeat paragraphs 1 and 2. Track 46

D **SPEAKING** Work In pairs. What can you remember about the brain?

The brain is the most complex organ in the body. It is the organ which makes it possible for us to think, to have emotions, to remember, to move and to dream.

E VOCABULARY Work In groups. Put these words In groups of three w

billion brain dentist diet doctor emotional
 galaxy heart mental million organ physical
 protein scientist star sun thousand vitamin

1 billion, million, thousand

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

1 Look at this sentence.

Our brains need the energy, proteins and vitamins which come from a good diet.

The words *which come from a good diet* are an example of a relative clause.

2 This relative clause begins with the word *which*. We can also begin relative clauses with other words, e.g. *who* and *where*.

3 Relative clauses add more information to and describe other parts of the sentence. In the example *which come from a good diet* describes *energy, proteins and vitamins*.

G GRAMMAR Write these sentences
 In your notebooks.

1 Camels are animals which live in deserts.



camels/animals/live/
 desert



deserts/places/
 have little water



Egypt/Arab country/be/
 in Africa



water/liquid/freeze/
 0 degrees



rhinos/animals/be/
 big and grey



oil/liquid/come/out of/
 ground

H SPEAKING Work In pairs. Ask and answer. 🧑🧑

What are camels?

They are animals which live in deserts.

The Answers:

E:

2. brain, heart, organ (parts of the body).
3. dentist, doctor, scientist (jobs).
4. diet, protein, vitamin (food).
5. emotional, mental, physical (people).
6. galaxy, star, sun (space).

G:

2. Deserts are places which have little water.
3. Egypt is an Arab country which is in Africa.
4. Water is a liquid which freezes at 0 degrees.
5. Rhinos are animals which are big and grey.
6. Oil is a liquid which comes out of the ground

H:

2. **What are deserts?**

They are places which have little water.

3. **What is Egypt?**

It is an Arab country which is in Africa.

4. **What is water?**

It is a liquid which freezes at 0 degrees.

5. **What are rhinos?**

They are animals which are big and grey.

6. **What is oil?**

It is a liquid which comes out of the ground.



LESSON 4 REVIEW


A LISTENING Match the dialogues to the pictures.



STUDY TIP

Use a comma with words in a list or to divide the parts of sentences.



B SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say sentences about the pictures. 

C WRITING Write your sentences. Underline the adjectives.

It's too hot for the boys to play football.

It's too hot for the boys to play football.

D GRAMMAR Complete the sentences with *who*, *which* or *where*.

- 1 A camel is an animal which lives in the desert.
- 2 The office where my father works is on the top floor of the Kingdom Centre.
- 3 I love the ice creams which they sell in the shopping centre.
- 4 The human brain is an organ which contains 100 billion cells.
- 5 The boy who injured his knee had to go to hospital.
- 6 The town where my uncle lives is not far from the sea.
- 7 Have you heard of the boy who climbed the highest mountains in the world?

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study



Relative clauses

Relative clauses add more information to sentences. They begin with the words *where*, *who* or *which*. *Where* tells us more about places, *who* tells us more about people and *which* tells us more about things.

- A library is a building *where books are stored*.
- A person *who works in a library* is called a librarian.
- A computer is a device *which stores a lot of information*.

E GRAMMAR Complete the sentences.

- 1 Saudi Arabia is a country which produces a lot of oil. 2 Jeddah is a city where I live.
 3 A doctor is a person who help patients.

F READING Match the problems with the advice.

1 I don't always understand when my teacher speaks to me in English.

2 My new computer isn't working very well.

3 I can't decide what to do this weekend.

4 I've hurt my knee. I don't know if I can play in the match tomorrow.

5 The new girl in my class doesn't have any friends.

6 I can't find my purse. I think I may have dropped it somewhere.

a You ought to look after it more carefully.

d You should ask him to speak more slowly.

b You ought not to play if ... you have been injured.

e You had better take it back to the shop.

c It would be a good idea to ask her to join you when you have lunch.

f How about coming to the park with us?

G VOCABULARY In your notebooks, write the words or phrases which the writers use to give their advice.

you ought to

The Answers:

G:

- a- You ought to.
- b- You ought not to.
- c- It would be a good idea to.
- d- You should.
- e- You had better.
- f- How about.

LESSON 1 *Healthy food***A** **READING** Find the following in the text.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 the meaning of <i>junk food</i> | 2 the meaning of a <i>healthy diet</i> | 3 two illnesses |
| 4 two wholegrain foods | 5 two healthy proteins | 6 two junk foods |

Healthy eating

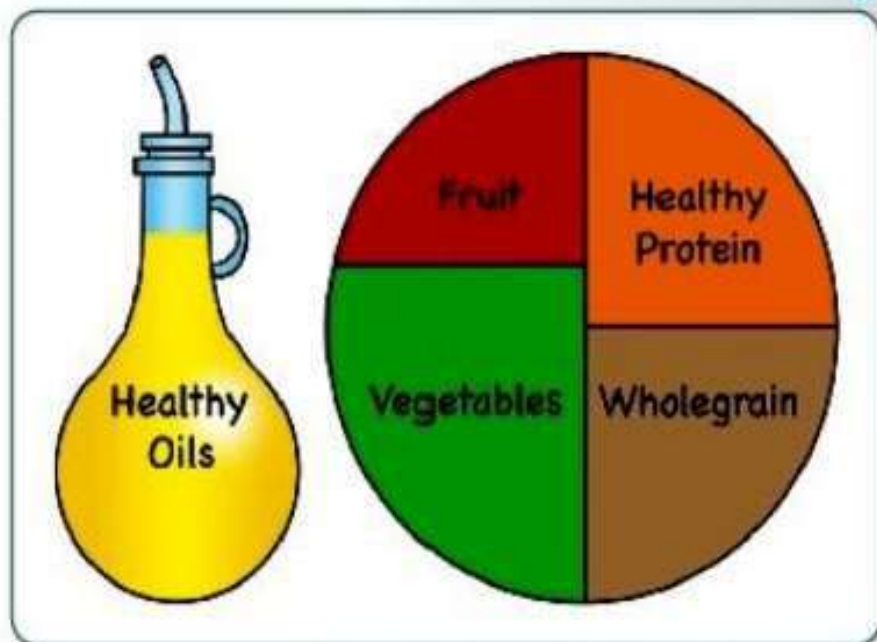
by Rasha Abdullah

Saudi Stars

Children and young people don't eat enough fruit and vegetables and often eat too much junk food. Junk food, like sweets, chips and burgers, is food with too much fat, sugar and salt and food which has too many calories.

These unhealthy food habits can cause problems, for example becoming overweight, heart disease and diabetes. These illnesses start early in life and can become very serious. A healthy diet and regular physical activity help children be healthy in later life.

In a healthy diet we find: protein, vegetables, (healthy) fat, fruit and wholegrains. Here is a healthy eating plate:

**B** **READING AND SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Correct these sentences. 

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 This article is about medicine. | 2 Children eat too much fruit. |
| 3 Young people eat too little junk food. | 4 Junk food has too few calories. |
| 5 Unhealthy food is good for your health. | 6 Beans and nuts are examples of wholegrains. |

This article is about medicine.

No it isn't. It's about healthy eating.

The Answers:**A:**


- 1-food with too much fat, sugar and salt (and too many calories).
- 2-a diet with protein, wholegrains, fruit and vegetables.
- 3-diabetes, heart disease.
- 4-brown rice, wholegrain bread.
- 5-nuts, beans, fish, chicken.
- 6-sweets, burgers.


B:

2. No, they don't. Children don't eat enough fruit and vegetables.
3. No, they don't. Young people eat too much junk food.
4. No, it doesn't. Junk food has too many calories.
5. No, it isn't. Unhealthy food is bad for your health.
6. No, they aren't. Beans and nuts are examples of healthy protein.

C READING Write the letter of each answer in the box next to the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------------|
| 1 Fish is a protein. | D | A Neither is too much fat. |
| 2 Sweets are not a healthy snack. | E | B So is a tomato. |
| 3 A healthy diet is important for good health. | F | C Neither are beans. |
| 4 Too much sugar isn't good for you. | A | D So is chicken. |
| 5 Nuts are not a wholegrain food. | C | E Neither is chocolate. |
| 6 An apple is a healthy kind of food. | B | F So is regular exercise. |

D LISTENING Check your answers.  Track 48

E SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say sentences. 

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Apples are a fruit. | oranges |
| 2 Leena ate burgers last night. | Julie |
| 3 Adel doesn't like fish. | Samy |
| 4 Yazeed has got a mobile phone. | Adel |
| 5 Chips don't have protein in them. | sweets |
| 6 Dalal isn't very hungry. | I |

Apples are a fruit.

So are oranges.

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

Countable nouns: indefinite	Uncountable nouns: Indefinite
Use <i>a/an</i> with a singular countable noun. Use <i>any, some</i> or <i>nothing</i> with plural countable nouns.	Use <i>any, some</i> or <i>nothing</i> with uncountable nouns.
Countable nouns: Definite	Uncountable nouns: Definite
Use <i>the</i> with singular or plural countable nouns when there is only one of these things (e.g. <i>the sun</i>) or we have talked about the noun (or nouns) before.	Use <i>the</i> with uncountable nouns when we have talked about the noun before.

G GRAMMAR Copy the text in your notebook and complete it with *a*, *an*, *the* or *nothing* (X).

If we want ¹(X) children and young people to have ²a healthy life, they need to be physically active. If they are not active, they may get ³an illness such as ⁴X diabetes when they are older. There are many advantages which come from ⁵X exercise. The first is better physical health, the second is ⁷X better results at school and ⁸the third is good mental health. And remember, ⁹X exercise does not need to be complicated or difficult. Walking is ¹⁰a healthy and simple kind of exercise.

The Answers:

E:

2. So did Julie.
3. Neither does Samy.
4. So has Adel.
5. Neither do sweets.
6. Neither am I.



LESSON 2 A doctor's story

A READING Tick (✓) the best title.

Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba

HOME
READERS
STORIES
INSPIRATION
TOPICS
NEWS

On the website today
Best Title • Sleep • Accidents • Formula 1

We have a story from a doctor who wanted to watch a football match.



Tick your best title:

A helpful stranger

A mobile phone

An important match

Jassim AlMolla



I was looking forward to watching the match. I sat in a comfortable chair and turned the TV on. I didn't plan to move for the two hours.

A minute later, I heard the phone ringing. I considered ignoring it but I'm a doctor. I had to answer in case it was an emergency.

"Yes" I said. I managed to sound polite.

"Hello. Is that Dr. Terry Brown? My name is Jassim AlMolla. I'm from Saudi Arabia. I've just found your mobile. I heard it ringing and saw it lying on the ground."

"How do you know it's mine?" I asked.

"Your name is in the address book. So is your number," Jassim replied.

"But my phone is here," I said. "I've just finished speaking to my friend."

"Oh," Jassim said. "I've made a mistake."

"No, wait. Maybe it's my son's mobile."

We talked about the phone and I asked Jassim to tell me about where he found it.

An hour later, the phone rang again.

"Dad," the voice said. It was my son, Jack. "Something strange has just happened. A young man came to my flat. He had my mobile. I didn't know it was missing. I thought it was in my pocket."

"Yes," I replied. That was Jassim. He found your mobile lying on the ground near a supermarket. He phoned me and then offered to take your mobile to your flat. He's very kind."

"Yes, he is," Jack said. "I suggested giving him some money for his trouble but Jassim refused to take anything. He said, "I like helping people" and then he left."

DOWNLOAD


B READING Put the sentences in order.

a Jassim told Terry about the mobile.	4	b Jassim didn't accept any money.	7
c The phone rang for the first time.	3	d Jack lost his mobile.	1
e Jassim went to Jack's home.	6	f Terry switched on the TV.	2
g Jack phoned Terry.	5		

Unit 10 • Lesson 2

C LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

1 Many sentences have two verbs in them. These sentences can have different grammar.

A Verb 1 + to + verb 2:

want →
wants → to have → a cake
wanted →

B Verb 1 + verb 2 + -ing:

enjoy →
enjoys → watching TV
enjoyed →

C Verb 1 + noun + verb 2 + -ing:

see →
sees → a bird → flying
saw →

D GRAMMAR Work In pairs.

- 1 Read the doctor's story.
Underline verbs with a second verb after them.

Group A:	Group B:	Group C:
I plan	I look forward to	I hear

- 2 Copy this table in your notebook.
- 3 Find five more examples of Group A verbs. Write them in the table.
- 4 Find five more examples of Group B verbs. Write them in the table.
- 5 Find two more examples of Group C verbs. Write them in the table.

E SPEAKING Work In pairs. Say sentences. Use the words and the pictures.



want/watch/film/TV



hear/knock/on/door



see/man/stand/there



find/mobile/lie/on/ground



ask/Jassim/come/into/flat



refuse/accept/money/Jack

F SPEAKING Work In pairs. Say a short story.

What were you planning to do?

What did you do before starting?

What happened to stop or change your plan?

The Answers:

D:

A- plan, have to, manage, offer, refuse.

B- look forward to, consider, finish, suggest, like.

C- love, stop, begin, regret.

E:

1- Jack wanted to watch a film on TV.

2- Jack heard (someone) knocking on the door.

3- Jack saw a man standing there.

4- Jassim found Jack's mobile lying on the ground.

5- Jack asked Jassim to come into the flat.

6- Jassim refused to accept money from Jack.

F:

I was planning to go shopping. I decided to call my friend first.

When I was talking to her, the bell rang. It was my grandmother. I decided not to go to stay with her.



LESSON 3 *For and against*

A READING Complete the text with these verbs.
Use the present perfect tense.

be feel find finish have
give write help



Hard work

Saudi Stars

Hello.

We have just **finished** this month's edition of *Saudi Stars*. We ² _____ three other editions before this one.

Producing the newsletter ³ _____ hard work and we ⁴ _____ some difficulties. However, we ⁵ _____ it was a very positive experience.

Our teacher, Mrs. Rinad, ⁶ _____ us to design and edit the newsletter, our friend Julie ⁷ _____ us a lot of help with our English language.

I think we ⁸ _____ some interesting articles. I hope that you continue to read and enjoy the newsletter again next term as well.

Leena

B WRITING AND SPEAKING Work in pairs. 

- Write four questions about the text.
- Swap with your partner. Ask and answer questions.

C LISTENING Julie is telling her class about *Saudi Stars*. Complete her notes.  Track 49

Advantages

have made ¹ _____
 have understood and ² _____
 have learned more about life ³ _____

Disadvantages

have done a lot of ⁴ _____ – it's boring
 have had less time ⁵ _____
 phone calls have cost ⁶ _____

The Answers:**A:**

2. have written.
3. has been.
4. have had.
5. have felt.
6. has taught.
7. has given.
8. have found.

B:**What have they finished?****They finished this month's edition of Saudi Stars.****How many editions have they written?****Four.****Who taught them to design and edit the newsletter?****Mrs. Rinad.****Who has helped them?****Julie.**

D READING Is each headline favourable to mobiles?

If favourable, write 'F' in the box. If unfavourable, write 'U' in the box.



Marhaba Website
<http://www.kitofelschool.org/marhabawebsite>

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Mobile phones

What's your opinion of mobiles?

1 Texting on mobiles bad for spelling, teachers say

2 New record: girl loses fifth mobile in two weeks U

3 **SATELLITE PHONE SAVES FAMILY IN DESERT** F

4 Official survey: young people spend more time on mobiles than homework U

5 Great way to keep in touch, says grandmother, 85 F

6 More than a mobile: get the net, read e-mails, tell the time, take photos F

7 POPULAR OPINION OF MOBILES: NOISY, EXPENSIVE, ANNOYING U

8 With my mobile I can work anywhere, says businessman F

E SPEAKING Work in pairs. 👤👤

- 1 Give your opinion of mobiles.
- 2 Give reasons for your opinion. Use your own ideas or ideas from the headlines.

My opinion of mobiles is favourable. This is because ...

I think mobiles have disadvantages. For example ...

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

To increase your vocabulary, write and learn different parts of speech for words.

G VOCABULARY Complete the table with the correct part of speech.

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Noun
interest	' <u>interesting</u>	edit	2 _____
3 _____	difficult	4 _____	enjoyment
annoyance	5 _____	6 _____	texting
7 _____	favourable	spell	8 _____

The Answers:

E:

My opinion of mobile is favourable. This is because I think with mobile I can work anywhere and be touch with any one.

G:

1-interesting/interested.

2- edition/editor.

3- difficulty.

4- enjoy.

5-annoying/annoyed.

6- text.

7- favourite/favour.

8- Spelling.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

A GRAMMAR Copy the table and write the nouns in the correct column.

bean	fruit	rice	protein	milk
sweet	chicken	nut	cake	date
oil	chip	bread	fat	grains
sugar	burger	chocolate	onion	
	cake	vegetable		

STUDY TIP


Adjectives describe nouns and adverbs describe verbs.

Find the adjectives and adverbs in Exercise A.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
bean	fruit

B GRAMMAR Complete the paragraph with *the, a, an, the* or nothing (*x*).

Yesterday Sami received ¹ an e-mail from his English friend Rob. Rob wanted to know about the kind of ² x food people eat in Saudi Arabia. Sami told him that Saudis generally eat ³ a healthy diet. In ⁴ the morning most people eat ⁵ x bread with ⁶ x eggs and ⁷ x cheese. At ⁸ x lunchtime and in ⁹ the evening they eat ¹⁰ x chicken or ¹¹ x meat with ¹² x rice. Saudis eat ¹³ a lot of ¹⁴ x fruit and ¹⁵ x vegetables too. Recently ¹⁶ x fast food restaurants have become quite popular. ¹⁷ The food in these restaurants is not very healthy. ¹⁸ A burger or ¹⁹ an ice cream contain ²⁰ a lot of ²¹ x fat and ²² x sugar.

C LISTENING Write complete sentences.  Track 50

- 1 Julie/promise/write article
- 2 Julie/not finish/write/article
- 3 She/try/finish/this evening
- 4 Dalal/not mind/wait
- 5 She/decide/wait/ a few days
- 6 Julie/look forward/read/Saudi Stars
- 7 Some people/refuse/help Dalal
- 8 Julie/look forward/read/ newsletter
- 9 She/hear/mother call her

Julie promised to write an article for Saudi Stars.

D WRITING Write sentences about yesterday, today and tomorrow in your notebook. Use these verbs.

Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
finish	want	consider
decide	look forward to	plan

Yesterday we finished studying Unit 9.

The Answers:

A:

Countable: sweets, nuts, dates, chips, burgers, onions, beans, grains, vegetables.

Uncountable: fruit, rice, protein, milk, chicken, oil, bread, fat, sugar, chocolate, cake.

D:

Yesterday, we finished studying unit 9. Today, we want to study unit 10. Tomorrow, we plan to go out.

Yesterday, we decided to play tennis. Today, we look forward to going shopping. Tomorrow, we plan to go to the market.


E READING Are the sentences about the e-mail true (T) or false (F)?

From: Rob To: Sami
Subject: Hello and thank you
<p>Hello Sami</p> <p>Thank you for your e-mail. I have just completed a school project about food in different countries. The information you gave me was very useful. Our school term has finished and I have been on holiday for a few days. We have been very busy at school this year as we have important examinations next year. Most days I have had two or three hours of homework. I have not had much time to relax, but I have managed to play football for my school team once a week. My parents have promised to take me and my brother on holiday, but they have not decided where to go yet. I hope that you have had a good year at school too. Please write to me and tell me what you have done.</p> <p>Your English friend, Rob</p>

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Rob has written to Sami to ask him about school in Saudi Arabia. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Rob's school has closed for the holidays. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 He has not had much free time this year. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 He has not been able to play sports regularly. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Rob has travelled to another part of England with his parents. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

F GRAMMAR Read the e-mail. Find six verbs in the present perfect tense and six verbs in the past tense. Write the verbs in your notebook.

Present perfect
I have completed

G SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say sentences with *so* or *neither*. 

- 1 Rob has not had much free time this year.
- 2 Rob's school has closed for the holidays.
- 3 Rob does not know where he will go on holiday.
- 4 He hopes to relax during his holidays.
- 5 He worked very hard at school this year.
- 6 He enjoys sports very much.

Rob has had a lot of work this year.

So have I.

The Answers:

F:

Present perfect:

Our school term has finished, I have been (on holiday), We have been (very busy), I have had, I have not had, I have managed, My parents have promised, they have not decided, you have had, you have done

Past simple:

gave.

G:

1-Neither have I.

2-So has mine.

3-Neither do I.

4- So do I.

5-So did I.

6- So do I.