



State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education



كويت جديدة
NEWKUWAIT

OVER TO YOU

WORKBOOK



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Longman

SIMON HAINES

Grade

12



State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education



OVER

TO YOU

Grade 12

Workbook

Simon Haines



PEARSON
Longman

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Committee of Kuwait Ministry of Education:

Evaluation and Adaptation Committee

- Mrs Sakina Ali Hussain, ELT Supervisor General, MoE
- Mrs Nouria Al Sedra, ELT Senior Supervisor, MoE
- Ms Helena Mohammad, ELT Senior Supervisor, MoE
- Mrs Huda Al Ammar, ELT Senior Supervisor, MoE
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أودع بمكتبة الوزارة تحت رقم (٤٥) بتاريخ ٦ / ٥ / ٢٠٠٩



H. H. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
The Amir of the State of Kuwait



H. H. Sheikh Nawwaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
The Crown Prince of the State of Kuwait

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The law

Key words

break into, fake, invisible, techno-criminal, worthless

Reading

1 Read *New crimes* and answer these questions.

a What examples of old and new crimes does the writer give?

old crimes: theft / fraud new crimes: identity theft.....

b Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?

to pass on confidential information and plan crimes.....

New crimes

An area of the law which is changing very quickly in the modern world is the law related to computer crime. Increasingly, criminals are using computers to help them commit new crimes, like identity theft, and to make it easier to commit old crimes, like theft or fraud. Technological criminals may get into

5 computer systems to find out confidential information and use this to make money. Unfortunately, computer crimes are often more difficult to solve than traditional crimes because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be impossible to prove. It can also be

10 difficult to prosecute a computer criminal successfully because usually nothing is actually physically stolen or damaged.



A particular factor in the growth of computer crime has been the increase in the number of ordinary people who use Internet

15 websites to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts in order to transfer money or pay bills. This new type of business has attracted techno-criminals who may order goods and services without paying, or break into the computer systems of businesses or financial organisations and either move money to their own account or send viruses which can seriously

20 damage computers and the information they contain. These viruses can affect millions of people worldwide.

Computers with Internet connections can also be used more safely by criminals than face-to-face meetings or telephone conversations to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes. In addition to **this**,

25 allow criminals access to millions of people worldwide who they may persuade to pay for something worthless or to support a fake charity organisation.

2 Read the article again and match each beginning a–d with one of the endings 1–5. You do not need to use one of the endings.

- a Criminals may make money1.....
 b The fact that actual things are not stolen by computer criminals3.....
 c Many people all over the world can be affected2.....
 d For criminals who want to plan a crime, using the Internet is5.....
- 1 ... by using confidential information they have found on a computer.
 2 ... if viruses are left on computers.
 3 ... makes it more difficult for police to prosecute them successfully.
 4 ... not as secure as communicating on the Internet.
 5 ... safer than telephone conversations.

3 Match these words a–f from the article with the meanings 1–6.

- a confidential4.....
 b fake6.....
 c identity theft2.....
 d prosecute1.....
 e solve a crime3.....
 f transfer5.....
- 1 to accuse someone of a crime and try to prove it in a law court
 2 crime of stealing someone's personal details
 3 to discover who commits a crime
 4 secret / private
 5 to move from one place to another
 6 not real

4 Complete these sentences with words or phrases from the article on page 4.

- a Identity theft is a computer crime which uses a person's information, usually for financial gain.
 b It is difficult to indict computer criminals because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged
 c The increasing use of Internet websites is one of the factors which are causing the growth of computer crime

- d Techno-criminals are able to fabricate a fake charity organisation or even get people to pay for something worthless

5 Answer the following questions.

- a Why is computer crime on the increase?
 Computer crime is on the increase because the number of people who use Internet websites, to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts, is growing.
 b What makes computer crime more difficult to solve than traditional crime?
 Computer crime is more difficult to solve than traditional crime because criminals are often invisible and their actions may be impossible to prove.
 c Is there any law in Kuwait that protects Internet users from computer crimes?
Students' own answers

6 Complete each of the sentence beginnings with their correct ending.

- 1 Computer criminals access confidential information to
 a know more about the people involved.
 b modify it to their own advantage.
 c make money.
- 2 The pronoun *this* in line 24 refers to
 a computers with Internet connections being used by criminals.
 b passing on confidential information or planning crimes.
 c computers allowing criminals access to millions of people worldwide.
- 3 Computer crimes are very difficult to solve because
 a they are usually committed in a very professional way.
 b criminals are invisible.
 c computers are stolen or physically damaged.

Over to you

What laws need to be enforced to prevent computer crimes? Students' own ideas

Language practice

1 Match each of the words a–d with TWO of the meanings 1–8.

- a property 3 and 6
- b court 5 and 7
- c fine 1 and 8
- d row 2 and 4

- 1 noun – money paid as a punishment
- 2 noun – line of seats, e.g. in a cinema or classroom
- 3 noun – possessions of someone
- 4 noun – an argument
- 5 noun – place where people play tennis or squash
- 6 noun – a building, a piece of land or both together
- 7 noun – where a judge listens to evidence about crimes
- 8 adjective – how to describe the weather when it is sunny with clear skies, cool and dry

2 Use one of the words in 1a–d twice in each of these sentences.

- a Not only did he lose the property that was his home but he couldn't recover his stolen property either.
- b The court heard that the crime had taken place on a tennis court.
- c Four people in the third row of the cinema were having a terrible row – they couldn't agree where to sit.
- d The fine weather made me feel happy, but my mood changed when the police officer gave me a fine for driving too fast.

3 Complete the sentences with the appropriate word or words, then write the word in the following crossword puzzle.

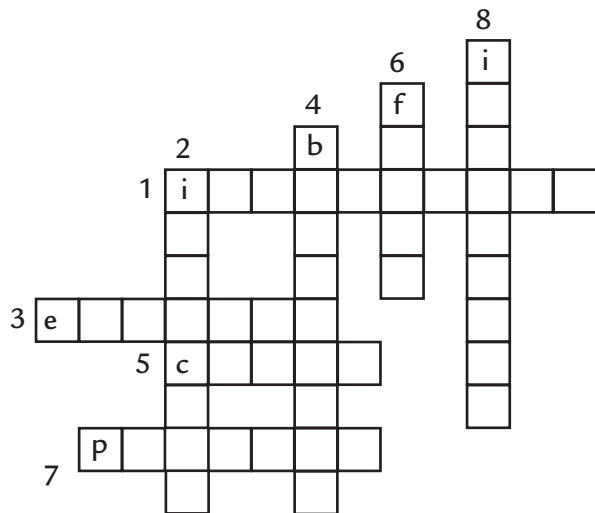
Across

- 1 The strictness of this city's law keeps increasing every year.
- 3 The police enforce laws in a country.
- 5 The country's civil law is derived from European systems.

7 The charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment.

Down

- 2 Although innocent, he has been sentenced to two years in prison.
- 4 The man who broke into our house has been prosecuted. (2 words)
- 6 The accountant of my dad's company turned out to be a complete fraud.
- 8 Techno-criminals are hard to track down because they are invisible.



4 What would you say in the following situations?

- a A policeman asked you to pull over because you have exceeded the maximum speed limit.
Sorry, I wasn't paying attention to the speed limit.
- b Your brother has accessed some confidential information on the Internet.
You aren't supposed to do that! Identity theft is a crime.
- c Your sister wants to take her dog into the museum, although there is a sign prohibiting it.
Dogs aren't allowed into the museum. Didn't you read the sign?

Grammar-assistant

Present perfect (simple and continuous)

- Use the present perfect simple and present perfect continuous to link actions in the past with the present.
- **He *has spilt* the milk – he should clean it up.** (He spilt the milk in the past – it should be cleaned up now.)
- **She's *been crying* for three hours now.** (She started crying three hours ago and is still crying now.)

- 5 Look at these illustrations a–c. What has just happened? What have these people been doing? Write two sentences for each illustration, using the present perfect tense of the verbs below.



- a go / buy
 She's just been shopping. She's been buying food for her family.
- b leave / research
 She's just left the library. She's been doing research for a school project.
- c eat / celebrate
 They've just eaten a family meal.
 They've been celebrating Jameela's graduation.

- 6 Rewrite these sentences, correcting the verb tenses where necessary.

- a I didn't see my grandparents for a long time. The last time they have visited us was three weeks ago.
 I haven't seen my grandparents for a long time. The last time they visited us was three weeks ago.
- b My headmaster is promising Fatima a scholarship last week.
 My headmaster promised Fatima a scholarship last week.
- c Do you know that the law prohibited people from driving without a driving licence?
 Do you know that the law prohibits people from driving without a driving licence?
- d This organisation is planning for this huge project for months.
 This organisation has been planning for this huge project for months.

- 7 Do as shown between brackets.

- a Our school has spent a great amount of money on the renovation of our library. (Make passive)
 A great amount of money has been spent by our school on the renovation of our library.
- b Our city might build a big house for the homeless; the number of homeless people will decrease dramatically. (Join with *if*)
 If our city builds a big house for the homeless, their numbers will decrease dramatically.
- c The old system was complicated; the new system is very simple. (Join with *whereas*)
 The old system was complicated, whereas the new system is very simple.
- d The police have worked hard on this case. (Add a tag question)
 The police have worked hard on this case, haven't they?
- e Computer-based communication is extremely fast. Telephone or postal services are slow. (Join with *in comparison with*)
 Computer-based communication is extremely fast in comparison with telephone or postal services, which are slow.

- 8 Correct the verb form to complete these conversations.

- have you been doing
- a A What (you do) since I last saw you?
 B I've passed (pass) my driving test and I have been having interviews for a university place.
- b A Have you ever done (you ever do) a scientific experiment?
 B Of course. In fact, my classmates and I (just carry out) have just carried out an experiment with the help of our chemistry teacher. It was (be) very helpful for understanding the lesson.
- c A (you ever break) the law in any way? Have you ever broken
 B Well, to be honest, yes. Once I threw (throw) litter where I wasn't supposed to and it happened (happen) to be right in front of the eyes of a policeman! I (never be) so have never been ashamed in my life! been

Writing Expressing opinions in an essay

1 Read this student's essay and put the four paragraphs in the correct order.

a3.....

Another result of people spending too much time at their computers is that their health suffers. Sitting for long periods of time can hurt their eyes, cause headaches or damage their hands and arms. In some cases this means that people cannot do their jobs properly.

b2.....

In my opinion, the main disadvantage is that people may spend so much time on their computers that they see less of their friends and family. Children who spend too long playing computer games may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people.



c4.....

There is no doubt that computers are here to stay. Some jobs and many leisure activities would be impossible without them, but we should be aware of the possible dangers of spending too much time at our computers.

d1.....

Today, more and more people in Kuwait are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Such is the demand that the government has launched a 'digital awareness programme' to train hundreds of thousands of employees in IT skills. Many people use computers at home too, writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games. It is a great thing that Kuwait has embraced modern technology so successfully, but in this essay I am going to consider two disadvantages of computers.

2 What question was the essay writer answering? Choose A, B, C or D.

- A In what situations do you think computers are most useful?
- B What has been the impact of computers in Kuwait?
- C What problems or dangers are associated with using computers?
- D From your point of view, what are the advantages of computers?

Migration

Key words

instead, periodic, plenty of, swallow

Reading

1 You are going to read an article about why animals migrate at certain times of the year. Which is the best definition of the verb *migrate*?

- *move somewhere to find work* The correct definition is travel to live in a warmer place (move somewhere to find work refers to people who migrate from one country to another; sleep during the winter is a definition of the verb hibernate)
- *sleep during the winter*
- *travel to live in a warmer place*

2 Read the article and answer these questions.

- a Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southwards in winter?
The days are longer in the north in the summer - so food is more readily available .In the south it is warmer in the winter. There is also more food .
- b How do animals know where to go when they migrate?
Two theories : animals have a compass in their head / they use the sun and stars

Animal Migration

Migration has captured the interest of humans for centuries. Ancient civilisations had many myths to explain the periodic appearance and disappearance of great numbers of animals. For instance, **they** believed that tiny birds, called swallows, buried themselves in the mud at the bottom of lakes to get through the winter. Instead, scientists found out that swallows fly all the way from Europe to Africa and back in one year. Perhaps the truth was harder to believe than the myth.

When we talk about animal migration we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are regular events **which** happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young.

Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or rivers, while birds and insects travel very long distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometres.

Many animals migrate to northern regions during the summer, because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather. Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to, for food or warm weather.

Many scientists think that animal migration is part of the process of adaptation. Those animals which have learned to move to find better environments are **those** which have survived by adapting to their situation. Nobody is quite sure, however, how animals know where to go when they migrate. There are two theories: firstly, some experts believe that animals have a kind of 'compass' inside their head. **Others** have suggested that they may use the sun and stars to help **them** find their way.



3 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a Migrating animals do not return to their original homes.

False. They do return .

b Most animals migrate to escape from their enemies.

False. Most animals migrate to find food and raise their young.

c Many animals migrate at the same time every year.

True. Animal migration is a regular event.

d Animals make the same journeys as their parents did.

True. Animal migration happens in the same way from one generation to another

e Many animals migrate to the south in the summer.

False. They migrate to the north in the summer.

f Some scientists believe that migration has helped certain animals to survive.

True. Animals which have moved to better environments have been most successful

4 Find words in the text which mean almost the same as ...

a something that people wrongly believe to be true myth (paragraph 1)

b to manage to deal with a difficult situation to get through (paragraph 1)

c first original (paragraph 2)

d a living thing / animal creature (paragraph 3)

e to remain alive survive (paragraph 5)

f to change in order to suit a different situation adapt (paragraph 5)

g an idea or belief about something theory (paragraph 5)

h a device for finding your way compass (paragraph 5)

5 What do these words from the text refer to?

a *they* (line 4)
ancient civilisations

b *which* (line 11)
animal migrations

c *those* (line 23)
the animals

d *Others* (line 26)
experts

e *them* (line 27)
the animals

6 Tick the statement that can be inferred from the text.

a Animal migration is a problematic issue that scientists need to find solutions for.

b Animal migration is a natural process that has to happen so that animals keep surviving.

c Some animals don't migrate because they can adapt to any environment.

d There are lots of different types of migration.

7 Make a summary of paragraphs 2-4 of the text on page 10, expressing coherently what migration is, why animals migrate, as well as how, when and where.

Students' own answers

Over to you

8 Do animals and people migrate for the same reasons? Students' own ideas

Language practice

- 2 Complete this paragraph about migration with the words from the box. There are two extra words.

foreign minor reside migration
 famine major migrated seek
 migrants obliterated

The word (1) migration has acquired negative connotations. It is used to describe people escaping wars, (2) famine, poverty and natural disasters. Some people believe that (3) migrants enjoy welfare benefits, while making only (4) minor contributions in return. However, many people leave secure homes and jobs for an uncertain life in (5) foreign lands, where they (6) seek a better understanding of people of different races and different faiths. That's certainly how Islam sees migration. And migration is of (7) major importance since the Islamic calendar, the Hijra, begins with the migration of the Prophet Mohammed, peace and blessings be upon Him, from Makkah to Madinah. From Islam's earliest days, Muslims have (8) migrated to distant lands, bringing with them learning, scholarship, culture and cuisine.

- 2 Choose the correct words to complete these sentences.

- Some human activities are destroying / destruction the natural world.
- Unemployment is falling as more people find permanent / permanently work.
- Average earn / earnings are expected to double in the next ten years.
- It has been a disaster / disastrous year for the tea industry.
- Storms caused damaged / damage to most of the crop.
- The civil / civilian war killed many ordinary people in Spain in the 1930s.

- 3 Complete the following sentences with words from the box, adding to them the correct prefix. There is one extra word and one extra prefix.

view national satisfied read
 stored pronounce

dis- pre- mis- re- multi-

- Aisha knows a lot of French words, but she tends to mispronounce them.
- Fahad was dissatisfied with the service at the hotel. He should have complained to the manager.
- It's a multinational organisation. Are you sure you've never heard of it?
- Did you review your work before submitting it to the teacher?
- Peace and order were finally restored after the massive earthquake.

- 4 Complete the missing parts of this dialogue with one of the following expressions.

I remember feeling that was thirty years ago
 What about your house I'll never forget that day
 two days later the first thing I did

- Sami:** Grandpa, have you lived in this city all your life?
Grandpa: No, we haven't. We moved into this area in 1979. So (1) that was thirty years ago
Sami: And you still remember the date?
Grandpa: Of course. In fact, (2) I'll never forget that day. A huge earthquake hit our city and everyone had to run away, leaving all their belongings. Your dad was at university by that time, and (3) the first thing I did was to go and pick him up. (4) I remember feeling extremely worried that I might find the whole university destroyed. Fortunately, the earthquake didn't reach that area.
Sami: (5) What about your house
Grandpa: Our house was badly damaged. (6) two days later, we moved into this house.

Grammar assistant

Past perfect

- Use the past perfect to explain which of two past actions happened first.
*John took a taxi because the bus **had gone**.*
(The bus left so John was forced to take a taxi.)
- Use the past perfect to talk about a state, situation, feeling or action in the past.
*John **had suffered** from headaches throughout his childhood. (John experienced headaches during the time when he was a child.)*

- 5 Using the past simple or the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets, complete this story of a family who left England to live in Kuwait.

In 1975 my family (1) (*emigrate*) emigrated from England by air. Eight hours later we (2) (*arrive*) arrived in Kuwait. My mother (3) (*be*) had been worried about the plane journey as she is scared of flying. But there (4) (*be*) was no turbulence and she (5) (*sleep*) slept during the trip. In Kuwait my family (6) (*reside*) resided in a lovely apartment, which was (7) (*provide*) provided by my father's new job. My father (8) (*run*) ran an engineering firm that (9) (*build*) built skyscrapers. We (10) (*go*) went to an international school and (11) (*attend*) attended school with children from all over the world. At first, it (12) (*be*) was difficult getting used to being away from home, but we (13) (*all work*) all worked hard to fit in and the locals (14) (*be*) were very friendly. In 1986, my family and I (15) (*return*) returned to England, but I (16) (*love*) had loved my time in Kuwait. I (17) (*learn*) had learnt so much about an interesting culture and (18) (*make*) made so many good friends.

- 6 Match a sentence from List A with another from List B, then complete the sentences with two verbs – one in the past simple and the other in the past perfect.

List A

- I went (*go*) to the doctor's this morning. 5
- I had dreamt (*dream*) of visiting China for many years. 6
- My sister and her husband moved (*move*) into a new flat at the weekend. 1
- My father retired (*retire*) last year. 3
- I wasn't surprised that he fell (*fall*) asleep at the wheel of his car. 2
- He looked for (*look for*) work for only two weeks. 4

List B

- Before that they had lived (*live*) with her husband's parents.
- He had driven (*drive*) nearly 1000 kilometres without a break.
- He had worked (*work*) for the same company all his life.
- Then yesterday he was offered (*be offered*) two jobs.
- I had felt (*feel*) ill during the night.
- Last year I spent (*spend*) two months there.

- 7 Rewrite the sentences following the instructions in brackets.

- You've never lived outside Kuwait. (Add a question tag.)
You've never lived outside Kuwait, have you?
- Ahmed packed his bags as soon as he heard the news. (Make it passive.)
Ahmed's bags were packed as soon as the news was heard.
- Mohammed should have waited for his aunt to pick him up. (Make it negative.)
Mohammed shouldn't have waited for his aunt to pick him up.
- Fadia had worked on the project all by herself. (Make it a question.)
Had Fadia worked on the project all by herself?
- Deforestation causes the migration of lots of animals. (Make it passive.)
The migration of lots of animals is caused by deforestation.

Writing

Describing a sequence of events in the past

- 1 Read this student's story and put the sentences in the correct order from 1 to 11.

A night to remember

- A Ten minutes later my bedroom window shattered with a terrible crash. ...2.....
- B Immediately, I leapt out of bed and rushed to my brothers' bedroom to check that Khalid and Khalifa were all right. ...3.....
- C I had gone to bed just after midnight and I was only half asleep when the wind started blowing. ...1.....
- D Luckily, he had not been woken up by the noise of the wind and rain. ...6.....
- E Next, Khalid and I went to check that our parents were okay. We knocked on their bedroom door. ...7.....
- F No one was in the bedroom! That's when we heard Dad shouting outside: 'Can you help me with this?' ...9.....
- G Our younger brother, Khalifa, was still sleeping peacefully. ...5.....
- H We hurried outside and saw Dad removing a huge tree branch from his car with the help of our neighbour. Mum was collecting the laundry from the line. ...10.....
- I When I went into their bedroom, I found Khalid staring out of the window, watching the storm. ...4.....
- J There was no reply, so we opened the door and went in. ...8.....
- K Khalid and I helped both of them. Eventually, the storm died down and we all went back to sleep, after cleaning up the broken glass. ...11.....



- 2 Look at your complete version of the story and write the words or phrases which helped you to work out the correct order. These may be:

- time or sequence words and phrases:
ten minutes later

- pronouns: *he*

C just after midnight

A ten minutes later

B Immediately

I When I went into their bedroom

G Our (younger brother)

D he (had not been woken)

E Next

J so we

F That's when

H outside

K Eventually

3

MODULE 1: World issues

Human values

Key words

aftermath, deploy, ethnicity, hardship, voluntary, vulnerable

Reading

1 Read the article about the Red Crescent Society and answer these questions.

a Why is the society's name important?

Students' own answers

b What are the aims of the Red Crescent Society?

to protect and assist people in hardship and to provide their basic human needs

c Why do you think these actions are carried out by an NGO, rather than the government?

Students' own answers

THE KUWAIT RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

The Kuwait Red Crescent Society is a voluntary humanitarian society that provides assistance to vulnerable people, without discrimination based on nationality, ethnicity, gender, race, colour or beliefs. The society is an independent organisation that often works in conjunction with the government. As a recognised charity it works both within and outside Kuwait.



The aims of the KRCS are to protect and assist people in hardship, and in doing so, to ensure the provision and protection of basic human needs such as health care, water supplies and sustenance. The society is a manifestation of the great compassion and empathy that people are capable of.

The first meeting of the Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society was held in December 1965. In this meeting the basic organisational structure of the foundation was agreed upon. The Kuwaiti government approved the foundation of the KRCS, officially declaring the organisation a legal non-governmental organisation (NGO) on January 10th, 1966. This approval also allowed the KRCS to become part of the international network of Red Crescent societies, thereby enabling them to work more effectively in conjunction with their sister bodies.

The KRCS depends on youth groups and volunteers to carry out many of its activities and programmes, particularly those related to fundraising. The volunteers support all the other committees by providing manpower and funds, without which the KRCS would be unable to operate. These volunteers are motivated by compassion and the desire to assist others in need. They work without the expectation of reward or praise and gain satisfaction from the knowledge that they have helped their fellow human beings.

After brief training periods, during which volunteers receive first aid training from the Ministry of Health, the volunteers are deployed wherever they are needed. Within Kuwait, their work includes distributing food and aid to needy families and participating in awareness-raising activities in schools and universities. Outside Kuwait they provide basic health care assistance, and some even participate in rescue operations with specialist teams in the aftermath of natural disasters.

2 Read the article again and choose the correct word for these definitions. There are more words than you need.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| a unjust or prejudicial treatment, for example based on skin colour ..4..... | 1 manpower |
| b seeking to promote human welfare ..9..... | 2 volunteer |
| c to generate financial support ..10..... | 3 foundation |
| d to move something to where it is needed ..6..... | 4 discrimination |
| e to give someone a reason for doing something ..7..... | 5 committee |
| f the people available for work ..1..... | 6 deploy |
| g a global system, often of businesses or organisations ..8..... | 7 motivate |
| | 8 international network |
| | 9 humanitarian |
| | 10 fundraise |

3 Make up sentences of your own using each of the words from Exercise 2 above.

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Make a list of all the adverbs in the reading passage on page 16. Then use each one in a sentence of your own.

officially; thereby; effectively; particularly
Sentences: Students' own ideas

.....

.....

.....

5 Write a paragraph that describes the ideal Red Crescent volunteer.

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a The KRCS was the first organisation of its kind.

False. The KRCS joined a pre-existing international group of societies.

b The KRCS has a mutually beneficial relationship with the government of Kuwait.

True . The KRCS performs work that would drain governmental resources. In return, the government gives the volunteers training.

c The volunteers for KRCS are extremely kind-hearted individuals.

True. Their motivation is compassion and the desire to assist those in need .

d The only human needs are health care, water supplies and sustenance.

False. These are the only human needs mentioned in the article. Others might include shelter, companionship or freedom.

e The KRCS is run entirely by volunteers.

False. The KRCS is supported by volunteers who raise funds and provide manpower.

Over to you

7 Would you want to volunteer for the KRCS or a similar organisation? Why or why not? Students' own ideas

Language practice

1 Complete these dialogues with the correct phrases from the box.

if my cousins arrive early I won't be able to breathe
 make sure you phone me we won't get there in time
 you would have time for all your friends
 if I had saved enough money if it's raining hard
 if you do up your tie if you tell them to come later
 if I wasn't so busy if my phone's battery has power
 I would go on holiday

- a A If you are running late,
make sure you phone me.....
 B If my phone's battery has power....., I
 definitely will.
- b A If I weren't so busy.....
, I would
 visit my friends every weekend.
 B Of course, but if you played fewer
 computer games,
you would have time for all your friends
- c A If it's raining hard....., you
 should drive slowly.
 B If I drive too slowly,
we won't get there in time.....
- d A If you do up your tie....., you'll
 look much smarter.
 B But if I do it up too much,
I won't be able to breathe.....
- e A If I were you, I would go on holiday
 instead of staying home.
 B I know. If I had saved enough money
 I would have gone for sure.
- f A I won't be able to concentrate on
 my studies if my cousins arrive early
 B That's right, so if you tell them to come later
 you'll have more time to study.

2 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the appropriate idiom using cry. There is one extra idiom.

be a crybaby a crying shame
 to cry for the moon to cry out loud
 to cry wolf

- a It's an upsetting event that they hadn't
 bought insurance before the crash.
a crying shame.....

- b Don't act like an upset child. Cheer up
 and stop complaining.
be a crybaby.....

- c He always acts like he has big problems
 to gain attention but he is just making
things up unnecessarily.
crying wolf.....

- d He wants a huge pay rise, but based on
 the standard of his work he's asking for
the impossible.
crying for the moon.....

3 Use some of the words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences below.

abuse anthropologist apparent attribute
 compassion discrimination donate
 enfranchisement ethnographer
 extravagant frail impulse incapable
 inevitable legislation minority overview
 over the hill universal suffrage

- a My grandmother is so
frail / incapable..... that she can only
 walk very short distances.
- b Hessa didn't plan to purchase
 that jacket: she bought it on
impulse.....
- c If you feel compassion..... towards
 me, you will understand my emotions.
- d In the apartheid era, the South African
 government adopted a policy of racial
discrimination.....

- e Universal suffrage is achieved when all adults have the right to vote.
- f If you donate blood, you will save lives.
- g Malnutrition is the inevitable consequence of poor eating habits.
- h The committee is incapable of making sensible decisions.
- i It is a necessary attribute of a triangle that it must have three sides.
- j Most of my friends will come for the picnic: only a minority have other plans.
- k Let's not worry about the details; the overview is the most important thing.
- l The government needs to pass some new legislation to solve the problem of global warming.
- m The football fans shouted abuse at the referee.
- n Coffee is drunk throughout the world. It has a universal appeal.
- o Beckham is over the hill : he's too old to play for England.

4 Complete the word search by finding the words with the following definitions. Write your answers in the space provided. Remember, in a word search words may be written left to right, right to left, top to bottom, bottom to top, or diagonally.

- a the smaller number or part minority
- b done by all people in the world universal
- c sudden urge or desire to act impulse
- d weak and delicate frail
- e certain to happen inevitable
- f give something, especially to charity donate

L	M	O	Q	A	L	T	C	O	Q
L	I	O	R	Z	I	P	M	E	B
U	N	I	V	E	R	S	A	L	S
I	O	F	E	E	Q	T	E	B	T
H	R	B	R	A	F	Q	Z	A	V
E	I	S	M	A	X	N	D	T	W
T	T	R	H	K	I	O	E	I	A
L	Y	T	T	O	N	L	L	V	L
O	N	B	I	A	S	R	T	E	E
A	M	Z	T	P	E	Q	O	N	F
U	K	E	S	L	U	P	M	I	G

5 Write your own *if* sentences using the cues provided.

- a today / I go to the mall / not go shopping next week.
 If I go to the mall today, I won't go shopping next week
- b we not slow down / crash
 If we don't slow down, we will crash
- c you see my friend / tell him / call me
 If you see my friend, tell him to call me
- d you eat too much / get fat
 If you eat too much, you'll get fat
- e snows heavily / school cancelled for day
 If it snows heavily, school will be cancelled for the day
- f you not do homework / teacher angry
 If you don't do your homework, your teacher will be angry

6 Change the words below into adverbs of manner. Then use these adverbs to complete the sentences.

danger gentle skill profession
impoliteness rapid compassion
peace spectacular regular

- a I don't like him since he spoke impolitely to my friend. He needs to learn some manners.
- b The football team played skilfully .
- c The mother gently rocked the baby, which was sleeping peacefully .
- d The man crashed spectacularly because he was driving dangerously .
- e The ambulance responded rapidly and the paramedics acted professionally .
- f He acted very compassionately when he volunteered to do charity work regularly .

Self-assessment

Writing Writing a report

1 Read the advert asking for volunteers for the KRCS, then answer these questions.

a Despite being an advert for volunteers, it hardly mentions the fact that these people are needed. Why is this?

...They're hoping to get an emotive response because the kind of workers they need are compassionate people.

b Why is the structure 'From feeding hungry children ... throughout the Middle East,' used?

Students' own answers

KRCS

COMPASSIONATE VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Sometimes, the modern world feels like a place without humanity. Natural disasters, war, disease; all these things take a toll on human life and happiness. We do not believe this needs to be so.



5 From feeding hungry children in famine - stricken Africa to lending a helping hand to struggling families throughout the Middle East, the Kuwait Red Crescent Society is just one part of a global network dedicated to improving and protecting the lives of thousands of people throughout the world. Through projects as diverse as well
10 building, disaster relief, health education and food supply, the members of the KRCS work tirelessly to ease the suffering of the world's most needy people. But they cannot do this alone.

KRCS relies upon the compassion and financial support of thousands of volunteers and donors to continue its important mission. Without these kind-hearted people we
15 could help no one. Our volunteers work countless unpaid hours to raise awareness and funds, to provide services to old people, hospital patients, disaster victims and anyone else in need.

Most of our volunteers don't talk about their work. They don't expect any compensation for their tireless efforts. For them, the chance to help others, to restore
20 the smile to a child's face, and to change someone's life for the better, is the real reward.

If you think you could help the KRCS, whether through donating a small portion of your income or donating your free time, please come and see us this weekend at our offices in Kuwait City.

Progress test 1

Reading

1 Complete the article below by correcting or ticking the verbs in bold.

Who are the economic migrants?

In 2003, 410,000 non-British citizens **were coming** (1) came to live in the UK and 100,000 British people **had returned** (2) returned to their home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where they had gone to live and **work** (3) /. In the same period, 170,000 non-British citizens left the UK to live in other countries. 190,000 British people also **left** (4) /. This means a total increase of 150,000 in the British population, but where did all these immigrants **came** (5) come from and **go** (6) / to? Many new arrivals were economic migrants – people who **come** (7) came because they can **have earned** (8) earn more money in Britain than in their own country. Traditionally, many of these migrants used to come from countries in Africa or Asia, but now growing numbers are from poor countries of Eastern Europe, like Poland, Hungary or Russia. Many new migrants **took** (9) take low-paid jobs that British people do not want to do, like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking after old people or **doing** (10) / repetitive factory work. A minority come to do well-paid jobs, like dentists or doctors. Many of these migrants do not intend to stay in Britain, and **sent** (11) send some of their earnings to families at home. But even though they **earned** (12) earn higher wages than they would in their own countries, most economic migrants **can** (13) /

40 only afford to live a simple life. Some share accommodation with another migrant family. British citizens who leave the UK to live abroad **went** (14) go mainly to countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Portugal.

2 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a The British population had decreased by the beginning of the third millennium.
False: The British population had increased. More people had come to Britain than had left.
- b Some immigrants came to Britain to fight poverty.
False: Many immigrants came to secure better paying jobs.
- c British citizens mainly left the UK to find more job opportunities.
False: British citizens left the UK mainly to live in countries with warmer climates and cheaper housing.

3 Choose the correct answer.

- a Many economic migrants intend to
- 1 stay in Britain indefinitely.
 - 2 return home when conditions improve.
 - 3 keep looking for better countries to go to.
- b The best definition of an economic migrant is
- 1 a person who travels to another country to work in the financial sector.
 - 2 a person who keeps travelling back and forth to solve an economic crisis.
 - 3 a person who travels to another country to improve their standard of living.

- c The word 'migrants' in line 33 refers to
 - 1 dentists or doctors.
 - 2 the minority of the migrants.
 - 3 all the migrants to Britain.

4 Read the article again. Choose the correct words or phrases in these sentences.

- a In 2003, more / fewer people in total came to live in Britain than left Britain to live in other countries.
- b More / Fewer British people arrived in Britain than left Britain.
- c Economic migrants earn more / less money in their home countries than in Britain.
- d More and more migrants are arriving from Eastern Europe / Africa.
- e Most migrants who come to Britain do high-paid / low-paid work.
- f Despite earning better / worse wages than they would in their own countries, most migrants have simple / privileged lifestyles.

5 Write sentences using the cues given.

- a I want chocolate ice-cream. Not chocolate. (instead of)
I want chocolate ice-cream instead of chocolate.
- b I like football. My friend likes tennis. (whereas)
I like football whereas my friend likes tennis.
- c I'm good at maths. I'm better at English. (but)
I'm good at maths but I'm better at English.

6 Choose the correct colour words in this text.

The authorities have just given the (1) (blue / green) light for the building of a new airport. The news has come out of the (2) (black / blue), shocking many villagers. The thought of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see (3) (black / red). Unfortunately the plans have already been prepared – I've seen them in (4) (black / white) and (5) (black / white).

7 Read the letter below carefully. Decide which lines have mistakes. If there are one or more mistakes write out the correct spelling, correct word or missing word next to the line. If the line is correct then (✓). Mistakes include omitted words, spelling errors and incorrect words.

1	I am writing to your paper regarding the lack tourists to our town.	look of
2	I believe that we do'nt enough to tell people from other	don't do enough
3	places how delightful our town is. Certainly, if tourists only new about	knew
4	how wonderful and delightful our town is they would flock here.	./
5	Therefore, I believe it is are duty to tell the world about our fantastic	our
6	town. There are several ways we could about this. Firstly, I think it is	go about
7	the responsibility of all locals to tell as many people as passable	possible
8	about our town. Secondly, I believe town council should organise	the / our town council
9	an international advertising campaign to retract tourists.	attract
10	Whilst it may expensive to begin with, such a campaign	be
11	would bring a much needed baste to the local economy.	boost

8 Match sentences 1-5 to the people who say them.

- a policeman -2--
 - b security guard in a mall -4--
 - c director of a school -5--
 - d manager at work -1--
 - e judge -3--
- 1 You should be able to finish it by the due date.
 - 2 You're not allowed to park here.
 - 3 I find Mr Smith not guilty.
 - 4 Can I check your bag, please?
 - 5 Please bring a note from your parents after every time you've been absent.

3 Read the article again and match each beginning a–f with one of the endings 1–7. You do not need to use one of the endings.

- a Nearly a third of the world’s animals and plants ...4.....
 - b The rainforest has an important influence on ...7.....
 - c Extra farming land is created when ...1.....
 - d Vegetarians, as well as animals, ...5.....
 - e Loggers are people who ...3.....
 - f The rainforest provides everything ...2.....
- 1 ... areas of the rainforest are cut down.
 - 2 ... that the inhabitants of the forest need.
 - 3 ... cut down trees because their wood is worth a lot of money.
 - 4 ... live in the Amazon rainforest.
 - 5 ... consume soya beans.
 - 6 ... cut down trees and use the land for their cattle.
 - 7 ... the Earth’s climate.

4 Complete each of the four sentence beginnings with their correct ending.

- 1 The Amazon rainforest is very important to the world climate because ...
 - a it isn’t environmentally polluted by man.
 - b** it turns carbon dioxide into fresh air.
 - c it is home to 30 per cent of the world’s plants.
- 2 The trees in the Amazon rainforest are being cut down ...
 - a** for growing soya beans and for cattle.
 - b for growing soya beans and for building houses.
 - c for cattle and for industry.

- 3 The cutting down of trees has positive effects on ...
 - a the environment.
 - b the population.
 - c** the economy.
- 4 In your opinion, the Amazon rainforest ...
 - a should be completely destroyed because such a large area could be more useful for industrial developments. Students' own answer
 - b should be left as it naturally is because man doesn’t have the right to destroy what he hasn’t created or invented.
 - c should have no population living in it so that it would be protected carefully.

5 Find the words in the text which mean ...

- a against the law (paragraph 2) illegal
- b to send something for sale in another country (paragraph 3) export
- c the eating and drinking of something (paragraph 3) consumption
- d affecting the whole world (paragraph 4) global
- e piece of equipment for doing a particular job (paragraph 5) tool

6 Make a summary of the text on page 26 by writing one sentence for each paragraph.

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Over to you

7 How does man affect the environment negatively? Students' own answers

Language practice

1 Complete the paragraph about climate change with the words from the box below. There is one extra word.

permanently amount occurring killed off
Consequently increasingly with the result that
alter have resulted

There is a scientific agreement on climate change that human activity is the main explanation for the (1) increasingly rapid changes in the world's climate. (2) Consequently, international debates have largely shifted onto ways to reduce human impact and adapt to change that is already naturally (3) occurring. Humanity's largest influence on local climate is likely to (4) have resulted from land use. Irrigation, deforestation and agriculture fundamentally change the environment. For example, they change the (5) amount of water going into and out of a given location. They also influence the ground cover and (6) alter the amount of sunlight that is absorbed. For example, there is evidence to suggest that the climate of Greece and other Mediterranean countries was (7) permanently changed by widespread deforestation between 700 BC and 1 AD, (8) with the result that the modern climate in the region is significantly hotter and drier.



2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of verbs from the list.

mismanage mishear damage oversleep
redo cover re-use undercharge

- I'm sorry, I misheard you. I thought you said you'd prefer tea.
- I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to redo it.

- If I realise that a shop assistant has undercharged me, I always tell them and pay the correct money.
- I overslept this morning because I worked very late last night.
- You should reuse as many things as possible instead of throwing them away.
- Deserts now cover huge amounts of previously fertile land.
- Human actions have damaged the Earth.
- This company couldn't face competition for long because it was mismanaged.

3 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words below.

economy displace vital devastate
sustain consumption global illegal

- Illegal logging is putting the rainforest at risk.
- It is vital that our environment is protected.
- Rapid consumption of raw materials has a devastating impact on our world.
- It is time to think big. Environmental issues are a global problem.
- Sometimes local economies benefit to the detriment of the environment.
- Indigenous people are displaced by the destruction of the rainforest.
- These people have been sustained by the rainforest for generations.

4 Complete the sentences with the appropriate word, then write the word in the following crossword puzzle.

Across

- We can't breathe in this dusty atmosphere.
- It was a frigid January night when we got stuck in the snow.
- The drought has caused the farmers' lands to become arid.

1 Read the outline of a speech that highlights the importance of preserving natural resources and describes ways of doing so.

- We are gathered here today to discuss the importance of preserving our natural resources; an issue which is not receiving the attention it deserves.
- Let me start with a quotation by Pinchot, who says, “Conservation means the greatest good to the greatest number for the longest time.”
- I believe that what he’s trying to say is, ...
- Believe it or not, recent statistics have shown that, ...
- Are you aware of what that really means?...
- Our world is in serious danger and needs the help of each and every one of us, ...
- We are responsible for the destruction of our natural world, ...
- Consequently, we should ...
- In addition, we are accountable for, ...
- And therefore, we all share the responsibility to protect and conserve our natural world, ...
- Why don’t we start by recognising that we all are involved in this process, individual by individual? Why don’t we, ...
- A small amount of cooperation from each one of you will provide a chance for our natural world to breathe again, ...
- In conclusion, I wish you, ...
Thank you.

2 The writer of this speech uses many techniques in order to persuade his audience. Extract from the speech:

- a introductory phrases which get the audience involved
We are gathered here today / Let me start with / Believe it or not / Are you aware of / We are responsible for / Why don't we start by / I wish you ..
.....
.....
- b repetition of structures
we are responsible / Why don't we..
.....
.....
- c linking words and expressions
also / In addition / And therefore / In conclusion ..
.....
.....

5

MODULE 2: Natural world

Precious resources

Key words

commercially, partnership, wood pulp

Reading

1 Before you read the article, what do you think paper is made of?

Students' own answers

2 Are you and your family aware of the need to recycle paper? If yes, how? If no, why not?

Students' own answers

3 Read the article. Then, match words a-d from the article with their meanings 1-4.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--|
| a fibre | ..2... | 1 a person who is concerned with the protection of the environment |
| b environmentalist | ..1... | 2 extremely small quantity of paper, wood, cloth, etc. |
| c considerable | ..4... | 3 a portion; an amount |
| d proportion | ..3... | 4 large in amount |

Paper: new from old

The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton fibres, grass and sugar cane, these days wood pulp is the material most commonly used to make 'new paper' – paper which

5 contains no old or recycled paper.

The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper as well as making new paper. There is considerable awareness in Kuwait of the need to recycle waste, including paper. As a wealthy and modern state, Kuwait is a major user of paper, but is looking to address *this*

10 by building recycling centres, with one partnership between a major private company and a university being an example of this.

Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not entirely true that recycling paper saves trees. Trees are a commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in

15 other industries such as building and furniture making. Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests.

Here are some of the facts related to producing recycled paper:

- A large proportion of household waste is paper or cardboard. About half of this is newspapers and magazines.
- 20 ● For every tonne of paper used for recycling, we save 30,000 litres of water, 3000-4000 kwh of electricity, and produce 95% less air pollution.
- Recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites. This is because if paper is buried in the ground it rots and produces methane which is a powerful greenhouse gas.

25 Despite our increasing dependence on information stored on computers, there will always be a demand for paper. In the interests of our environment, we have to make sure that we continue to recycle as much of it as possible.



4 Read the article on page 32. Are these statements True (T) or False (F). Justify your answers.

a All paper is made from wood.

False. Paper can be made from various different materials

b We should recycle old paper and stop making new paper.

False. We should recycle as well as make new paper because the modern world uses so much paper.

c Recycling paper saves trees.

False. When trees are cut down for making paper, new ones are planted.

d Most household waste is paper or cardboard.

True. About half of it is newspaper and magazines.

5 Read the article again and complete these sentences with words or phrases from this list. You do not need to use two of the words or phrases.

air pollution greenhouse gas
household waste tonne materials
sustainable forests environment

a Cotton fibres, grass and sugar cane are some of the materials that can be used to make paper.

b Trees used for making paper are grown in sustainable forests, which means that new trees are planted to replace ones which are cut down.

c About 50% of the paper and cardboard in household waste is made up of newspapers and magazines.

d Burying paper in landfill sites does more damage to the environment than recycling it.

e Using one tonne of recycled paper saves 3000-4000 kwh of electricity.

6 Answer the following questions about the article on page 32.

a What proof does the article provide to show Kuwait's great interest in recycling paper?
What shows Kuwait's great interest in recycling paper is the building of recycling centres with one partnership between a company and a university.

b Do you know of any projects being planned for recycling in the area where you live?
Students' own answers

7 Complete these sentences with information from the article.

a The Chinese made the first paper two thousand years ago.

b Sugar cane is one of the materials used to make paper

c The building and furniture industries cannot use the parts of trees which are used to make paper.

d 30,000 litres of water are saved for every tonne of paper used for recycling.

e Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas

8 Choose the correct alternative.

1 The material most commonly used for making paper is
a cotton fibres.
b grass and sugar cane.

c wood pulp.

2 The word *this* on line 9 refers to
a paper.

b Kuwait being a major user of paper.

c Kuwait being a wealthy and modern state.

3 Another suitable title for this article is
a Recycling in Kuwait.

b A study of paper recycling.

c Making paper.

9 Make a summary of the three facts mentioned in the article about recycled paper. Write them as briefly as possible.

- Students' own answers
- _____
- _____
- _____

Over to you

10 What other materials could be recycled in Kuwait? Students' own ideas

Language practice

- 1 Complete these conversations with one of these colour adjectives. You need to use one word twice.

pink blue black red

- a A How was your meeting with the director? I bet you didn't like him!
 B Actually, I did. In fact, he's not as black as you painted him.
- b A Have you heard the news this morning?
 B No, I only listen to the news once in a blue moon. What happened?
 A The government is building a new airport.
- c A I just waved to a total stranger, thinking he was Omar.
 B Really? What did you do then?
 A I simply apologised to the man. I went as red as a beet root!
- d A How's your grandmother? Has she recovered?
 B Yes, she has. In fact, she's in the pink. It's like she's never been in hospital before.
- e A How's my son doing in maths, Mr Ahmed?
 B To be honest, I always explain the lesson until I'm blue in the face, but Fahad never listens!



- 2 Rewrite these sentences using the three-part phrasal verbs in brackets.

- a The Internet has enabled us to communicate with people all around the world. (*reach out to*)
 The Internet has enabled us to reach out to people all around the world.
- b Environmentalists are working hard to find new ways of saving energy. (*come up with*)
 Environmentalists are working hard to come up with new ways of saving energy.
- c If this project doesn't work, we'll just have to use our original plan. (*fall back on*)
 If this project doesn't work, we'll just have to fall back on our original plan.
- d My journey to work gets worse every day. I don't think I can stand it

My journey to work gets worse every day. I don't think I can put up with it for much longer. (*put up with*)
 much longer. (*put up with*)

- e It's almost impossible for people to learn about all the new developments in computer technology. (*keep up with*)
 It's almost impossible for people to keep up with all the new developments in computer technology.

f I thought that working from home was a good idea, but I'm meeting all kinds of practical problems. (*come up against*)
 I thought that working from home was a good idea, but I'm coming up against all kinds of practical problems

Grammar assistant

Wish ...

- We use **wish** + past simple to talk about dissatisfactions with the present or impossible conditions.
I wish I had my coat with me. (I don't have my coat.)
I wish I could run faster. (I run slowly and would like to run faster.)
I wish I was twice as tall. (This is an impossibility.)
- We use **wish** + **would** to make complaints about other people
I wish you would stop shouting.
- We use **wish** + past perfect to talk about wishes about the past.
 Now **she wishes she had gone** to university.

- 3 Rewrite these sentences using the verb **wish** and the words in brackets. You can use **wish** + **would**, **wish** + **could**, **wish** + past simple or **wish** + past perfect.

- a You waste too much paper. (*stop wasting paper*)
 I wish you'd stop wasting paper.
- b My sister spends too long talking on the phone. (*spend so long*)
 I wish she (my sister) wouldn't / didn't spend so long talking on the phone.
- c I'm very shy about speaking in public. (*not so shy*)
 I wish I wasn't so shy about speaking in public.
- d She wasted too much time on computer games. (*so much time*)
 I wish / She wishes she hadn't wasted so much time on computer games.
- e Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts. (*not so many*)
 I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.
- f I wasn't paying attention in class, and now I can't do my homework. (*listen to my teacher*)
 I wish I had listened to my teacher.

4 Circle the correct word to complete the following sentences.

- 1 Our neighbours **b** their household waste in a barrel in the backyard.
 a cut down on
 b incinerate
 c cut down
- 2 The **b** has promised to bring in new legislation to fight this problem.
 a irritation
 b administration
 c bureaucracy
- 3 You need to **c** fast food; it's not good for your health.
 a cut
 b cut down
 c cut down on

5 Rewrite the sentences following the clues in brackets.

- a Hussein and Ahmed are equally good at maths. (*as ... as*)
Hussein is as good at maths as Ahmed.
- b Fahad spends his free time in a more effective way than I do. (*effectively*)
Fahad spends his free time more effectively than I do.
- c Our teacher has given us a lot of homework lately. (*Make it passive.*)
A lot of homework has been given to us (by our teacher) lately
- d Our old book was not as interesting as our new one. (*less*)
Our old book was less interesting than our new one.

6 Choose the correct verb form to complete these sentences.

Anna (1) (arrived / *has arrived*) in England from Poland seven years ago. Since then she (2) (*worked* / has worked) as a bus driver. She (3) (*went* / has been) back to Poland several times to see her family, but she (4) (*never wanted* / has never wanted) to stay there. When she (5) (*first arrived* / has first arrived) in Britain, she (6) (didn't imagine / *hasn't imagined*) she would settle there.

For the first year she (7) (suffered / *has suffered*) from culture shock and (8) (wanted / *has wanted*) to go home, but she (9) (quickly learned / *has quickly learned*) the language and (10) (made / *has made*) new friends and now she feels at home there.

7 Complete these conversations using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Choose the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

- a A How do you find your new house?
 B Well, we (*come up* have come up against) many problems since the day we came here.
 A Really? Like what? have been without
 B We (*be without*) water for five days and no one knows why.
- b A What are you doing in this club?
 B Don't you know? I have taken up (*take up*) tennis.
 A Oh! And what about your studies? Are you able to manage your time effectively? haven't been keeping
 B To tell you the truth, I up with (*not keep up with*) my studies lately. have come up with
 c A I (*come up with*) a great idea for my new project.
 B Good. (*you work on*) it recently? Have you been working on
 A Of course I have. In fact, I'll be working on ready to present it by next week.

8 What would you say in the following situations?

- a You regret not applying to this university.
I wish I had applied for this university.
- b You are giving your classmates a means of reducing the use of landfill sites. (recycling)
I would suggest recycling in order to reduce the use of landfill sites.
- c You're complaining about people not respecting the environment.
I wish people would start respecting the environment.

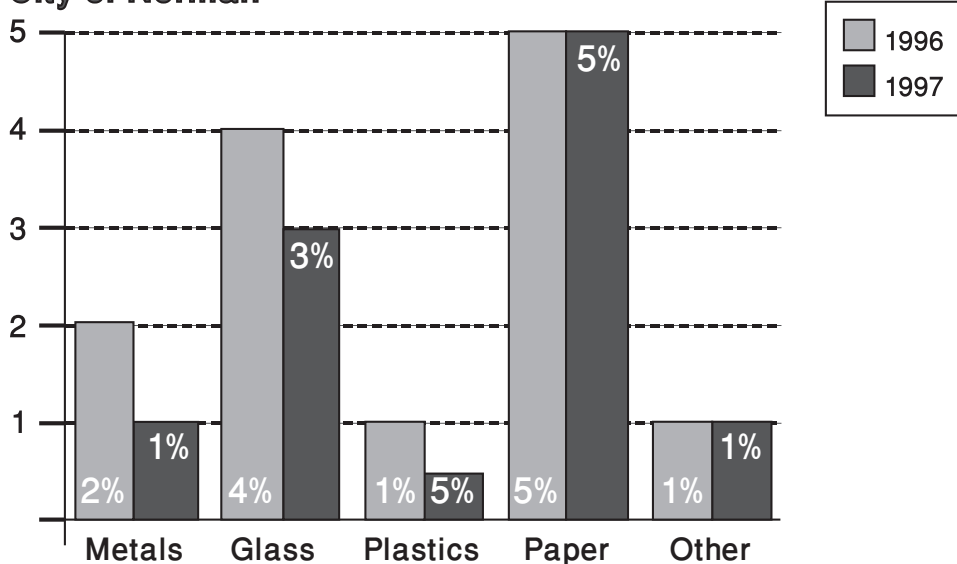
Writing Writing a report based on statistics

1 Look at the bar chart and answer these questions.

- a What do the two colours in the bar chart represent? *The light grey colour represents the year 1996 and the dark grey colour represents the year 1997.*
- b Which materials were recycled the most and which were recycled the least?
Paper was recycled the most and plastics were recycled the least.
- c What is the general trend between 1996 and 1997? *The year 1996 records more recycling than the year 1997. The amount of recycling has decreased.*
- d What materials maintained the same level of recycling? *Paper and Other materials maintained the same*
- e Write a heading for each of the four paragraphs A-D of the report with the following labels: *level of recycling.*
 Introduction, Conclusion, Recommendations and Key Facts.
- f Suggest a recommendation based on the results of the chart, other than the one mentioned in the report.
Students' own answers

Percentage of Materials Recycled

City of Norman



- A -----
 This report studies the percentage of materials recycled in the city of Norman in the years 1996 and 1997.
- B -----
 • 2% of all metals were recycled in 1996 and 1% in 1997.
 • 4% of glass was recycled in 1996 and 3% in 1997.
 • 1% of plastics were recycled in 1996 and 0.5% in 1997.
 • 5% of paper was recycled in 1996 and in 1997.
 • 1% of other materials were recycled in 1996 and in 1997.
- C -----
 The figures show that the percentage of materials which were recycled has decreased in 1997. It's a bad sign, proving that people are losing their enthusiasm for recycling.
- D -----
 With reference to the results of this bar chart, environmentalists should use awareness - raising campaigns in order to highlight the importance of recycling.

Under threat

Key words

carnivorous, enemy, inject, sting

Reading

1 Answer the following questions. Students' own answers

a What types of plants are you familiar with? What's your favourite?

.....

.....

b Why and how do you think some plants can be harmful?

.....

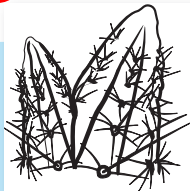
.....

2 As you read the article, choose the most suitable title.

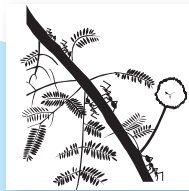
a How plants attack insects

b How plants kill their enemies

c How plants protect themselves from their enemies



Cactus



Acacia



Horse Chestnut



Nettle



Nightshade



Venus flytrap

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects and birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from *these enemies*. Here are

5 some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them.

Sharp thorns and stings

Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves.

Poison

10 There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, and other parts of the plants.

Insects

Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it.

Sticky gum

15 Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky substance like wet paint *which* can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.

Carnivorous plants

The most incredible plants of all are 'carnivorous' plants like the famous Venus flytrap, which actually catch and consume insects which land on them.

Language practice

1 Choose the correct phrases to complete these sentences.

- a Aubergines grow on plants / under the ground.
- b Tea grows on trees / on bushes.
- c Dates grow on the ground / on trees.
- d Potatoes grow on the ground / under the ground.

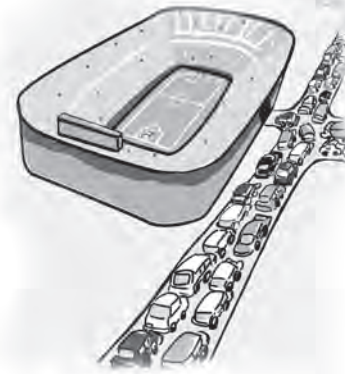
2 Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

- a Cactuses are dependent (of / on) their thorns for protection.
- b The Venus flytrap is famous (for / with) being able to catch insects. This makes it different (for / from) most ordinary plants.
- c I've always been interested (for / in) plants and trees, but I'm not keen (in / on) insects.
- d My Encyclopaedia of Nature is full (from / of) interesting facts about plants.

Self-assessment

3 Write sentences to explain these situations, using the words in brackets.

- a The phone is ringing. It's probably your brother; he usually rings at this time. (*It might ...*)
It might be my brother - he usually rings at this time.
- b Someone's ringing our bell. You're sure it's the postman; he always comes at this time. (*It must ...*)
It must be the postman (at the door). He always comes at this time.
- c There's an important football match in your town tonight. You think the roads will probably be very busy. (*The roads might ...*)
The roads might be very busy tonight.
There's an important football match in town.
- d Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. You are sure she has not forgotten. (*She can't ...*)
She can't have forgotten to phone me.



- e Someone waves to you from a car. It looks like your friend's car. (*It might ...*)
It might be my friend. It looks like his car.
- f Your sister has worked very hard. You feel sure that she has got good grades in her exams. (*She must ...*)
She must have got good grades in her exams. She has worked very hard.
- g You hear a car approaching, but you know it isn't your uncle's car because it doesn't have the same sound. (*It can't ...*)
It can't be my uncle's car. It doesn't have the same sound.
- h A new building is going up in your neighbourhood. You think it is probably a school. (*They might ...*)
They might be building a new school.

4 Complete the sentences with one of the connectors in the box.

although despite but unlike

- a Unlike most plants which lose their leaves in autumn, an evergreen plant keeps its leaves over the winter.
- b Some plants, despite being short and low to the ground, take two years to complete their life cycle.
- c Some plants only bear leaves and flowers once, then they die, but a perennial is a plant that bears leaves and perhaps flowers every year.
- d Although some plants have no roots, stems or leaves, they possess tissues that specialise in the internal transportation of water.

5 Write questions to the following answers.

- a How long have you been working on this project?
I've been working on this project for five hours continuously.
- b How many books have you read by George Eliot?
I've read three books by George Eliot.
- c How often do you go to the library?
I go to the library twice a week.
- d How tall is your brother now?
Well, my brother is now taller than me.
- e How much progress have you made?
I've made some good progress lately.

6 Read these sentences. All of them contain at least one incorrect spelling, missing word or punctuation error. Write out the corrected sentences underneath.

- a Plants are contiually under attack from animals and insects, Because of this, they have developed ways of defendin themselves and ensuring there survival.
continually
defending
their
- b Some plants cover themselves with a sticky substance; this help to prevent predators from eating them.
helps
- c Have you ever tried to pick flower and found that the sharp thornes make it impossible!?These thorns are part of the plants sophisticated defense system.
thorns plant's
defence
- d Plants have ways of protecting themselves from manny different threats. Not only do cactuses have spikes to ward off enemies, they also store water to ensure their in the harsh dry conditions of the desert.
survival

7 What would you say in the following situations?

- a You are enquiring on the phone about the date of your entrance exam at university.
I'm calling to find out when the university entrance exam will be held.
- b You are advising your colleague not to work too hard.
I don't think you should work so hard
- c You are suggesting to your friend that he / she asks his / her brother for help.
Why don't you ask your brother for help?
- d You're telling your friend politely that you can't stay for dinner because you've got homework to do.
I'd love to stay for dinner, but I've got homework to do.

8 Match sentences a-e to their function. There are two extra functions.

- a I'm sorry to have to say this, but your work isn't good enough. 6
 - b Perhaps he needs some time off work. 5
 - c If it were up to me, I'd take a holiday instead of staying at home all this time. 1
 - d What can I do for you? 3
 - e Could you tell me when the next train leaves? 2
- 1 Stating a preference
 - 2 Asking for information
 - 3 Offering help
 - 4 Demanding explanations
 - 5 Guessing
 - 6 Making complaints
 - 7 Giving warning

- 1 Read this essay on the pros and cons of land reclamation. Is the writer of the essay for or against land reclamation? The writer of the essay is neither for nor against land reclamation.

The arguments for and against land reclamation



Many governments have started to take land from the sea or from marshes in order to create farmland, housing, resorts and even shopping centres. This process is known as land reclamation. Such schemes are popular because they create idyllic settings, such as the Palm Islands in UAE, and are amazing engineering achievements. However, some people believe taking land from the sea is wrong and actually has an adverse effect on the world. In this composition, I will discuss some of the arguments for and against land reclamation.

15 I will start by considering two arguments in favour of land reclamation. First of all, many people view land reclamation as a vital procedure for continuing human development. There are many places in the world where the population exceeds the ability of the land to sustain it. In these places, taking land from the sea alleviates issues such as overcrowding and sanitation and increases human contentment. Secondly, some countries are unable to produce enough food to feed their populations. Therefore, governments take the decision to drain swamp and marshland in an attempt to create new agricultural areas. This process alleviates hunger and has other positive effects, such as helping to reduce populations of disease-spreading insects like mosquitoes.

25 I will now move on to the arguments against land reclamation. The main objection to reclaiming land is that it disrupts local environments. The damage that can occur, for example to coral reefs and other underwater habitats, has profound effects upon the oceans. There are many threatened species that rely on rare habitats, or which only live in one area, and any changes to their surroundings can have devastating consequences. Even land reclamation projects that drain swamps can adversely affect species such as rare migratory birds.

30 Personally, I do not have strong feelings about land reclamation. I believe that such procedures can help to alleviate problems in cities and improve our quality of life, but I also think it is wrong to unnaturally alter and destroy eco-systems simply so people have a pleasant place in which to live, shop or visit.

2 Read the essay again and make a note of the phrases the writer uses to structure the essay and to present his or her ideas. Example: *In this composition, I will discuss some of the arguments for and against land reclamation.*

.....
 In this composition, I will discuss ... / I will start by considering ... / First of all, ...
 / Secondly, ... / Therefore, ... / I will now move onto ... / Personally, ... / I believe ... / I think ...

3 The essay is written in quite formal language. Match these formal words and phrases from the essay with their meanings. There are more meanings than you need.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| a | consider | ...8..... | 1 | argument against |
| b | overcrowding | ...2..... | 2 | too many things or people in one area |
| c | alleviate | ...7..... | 3 | derogatory comment |
| d | objection | ...1..... | 4 | progress and growth |
| e | development | ...4..... | 5 | a state of happiness |
| f | contentment | ...5..... | 6 | see / watch |
| g | sustain | ...9..... | 7 | make less severe |
| | | | 8 | examine and discuss |
| | | | 9 | support and provide for |

4 Write your essay, in 200–220 words, including arguments for and against. Choose one of these titles: *Students' own answers*

The arguments for and against protecting marine wildlife; The arguments for and against reclaiming swamps; The arguments for and against building new cities.

Follow this paragraph plan:

- 1 Introduction outlining the issues
- 2 Arguments for
- 3 Arguments against
- 4 Conclusion, including your own ideas.

Use the same or similar expressions to structure your essay and to express your ideas as the writer of the essay above. Refer to the list you made in exercise 2.

.....

Progress test 2

Reading

- 1 Complete the article below with words from this list. Use each word only once.

be because been for from if
is of on this to too

Greenhouse gases: good or bad?

We usually think that greenhouse gases are harmful, but without these gases the climate of the Earth would be like the climate of Mars:

(1) too cold for human beings to survive. Greenhouse gases, which include carbon dioxide and methane, keep the heat of the sun in and **prevent** our planet (2) from freezing.

However, (3) for the last 200 years people have (4) been using enormous quantities of fossil fuels like coal, gas and oil.

When these fuels are burnt, they produce large amounts of carbon dioxide and (5) this keeps more of the sun's heat in.

The result is that the temperature of the Earth (6) is rising year by year. This is leading (7) to more extreme weather: high winds and heavy rain which produce storms and flooding.

The problem is made worse by the fact that we are destroying the world's rainforests. Trees naturally consume carbon dioxide, but

(8) because there are fewer trees, more carbon dioxide is **released** into the atmosphere.

Because (9) of the increase in the Earth's temperature, the ice at the north and south poles is melting, and this is causing sea levels to rise. Eventually, many areas of land which are now (10) on the coast will

(11) be flooded. Leading scientists are warning that (12) if the authorities don't introduce new laws to reduce greenhouse gas increases now, the results could be

disastrous for life on Earth.

- 2 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a Without greenhouse gases human beings couldn't live on Earth.
True. Greenhouse gases keep the heat of the sun in.

b Human beings have been using fossil fuels for more than two hundred years.
True. They've been using fossil fuels such as coal, gas and oil.

c The temperature of the Earth is increasing because the sun is getting hotter.
False. The temperature of the Earth is increasing because more of the sun's heat is being kept in by greenhouse gases.

d Flooding is an example of extreme weather.
False. Flooding is the result of extreme weather like high winds and heavy rain.

e Trees and forests produce greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide.
False. Trees and forests consume carbon dioxide.

f Sea levels will rise if the ice at the poles melts.
True. When the ice melts, its water flows into the sea, and thus the sea level rises.

g Scientists want every individual on Earth to take immediate action.
False. Scientists want authorities to take immediate action.

- 3 Choose the right answer.

a The main idea of the text is:

- 1 Greenhouse gases are harmful.
- 2 Using fossil fuels affects the temperature of the Earth.
- 3 People are destroying a lot of trees.
- 4 Even though greenhouse gases are needed on Earth, their increase may lead to a catastrophe.

b *prevent* means

- 1 stop 2 change 3 try 4 present

c *released* means

- 1 gave 2 caused 3 emitted 4 reduced

Language practice

1 Complete sentences a–d with the following words.

because in order to so that

- a In the future, sea levels will rise because the polar ice is melting.
- b People are cutting down forests in order to have more land for growing food.
- c Scientists are worried about climate change because it is a threat to life on Earth.
- d Scientists are trying to produce new fuels so that people can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment.

2 Choose the correct modal verb in these conversations.

- a A When are you next in town?
B I may be / must be coming next month. If I do, I'll let you know.
- b A I've looked everywhere for the letter I wrote to my uncle.
B Don't worry – if it's not here, you can't have posted / must have posted it.
- c A You might be / must be exhausted. You've been working very hard recently.
B I'm all right, thanks.
- d A I've tried to contact Alia, but she isn't at home.
B You never know – she might have forgotten / can't have forgotten the meeting.

3 Complete these sentences about Kuwait City using the active or passive forms of the verbs in brackets. Verbs may be present or past.

- a Kuwait City is located (locate) on the Arabian Gulf and is the capital city of Kuwait.

- b It is quite an old city. It was first settled (settle) in the 18th century by many families including the Al-Sabah family, who are the rulers of Kuwait.
- c They finished (finish) the first city wall by 1760.
- d It was an important trade centre, with pearls exported (export) all over the world. The trading fleet of Kuwait City numbered (number) over 800 dhows during the 18th and 19th centuries.
- e Today, Kuwait is a major economic power. Kuwait City has developed (develop) into a modern and successful place with the help of its resources.

4 Choose the correct words in these sentences.

- a If you are very lucky, you may see the Giant Panda in its natural display / habitat.
- b Most of Africa has a very hot, dry climate / weather.
- c Some plants grow well here even though the dust / soil is poor and it hardly ever rains.
- d Jaber doesn't want a permanent / temporary job; he wants a serious career as an engineer.
- e We must do something about climate change to protect / survive our way of life.
- f We thought the restaurant bill was too high. We were right; the waiter had overcharged / undercharged us.
- g I'm not going to throw my mobile phone away. I'm going to send it to another country where it can be misused / re-used.
- h Farmers graze / greys their animals on grassland.
- i Desertification can lead to renditions / conditions which produce strong winds and treacherous wildfires.

Long lives

Key words

chronic, deprived of, drowsy, genetic make-up, restful, shallow

Reading

1 Complete the following questionnaire about your sleeping habits and discuss good sleeping habits.

- 1 What time do you go to sleep on school nights?
 - a around 8 p.m.
 - b around 9 p.m.
 - c past 10 p.m.
- 2 Why do you go to bed at a particular time?
 - a because you want to get enough sleep for the following day's activities
 - b because it fits best with the family schedule
 - c because you feel sleepy
- 3 What time do you wake up on school days?
 - a before 6 a.m.
 - b between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.
 - c between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m.
- 4 What usually wakes you up on school days?
 - a alarm clock
 - b parent or other family member
 - c noise
- 5 What time do you sleep on weekend nights?
 - a after 8 p.m.
 - b after 9 p.m.
 - c after 10 p.m.
- 6 What time do you wake up on weekend days?
 - a before 8 a.m.
 - b around 9 a.m.
 - c after 10 a.m.

2 Complete the table below with the actual times that you wake up and go to sleep over a period of seven days. Then write a paragraph comparing your findings with the answers you gave in the questionnaire in exercise 1.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Wake up							
Go to sleep							

Compare your table with those of three other students. How similar or different are your sleeping habits?

Why is sleep important?

- 1 How much sleep do you need each night? Are you getting enough sleep? What is the importance of sleep? The rest of this article will give some useful information and advice.
- 2 Exactly how much sleep we need depends on several factors, including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.
We know that most adults need about 8 hours' sleep a day, but this number can vary greatly: "short sleepers" may need only 5 hours, whereas "long sleepers" may need 9-10 hours. Babies need about 16 hours a day while many teenagers need an average of 9 hours.
- 3 How do we know if we are getting enough sleep? In general, if you feel drowsy during the day, you need more sleep. You may think that you are sleeping for long enough, but these are some of the signs that you may need more:
 - you cannot concentrate at school or at work;

- you find it difficult to get up in the mornings;
- you are moody or irritable;
- you have memory problems.

4 So why is it important that we get enough sleep? According to the National Sleep Foundation (NSF), sleep is essential for a person's health and wellbeing. First, sleep helps the brain retain new information in one's memory. In studies, people who had slept after learning a task did better on tests later. Second, people who are deprived of sleep might gain weight because their bodies would process and store carbohydrates and alter levels of hormones that affect their appetite. Third, sleep loss contributes to a greater tendency to fall asleep during the daytime. These lapses may cause falls and mistakes such as medical errors, air traffic mishaps and road accidents. Finally, chronic sleep deprivation alters the immune system, including the activity of the body's killer cells.

5 How we sleep also affects us. When we fall asleep, our sleep can be deep and restful or light and shallow. Shallow sleepers awake still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

3 Read the article on pages 48-49 and match these headings with the paragraphs they relate to. There are two headings you do not need to use.

- A The effects of lack of sleep3.....
- B How to stay awake while driving
- C Different kinds of sleep5.....
- D The value of sleep4.....
- E Questions to ask yourself1.....
- F Sleeping positions
- G Different individuals have different needs2.....

4 Read the article again and complete these sentences with a word or phrase.

- a Adults and teenagers need a lot less sleep than babies..... (1 word)

- b It is elderly (old) people..... who seem to need the least sleep. (2 words)
- c People who do not get enough sleep may find it difficult to concentrate..... at school or work. (1 word)
- d Sleep deprivation may cause weight gain by altering hormone levels..... (2 words)
- e Your immune system would be affected if you were deprived of..... sleep. (2 words)



5 Look at the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a The article gives information but no advice. True: None of the information in the text is advice. For example, the text doesn't tell you how to ensure better sleep.
- b We do not all need the same amount of sleep. True: Several factors affect how much sleep we need.
- c Factors that affect the amount of sleep we need include the colour of our hair and where we live. False: Sleep is affected by our age, our daily routine, the quality of sleep and genetic make-up.
- d If you feel very lively during the day, you probably need more sleep. False: If you feel tired during the day you probably need more sleep.
- e Most teenagers need about nine hours sleep per night. True: Many teenagers need 9 hours sleep a night.

6 Find the following verbs in the article on pages 48-49 and make nouns from them.

verb	noun
a. need	need
b. give	gift
c. know	knowledge
d. feel	feeling
e. think	thought
f. concentrate	concentration
g. cause	cause
h. alter	alteration

Over to you

7 How does sleep affect your lifestyle?

Students' own answers

Language practice

1 Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences.

- a We should make up for / do without the time we wasted waiting for the museum to open.
- b The victims should be treated with compassion / affection; they're human beings after all.
- c It is with much guidance / admiration that I dedicate this book to my dear friend, Ahmed.
- d He found his duties increasingly onerous / fatal but he could handle them.
- e It is integral / imperative that we meet the deadline for presenting our research paper.
- f The only geriatrician / geriatric hospital in town has been opened recently.

2 These sentences all use phrasal verbs. However, there are some mistakes within each sentence. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences, underlining the phrasal verb.

- a Your room absolutely full of rubbish. You must tidy it up before your cousin arrives.
Your room is absolutely full of rubbish.
You must tidy it up before your cousin arrives.
- b There is a serious shortage of sugar at the moment. You will have to do without it in your coffee.
There is a serious shortage of sugar at the moment. You will have to do without it in your coffee.
- c You have really offended your friend. To make up for it you shud apologise and buy her some flowers.
You have really offended your friend. To make up for it you should apologise and buy her some flowers.

3 Report the questions and answers in these short conversations.

- a **Boushra:** What are you doing at the weekend?

Sabika: I'm going out with my parents.

Boushra asked Sabika what she was doing at the weekend. Sabika said / replied (that) she was going out with her parents.

- b **Boushra:** Where are you going?

Sabika: We're going to visit our cousins in the next town.

Boushra asked Sabika where she was going. Sabika said / replied that they were going to visit their cousins in the next town.

- c **Naif:** Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?

Nawwaf: What time do you have to be there?

Naif: My plane leaves at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Naif asked Nawwaf if he could take him to the airport the following day. Nawwaf asked Naif what time he had to be there. Naif replied that his plane left at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

- d **Hessa:** Did you enjoy your holiday?

Noura: Yes, it was very relaxing.

Hessa: When did you get back?

Noura: Very late last night. Our plane was delayed.
Hessa asked Noura if she had enjoyed her holiday. Noura said that it had been very relaxing. Hessa asked (Noura) when she had got back. Noura replied (that she had got back) very late the previous night - their plane had been delayed.

- e **Faisal:** Have you seen my briefcase?

Anwar: No, I haven't. When did you last have it?

Faisal: I brought it home from work yesterday, but I haven't seen it since.

Faisal asked Anwar if he had seen his briefcase.

Anwar said he hadn't and asked Faisal when he had last had it.

Faisal said he had brought it home from work the previous day, and added that he hadn't seen it since.

4 What were these people's actual words?

- a She asked me if I'd got the time.
Have you got the time?
- b He said he'd slept for ten hours the previous night.
I slept for ten hours last night
- c Amal asked her mother if she could go out with her friends.
(Please) Can I go out with my friends?
- d Khaled asked whether Omar wanted to go swimming with him.
Do you want to go swimming with me?
- e Israa said she was enjoying her new job.
I'm enjoying my new job.
- f Mariam asked her friend if she would like to go shopping the following day.
Would you like to go shopping tomorrow?



5 Combine the following sentences into one sentence using *both* and *and*.

- a I have maths homework. I have English homework.
I have both maths and English homework.
- b Turki plays football. Hamza plays football.
Both Turki and Hamza play football
- c Turki plays football. Turki plays basketball. Hamza plays football. Hamza plays basketball.
(Both) Turki and Hamza play both football and basketball.
- d The maths teacher was pleased with my homework. The English teacher was pleased with my homework.
Both the maths teacher and the English teacher were pleased with my homework.

6 Complete the dialogue between a doctor and an elderly patient using the words and phrases below.

Doctor: Hello. What can I do for you today?
Mr B: Well Doctor,
(1)
Doctor: Are you feeling unwell?
Mr B: No, not at all.
(2) But I'm

getting quite old and thought it was a good idea to see if anything was wrong.

Doctor: Great idea.

(3) Okay, I need to ask you a few questions.

Mr B: (4)

Doctor: Do you do regular exercise?

Mr B: Yes, (5)

Doctor: Anything else?

Mr B: No, (6)

Doctor: Do you eat healthily?

Mr B: I try to, (7)

Doctor: Well, (8)

Mr B: I always make sure to get my five-a-day.

Doctor: That's great. Okay, now, I'm going to take your blood pressure.

(9)

- a Not enough people look after themselves in old age
- b I go swimming three times a week
- c Nothing to worry about and it won't hurt a bit
- d In fact, I feel very healthy
- e I find running too strenuous
- f how much fruit and vegetables do you eat
- g Fire away
- h I was hoping to get a check-up
- i but obviously I occasionally overindulge

7 Choose the correct phrasal verbs to complete these sentences.

- a You shouldn't try to do away with / do without sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.
- b He said everything was okay, but that was just a story he made out / made up to stop me from worrying.
- c You'd better do out / do up your boots tightly to stop the sand from getting in.
- d She lost my CD, but she's bought me a new one to make of / make up for it.
- e Many countries are doing what they can to do away with / do away without poverty and hunger.

1 Paragraphs A–C are the first paragraphs of three articles. Match each paragraph with the most suitable title and one of the illustrations.

Titles

Go on this diet if you want to stay fit

Exercise you'll enjoy

Keep moving to keep fit

Thinking is good for you

Enjoy your food and stay healthy

A Exercise you'll enjoy - 2

Are you getting enough exercise? Most people these days agree that regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle, especially for people who spend most of their time at work sitting in offices. Some people find exercise boring so they make excuses to avoid doing it but, in this article, I am going to suggest a few types of exercise which everyone will find enjoyable.

B Enjoy your food and stay healthy - 3

How healthy is your diet? In the modern world experts frequently tell us that what we eat affects how healthy we are and how long we live. But most people like food and want to eat the things they enjoy. In this article I am going to suggest how you can eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet.

C Thinking is good for you - 1

One of the factors which affect how long people live and how much they enjoy their old age is "brain activity". Scientists have shown that people who keep their brains busy tend to live long, happy lives compared with those who do not. In this article I am going to suggest some interesting and enjoyable ways in which you can keep your brain active.



8

MODULE 3: Lifestyles

Town and country

Key words

contentment, crown jewel, demarcation, skyline, vertical village

Reading

1 Before reading the article, *Silk City*, match these words a-f with their meanings 1-8. There are two extra meanings.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------|---|--|
| a | crown jewel | ...7... | 1 | to separate or distinguish |
| b | inception | ...5... | 2 | the outline of buildings defined against the horizon |
| c | demarcate | ...1... | 3 | the infrastructure of a city |
| d | traverse | ...8... | 4 | carefully and precisely |
| e | meticulously | ...4... | 5 | the establishment or starting point of something |
| f | skyline | ...2... | 6 | the process of designing something |
| | | | 7 | a prized asset or achievement |
| | | | 8 | to travel across or through |

2 Read the article and answer these questions.

- a Why is the city being built?
 To establish Kuwait as a commercial hub and to provide housing and jobs.....
- b How will the population of Madinat Al-Hareer be kept happy?
 To ensure their happiness, people will always be near water or greenery.....
- c What is exceptional about Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir?
 It is 1001 metres tall / 200 storeys / houses seven 'vertical villages'.....

Silk City

Madinat Al-Hareer, otherwise known as Silk City, is an innovative solution to the problems facing Kuwait. This \$130 billion project will result in the construction of a new city, combining residential, financial and commercial districts. Taking its name from the ancient silk routes that traversed Kuwait, the ultimate aim of the project is to establish

- 5 Kuwait's status as a commercial hub of the world, whilst providing habitation and a desirable lifestyle for the proposed city's 700,000 residents. The city will also create around 450,000 new jobs.

The city, which is to be built in Subiya, north of Kuwait City, will be a unique city because its layout has been completely and meticulously planned from its inception. In this way, its growth will be less 'organic' than other cities, which often add housing and businesses as needed, but will benefit from clear demarcations between residential, financial, commercial, and leisure areas. The design is not simply about creating new living places, but creating an architectural space that induces contentment and well-being. The city is going to be built with its residents in mind and features large expanses of greenery along with all the normal amenities people in the modern world have become accustomed to. In fact, to guarantee the residents' happiness, the city is designed so that you will never be more than three blocks away from a garden or water.

- 20 The crown jewel of Madinat Al-Hareer will be the Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir. This tower, which will stand at 1001 metres and 200 storeys high, will house the equivalent of seven 'vertical villages'. This imposing construction will dominate the skyline, and is just one example of the ways in which modern engineering allows designers to overcome the constraints of limited land.

Language practice

- 1 Complete this paragraph with the correct form of noise words and phrases below. There are more words and phrases than you need.

bump into densely pluck up the courage
disturbance metropolis far and wide
glamour hub hustle and bustle spot
tranquil whereas

After searching (1) far and wide
for a suitable apartment I finally found
one in the (2) metropolis.
Although it can be really busy I couldn't
stand to be too far away from the
(3) hustle and bustle of city life.
It's (4) densely populated
around here, but there is rarely any real
(5) disturbance. If things get
too much, there is a quiet
(6) spot just around
the corner where I can go and relax. It's
incredibly beautiful and
(7) tranquil. I even
(8) bumped into an old friend
there.

- 2 Rewrite these sentences replacing the underlined phrases with one of the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.

trial and error chalk and cheese
nearest and dearest odds and ends
pick and choose rough and ready

- a Graduates with first-class degrees can often select exactly the jobs they want.
pick and choose
- b I've never understood how they are still friends. They are like two completely different things.
chalk and cheese

- c I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of different things on my desk.
odds and ends
- d He's never had any formal training. He learnt by trying things out and seeing what happened.
trial and error
- e We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our family and close friends.
nearest and dearest

- 3 Replace the word in bold with an appropriate word related to it. Then, see if the relative pronoun within the sentence is correct. Rewrite the sentences.

- a The city, who is very **pollute**, is home to over 250,000 people.
The city, which is very polluted, is home to over 250,000.
- b The park, which I play football, is **fame** throughout the country.
The park, where I play football, is famous throughout the country.
- c The actor, where I went to school with, obviously gained great **enjoy** from his profession.
The actor, who I went to school with, obviously gained great enjoyment from his profession.
- d I'll always **memory** the day who I started school.
I'll always remember the day when I started school

- 4 What would you say in the following situations? Write full sentences.

- a You are moving to a new area and saying goodbye to some friends.
I'll miss you. Keep in touch.

b An estate agent is showing you round a house which you don't like.

I don't think this house is suitable for me.

c A decorator has painted your living room the wrong colour.

This isn't the colour I asked for.

5 Complete these sentences with one of these comparing or contrasting words or phrases. Use each word or phrase once.

instead of in comparison with
whereas however

a In comparison with Seoul in South Korea, Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is quite a small city. Whereas Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Warsaw has only 2 million.

b I've decided to learn Chinese instead of French at university. Chinese grammar is not too difficult. However, the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

6 Match sentences a-f with the corresponding second sentences 1-6 below. Then, write new sentences using the word or phrase in brackets.

a Silk City is being meticulously planned prior to its construction. (*whereas*)
(5) Silk City is being meticulously planned prior to its construction, whereas Kuwait City emerged organically.

b Kuwait City is the largest city in Kuwait. (*but*) 1
Kuwait City is the largest city in Kuwait, but Silk City will be almost as big.

c Kuwait City has a population of about 150,000. (*whereas*) 4
Kuwait City has a population of about 150,000, whereas Silk City will have a population of 750,000.

d Many cities mix financial, business and residential areas. (*while*) 2

Many cities mix financial business and residential area, while Silk city will separate these sectors.

e Kuwait City was established in the eighteenth century. (*in comparison with*) 6

Kuwait City was established in the eighteenth century in comparison with Silk city, which is going to be built in 21st century

f The Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir will dominate the skyline of Silk City. (*like*) 3

The Burj Mubarak Al Kabir will dominate the skyline of silk City like the Kuwait Tower, which tower above Kuwait City.

1 Silk City will be the most modern.

2 Silk City will separate these sectors.

3 The Kuwaiti Towers tower above Kuwait City.

4 Silk City will have a population of 750,000.

5 Kuwait City emerged organically.

6 Silk City, is going to be built in the 21st century.

7 Write inverted and non-inverted sentences using the cues below.

a never been / annoyed / lost mobile phone
Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

b no sooner / finished dinner / doorbell
No sooner had I finished my dinner than the doorbell rang.
As soon as I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.

c little expect / library / see my friend
Little did I expect to see my friend at the library.
I little expected to see my friend at the library.

d rarely / excited / team won
Rarely have I been so excited as when my team won.
I have rarely been as excited as when my team won.

Writing Describing places to live

1 Match these descriptions A–C with the correct illustrations 1–3.

- A** This architect-designed house has two storeys and is located in a village two kilometres from the sea. It has tiled roofs which provide shady areas on both the ground floor and first floor. The house is surrounded by a colourful garden which has been well looked after. The property overlooks a luxurious swimming pool.
- B** This two-storey, modern house is situated on the outskirts of a medium-sized town. It is surrounded by a large garden with a lawn, trees, shrubs and hedges. It has a flat roof and there are balconies outside the first - floor windows. It is painted white and there are no other houses nearby.
- C** This modern two-storey building is located in a residential area in the suburbs of a large city. It has a small garden with recently planted trees and shrubs. The property is surrounded by a low wall which separates it from a quiet street. The house has a flat roof and is painted a bright yellow colour.



2 Read the descriptions again and complete the table.

	Descriptions of location	Adjectives to describe building and garden	Nouns for parts of building	Nouns for natural features
A	is located in a village two kilometres from the sea	architect designed / tiled / shady / colourful / well looked after / luxurious	storeys / roofs / ground floor / first floor / garden / swimming pool	garden
B	is situated on the outskirts of a medium-sized town	two-storey / modern / medium-sized / large / flat	garden / roof / balconies / windows /	garden / lawn / trees / shrubs / hedges
C	is located in a residential area in the suburbs of a large city	two-storey / modern / residential / large / small / low / quiet / flat / bright yellow	garden / wall / roof	garden / trees / shrubs

New ways and old

Key words

contemporary, craftsman, in parallel, platform, pottery, promote, seamlessly, socialise

Reading

1 Read the title of the article below and answer the following questions.

a Do you know anything about Bayt Lothan? If not, what can you infer from the title?

.....
 Students' own answers

b Do you know of any other old buildings serving new purposes?

Bayt Lothan: an old house serving new purposes

Located in Salmiyah, several kilometres south of the centre of Kuwait City, Bayt Lothan, or the house of shelter, is one of Kuwait's best known traditional coffee houses. Every day, people gather there to drink coffee, eat food and socialise in the tranquil open garden.

However, Bayt Lothan is more than just a coffee house. It also has an impressive history. The word 'lothan' means shelter. It was the original name of the area in which the house stands, so called because it was a place where ships could take refuge from storms. Today, Bayt Lothan provides a shelter in which human creativity, arts and crafts may flourish. Once built, Bayt Lothan became a residence of Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, the twelfth Amir of Kuwait. Now, the building acts as a centre and a sanctuary for the arts, and stands as testament to the changing uses of a building over time.

Covering over 4000 square metres, Bayt Lothan also houses an impressive art gallery and a successful community centre, which specialises in teaching art in both traditional and modern forms. Much of the space within the site has been transformed into workshops for arts, crafts and design. The site also provides a platform for artists and craftsmen to exhibit and promote their designs and artistic works. Workshops and lessons are held in the centre, with subjects as diverse as jewellery design and clay pottery being taught. The new and old mix seamlessly in these sessions, as contemporary photography is taught in parallel with Arabic calligraphy and manuscript decoration.

The directorship of the Bayt Lothan project also reflects the history of the site and the changes that have occurred over time. The project is now directed and managed by Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah's daughter, Sheikha Amal Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah.

There are also many events held at the centre, such as exhibitions of new Kuwaiti artists, and it's always great to go and see what's happening in Kuwait's burgeoning art scene. You can also take classes to learn new skills yourself. Who knows, one day you might end up with your own exhibition at Bayt Lothan!



2 Match these words with their meanings. You may need to check your ideas in a dictionary or in the glossary at the end of the Student's Book. There are more answers than you need.

- a seamlessly10.....
- b burgeoning 2.....
- c contemporary 11.....
- d clay 5.....
- e calligraphy 8.....
- f directorship 9.....
- g pottery 6.....
- h manuscript 4.....
- i craftsman 7.....

- 1 substance that is used to change the colour of something
- 2 beginning to grow or increasing rapidly
- 3 having a special ability or talent
- 4 book or text written by hand
- 5 soft material used for making plates, cups, bowls, etc.
- 6 the craft of producing objects such as plates, bowls, vases, etc.
- 7 maker of decorative or useful things (usually by hand)
- 8 decorative handwriting
- 9 position held by the person responsible for running various aspects of a company
- 10 a figurative expression to show things working well together
- 11 belonging to or occurring in the present



3 Read the article again and answer these questions.

- a Which of these statements about Bayt Lothan is NOT true?
 - 1 Bayt Lothan holds exhibitions for painters.
 - 2 Bayt Lothan is now a training centre for arts and crafts.
 - 3 Bayt Lothan was originally a shelter for ships.
- b Which of these is not mentioned in the text?
 - 1 The original purpose of Bayt Lothan.
 - 2 Artists who have worked at Bayt Lothan.
 - 3 Things to do at Bayt Lothan.
- c Which of these statements could be inferred from the text?
 - 1 The art classes are extremely diverse and enjoyable.
 - 2 The coffee shop isn't worth visiting.
 - 3 Bayt Lothan costs money to join.

4 In a few sentences, summarise the changes of usage that have occurred at Bayt Lothan and its surroundings. Use information from the text.

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Over to you

5 Is it better to reuse old buildings, or build entirely new ones that perfectly suit a community's needs? Students' own answers

Language practice

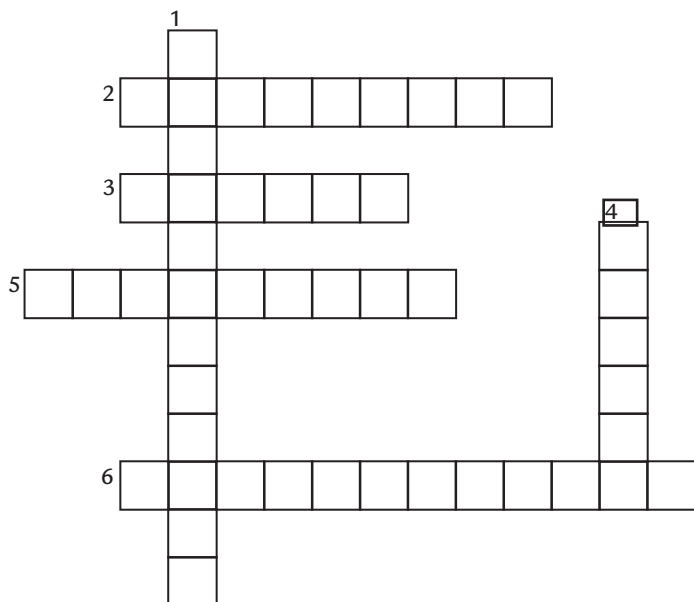
- 1 Complete the sentences with the missing words, then use them to fill the crossword puzzle. Remember, answers in crosswords don't usually include spaces or punctuation.

Across

- 2 For homework, our teacher asked us to research the life of our favourite author and write a biography.
- 3 Both my parents are professionals. We're a middle - class family.
- 5 My mother looks after our home. She's a housewife.
- 6 Items made in large quantities are mass produced.

Down

- 1 My father works for the government. He is a civil servant. (2 words)
- 4 No one else has a car like this. It's unique.



- 2 Complete these sentences using the correct form of these idioms. There is one extra idiom.

to call the shots to be neck and neck
to toe the line below par just not cricket

- a She isn't working well with others and doesn't follow the instructions. She needs to learn to toe the line.
- b Your homework is below par. I'd like you to do it again.
- c You should do what the manager says. He's the one who calls the shots.
- d Behaviour like that should not be allowed. It's just not cricket when someone acts like that.

Grammar assistant

Causative verbs

- Causative verbs can be used to show how an action was arranged.
- To form the causative use the verb **have** + object + past participle.
*She's **had** her dress altered.*
*They **had** their car fixed by the mechanic.*

- 3 Complete these sentences using the correct form of *having something done*. You may also have to think of a verb.

- a I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to have it repaired by a computer expert.
- b We didn't build our own house. We had it built by a local construction company.
- c People don't service their cars themselves; they have them serviced professionally two or three times a year.
- d Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it taken/ done by a local photographer.

4 Use the expressions in the box to complete the dialogue below.

we walked everywhere
 people have less respect these days wow
 and most people didn't have a telephone
 compared to when I was a lad
 if you wanted to see your friends
 I didn't mean you
 for one

Granddad: The world's a different place
 compared to when I was a lad

Grandson: What do you mean, Granddad?

Granddad: Well, for one; there weren't as many cars.

Grandson: Wow! I don't think I'd have coped with that. What did you do if you wanted to see your friends?

Granddad: All our friends lived nearby. We didn't have the Internet and most people didn't have a telephone, so it was hard to stay in touch with people a long way away, but we were used to it. Knowing everyone nearby made people friendlier. I think people have less respect these days

Grandson: What about me?

Granddad: Ha ha! I didn't mean you, of course.

5 Read the sentences below. Insert the correct phrase from the box and correct any incorrect quantifiers.

used to have (x2) used to earn used to eat

- a I used to earn a little money, but now I earn a lot. I'm wealthy.
- b I used to have few friends. Now I have too many. I hardly have time to see them all.
- c I used to eat too much fatty food. Now I eat lots of salad. I'm much healthier.

d I used to have too much free time. Nowadays, I don't have any. I never get a moment to myself.

6 Read the sentences below. Find the errors in the verb tenses and correct them.

- a I was making two mistakes in the last quiz. I **made** two mistakes in the last quiz
- b Next week, I got up at 7:30 every morning. **Next week, I will get up / am going to get up** at 7:30 every morning.
- c Please don't call around 6:00 tomorrow evening because we will visit our grandparents. Please don't call around 6:00 tomorrow evening because we **will be visiting** our grandparents
- d He is living alone since his parents died. **He has lived / has been living** alone since his parents died.
- e Our daughter, who is 22 years old, hadn't graduated from school yet. **Our daughter, who is 22 years old, hasn't graduated from school yet.**

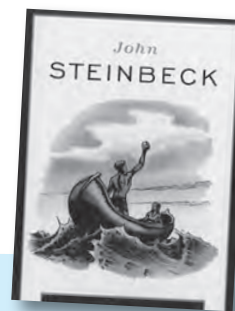
7 Complete sentences a-d with the correct form of the words from the box.

calligraphy pottery craftsman artist
 exhibition traditional contemporary
 director

- a Arabic calligraphy is a traditional art which uses stylised writing.
- b Exhibitions for artists are held at Bayt Lothan and organised by the director.
- c Craftsmen make items such as clay pottery, which is displayed at the centre.
- d Although old artistic methods of art are often better respected, many artists have adopted contemporary styles with interesting results.

Self-assessment

The purpose of the other recommendations at the end is to suggest alternative books that may interest the reader if they liked *The Pearl*



1 Read the book review below. What is the purpose of the other recommendations at the end?

The Pearl by John Steinbeck

The Pearl (1947) was the 17th of 27 books published by the prolific American writer, John Steinbeck. Many of his most renowned books take place against a backdrop of real social situations in the American West of the 1930s, 40s and 50s. When Steinbeck won the Nobel Prize for literature towards the end of his life, in 1962, the awarding committee stated that Steinbeck was being honoured for his ‘realistic and imaginative writing, combining as it does sympathetic humour and keen social perception.’

The Pearl, however, is in some respects an atypical work. Although it is based on a real story that Steinbeck actually heard in La Paz, Mexico (where the novella is set), the story is not told in an especially realistic way. As Steinbeck himself wrote, the story he originally heard in La Paz was ‘so much like a parable that it almost can’t be.’

The Pearl tells of Kino, a poor Mexican fisherman who lives in a simple dwelling on the beach with his wife Juanita and his infant son Coyotito. One day, the baby is stung by a scorpion and Kino takes him to a doctor, who refuses to treat Coyotito because Kino has no money to pay for the treatment. Kino takes his canoe along the seashore, looking for a pearl valuable enough to pay for the treatment that Coyotito needs. He is astonished to find the biggest and most perfect pearl he has ever seen. At the same time, Coyotito appears to recover somewhat. Kino and Juantia believe they are about to become rich, and begin to imagine a wonderful future for themselves and their baby son. However, news of their discovery travels fast, and many of their neighbours become envious and try to think of ways of taking the pearl from Kino, so as to become wealthy themselves. People try to cheat Kino, but he refuses to sell the pearl for a low price.

Kino is attacked, and his canoe and home are destroyed. He and his family have to flee. Coyotito becomes feverish again. Another group of men attack them to try to take away the pearl. Poor Coyotito dies. At last, Kino and Juantia realise that the pearl is not bringing them wealth or success, but is leading to endless trouble. So they return home and throw the pearl back into the sea from where it came.

The Pearl is a moral story that teaches us that we should learn to be satisfied with what we have, instead of striving for wealth or power. Despite its lack of realism, the narrative is told with great tension, suspense and flair. The pearl comes to symbolise the lure of the material world, together with the fear and darkness that lie behind a materialistic view of life. Overall, the story is a wonderful illustration of the dangers and consequences of greed.

Other recommendations

If you enjoyed this story, you will probably also like some of Steinbeck’s other books, such as *Tortilla Flat* (1935), *Of Mice and Men* (1937), *East of Eden* (1952). You might also enjoy Ernest Hemingway’s *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952). If you develop an interest in Steinbeck’s life, there is a good biography of him by Jay Parini (1996).

2 a What positive and negative descriptive words and phrases does the reviewer use to describe the book? positive: moral story, great tension, suspense and flair, wonderful illustration
negative: not told in an especially realistic way, lack of realism

b How is the review structured? Paragraph 1: Introductory information about the author Paragraph 2: The origin of the story, The Pearl

Paragraphs 3-4: Summary of the plot of the story Paragraph 5: Conclusion, including reviewer's opinion of The Pearl

c Is the review generally positive, negative or mixed? Give examples.

Generally positive, but with a few minor negative remarks. (See answer to a above.)

3 Now, using the cues on the page, write your own review of a book you recently read. You should write 200-220 words.

This is a book review of Students' own answers by

This book is about

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

The book is extremely enjoyable because

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

However, it does have some problems. For example,

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Overall, this book is

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

If you enjoyed this book you may also like:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Progress test 3

Reading

1 Complete the article below with words from this list. Use each word only once.

but can from got has me my of so to used was

City or Country?

- I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of (1) my life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometres (2) from our nearest neighbours and ten from the nearest school, shops and post office. As a child, I enjoyed life in the open air, but when I was eighteen I went (3) to university and couldn't believe how incredible city life (4) was. In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied. I (5) got to know a lot of new people and I went to many places. (6) of course everything moves much more quickly in the city, and *that* (7) can sometimes be stressful, but at least you know you're alive. In the country, you sometimes forget!
- 10 Obviously, city life (8) has its disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people, but these things don't worry (9) me too much. I don't drive, (10) so traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me. It only takes me ten minutes by taxi. I can get to the supermarket in a few minutes, whereas in the old days, in the country, a shopping trip (11) used to take half a day.
- 15 Maybe I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day, (12) but for now I'm enjoying *the hustle and bustle of* city life.

2 Read the article again and answer these questions.

- Where did the writer live as a child?
on a farm in the country, in the middle of nowhere
- How far did he have to travel to go to school?
ten kilometres
- Why did he first move to the city?
to go to university
- How was his life different when he moved to the city?
His new life was exciting, challenging, and very varied. He got to know a lot of new people and went to more places.
- What disadvantage of city life does the writer mention?
It can be stressful (noise, traffic, crowds of people).

3 Choose the correct answer from the article above.

- The word *that* in line 8 refers to
 1 everything moving more quickly. 2 the city. 3 the country.
- The expression *the hustle and bustle* in the last line means
 1 liveliness. 2 mess. 3 happiness.
- One can infer from the article that the writer
 1 would prefer to live in the country for the rest of his / her life.
 2 is satisfied with city life despite all its disadvantages.
 3 finds the city to be the perfect place to live in.

Language practice

1 Report this conversation. Start each reported question with *I asked ...*, and each reply with *He said ...*

- a Q What's your name?
 ... I asked him what his name was.
 A (Sabeeh)
 ... He said it was Sabeeh.
- b Q Where do you live?
 ... I asked him where he lived.
 A (city centre)
 ... He said he lived in the city centre.
- c Q Where did you live before that?
 ... I asked him where he had lived before that
 A (in the country)
 ... He said he had lived in the country.
- d Q Did you enjoy living there?
 ... I asked him if / whether he had enjoyed living there.
 A (Yes / most of the time)

He said he had / he'd enjoyed it / living there most of the time.

- e Q Are you married?
 ... I asked him if / whether he was married.
 A (not yet / next month)

He said he wasn't (married) yet, but that he was getting married next / the following month.

- f A What is your job?
 ... I asked him what his job was.
 B (teacher)
 ... He said he was a teacher.
- g A Do you work in a school?
 ... I asked him if / whether he worked in a school.
 B (No, university)
 He said he didn't. / He said he worked in a university.
- h A What subject do you teach?
 ... I asked him what subject he taught.
 B (economics)
 ... He said he taught economics.

2 Rewrite the following sentences in the inverted form.

- a Tourists seldom visit this old city.
 ... Seldom do tourists visit this old city.

- b I was treated so poorly that I left in disgust.
 ... So poorly was I treated that I left in disgust.

- c I could scarcely believe what was happening.
 ... Scarcely could I believe my eyes / what was happening.

- d I have never been so sure of something.
 ... Never have I been so sure of something.

3 Answer these questions, starting with 'No, ...'. Follow the example.

- a Did Waleed repair the computer himself?
 ... No, he had it repaired.
- b Did Hameed take his own tooth out?
 ... No, he had it taken out.
- c Are they going to build their own house?
 ... No, they're going to have it built.
- d Did you put that TV aerial up yourself?
 ... No, I had it put up.
- e Will you cut down those trees yourself?
 ... No, I'll have them cut down.
- f Did you clean the car?
 ... No, I had it cleaned.

4 What would you say in the following situations?

- a You work at a shop and you are offering help to a customer.
 ... Can I help you at all?
- b You want to ask when the next train leaves.
 ... Excuse me. When does the next train leave, please?
- c You're giving advice to your friend who looks tired from overwork.
 ... You should take a break. You look exhausted.
- d You need directions to the city centre.
 ... Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the city centre, please?

5 Choose the correct words in these sentences.

- a Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to do it up / *do without it*.
- b The students had to *make of* / make up a story for their homework.
- c If everyone banks online, they'll do away with / *do without* banks.
- d Are you happy with the decision you *did* / made?
- e Was that *bang* / splash the sound of someone jumping into the swimming pool?
- f We usually do / *make* the shopping at the weekend.
- g Let's turn the television off and have some peace and *bustle* / quiet for a change.
- h He said he didn't want to swim, but he changed his *music* / tune when he saw the pool.
- i People came from far and *long* / wide to see the exhibition.

6 One word in each of these conversations is wrong. Underline it and write the correct word at the end of the sentence.

- a A What's that you're throwing out?
B Oh, it's just some evens and ends.
X even odds
- b A What do you enjoy most about city life?
B I think it's probably the hustle and whistle.
X whistle bustle
- c A Do you take sugar in your tea?
B Yes, I've tried to do within it, but I can't.
X do within it do without it
- d A I'm fed up with all this noise.
B Why don't you go next door and sit in piece?
X piece peace

7 Rewrite the following sentences inserting one of the sports idioms below.

- a It's up to you to decide whether to accept the job offer.
The ball is in your court whether to accept the job offer.
- b If we practise every day, we will win the match very easily.
If we practise every day, we will blow the competition away.
- c I'm so busy during the tourist season I can barely keep up with my work.
I'm so busy during the tourist season I can barely keep my head above water.
- d During the first week of your new job, just try to understand the new things.
During the first week of your new job, just try to learn the ropes.
- e He blamed me even though he broke the lamp. It's not fair!
He blamed me even though he broke the lamp. It's just not cricket.

- 1 the ball is in your court
- 2 keep my head above water
- 3 it's just not cricket
- 4 blow the competition away
- 5 learn the ropes

8 Match the expressions a-e with their appropriate response 1-5.

- a What do you think is the cause of immigration? **3**
 - b Ahmed is absent today, isn't he? **2**
 - c In my opinion, the consequences of global warming will be fatal. **1**
 - d Mum, I'm going to the library with Faisal. **5**
 - e You look pale! Are you okay? **4**
- 1 Yes, he wasn't feeling very well this morning.
 - 2 I couldn't agree more.
 - 3 Personally, I think it is caused by unemployment.
 - 4 Not really! I should see the doctor.
 - 5 It might be a good idea to put on your coat. It's cold outside.

Writing Promoting a tourist attraction

Students' own answers

1 Make a poster to promote a tourist attraction in Kuwait. Choose one of these places:

- a historical town or city • an interesting old building • an area of natural beauty
- a Describe the place you have chosen in 200–220 words.
 - b Draw a small map showing where the place is.
 - c Give information which will be useful for visitors, for example:
 - how to get to the place
 - opening times
 - cost

Learning-log

1. Look at the outcomes on page 55 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

- listening to a talk and a description?
- comparing and contrasting?
- inferring meaning?
- writing a biography?
- giving advice?
- writing a magazine article?
- reading a biography?
- reading an article about respecting your elders?

easy?	difficult?	useful?	not useful?	interesting?	not interesting?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. Was the reading in this module
 easy? difficult?
 interesting? not interesting?
 What was your favourite passage in
 this module?.....

3. Was the listening in this module
 easy? difficult?
 interesting? not interesting?
 What was your favourite passage in
 this module?.....

4. Was the writing in this module
 easy? difficult?
 What did you do to plan your
 writing? How can you improve?

5. Was the vocabulary in this module
 easy? difficult?
 Are there any words or sounds that
 you have difficulty with?.....

6. Write your result from your Progress
 test

What did you do well in?.....

What do you need to revise?.....

7. Was the grammar in this module
 easy? difficult?

Pushing the limits

Key words

clamber, manned, set a record, submerged

Reading

- 1 Before you read the article about Steve Fossett, complete the chart below with your own ideas. Students' own answers

Record-breaking attempts

Pros	Cons
Amazing achievement.....	Extremely dangerous.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Steve Fossett – a record-breaker

In 2002, Steve Fossett became the first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon. His balloon, The Spirit of Freedom, used a mixture of helium and hot air and was 42 metres tall by 18 metres wide. To keep it at a **constant altitude**, the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.

- 5 Fossett commenced his journey in Western Australia, travelled east to South America, over the Southern Atlantic Ocean towards South Africa, then over the Indian Ocean to reach Australia. This record-breaking solo journey took 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes. Fossett only slept for four hours in every twenty-four hour period and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time. He frequently had to leave his tiny cabin for the sub-zero exterior
- 10 in order to check that the balloon's burners were working properly. By the time he arrived in Australia, he had travelled 33,195.10 km and broken the world speed record for a manned balloon flight, achieving at one point a speed of 322.2 kmh. Steve Fossett was especially pleased with this successful round-the-world journey as it was his sixth attempt. His first attempt had been six years earlier, in 1996.
- 15 One previous attempt, in August 1998, had almost ended in disaster when Fossett's balloon was sucked into a thunderstorm off Australia's Northeast coast. The capsule plummeted 30,000 feet into the sea but also caught fire, igniting the balloon's propane burners. Fossett managed to escape through a **submerged hatch** and **clambered aboard** his life raft. He was rescued by a boat 10 hours later.
- 20 Steve Fossett held four other world records for non-stop journeys round the world as a sailor and as a solo air pilot. Before Steve Fossett's record attempts, no pilot held world records in more than one class of aircraft. Fossett held them in four. His other achievements include the Absolute Altitude Record for Gliders when he flew at 50,727 feet. For the attempt he and his co-pilot wore full pressure suits. Before his death, Fossett had
- 25 succeeded in setting 116 records in five different sports. Fossett was declared legally dead on 14th February, 2008 just over five months after a plane he was flying crashed.

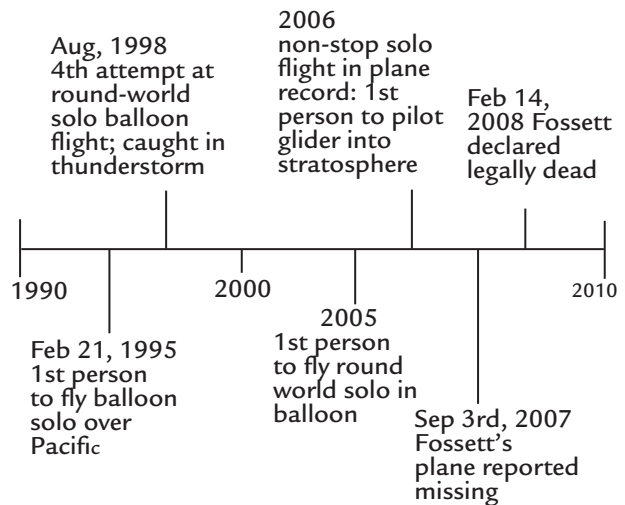
2 Read the article and choose the correct answer to the following questions.

- a Steve Fossett was declared legally dead in ...
- 1 September, 2008.
 - 2 February, 2008.
 - 3 September, 2007.
 - 4 November, 2007.
- b Why did Fossett wear a full pressure suit during his Absolute Altitude Record for Gliders attempt?
- 1 to cope with the psychological stress of the record attempt
 - 2 to cope with the reduction in atmosphere
 - 3 to show his sponsorship
 - 4 to keep warm
- c What is the main message of the text?
- 1 Steve Fossett escaped a downed balloon
 - 2 Steve Fossett died in a plane crash
 - 3 Steve Fossett set many impressive records
 - 4 Steve Fossett was a rich man

3 What do the following phrases taken from the article mean?

- a constant altitude
- 1 unchanging temperature
 - 2 inconsistent prices
 - 3 sustained height
 - 4 perpetual motion
- b submerged hatch
- 1 small door which is underwater
 - 2 broken window
 - 3 propeller system
 - 4 aquatic incubation
- c clambered aboard
- 1 to inflate something
 - 2 to jump from
 - 3 to get on or into something awkwardly
 - 4 a plank of wood covered in shellfish

4 Look at the timeline of Steve Fossett's records. What do you think are the most important dates? Summarise in full sentences. Students' own answers



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Over to you

5 Why do you think people push themselves to extreme limits? Students' own answers

Language practice

- 1 Complete these sentences with the correct word. There are two extra words.

alight alive asleep burning
similar sleeping

- a The dark night was illuminated by the burning logs at the centre of the clearing.
- b He was exhausted and his eyelids looked heavy. Despite my best efforts, I couldn't stop him from sleeping.
- c He's a very famous man and always seems to be wearing the same clothes. That's not true though; he just owns many similar things.
- d Police reports say that it was a freak accident and a marvel that every one involved was still alive.

- 2 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box to make complete sentences. There is one extra phrasal verb.

come out get away come to an end
come up against come forward
come in handy come away come after

- a The robber thought he had escaped got away unnoticed and was surprised to see the police chasing him. coming after
- b Despite the importance of the task, few people volunteered to help. came forward
- c Don't throw that away. You never know; it might be useful someday. come in handy
- d The novel was released recently to came out critical success, despite the author being faced with some problems whilst writing. coming up against
- e I'd had such a great time that I was really upset when my holiday finished. came to an end

- 3 Give one-word synonyms for the following definitions.

- a extreme tiredness
fatigue
- b the best part or moment
highlight
- c the top of a mountain
summit
- d go up or climb
ascend
- e full of danger and risk
perilous

- 4 What would you say in the following situations? Write complete sentences.

- a A friend wants to start an extreme sport. You think it is too dangerous.
I think that's too dangerous. I'm worried you'll get hurt.
- b You are hiking and one of your companions falls and injures himself / herself.
Quick! Someone call mountain rescue.
- c You want to start an extreme sport but your parents don't think you should.
It's really not that dangerous.

- 5 Complete the missing parts of the dialogue with your own sentences. Make sure the conversation makes sense.

- A What are you doing this weekend?
B I'm going snowboarding with some friends.
- A Wow, that sounds amazing, but isn't it dangerous?
B No, it's really safe as long as you take proper precautions
- A Ah, ok. Still, even if it's safe, I think I'd be scared.
A Yeah, I get scared sometimes, but that's part of the fun.
- You're right. Maybe I can come too?
B Sure. It would be really nice if you did.

6 Read the following sentences. Are the underlined verbs correct? Tick the correct sentences and rewrite the incorrect sentences.

a Omar passed all his exams. He has been revising for a month.

..... ☹

b They finished making Reem's dress a week before the wedding. They had made it for over a month.

They finished making Reem's dress a week before the wedding. They had been making it for over a month.

c I went to the hospital to see Fahad. He had been breaking his leg during a football match.

I went to the hospital to see Fahad. He had broken his leg during a football match.

d Everyone enjoyed the family celebrations. Amal had been making all the food herself.

Everyone enjoyed the family celebrations. Amal had made all the food herself.

e I received a letter from Tahini yesterday. She had been promising to write since last year.

..... ☹

7 Using the cues, write sentences using *such... that* or *so... that*.

a Parachuting / dangerous sport / scared to try

Parachuting is such a dangerous sport that people are scared to try it.

b I / scared / couldn't move

I was so scared that I couldn't move.

c Her room / mess / not find anything

Her room is such a mess that she can't find anything.

d He / strong man / lift a car

He's such a strong man that he can lift a car.

e Computer / complex / can't understand it

The computer is so complex that I can't understand it.

Grammar assistant

Past perfect simple and continuous

- The past perfect simple and continuous can be used to clarify which of two past actions happened first, to talk about things that happened or were felt in the past, or to provide background to a past event.
- To form the past perfect simple use **had** + the past participle of the verb.
*He **had looked** everywhere for his coat.*
- To form the past perfect continuous use **had been** + main verb + **ing**
*Laura **had been feeling** sick for most of the day.*

8 Choose the correct phrasal verb with *come* to complete these sentences.

a When my brother came round / came up after his operation, he felt fine.

b Why don't you come across / come over after school? We could go to the park.

c It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun came across / came out.

d I've lost my watch. Can you let me know if you come across / come over it?

e Since I bought my new camera the price has come down / come up by 50%. I should have waited.

Self-assessment

1 Read this interview and answer the following questions.

- a Is Dave Stokes upset about his injuries? What advice does he give?

No, he's not. He advises the reader to be prepared, take a medical kit and a mobile phone, tell people where he/she is going and not to push himself/herself too much.

- b Can you think of any other ways to stay safe whilst doing extreme sports?

Students' own answers

Interviewer: Hi everyone, and welcome to another edition of XTreme Sports Weekly. Today, we're interviewing extreme sports enthusiast Dave Stokes from his hospital bed. Hi Dave, and thank you for agreeing to do this interview.

Dave: No problem.

Interviewer: Well, I guess the question everyone wants to ask is: how did you do this to yourself?

Dave: I was climbing in the Alps with a friend but unfortunately I slipped and fell. Although I didn't fall too far, I landed badly and broke my leg and wrist.

Interviewer: Ouch, that sounds painful!

Dave: Yes, it was, really. But it's part of the territory when you're into extreme sports.

Interviewer: What do you mean?

Dave: Well, all of the activities I love, such as snowboarding, parachuting and mountain climbing, have an element of danger to them. You always run the risk of getting hurt, or worse.

Interviewer: Will this injury make you reconsider your chosen sport?

Dave: No, definitely not. It'll take me a while to recover but, as soon as I'm fit and able, I'll be back on the mountain. I may be just a little bit wiser, though.

Interviewer: In what way?

Dave: I think I'll be more safety-conscious in the future, possibly take fewer risks and spend more time preparing.

Interviewer: Can you give our viewers any advice about the dangers of extreme sports?

Dave: Sure. Firstly, make sure you are prepared. You'll always run the risk of injury, so always take a medical kit and a mobile phone with you. Secondly, tell people where you are going in case anything bad happens. Most importantly, don't push yourself till you're ready. I've seen lots of people hurt because they've tried something that's much too difficult for them.

Interviewer: Thanks a lot for talking to us, Dave. I hope you recover soon.

Dave: Thanks. I'm sure I'll be scaling mountains again in no time.

The final frontier

Key words

approximately, dispatch, obscure, perceivable, scrutinise

Reading

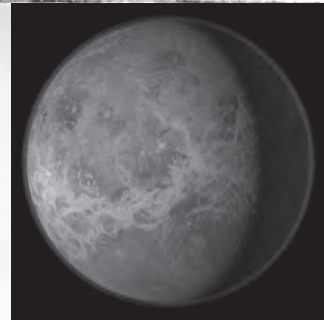
1 Before reading the article about Venus, answer the following questions.

- a Venus is called 'the morning star' or 'the evening star'. What would you call the Earth?

 Students' own answer
- b Do you think that someday human beings will be able to live on the planet Venus? Why or why not?

The Morning Star

A Venus is the brightest object in the sky with the exception of the Sun and the Moon. However, it is only perceivable from the Earth three hours before sunrise and three hours after sunset. For this reason
 5 people have given Venus the epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star'. It is the second planet from the Sun.



B Because the surface of the planet is completely obscured by clouds, it is very difficult for scientists to study Venus from the Earth, so the vast majority of
 10 our information about this planet comes from spacecraft. The first flight to investigate Venus was by Mariner 2, which the Americans launched in 1962. The most significant information comes from probes, *which* the spacecraft dispatches to scrutinise the surface of the planet. A probe is a small spacecraft that documents information and transmits it back to Earth. The Russians have
 15 also sent spacecraft and probes to Venus.

C Some people contend that Venus is the Earth's sister planet because there are many similarities between the two. They are comparable in size and are approximately the same age. However, there is also much contrast between Venus and the Earth. Venus is devoid of oceans and has a very heavy
 20 atmosphere, 96.5% of which is composed of carbon dioxide. Because the atmosphere is so heavy, Venus has an extremely high surface temperature (459 °C). A Venusian day is equal to 243 Earth days. This is longer than its year, which is equivalent to 225 Earth days.

D On June 8, 2004, Venus passed between the Sun and the Earth.
 25 People witnessed a large black spot moving across the Sun. The previous time this occurred was in 1882.

2 Read the article and choose the correct answer.

- a The article *The Morning Star* is
 - 1 scientific.
 - 2 fiction.
 - 3 non-fiction.
- b It is difficult for scientists to study Venus because
 - 1 it is too far away.
 - 2 it is obscured by clouds.
 - 3 it is not always perceivable.
- c The pronoun *which* in line 12 refers to
 - 1 probes.
 - 2 the spacecraft.
 - 3 the information.
- d A week on Venus is
 - 1 longer than that on Earth.
 - 2 shorter than that on Earth.
 - 3 equal to that on Earth.
- e Venus will possibly pass between the Sun and the Earth in the
 - 1 2050s.
 - 2 2080s.
 - 3 2120s.

3 Define these words from the article. You may use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of your Student's Book.

- a investigate
to carry out a systematic or formal inquiry in an attempt to discover facts
- b similarity
alike; resembling without being identical
- c document (v)
to record information
- d atmosphere
The layer of gases which surround a planet.
- e comparable
able to be likened to something else; similar
- f epithet
an adjective or short phrase used to express a quality characteristic of a person or thing
- g devoid
completely lacking in something.

4 Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a Only one planet is closer to the Sun than Venus.
True. Venus is the second planet from the Sun.
- b Venus is visible for 6 hours every day.
True. Venus is visible for 6 hours every day.
- c The Russians launched the first mission to Venus in 1962.
False. The Americans launched the first mission to Venus in 1962.
- d Venus is much larger than the Earth and much older.
False. Venus is about the same size and age as the Earth.
- e Scientists use probes to make the study of Venus easier.
True. It is too difficult to study Venus without using probes.
- f Because of its light atmosphere Venus has a surface temperature of 459°C.
False. Because of its heavy atmosphere Venus has a surface temperature of 459 0 C
- g Venus is the third brightest object in the sky.
True. Only the Sun and the Moon are brighter than Venus.

5 Complete the following table with the necessary information from the article.

Paragraph	Main idea	Supporting ideas
		Students' own answers

Over to you

6 Are you for or against space tourism? Why? Students' own answers

Language practice

1 Complete sentences a–e with nouns related to the words in capital letters.

- a The ...exploration..... of space began in the 1950s. (EXPLORE)
- b Space technology has been used in the ...production... of food. (PRODUCE)
- c Scientists have made ...discoveries..... about Venus by using probes. (DISCOVER)
- d Many people have great ...admiration..... for astronauts. (ADMIRE)
- e One of the qualities people who travel in space need is ...bravery..... (BRAVE)

2 Complete sentences a–f with one of these phrases.

space mission space shuttle space station
space suit space walk space race

- a The ...space shuttle..... takes off from the Earth like a rocket but lands like a plane.
- b When astronauts are in space they have to wear special ...space suit..... s.
- c Some astronauts spend several months living and working on a ...space station.....
- d If they need to do repairs in space, astronauts have to leave their rockets and do a ...space walk.....
- e A ...space mission... is a journey into space for a particular purpose.
- f The ...space race..... is the name given to the competition between nations to explore the galaxy.

3 Choose the correct word for each definition.

- a causing respect and admiration
1 exceptionally
2 **awe-inspiring**
3 opportunity
- b an example would be the Moon
1 orbit
2 sentient
3 **natural satellite**
- c extremely large
1 **astronomical**
2 solar system
3 detriment

4 Match the sentences a–f with the gaps to complete the dialogue.

- a Yes, I think you have.
b That surprises me.
c I think you're misinformed.
d Not at all.
e I think it's stupid and dangerous.
f Oh, I didn't know that.

A What do you think of space travel?

B I'm completely against it.

(1) e

A Really?

(2) b

I thought you'd be supportive of the idea.

B (3) d

Space travel is a complete waste of money. I mean, what do we get from it?

A (4) c

There are lots of inventions that were inspired by space travel.

B (5) f

Maybe I've judged space travel too harshly.

A (6) a

Grammar assistant

Passive with modal verbs

- To change a sentence that includes one or two modal verbs from the active to the passive, we add the verb **to be** in its correct form before the main verb.
- The main verb may also change:
*The children **could leave** their books here.*
*The books **could be left** here.*
*The man **should have cleaned** the room.*
*The room **should have been cleaned**.*

5 Change passive sentences into active sentences and vice versa.


- a People have given Venus the epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star.'
The epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star' have been given to Venus.
- b The Russians have also sent spacecraft and probes to Venus.
Spacecraft and probes have also been sent to Venus by the Russians.
- c This report from the meeting can be typed up next week.
I can type up this report from the meeting next week.
- d The news from Kuwait has to be delivered today.
We have to deliver the news from Kuwait today.

6 Join the sentences together using the words in brackets.

- a I thought the TV programme about space was dramatic. I thought the TV programme about space was fascinating. (*both*)
I thought the TV programme about space was both dramatic and fascinating.
- b I am not curious about space travel. I am not curious about deep-sea diving. (*neither / nor*)
I am curious about neither space travel nor deep-sea diving.

- c You can watch TV. You can read a book. You can't do both. (*either / or*)
You can either watch TV or read a book.
- d There were three crew members on the International Space Station. They weren't wearing spacesuits. (*none*)
None of the three crew members on the International Space Station were wearing a spacesuit.

7 Read the following sentences and check whether the verbs are in the correct tenses. Tick correct sentences and rewrite incorrect ones.

- a On holiday next week, I will have sailed in the Bahamas with my family.
will be sailing
- b By next month, I will have finished my exams.

- c If I finish this meal, I will be eating too much.
will have eaten
- d I can't come out later. I will have done homework.
will be doing

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct verb tense.

- a That morning, I went to the market as soon as I had finished (finish) my breakfast.
- b Please meet (meet) me at the museum this afternoon.
- c I can't talk to you now because I am doing (do) my homework.
- d I ~~had been looking~~ (look) for my key when the door suddenly burst open.
- e I hope I go / will go / can go (go) to university next year, when I have finished my schooling.

Geniuses

Key words

acquire, attire, deputy, electrochemical, forum, medallist, reactor, sewage, sponsor, unprecedented

Reading

1 Read this article and then fill in the chart with the necessary information.

Inventor	Invention
Ahmed Al-Hashash	Airbag Equipped Attire for Motorcycle Riders
Sadeq Ahmed AlQassem	Light Indicator System
Abdullah.AIYateem	electrochemical reactor to produce energy

Kuwaiti inventors return from award ceremony in Geneva

Director of the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science (KFAS), Ali Al-Shamlan, applauded on Monday the achievement of the Kuwaiti inventors at Geneva's International Fair for Inventions. He said their winning the Oscar of the Fair was a historic and unprecedented achievement for Kuwait.

The Kuwaiti inventor, Ahmed Al-Hashash, received the Oscar of Geneva Invention Salon for his Airbag Equipped Attire for Motorcycle Riders. Al-Hashash, in addition, received the gold Medal of Honour.

A second Kuwaiti inventor, Sadeq Ahmed Al-Qassem, received a gold medal for his Light Indicator System (LIS), *which* alerts drivers as to exactly how close they are to other drivers ahead of them.

Deputy Chairman of the Science Club of Kuwait, Eyad Jassem Al-Kharafi, praised the achievement of Kuwaiti scientists in the Geneva Invention Salon and noted that this achievement was the result of encouraging young people in Kuwait to be creative. He noted that the recipient of the Oscar and gold medallist were sponsored since the age of 10 by the Kuwaiti Science Club, and acquired their skills through years of training there. Al-Kharafi thanked the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science for its support of Kuwaiti inventors participating in the Geneva Salon of Inventors.

In addition to the two inventions, Kuwait presented a third invention for Kuwaiti inventor Abdullah Al-Yateem, made up of an electrochemical reactor which could make use of sewage water to produce electrical energy.

The 33rd Geneva Invention Salon is a leading invention forum *where* 42 countries sent 1,000 inventors to display their inventions this year.

By Imad Al-Askar KUWAIT, April 11 (KUNA)



2 Choose the correct ending to the following sentence beginnings.

- a Ali Al-Shamlan believed that the achievements of the Kuwaiti inventors were ...
 - 1 unremarkable.
 - 2 groundbreaking.
 - 3 expected.
- b Ali Al-Shamlan said that winning the Oscar of the Fair is
 - 1 an achievement that has never been attained before.
 - 2 a great achievement.
 - 3 an achievement that will never be attained again.
- c The pronoun *which* in line 10 refers to
 - 1 the Light Indicator System.
 - 2 the medal.
 - 3 the inventor.
- d The pronoun *where* in line 22 refers to
 - 1 Geneva.
 - 2 Geneva Invention Salon.
 - 3 42 countries.

3 Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a Eyad Jassem Al-Kharafi is the chairman of the Science Club of Kuwait.
 False. He is the deputy chairman of the Science Club of Kuwait.
- b The Light Indicator System prevents car accidents.
 False. It alerts drivers how close they are from other drivers.
- c Abdullah Al-Yateem intended to use sewage water to produce electric energy.
 True. He hoped to do this with an electrochemical reactor.
- d Kuwaiti inventors were supported in their participation in the Geneva Salon of Inventors by Al-Kharafi.
 False. They were supported by the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science.

4 Complete these sentences with one word from the article.

- a Al-Hashash received the gold Medal of Honour for his invention.
- b Al-Kharafi praised the Kuwaiti inventors' achievement in the Geneva Salon of Inventors.
- c Al-Kharafi believes that this event encourages the creativity of young people in Kuwait.
- d The Kuwait Science Club has sponsored the inventors who won the Oscar and the gold medal since they were very young.
- e Al-Kharafi appreciated the support that has been provided to Kuwaiti inventors in the Geneva Salon of Inventors.
- f Abdullah Al-Yateem invented an electrochemical reactor which could produce electric energy out of sewage water.

5 Make a summary of the article on page 82. Try to avoid unnecessary details.

Students' own answers

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Over to you

6 In which discipline would you wish to be a genius? Students' own answers

Language practice

1 Complete the gaps in these texts with words related to the words in capitals.

- a My brother is
 (1)talented..... (TALENT)
 in many different ways. He is a
 (2)mathematical.....
 (MATHEMATICS) genius but also
 has great (3)musical.....
 (MUSIC) ability. The whole family was
 (4)astonished..... (ASTONISH)
 when he won the first prize in a
 competition for young composers.
- b My sister was never (1)able.....
 (ABILITY) to paint or draw well until a
 new and very (2)skilful.....skilled.....
 (SKILL) teacher arrived at the school.
 Since then, my sister's progress has
 been (3)amazing.....
 (AMAZE), and art has grown in
 (4)popularity..... (POPULAR)
 throughout the school.

2 Choose the correct preposition in the following conversation.

- A Weren't you present (1) (*in* / *at*) the Conference of Science Geniuses?
 B Of course I was, but I was sitting (2) (*in* / *at*) the front row, so I couldn't see any (3) (*of* / *from*) our classmates.
- A I was really impressed (4) (*of* / *with*) the big number of geniuses we have (5) (*from* / *in*) our country!
 B Yeah! Did you see that man who could work out the multiplication (6) (*for* / *of*) two eight-digit numbers (7) (*in* / *with*) a matter of seconds?
- A I almost couldn't believe it, and the numbers were chosen (8) (*by* / *of*) a computer.
 B And do you remember that woman who said that she wasn't very satisfied (9) (*about* / *with*) being a genius? I thought she was very

ungrateful (10) (*against* / *for*) the talent she had been given.

- A No, I think she's quite right (11) (*with* / *in*) what she said. I mean it is definitely very stressful to live (12) (*under* / *over*) the pressure (13) (*from* / *of*) everyone expecting the best (14) (*with* / *from*) you.
 B Well, I still think she was a bit too outspoken. After all, this isn't what the conference was (15) (*around* / *about*).

3 Complete the following text with words from the box. You may not use all the words and some may need to be made plural.

master appeal researcher arbitrarily
 gifted genius ability prodigy
 precocious extravagantly

A (1) ..prodigy..... is a child who is exceptionally good at something. Prodigies are usually (2)gifted....., but not always: they may be (3) ..precocious..... rather than gifted because some of them lose their special (4) ..ability..... when they become adults.
 Some (5)researchers..... believe that a prodigious talent is not innate and does not emerge (6) ..arbitrarily..... . Rather, the environment plays the dominant role, many times in obvious ways. For example, Laszlo Polgar set out to raise his children to be chess players, and all three of his daughters went on to (7) ...master..... the game and become world class players, showing that (8)genius..... can be developed through suitable training.

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the instructions in brackets.

- a If you don't have enough general knowledge, you won't make it to the end of the contest. (Use *unless*.)
Unless you have enough general knowledge, you won't make it to the end of the contest.
- b Our school library is very rich in valuable books. So is the public library. (Use ... *as ... as ...*)
Our school library is as rich in valuable books as the public library
- c I have tried several methods to prevent this student's failure, but all have been in vain. (Report what the teacher explained.)
The teacher explained that he had tried several methods to deal with that student's failure, but that it had been in vain .
- d The researchers have proved some interesting theories concerning human genes. (Change into the passive voice.)
Some interesting theories have been proved by the researchers concerning human genes.

5 Rewrite the following as single sentences, using a verb in the *-ing* form.

- a An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number. He took 1 minute 3.8 seconds.
An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number taking 1 minute 3.8 seconds.
- b An American holds the world record for sending a text message. He typed a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.



An American holds the world record for sending a text message, typing a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.

- c A 38-year-old Swede set a unicycle speed record for 100m. He completed the distance in 12.11 seconds.
A 38-year-old Swede set a unicycle speed record for 100m, completing the distance in 12.11 seconds.
- d In December 1998, a young British man broke the record for the most books balanced on the head. To do this, he used skills he had developed as a builder.
In December 1998, a young British man broke the record for the most books balanced on the head, using skills he had developed as a builder.
- e He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg.
He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books weighing 98.4 kg.

6 What would you say in the following situations?

- a You meet an old friend whom you haven't seen for a long time.
Hello! It's been a long time!
- b You're amazed with your friend's musical talent.
You have an amazing musical talent!
- c You are apologising to the teacher for being late; your dad's car had a flat tyre.
Sorry for being late; my dad's car had a flat tyre.
- d You are suggesting to your friend that you study together.
Why don't we study together?
- e You buy a watch from a shop; it turns out to be faulty.
I think I should return it to the shop owner.

1 Imagine you are applying to a university. Here's an application form for you to fill in with your personal details. Students' own answers

Please complete all sections of this form. Failure to do so may delay your application.

Full year (Oct – June)

Autumn term (Oct – Dec)

Spring term (Jan – June)

First name

Surname

Gender

Male

Female

Permanent address

Date of birth

Citizenship

E-mail

Home address

Telephone number

Mobile number

Name of parent / next of kin
(specify which)

Contact details of parent / next of kin

.....

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Degree applied for

Course title	Course term

Personal statement attached

Yes

No

Signature of applicant

Date

.....

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Progress test 4

Reading

1 Complete the article below with words from this list. Use each word only once.

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The final challenge

Until 1953, nobody (1) had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Then in 1953, the British mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese guide Tenzing Norgay succeeded (2) in reaching the summit. In the next thirty years there were other Everest 'firsts', including the first solo climb, and the first climb (3) by a woman.

All these people had taken bottles of oxygen (4) to help them climb, but many mountaineers wanted to climb using their natural ability, without oxygen. Two of these (5) were Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler. In 1975, they amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in (6) the world, without oxygen.

When Messner and Habeler started planning to climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called (7) them foolish. They warned that the oxygen levels (8) at the top of Everest were so low that breathing would (9) be difficult, and that the men would risk brain damage if they did this climb. However, Messner and Habeler did (10) not listen, and made their first attempts in April 1978. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.

At these very high altitudes, with little oxygen in the air, everything the men did took much longer (11) than normal. Every few metres, they fell down exhausted and had to rest. Eventually, at about 2 p.m. (12) on May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.

2 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a The first woman climbed Everest before 1953.
False. The first woman climbed Everest between 1953 and 1975.
- b Until the mid-1970s all mountaineers had used oxygen when they were climbing.
True. In 1975 two men were the first to climb a mountain without oxygen.
- c Other climbers advised Messner and Habeler not to risk climbing Everest without oxygen.
True. Other climbers considered it foolish to climb without oxygen.

3 Answer the following questions.

- a What was Messner and Habeler's first achievement in mountain climbing?
Messner and Habeler's first achievement was climbing Gasherbrum without oxygen.
- b How many times did they try to climb Everest?
They attempted to climb Everest 3 times.
- c Why did it take Messner and Habeler a lot of time to reach the summit?
It took Messner and Habeler a lot of time to reach the summit because the lack of oxygen meant they kept falling down in exhaustion.

Language practice

1 Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

- a Before Hillary and Tenzing succeeded in 1953, people *had tried* / *had been trying* to reach the summit of Everest for many years.
- b Before Messner and Habeler, no one *had attempted* / *had been attempting* to climb Everest without oxygen.
- c Messner and Habeler ignored the warnings that other climbers *had given* / *had been giving* them.
- d In May 1978 Messner and Habeler *had already made* / *had already been making* two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit.
- e Just before they reached the summit they *had fallen down* / *had been falling down* every few metres.
- f Three years earlier they *had successfully climbed* / *had successfully been climbing* Gasherbrum without oxygen.

2 Complete these conversations using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Choose the best tense and decide whether to use the active or the passive.

- a A How is your car after the accident?
B Well, it still goes all right, but it's badly scratched. It (*have to* / *repair*).
It will have to be repaired. / It has to be repaired.
- A How about the other car?
B Unfortunately, it was so badly damaged it (*could* / *not repair*).
It couldn't be repaired.
- b A (*you* / *fill in*) the application form for that job yet?
Have you filled in the application form for that job yet?
- B Yes, I did it yesterday.
A Don't forget, it (*have to* / *post*) before next Tuesday.
It has to be posted / It posted before next Tuesday.
- c A Why do these photos look so terrible?
B Because you (*take*) them facing the sun. Photos (*should* / *always take*) with the sun behind you.
You took them facing the sun. Photos should always be taken with the sun behind you.
- d A Were you expecting a letter?
B Yes, but it (*could* / *send*) to the wrong address.
It could have been sent to the wrong address.
- e A Have you played this new computer game?
B I would like to, but my computer is too old. It (*have to* / *upgrade*).
It will have to be upgraded.
- f A Why did that driver not slow down?
B He's crazy. He (*must* / *seen*) the signs.
He must have seen the signs.

3 Rewrite the following as single sentences, using a verb in the *-ing* form.

- a Ali trained hard for the competition. He ran 3000 metres every evening for 6 months.
Ali trained hard for the competition, running 3000 metres every evening for 6 months.
- b He was careful about his diet. He ate only healthy food.
He was careful about his diet, eating only healthy food.
- c As a result he became slimmer and fitter. He lost 10 kg while he was training.
As a result he became slimmer and fitter, losing 10 kg while he was training.
- d He managed to get plenty of rest. He slept for eight hours every night.
He managed to get plenty of rest, sleeping for eight hours every night.
- e On the day of the race he felt very confident. He got up at six o'clock in the morning.
On the day of the race he felt very confident, getting up at six o'clock in the morning.
- f Unfortunately he was second in the race. He came in 0.5 of a second behind the winner.
Unfortunately he was second in the race, coming in 0.5 of a second behind the winner.

4 Complete these sentences with words formed from the words in capitals.

- a My brother is a very talented basketball player. (TALENT) His greatest strength is his ability to change direction quickly. (ABLE)
- b Only certain kinds of people have mathematical brains. (MATHEMATICS)
- c The earthquake caused terrible destruction across the country. (DESTROY)
- d Water sports are increasing in popularity every year. (POPULAR)
- e Many important historical events have taken place here in the last 500 years. (HISTORY)
- f She's very skilful / skilled at drawing and painting. (SKILL)

Writing

1 Write an essay in answer to the question below. Write 200–220 words.

What do you think about people who risk their lives climbing mountains?

Follow this paragraph plan. Students' own answer

- 1 Introduce the topic of mountaineering.
- 2 Give some different opinions about mountaineering: the ideas of mountaineers themselves and of non-mountaineers.
- 3 Describe your own theory as to why people risk their lives climbing mountains.
- 4 End by giving your own opinions on the subject.

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Literature time!

Henry V

Before Reading

Look at the title. What do you think the play is about? Why do you think Shakespeare is telling this story?

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Episode One

1 What is the reason King Henry gives for waging war on France?

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2 What did the French try to do in order to avoid war? Did they succeed?

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Episode Two

Did the Dauphin and the King of France have the same attitude towards King Henry? What did they disagree about?

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Episode Three

What was keeping the French party's hope of winning the war alive?

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Episode Four

1 How many casualties did the English suffer? Why?

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2 Why did the French consider the English irresponsible?

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Episode Five

1 How did Henry decide to observe his soldiers? Why?

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2 According to King Henry, what is the difference between a king and a common man?

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Episode six

Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

1 The English were disadvantaged at the Battle of Agincourt.

2 King Henry was dissatisfied with his soldiers and did not really trust them.

3 The French lost the war.

4 Henry gave the credit for his victory to his father.

5 Henry's most important request was to marry Katherine.

6 The two parties did not agree and war broke out again.

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Short story analysis

1 What is the main theme of the text? What are the underlying themes?

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2 Why do you think this play continues to be read although it is over 400 years old?

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3 Imagine a different ending to the story.

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Great Expectations

Before Reading

1 Read the title. What do you think the story will be about?

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2 Do you know anything about the author, Charles Dickens?

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Episode One

1 Choose the most appropriate ending to each sentence.

- a Pip's sister is ...
 - 1 kind and gentle.
 - 2 married to Mr Pumblechook.
 - 3 tough on Pip and Joe.
 - 4 attentive and fair.
- b The first convict is ...
 - 1 shocked to learn the second convict has escaped.
 - 2 happy that the second convict has escaped.
 - 3 escaping from the second convict.
 - 4 afraid of the second convict.
- c Pip feels ...
 - 1 happy to help the convict.
 - 2 angry with his sister.

3 guilty for stealing from Joe and Mrs Gargery.

4 glad to see soldiers.

2 Do you think Pip was right to help the man on the marshes? Why or why not?

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Episode Two

Why do you think Miss Havisham paid for Pip's apprenticeship? Is Pip grateful for this gift?

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Episode Three

1 How does Pip feel about his new-found wealth? Do you think Miss Havisham is really his benefactor?

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2 Why does Pip treat Joe so badly? Who do you think is to blame?

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Episode Four

1 For what reasons does Pip feel remorse? Do you think his feelings are genuine?

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2 Why is it dangerous for Magwitch to remain in England? Can you think of any ways in which he could protect himself?

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Episode Five

Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a It wasn't long until Herbert came back from his travels.
- b Compeyson was a well-respected gentleman.
- c Magwitch was tricked by Compeyson.
- d Wemmick warned Pip that people were searching for Herbert.
- e Pip wanted to get Magwitch out of England as soon as possible.

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Episode six

1 How does Magwitch react to being caught? Why?

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2 Why do you think Joe left so soon after helping Pip?

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3 What do you think Pip has learnt from his experiences? Justify your answers.

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Short story analysis

1 What do you think is the most important event in the story? Why?

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2 In episode 4 you learnt that Magwitch lived in the New World for several years and made his fortune. Write a brief paragraph about what you think happened to him in this time.

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Self-assessment answer key

Module 1: page 7, exercise 8

- a A have you been doing
B 've passed / had *or* have been having
- b A Have you ever done
B have just carried out / was
- c A have you ever broken
B threw / happened / have never been

Module 1: page 19, exercise 6

- a impolitely
- b skilfully
- c gently / peacefully
- d spectacularly / dangerously
- e rapidly / professionally
- f compassionately / regularly

Module 2: page 34, exercise 3

- a I wish you'd stop wasting paper.
- b I wish she (my sister) wouldn't / didn't spend so long talking on the phone.
- c I wish I wasn't so shy about speaking in public.
- d I wish / She wishes she hadn't wasted so much time on computer games.
- e I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.
- f I wish I had listened to my teacher.

Module 2: page 40, exercise 2

- a on
- b for / from
- c in / on
- d of

Module 3: page 51, exercise 7

- a do without
- b made up
- c do up
- d make up for
- e do away with

Module 3: page 63, exercise 7

- a calligraphy / traditional
- b Exhibitions / director
- c Craftsmen / pottery
- d artists / contemporary

Module 4: page 73, exercise 8

- a came round
- b come over
- c came out
- d come across
- e come down

Module 4: page 79, exercise 8

- a had finished / finished
- b meet
- c am doing
- d was looking / had been looking
- e will go / can go