



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



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Bridge to Success

Workbook

8



Dubai Canal, UAE

Lessons 1–2 *The Titanic*

1 Match the words or phrases from the text with their meaning. Look at the words or phrases in the text to help you.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 luxurious F | a sank |
| 2 liner C | b to stay alive in a dangerous situation |
| 3 maiden voyage G | c a large ship for carrying passengers on long distances |
| 4 struck D | d hit (past tense) |
| 5 went down A | e acting in a way that shows you will do anything because you are in a bad situation |
| 6 desperately E | f very expensive and comfortable |
| 7 survive B | g the first journey of a new ship or plane |

2 Read the Language tip on page 163 of the Coursebook and find compound nouns in the text that mean the following:

- a very large piece of ice floating in the sea iceberg
- a small boat kept for emergencies life boat
- the title of a newspaper story headline
- paper with writing about the news, usually published daily or weekly news paper.

3 The word *telegram* is made of two parts but it is not a compound noun. The first part 'tele' is a prefix; it gives the meaning 'at a distance' to the word. It can be the first part of several words. Can you think of these 'tele' words? You can use a dictionary to help.

- something you watch to see pictures that have been sent over a distance television
- something you use to talk to people who are at a distance telephone
- something you look through to see better things at a distance tele scopes
- the science and technology of sending information over a distance tele communication

- 4 Read the text about a 19th century female explorer called Mary Kingsley and look at the Use of English box on page 164 of the Coursebook. Circle the correct past tense.

In 1895, Mary Kingsley ⁽¹⁾ arrived / *has arrived* on the west coast of Africa. Her plan was to travel up the Ogooué River into Gabon. She ⁽²⁾ *has studied* / had studied in England and ⁽³⁾ *she wanted* / has wanted to study the way people lived in that part of the world. On June 5th, ⁽⁴⁾ *she left* / was leaving the port of Glass and travelled by river to Ndjole. From there, she continued her journey by canoe because passenger boats ⁽⁵⁾ didn't go / *haven't gone* further. Sometimes, as she ⁽⁶⁾ *has travelled* / was travelling up the river, ⁽⁷⁾ *she stopped* / was stopping to collect samples of fish. She brought back 65 different types of fish. Three of them ⁽⁸⁾ *named* / were named after her.

Mary Kingsley went to parts of Africa where no-one ⁽⁹⁾ *ever saw* / had ever seen a European woman before. Her book, *Travels in Africa*, ⁽¹⁰⁾ *published* / was published in 1897.



Mary Kingsley

- 5 Use the text about Mary Kingsley to write the questions for these answers. Pay attention to the correct use of past tense forms.

1 Q Where did Mary Kingsley go in 1895?

A To the west coast of Africa.

2 Q where had she studied before she went on her expedition?

A In England.

3 Q what was her plan?

A To travel up the Ogooué River.

4 Q what did she want to study?

A The way people lived in that part of the world.

5 Q How many different types of fish.

A 65.

6 Q when was her book, Travel Africa.

A In 1897.

Lessons 3–4 Exploring the seas

1 Circle the correct meaning of the word in bold in each sentence.

- 1 The **wreck** of the *Titanic*, which had sunk in April 1912, was found near the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.
 - a the main part of a boat or ship
 - b a ship that has been damaged and has sunk to the sea bed
 - c the valuable things being carried on a ship
- 2 In 1986, a three-person **submersible** went down to the wreck, to explore it.
 - a an inflatable lifeboat
 - b a large scuba-diving suit
 - c a small vehicle that can go down very deep in the ocean
- 3 Since then, there have been several **expeditions** which have brought back 6000 objects.
 - a sales of special items
 - b short sailing trips
 - c organised long journeys which have a particular purpose
- 4 They found objects such as china, jewellery, the ship's bell, a whistle, silver, letters and other personal **belongings**.
 - a the things that you own
 - b all your clothes
 - c expensive old things
- 5 My great-great-grandfather died when the ship went down, so the ship is really his **grave**.
 - a a serious place
 - b a place where a dead body is buried
 - c a special possession
- 6 Two people recently went down in a submersible and had their wedding on the **deck** of the *Titanic*.
 - a the wide, flat part of a boat or ship on which you can walk around
 - b the bottom of a ship or boat
 - c a special cabin

2 Find words and phrases in bold in the text *The Lion of the Seas* that mean the following:

- 1 areas of water next to the land where ships can stop harbours
- 2 areas of land along the edge of a sea coasts
- 3 as well as along with
- 4 wrote down what he had learned recorded his experiences
- 5 had a book printed and sold published
- 6 travelling around an area to learn about it exploring
- 7 the study of stars and planets astronomy
- 8 groups of words or sentences that form one section of a poem _____

3 Find verbs in the text in these tenses. (Do not include *is, was* or *were*.) Use the *Use of English* box on page 164 to help you.

- 1 past simple Spent, published, recorded, came from
- 2 past simple passive was known, was born, was written, was (still) used
- 3 past continuous was navigating
- 4 past perfect had (already) memorised.
- 5 present perfect has (ever) written.

4 *Ibn Majid* was a man of action and thought.
Find examples of his action and thought in the text.

action	thought
many expeditions Explored the Arabic sea, Red ^{sea} and the Indian ocean navigating his own ship at 17	published nearly 40 books he recorded his experiences series of book studied Arab.

Lessons 5-6 The travels of Ibn Jubayr

1 Listen to the first part of the story of Ibn Jubayr's travels and choose the correct answers.

- 1 After he left home, Ibn Jubayr travelled first to
 a Granada. b Morocco. **c Cueta.**
- 2 He travelled to Alexandria
 a **by boat.** b on foot. c by camel.
- 3 In Alexandria, there were many
 a lighthouses. **b mosques.** c streets.
- 4 He was also impressed by the enormous
 a port. **b lighthouse.** c gardens.
- 5 The Sultan in Alexandria was very
 a cruel. b friendly. **c generous.**
- 6 To get to Jeddah from Egypt, he sailed
 a across the Mediterranean.
b down the Nile and across the Red Sea.
 c across the Red Sea and down the Nile.

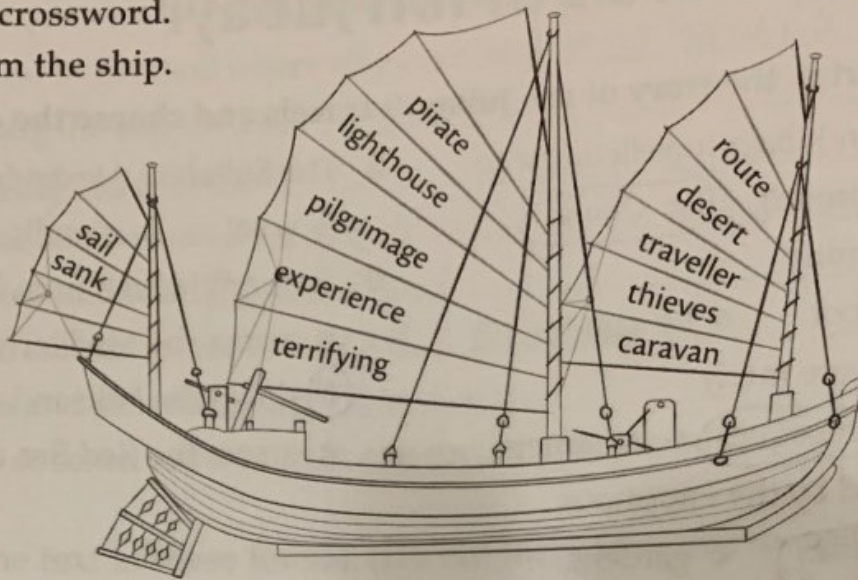
2 Listen to the second part of the story and match the beginnings of the sentences 1-5 with the endings a-e.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---|
| 1 The Arab poetry he learned as a boy | C | a were in the Syrian city of Damascus. |
| 2 From Medina, | E | b was like paradise. |
| 3 Even though the city was beautiful, | D | c gave Ibn Jubayr the desire to travel in the desert. |
| 4 Damascus | B | d the people of Baghdad were cold and proud. |
| 5 The friendliest people he met | A | e the caravan travelled north into Iraq. |

3 Listen to the final part of the story and complete each gap with ONE word.

- 1 The final part of Ibn Jubayr's journey was the most dangerous
- 2 He almost died in a terrible storm at sea.
- 3 In Sicily, he was helped by the muslim community there and he wrote about their problems
- 4 He was impressed by the terrifying valencia.
- 5 He finally arrived home in Cartagena in Spain in April 1185
- 6 He didn't stay long in the Kingdom of Jerusalem because he found the people dirty and cruel

4 Complete the crossword.
Use words from the ship.



Across

- 3 the road or way you take to get from one place to another
- 4 a journey people make for religious reasons
- 5 very frightening
- 7 a tall building with a light at the top which helps sailors
- 9 the past simple of *to sink*
- 10 a person who travels

							1	e				2	c								
								x					a								
								p					r								
					3	r	o	u	t	e			a								
								r					v								
					4	p	i	l	g	r	i	m	a	g	e						
								i					e	n							
					5	t	e	r	r	i	f	y	i	n	g						
								h					a	c	6	d					
					7	i	i	g	h	t	h	o	u	s	e	8	e				
								e					e				9	s	a	n	k
								v													
						e															
						s															
					10	t	r	a	v	e	l	e	r								

Down

- 1 something which happens to you which affects how you feel
- 2 a group of people travelling together for safety
- 4 a sailor who attacks other ships and steals things from them
- 5 people who steal things
- 6 a hot, dry area of land
- 8 to travel across the sea

Lesson 7 Practise and prepare

1 Read about the three great Arab explorers again. Answer these questions quickly.

- 1 Who lived for the longest? Al-Idrisi
- 2 Who came from Jerusalem? Al-Muqaddesi
- 3 Which one travelled in Europe? Al-Idrisi
- 4 Which one travelled in China? Al Masudi
- 5 Which one do you think travelled the furthest? Al-Masudi.
- 6 Which one do you think travelled the least? Al-Idrisi.

2 Find examples of these verb tenses in the texts. (Do not include *is*, *was* or *were*.)

1 past simple for completed events in the past (three examples)

any three from: visited, studied, began, travelled, used, spoke

2 past perfect for events that happened before another event in the past (three examples)

he had visited he had (already) travelled. he had journeyed.

3 past continuous for an event happening at the same time as another event in the past (one example)

he was travelling.

4 present simple passive for something that is true now but it isn't important who does the action (one example)

is called

3 Write a paragraph about Ahmed Ibn Majid (70–80 words).

- Use the text on page 166 of your Coursebook as your information source.
- Begin by telling the reader when he lived and why he is famous.
- Summarise what he did in his life – the places he visited and the books he wrote.

Ahmed Ibn Majid

Lesson 8 Space

- 38 **1** Read the class discussion about space exploration. Try to complete the missing words. Then listen and check your answers.

Teacher: In our last lesson we learned about the ¹ Planets in our solar system. Today we're going to talk about space exploration. What's your opinion on exploring space, Anna?

Anna: I think we should keep on exploring space. We've already seen what Mars is like and I'm sure one day, people will live on Mars. Perhaps there's ² life there already!

Teacher: What do you think, Olivia?

Olivia: I think we should send robots to all the planets in our ³ solar system, to find out more about them.

Anna: Why not send people instead of robots?

Olivia: Well, because it's dangerous, so it's better to send robots.

Teacher: Does anybody think that people will go into space ⁴ on holiday? There is already space tourism, people going into space just for the fun of it.

Cristina: Yes, I think space tourism will be really popular in the future. I'd love to go up into space in a ⁵ rocket.

Teacher: What other possibilities are there for space exploration? Tammy, what do you think?

Tammy: I think one day criminals will be sent to another planet or to a ⁶ space station rather than to a prison here.

Cristina: What?! That's a crazy idea.

Tammy: Why? Two hundred years ago criminals were sent to Australia in ⁷ prison ship. What's the difference?

Teacher: Well, that's an interesting idea, Tammy. Nicole, what do you think is the most important reason for exploring space?

Nicole: Well, I think that we will have to find other places to live in the solar system because there won't be enough room on ⁸ Earth.

- 2** Label the pictures using words from Activity 1.



1 Earth



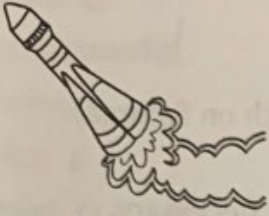
2 rocket



3 solar system

Lessons 9–10 Space exploration: the past and the future

1 Find the words in the text on space exploration for these things.



1 rocket



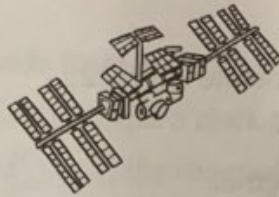
2 spacecraft



3 astronaut



4 lunar rover



5 space station

2 Use words from the text to complete these sentences.

④ gravity ③ knowledge ① planets ⑥ research ⑤ universe ② unmanned

- All of the _____ go around the sun. It takes the Earth 365 days to complete its journey.
- All of the explorations of Mars have been done with _____ spacecraft.
- Scientists always want to increase their _____ of what happens and why.
- When there is no _____, things float rather than fall.
- If there is no more space exploration, we will never learn more about our _____.
- Some scientists are very lucky to do their _____ on the International Space Station.

3 Do some research on the Hubble Space Telescope. How has it contributed to our understanding of space and space exploration? Write a short paragraph in your notebook (70–80 words).

- Where and what is it?
- Where does the name come from?
- When was it launched?
- What can we see with it? (name three things)
- What does it help us to understand?

4 Complete the sentences using *will/won't* with an appropriate verb.

- 1 Bye for now. I'll see you later.
- 2 You haven't done enough revision. You want to do well in the exam.
- 3 We're getting the 7.30 train, so we'll be home at 8 o'clock.
- 4 The sky's really clear tonight. it will be a nice day tomorrow.
- 5 Thanks very much, but I want stay for dinner. I've got to go.
- 6 He's been training really hard, so I think he will do well in the match on Saturday.

5 Rewrite these statements using the passive with *will*. Use *by* where necessary.

- 1 Electricity will power cars and other vehicles.
- 2 Robots will build all machines.
- 3 Solar farms and wind turbines will generate electricity.
- 4 Computers will control cars.
- 5 Teachers will give lessons over the Internet.
- 6 We'll make all calls on mobile phones, not landlines.

- 1 Cars and other vehicles will be powered by electricity.
- 2 All machines will be built by robots
- 3 Electricity will be generated by solar farms and wind.
- 4 Cars will be controlled by computer.
- 5 Lessons will be given over the internet.
- 6 All calls will be made on mobile phone not landline.

6 Make questions about the future using these words and *will*.

- 1 people / live / on other planets Will people live on other planets?
- 2 space tourism / be / popular will space tourism be popular.
- 3 life / find / elsewhere in the universe will life be found elsewhere in the universe.
- 4 other solar systems / explore / soon will other solar systems be explored soon.
- 5 when / people / walk / on the moon again when will people walk on the moon,
- 6 why / robots / send / to explore other planets why will robots be sent to explore other planets.

Lessons 11-12 Is there life out there?

1 Match the words from the text with their meaning. Look at the words in the text to help you.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 surface <i>e</i> | a to continue to live |
| 2 underground <i>d</i> | b to start a journey |
| 3 survive <i>a</i> | c far away |
| 4 major <i>f</i> | d below the surface of the ground |
| 5 depart <i>b</i> | e the top or outside part of something |
| 6 distant <i>c</i> | f most important |

2 Complete the sentences with words from Activity 1.

- Our bus will depart at about eight o'clock tomorrow.
- They were very lucky to survive the car crash.
- I saw a beautiful fish swimming just under the surface of the water.
- Climate change is one of the major problems facing the planet.
- I love to hear stories from distant countries.
- Some animals live under ground during the day and only come up at night.

3 Are these sentences talking about (a) the past, (b) the present or (c) the future?

- Where will we look next? the future.
- Mars is cold and dry. the present.
- There might be water underground where life still survives. the present.
- The first landing on Mars was in 1976 and there have been more since then. the past.
- The Americans, Europeans, Indians and Chinese are all sending new expeditions in the next few years. the future.
- Now the UAE has joined the major space nations with their Emirates Mars Mission which departs in 2020. the future.
- On Earth, where there is water there is life. the present.
- Future expeditions to Europa will discover if the same is true on this distant moon. the future.

LESSON 13 Talking about the future

1 Match the sentences with their functions.

SENTENCES

- 1 We're having a science lesson about the ISS next week. **b**
- 2 There might be a new manned mission to the moon soon. **e**
- 3 There's going to be a new mission to Mars in a few years. **c**
- 4 There will probably be people on Mars in twenty years from now. **d**
- 5 The rocket launches at 09.45 on 20th December. **a**

FUNCTIONS

- a** talking about a fixed arrangement
- b** talking about an arrangement
- c** talking about a plan
- d** making a prediction
- e** talking about a possibility

2 Put these sentences in the order of how certain it is that they will happen.

- 1 I'm seeing Meera tomorrow morning.
- 2 I may see Meera tomorrow.
- 3 I'm going to see Meera tomorrow.
- 4 I think I'll see Meera tomorrow.
- 5 I see Meera on Tuesdays at 10 in the morning.

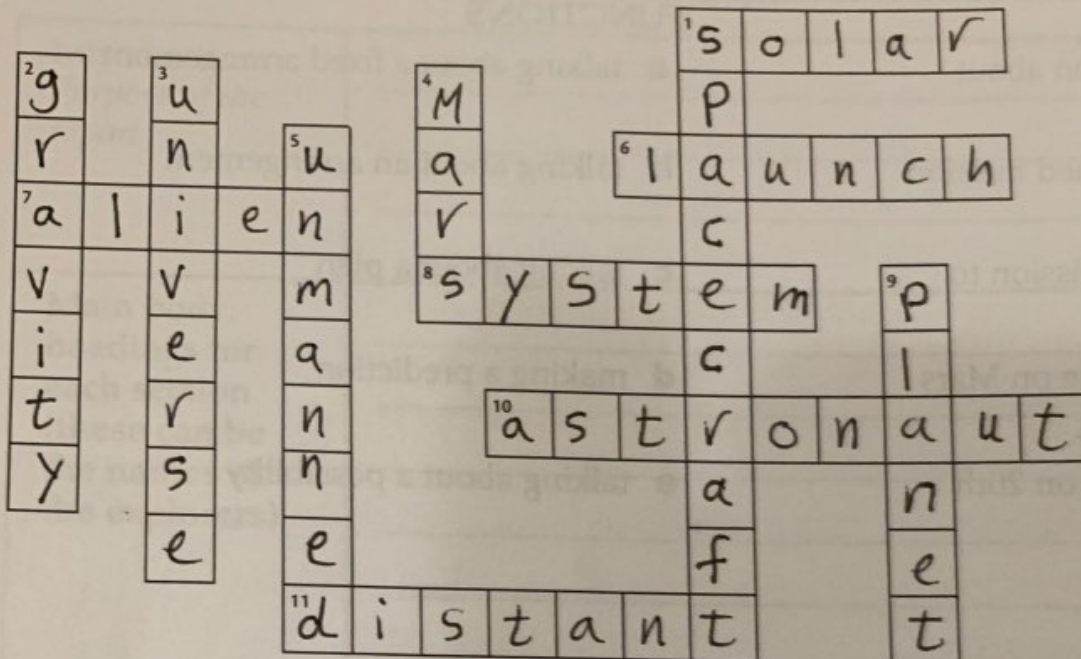
POSSIBLE ← 2 4 3 1 5 → CERTAIN

3 Choose the best way to complete these sentences.

- 1 One day everyone *will travel / is travelling* in space.
- 2 What time *will / does* the next lesson begin?
- 3 What colour *are you going to / do you* paint that new chair?
- 4 I think we *will be / are* there in the evening. Our plane *will leave / leaves* at 15.00 and the journey is about two hours.
- 5 We *will have / are having* a party next Saturday. Do you want to come?
- 6 Our holiday *finishes / will finish / is finishing* on 20th December.

Lesson 14 Practise and prepare

1 Complete the crossword. They are all words about space exploration.



Clues across

- 1 and 8 across the sun and the planets that move around it
- 6 send a rocket into the air or to space
- 7 a creature from another planet
- 8 see 1 across
- 10 someone who travels in space
- 11 far away

Clues down

- 1 a vehicle that travels in space
- 2 the force that makes something fall
- 3 space and everything in it
- 4 the planet nearest to Earth
- 5 with no people on it
- 9 huge round object that moves around a sun

Lesson 15 Revision quiz

1 Find words in the unit that mean the following,

- 1 A verb beginning with *s* which means to manage to stay alive in an accident or disaster. Survive.
- 2 An adjective beginning with *f* which means very cold. Freezing.
- 3 A verb beginning with *s* which describes what happens to a heavy object in water. sink.
- 4 A verb beginning with *r* which means to save or help somebody in a dangerous situation. rescue
- 5 A noun beginning with *a* which means the study of the stars and planets. astronomy.
- 6 A verb beginning with *m* which means to learn something by heart. memorise.
- 7 An adjective beginning with *a* which means correct and without mistakes in it. accurate.
- 8 A noun beginning with *r* which means trying to find out facts about something. research.

2 Choose a word from box A and a word from box B to complete each sentence.

Box A

• adventure • human • maiden • solar • ship • space

Box B

• body • craft • system • tourism • voyage • wrecks

- 1 The *Titanic* sunk on its maiden voyage from Southampton in Great Britain to New York in April 1912.
- 2 The dangerous weather and sea conditions along the coast of Vancouver result in many ship wrecks, which is why it is called 'the graveyard of the Pacific Ocean'.
- 3 There are adventure companies which take people to explore sunken ships on the seafloor. tourism
- 4 There are eight planets in our solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, and Uranus.
- 5 The first space craft landed on the moon in 1966 and sent back photographs to scientists.
- 6 Scientists have explored the effects of gravity on the human body