

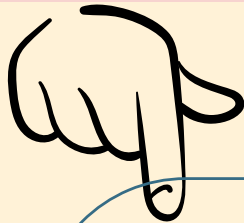
تم رفع الملف

عبر

موقع الكتاب 24

للعودة الى الموقع اكتب في بحث جوجل

موقع الكتاب 24



alktab24.online



Lesson 1: How do you learn?

A Listen to people talking about learning languages. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- Franch
- 1 He speaks English and Spanish (الفرنسية) ☐ F
He thinks Arabic is difficult to write. هو يعتقد ان العربى صعب الكتابة ☐ T
- 2 He speaks Arabic. هو يتحدث العربية ☐ T
He thinks it is easy to say English words. هو يعتقد سهل قول الكلمات بالانجليزية ☐ F
- 3 He doesn't know much about sport. هو لا يعرف الكثير حول الرياضة ☐ F
He's going to the USA to study English. هو ذهاب الى امريكا لدراسة الانجليزية ☐ F
- 4 She says it is important to learn English to get a good job. هي تقول مهم تعلم الانجليزية للحصول على عمل جيد ☐ T
She thinks English people speak fast. هي تعتقد الانجليز يتحدثون بسرعة ☐ T
- 5 She understands English well. هي تفهم الانجليزية ايضا ☐ T
She thinks it is hard to learn vocabulary. هي تعتقد صعب تعلم الكلمات ☐ T
- 6 She writes in her diary once a month. هي تكتب يومياتها مرة شهريا ☐ F
She is the only person who reads the diary. هي الشخص الوحيد من يقرأ يومياتها ☐ F

B Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1- ادرس اللغة الانجليزية في المدرسة كل ايام study English every weekday. (study)
2- كم مرة تذهب الى مركز الوصول الذاتي (you / go) do you go to the self-access centre? (go)
3- كم تكلف هذا القاموس (that dictionary / cost) does that?
4- المترجمين الفوريين لديهم وظيفة صعبة have a difficult job, because they need to speak many languages very well. (have)
5- هو لا يتحدث العربية doesn't speak Arabic. (not / speak)
6- متى يذهب الى المدرسة (he / go) does he go to school?
7- نأكتب في مذكرات التعلم بعد كل فصل write in my learning diary after every class. (write)
8- هي لا تعرف اين يوجد مركز الوصول الذاتي (not / know) doesn't know where the self-access centre is.

4. I find the difficult part of learning E is the rule of grammar & punctuation
5. I practise every day & use a dictionary book
6. bilingual dictionaries are very useful for learning

C Use the following questions to make notes about your own experience of learning languages.

- 1 Which language(s) do you speak? I speak Arabic language
- 2 Which language(s) are you learning? I'm learning E
- 3 What do you enjoy about learning English? I enjoy learning how unusual words are pronounced & which letters are silent
- 4 What do you find difficult about learning English?
- 5 What do you do to help you learn?
- 6 Which idea(s) from the lesson do you think can help you most? أنا أحب مشاهدة أفلام إنجليزية أريد الذهاب إلى أمريكا. أعتقد ذلك
- 7 How will the ideas change your way of learning? صعب الفهم لأن الناس الذين يتحدثون الإنجليزية بسرعة it will make it more easy & Fun

D Use the notes to write a text of about 50 words in your notebook about your experience.

I speak Arabic & French & I'm learning E. I like watching E film & I want to go to America. I think it's hard to understand people who talk too fast in English. I often use a bilingual dictionary.

Lesson 2: Describing Trends to help me learn new words

A Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

- 1 The number of tourists is going up (go up) ارتفاع عدد السياح
- 2 The number of people who live in London is rising (rise) عدد الناس الذين يعيشون في لندن تزداد
- 3 Travel costs are falling (fall) تكاليف السفر تنخفض so more people can visit other countries. (fall) لأن المزيد من الناس يمكنهم زيارة بلدان أخرى
- 4 The number of Europeans who don't speak English is falling عدد الأوروبيين الذين لا يتحدثون الإنجليزية ينخفض
- 5 Sales of computers are rising (rise) مبيعات الحواسيب في ازدياد
- 6 The number of people who don't have a computer is going down (go down) عدد الأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم جهاز كمبيوتر ينخفض

present P.C

He / She / It / They / we / you

is -ing

are -ing

I → am -ing

Unit 1

يُتزايد عدد الطلاب السعوديين الذين يدرسون في المملكة المتحدة
ارتفاعاً حاداً - يتخفيض عدد اللغات في العالم انخفاضاً حاداً
عدد الأشخاص الذين يتعلمون اللغة العربية في الجامعة يتزايد بسرعة
عدد الطلاب الجامعيين الأمريكيين يتعلمون اللغة الفرنسية يتراجع
بطيء

B Write a sentence for each word or phrase in the box. Look at page 10 of the Course Book to help you.

rise go up go down fall

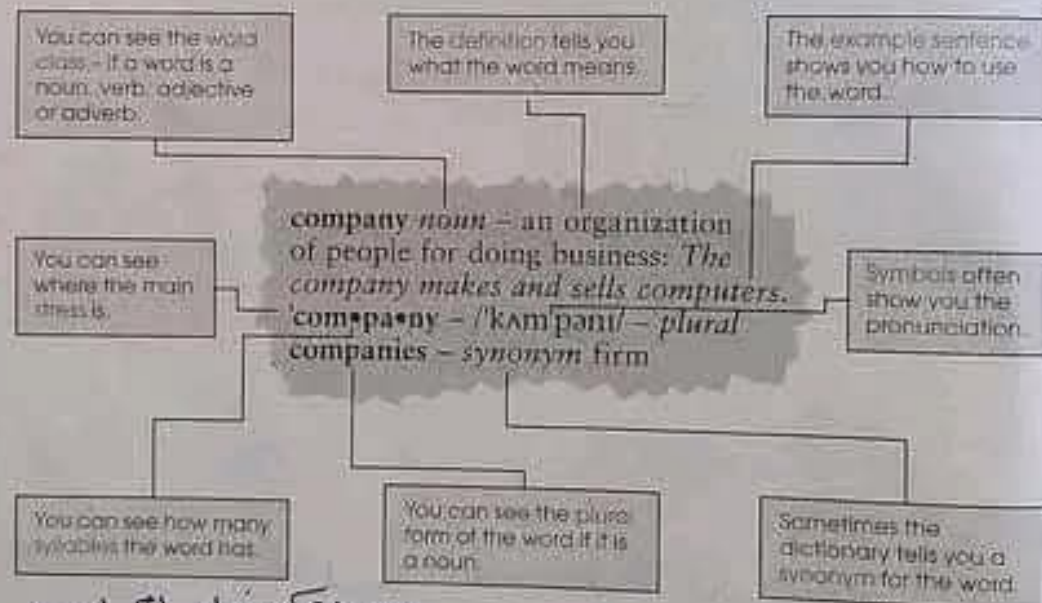
steeply

The number of India students studying in UK is rising
The number of Ig in the world is going down quite sharply
" " of people learning Arabic at university is going up rapidly
" " of American university students learning French is falling slowly

سرت عسقر



C Use the following information to answer the questions below.



هل الكلمة فعل أم اسم

1. Is company a verb or a noun?
2. How many syllables does it have?
3. Which word means the same as company?
4. How do you write the plural?

كيفية كتابة الجمع

It's a noun
Three
Firm
Companies

(a-e-o-u-i-y)

لا حرج

حرف واحد

D Study the box about the order of words in a dictionary. Then write the words in the box in your notebook in alphabet order.

Words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order.

- 1 When words are in alphabetical order, they are in order by first letter.
- 2 When the first letters are the same, they are in order by second letter.
- 3 When the first two letters are the same, they are in order by third letter.

airline

book

business

instrument

international

عندما تكون الحروف الأول نفسه ترتب حسب الحرف الثاني

عندما الحرف الأول والثاني نفس بعض ترتب حسب الحروف الأجدية بالحرف الثالث

communicate

software

password

click

icon

careful

election

solution

interpreter

diary

E Match the words with their synonyms.

- 1 go up
- 2 sharply
- 3 rapidly
- 4 fall

- a quickly
- b go down
- c rise
- d steeply

سرعة

نزول

ترفع

بشدة

Lesson 3: Choosing a Summer Programme

اطلع على المنتهج وحدد الكلمات الموجودة

A Skim the leaflet on page 11 of the Course Book and tick the topics you find.

1 size of programme

2 language classes

3 museums

4 sports

5 clothes

6 self-access centre

7 restaurants

8 class times

ملابس

مركز التمرين

مطاعم

اوقات الدرس

Unit 1

B Read the leaflet again. Write the number to match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- إذا اخترت برنامج كبير
1 If you choose a large programme,
يمكنك الحصول على معلومات
2 You can get information
إذا اخترت برنامج في البلد
3 If you choose a programme in the country,
بعض برامج الدراسة
4 Some study programmes
يمكنك تحسين لفتك الإنجليزية
5 You can improve your English
إذا اخترت برنامج صغير
6 If you choose a small programme

- الذين شحاصم الذين يرغبون في ممارسة
التحدث باللغة
a are for people who want to practice speaking a language.
يمكنه مشاركته أفكاره مع الكثير من الناس
b you can share your ideas with a lot of people.
إذا كنت تفعل لغة متخصصة برنامج
c if you do a specialist language study programme.
الدراسة
d you will be able to do more sports.
تكون قادر على ممارسة المزيد من الألعاب الرياضية
e you will get more help from the teacher.
المعلم
f by emailing us at summerprogramme@summer.edu.

C Complete these sentences with words from the box.

excited bored tiring tired exciting boring

- 1- لم أُنم كثيراً الليلة الماضية والآن أنا متعب tired
2- كان لدينا يوم متعب جداً tiring day We went to two museums in the morning and played tennis in the afternoon.
3- كنت أرغب في لعب كرة القدم ولكن أمطرت طوال اليوم ورجعنا bored
4- There is no action in that film (it's) boring (T)
5- She is excited because she is going to the UK for the summer and she will learn a lot of new things.
6- The football match was exciting. The score was very close until the last minute.
4- لا يوجد أحداث في هذا الفيلم إنه ملل
5- انها متحمسة لأنها ذاهبة الى المعركة المتحركة لصفوف وستعلم الكثير من الأشياء الجديدة
6- كانت مباراة كرة القدم مثيرة كانت النتيجة قريبة جداً حتى اللحظة الأخيرة

1- الدراسة في الخارج (الاجابة)

2- الدراسة في الخارج

3- مدرسة فيشر

4- الدراسة في الخارج (سبب الصورة)

Lesson 4: Getting Familiar

6- الدراسة في الخارج سبب المنظمة ونوع وطريقة تقسيم المعلومات الى نقاط متعقده

A Scan the posters below and discuss the questions with a partner.

ما هو برنامج الدراسة في المدينة

1 Which study programme is in the city?

2 On which programme do you stay with a family?

3 Which programme has smaller classes?

4 Which programme can you join if you are 15?

5 Which poster is more interesting?

6 Which poster is easier to read? Why?

study Abroad-1

study Abroad-2

The Fisher school-3

The Fisher school-4 organization's

study Abroad (because of the picture)

study Abroad (because of the picture)

organization the type of the way the information is split into

separate points

The Fisher School

We are a small school in the English countryside. We offer classes at all levels, with no more than six people per class. Come and improve your English with us. Do sports and arts activities too. You will stay in our dormitories with other students your age. It's a great way to meet people and make new friends. We are open to students between 14 and 18 years old.

For more information, call us on

+44 18 8793 9120

Study Abroad

Come to our school in London

- close to museums and monuments
- morning or afternoon classes
- maximum 15 students per class
- stay with a family near the school
- open to students 16-25

For more information, see our website

www.thetowerschool.edu



1- Where the study programme is

2- How long it will be

3- How much it costs

4- How easy is it to find accommodation

B What's important on a study programme? Make a list of things.

C Make a poster for a study programme. Make your poster interesting and easy to read.

D Present your poster to the class.

1- أين يكون برنامج الدراسة

2- كم من الوقت سيكون

3- كم يكلف

3- كم هو سهل العثور على سكن

Lesson 5: Asking for Information

A Listen and tick the things Adam's mother wants to know about.



B Listen to the telephone conversation and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the school? *Near Cambridge* ما هي المدرسة يمكن مطلقا
- 2 Do they have art classes? *yes* هل لديهم مواهب فنية
- 3 What sports can students do? *Volleyball & basketball & cycling*
- 4 How much does the programme cost? *Around £1.500* كم تكلفه البرامج

C Complete the conversation with questions from the box, then read it with a partner.

And could you tell me if you have a swimming pool?
 Can you tell me if you have art classes?
 Could you also tell me what sports you offer?
 Could you tell me where the school is?
 Can you tell me how much it costs for four weeks?

Secretary: Good morning, Fisher School, how can I help you?

Adam: Hello. I'd like some information about your summer programmes.

Secretary: Certainly. What would you like to know?

Adam: First of all, *Could you tell me what the school is?*

Secretary: Of course, it's near Cambridge. Do you know where that is?

Adam: Yes, I do. Can you tell me if you have art classes?

Secretary: Yes, we do. We have drawing and painting classes.

Adam: Oh good, I'd really like to do some drawing this summer.

also tell me what sports you offer?

Secretary: Yes, you can play volleyball or basketball.

Adam: And could you tell me if you have a swimming pool?

Secretary: I'm afraid we don't. But it's a perfect area for cycling.

Adam: Can I rent a bicycle there?

Secretary: Yes, of course. Can I help you with anything else?

Adam: Yes, Can you tell me how much it costs for four weeks?

Secretary: It depends how many classes you take, but probably around \$1,500.

Adam: Thank you. Goodbye.

Secretary: Goodbye.

🎧 Listen again and check your answers.

سرتا عشق



D Look at Adam's application form on page 13 of the Course Book and choose the best answer.

اللقب الخاص بك

1 Your surname is the same as:

a your first name.

c your family name.

b your middle name.

d your title.

يُقصد بها

2 DOB means:

a born on date.

c today's date.

b date of birth.

d date of programme.

أي هذه التواريخ صحيحة الشكل

3 Which of these dates would be correct for the form?

a 23rd May 97

c 23/5/1997

b 05/23/97

d 23/05/97

ما هو مفتاح ليبيا

4 What is the country code for Libya?

a 479

c 74

b +

d 218

E Fill out an application form for yourself.

APPLICATION FORM

Please print in blue or black ink.

Surname: AZIZI Forenames: Fatima
 DOB: 18/04/01 (DD/MM/YY)
 Address: 19, Al Ghazaly Avenue
Tripoli
Libya (Postcode) 467
 Phone number: 218 21 65 767
 Email address: fazizi1@gmail.com

Why are you interested in our school?

I'm interested in your school because I want to improve my English, make new friend & play sports. I really like football & want to play in a team. With better English I can travel the world & play football everywhere.

انا مستع بالمدسة لانى اريد تحسين لغتى الانجليزية واحصل على اصدقاء جدد
 واللعبة الرياضية انا احب كرة القدم داريد ان اللقب مع الفريق مع احصل
 لغة انجليزية استطيع السفر للعالم واللعبة كرة القدم اينما يكون

اعد كتابة الكلمات لعمل سؤال غير مباشر

F Reorder the words in brackets to make indirect questions.

هل يمكن ان تخبرني ان كان لديك ملعب كرة قدم؟
 Do you have a football pitch? (if you me have you a football Could tell pitch?)

Could you tell me if you have a football pitch?
 هل يمكن ان تخبرني اين يوجد المقهى?
 2 Where is the café? (where Can tell you me is? café the)

Can you tell me where the café is?
 هل يمكن ان تخبرني ما حجم الفصل الدراسي؟
 3 How large are the classes? (are? Could you classes me tell how the large)

Could you tell me how large the classes are?
 4 What extra activities do you offer? (offer? me you Can what extra tell activities you)

Can you tell me what extra activities you offer?
 هل يمكن ان تخبرني ما هي الأنشطة، إضافية، التي تقدمها؟

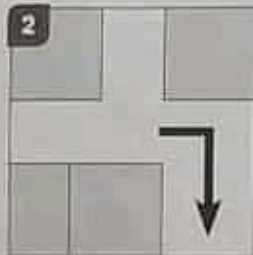
Lesson 6: A Tour of the Self-access Centre

A Complete the phrases for giving directions with words from the box.

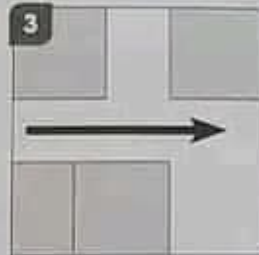
second left through past right straight



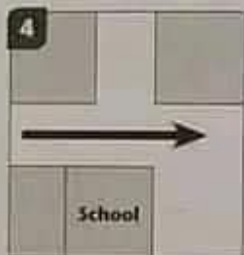
Turn left



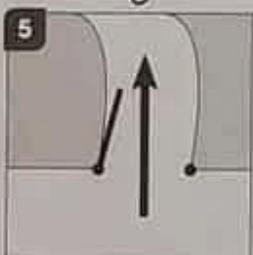
Turn right



Go straight on.



Go past the school
the school.



Go through the gate
the gate



It's the second
house on your left.

سرت عشق

B Ask and answer questions about how to use the self-access centre.

1 how / use / ?

type

Could you tell me how to use the computer?

Just type your password.

Thanks.

2 how / borrow / ?

a book

Just fill out ^a Card

fill out



3 how / use / ?

photoCopier

push



Just push the round button

4 where /  / are ?

go through  and  turn left

5 where /  / are ?

 on the shelf next to the door

6 when /  ?  At 8 o'clock
self-access centre closes

سرت عشق

C  Listen for the number of syllables and write each word in the correct column.

software^x information video monitor application
password destination program magazine^x interesting

2 syllables	3 syllables	4 syllables
software ^x	video	information
password	monitor	application
program	magazine ^x	destination
	interesting ^x	

4

D  Research and present an information sheet on how to use resources in a self-access centre to help other students. Write about the computers, the magazines, the books and the films. Use the following language: There are ..., You have to ..., You mustn't ...

قاعدة لمعرفة الكلمة كم مقطع تحتوي حسب عدد حروف الفاء
(a - e - o - u - i + y) ونضيف لها ي
يكن حرف ع إذا جاء آخر الكلمة لا يحسب
وإذا جاء حرفين بجانب بعضها يحسب حرف (ي) في الوسط
على حسب عددها يحسب مقاطع الكلمة
يكن لو حرفين بجانب بعضها آخر الكلمة يحسب على
عددها ع² يحسب مقطعين

Lesson 7: Arabic and English

A Read the article on page 15 of the Course Book and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- 1 English does not have many words with similar meanings. F
اللغة الانجليزية لا تحتوي على كلمات متشابهة المعاني
- 2 The English language has changed a lot over time. T
لقد تغيرت اللغة الانجليزية مع مرور الوقت
- 3 People first wrote in English in the 9th century. F
10th
عندما وصل الفايكنج توقف النسخ عن استخدام الانجلو ساكسونية
- 4 When the Vikings arrived, people stopped using Anglo-Saxon words. F
غزا النورمان بريطانيا في عام 1066
- 5 The Normans invaded Britain in 1066. T
النورمان احضروا الكلمات الالمانية الى الانجليزية
- 6 The Normans brought German words to English. F
French
معظم المرادفات لها نفس المعنى بالتحديد
- 7 Most synonyms have exactly the same meaning. F
not
سرت عشق

B Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use a word from the box each time.

chair sick close replied marriage wish

- 1 No one answered my question. / No one replied to my question. الاجابة
- 2 Their wedding was two years ago. / Their marriage was two years ago. زواج
- 3 Is this seat taken? / Can I sit on this chair? جلوس
- 4 Don't forget to shut the door. / Please close the door. اقفل
- 5 He didn't come to school because he was ill. / He didn't come to school because he was sick. مريض
- 6 Her greatest desire is to become an artist. / Her greatest wish is to become an artist. امنية

C Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|----------|
| 1 dead | d | a unofficial | غير رسمي |
| 2 official | a | b old | قديم |
| 3 different | e | c impure | نجس |
| 4 modern | b | d alive | حيه |
| 5 pure | c | e similar | متشابهة |

D Research the Arabic language. Answer the questions below, but also include some interesting facts of your own.

- When was Arabic written for the first time? *in the 4th Century* *paragraph 3*
- Find a language that is related to Arabic. *Ethiopian*
- Find three more English words that come from Arabic. *algebra - coffee - zero*
- How many people speak Arabic as their first language? *420 million* *26 Countries*
- In how many countries is Arabic the first language?

Lesson 8: Official Languages

A Look at the topic sentences (red) in the assignment on page 16 of the Course Book. Read the questions and write the number of the paragraph where you think you will find each answer.

- English - French* *اللغات الرسمية كندا*
- Ottawa* *ما هي عاصمة كندا*
- 1 What are the official languages of Canada? *paragraph 3*
- 2 What is the capital of Canada? *4*
- 3 How big is Canada? *1*
- 4 What natural features does it have? *2*
- ما هي المميزات الطبيعية لديها*

B Now read the assignment and write answers to the questions in Exercise A in your notebook.

C Match the words with their definitions.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1 الرسمية | official | e | منطقة غير ملوثة حيث لا يعيش الناس | a an unspoiled area where no people live |
| 2 الحدود | border | f | حيث تأتي شئ أو شخص منه | b where something or someone comes from |
| 3 المنشأ | origin | b | كبيرة منطقة وهي تلج متحرك بها | c a large area of slowly moving ice |
| 4 منطقة جليدية | glacier | c | تبادل المعلومات أو الأفكار بين الناس | d the exchange of information or ideas between people |
| 5 تبادل المعلومات | communication | d | التي تستخدمها الحكومة أو السلطة القانونية | e used by the government or any legal authority |
| 6 البرية | wilderness | a | الفصل بين بلدين | f the separation between two countries |

Lesson 1: At School

مواد ادم يذاكرها

A Listen and tick the subjects Adam mentions.

English	☒	Physics	☐	History	☐
Maths	☐	Chemistry	☒	Geography	☒
Arabic	☐	Biology	☒	Computers	☐

جغرافيا

اجيا

B Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences, then listen again and check.

- 1 Adam likes seeing d
- 2 Adam loves watching a
- 3 Adam likes writing b
- 4 Adam doesn't like giving e
- 5 Adam hates taking c

- a films
- b reports
- c exams
- d all his friends again
- e presentations

سرر عشق

C In pairs, practise asking if you can borrow the items below.

هل استطيع استعاره قلمك

Can I borrow your pen?

هل تعطيني اقلامك

Can you lend me your pen?

لا

Yes, you can. / No, you can't. Sorry.

بالطبع

Of course. / No, sorry.










2. هل يمكن استعاره كتابك لنا لرحلة السفر؟
 3- أراد آدم استعاره الخريطة القطبية من مركز التطوير
 4- سأل أمار آدم مجلة حول البطاريق

Unit 2

D Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- 1- اختي أمارتي سألني لها مجلة هذه الرحلة.
 1 My sister borrowed lent me her headphones for the journey.
 2 Can I borrow lend your book? I left mine at home.
 3 Adam wanted to borrow lend a map of Antarctica from the self-access centre.
 4 Sami borrowed lent Adam a magazine about penguins.
 5 Think carefully before you borrow lend something to a person you don't know very well.
 6 I had to borrow lend a pen from the teacher.
- 5- فكر ملياً قبل أن تعير شيئاً لشخص لا تعرفه جيداً

Lesson 2: Similarities and Differences

- A Listen and repeat. Then write each word in the correct column according to the sound of the final 's'.

letters schools classes languages days ages

letters	حروف	classes	فصل
schools	مدارس	Languages	لغة
days	الأيام	ages	العمر

- B Listen and check.

- C Listen to the sentences. Then read with a partner.

- We go to school five days a week.
- His classes start very early.
- He's learning two languages.
- Their schools are very different.
- He sends me letters about his school.
- The children are different ages.

D Read about the students. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).



Abdulla starts school at 8.00. His favourite subject is Chemistry. He goes to school from Sunday to Thursday. He is in Year 10. His brother drives him to school every day. The journey to school takes 30 minutes. There are 300 students in his school. Abdulla plays basketball and football at school.



Liam starts school at 8.30. His favourite subject is Chemistry. He goes to school from Monday to Friday. He is in Year 10. He takes the bus to school. The bus ride takes 45 minutes. There are 200 students in Liam's school. He plays football and tennis at school.

سر عشق

- 1 Both Abdulla and Liam start school at 8.00. F
 2 Like Liam, Abdulla's favourite subject is Chemistry. T
 3 Abdulla's journey to school is as long as Liam's. F
 4 Neither Abdulla nor Liam goes to school on Saturday. T

E Complete these sentences with words from the box.

both ... and unlike as big as neither ... nor

- 1 Both Abdulla and Liam are in Year 10.
 2 Neither Abdulla nor Liam walks to school.
 3 unlike Abdulla, Liam goes to school on Fridays.
 4 Liam's school is not as big as Abdulla's.

F Complete these sentences about the sports Abdulla and Liam play.

- 1 Both Abdulla and Liam
- 2 Unlike Liam, Abdulla



G Write a short text about yourself and your life at school. Find out about (2) similarities and (2) differences you may have with one of your classmates. Report your findings to the class.

سرت عشق

Lesson 3: Helping People Learn

A Read the article on page 22 of the Course Book again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- all over the world
- 1 UNICEF only helps children in Europe. F
 - 2 The 'E' in UNICEF stands for 'food'. F
 - 3 Some children can't go to school because they have to work. T
 - 4 UNICEF tries to make sure they go to school instead. F
 - 5 Governments don't help UNICEF. F
- UNICEF works with governments



B Find the words on pages 22 and 23 of the Course Book and write them in the spaces.

- عندما يمرض الناس فهم بحاجة الى رعاية جيدة
- 1 When people are sick, they need good health care
 - 2 Children need good nutrition to grow strong.
 - 3 Natural disasters like storms can destroy buildings.
 - 4 Child labour is when children work and don't have time to go to school.
- أطفال العمال عندما الأطفال يعملون وليس لديهم وقت للمدرسة

Lesson 4: The Importance of Education

It buys books, build school & make school, safe

A Read the advertisement on page 24 of the Course Book and answer the questions.

- 1 What does the Schools for All organization do? It helps poor children go to school
- 2 Where did it build schools last year? In Kenya
- 3 What does the advertisement ask you to do? Donate money

B Listen to the boy talking about UNICEF and children who can't go to school. Tick the things he says.

- 1 I saw a TV programme about UNICEF. ☐
- 2 In some countries, children don't have to go to school at all. ☒
- 3 I think it's terrible that some children can't go to school, because education is very important. ☒
- 4 For example, if you can't read, you can't understand street signs or food labels. ☒
- 5 I don't think Maths is important. ☐
- 6 I am happy that organizations like UNICEF help children who need it. ☒
- 7 I am going to give money to UNICEF. ☐

سرسر عسفر

C Look at the sentences with *have to* and *don't have to*. Write sentences about yourself with phrases from the box.

go to school on Saturday go to the mosque on Friday take exams
give presentations work in a factory go to school until I'm 16

I have to take exams at school.

I have to give presentations

I don't have to work in a factory

I have to go to school until I'm 16

I have to go to school on Friday.



I don't have to study French next year.

- D  Tell your partner what you think. Work with your partner to prepare a 4-slide presentation on the importance of education in our lives. Share the presentation with your class.

Education helps me do things every day. For example, I can use the internet because I can read.

- 1 How does education help you in your life?
- 2 Do you think nothing is more important than education?
- 3 How do you think children who have to work feel?

Lesson 5: Denise's Story

سرت عشق

- A  Choose the best answer for each question, then listen and check.

كيف شعرت دينيس حول العمل في المزرعة

- 1 How did Denise feel about working on a farm?

- a She thought it was fun. اعتقد انها ممتعة
b She was glad she didn't have to go to school. كانت سعيدة لانها لم تذهب للمدرسة
c She didn't like it. لم تحبها

كيف شعرت دينيس عندما رأت صديقاتها يذهبن إلى المدرسة

- 2 How did Denise feel when she saw her friends going to school?

- a She was sad because she wanted to go too. كانت حزينة لانها ارادت ان تذهب ايضا
b She wanted them to help her do her work. ارادوا ان تساعدوها في اداء عملها
c She was happy because she didn't have to wear a uniform. كانت سعيدة لانها لم تضطر الى ارتداء ملابس غير رسمية

- 3 What does Denise think about school?

- a She doesn't think it's important. هي لا تعتقد انه مهم
b She likes it and thinks it's important. وانها تحبه وتعتقد انه مهم
c She thinks it's boring. تعتقد انها مملة

اماذا صرخت دينيس عندما سألتها المرأة عما إذا كانت تريد الذهاب الى المدرسة

4 Why did Denise cry when the woman asked her if she wanted to go to school?

a Because she wanted to stay with her mother.

b Because she was very happy. لأنها كانت سعيدة جداً

c Because she liked working on the farm.

5 What does Denise hope for the future? ماذا يَتمنى دينيس في المستقبل

a She hopes to get a new uniform.

b She hopes she can learn to read.

c She hopes to go to university. هي تَتمنى الذهاب الى الجامعة

B Complete the sentences with words from the box.

or and so because and

1 It was hard work and I was always tired.

+ 2 I didn't know how to read or write.

3 I earned very little money so I couldn't pay the school fees.

+ 4 Now I can read and write.

5 I'm happy because I can go to university.

1- كان العمل شاقاً واما كنت متعبه

2- لم أكن أعرف كيف أقرأ أو أكتب

3- أنا كسبت القليل من المال لذلك لم أستطيع دفع الرسوم المدرسية

4- الآن أستطيع القراءة والكتابة

5- أنا سعيد لأنني أستطيع الذهاب إلى الجامعة

C Circle the correct word in each sentence.

1 All children should get an education and ~~because~~ good nutrition.

2 Some schools are destroyed by natural disasters ~~or~~ so children can't go to school.

3 Education is important because ~~or~~ it can help you get a good job.

4 Students who finish secondary school can get a job or ~~so~~ go to university.

1- يجب ان يحصل جميع الطلبة على التعليم و تلقى تغذية جيدة

2- بعض المدارس تدمر بسبب الكوارث الطبيعية لذلك لا يستطيع

الاطفال الذهاب للمدارس 3- التعليم امر مهم لأنه من الممكن أن يساعد في الحصول على وظيفة جيدة

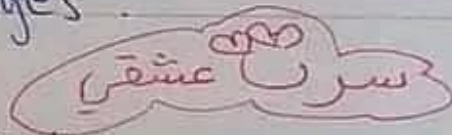
4- يمكن للطلاب الذين أنهوا المرحلة الثانوية الحصول على وظيفة أو الذهاب الى الجامعة

Unit 2



D Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 I like school because because I like to learn & spend time with my friends
- 2 When I am older, I want to go to university so I can get a good job
- 3 I want to study English or Arabic at university
- 4 My favourite things are travelling and learning new languages



Lesson 6: School Memories



A Listen again. Write sentences about what the men could and couldn't do. Use words from the boxes.

go play leave
see use

~~the house alone~~ the shops with his friends
to school by bus computers

هو كى يستطع ترك المنزل لوحده

He couldn't leave the house alone.

1 He Couldn't leave the house alone

هو استطاع رؤية المحلات
He Could see the shops

2 هو كى يستطع الذهاب الى المدرسة بالبن
He couldn't go to school by bus

هو استطاع اللعب مع اصدقاءه
He Could play with his friends

B Look at the examples on page 26 of the Course Book. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- 1 The program is difficult **b**
 2 I'm happy **a**
 3 This book is easy **d**
 4 Was the test hard **e**
 5 These apples aren't good **c**

- a to see you again
 b to use
 c to eat
 d to read
 e to do?

C Complete the sentences with adjectives from the box.

fun interesting easy heavy dangerous hard

- 1 It is interesting to learn about different countries.
 2 It is dangerous to go swimming alone around here.
 3 My house is hard to find because it is on a very small street.
 4 This game is fun to play. Let's play again.
 5 This machine is easy to use if you read the instructions.
 6 I'm afraid that suitcase is too heavy to take on the plane.

سررت عشق

Lesson 7: A Special School

A How is your school similar to MSCA? How is it different?
 Write three sentences.

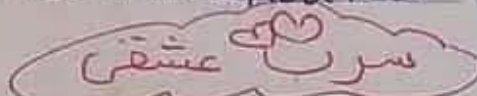
My school doesn't have classes at night.

At my school we also study Art, Music & sports but not as much as other subjects. Unlike MSCA, my school doesn't have a swimming pool. My school has a computer room like MSCA but not a self-access centre. Unlike student at MSCA, we cannot send in work by email, but need to work at school.

B Complete the story with the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.



Amal was very good at the piano. She wanted¹ (want) to be a famous musician. One day, when she was reading (read) a magazine, she saw³ (see) an advertisement for a special school for musicians. She send⁴ (send) them a letter. A week later, the telephone rang⁵ (ring) while she was doing⁶ (do) her homework. Amal answered⁷ (answer) the phone, then ran⁸ (run) into the kitchen, where her mother was cooking⁹ (cook) dinner. "I got in!" she shouted¹⁰ (shout).



C Reorder the words to make questions.

doing you last when night I phoned were What ?
 ماذا كنت تفعل عندما اتصلت احدى ليلى

Example: What were you doing last night when I phoned?

1 لماذا كان هذا الرجل يحمل قضيب الصيد
 Why a rod fishing was man ?

Why was that man carrying a fishing rod ?

2 when you Where Amal going her saw was
 اى اين كانت امال تذهب عندما رآتها

Where was Amal going when you saw her ?

3 lost What your you when doing were wallet you ?
 ماذا كنت تفعل عندما فقدت محفظتك

What were you doing when you lost your wallet ?

4 Who happened the accident driving when was ?
 من كان يقود السيارة عندما وقع الحادث

Who was driving when the accident happened

Lesson 8: An Interesting Job

A  23 Read and listen to the story on page 28 of the Course Book and choose the best answer.

- 1 What didn't Sally like about her job?
 ما الذي لم تحبه سالي في عملها
 لم تحب ان تكون بعيدة عن عائلتها

(a) She didn't like being away from her family.
 (b) She didn't like seeing new places.

(c) She didn't like using a computer.

- 2 What did Sally have to do when she travelled?
 ما الذي يجب على سالي فعله عندما سافرت

(a) She had to pack the children's clothes.

(b) She had to pack the children's books.

(c) She had to pack the children's passports.

- 3 Why couldn't Sally get on the plane to Italy?
 لماذا لم تستقل سالي الطائرة الى إيطاليا

(a) She had forgotten her passport. لا نساها جواز السفر

(b) She was carrying too many suitcases.

(c) She had gone to the airport on the wrong day.

- 4 Why was Ben tired on the day of his Maths exam?
 لماذا كان بن متعبا في يوم امتحان الرياضيات

(a) He had gone to bed late the night before.

(b) He had been playing football.

(c) He had been acting all morning.

هو كان يتصرف كل صباح
 يمثل ما الذي حدث خلال امتحان الرياضيات

- 5 What happened during the Maths exam?

(a) Ben read a book.

(b) Ben fell asleep. بن شعر بالنعاس

(c) Sally fell asleep.

سرت
 عشتي

C Read about Sarah's day. Circle the correct words. How do the underlined words help you understand the text?

Yesterday was a pretty good day. I was ~~had been~~ nervous when I got to school because I ~~didn't study/hadn't studied~~ very much and I thought we had an exam. But we didn't have the exam because the teacher left/had left her papers at home. She said we would have to do the exam the next day. I was ~~had been~~ really pleased.

After school, I started walking to the supermarket because my mother asked/had asked me to buy some food. Then my mother called ~~had called~~ me on my mobile. She said my sister went/had gone to the supermarket in the morning, so I could come straight home. When I got home, I ate ~~had eaten~~ some dates and sweets. My sister bought/had bought them for me at the supermarket. Then I asked/had asked her to help me study for my exam. We studied/had studied for a couple of hours, so now I feel a lot happier about the exam.

D Read about Julie's day. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

working waiting eaten had seen closed left

I didn't have a very good day yesterday. After doing my chores, I phoned my friend Mariam. She didn't want to come to my house for lunch because she had already eaten, so we decided to go to the cinema later. My bicycle had a puncture so I had to walk there. It took longer than I thought, but I couldn't phone Mariam because I had left my mobile at home.

When I got to the cinema, Mariam was angry because she had been waiting for me for 15 minutes. The movie had already started, so we went back to Mariam's house. Mariam wanted to watch a video, but I didn't want to because I had seen it before, so I went home.

When I got home, my mother was sitting in the living room. She was tired because she had been working in the garden all afternoon. She asked me to go to the bakery. It was hot, but I walked to the bakery because I knew my mother was tired. But when I got there, I couldn't buy any bread because the bakery had closed.



E Now write about your day yesterday. Use words from the box to show when things happened.

just before after then earlier a little later finally

Unit 3

Travel and Tourism

Lesson 1: Places to Go

A Read Sandra's notes on page 32 of the Course Book.

من ذهب مع ساندرا الى صبراتة

Her family

amazing history

1 Who did Sandra go with to Sabratha?

كيف وصفت ساندرا صبراتة

It was really beautiful & has an

2 How did Sandra describe Sabratha?

متى تم وضع اول حجر في ستون هنج

About 5,000 years ago

3 When were the first stones put at Stonehenge?

لماذا لم تستطع ساندرا الاقتراب من الحجارة

Because tourists has damaged the stones

4 Why couldn't Sandra get close to the stones?

من الذي تم بناء الهرم الاكبر لاجله

Apharaon named Khufu

5 Who was the Great Pyramid built for?

لماذا كانت ساندرا ساخنة عندما وصلت الى الهرم الاكبر

Because she had been walking all day

6 Why was Sandra hot when she got to the Great Pyramid?

لماذا التي تحب ساندرا فعله عندما تمارس السفر

What does Sandra like to do when she travels?

7 What does Sandra like to do when she travels?

لماذا انفجرت البارثينون

Because people had been keeping gunpowder there

B Read the notes again. Complete the words.



tourists



archaeologists



ancient



columns

Lesson 2: Choosing a Holiday

A Listen to the conversation and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- طارق وعائلته يريدون الذهاب الى مكان لم يذهبوا به من قبل
- Tariq and his family want to go somewhere they have never been to before. ☐ T
 - Tariq's father has already seen the Pyramids. ☐ T
 - Uncle Bashir has never been to Greece. ☐ F He went two years ago
 - Uncle Bashir took pictures of some ruins. ☐ T idea
 - Tariq's mother doesn't want to go to England. ☐ F she says it's a great idea
 - The family have lots of brochures about England. ☐ F
- Tariq's mother hasn't picked up any brochures yet

B Write questions with ever.

Example: be / to Europe Have you ever been to Europe?

- be / to Derna Have you ever been to Derna?
- take / an aeroplane = = = taken a plane?
- go / camping = = = gone camping?
- see / an ox = = = seen an ox?
- eat / Chinese food = = = eaten chinese food?
- swim / in the Red Sea = = = swum in the Red sea?

C Take turns asking and answering the questions.



Have you ever been to Europe?

Yes, I have.



No, I haven't.



D Complete the sentences.

Example: Maria has been to Italy.

She has never been to Greece. (never / be)

1 Tariq has been to Egypt.

He has never been to England. (never / be)

2 Adam has driven a car.

He has never driven a Jeep. (never / drive)

3 Noor has visited Sirte (lots of times).

She has never visited London. (never / visit)

4 John has studied Arabic for three years.

He has never studied French. (never / study)

5 Fareeda has played tennis since she was seven.

She has never played squash. (never / play)

سِرٌّ عَشَقِي

E Bill is preparing for a trip to Greece. Write the correct letters in the box to match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

1 He has already decided

2 He has already spoken

3 He hasn't called

4 He has already bought

5 He hasn't packed

6 He hasn't found

d

e

c

f

a

b

a his suitcase حَقِيْبَةُ سَفَرٍ

b his passport yet جَوَازُ سَفَرٍ بَعْدَ

c the hotel yet الفَنْدَقِ حَتَّى رَاحَ

d where to go أَيْنَ يَذْهَبُ

e to the travel agent إِلَى وَكِيْلِ السَّفَرِ

f some sun-cream بَعْضُ كَرِيمِ الشَّمْسِ

Lesson 3: Holiday Fun

A Read the article on page 34 of the Course Book and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- التزلج على الجليد يشبه التزلج
- 1 Snowboarding is almost like skiing. T
 - 2 You can rent a snowboard in Chamonix. T
يمكنك استئجار لوح التزلج على الجليد في شامونيك
 - 3 Whitewater rafting is something you do in the sea. F you do it in a river
شيء تفعله في البحر
 - 4 You need to go whitewater rafting with an expert. T
يجب أن تكون جدير في ركوب الدراجات الرباعية للمغامرة بجولة في القديس
 - 5 You have to be good at quad biking to do the tour in Saudi Arabia. F
 - 6 You can ride a quad bike at any age. F done it before
You can go on a quad biking tour if you have never done it before
في أي عمر يمكنك الركوب على الدراجة
you have to be 12 or over

B Read the sentences and add the where necessary.

قمنا بزيارة الإمارات العربية المتحدة القاطم

Example: We visited United Arab Emirates last year.

المحيط القادي مكان جيد لمغامرة رايكس قوما

- 1 Indian Ocean is a good place for scuba diving. (the before seas/oceans)
- 2 Mount Everest is in Himalayas (no the before individual mountains, but the before groups of mountains)
- 3 Stonehenge is in United Kingdom (the before country that is made up of a group of)
- 4 Oman is on Arabian Sea. (no the before countries. The before seas/ocean) states
- 5 We went for a boat ride on Nile. The before rivers
- 6 Pyrenees Mountains are between France and Spain. The before groups of mountains on the before individual country names

C Read the paragraph. Delete the if it is not necessary.

I went to the Australia last year for my holidays. First I went to ~~the~~ Brisbane, a city with a very warm climate and a beautiful botanic garden. Then I went surfing in the Pacific Ocean. It was very exciting because the waves were huge. After that, I went to another big city called ~~the~~ Sydney. I visited the Olympic Park and did a lot of shopping. I also went to the Blue Mountains, which are only a two-hour drive from ~~the~~ Sydney. I spent the last part of my holiday in ~~the~~ Tasmania, which is an island south of ~~the~~ Australia. This was my favourite part of the holiday, because I went whitewater rafting on the Franklin River.

Lesson 4: Getting Information

A Read the extracts from Conversation 1. Mark Tariq's father's lines **F** and the airline clerk's lines **A**.

Conversation 1

- A** Afriqiyah Airways, how can I help you?
F Hello. I'd like some information about flights from Tripoli to London.
F Well, it's cheaper to fly on a Friday, right?
A OK. We have three flights from Tripoli to London on Friday 10th June.
A OK. Do you want a single or return ticket?
A One leaves at 6.20, one leaves at 9.45, and one leaves at 11.30.
F I'd like to return on 30th June.

 **2** Listen and check your answers.



B Read Conversation 2. Check your answers.

Conversation 2

Receptionist: Good morning, Central Hotel.

Father: Good morning. I'm calling for information about your rates.

Receptionist: Do you want a single room or a double room?

Father: One single and one double room, please.

Receptionist: OK. Double rooms cost £65 per night. And we have two types of single rooms. Single rooms with a shower cost £60 per night. Rooms without a shower cost £58 per night. All rooms cost £5 more per night during high season, that's from June to August.

Father: I'm sorry. Could you say that again?

Receptionist: Of course. A single room with a shower costs £60 per night. A room without a shower costs £58 per night. And in June, July and August, all the rooms cost £5 more per night.

Father: Do you mean a single room without a shower for the night of 10th June costs £63?

- B
- 1- one single & one double room
 - 2- 10th June
 - 3- June to August

Receptionist: Yes, that's right.

Father: OK. Thank you very much for your help.

Receptionist: You're welcome. Goodbye

C  Complete the dialogue, then practise it with a partner.

A: Hello Good morning

Worldwide Airlines.

B: Good morning. I'd like some information on flights from Tripoli to ~~Tripoli~~ London on 9th August.

A: What time of day would you like to travel?

B: The flight takes five hours. right ?

A: That's right.

B: Then I'd like to leave in the morning.

A: There are two flights in the morning. The first Leave s at 9.30 and the second at 11.45.

B: Sorry, did you say 11.35?

A: No, 11.45.

B: Thank you How much does it cost?

A: £300.

B: I'm sorry. Could you say that again?

A: Of course. It's £300.

B: Thank you for your help. Goodbye.

A: Thank you for calling Worldwide Airlines.



Lesson 5: Travel Plans

A Use the documents on page 36 of the Course Book to complete the Itinerary.

Best Travel Tours Itinerary: Visit to Egypt May 3rd - 6thMay 3rd

Leave London at 10.15 a.m. Morning
 Arrive Cairo 19.10 / 7.10 p.m. Tour of the Pyramids

Shuttle bus to hotel: 8.00 p.m. Afternoon
 Arrive hotel: 20.35 / 8.35 p.m. Visit the Khun El Khalil Bazaar.

Evening

Dinner on river boat: 8.00 p.m.

Special menu costs

£ 15May 5th

Morning

Egyptian Museum

See the treasure of Tutankhamun
 From 9 a.m. to lunch

Afternoon

Relax at the hotel or go on a
 camel ride.

B  Take turns asking and answering questions about ...

the plane the shuttle bus
 dinner on the boat the museum

What time does the plane leave?

It leaves at 10.15.

سر عاشق

C Look at the posters opposite and then answer the questions.

- ما وقت المتحف التاريخي 10. a.m
- 1 What time does the Natural History Museum open? 10. a.m
 - 2 What time does it close? 9. p.m
 - 3 How many days a week does it open? Seven
 - 4 How often does the shuttle bus run on Friday? six times
 - 5 What time does the last bus run on Wednesday? 2200
- ما الوقت الذي تغلق فيه المتحف يوم الأربعاء

Natural History Museum

Opening hours:
Monday to Sunday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.



Free shuttle bus service

Saturday to Thursday

0900 0930 1000 1030 1100 1130
1200 ... until 2200

Friday

1000 1200 1400
1600 1800 2000



Lesson 6: At the Hotel

سرت عشق

A Listen to Conversations 3 and 4 again and tick the sentences you hear.

- 1 Could I have some toast, please? ☒ هل يمكنني الحصول على بعض الخبز المحمص
- 2 And can I have some jam as well? ☒ هل يمكنني الحصول على بعض المرب
- 3 I'd like some orange juice. ☐ اريد بعض عصير البرتقال
- 4 Would you bring us some tea, please? ☐ هل تفضل لنا بعض الشاي
- 5 Could you tell me where the museum is? ☒ هل يمكن ان تخبرني اين المتحف
- 6 Do you know where the park is? ☐ هل تعرف اين الحديقة
- 7 Of course. ☒ بالطبع
- 8 Can you lend me that map? ☐ هل تستطيع اقرضني تلك الخريطة

B Put the dialogues in order. Then listen and check your answers.

- 5 احسن انتالم حصل على المزيد لدينا عصير التفاح والعنب
- 4 نعم هل يمكنني احضار سموب من عصير البرتقال
- 6 سأأخذ عصير التفاح بعد ذلك
- 1 هل تعرف ماذا تريد
- 2 نعم هل يمكنني طهو وجبة الفطور
- 3 من المؤكد هل تحب ان تشرب مشروب

Unit 3

Yes, of course.

Yes, it's John Adams.

Good morning. I have a reservation for two nights.

Could you give me your name, please?

Would you fill out this form, please, Mr Adams?

At eight o'clock in the evening.

Could you tell me when it opens?

Yes, but I'm afraid it's closed at the moment.

Can I buy a newspaper at the gift shop?

At half past nine.

And when does it close?

5

3

4

2

4

6

3

2

1

4

5



C Complete then match the phrases. Then write sentences using the present simple.

^{Can} 1 (you/bring) some snacks with you?

b

^{Can} 2 (you/tell) me when the next train to the airport (leave) ⁵?

c

³ (you/talk) about my exam results?

a

Can I ^{to you}

I'd be

a Certainly, I (be) happy to discuss your results.

won't be

b I'm afraid I (be) able to.

c I'm sorry, but I (do) work here.

don't

Lesson 7: Giving Directions

A Look at the map on page 39 of the Course Book. Complete the dialogues with phrases from the box. The people are in front of the department store.

about five minutes away just past the chemist's
near the hotel It's around the corner

- 1 A Excuse me, where's the newsstand?
B It's around the corner Turn right on River Road.
- 2 A Could you tell me where the bakery is?
B Of course. Go along Main Street. Turn right on Bank Street. The bakery is on your right. just past the chemist's.
- 3 A Excuse me, could you tell me where the ice-cream stand is?
B Yes, it's on the corner of Main Street and Bank Street.
near the hotel
- 4 A Excuse me, is the café far from here?
B No, it's only about five minutes away. Turn right on River Road, turn left on Park Avenue, then go straight on.



B  Look at the map in the Course Book. Imagine you are at the hotel. Listen to the directions and write the names of the places (1 to 4).

C Reorder the words to make sentences.

- 1 school bookshop? / is / the / Where
Where is the school bookshop?
- 2 the bakery / how far / you / me / tell / Can / is?
Can you tell me how far the bakery is?
- 3 around / corner / the / just / It is
It is just around the corner

Lesson 8: Travel Experiences

A Hamid wants to go diving. Use the words to make sentences about what he has already done and what he hasn't done yet.



Examples: buy a diving mask ✓

He has already bought a diving mask.

buy a book about diving ✗

He hasn't bought a book about diving yet.

1 watch a video about diving ✓

He has already watched a video about diving

2 ask his parents for permission ✓

He has already asked his parents for permission

3 rent the breathing equipment ✗

He hasn't rented the breathing equipment yet

4 practise swimming underwater ✓

He hasn't already practised swimming underwater

5 find a diving teacher ✗

He hasn't found a diving teacher yet

6 buy a waterproof camera ✗

He hasn't bought a waterproof camera yet.

B What have Christine and her family been doing on their holiday?
Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

visiting learning eating swimming taking

- 1 We have been eating good food. ١- نحن أكلنا طعاماً جيداً
- 2 We haven't been swimming in the pool because we prefer the beach. ٢- نحن لم نكن نَسبح في الحوض لأننا نفضل المساطب
- 3 I haven't been taking pictures because I forgot my camera. ٣- أنا لم أأخذ صوراً لأنني نسيت كاميرتي
- 4 My sister has been learning to sail. ٤- اختي سالت تعلم الإبحار
- 5 My parents have been visiting museums. ٥- والداي سافروا بزيارة المتاحف

سرت عشقتي



C Make sentences about what the people have been doing.



Example: They / write / postcards

They have been writing postcards.



He / swim / in the pool

1 He has been swimming in the pool.
He's



They / wait / for an hour

2 They've been waiting for an hour.



He / play / tennis

3 He's been playing tennis.

Unit 3

4. He's been painting



He / paint

5 They have been playing in the sand



They / play / in the sand



She / cook

6 She's been cooking



D Think about a place you have visited, in Libya or in another country. Write notes to answer the questions.

Where did you stay?

What did you see?

What did it look like?

What did you do?

What was the weather like?

What did you like best?

Who were you with?

E Now imagine you are there. Use your notes to write a text message or an email to a friend.

Lesson 1: The Gap Year

A Scan the text on page 44 of the Course Book again. Find words or expressions that have a similar meaning to the items below.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 regions | مناطق | areas | مناطق |
| 2 equipment | معدات | gear | تروس |
| 3 injections that protect against disease | حقن تحمي من المرض | vaccinations | تطعيم |
| 4 in the area | في المنطقة | local | محلي |
| 5 positive sides | جوانب ايجابية | advantages | مزايا |
| 6 options | خيارات | possibilities | الامكانيات |
| 7 people between the ages of 13 and 19 | اشخاص تتراوح اعمارهم من 13 و 19 | teenagers | مراهقين |
| 8 businesses that help people | شركات تساعد الناس | charity organization | جمعيات خيرية |

B In groups of four, talk about your answers to Exercise C on page 45 of the Course Book. Divide your group in half. One pair argues in favour of going on a gap year. One pair argues against.

سراة عشق

C Work with a partner. Write a synonym and two antonyms for rise.

rise → synonym go up antonyms fall go down

D Work in pairs. Student A: Use the words in Exercise C to ask and answer questions and complete your table with arrows. Student B: Turn to page 44

Changes in tourist visits in the last year

Country	Number of visitors	Country	Number of visitors
France	↗	China	↗
Spain	↗	Mexico	↘
United States	↘	Italy	↘

Unit 4

Student B: Use the words in Exercise C to ask and answer questions and complete your table with arrows.



Is the number of visitors to China falling?

No, it's going up.



Changes in tourist visits in the last year

Country	Number of visitors
France	↗
Spain	↗
United States	↘

Country	Number of visitors
China	↗
Mexico	↘
Italy	↘

Lesson 2: Staying in Touch

سرت عشقی

A Listen again. Match each opinion with a reason.

انت به حاج حقاً لطافت خود تکیه نمی کنی

- 1 You don't really need a mobile phone because

They are very useful.

مقدمه جداً
في رأيي يجب الآباء ان يمتلكوا هواتفهم هاتفاً محملاً
في رأيي، الآباء يجب ان يمتلكوا هواتفهم هاتفاً محملاً

- 4 I think people with mobile phones are really impolite because

اشخاص يستخدمون في الهواتف المحمولة غير مهذبين
حقاً لأنه

بزرگواران هستند و در سفر و در خانه

- a they leave their phones on in the cinema and in restaurants

بعداً مردم این می کنند و در رستورانها

- b they like to know they can contact them any time

در هر زمانی می توانند با آنها تماس بگیرند

- c you see your friends and family every day

اگر شما را دوست دارید می توانید با آنها تماس بگیرید

- d if you have a problem, you can call someone

شخصی را می توانید تماس بگیرید

B Work with a partner. Think of advantages and disadvantages. Make notes.

	Advantages
Social media	you can see what your friends family are doing
Text message	It's quick & easy
Email	you can speak to anyone in the world for free

	Disadvantages
	people lie about how happy they are on social media. It's not real life
	people don't write in full sentences
	you need internet access to send or get emails

C Work in groups. Tell your classmates your opinions. Ask them what they think.



D 12 Work with a partner to write about the advantages and disadvantages of one of the methods of communication. Share your essay with your class.

Lesson 3: Eid Aladha

A Read the second paragraph of Ahmad's essay and correct the five mistakes.

After that, we went ^{to} visit our family and friends. We gave them our gifts and we all ate the special food. There was so ^{much} money to eat! My aunt and uncle ^{took} ~~gave~~ some of the meal to the poor people in the city and gave them money too. In the afternoon, my cousins and I went to an amusement park and ^{went} ~~go~~ on all the rides. I had a fantastic day!

B Make notes about an event you have seen in person or on television. You can use the questions to help you.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| What was the event? | Who was it for? |
| Where and when was it? | Did people eat or drink anything special? |
| What did you see and hear? | Did people enjoy it? |

C Write two paragraphs about the event from your notes.



D 13 Read your essay again and correct any mistakes you find. Write it out again. Add some pictures of the event if you can. Share your essay with the class.

Editing

Lesson 4: Two Cities



A Use the information about a city from pages 48 and 49 of the Course Book to complete one column of the table. Then ask your partner about the other city and complete the rest of the table.

	Tripoli	Tokyo
City in?	Libya	Japan
Population	between 1.1 & 2.2 m	13 m
Things to do	visit the mosques, seafront markets, festival	visit museums, see sports, music events, visit parks & gardens
Transport	bus, taxi	bus, train, underground
Best time to visit	in spring	March to May or September to November
Rainfall	in winter	a lot in summer

B Write sentences about the two cities. Use as many of the phrases from the box as you can.

as as neither both like unlike

Both Tripoli and Tokyo are big cities.

You can travel by bus in both Tripoli & Tokyo.

Like Tripoli, Tokyo has buses.

Unlike Tripoli, Tokyo has an underground.

Unlike Tripoli, Tokyo has a lot of rain in the summer.

Tripoli is not as big as Tokyo.

Neither Tripoli nor Tokyo has much rain in spring.

have / has + p.p

الزمن المضارع المستمر

has / have + been + -ing

الزمن المضارع المتألم المستمر

C Look at what the tourists are saying. How are the first two sentences different? Complete the other sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Example: I have visited Tripoli three times. (visit)
The guide has been talking for an hour now. (talk)

- 1 I have been waiting for this bus for 20 minutes. (wait)
- 2 We have brought too much luggage on this trip. (bring)
- 3 I have been staying in a very nice hotel. I don't want to go home. (stay)
- 4 We have seen three museums in three days. (see)
- 5 He has been walking in the park since twelve o'clock. (walk)

سورة عنقور

D Write the number to match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- 1 Visiting new places
زيارة أماكن جديدة
- 2 The turbulence of the aeroplane yesterday
اضطراب الطائرة بالأمس
- 3 The tourist walked all day in the park and
سافر السياح طوال اليوم في الحديقة
زوار إلى طوكيو لم يكونوا أبداً
- 4 Visitors to Tokyo are never
إذا كنت لم تأخذ قط معك الحصى
- 5 If you have never taken the underground
على نزلكي إلى المترو
- 6 We are going to the museum because we are

- a if can be confusing
يمكن أن يكون مربكاً
- b were very tired
سأنا متعبه للغاية
- c boted because there is a lot to do
بالإجمال لأن هناك الكثير للقيام به
- d interested in history
همتم بالتاريخ
- e was very frightening
سأنا متعجباً جداً
- f it is very exciting
مثير للغاية

Unit 5

الأسرة والأصدقاء Family and Friends

وصف الناس

Lesson 1: Describing People

A Listen again and look at the pictures in the Course Book. Match the people with words from the box to show each person's relationship to Noor.

	twin sister	cousin	mother	uncle	father	cousin	niece	أخت
1 Adel		uncle	الم	2 Mahmoud	father	الأب		
3 Mariam		mother	الأم	4 Rami	aunt	العمة		
5 Basma		Cousin	بقاتم	6 Rania	Cousin	بقاتم		
7 Amal		niece	أبنة	8 Rasha	twin sister	الأخت التوأم		

B Copy the chart into your vocabulary notebook, then write the words from the box in the correct columns. Write more words you know in each column.

overweight	bright	smart	wavy	lively	sensible
reliable	slim	forgetful	dark-complexioned		
المظهر	Appearance			الشخصية	Character
dark-complexioned	بشرة داكنة			bright	مشرق
wavy	متموج			lively	حيوي
slim	ضئله			sensible	معقولة
overweight	الوزن الزائد			reliable	موثوق
smart	متأنق			forgetful	كثير النسيان

C Read and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- Noor got a digital camera for her birthday. ☐ T
كانت تود على كاميرا رقمية لعيادتها عند ميلادها.
- Noor's birthday party was last week. ☐ F
كانت حفلة عيد ميلاد نور الأسبوع الماضي.
- Uncle Adel is Noor's father's brother. ☐ F
إنه أعم عم عادل شقيق والد نور.

والدة نور ضئيلة

- 4 Noor's mother is slim. **T**
- 5 Noor's cousin Basim has been studying History at university for a year. **F**
- 6 Amal is always well-dressed. **T**
- 7 Noor's twin sister is very reliable. **T**
- 8 Noor sometimes forgets to do things she is supposed to do. **T**

ابنة

أم نور بسمة تدرس التاريخ في الجامعة لمدة سنة. **she has been studying History at university for a year.**

أخى التوأم نور موثوق بها للغاية.

تنسى نور أحياناً القيام بأشياء. **she is supposed to do.**

D Read the example from the dialogue, then complete the sentences with the present perfect simple of the correct verb.

study put take use decide forget

Example: Have you taken any pictures yet? **هل التقطت أي صور**

1 I have not studied for my Geography exam yet. **أنا لم أدرس لأجل امتحان الجغرافيا**

2 Have you ever used a digital camera? **هل استخدمت**

3 My cousin has already decided that she is going to study Chemistry at university. **أخيتي بالطبع هي قررت دراسة الكيمياء**

4 My sister has never forgotten my birthday. **أخيتي لا تنسى عيد ميلادي**

5 I have already put the pictures on my computer. **أنا بالطبع وضعت الصور في كمبيوترتي**

E Read the example from the dialogue, then complete the sentences with the present perfect continuous of the correct verb.

plan study try take visit shop

Example: She has been studying Physics at university for a year. **هي درست الفيزياء في الجامعة لسنة**

1 We have been planning the party for a week. **نحن نخطط للحفل لمدة أسبوع**

2 I have been shopping all morning and I'm very tired. **تم التسوق طوال الصباح وأنا متعب للغاية**

3 Have you been trying to call me? **هل اتصلت بى منذ أن هاتفتك الممثلة مسكوك**

4 He has been taking summer classes and hasn't had time to go to the beach. **هو أخذ دروساً صيفية ولم يتبق له الوقت ليدخل إلى الشاطئ**

5 Since I arrived in Rome, I have been visiting two museums a day. **أنا زرت في روما متحفين اثنين**

منذ وصولي

F Describe the people. Write three adjectives from the box under each picture.

slim bright overweight forgetful
smart lively dark-complexioned tall



overweight
bald
bright / smart



smart / bright
dark-complexioned
lively



tall
slim
forgetful

G Read the blog. Then mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

A NEW FRIEND

I met someone really nice yesterday. Her name is Nora. I met her at my cousin Hamid's birthday party. Hamid is only three, so my aunt asked me to come and help watch the children. It was absolutely exhausting! There were 20 children there, and it was extremely noisy. Nora was there with her little brother, but she didn't seem to mind the noise at all. She was incredibly patient. While the children were playing, I had a chance to talk to her a little. I was a little nervous at first because she looked really smart and a bit serious, but after a few minutes I realized she is extremely lively and fun to talk to. She is also incredibly bright. She is just my age, but she is already studying Chemistry at university. I hope we will become good friends.

Bye for now,

Fatin

فائق ذهب الى خلة عبد ميلاد

Fatin went to a birthday party.

فائق ذهب الى خلة عبد ميلاد

The party was very quiet.

Nora was very well dressed.

نورا ترتدي ملابس جيدة

فائق ذهب الى خلة عبد ميلاد

Nora is very shy.

فائق ذهب الى خلة عبد ميلاد

Fatin is at university.

فائق ذهب الى خلة عبد ميلاد

she doesn't seem to be at university

because she seems surprised that Nora, who

is the same age, is already at university.

H II

Work with a partner. Take turns describing a person for your partner to guess. It can be someone you both know, or someone from a book or TV.

1 Write a description of someone you know. Use some of the words and phrases from your vocabulary notebook and other words you know.

My aunt is very tall & slim. She has long, wavy hair. She always looks very smart. She usually has a big smile on her face.

Lesson 2: Would you like to come with us?

A Listen to the conversation again and tick the expressions you hear.

هل تريد الذهاب الى السينما

Do you want to go to the cinema?

هل تريد ان تأتي معنا

Would you like to come with us?

هذا مستحيل

That's impossible

أخشى انني لا استطيع

I'm afraid I can't

سأقوم بذلك اذا اردت

I'll drive you if you want

نعم، شكرًا

No, thank you.

شكرًا سيكون ذلك جميلًا

Thanks, that'd be nice

هل قرأت تلك المراجعة

Shall I read you the review?

بالتأكيد

Sure

هل تريد ان الذهاب عند الساعة

Would you like to go at 6.30?

سأفعلك في الساعة 6.00، ثم

I'll pick you up at 6.00, then

عظيم

Great!

B Write the correct number to match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

الحوار جيب أتنا

1 It's hot today

نحن ذاهبون للسباحة هل تريد

We're going swimming. Would you like

تبدو عطشان أنا

You look thirsty. I

حان الوقت لتناول الطعام

It's time to eat. Shall I

اعلم ان هذه هي المرة الاولى في حياتي

I know this is your first time in Miskata. Would you like

هل تريد

لا املك وقت لمساعدتك

I don't have time to help you with your homework now. I'll

واجلة الغزلي الآن

لرؤية المدينة

to see the city?

أفعل ذلك عندما اهل الى المنزل

do it when I get home

ان تأتي معنا

to come with us?

سأحمل لك على شربة باردة للحر

Get you something cold to drink

فتح نافذة

open a window?

سأضع بعض السندوتشات

I make us some sandwiches?

قم بفك الحبل لتوجيه الدعوة أو العرض أو الوعد كالموقف

C Unscramble the sentences to make an invitation, offer or promise for each situation. Add a question mark if necessary.

1 Situation: You want to invite your friend to your house for dinner.
You say: dinner. Would my house. You to come like
انت تريد دعوة صديقك الى منزلك لتناول العشاء

Would you like to come to my house for dinner?
صديقك قال انه عظيم

2 Situation: Your friend says he/she is thirsty.
You say: juice of you I glass a get Shall
سأعطيك كأس عصير
shall I get you a glass of juice
صديقك قال انه عطشان الكثير من العصير

3 Situation: Your friend is carrying a lot of heavy bags.
You say: help will I those you carry
سأساعدك في حملها
I will help you carry those
صديقك يقول انه يحمل الكثير من الحقائب الثقيلة

4 Situation: Your friend promises to write to you during the holidays.
You say: a from you will send Egypt I postcard
I will send you a postcard from Egypt
سأرسل لك بطاقة بريدية من مصر

D Match the sentences in Exercise C with a reply.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| a Thanks a lot. | 3 | c Don't forget! | 4 |
| b I'm afraid I can't. | 1 | d Yes, I'd love one. | 2 |
- انا خائف ان لا استطيع
هدية عيد ميلاد
نعم انا احب واحد
لا تنسى

Lesson 3: A Birthday Present

A Listen to the conversation again. What do the family think of these things as birthday presents for Mustafa?



فكر جيد

1 CDs

2 a diary يوميات

3 a PlayStation game لعبة بلاي ستيشن

4 a mobile phone هاتف محمول

5 a shirt قميص

a good idea

a bad idea /

quite a good idea

a fantastic idea

not exciting, but useful

فكر سيئ / رهيب

a terrible idea / boring

فكر جيد

فكر رائع

غير مثيرة ولكنها نافعة

Now read the conversation on page 54 of the Course Book and check your answers.

B Complete the sentences with will or will not + infinitive of the verb in brackets.

1 I think Farah will pass (pass) her exam. She has been studying a lot.

2 Don't wait for us. We won't be (not be) back in time for dinner.

3 Will you help (you / help) me with my homework?

4 I think that was the doorbell. I will answer (answer) it.

5 I hope Dad will be (be) back in time for my birthday.

6 They will never forget (never / forget) this wonderful holiday.

7 I will have (have) a cup of tea, please.

8 The neighbours will complain (complain) if you leave your car there.

استمع ليحل وتكررها

C We usually use contracted forms when we are speaking.

Listen to the sentences and repeat them.

1 We won't be back in time for dinner.

2 I'll answer it.

3 I hope Dad'll be back in time for my birthday.

4 They'll never forget this wonderful holiday.

5 I'll have a cup of tea, please.

D. Look back at page 54 of the Course Book. What adjectives are used to describe these things? Write them in the sentences.

- 1 Yusuf wants to buy a **fantastic** CD. very good
- 2 Yasser thinks a date is a **terrible** idea. very bad
- 3 Yusuf thinks it is **amazing** that Mustafa said the game was too early. very surprising
- 4 Yusuf says Mustafa will be **thrilled** to get a mobile phone. very - happy

E. Write one sentence about something you think is amazing, one about something you think is terrible, and one about something you think is fantastic.

Example: I think pummings are amazing because they can fly backwards.

I think travelling by boat is terrible because it makes me feel sick.

I think going to a football match is fantastic because I can cheer for my favourite team.

Lesson 4: Planning a Party

A. Complete the sentences with words from the box. Then listen and check.

would you like to will you she'll we'll shall I I'll

1 Mother: There's a lot to do. Do you think... **we'll** have time to do it all?
Nabil: I'm sure we will.

2 Mother: Oh, dear! I forgot to arrange to have a cake made.
Nabil: That's OK. **I'll** do it. Then I can choose the style.

3 Mother: I hope we can get the camera fixed. I want to take a lot of pictures.
Nabil: **Shall** I take it to the repair shop?
Mother: Yes, that would be nice of you.

- 4 Mother: Will you remember to order the food before the end of the week? It's very important!
Farah: I will. Don't worry.
- 5 Mother: We must get the invitations printed quickly.
Nabil: Farah has time. I'm sure she'll go to the printer's.
- 6 Mother: Would you like to come to the flower shop with me? It might be fun.
Farah: OK. I can help you choose the flowers.

B Look back at Exercise A and complete these sentences.

- 1 Nabil arranged to have a cake made and get the camera fixed.
2 Farah arranged to get the invitations printed.

C Use get or have with these verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 I got / had my hair (cut) cut. أنا حصلت على شعر قصير لأنني طويل. because it was too long.
2 We got / had the house (paint) painted. نحن ذهبنا الفني بالظن طبع لونه ثم جده. because we didn't like the colour.
3 Ahmad got / had his picture (take) taken. احمد حصل على صورة اخفا بجمع سيغاف. with a movie star.

D 11 Work with a partner. Imagine you are planning a party for a friend. The list below is your 'to do' list. Add four more ideas.

TO DO

- get the food prepared
get the computer fixed
borrow some PlayStation games (from Ahmad)
have the gifts wrapped
get some snacks

- يشتري قميص جديد
buy a new shirt
get some ice for drinks
clean the kitchen
invite the neighbours to the party
دعا جيرانه ليعمل

Now take turns offering and promising to do things and responding.



Shall I ...?

Thanks. That would be nice.

I'll ...

Sure.

Will you ...?

No, thanks. I'll do it.



Lesson 5: Wedding Customs

A Match the words in the box to their definition.

ceremony wedding bride groom mother-in-law henna

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------|
| 1 | a formal event to celebrate a special occasion | الاحتفال بمناسبة خاصة | Ceremony |
| 2 | the man who is getting married | الرجل الذي سوف يتزوج | groom |
| 3 | the mother of the person you marry | والدة الشخص الذي تتزوج | mother in law |
| 4 | the celebration when people get married | الاحتفال عندما يتزوج الناس | wedding |
| 5 | a plant that is used to decorate the skin or colour the hair | نبات يستخدم لتزيين الجلد أو تلوين الشعر | henna |
| 6 | the woman who is getting married | المرأة التي تتزوج | bride |

B Answer these questions using information from the text.

- 1 In which country do people get married in group ceremonies?
 أي دولة ناسها تتزوج في احتفالات جماعية
 The Philippines الفلبين

- 2 What are the bride's hands and feet often decorated with?
 ما هو التي تزين يدي العروس ورجليها
 henna حنة

- 3 In Morocco, where do the groom's friends take him before the wedding?
 في المغرب أين يأخذو العريس قبل الزواج
 to the barber's إلى حلاقون كلاقة

ماذا يفعل الرجال في حفل بدوي تقليدي؟

4 What do men do in a traditional Bedouin ceremony?

dance traditional dances رقص تقليدي

5 What does a white dress symbolize in the United Kingdom?

ما الذي يرمز إليه الثوب الأبيض في المملكة المتحدة
purity النقاء



C Now discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 Why do some people get married in group ceremonies?
- 2 What is your opinion of group ceremonies?
- 3 What do you think of the traditions mentioned in the article?

D Complete these sentences with the correct word from the box.

some either both

1



كلتا السيارات جديدتان. أيهما سوف تشتري
both cars are new. Which one shall I buy?

2



نحن نستطيع الذهاب إلى السينما إما السادسة أو في الليل
We can go to the cinema either at six o'clock or at eight.

3



أنا أحب بعض إكليل رجا
I'd like some cakes, please.

اكتب عن الزفاف في ليبيا



E Write a paragraph about wedding customs in Libya. Write between 75 and 100 words.

Traditional, Libya wedding celebrations. Can last for five days. However, nowadays they don't normally last longer than three. They are colourful event with bright clothes, music & lots of food. On the wedding day the newly-married couple eat their dinner separately from their guests wedding guests throw rice & sweet over the bride as she walks to her new home

Libya brides often wear a number of different outfits over the different days of the wedding. Both the bride & the groom have designs painted on their skin in traditional red dye called henna.

Lesson 6: Welcome Home Week



A Listen to a conversation and complete the notes about Sean's relatives. Then read the conversation on page 57 of the Course Book and check your answers.

	أين يعيشون Where they live	أعمالهم Their job	المدة التي تبقى Length of stay	ماذا سيفعل What they will be doing
Uncle Patrick	The Gulf	Oil worker	One month	Going to concerts
Cousin Niall	Africa	Aid worker	Two weeks	playing Gaelic football
Aunt Mary	USA	History teacher	A few days	Giving a talk
Cousin Maeve	USA		A few days	Irish dancing

B Write the correct number to match the beginnings and endings of the sentences

- لدي اختبار غداً لذا سأكون
1 I have a test tomorrow, so I'll be
سين ونيال سيكونان
2 Sean and Niall will be
هل ستكون
3 Will you be
هو ذاهب إلى الجامعة في بلدة أخرى
لذلك لن يكون
4 He's going to university in another town, so he won't be
لدي الكثير من الزوار غداً لذلك سأكون
5 I have lots of visitors tomorrow, so I'll be

- سأطهو طوال اليوم
a cooking all day
سأعيش في المنزل العام القادم
b living at home next year
دراسة طوال الليل
c studying all night
الذهاب إلى الحفل
d going to the concert
لعب كرة القدم معاً
e playing football together

أكمل الجمل مع المستقبل المستمر

C Complete the sentences with the future continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Look back at the Functional Grammar box to help you

جداي

My grandparents **will be having** (have) a big party next week in their house
 في لندن والداي سيقلعون الى لندن غدا لمساعدتهم
 In London. My parents **will be flying** (fly) to London tomorrow to help
 والانضمام لهم لا حقا انا جدا متاثر
 them prepare for it and we **will be joining** (join) them there later. I'm very
 سوف ارى ابناي عنى مع اراهم منذ سنة تحت
 excited because I **will be seeing** (see) cousins I haven't seen in years. We
 won't be coming (not / come) home right after the party. We **will be staying**
 لن ناتي للمنزل مباشرة بعد الحفل نحن سوف نبقى
 (stay) in London for another week. في لندن لمدة اسبوع آخر

Lesson 7: Special Events

A Answer these questions about the email on page 58 of the Course Book. Use your own words where possible.

ماهر اخبار هيلين

1 What is Helen's news?

هي زاهية لابنة عمها الصغيرة

She's going to have a little cousin

2 Why did her aunt refuse to tell her the possible names for the baby?

لان هناك جدال حول اسمها عندما ولدت

Because there was an argument about her name when she was born

ما اسماء التي تجبها هيلين

3 What names does Helen like?

هي تحب الآن وعائده

She likes Alan & Aida

ماذا تعني الاسماء

4 What do the names mean?

الآن تعني المظهر الجيد - وسيم - عائده تعني جدا سعيد

Alan means good-looking / handsome Aida mean very

happy / joyful

5 What did Helen offer to do?

She offered to look after the baby when it's born

هي اقترحت ان تربي وتعتني بالطفل عندما يولد

B Complete the sentences with the correct endings.

- عندما التقيت به في المحطة عرضت عليه
 1 When I met him at the station, I offered to
 رفضت
 2 She refused to
 كان هناك الكثير مما يجب فعله لذلك وافقنا
 3 There was a lot to do, so we agreed to
 بعيد ميلاد اخي لقد قررت
 4 For my brother's birthday, I decided to
 هي موثوقة للغاية اذا وعدت
 5 She's very reliable. If she promises to
 انا ذاهب الى إنجلترا لا انقل
 6 I'm going to England to learn to
 اذا ذهبت الى السينما فلا تنسى
 7 If you go to the cinema, you mustn't forget to
 لم اراه لفترة طويلة لكني اتوقع ان
 8 I haven't seen him for a long time, but I expect to

d
a
h
g
e
b
c
f

العمل لوقت متأخر من كان عليها اهتماما بأطفالها

- a work late because she had to pick up her children.
 يتحدث الإنجليزية
 b speak English.
 إيقاف هاتفه المحمول
 c turn off your mobile.
 ساعده في حمل حقائبه
 d help him carry his suitcases.

افعل شيئا دائما تفعل ذلك
 e do something, she always does it.

- رؤيته عند الزفاف
 see him at the wedding.
 سترائه قرص موزيكا مدمج
 g buy him a music CD.
 مساعده امي تحضير الحفل
 h help Mum prepare the party.

C Complete the sentences with the future continuous of the correct verb.

visit wear arrive print get married send

السنة القادمة سأسرق وقت طويلا عند عمتي
 Example: Next year I will be spending a lot of time at my aunt and uncle's house.

- 1 My cousin will be getting married in the spring. She wants a big wedding.
 2 Farah's mother-in-law will be visiting her next week.
 3 The bride will be wearing a colourful dress.
 4 Ahmad's print shop will be printing the invitations.
 5 The food we ordered will be arriving soon. I hope you're hungry.
 6 We will be sending birth announcements next month.

D Write sentences with these verbs.

offer agree promise decide forget

1. My aunt offered to make my wedding cake
 2. I hope my sisters agree with each other
 3. My dad promised to ~~make~~ take me to the museum on ^{Saturday}
 4. My Cousin decided to have a traditional wedding
 5. Sarah always forgets her towel when we go swimming
- 1- عمتي اقترحت صنع كعكة الزفاف 2- اتمنى اخوتي تتفق مع الآخرين
3- ابي وعد باخذني الى المتحف يوم السبت 4- ابن عمي قرروا ان يكونوا زواجهما تقليدي
5- ساره دائما تنسى المنشفة عندما تذهب لسباحة

Lesson 8: History at the Museum

**A Look again at the text on page 59 of the Course Book.
Answer the following comprehension questions.**

1. Where is the Assaraya Alhamra Museum of Libya located?
 اين يقع متحف السرايا الحمراء في ليبيا
 In Tripoli في طرابلس
2. Where are the oldest artefacts in the museum from?
 من اين اقدم القطع الاثرية في المتحف
 pre-historic libya تاريخ ليبيا
3. Which gallery represents the Phoenician era?
 اي معرض يمثل العصر الفينيقي
 6
4. Where are the artefacts in the Roman gallery from?
 اين هو القطع الاثرية في المعرض الروماني
 Leptis Magna Oea & Sabratha لبيدة وصبراتة
5. Which floor is the cafeteria on?
 ما هو الطابق الذي توجد فيه الكافيتريا
 The ground floor الطابق الارضي
6. What did Jalal buy from the gift shop?
 ماذا اشترى جلال من محل الهدايا
 A beautiful cup with a golden pattern on it
 فتاجين عليه مع نقش ذهبي عليها

B Choose the correct word or phrase for each sentence.

١٩ 1 While / Because I was eating breakfast, a bird flew through the kitchen window.

٢٠ 2 We had a very big lunch at my aunt's house. Because / As a result we all felt very full and fell asleep in front of the television.

٢١ 3 Rachid arrived at my house first. As soon as / A little later Malek arrived with his cousin.

٢٢ 4 You must be very quick. While / As soon as you see two cards the same, you must shout "Snap!"

٢٣ 5 They all took photos of the castle. As a result / After that they got back in the bus.

٢٤ 6 I'm taking my drawing book to the museum because / when I want to copy the patterns on the tiles.

٢٥ 7 We all stopped talking as a result / when the teacher came into the classroom.

٢٦ 8 Once / After that the sun had gone down, we went for a walk by the sea.

٨- بعدما غربت الشمس ذهبنا في نزهة على الأقدام على البحر

Lesson 1: Eating Healthily

A Complete the definitions with the words in the box.

diet vitamins protein calcium dairy products calories

- 1 **vitamins** العناصر are things your body needs to be healthy. بعد حرف الـ
- 2 **Calcium** الكالسيوم is needed for healthy teeth and bones. احتاجه لاجل صحة الاسنان والعظام
- 3 **dairy products** منتجات الالبان are foods made from milk. مشتق من الحليب
- 4 **Calories** السعرات الحرارية Food with a lot of can make people fat. يُمكن ان يجعل الناس سمينين
- 5 **protein** البروتين is needed to build strong muscles. قويه
- 6 **diet** النظام الغذائي means the food people regularly eat. الرغيم يقصد به الطعام الذي يتناوله الناس بانتظام

B Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 **Water** الماء What is a good thing to drink all day? ما هو الشيء الجيد الذي تشربه طوال اليوم؟
- 2 **Colour** لون What do chemicals add to soft drinks? ماذا تضيف المواد الكيميائية الى المشروبات الغازية؟
- 3 **fat** السمنه What do crisps have a lot of? ماذا تحتوي رقائق البطاطس؟
- 4 **too many sweet desserts** الكثير من الحلوى والذخون What can make you overweight? ما الذي يمكن ان يجعلك يعانق من زطاده الوزن؟
- 5 **calories in your diet** السعرات في نظامك الغذائي

C Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box.

fewer many too many too much both enough all a lot of

- 1 **too many** هناك الكثير من السعرات الحرارية في الحلوى والمشروبات الغازية There are calories in sweets, soft drinks and cakes.
- 2 **Many** الكثير من المراهقين لا يأكلون teenagers don't eat enough fruit and vegetables. الكفايه من الفاكهه والخضروات
- 3 **Not all** ليس كل السمنه fats are bad, but crisps have too much fat of the البطاطا المقليه كثيره
- 4 **fewer** اذا لم تريد شئ حلو اختار If you want something sweet, choose something with calories شئ مع القليل من السعرات الحرارية غير الشكلاطه
- 5 **Both** كل الفاكهه والخضروات fruit and vegetables have a lot of vitamins. تحتوي الكثير من الفيتامينات

Unit 6

I usually have a snack around four I like to eat nuts I eat nuts that aren't salted. For dinner I love fish & lots of vegetables I don't usually eat desert

D Write a paragraph of between 90 and 100 words about your eating habits and preferences.

I usually eat very healthily I like to eat banana pancakes or low - sugar cereal for breakfast. Banana pancakes only contain one banana & two eggs. So they are lower in calories & higher in protein than normal pancakes. For lunch I like to have vegetables soup I don't eat a lot of meat. Some places that produce meat are also bad for the environment.

E Prepare a presentation on your eating habits and preferences using the paragraph you wrote in Exercise D. How could you eat more healthily?

Lesson 2: Have a good night!

A Write short answers to these questions about the article on page 65 of the Course Book.

1 How much sleep should teenagers get per night? Eight hours
2 What can happen if you don't get enough sleep? You can get hurt or get
3 During what stage of sleep do you dream? During the last stage of sleep
4 What should you not do before going to sleep? Exercise or watch adventure film
5 What do many teenagers find relaxing? Drinking a glass of (warm) milk

B Discuss in pairs. Do you think Dr Ansari would be worried about you? Discuss Dr Ansari's advice with a partner. Do you agree with it? Will you do something about it?

C Report the statements below. Then check your answers in the Course Book.

- هل النوم مهم لأجل المراهقين
- 1 'Is sleep really important for teenagers?' نحن سألنا الدكتور أنصاري إذا النوم مهم لأجل المراهقين
We asked Dr Ansari if Sleep was really important for teenagers
- 2 'I'm worried about many of the teenagers I see in my office.' أنا قلق حول العديد من المراهقين أنا أرى بينهم في مكنتي
Dr Ansari said he was worried about many of the teenagers he saw in his office
- 3 'Many of the teenagers I see get bad marks because they are often tired.'
Dr Ansari told us that many of the teenagers he saw got bad marks because they were often tired

D Change these reported statements into direct speech.

- هو قال الكثير منهم ينامون فقط 6 أو 7 ساعات ليلاً
- 1 He said many of them slept for only six or seven hours per night.
'Many of them sleep for only six or seven hours per night'
- 2 We asked Dr Ansari what you could do.
نحن سألنا الدكتور أنصاري ماذا يستطيعون فعل
- What can you do? (Note that 'you' is used in this text instead of 'one')
هو قال العديد من المراهقين وجدوا شرب الحليب راحة واسترخاء
- 3 He said many teenagers found drinking milk relaxing or teenagers
Many teenagers find drinking milk relaxing

E Complete the sentences. Choose the correct reporting verbs from the box and write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- الليلة الماضية أبي قال ذلك نحن لم نستطيع مشاهدة برنامج التلفاز
- asked told said
- 1 Last night, Dad said that we couldn't watch that TV programme.
(could not watch) نرين قالت لي هي ليست جائعة
- 2 Nisrin told me she wasn't hungry. (not be) أنا سألت فؤاد إذا هو يريد الذهاب إلى الشاطئ معنا
- 3 I asked Fuad if he wanted to come to the beach with us. (want) أطلب من قال لنا ان نقف نحن لم نحضر الكتب
- 4 The teacher told us to stand up if we didn't have our books.
(not have) سامي قال لنا هو سامي مفتون برحلته لعمرو
- 5 Sami told us he was thrilled by his trip to Egypt. (be)

Unit 6

Lesson 3: How do you feel?

A Complete the table with words from the box.

I have a	السعال الحلق sore throat. صداع headache حمى fever حروق الشمس sunburn
I have	انفلونزا flu
التواء sprained كسر broke	my ankle.
My arm	تؤلم hurts

sunburn hurts
 sprained flu
~~sore throat~~ headache
 broke fever

B Write five sentences using five of the words from the box.

sore throat headache fever flu
 ankle sprain bandages sunburn branch

- 1- أنا لذي امتحان غداً يجب ان تدرس جيد ولكن يجب ان تنام باكراً ^{المو ا جيد لاجل}
- 2- عناي آخري ساذهب لدكتور ^{العيون او الطبيب ليفحصها لي}
- 3- اعتقد اني كسرت ساق يجب ان تذهب حالاً لدكتور
- 4- أنا لذي مقيص يجب ان آخذ دواء لاجل مقيص المعدة واشرب شاي النعناع
- 5- أنا لذي حمى يجب ان آخذ خافض حرارة بروفين ويرتاخ واذا اصبغ اسوء نذهب لدكتور

C Give these people advice.

- 1 I have an exam tomorrow. you should study hard, but you ought to ~~you~~ go to bed early & get a good night's sleep
- 2 My eyes hurt. you could visit the eye doctor, or optometrist, & let them look at your eyes.
- 3 I think I've broken my leg. you must go to a doctor's as soon as possible
- 4 I have a stomach ache. you should take two tablets for stomach ache & drink peppermint tea.
- 5 I have a fever. you should take ibuprofen to reduce the fever & get some rest. if it gets worse- you must go to the doctor's

Lesson 4: At the Doctor's

A Listen again and mark the advice the doctor gives Abdulla true (T) or false (F).

- 1 You should try to get ten hours sleep. يجب عليه ان تنام 10 ساعات ☐ F eight hours
- 2 You ought to go to bed earlier. يجب ان تذهب للفرش مبكراً ☐ T
- 3 You ought to stay up after midnight. يجب عليك البقاء مستيقظ بعد منتصف الليل ☐ F go to bed earlier
- 4 You shouldn't do your homework late at night. يجب ألا تكتب واجبك في وقت متأخر من الليل ☐ T
- 5 You could do your homework in the evening. يجب تستطيع فعل واجبك في المساء ☐ F afternoon or at the weekend
- 6 You could do more work at the weekend. تستطيع فعل العيش في نهاية الاسبوع ☐ T
- 7 If you have a balanced diet, you shouldn't need pills. اذا كان لديك نظام غذائي متوازن يجب ان لا تحتاج حبوب ☐ T
- 8 You shouldn't try raw vegetables. يجب ألا تحاول أكل الخضار نيئة ☐ F you should try
- 9 You should eat four pieces of fruit and vegetable every day. يجب ان تأكل 4 قطع من الفاكهة والخضروات كل يوم ☐ F Five
- 10 You can go for a walk in the park every day. يمكنك الذهاب في نزهة في الحديقة كل يوم ☐ T

Lesson 5: At the Chemist's

A  Listen to the conversations again and answer the questions.
Write short answers.



Conversation 1

- 1 How long has the girl been coughing?
Since the day before
- 2 How often should she take the cough syrup?
Three times a day



Conversation 3

- 5 What is the first thing Sultan should do?
put ice on the sunburn
- 6 What does he buy?
After - Sun Cream



Conversation 5

- 9 When did Yassir last buy lozenges?
Two days
- 10 Why doesn't he know if he has a fever?
He doesn't have a thermometer



Conversation 2

- 3 When will the chemist have cherry lozenges?
in the afternoon
- 4 What does the woman buy?
lemon lozenges



Conversation 4

- 7 What does Adnan have on his head?
A bruise
- 8 How did he get hurt?
He fell down the stairs

B Look at what the customers say. Use reported speech to rewrite the sentences.

انا اريد بعض من شراب السعال

I want some cough syrup.



هي قالت تريد بعض من شراب السعال

She said she wanted some cough syrup.

انه لابنتي

It's for my daughter.

هي قالت هو لاجل ابنتي

She said it was for her daughter



انا لذي التهاب الحلق

I have a sore throat.



اخبرتني انفا عانت من التهاب الحلق

She told me she had a sore throat

هل لديك اي دواء التهاب الحلق

Do you have any throat lozenges?

She asked me if I had any throat lozenges



انا احتاج بعض النصائح

I need some advice.



هو قال يريد بعض النصائح

He said need some advice

يؤلمني كثيرا

It hurts a lot.

He said / told me it hurt a lot



هل لديك اي ضمادات

Do you have any bandages?



He asked me if I had any bandages



C Write between 50 and 75 words about a situation in which you or someone in your family needed medicine. Use your notebook.

Lesson 6: Keeping Fit

A Write the topics of the paragraphs in the text on page 70 of the Course Book.

- 1 Introduction - importance of regular exercise
- 2 Before you begin taking exercise
- 3 sports injuries
- 4 ways of avoiding injuries.

B Read the blog more carefully and answer these questions.

- 1 Use your own words below to show Ibrahim's advice to people before they begin exercising.

Advice

Reason

Find something you will enjoy.

- 2 How important do you think the things above are? Number them 1, 2 and 3.
- 3 According to Ibrahim, why do many people get injured when exercising?

C Complete the sentences with words from the box.

careless regular impatient fairly different extremely

- إذا كنت تمارس تمرين سيقى رشيقة لا تقاومها
 1 If you take **regular** exercise, you will be fit and healthy.
 عند البدء في ممارسة الرياضة يجب ان تجد شيئاً ما على يقين
 2 When you start exercising, you should find something you are **fairly** sure about.
 فكرة جيدة ان تحاول واختار مختلف التمارين حتى لا تنفد الملل
 3 It's a good idea to try and choose **different** ways of exercising so you don't get bored.
 إذا كنت غير حذر سوف تجرح
 4 If you are **careless**, you will get injured.
 اذا كنت مهاباً اصابه
 5 If you get a sports injury, it can be **extremely** painful.
 عند بدء التمرين لا تنتقل الى التدريبات الجديدة ببطء
 6 When you begin to exercise, don't be **impatient**. Move to new exercises slowly.

Lesson 7: Predicting the Future
التنبؤ بالمستقبل

A Write the number to match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- الألعاب الأولمبية قد
 1 The Olympic Games might
 اذا لم نبني استاداً جديداً قريباً
 2 If we don't build a new stadium, we might.
 سيشعر المزيد من الأشخاص البريد الإلكتروني
 3 More people will use email, so we might.
 بسبب انماط حياتنا الصحية
 4 Because of our healthier lifestyles, we might.
 لا يحتاج الأطباء في المستقبل
 5 a not need doctors in the future.
 لا يحتاجون الى الهواتف في المستقبل
 6 b not need telephones in the future.
 نبرة في بلدنا في 4 سنوات
 7 c take place in our country in four years.
 لن تكون قادره على عقد كأس العالم
 8 d not be able to hold the World Cup.

B Write sentences with *might/might not* and reasons.

Example: It's possible that people will live longer, healthier lives.

People might live longer, healthier lives because medicine is improving fast.

- 1 It's possible that smoking will stop completely very soon. Smoking might stop completely very soon because people don't want to die of heart disease

2 It's possible that people won't be overweight in 20 years' time. people might not be overweight in 20 years time because they are taking more exercise

21 C Write a paragraph (70-90 words) in your notebook about possible events in your town or in your (or your family's) life in the future. Make sure you write notes to plan your ideas before you start writing.

D Listen to two girls talking about their summer holiday. Where is Farah going? Where is Asma going?

is going to seaside
" " " England

E Listen again. Make notes about what the girls might do.

Farah: is going to the seaside

Asma: is going to England

F Use your answers to write sentences about the girls.

Example: Farah might learn to sail this summer.

" might go snorkelling

" " " scuba diving

Asma might go hiking

" " get a bicycle

G Ask a partner about his/her plans. Your partner replies using *might/might not*. Take turns.

Ask about: tonight, tomorrow afternoon, the weekend, next week, the holidays.

What do you think you'll do tonight?

I might not do anything.

Unit 6

ماذا تعتقد ستفعل الليلة .. ربما اذهب للتسوق خارجاً مع اختي
 ماذا ستفعل غداً؟ ظهراً انا راي اذهب الى السينما
 ماذا تعتقد ستفعل بعد نهاية الاسبوع انا راي اتردد ام
 ماذا تعتقد ستفعل الاسبوع القادم ربما اعمل في الحديقة اذا الطقس رائع



H Ask a friend or family member some of the questions in Exercise G and write their answers. Use *might*.

What do you think you'll do tonight?
 I might go out for dinner with my sister
 What do you think you'll do tomorrow afternoon?
 I might go to the cinema.
 What do you think you'll do next weekend?
 I might go visit my mother
 What do you think you'll do next week?
 I might work out in the garden if the weather is nice

Lesson 8: The Asian Games سرت عشق



A What do these numbers refer to? Scan the article on pages 72 and 73 of the Course Book and write the answers on the lines.

سنة اول اللغاب اسيافيه
 35 1951 Year of the first Asian games
 عدد الدول في اول اللغاب اسيافيه
 36 11 Number of countries in the first Asian Games
 عدد الرياضات
 37 6 Number of sports in the first Asian Games
 عدد الدول
 38 45 Number of countries in the 15th Asian Games
 عدد الرياضات في 15 -
 39 39 Number of sports in the 15th Asian Games
 عدد الدول التي ستشاهد الرياضة
 40 47 Number of countries that showed the games on TV
 في التلفاز
 41 2006 year of 15th Asian Games
 السنة الخامسة من
 42 9,704 Number of athletes competing in the 2010 Games
 عدد الرياضيين المتنافسون
 476 Number of events in the 16th Asian Games
 عدد الاحداث في 16 اللغاب اسيافيه

3 - Cricket , dragon , boat racing , dancesport & rollersports
 ٣ - كرة القمار ، سباق القارب ، رقص ، رقص ، رياضة البكرات ، رقص
 5- Various things, such as taking spectators to their seats, checking their tickets & giving information & directions
 ٥ - أشياء مختلفة ، مثل أخذ المتفرجين إلى مقاعد ، التحقق من التذاكر و توجيهات

B Write the following words in your vocabulary notebook. Think about how you could use them to talk about the Asian Games
 ب اكتب التالي في دفتر المفردات. فكر في كيفية استخدامها للتحدث عن الألعاب الآسيوية

participate spectator wide variety prepare organizer statue
 يشارك المشاهد مجموعة متنوعة إعداد المنظم التمثال

C Work with a partner or a group. How many of these questions can you answer without looking back at the article?
 ج اعمل مع شريك أو مجموعة. كم عدد هذه الأسئلة يمكنك الإجابة عليها دون الرجوع إلى المقالة؟

- 1 Where were the first Asian Games? India الهند
- 2 Where did the biggest Asian Games take place? Guangzhou, China
- 3 What four sports were played at the Asian Games for the first time in 2010? ما هي 4 رياضات لعبت في دور الألعاب الآسيوية لأول مرة؟
- 4 Where did the athletes stay? The new Asian Games Town
- 5 What did volunteers do during the 2010 Games? ماذا فعل المتطوعون خلال ألعاب 2010؟
- 6 What happened during the torch relay? The torch was carried round 23 cities
 ماذا حدث خلال تتابع الشعلة؟
- 7 What was the mascot for the 16th Asian Games? The five sporty goats
 ما هو التيمم للألعاب الآسيوية ال 16؟
 أكتب مقالة عن حدث سوف يحدث في مدرستك يعلق على هذا الحدث اسم

D Write an article about an event that is going to take place at your school. The event is called Health and Fitness Day.
 د اكتب مقالة عن حدث سوف يحدث في مدرستك يعلق على هذا الحدث اسم

To plan your article, read the questions and ideas and think of more ideas with your group.

سر عشي

When and where?

HEALTH AND FITNESS DAY

Type of activities

What will the activities be about?

Presentation by a nutritionist

How to prepare healthy snacks

Eating healthy food

E Choose some of the ideas that you have written down. Organize them into paragraphs and paragraph content.

F  Use your notes to write your article. Write a short conclusion saying why this is an important day.

Remember!

- Try to make your article interesting.
- Proofread your article.
 - Check for mistakes in spelling and punctuation.
 - Check for places where you can use better words.
 - Check that your ideas fit together.
- Exchange articles with a partner. Ask and answer questions if anything is not clear.

سر عشق

Health & Fitness Day

Next Friday, there will be a health fitness day to teach everybody about healthy habits. It will start at 10 a.m. in the school sports centre.

There will be lots of activities for you to choose from, but the first event of the day will be a presentation for the whole school by a well-known healthy lifestyle expert. They will teach you five ~~imp~~ simple ways to make your life healthier. After this presentation, you can attend a cooking class with a local chef to learn about a balanced diet or a taste of delicious, healthy snacks with a nutritionist. Then there will be three different fitness classes with fast & fun exercises



G Use your article to make and deliver a presentation to your class.

for everybody

Lesson 1: Meet the Scientists

Write the numbers to match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

دراسة الأحياء البحرية

A marine biologist studies

دراسة المزارع الخشبية

A forester studies

أعمال مهندس الأجسام الفضائية

An aerospace engineer works

علم الأرصاد الجوية

A meteorologist studies

دراسة الجيولوجيا

A geologist studies

c

a the Earth. الأرض

e

b the weather. الطقس

d

c plants and animals in the sea. النباتات والحيوانات البحرية

b

d with things in space. مع الأشياء في الفضاء

a

e trees. الأشجار

Complete the definitions.

1 A marine biologist ^{تتولى} studies the plants & creatures that live in the sea

دراسة الأحياء البحرية تدرس النباتات والحيوانات التي تعيش

2 A forester ^{سكن، كرم} works in a forest, taking care of the trees & planting new ones ^{يُعمل في الغابات ويهتم بها، راع}

سرب عشق

3 An aerospace engineer builds aircraft eg (rockets) vehicles & equipment to be sent into space

المهندس الفضائي هو الذي يبني طوافه ومعدات ترسل إلى الفضاء

لدرس الرياح حول الأرض وكيف تتغير خاصة المتغير في الطقس

علم الأرصاد الجوية

4 A meteorologist

studies the air around the Earth & how it changes, especially in order to predict the weather

5 A geologist

studies the Earth including the beginning & history of the rocks & Soil

الجيولوجي درس الأرض وبتاريخها وحتوائها وتاريخ الحجارة والرمال

C  Work with a partner. Find these words in the text on page 78 of the Course Book. How many do you know already? Discuss the meanings and check them in a dictionary. Write them in your vocabulary notebook.

laboratory test tube pollute severe atmosphere
radar map satellite oxygen release

سرت عشق

Lesson 2: Winds

A Read these questions. How quickly can you find the paragraph which contains each answer? The words in bold are clues.

أين تهب الرياح التجارية

1 Where do **trade** winds blow?

2 What is the **Shamal**?

3 What do meteorologists use to predict **hurricanes**?

4 How does wind **happen**?

صاهو الشمال

كيف تحدث الريح

C
D
E
B

T.F

B Read the article more carefully. Answer the questions in Exercise A.

- 1 Trade winds blow from the subtropics to the equator.
- 2 The Shamal is wind that blows such as
- 3 They use satellites to predict hurricanes
- 4 Wind happens when air moves from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.

C Write the numbers to match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- 1 أنا أكلت الكثير من الشوكولاتة
- 2 إذا السماء الطقس لطيفا
- 3 إذا كنت متأخر في الصباح
- 4 دائما قل مرحبا
- 5 المعلم يغضب

- b
- c
- e
- d
- a

إذا نسيت واجبي

- a if I forget my homework.
- b I get a stomach ache.
- c I play football with my friends.
- d if I see my neighbour
- e my father drives me to school.

D Complete these zero conditional sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 If it rains, the plants grow
- 2 If the Shamal blows, sandstorms happen
- 3 If it is extremely hot, forest fire start
- 4 I like to I go outside if it is not too windy

Lesson 3: A Weather Forecast

سرت عشق

A Listen to a weather forecast. Which country will have dangerous weather?



B Listen again and complete the table. Then check your answers on page 80 of your Course Book.

		High temp.	Low temp.	Sun/clouds	Rain
امريكا	UAE	38	31	Sunny	no
السعودية	Saudi Arabia	36	30	sunny	.no
ليبيا	Libya	40	30	Cloudy	no
مصر	Egypt	28	22	partly Cloudy	no
بريطانيا	United Kingdom	23	13	cloudy	yes
الولايات المتحدة	United States	—	—	—	yes

C Complete the email with verbs from the box.

doesn't have is prefer needs might be 'll be

From: Somar
To: Khalid
Subject: Re: Tomorrow

سر عشتى

Hi Khalid,

Thanks for your email. I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow yet. If my father needs ¹ me to help him fix the car, I'll have to be at home all afternoon. But I don't know if he's got the part he needs. If he doesn't have ² it, I 'll be ³ free to go to the cinema. But have you heard the weather forecast? I think it might be ⁴ a beautiful day. I prefer ⁵ the beach to the cinema if the weather is ⁶ nice. Let's talk tomorrow and decide then.

Somar

D. Write an email to a friend. Tell him/her what you will do and what you might do tomorrow.

Lesson 4: Aljabal Alakhdar

A. Answer the questions about the email on page 81 of the Course Book.

الى اين ذهبت ليلى في العطلة

1. Where did Layla go on holiday?

الجبل الأخضر
Aljabal Alakhdar

سرت عشق

2. Where did Layla and her family stay?

مع أسرة في المزرعة
with a family in Almarj

اذكر 3 اشياء فهدت ليلى عن جبل الأخضر

1. List three things Layla learnt about Aljabal Alakhdar.

possible answered include in the There area is one of few forested areas in libya. it is one of the wettest areas of libya it's home to more than 200 thousand people most people work in farming

4 Where can the Chammari tree be found?

In the large forest

5 What does 'evergreen' mean?

It can bloom through the winter

6 What is special about the honey?

It has many medical uses, including treating liver & digestive problem & diabetes

7 Which colony built Cyrene?

The Greeks

8 Why does Layla think Aljabal Alakhdar should bring tourists from all over the world?

It's an amazing place rich in history & resources.

سرک عشق

B Complete the sentences with *probably*, *perhaps* or *definitely*.

أحب هذا المكان أريد العودة له **definitely/probably** **أريد العودة له**
I love this place. I want to come back soon.

62. 3. perhaps / definitely / probably / be cancelled

623 perhaps
أصبح عالماً جيولوجياً
I'll be a geologist when I'm older
يتم إلغائه
be cancelled

يجب ان تقرأ الكتاب
You must read this book, it's definitely/probably the most interesting book I've
ever read.

64 Adnan didn't come to school today. He's probably sick.
Adnan لم يأتِ المدرسة اليوم. ربما هو مريض.

أنا لست متأكد ربما الكتابه - I'm not sure, but I will probably write about rainforests for my Geography project.

٤٦ ٧ perhaps you can get the information you need in the self-access centre.

٤٧ ٨ I think it will be sunny tomorrow, so we can probably go to the beach.
لذلك تسطيع الذهاب

7 Science and Technology

C Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

- 1 إذا دمرت الغابات المطيرة فسختف العديد من الحيوانات والنباتات
If we destroy the rainforest, many animals and plants will disappear
ستختف
- 2 إذا لم ندرس الغابات المطيرة فأننا لن نعالج بعض الأمراض
If we don't study rainforest plants, we might not find cures for some diseases.
- 3 إذا فقدت السحلية ذيلها فإنه دائماً يعود لنموه
If a lizard loses its tail, it always grows back.
- 4 نحن ربما نذهب إلى أمريكا الجنوبية إذا كان لدينا عطلة طويلة
We might go to South America if we have a long holiday.
- 5 بعض النباتات تأكل الحشرات إذا الحشرة هيبت على أوراق النباتات
Some plants eat insects. If an insect lands on their leaves, the plants catch them.
- 6 إذا ماتت شجرة مطاطية شديدة البرودة فإنها تموت
If a rubber tree gets too cold, it dies.
- سرت عشق

D Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 tonight I'm the to definitely going game
I'm definitely going to the game tonight
سأذهب إلى الألعاب الليلة
- 2 can perhaps we lunch have tomorrow together
perhaps we can have lunch together tomorrow
ربما نستطيع الغداء معاً
- 3 probably library books the has the you want
The library probably has the books you want
المكتبة ربما أنت تريد كتب
- 4 was the best definitely that film ever seen I've
That was definitely the best film I've ever seen
سأكتب أفضل فيلم أنا شاهدته
- 5 the probably weather will be time year sunny at of this
The weather will probably be sunny at this time of year
الطقس ربما يكون مشمس في هذا الوقت من السنة

Lesson 5: From the Earth to the Refinery

A Put the main stages of the process in order. Number them 1 to 5.

- لنستخدم بعض الزيت المكرر في تصنيع الآلاف المنتجات التي نستخدمها يوميا
- 5 a Some refined oil is used to make thousands of products we use every day
- للقصور على الإنترنت يتم دراسة عينات الصخور النارية وخرائط الرادار
- 1 b To find petroleum, rock samples, satellite images and radar maps are studied.
- يتم إرسال النفط إلى مصفاة حيث سيتم فصله إلى منتجات مختلفة
- 4 c The petroleum is sent to a refinery, where it will be separated into different products.
- عندما يتم العثور عليه يتم بناء سد وحفر بئر
- 2 d When it has been found, a derrick is built and a well is drilled.
- عند الوصول لعمق يتدفق عبر الأنابيب
- 3 e When the oil is reached, it gushes up through the pipes.



B Look back at the pictures on page 82 of the Course Book. Use them to describe the main stages of the process.

سرد عشق

C Find examples of passive forms in the text on page 82 and write them below.

- 1 petroleum is not found everywhere (present simple) (past.s)
- 2 Animals & plants died & were covered by layers of mud.
- 3 When petroleum has been found (present perfect) water
- 4 cleaner products are being developed by petroleum Companies (present Continuous)

D Write the numbers to match the two halves of each sentence.

- البتروول لديه
- 1 Petroleum has
- خرائط الرادار
- 2 The radar maps are
- بئر نفطية أخرى
- 3 Another oil well will
- 4 The derrick will
- 5 A new refinery is
- مصفاة جديدة
- بجري بناؤها
- a being built.
- يتمل قريبا
- b be completed soon
- استخدم منذ القرن 19
- c been used since the 19th century.
- حفر في الربيع
- d be drilled in the spring
- بجري دراستها من قبل الجيولوجيين لدينا
- e being studied by our geologists.

Lesson 6: Online Shopping

A Read the text on page 83 of the Course Book. Highlight the important parts of the text. Then write a summary of the main points.

B Work with two partners. Say what you think about shopping online. Think about what the text said and these questions:

- 1 What kinds of things can you buy online?
هل توافق على المزايا التي تمت مناقشتها في النص
- 2 Do you agree with the advantages discussed in the text?
هل يمكنك التفكير في مزايا أخرى
- 3 Can you think of any other advantages?
هل توافق على المساوئ التي تمت مناقشتها في النص
- 4 Do you agree with the disadvantages discussed in the text?
هل يمكنك التفكير في أي عيوب أخرى
- 5 Can you think of any other disadvantages?
هل تحب الذهاب إلى متجر لماذا/ولماذا لا
- 6 Do you like going to shops? Why?/Why not?
هل سبق لك أن اشتريت شيئاً عبر الإنترنت
- 7 Have you ever bought anything online?
هل ترغب في ذلك
- 8 Would you like to?

سرت عشقى

C What does 'it' refer to in line 7 and in line 10?

D Give three pieces of advice if you want to do online shopping.