

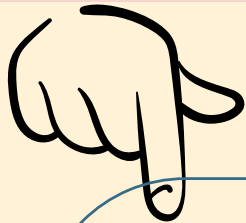
تم رفع الملف

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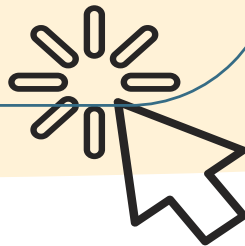
موقع الكتاب 24

للعودة الى الموقع اكتب في بحث جوجل

موقع الكتاب 24



alktab24.online



Unit 1

Culture and Customs

Lesson 1: Water

PS مفاتيح بسيط

A Listen and repeat. Then mark each sentence PS for present simple or PC for present continuous.

مفاتيح مستمر PC

- 1 Water is vital for life. PS
- 2 But we are using too much of it. PC
- 3 We use water for drinking, washing industry and farming. PS
- 4 We are using more water every year. PC
- 5 A person can live for 30 days without food. PS
- 6 A person can live for 6 days without water. PS
- 7 Access to water is a serious problem worldwide. PS
- 8 People in cities are living without access to clean water. PC
- 9 Children are dying. PC
- 10 One child dies every 20 seconds after drinking dirty water. PS



B Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 الماء مهم جداً للبشر Water is very important for humans. (T)
- 2 نحن نستخدم ماء أقل من الماء قبل الآن (F) We are using more water very year. تصحيح: نستخدم الماء البشري ماء
- 3 Half of the human brain is water. (F) 70% of the human brain is water تصحيح: نصف الدماغ البشري ماء
- 4 A person can live for a month without water. (F) A person can live for six day / less than a week without water تصحيح: يمكن لأي شخص الحياة شهر بدون ماء
- 5 70% of the world's fresh water is trapped in ice. (T) تصحيح: كل الماء الهديبه جده لشرب
- 6 All fresh water is good to drink. (F) Although 25% of water on Earth is fresh تصحيح: كل الماء الهديبه جده لشرب

C Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 من تتحدث على الهاتف المحمول انما عاجبه جداً Who she speaks/is she speaking/does she speak to on her mobile? She is getting very angry. هل تستخدم قواعده اللغة الانجليزية
- 2 Do you use/Does she use/Are you using your English grammar book at the moment, or can I borrow it for ten minutes? يمكن استعارته لمدة 10 دقائق
- 3 We often seeing/are seeing/see Fawzi in the park with his brother. في كثير من الأحيان نرى فوزي في الحديقة مع شقيقه
- 4 Mona can't come out today. She cooks/'s cooking/does cook food for the party. لا تستطيع من الخروج اليوم انها تطهو طعاما
- 5 When I read, I don't wear/not wearing/am never wearing my glasses. عندما اقرأ لا ارتدي نظارتي
- 6 My parents are away. They don't travel/travell/are travelling around Europe at the moment. والداي يسافرون حول أوروبا في الوقت الحالي



D Use the prompts to rewrite the sentences.

Example: Look at this picture of Ameera. She (wear) a crazy hat!

She's wearing a crazy hat!

1 Please be quiet. I (try) to do my Maths homework.

I'm trying
في اي وقت عادة ما يصل الى المنزل من العمل

2 What time (he usually) get home from work?

does لا يخرج عادة في منتصف اليوم لانه حار جدا

3 We (not usually go out) in the middle of the day because it's too hot.

don't هدى لا تستطيع رؤية اللوحة لأنها لا تلبس نظارتها اليوم

4 Huda can't see the board because she (not wear) her glasses today.

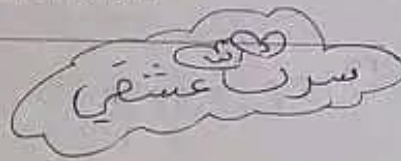
isn't wearing هل يرتدي الاطفال التي المدرسي في ليبيا

5 (children wear) a school uniform in Libya?

Do وليد ويوسف يدرسون في إنجلترا الوقت الحالي

6 Waleed and Yousef (study) in England at the moment.

are studying



E Complete with short answers.

Example: Are you watching a movie?

Yes, I am هل تشاهد الافلام

1 Are you enjoying your course?

Yes, I am هل تستمتع بدراستك

2 Do you know Bob?

No, I don't هل تعرف بوب

3 Are you eating at the moment?

No, we aren't هل تأكل في الوقت هذا

4 Is your mobile ringing?

Yes, it's هل رن الهاتف

5 Do you remember me?

Yes, of course I do هل تتذكرني

6 Do they work in Sirte?

Yes, they do هل يعملون في سرت

7 Does this laptop work?

No, it doesn't هل يعمل هذا الكمبيوتر I'm afraid.

Lesson 2: Ramadan in Libya

A 3 Listen and repeat the adjectives from Samira's email.
Do you think each word is positive (+) or negative (-)?

صبور 1 patient	+	متسلط 6 bossy	-
لطيف 2 kind	+	مؤنس 7 sociable	+
سخي 3 generous	+	سيئ المزاج 8 bad-tempered	-
مخطوط 4 fortunate	+	عيسه رعدة 9 easy-going	+
تقليدي 5 traditional	+	هادئ 10 calm	+

B Complete each sentence with a word from Exercise A.

- عمي يعطيني دائماً هدايا باهضة الثمن وأنه شخص سخى جداً.
1 My uncle always gives me expensive presents. He is very generous.
- فوزي يحب لقاء الأشخاص الجدد. إنه شخص اجتماعي.
2 Fawzi loves meeting new people. He is a very sociable person.
- حسن ساعد المرأة الفجور على عبور الطريق. إنه لطيف.
3 Hasan helped the old woman to cross the road. He is a kind boy.
- هناك حريق في المبنى. علينا أن نغادر على الفور. يرجى أن تكون هادئاً.
4 There is a fire in the building. We have to leave immediately. Please be calm and don't run.
- لحسن حظ ليديك عائلة محبوبة وعمل جيد.
5 You are very fortunate. You have a lovely family and a good job.
- أنت كنت أغني و سلطان خرج علي وأجرب.
6 I was singing and Sultan shouted at me and told me to be quiet. Why is he so bad-tempered today?
- أبي دائماً مسترخ لا يفتض أبداً أنه عاداً ما يركوه سكر.
7 My father is always relaxed and he never gets angry. He is usually very easy-going.

C All these words can be used about people. Check their meaning.
Then write a sentence with each one in your notebook.

Example: boring He spends all his time on the Internet. He's very boring.

funny	nosy	serious	jealous	quiet
honest	popular	shy	lazy	selfish

Jon is funny & he makes us laugh alot. Stop asking me question. you are very nosy! She is a serious girl & doesn't smile much.



D Write a paragraph describing a friend. Use five of the adjectives from this lesson.

Huda

Huda is one of my best friends. She is very funny. She always makes me laugh. My brother is a very sociable person. He has lots of friends. I always tell jokes. He's popular at school. He's also very kind to our grandma when we visit her. He's not very generous to me though - he never gives me money for lunch when I forget mine. He's very calm about most things - however he can be very bad-tempered when we watch football together - if our team is losing.

Lesson 3: Have you got a problem?

سرت عشقی



A Read the conversation on Course Book page 10 and mark the sentences True (T), False (F) or Don't Know (DK).

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 Hadi has just had an accident. | هادی تفرض لوقو للحادثة | ☐ T |
| 2 He often has accidents. | هو غالباً لديه حوادث | ☐ F Don't know |
| 3 He has fallen off his bicycle. | سقط من دراجته scooter | ☐ F He has fallen |
| 4 Hadi's mother is very angry with him. | والده هادی عاصبه جداً معه | ☐ F Don't know |
| 5 Hadi has cut his leg. | هادی جرح ساقه | ☐ F hand |
| 6 Hadi has broken his glasses. | هادی كسر نظارته | ☐ T |
| 7 Hadi is going to sell his scooter. | هادی بيع دراجته البخاريه | ☐ F Don't know |



B Listen and repeat.

What's the matter?

Honestly!

Are you OK?

Not really.

Please calm down.

C Complete the conversation using the words in brackets.

A: I can't see the board.

B: Have you lost (you / lose) your glasses again?

A: Yes, I have. Have you seen (you / see) them anywhere?

B: No, I haven't. Have you told (you / tell) the teacher?

A: Yes, I have and I have written (write) a notice.

B: Really? I haven't seen (not see) your notice. Has (the secretary / put) it on the school noticeboard yet?

A: Yes, she has, but nobody has found (find) my glasses.



D Complete the sentences using the word in brackets.

Example: (break) "Help! Help! I think I have broken my leg."

Last year my sister broke her arm in a car accident.

1 (make) "Come to my house for a coffee. I have made a delicious cake."

"Did you make it last night?"

2 (write) Have you written (you) to Hasan yet?"

"Yes, I wrote to him last week."

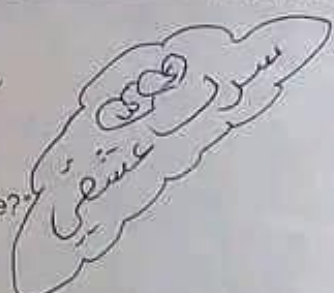
3 (have) "Would you like some chicken and rice?"

"No, thanks. I have had my supper."

"Really? What time did you have (you) it?"

4 (eat) "There's no cheese in the fridge. Somebody has eaten it all."

"Sorry, that was me. I ate it for breakfast."



E With your partner describe if the action started and ended in the past or if the action happened in the past but still has an effect now.

Lesson 4: Open Day at the University

A Check the meaning of these words. Then listen and tick (✓) the things Waleed and Josie talk about.

a castle	☒	the countryside	☒	lakes	☒
a ghost	☒	experiments	☒	maths	☐
Scottish food	☐	politics	☐	Scottish music	☒
the weather	☒	the sea	☐	Scottish cities	☐

B Then listen again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- Waleed has been in Britain for three weeks. F
كان وليد في بريطانيا لمدة 3 اسابيع
- He's going to start university in one week. T
سوف تبدأ الجامعة في اسبوع واحد
- He stayed in a castle in Scotland. T
بقي في القلعة في اسكتلندا
- He saw a ghost in the castle. He doesn't believe in ghosts. F
لقد رأى شبحاً في القلعة
- It doesn't rain very much in Scotland. He thinks it rains a lot. F
لا تمطر كثيراً في اسكتلندا
- He didn't like the Scottish countryside. He thinks everywhere looks beautiful. F
لم يعجبه الريف الاسكتلندي
- Waleed is going to do a science course. T
وليد سيقوم بدورة للعلوم
- Waleed thinks it will be warm enough to swim in the lakes. He thinks it will be too cold. F
وليد يعتقد انه سيكون دافئ، بما فيه الكفاية للسباحة في البحيرات
- He wants to try and play Scottish music. T
انه يريد تجربة الموسيقى الاسكتلندية

C Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

- They have gone (go) to Dubai. They'll be back in Libya in five days. ذهبوا الى دبي سيعودون الى ليبيا في غضون 5 ايام
- What's Casablanca like? I don't know. I have not been (not/be) there. كيف تشبه الدار البيضاء انما لا اعرف لم اكن هناك
- The Al Badri family isn't here at the moment. They have gone (go) on holiday. عائلة البدرى ليست هنا في هذه اللحظة لقد ذهبوا في عطلة
- Is Adam here or has he left (leave) for university? هل ادم هنا ام غادر الى الجامعة
- I want to go to Glasgow University in Scotland. I have been (be) to the city twice before. اريد الذهاب الى جامعة جلاسكو في اسكتلندا لقد ذهبت الى المدينة مرتين قبل
- I'll show you around Tripoli. Have you been (you/be) to the museum? سوف تظهر لك حول طرابلس هل زرت المتحف

Lesson 5: You haven't met him, have you?

A  **9** Listen and repeat. Match phrases with sentences in track 8.

- 1 I'd love to. 2 I forgot about that. 3 That's right.
4 Of course not. 5 I don't believe it.

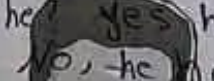
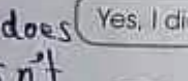
B Complete the questions with the correct tags.

- 1 She lives in Benghazi, doesn't she ? لم تعيش في بنغازي أليس كذلك ؟
2 He has a flat in Beirut, doesn't he ? لديه شقة في بيروت ، =
3 You like Lebanese food, don't you ? أحب الطعام اللبناني ، =
4 You haven't met Jameel, have you ? أنت لم تقابل جميل ، =
5 They didn't expect to see us, did they ? لم يوقعوا رؤيتنا ، =
6 We aren't making too much noise, are we ? نحن لا نسيب في الكثير من الضوضاء . = أليس كذلك ؟

C  Work in pairs. Role-play Khalid checking information with Martin. Use question tags and short answers.

You've heard ... Martin arrived a week ago.

You arrived a week ago, didn't you?

- hasn't he
- You've heard ... Martin arrived a week ago.
- You arrived a week ago, didn't you?
- Yes, I did.
- 1 He's staying at the Lynx Hotel. Isn't he? *yes he has*
 - 2 He doesn't know many people in Khoms, does he? *yes he does*
 - 3 He hasn't been to Libya before, has he? *No, he hasn't*
 - 4 He speaks a little Arabic. Does he? *yes he does*
 - 5 He can windsurf and scuba dive. Can't he? *No, he can't*
 - 6 He would like to go camping in the desert. *wouldn't he
yes, he would*
- 
- 

D Now write four more of Khalid's questions.

Example: You're staying at the Lynx Hotel, aren't you?

- 1- إنها متعبه لأنها لم تكن تنام جيداً مؤخراً
- 2- سلوى في المطبخ و هي تطبخ لهم لمدة ثلاث ساعات الآن
- 3- سمنا في ملل، لقد لعبنا اللغاب كمبيوتر بعد الظهر
- 4- لا أستطيع العثور على نظارتك لقد كنت أبحث عنها طوال اليوم
- 5- سوف يفشل في امتحانه لم يكن يعمل بجد

Lesson 6: What have they been doing?

A Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

Example: You look hot. How long have you been working (work) in the garden?

- 1 She's tired because she hasn't been sleeping (not sleep) well recently.
- 2 Salwa's in the kitchen. She has been cooking (cook) for three hours now.
- 3 We're bored. We have been playing (play) computer games all afternoon.
- 4 I can't find my glasses. I have been looking (look for) them all day.
- 5 He's going to fail his exam. He hasn't been working (not work) very hard.

B Write sentences using for or since.

Examples: They are playing football. They started twenty minutes ago.

They've been playing football for twenty minutes.

She's writing letters. She started at two o'clock.

She's been writing letters since two o'clock.



أنا اعمل في مشروع بدأت يوم الثلاثاء - أنا أكتب قصيده منذ يوم الثلاثاء

- 1 I'm working on a project. I started on Tuesday.

I've been writing a poem since Tuesday.

- 2 We're waiting for a bus. We started waiting at ten o'clock.

We've been waiting for a bus since ten o'clock.

- 3 You're watching TV. You started an hour ago.

You've been watching TV for an hour.

- 4 They're making Eid cakes. They started two days ago.

They've been making Eid cake for two day

- 5 It's raining. It started two hours ago.

It's been raining for two hours.

- 6 She's crying. She started crying ten minutes ago.

She's been crying for ten minutes.



C Imagine you are staying at Lake View Holiday Camp. Write an email to a friend saying what you have been doing and what your friends have been doing.

Write between 80 and 120 words. Use some of the phrases below.

Dear I am having a great time at Lake View Holiday Camp. I've been ...
I've also been ... My friend has been ... Hope to hear from you soon.

Lesson 7: Cambridge Science Festival

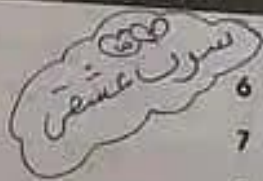


A Read the article on Course Book page 14 again. Then complete each sentence below with a word from the article.

- Examples: Cambridge is one of the world's oldest universities.
جامعة كامبريدج واحدة من الجامعات العالمة
1 Cambridge University was founded in 1209.
تأسست جامعة كامبريدج عام 1209
2 The Cambridge Science Festival is held in March each year.
يقع مهرجان كامبريدج للعلوم في شهر مارس
3 The Festival is a lively event where scientists, students and enthusiasts meet to share ideas.
المهرجان هو حدث حيوي يلتقي العلماء والطلاب والاهتمام لتبادل الأفكار
4 Visitors can attend talks, activities, performances, films and exhibitions.
يمكن لزوار حضور المحادثات والأنشطة والمعارض المسرحية والأفلام والمعارض
5 The exhibitions open on the first Monday of the festival.
المعارض مفتوحة على أول الاثنين
6 Lecture topics include the future of medicine.
تشمل موضوعات المحاضرة مستقبل الأدوية
7 The festival offers something to interest everybody.
يقدم المهرجان شيئاً يثير الاهتمام

B Listen and tick the word you hear.

- 1 pull ☒ bull ☐
2 pet ☐ bet ☒
3 pour ☒ bore ☐
4 pouring ☐ boring ☒
5 pair ☒ bear ☐



- 6 pin ☒ bin ☐
7 pack ☒ back ☐
8 port ☐ bought ☒
9 cap ☐ cab ☒
10 rope ☒ robe ☐

Unit 1

F Write an introduction. This could give some background information, e.g., the origin or date of the festival/celebration you have chosen.

G Write the other paragraphs of the essay. Start a new paragraph for each new topic.

H Write the full essay in 100-150 words. Remember to add a conclusion. This could be your personal opinion of the festival or celebration. Add photos to your essay if you can.

Lesson 8: Describing Yourself

A Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

about from with in of

- 1 هل أنت متحمس للعطلات
بهدايا 1 Are you excited about the holidays?
- 2 كنت سعيد جداً
أنا أسف 2 I was really pleased with my presents.
- 3 أنا قلق عليها 3 I'm sorry about the mess in this room.
- 4 لا أقلق عليها 4 Layla looks ill. I'm worried about her.
- 5 لقد كنا نمشي في الشارع لمدة ساعة أنا أشعر بالملل من ذلك 5 We've been watching TV for an hour. I'm bored with it.
- 6 هل أنت خائف من الثعابين 6 Are you afraid of snakes?
- 7 هل كانت غاضبة من الرسالة 7 Was she angry about the email?
- 8 لا تغار من عمار لديه مشاكل أيضاً 8 You shouldn't be jealous of Ammar. He has problems too.
- 9 أنا غير مهتم بالتاريخ 9 I'm not interested in History but I like Geography.
- 10 أنت مختلف جداً عن أخيك اليس كذلك؟ 10 You're very different from your brother, aren't you?





B List ten adjectives with the prepositions they go with. Then write a sentence with each adjective + preposition combination.

1 fast at typing

My friend Khalid is very fast at typing.

2 afraid of

I don't like spiders because I'm afraid of them

3 bad at

I'm really bad at tennis, but I'm trying to get better

4 interested in

I'm really interested in studying English at university

5 proud of

My sister just won an award for her

6 classwork,

I'm really proud of her.

7 different from

My best friend Ayesha is very different from me

8 fast at

She is fast at running & swimming, but I'm slow

9 happy about

She always invite me though, & I'm happy about that

10 jealous of

I'm abit jealous of Ayesha because she is friendly &

always talks to lots of people

أنا لاجب التايب لاني انا

أنا سيئ للغاية في الشئ لكن انا انا

أنا مهتم بدراسة اللغة الإنجليزية في الجامعة

أختي فازت للتو بجائزة عن عملها المدرسي

علماء

أنا فخور بها

سرت عشقني

صديقتي عائشة جدا مختلفة عن

أنا سريع في الجري والسباحة لكن أنا بطيء

أنا دائما تدعوني لتعلم أنا سعيد حول ذلك

أنا غيور من عائشة لأنها صديقة وتتحدث دائما مع الكثير

مع الكثير من أشخاص

Unit 2

Communication

الاتصال

Lesson 1: Keeping in Touch

A Here are some of the things people said about communication. Use verbs from the box in the past simple to fill the gaps. Listen and check your answers.

be buy call get give go not like receive
say send start take tell think

- Example: "My parents gave me a mobile phone for my birthday."
1. "Yesterday, for example, I went to my friend's house after school. I called my mother from the bus and told her I'd be late."
2. "I got a mobile from my father when I started secondary school."
3. "Yesterday I took this really nice photo of my brother Adel. He didn't like it much. He said it was too close."
4. "I bought my mobile with my own pocket money."
5. "They thought it would be really useful. And they were right."
6. "Some of my friends sent me birthday cards in the post, but I also received a few e-cards."

وصل اسلاك و الاسماء المركبة

B Match the words and write compound nouns.

- 1 تطبيق ألعاب gaming
2 كمبيوتر محمول laptop
3 الهاتف المحمول mobile
4 كاميرا الهاتف camera
5 رسالة نصية text
6 محوّل الجيب pocket
7 بطاقة عيد ميلاد birthday
8 رسالة صورة picture

application
Computer
phone
phope
message
money
Card
message

computer
application
message
card
money
message
phone
phone

C Listen and check your answers. Then listen and repeat.

D  Work in pairs. Student A makes a true sentence using the past simple and a compound noun from Exercise B. Student B shows interest. Take turns.

Student A: I didn't get any text messages this week.

Student B: Bad luck! Why not?

Student A: My mobile phone was broken.

Student B: I played an amazing video game yesterday.

Student A: Really? What was it called?

Student B: I can't remember. But I got a really high score.

E What do these text messages mean? Write them in normal English.

1

هل تريد مشاهدة فيلم الليلة

Do you want to see a film tonight?

2

هل انت بخير

Are you okay?

3

ماذا انت غاضب اليوم

Why are you angry today?

4

سأخاطبك لاحقاً

Talk to you later!

5

سأراك لاحقاً

See you later

6

انتظرني بعد المدرسة

Wait for me after school.

Lesson 2: Giving Instructions

A   Listen and repeat. Then work in pairs to practise the words and phrases in your own questions and answers.

Let's get started. How's this? Like this? I hope so. Slow down!

B Match the phrases to the pictures.

- a انقر فوق الزر اليساري **C** click on the left-hand button
 b ادخل الرمز **h** enter the code/ the number
 c قم بتوصيله **g** plug it in
 d اضغط على الزر **b** press the button
 e اختر برنامج **e** select a program
 f اضبط الوقت **d** set the time
 g اطفئه **a** turn/switch it off
 h اشغله **f** turn/switch it on



C Match a word from each list and write the compound nouns. Check you know the meaning of each one.

phone clock booth mail control dryer machine
media pad point oven screen

- 1 جفشف شعر hair
 2 فرن مايكرويف microwave
 3 غسالة washing
 4 هاتف ذكي smart
 5 تعمل باللمس touch
 6 جهاز تحكم remote

- handdryer
 oven
 machine
 phone
 screen
 control

- 7 منبه alarm
 8 دفع cash
 9 كاشك الصور photo
 10 وسائل تواصل social
 11 إي ميل e mail
 12 مكره note

- clock
 point
 booth
 media
 mail
 pad

- D**  Work in pairs. Student A: Say a phrase from Exercise B.
Student B: Name an item that goes with the phrase. Change roles.

Example: Student A: Set the time.

Student B: An alarm clock.

- E** Write eight sentences of your own using compound nouns from Exercise C.

- 1 I'm going to the barber for haircut
- 2 They heat up the food in a microwave oven
- 3 Throw your dirty clothes in the washing machine
- 4 New-style Electronic Touch control panel
- 5 The touch screen is used ^{remote} extensively throughout the game
- 6 I've set my alarm clock for six tomorrow
- 7 you can contact us by email or fax
- 8 We found a photo booth on the station

سر عشق

- F** Match the phrases and complete the sentences. Add a comma (,) where necessary.

- | | | | |
|--|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 If he drinks coffee at night | b | a stop the car. | اوقف السيارة |
| 2 My mother gets worried | g | b he doesn't sleep. | هو لا ينام |
| 3 If I use a hairdryer | i | c if they don't get water. | إذا لم يحصلوا على الماء |
| 4 Plants die | c | d if you eat too many sweets. | إذا أكلت الكثير من الحلويات |
| 5 Do some research on the internet | h | e if you go out in a boat? | إذا خرجت في قارب؟ |
| 6 Can you get a good signal on your mobile | e | f if you have a problem? | إذا كان لديك مشكلة؟ |
| 7 If the water in the engine boils | a | g if I don't phone her. | إذا لم اتصل بها |
| 8 If the battery runs down | j | h if you have time. | إذا كان لديك الوقت |
| 9 You get bad teeth | d | i my hair looks nicer. | شعري يبدو جميل |
| 10 Who do you talk to | f | j you can recharge it. | يمكن إعادة شحنه |

أغلق الستار - خذ أموالك - انتظر خارج الصور

5

Step inside and close the curtain. Turn the seat to get it at the right height. put your money in the slot. Don't move when the red light comes on. wait outside for your picture

photo booth صورتك



H Student A: Write instructions for one of the following:
Student B: Guess what the instructions are about.

planning for an event researching for a project
sending a formal email preparing a presentation

Lesson 3: The Swimmer

A Complete the summary of what happened to Fawzi with words from the box.

and Because of Eventually First in my opinion
Some time later that's how then When While

When he was seven, Omar's twin sister drowned. Because of that, his mother never let him go swimming. and by the age of 16, he still couldn't swim. Eventually he decided to do something about his fear of water. First he wrote a letter to the problem page of a magazine. Then he joined a swimming class for teenagers. And that's how he finally learnt to swim. That's how he went on holiday in Cornwall with his friend, Justin. While they were there, Omar saved the life of a little girl who was in trouble in the sea. In my opinion, this story shows that with courage you can overcome a difficult past.



G Complete the instructions with the correct phrases. Then write the name of the object under each set of instructions.

- click on the left-hand button
- Enter your code carefully.
- Put your money
- If you don't like the programme
- Take your money
- Turn the seat
- If you want to turn the volume up
- put soap powder in the drawer
- the machine sometimes keeps your card
- Wait outside for your pictures
- Your clothes are clean when it stops

1

Move your finger over it to the right or left to move the cursor. To close a window on the screen, point the cursor at the cross and

Click on the left-hand button (computer mouse)

انقر فوق الزر الأيسر

ماوس الكمبيوتر

Computer mouse

نقرت عصفور

2

Open the door and put the clothes in.

Close the door and put Soap powder in the drawer
Select a programme. your clothes are clean when it stops

و ضع مسحوق الصابون
في الدرج مملأه
بصبغة عندما يتوقف

Washing machine

غسالة

3

Point it at the TV. Press one of the buttons. Wait for a picture to come on the screen

If you don't like the programme

press another button.

press the up arrow.

إذا كنت لا تحب البرنامج
إذا كنت تريد
زيادة الصوت
If you want to turn the volume up

remote control

ادخل الرمز بوضوح

4

Put your card in. Enter your code carefully

If you enter it incorrectly,

The machine sometimes keep your card

Select the amount you want. Take your money and your card.

الآلة في بعض
الاحيان تحفظ
بطاقتك
خد أموال

Cashpoint

دفع

Unit 2



B Cover the summary on page 21. Prepare to summarize the story in your own words. In pairs, take turns saying one sentence each. Use linking words like the ones in the box in Exercise A.

C Imagine you are Justin. Write an email to a friend who doesn't know Fawzi. Tell him about Omar rescuing the child at the beach. Use information in the texts and your imagination. Write about 150 words. Use the model below.

From: Justin

To:

Subject:

Dear Alan

سرت
عنه

Last summer I was camping in Cornwall with my friend Omar. One day we were walking on the beach when we saw a little girl playing on the sand. Suddenly she was in the sea. Straight away Omar jumped into the water & swam out to her. He grabbed her arm & pulled her back to the beach.

In my opinion, Omar was a real hero because his sister drowned in the sea when they were seven years old, so his mother never allowed him to go swimming. He was scared of the sea when he was young. ^{he learnt to swim when he was 16.}

After that, he invited me to go camping & swimming with him. A newspaper reporter found out about what happened & interviewed us for a newspaper article.

I've kept a copy of the newspaper and I'll show it to you when I see you.

Bye for now,

Justin

Lesson 4: On the Phone



A Listen to three messages left on voicemail and answer the questions.

Call 1

- 1 Who calls? Josie
- 2 Why? She wants Nadia to come on a picnic
on (date) 11
- 3 Where to meet? At the bus stop by the Cinema
- 4 What time? 11
- 5 When should Nadia call back? That evening at around seven

Call 2

- 1 Who does David want to speak to? Martin Atwood *مרטین اتوود*
- 2 What is he calling about? A motorbike
- 3 When would he like to come round? That evening or the next day
- 4 What is his phone number? 0206 - 434 - 911

Call 3

- 1 Where is the answerphone? At International College
- 2 Why is nobody there to take the call? Because the office is closed
- 3 Why is Salwa calling? She thinks she left her purse in Room
45 after her E lesson ←
- 4 What is her phone number? 4- 0787 - 050 - 527

Lesson 5: Time and Place

A Match the phrases and write full sentences.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| 1 He was so angry | كان غاضباً | c | a we couldn't go out | لم نتمكن من الخروج |
| 2 I was in such a rush | كنت في عجلة من أمري | e | b I couldn't hear what she said | لم أستطع سماع ما قالت |
| 3 It was raining so hard | السما تُمطر بشدة | a | c that he slammed the door | أنه صدم الباب صدمة |
| 4 It was such a lovely day | كان هذا اليوم جميلاً | f | d that we couldn't have a conversation | لا يمكننا إجراء محادثة |
| 5 Her voice was so quiet | كان صوتها هادئاً للغاية | b | e that I forgot my purse | نسيت فيها حقيبتي |
| 6 The homework was so difficult | كان الواجب المنزلي صعباً للغاية | g | f that we went to the beach | ذهبنا إلى الشاطئ |
| 7 The place was so noisy | كان المكان صاخباً | d | h that I gave up doing it | تخلت عن القيام به |

Example: He was so angry that he slammed the door.

B Study the examples and write five more sentences with phrases from the box.

He ran so fast that nobody could catch him.

She wrote so fast she finished the letter in five minutes.

walked so slowly spoke so quietly worked so hard played so badly

C Work in pairs. Student A: Choose a word from the box and ask a question with *What was it like?* Student B: Answer using the phrase *so/such ... (that)*. Then change roles.

wedding hotel vacation exam lesson film
trip house weather people

Example:

Student A: What was your cousin's wedding like?

Student B: The music was so loud that you could hear it in the next town!
OR
I had such a good time (that) I didn't want to leave.

D Complete the conversation with words and phrases from the box.

so crowded that such a long way such that so hot so lazy



Noor: Would you like to go for a walk to the shops?

Katie: Not really. I don't feel like it. It's so hot today.

Noor: We can walk to Abu Nawas Park. It's nice and cool there.

Katie: But that's such a long way to walk.

Noor: Don't be so lazy! You'll like it when we get there. It's so lovely and shady under the trees.

Katie: Oh, Noor, **why don't we** go tomorrow?

Noor: No, tomorrow's Friday and it'll be really crowded.

Katie: How do you know?

Noor: I went there last Friday with Latifa and it was so crowded that we couldn't get a seat in the shade.

Katie: You're exaggerating a bit, aren't you?

Noor: No, really. There were such long queues at the drinks stalls that we nearly died of thirst.

Katie: OK. **Let's go**. But let's go for a drink and an ice-cream first to give us energy.

Noor: Honestly, Katie, it's just a walk to the park, not a trip across the Sahara!

Katie: I know. But I **really feel like** an ice-cream.

Noor: OK. We can have one at the Oasis Café.

Katie: **That's a really good idea**. Let's go in ten minutes.

E Listen and check your answers.

F Work in pairs. Make suggestions and respond to them, using the phrases in bold in the conversation in Exercise D. Use your own ideas or the suggestions in the box below.

go bowling go skating go to the park play football / tennis
go for a walk / to the cinema visit a museum
have a party / a coffee stay at home and watch TV



Would you like to go bowling this weekend?

Not really. I don't like bowling very much. Why don't we go to the cinema?

OK. That's a good idea.



Lesson 6: The Internet

A Find words or phrases in the texts on Course Book pages 26 and 27 to match the definitions below.

Example: newest, most recent

- | | | | |
|--|--|--------|------------|
| 1 successful record | سجل ناجح | latest | hit |
| 2 very big | كبير جداً | | huge |
| 3 exchange, give and take | تبادل | | share |
| 4 open to everyone; opposite of private | مفتوح للجميع | | public |
| 5 information shown in numbers | معلومات | | statistic |
| 6 questions to find out about people's opinions | أسئلة لمعرفة آراء الناس | | survey |
| 7 often | غالباً | | frequently |
| 8 look thoroughly | نظرة شاملة | | search |
| 9 produce writing or photos on paper using a machine | إنتاج الكتابة أو الصور الفوتوغرافية على الآلات | | print |
| 10 articles that give opinions (about books, films, plays, etc.) | مقالات تشير آراء حول الكتب وأفلام وغيرها | | reviews |
| | | | تأليفات |

1. Two Computer scientists named Tim Berners - Lee & Robert Cailliau invented the Internet when they were working in Switzerland.
 2. At first it was used by scientists to share information.
 3. American teenagers use the Internet to send & receive e-mail, surf the net for information, do instant messaging & download music.

B Find the answers to these questions.

- Who invented the Internet and where?
 1. من اخترع الإنترنت وأين؟
- Who used it at first?
 2. من استخدمها في البداية؟
- What do American teenagers use the Internet for?
 3. لماذا يستخدم المراهقون الأمريكيون الإنترنت؟

C Match the pie charts to the titles.

- a US teenagers who use email
 b US teenagers who don't ever use the internet
 c US teenagers who have downloaded music



D What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet? Discuss in groups. Use some of the phrases below.

Agreeing

That's true.
 I agree.
 Yes, I feel the same about...
 That's exactly what I think.
 You're absolutely right.

Disagreeing

That's not true.
 I don't see it that way.
 No, that's not right.
 I'm sorry, I can't agree with you about...
 It's not true that...

Interrupting

Excuse me, could I just say something?
 That's true, but...
 Yes, but what about...?

Avoiding interruption

I've almost finished.
 Just let me finish.
 Can I just finish what I'm saying?

Lesson 7: They must have forgotten.

A Read the conversation on Course Book page 28 again and answer the questions.

1 Why is Ammar ringing Mrs Crosby?
 لماذا يرن عمار السيدة كروسبي

Because Rob is late for the football match. / He's trying to find her.
 لأن روب متأخر عن مباراة كرة القدم / إنه يحاول إيجاد روب

2 Where have Dave and Rob gone?
 أين ذهب ديف وروب

They've gone fishing.
 ذهبوا لصيد

3 How late are they?
 هم متأخرون

They're fifteen minutes late.
 هم متأخرون 15 دقيقة

4 What is surprising about Dave's behaviour? He always has his mobile with him but he hasn't phoned Ammar.
 ما الذي يشيخ به ديف؟ إنه دائماً معه هاتفه المتنقل لكنه لم يتصل بعمار

5 In your opinion, why are Dave and Rob late?
 برأيك لماذا هما متأخرون

① They might have had an accident.
 ② They might have got lost when they were fishing.
 ③ They might have forgotten about the match.

④ They might be stuck in traffic in an area with no mobile signals.
 ⑤ They might have been late because they were late for the match.

B Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

Example: I'm sure she was sad when her grandmother died.
 كانت حزينة عندما توفيت جدتها

She must have been (be) sad when her grandmother died.
 يجب أن تكون حزينة عندما توفيت جدتها

1 This essay is very long. I'm sure you took days to write it.
 اشغقت أيام الكتابة هذه المقالة طويلة جداً

You must have taken (take) days to write it.

2 He hasn't called me. Perhaps he lost my number.
 لم يسم لي ربما اهاج الرقم

He might have lost (lose) my number.

3 Their car is here. I'm sure they haven't gone out.
 سيارتهم هنا أنا متأكد

They can't have gone (go) out.
 مع أنهم لم يخرجوا

مستأد که شش هجده
مستأد که شش هجده
مستأد که شش هجده

- 1 Someone phoned while you were out. I'm not sure, but it might have been (be) someone from your office.
- 2 Somebody has stolen my pearls. The front door is still locked, so the thief must have come (come) through the open window.
- 3 "I saw all the tourist attractions when I went to America."
"You can't have seen (see) everything. You were only there for a week."
- 4 "Where's my package from Janet?"
"I'm not sure, but I might have thrown (throw) it away by mistake."

good : informative bad : misleading

Liam

86

Earls

57

Jode

14

Omar

23

ہمکن ان کون ممتہ

- 1 Advertisements can be fun. الإعلان سواء اردنا ذلك ام لا في كل مرة نشترى شئ
- 2 We pay for advertising whether we want to or not, every time we buy something. نحتاج الى اطفال الحماية من الاعلانات
- 3 Children need protection from advertising. الاعلان غالبا ما تعطي معلومات خاطئة
- 4 Advertisements often give false information. الاعلان يعطي معلومات مفيدة
- 5 Advertising gives useful information. يجب الا تسمح الحكومة بالاعلانات الدخان
- 6 The government shouldn't allow cigarette advertisements. الاعلان ممكن ان يجعل الناس تنفق الكثير من المال
- 7 Advertisements can make people spend too much money. يجعل الناس غير راضيه عن حياتهم
- 8 Advertising makes people unhappy with their own lives.

c Listen again and complete these sentences.

- 1 People get annoyed with advertisements and they are not content with their own life.
 2 What do you mean? exactly.
 3 I think advertisements are a waste of time & money.
 4 Without ads, we wouldn't know about new products, new restaurants or new cars.
 5 Do you think there's a bad side to advertising?
 6 Children are easy to persuade.



D Discuss in groups: Do you think there should be rules about advertising? What kind of rules? Use phrases from the box below.

Giving opinions

In my opinion, ...

Personally, I think ...

It seems to me ...

Asking opinions

How do you feel about ...?

What's your view on ...?

Do you agree that ...?

Checking information

What do you mean exactly?

Could you explain that point?

Can you give us an example of ...?

Asking opinions

What I mean is ...

What I'm trying to say is ...

My point is that ...

Lesson 1: Endangered Animals

A Use words from each box to make six phrases. You can use two colours if you want.

a an the my your

old expensive nice pretty dangerous strange funny big small

green yellow red blue black white grey pink purple

car shirt shoes eyes fish cat bus carpet programme

Example: an old black and white bus

- 1 a nice green shirt قميص أخضر لطيف
- 2 an old red carpet سجادة حمراء قديمة
- 3 The pretty black shoes الأحذية السوداء جميلة
- 4 my funny grey & white cat قطتي الرمادية والبنياء مضحكة
- 5 your small yellow fish الأسماك الصفراء الصغيرة لك
- 6

سر عكش

B Work in pairs. Look at the pictures on page 34 of the Course Book. Student A: Choose one of the animals. Don't tell your partner which one you've chosen. Describe the animal. Student B: Listen to your partner's description. Say the name of the animal.

It's a big black animal. It's very strong. It has small eyes and a horn on its nose.

Here are some useful words:

fur tail fin stripe horn smooth flat

It's the black rhino.

Now change over.

Lesson 2: Almost Extinct



A Read the factfiles again. Complete the table by ticking (✓) the correct columns.

Example: Hunting gorillas is against the law, but illegal hunters still kill them.

		How to save endangered species			
		توقف عن الصيد	تولد في حدائق الحيوان	قطع التلوث	حماية الموطن
		stop hunting	breed in zoos	cut pollution	protect habitat
right whale				✓	
giant panda			✓		✓
العراق الباندا	جبل الغوريلا				
mountain gorilla		✓	✓		✓
tiger النمر		✓	✓		✓



B Look at the completed table and write four more sentences with must.

Examples: If we want to save the tiger, we must protect its habitat.

If we want to save the giant panda, we must breed it in zoos.

إذا كنا نريد إنقاذ الباندا الجبلي، يجب أن نتوقف عن الصيد

1 If we want to save the mountain gorilla, we must stop hunting

2 If we want to save the right whale, we must cut pollution

3 If we want to save the tiger, we must breed it in zoo

4 If we want to save the tiger, we must stop hunting it

سرت عشق

C Read the fact file.

The rhino is a big black animal with small eyes and a horn on its nose. It must be very strong. It looks dangerous, but I think it's beautiful. It's hard to believe that it really exists – it looks like something from a storybook.



Do you know the rule?

look + adjective

That car looks very old.

look like + noun

Your eyes look like stars.

D Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box. You can use each more than once.

look look like looks looks like

سرت عشق

Example: The teacher looks very angry. What's the matter with her?

1 My cat looks like a tiger.

2 Fuad looks very tired today.

3 Your brother looks like a businessman.

4 That book looks interesting. Have you read it?

5 People say that I look like my father.

6 Those elephants look ill. Why are they lying down?

قطتي تشبه النمر

فؤاد يبدو متعباً جداً اليوم

اخوتي يشبه رجل الأعمال

هذا الكتاب يبدو مثيراً للاهتمام هل قرأته

يقول الناس أنني أبدو مثل أبي

تلك الفيلة تبدو مريضة لماذا الاستلقاء؟

E Choose two of the animals on Course Book page 35. Write descriptions. Give some facts and your own opinion. Present your description to the class.

Unit 3

F Write the numbers to make first conditional sentences.

- إذا حضر الجميع سيكون كل شيء في العشاء
- 1 If everybody comes, **h** a Aziz won't wait for us.
- إذا فشلت في الامتحان سأصاب بخيبة أمل حقيقية
- 2 If I fail the exam, **d** b you will get very thirsty.
- إذا كنت لا تأخذ الماء معك سوف تشعرا العطش الشديد
- 3 If you don't take water with you, **b** c I'll give you a place in the team.
- إذا أصبحت كابتن سأعطيك مكانا في الفريق
- 4 If I become captain, **c** d I will be really disappointed.
- إذا تعطلت السيارة فلن يعرف وليد كيفية إصلاحها
- 5 If the car breaks down, **e** e Waleed won't know how to fix it.
- إذا أراد الضيوف المزيد من الآيس كريم فسندع ناديا الى المتجر ونحصل عليه
- 6 If the guests want more ice-cream, **f** f Nadia will go down to the shop and
- إذا لم تستمتع بهذا الكتاب فأعده وسوف أقرضه لك
- 7 If you don't enjoy this book, **g** g bring it back, and I'll lend you another
- إذا تأخرنا لن ننتظركم عزيز
- 8 If we are late, **i** h there will be 38 people at the dinner.

نسر عسفي

G 24 Read and listen to this sentence.

If you call Mariam, she will help you with the homework.

H 25 Listen and repeat the sentences.

If the test isn't too difficult, we'll pass.

If I don't get a place on the team, I'll be very disappointed.

I Work in pairs. You are going on a camping trip in the desert. One of you is worried about the trip. Ask and answer questions. Use the phrases in the boxes and your own ideas.

someone is sick
the car breaks down
our mobile phones don't work
it is too hot
we run out of water

phone Nasser's mother
fix it
use a radio
find some shade and drink lots of water
go home

What will we do if someone is sick?

If someone is sick, we will phone Nasser's mother. She's a doctor.

Unit 3

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phone Nasser's mother
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find some shade and drink lots of water
go home

What will we do if someone is sick?

If someone is sick, we will phone Nasser's mother. She's a doctor.

- 1- حصل كل فريق على هدفين في الدور نصف النهائي وسكان عليها إعادة اللعب
- 2- لا يمكن إعادة كتابة العنوان بعنايه اكبر
- 3- في المستشفيات يرمي الأطباء قفاراتهم بعد القيام بشئ ما انهم لا يعيدون استخدامها
- 4- هاتفي المحمول قد فقد شحنه - ربما تحتاج أي إعادة شحن البطارية
- 5- تم تدمير المدينة بالكامل بسبب الزلزال، لقد بدأوا في إعادة بنائه الآن
- 6- مكتبه في حاله من الفوضى يجب عليك إعادة تنظيمها

C Write the numbers to match the sentences.

7- 429 - 0.01 لا يمكن ان يكون صحيحا دعنا نعيد العنوان من البداية

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Each team got two goals in the semi-final. | 3 They don't reuse them. |
| 2 I can't read your handwriting. | 4 You probably need to recharge the battery. |
| 3 In hospitals, doctors throw their gloves away after doing something. | 6 You should reorganize it. |
| 4 My mobile phone is dead. | 2 Can you rewrite the address more carefully? |
| 5 The town was completely destroyed by the earthquake. | 1 They had to replay the game. |
| 6 Your office is a mess! | 7 Let's redo the question from the start. |
| 7 $x = 4y2 - 0.01$? That can't be right! | 5 They are starting to rebuild it now. |



D Look at the poster on Course Book page 37. Design your own poster about recycling. Draw a picture and write something to persuade people to recycle one of the items in the list or something else.

- mobile phones
- computers
- clothes
- batteries
- paper



E Word building: What does the prefix *re* mean? Take turns making sentences using one of the verbs below. Try to keep the conversation going each time.

redecorate replay recycle remember remind
reopen repeat return revise refresh

I'm redecorating my bedroom at the moment.

Really? What colour are you painting it?

Blue and white. It's going to look nice.

سررت عشقتي

Vocabulary tip: Building words using *re-*

The prefix *re-* means again.

- re + cycle → recycle plastic bottles (i.e., use plastic again)
- re + do → redo an assignment (i.e., do an assignment again)
- re + write → rewrite an essay (i.e., write an essay again)
- re + sent → resend an email (i.e., send an email again)

We recycle lots of things at our school. هل نقوم بإعادة تدوير الكثير من الأشياء في مدرستنا؟
Really? What things do you recycle? الورق والبلاستيك والزجاج
paper, plastic, & glass. نعم القيام بالكثير من المراجعة هذا الأسبوع؟
Have you been doing much revising this week?
Yes, I have revised history & maths. How about you?
I've revised geography. هل نقيم لقد راجعت التاريخ والجغرافيا ماذا عجبك؟
لقد تممت بمراجحة الجغرافيا

Lesson 5: Offering Help

استمع واعد

A Listen and repeat.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Shall I feed the baby lion? | I'll do it myself, thank you. |
| 2 Shall I work in the car park? | Yes, please. |
| 3 Would you like me to fix it? | Good idea. |
| 4 Would you like me to help? | No, thanks. |

B Rewrite the following sentences to give the same meaning.

- 1 Do you want me to bring some paper? هل أحمل بعض الورق ؟ انت منى ستجلب بعض الورق
 Shall I bring some paper? Would you like me to bring some paper?
- 2 Do they want us to pick up the laundry on our way back? هل يريدون منا ان نأخذ الغسيل في طريق عودتنا
 Shall we pick up the laundry on our way back? Would they like us to pick the laundry on our way back?

C Respond to the questions in Exercise B by accepting and refusing.

D When someone is telling you something important, you listen carefully. But what else can you do to check that you understand? Read and listen to four more conversations between Mr Obuya and Victoria.

هل نلتقط الغسيل في طريق عودتنا الى الوراء ؟
 هل يريدون منا ان نأخذ الغسيل في طريق عودتنا
 سر عشتي

Conversation 1

Mr Obuya: It's not acceptable for members of the public to make noise around the birds' nests.

Victoria: You mean tourists must keep quiet there. DW

Mr Obuya: That's right.

Conversation 2

Mr Obuya: Put all the rubbish from the car park in the bins, and take the bins away.

Victoria: Where do I put the bins? EQ

Mr Obuya: Behind the café, OK?

Conversation 3

Mr Obuya: We need to record the number of giraffe calves in the reserve this week.

Victoria: Do you mean we need to count the baby giraffes? DW

Mr Obuya: Yes.

Conversation 4

Mr Obuya: The satellite tracking program isn't working properly.

Victoria: Is it switched on? EQ

Mr Obuya: I'll check.

In which conversations does Victoria ask an extra question [EQ] to get more information?

In which conversations does she repeat something in different words [DW] to check she has understood? Mark each conversation EQ or DW.

E Listen to Mr Obuya's sentences (A to E), and match them to Victoria's answers (1 to 5) below.

- يعني اننا بحاجة الى اموالهم
1 You mean we need their money?
لذلك في الواقع يعتقد انه انسان
2 So it actually thinks it's human?
هل هو البنزين ام الديزل
3 Is it petrol or diesel?
هل تعني انه امر خطير
4 Do you mean that it's dangerous?
حسناً ابيى يمكن ان اجد المفتاح
5 OK. Where can I find the key?

Sentence E DW
Sentence C DW
Sentence A EQ
Sentence B DW
Sentence D EQ

Now mark Victoria's answers EQ (extra question) or DW (repeat in different words).

F Read the Functional Grammar box on page 12 of the Course Book again. You are not sure about the information below. Add question tags to check.

- 1 You have put the baby lion in its cage, haven't you?
2 The table in the picnic area is broken, isn't it?
3 The animals can't get into the car park, can they?
4 The tourists should stay in their cars, shouldn't they?
5 The new no-smoking sign will be OK, won't it?

- 1- لقد وضعت الاسد الصغير في قفصه
2- الطاولة في منطقة الترفيه مكسوره
3- لا يمكن للحيوانات الدخول الى موقف السيارات
4- يجب على السياح البقاء في سياراتهم
5- علامه منع التدخين الجديده سوف تكون جيده

Lesson 6: The Best of Both Worlds



A Read and listen to the interview in the Course Book. What are the advantages and disadvantages of different types of cars? Complete the table by making notes.

	المزايا Advantages	العيوب Disadvantages	
Petrol engine only محرك بنزين فقط	good on the open road cheaper than hybrid الطريق المفتوح أرخص أفضل على الطريق المفتوح أرخص من الهجين	Creates pollution every time you use it	يخلق تلوثاً في كل مرة تستخدمه
Electric motor only محرك كهربائي فقط	Never contributes to pollution لا يساهم أبداً في التلوث	Batteries aren't good enough for long journeys	البطاريات ليست جيدة بدرجة كافية للرحلات الطويلة
Hybrid هجين	Doesn't pollute in the city Has petrol engine for open road لا يلوث في المدينة له محرك بنزين للطريق المفتوح	More expensive than the other cars pollutes when petrol engine is used	أغلى السيارات الأخرى تلوث عند استخدام محرك البنزين



B Listen and repeat.

I expect I'll buy one.

Exactly.

They will definitely make things better.

I'll certainly buy a hybrid.

سأشتري حتماً



C Work in pairs.

Student A: You work for *Which car to buy* magazine. Interview your partner to find out what type of car he/she is going to buy and why.

Student B: You are thinking of buying a car. Answer your partner's questions. Check that you understand the words in the boxes before you start.

sports car family car four-wheel drive convertible

safe powerful fast stylish modern cheap

How can we reduce
pollution from cars
in cities?

- use hybrid cars
- use lead-free petrol



D Work in groups. Brainstorm this question: *How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities?* One student should make a list of the group's ideas. Use a dictionary if necessary. Compare your list with other groups.

Unit 3

- E You are going to write an essay with the title: How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities? In the essay you will present several solutions to the problem of pollution. How can you join the different parts of the essay? Read the essay below and look at the underlined words and phrases.

How can we solve the problem of overfishing?

The North Sea around Britain used to be one of the richest seas in the world for fish. But now there is a problem. There has been too much fishing, and now the fish are almost all gone. Pollution in the water has made the situation worse – fish cannot breed in dirty water. What is to be done?

One possible solution is to stop fishing completely for a few years. This would give the fish time to breed and increase their numbers. But, of course, this would be terrible for fishermen. They would lose their jobs.

An easier solution might be to reduce the quantity of fish that we catch. Then fish and fishermen could survive.

There is another way forward: fish farming. It is possible to breed some types of fish in fish farms. If we do this, we don't need to catch wild fish.

Something else that we must do is stop the pollution in the North Sea. Even if we are not fishing, it is important to have clean seawater – for people and for animals.

- F  Plan and write the essay *How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities?* Use words and phrases from the essay above to organize your writing. Make a presentation from the essay you have written and present it to your class.

Lesson 7: The Arabian Oryx

سرت عشق

- A Read the article on Course Book page 40. Mark the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- لا يمكن ان يعيش الكثير من الحيوانات الكبيرة في الصحراء
1 Not many big animals can live in the desert. ☒ T
2. المها البقاء عادة They walk hundreds of kilometres in a small area. ☒ F
3 The population was very small
40-33 Forty years ago there were lots of oryx in the Arabian Peninsula. ☒ F
هناك الكثير من المها
4 Some people liked eating oryx. ☒ T
4. بعض الناس أجبوا تناول المها

- تم اصطياد المها من قبل الناس على ظهور الخيل
5 Oryx was hunted by people on horseback. ☒ T
6 The last one died in 1972
72 اخر واحد مات
6 Wild oryx disappeared in the 1960s. ☒ F
7 Zoos had quite a good number
8 Oryx didn't breed successfully in zoos. ☒ F
صيد المها الآن ضد القانون
8 Hunting oryx is now against the law. ☒ T

- 6- المها البري في ١٩٦٥
7- المها لم يتوالد في حدائق الحيوان
نجاح

B Where I live, people still go hunting for birds & some other animals — I don't like hunting because I think it's unkind to the animals. حيث يعيش لا يزال الناس يذهبون للبحث عن الطيور وبعض الحيوانات الأخرى. أنا لا أحب الصيد لأنني أعتقد أنه غير لطيف بالحيوانات.

B People used to hunt oryx for food or for sport. They don't hunt them any more. The law has changed, and people's attitudes have changed. In your community do people go hunting for other animals? How do you feel about hunting? Discuss in groups.



People used to hunt tigers

اعتاد الناس اصطياد الغزلان بحثا عن الطعام أو للترفيه
الآن لا يصطادونهم بعد الآن. لقد تغير القانون وتغيرت
حيوانات أخرى صاود الناس في مخطوطات هذا ذهب الناس للبحث

C Read the Functional Grammar box on page 40 of the Course Book. Listen to sentences 1 to 8. Write them out in full (without contractions).

- 1 They do not work very hard. دائما لا يعملون بجد
- 2 He said he had lost his mobile phone. قال إنه فقد هاتفه المحمول
- 3 people should not get near the animals. يجب أن لا يقترب الناس من الحيوانات
- 4 The price will not be a problem. السعر لن يكون مشكلة
- 5 The shop doesn't open on Friday. المحل لا يفتح يوم الجمعة
- 6 The teacher didn't say which exercise to do. لم يقل المعلم أي تمرين يجب القيام به
- 7 They would probably like this kind of music. ربما يحبون هذا النوع من الموسيقى
- 8 You will enjoy this book very much. سوف تستمتع بهذا الكتاب كثيرا

(سراة عشق)

اختصار

D Work in pairs. Take turns reading out these sentences with contractions.

Example: My brother does not live in London.

- 1 Tigers ^{don't} do not normally attack people.
- 2 I thought they ^{had} finished their work.
- 3 You ^{mustn't} must not think about my problems.
- 4 Oryx ^{don't} do not need much water.
- 5 The computers in the office ^{aren't} are not working.
- 6 I ^{would} would like to take a trip to the rainforest.
- 7 The football games ^{were not} were not very exciting.

My brother
doesn't live
in London.



E Listen and check.

Lesson 8: The Aswan Dam

A Study the dictionary definitions. Did you guess the meaning of these words correctly? Use each word in a sentence of your own.

triumph /traɪəmp/ noun – a great success, a wonderful result after difficulties.

tragedy /trædʒədi/ noun – 1: a play / film / story with a very sad end. 2: a bad failure, a very bad result.



B Read the article again. According to Natasha Ward, what are the advantages and disadvantages of the Aswan Dam? Complete the table with notes.

مميزات Advantages	عيوب Disadvantages
النهر هو نفسه دائماً لم يعد فيض The river is always the same (it doesn't flood any more) تنتج الكهرباء النظيفة للناس والصناعة produce clean electricity for people & industry سرعة عيشة	فقد الناس منازلهم People lost their homes. يجب على المزارعين استخدام الأسمدة Farmers have to use chemical fertilizers on the land – now – الكيمياء على الأرض الآن expensive Fewer fish because there is less food عدد أقل من الأسماك لأن هناك كميات أقل من الطعام

C Mark the sentences about the article True (T) or False (F). Read again and check.

يمر نهر النيل بالقرب من مدينة أسوان Through

- The River Nile runs near the town of Aswan. ☐ F
 - The Aswan Dam is 30 years old. It's over 40 years old. ☐ F
 - There used to be more water in the Nile in the summer. ☐ T
 - Hydroelectric power does not create pollution. ☐ T
 - The dam is coming near to the end of its life. ☐ F
- It will continue to produce electricity for many years.
- سواصل إنتاج الكهرباء لفترة سنوات

Unit 4

Fun with English

- 1- ما هو مشكله التلوث الحديث
- 2- ما هما الشئان القاردين ذكرهما في المقالة التي وضعت الحيوانات في خطر
- 3- ما هو الاثار السلبه
- 4- ما الذي يعتقد البروفيسور ساندرز انه سيكون له تاثير اكثر خطوره على كوكبنا
- 5- ما الذي يعتقد البروفيسور ساندرز انه سيكون له تاثير اكثر خطوره على كوكبنا

Lesson 1: Saving the Planet

A Read the article on Course Book page 46 quickly and answer the questions.

1 There is too much of it & a lot of its plastic

1 What is the problem with modern packaging?

2- development & deforestation

2 What two things are mentioned in the article that have put animals in danger?

3- used more energy produced more waste & created more pollution

3 What are the negative consequences of countries becoming more successful?

4- global warming

4 What does Professor Sanders think will have a more serious impact on our planet over time?

5- many of the dangers our planet is facing

6- suggested answer: What does the professor think that we (mankind) are responsible for? To make sure it's ok for our children in the future

6 In your own words, explain what the professor believes is the main reason for protecting our planet?

6- كلامك الخاصه اشرح ما يعتقد الاستاذ ان السبب الرئيس لحماية كوكبنا

B Write the number for the correct ending for each sentence. Do not look at the article.

موضوع درسا اليوم هو

1 The topic of our lesson today is

لقد تعلمت الكثير عن ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري

2 I learned a lot about global warming

فلنجد طريقه للمساعدة

3 Let's find a way to help

عمل المنظمة في مجال الطاقة المتجددة

4 The organization's work on

renewable energy

لا احب الناس الذين

5 I dislike people who

هذه السلسلة الوثائقيه الجديده حول الحياة البريه

6 That new documentary series about

wildlife is

ماذا يمكننا ان نفعل للمساعدة

7 What can we do to help

اعتقد انه شئ جيد ان يكون

8 I believe it's a good thing to have

الناس الاقل حظا في مدينتنا

d the less fortunate people in our city.

قاسية على الحيوانات

g are cruel to animals.

المناطق المحمية لبعض الحيوانات

a protected areas for

some animals.

مشاكل البيئة ومواجهتها كيفه حلها

f environmental problems and

how to solve them.

الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض

b endangered animals?

كان ناجحا جدا

h has been very successful.

من فيديوهات وناقش على شاشته التلفاز

e from a recent documentary

on TV.

شعبه للغاية مع المراهقين وكذلك

c extremely popular with

teenagers as well as adults.

سرور عشتي



C You learned about the order of adjectives in Unit 3. Look at this example from the text: *an unusual Arabic accent*.

- Which comes first, the nationality/ethnicity adjective or the general adjective?
- Make phrases by writing the adjectives below in the correct columns.
- Add an article (*a* or *an*) where necessary.

traditional expensive- interesting boring delicious peaceful kind strange
Libyan Japanese- Indian Italian Egyptian Tunisian Scottish Lebanese

an expensive	Japanese	camera
a peaceful	Lebanese	garden
traditional	Indian	clothes
an interesting	Italian	film
a kind	Libya	woman
a boring	Scottish	poet
strange	Egyptian	play
delicious	Tunisian	food

سرور عسري

D Work in groups. Play the *I've just bought* game.

Student 1: Say what you have just bought, using two adjectives in the correct order. You can use a general adjective followed by a colour adjective, or a general adjective followed by a nationality adjective. Start with the phrase *I've just bought a/an/some ...*

Student 2: Repeat what Student 1 said, then add something you have bought in the same way.

Continue around the group. When someone breaks the chain (by repeating an item or making a mistake with the adjectives), he/she loses a 'life'. Each student has four 'lives'.

Example:



I've just bought an expensive blue bicycle.



I've just bought an expensive blue bicycle and a boring American CD.



I've just bought an expensive blue bicycle, a boring American CD and a delicious Italian ice-cream.

Lesson 2: Shall I help you?

A What do you think will happen next? Discuss your answers in pairs.

- 1 Do you think Helen has broken her leg?
- 2 How do you think the girls get home from the tennis court?
- 3 What do you think Helen will do when she gets home?
- 4 Do you think Helen will be able to play in the competition?

Student 1: I don't think Helen has broken her leg. She has probably just hurt it. What do you think?

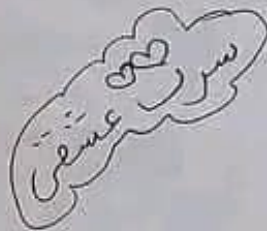
Student 2: She might have broken it. It's possible. But I agree - she probably hasn't.

Student 1: How do you think they'll get home?

و صحت الصور في كتاب الحصة صفحة 47 مع هذه الجمل

B Match the pictures on Course Book page 47 with these sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Zeina offers to help Helen walk to a seat. | 2 |
| 2 Zeina helps Helen to stand up. | 3 |
| 3 Helen thinks her leg is broken. | 5 |
| 4 Zeina offers to get Helen a drink. | 4 |
| 5 Zeina thinks Helen is joking. | 1 |



C In pairs, write what you both think happened next.

Helen's leg wasn't broken. The girls called Zeina's mother and she drove them home. Zeina's mother was a nurse and she ... examined Helen's leg. She checked that Helen could move her toes & was able to walk. Helen playing tennis again very gently rested her leg for aday then started playing tennis again. After aday. Helen was fine & played in the tennis competition

Helen & Zeina were playing tennis when Helen fell & hurt her knee. At first Zeina thought Helen was joking but then she helped her walk to a seat. Helen was white & Zeina stayed with her. Helen thought her leg was broken & she was upset because she thought she couldn't play in the tennis competition.

Unit 4

D Do not look at the Course Book. In pairs, tell the story in your own words. You should also tell the part of the story that you wrote for Exercise C. Take turns saying a sentence each. Use the past continuous and the past simple. Use these phrases:

One day in May, Helen and Zeina were playing tennis when Helen fell & hurt
They were practising for ...
Helen was running ... when suddenly ...

سرت عشت

E Complete the first conditional sentences from the story. Do not look at the Course Book.

If you put your arm around my shoulder,
you'll be able to walk. If it is broken, I won't be able to play
in the tennis competition on Saturday.

F Match the sentence halves and write the sentences in full using the correct form of the verb.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I ^{أنا} (write) to you | d ^{أنا} I (tell) him you're out and I (take) a message |
| 2 You ^{won't} (not know) for sure | e ^{أنا} b if it (start) raining again. |
| 3 If you ^{do} (not go) to bed now, | f ^{أنا} c if you (help) me with my homework. |
| 4 If your brother (phone)s | a ^{أنا} d if you (give) me your address. |
| 5 I ^{أنا} (lend) you my bike | c ^{أنا} e if you ^{don't} (not ask). |
| 6 We ^{won't} (not be) able to play tennis | b ^{أنا} f you (feel) very tired in the morning |

Example: 1 I'll write to you if you give me your address.

- 1- سأكتب لك إذا أعطيتي العنوان
- 2- أنت لن تعرفي - بالتأكيد إذا كنت لا تسأل
- 3- وإذا لم تذهب إلى الفراش الآن فسوف تشعري بالتعب الشديد
- 4- إذا اتصل أخوك سأجبره أنك في الخارج وسأتلقي الرسالة
- 5- سأعيرك دراجتي إذا ساعدتني في الواجب
- 6- نحن لن نشعير لعب كرة التيس إذا بدأت تمطر مرة أخرى

Lesson 3: On The Phone

A 38 Listen to Phone Call 1 again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where does Youssef want Suleiman to go for him? To the photo shop
 2 Where is the ticket? البن التركة
 3 How much will Suleiman have to pay? Nothing - youssef has already paid

B 39 Listen to Phone Call 2 again and complete the table.

	Film	Certificate	Times	Prices
Screen 1	Alone in the Desert	15	6.30 f 8.45	Adults: £6-50
Screen 2	Going Home	12	1.30 f 3.30	Students: £5.00
Screen 3	Dancing on Glass	18	7.15 f 9.30	Children: £5.00

سرقة عشق

C 40 Listen to Phone Call 3 again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where was the advertisement for the guitar? أين كان روج إعلان عن الجيتار
In Music Monthly
 2 How old is the guitar? كم عمر الجيتار
It's ten months old
 3 How much is it? كم هو
£300
 4 What time is Rashid going to see the guitar? ما هو الوقت الذي سيُشاهد فيه راشد الجيتار
At 4.30
 5 How do you spell Rashid's surname? كيف تهجى لقب رشيد
Al Dossari

Unit 4

Lesson 4: Searching the internet has changed!

A Match the pairs of sentences and join them using *so* or *such* and a clause of result. Rewrite the full sentences below.

1 She's worried about work. *That* *أنها قلقة للغاية لدرجة*

2 We're hungry. *That* *نحن جائعون لدرجة*

3 He was thirsty. *That* *كان عطشاناً لدرجة*

4 I had a wonderful dream. *That* *كان لدي حلم رائع لدرجة*

5 I've been busy. *That* *أنا مشغول لدرجة*

6 They had a nice time in Beirut. *That* *لقد قضوا وقتاً متعة لدرجة*

7 Those computers are expensive. *That* *السيارة غالية*

8 They made a terrible noise. *That* *هذه*

9 I've eaten a lot. *That* *جعلوا مثل هذا الضجيج الرهيب*

10 He was tired. *That* *لقد أكلت الكثير لدرجة*

هو كان متعباً لدرجة

So

h

a He drank four glasses of water.

j

b I can't eat anything else.

a

c I haven't had time for lunch.

d

d I was disappointed when I woke up.

c

e Few people can afford them.

i

f He went to bed at 9 o'clock.

e

g Nobody could sleep.

g

h She can't sleep.

b

i They're planning to go there again.

f

j We could eat a whole sheep.

سرت عشق

1 She's so worried that she can't sleep.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

B Use the prompts to write questions and answers in the present perfect simple and continuous.

Example:

Q: How long / she / write?

A: 4 o'clock.

Q: How many emails / she / send?

A: 12.

How long has she been writing?

Since four o'clock.

How many emails has she sent?

She's sent twelve.

1

Q: How long / you / cook?

A: Two hours.

Q: How many cakes / you / make?

A: Three.

2

Q: How long / they / paint?

A: 10 o'clock.

Q: How many walls / they / paint?

A: Three.

3

Q: How long / he / read?

A: 20 minutes.

Q: How many pages / he / read?

A: 30.

(سرت عشق)

C Complete the answers with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 What have you been doing all day? I ve been studying (study).

2 Where have they been all day? They ve been (be) at school.

3 What has Dad been doing? He s been washing (wash) the car.

أنا كنت أدرس

هم كانوا في المدرسة

هو كان يغسل السيارة

Lesson 1: Food Preferences

A Complete the table as fast as you can.

meat	fruit	vegetables	drinks	meal
chicken	raspberries oranges	carrots	tea	burger
turkey	lemons/melons	potatoes/tomato cabbage	coffee/milk water	Curry/pizza pasta
goose/beef	bananas/grape	lettuce/onions celery	Cola/soda hot chocolate	meat & potatoes
goat/veal	pineapples cherries	radishes mushrooms	milkshake	fish & chips salad
duck lamb	strawberries	asparagus		soup/baked potatoes Sandwiches

B Complete the phrases with words from the box. Then match the complete phrases to the pictures.

bread chocolate lemonade soup sugar sweets coffee tomato paste

+ Example: a bar of chocolate

2 a bowl of soup وعاء من الحساء

4 a tin of tomato paste عاء من عجونا

6 a packet of sweets كيس حلوى

1 a bottle of lemonade زجاجة من عصير الليمون

3 a slice of bread شريحة خبز

5 a cup of coffee كوب من القهوة

7 a spoonful of sugar ملعقة كبيرة من السكر

Example

a 7



b 2



c *



d 4



e 5



f 3



g 1



h 6



C Read and choose the correct words to complete the essay.

bowl cup delicious egg energy glass healthy meal
oil slice weight carton flavour fruit onion bake cakes
chilli course grilled honey lemonade salt vegetables

My Kind of Food

by Eman Malek



I like food and I eat quite a lot. I always try to eat a healthy diet. I think if you eat the right food, you have plenty of energy¹ for the day and you don't put on weight² and get fat. I never miss breakfast. I think it's the most important meal³ of the day. I usually start with a bowl⁴ of cereal and a glass⁵ of fruit juice. Then I have a fried egg⁶ with fried tomatoes and a slice⁷ of bread. I always fry my eggs in olive oil⁸. I love the flavour. I think it's delicious⁹. I usually have a cup¹⁰ of tea with a little milk and no sugar. Sugar isn't good for the teeth, so I avoid it.

I make my own sandwiches to take to college for lunch. My favourite sandwiches are chicken with lettuce, onion, tomato and chilli. I know the onion¹¹ makes my breath smell, but I don't care! The chilli gives the sandwich a lovely, spicy flavour¹². I also have two pieces of fruit¹³, usually an apple and a banana, and a carton¹⁴ of fruit juice.

My mother makes supper for the whole family. We often start with a bowl of vegetable soup. The main course¹⁵ is usually a stew - lamb, chicken or beef with four or five different vegetables¹⁶. My mum always puts lots of tasty herbs and spices in her stews, but she doesn't like very hot flavours, so she never adds chilli¹⁷. She gets a bit annoyed with us if we add salt¹⁸ and pepper. She says she uses just the right amount! Sometimes we have grilled¹⁹ lamb kebabs. I love them, but it's quite a lot of trouble cooking them on a barbecue outside. With our main course, we have rice, couscous, boiled potatoes or bread. I drink water and avoid drinks like lemonade²⁰ and cola. We usually end the meal with fruit.



D Write an essay like the one above about one of your food preferences. The essay should be about 150 words. Share your essay with your class. Remember to use adjectives to describe your meal.

Unit 5



E Write five words from the list in each category.

boiled carrots salty chilli chips delicious fried grilled heated
honey lemonade spicy stewed sweet tasteless

يتم طهي الطعام بطرق

ways food is cooked

boiled مطبوخ

grilled - stewed مشوي

fried - heated مقالي

صفات لوصف الطعام

adjectives to describe food

Salty - sweet حلو

tasteless لا طعم

delicious - spicy لذيذ حار

اشياء للأكل والشراب

things to eat or drink

carrots جزر

lemonade ليمون

carrots - honey عسل

chilli - chips فلفل حار

F Which words go together? Match.

a cake a fire butter, sugar and flour cheese eggs
meat onions some water the table the washing up

Example: grate cheese

1 فرم بصل البصل
من رجب من الزبد
الدقيق

1 chop onion

اشعل النار

2 light a fire

4 mix butter, sugar & flour

5 beat eggs

7 make a cake

8 lay the table

اجمع كيك

رتب الطاولة

قم بالفضل

3 do the washing

6 grill meat

9 boil some water

اغلي بعض الماء

Lesson 2: Healthy Habits

A Use the prompts to write sentences with can and must or mustn't.

Examples:

You (eat) grilled fish and meat, but you (avoid) fried food.

You can eat grilled fish and meat, but you must avoid fried food.

You (read) my essay, but you (copy) it.

You can read my essay, but you mustn't copy it.

You (borrow) my mobile, but you (pay) for any calls you make.

You can (phone) me tonight, but you mustn't (call) me after 11 p.m.

You (use) my camera today, but you (take) any photos of me.

They (play) video games, but they (turn off) the computer by 10 p.m.

4 يمكنك لعب ألعاب الفيديو
الآن
يمكنك استخدام الكاميرا
اليوم
يمكنك قراءة مقالتي
لكن يجب عليك تجنب
الطعام المقلد
يمكنك قراءة مقالتي
لكن يجب عليك تجنب
الطعام المقلد

B Complete the school rules with must, mustn't or can.

Sirt Secondary School Rules

١) School starts at 8.00 a.m. You **must** be on time. You **mustn't** be late. If you are late, you **must** go to the school office and give the reason.

٢) You **mustn't** smoke anywhere in the school or playground.



٣) You **can** bring your mobile phone to school, but you **mustn't** use it in class.



٤) You **can** bring food and drink to school if you want, but you **mustn't** take it into the library or classrooms.



٥) You **mustn't** eat, drink or chew gum in class.

٦) You **must** be polite to your teachers and the other students.

٧) You **can** use the gym after school, but you **must** tell a PE teacher you are going to.



C Match the sentence beginnings to the endings.

The Oasis Gym

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR NEW MEMBERS

We want to keep our gym clean, safe and pleasant.
We also want our members to avoid accidents and injury.
Please follow these guidelines and instructions.



سنة عشر

يجب عليك الاتحاد لمدة لا تقل عن 10 د

1 [B] You must warm up for at least 10 minutes

اذ لم تكن قد تدربت من قبل

2 [I] If you have never trained before,

يجب ان تدرب حوالي 45 دقائق

3 [d] You should train for about forty-five minutes, four

يجب الا تأتي اصابه الالعب الرياضي عندما

4 [K] You should not come to the gym when

يجب عليك ارتداء ملابس مريحة

5 [a] You should wear comfortable clothes

يجب عدم ارتداء الاحذية خارج

6 [h] You must not wear outdoor shoes

يجب الاتفعل ذلك دائما

7 [g] You should not always do

يجب عليك تغيير التمرين التمرين

8 [f] You should change your exercise routine

يجب عليك ان تسأل احد المدرسين اذا كنت

9 [C] You MUST ask an instructor if you

يجب الا تترك

10 [i] You must not leave the

يجب ان تشرب الكثير من

11 [i] You must drink plenty of

يجب ان لا تنفق

12 [e] You must not spend more than 20

والمدربين الممارسه الخاصه بك
a and trainers for your exercise.

b قبل البدء في رفع الاثقال اذا لم تفعل يمكنك ان تجرح نفسك
before you start lifting weights. If you don't, you can injure yourself.

c لا اعرف كيف استخدم واحده من الآلات
do not know how to use one of the machines.

d مرات في الأسبوع
times a week.

e دقائق على الآلات كبد السقف يريد اشخاص اخرين
minutes on the running machines. Other people want to use them too.

f مرة في الشهر
once a month.

نفس التمرينات
g the same exercises.

في صالة الالعب الرياضي
h in the gym.

أوزان في صالة الالعب الرياضي
i weights on the gym floor.

الماء خلال جلسة الصالة الرياضي
i water during your gym session.

انت مريض او مصاب
k you are ill or injured.

انت يجب ان تسهر كل يوم
l you should not train every day.

Lesson 3: Expressing Necessity

A Fill in the blanks with *have to* or *don't have to*.

To: mike.links007@gmail.com
Subject: Life in Beirut

Dear Mike,

How are you? I have a holiday job working for my aunt and uncle. They own a restaurant called Arabian Nights here in Beirut. It's hard work, but I enjoy it. It's just right for me because I hate getting up early and in this job I don't have to get up until one in the afternoon. You see, I only have to be at work at three in the afternoon. I always have to work late – until midnight, in fact. But you know me – I don't get tired at night. I have to wear a uniform, but I don't mind. It's white trousers and a white T-shirt with the name of the restaurant on it.

I'm a helper in the kitchen, so I have to help the cooks. I don't have to cook anything. I just have to peel and chop vegetables, grate cheese and carrots, put things away in the fridge and keep the worktops clean and tidy. I also have to do the washing-up and clean the pots and pans. I'm not a waiter, so I don't have to lay the tables, serve the food or clear the tables.

The only trouble with this job is getting home at night. I finish work at about midnight. My aunt and uncle have to stay and lock up the restaurant every night, so they can't leave until one in the morning and I have to wait for them. But the pay is good and my aunt and uncle are nice people to work for.

Write and tell me about your job.

Best wishes,

Ben

D Study the rule box and write two more examples for each verb.



Expressing prohibition: *mustn't* and *don't have to*

We use *mustn't* to say that something is forbidden or not allowed.

We *mustn't* make a noise. My mother is asleep.

You *mustn't* use your mobile phone in class. It is not allowed.

you mustn't walk on the grass. It has just been planted
you mustn't chew gum in Singapore. It's illegal

We use the negative of *have to* when we say that something is not necessary.

You *don't have to* do both exercises if you don't have time.

I *didn't have to* walk to school today. My father drove me there.

you don't have to work all night

I didn't have to cook dinner I went out to eat instead -

p.103

E Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

Examples:

يجب عليك عدم استخدام هاتفك في أي مكان في المدرسة
انت في عطلة و لذلك لا تسحق مبراً عداً

You *mustn't* use your phone anywhere in the school. It's forbidden.

I'm on holiday, so I *don't have to* get up early tomorrow.

1. لا تقراء رسائل البريد الإلكتروني الخاصة بك.
You *mustn't* read my emails. They're private.
2. فوزي محظوظ جداً هو لا يطر لدفع ثمن تذكرة الطائرة والدته طار وحين
Fawzi is so lucky. He *doesn't have to* pay for plane tickets. His father is a pilot and gets free tickets.
3. نحن لا نرغب في أخذ قاموس إلى الفصل لكنه من المحتمل أن يكون مفيداً للغاية
We *don't have to* take a dictionary to the class, but it would probably be very useful.
4. يجب ألا نقوس في الكوض الماء ليس عميق كفاية
You *mustn't* dive into the pool. The water isn't deep enough.
5. نحن لا نذهب إلى الشاطئ يمكننا الذهاب إلى الحديقة بدلاً من ذلك
We *don't have to* go to the beach. We can go to the park instead if you prefer.
6. وصلت الحافلة في تمام الساعة العشرة لذلك لم أحتاج للانتظار طويلاً
The bus arrived at exactly ten o'clock, so I *didn't have to* wait very long.
7. لا يجب عليك الوقوف هناك سوف تحصل متكلة مع الشرطة
You *mustn't* park there. You will get into trouble with the police.
8. ليس عليك الطهي هذه الليلة يا أمي نحن ذاهبون إلى مطعم
You *don't have to* cook tonight. Mum, We're going out to a restaurant.

سر
عشق

Lesson 4: You'd better wash it first.

A Match the words to the pictures. Write the numbers 1 to 15 next to the correct words.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|---------------------|----|-----------------|----|
| شوايه a barbecue | 7 | l charcoal | 8 | k cheese grater | 11 |
| خلط كهربائي b electric mixer | 3 | g fork | 14 | l rubber gloves | 10 |
| ولا عه c lighter | 5 | h matches | 15 | m onion | 13 |
| لصقه d plaster | 4 | i recipe book | 9 | n sink | 1 |
| ايريق شاي e teapot | 12 | j washing-up liquid | 2 | o wood | 6 |



B Listen. Answer the questions and complete the advice.

- 1 a What is the girl's problem? ما هي مشكله الفتاه
She's cut her finger. تم قصص اصبعها
b What is her brother's advice? ما هي نصيحه شقيقها
You'd better wash it and put a plaster on it. من الافضل غسلها ووضف لصقه

- 2 a Why is the boy crying? لماذا وضع الولد يديه
He is chopping onions هو يقطع البصل
b What is his mother's advice? ما هي نصيحه والدته
You'd better not do it لا تفعل ذلك

- 3 a Why do they need wood and charcoal? لماذا يحتاجون الى الخشب والفحم
 They want to have a barbecue يريدون ان يحولوا على سواء
 b What can't he find? ما الذي لم يجده
 He can't find any matches هو لم يجد الكبريت
 c What is her advice? ما هي النصيحة
 You'd better use a lighter الافضل استخدام واحة

- 4 a What does Majida have to do? ماذا يجب ان تفعل ماجدة
 She has to do the washing-up عليها ان تغسل
 b What is her mother's advice? ما هي النصيحة والديها
 You'd better wear gloves الافضل ان ترتدي قفازات

- 5 a What is the girl making? ماذا تفعل الفتاة
 She's making a chocolate cake هي تصنع كعكة شوكولاته
 b What is she using to mix the butter and sugar? ماذا تستخدم لخلط الزبدة والسكر
 She's using a fork هي تستخدم الشوكة
 c What is her little brother's advice? ما هي نصيحة اخوها الصغير
 You'd better use an electric mixer الافضل ان تستخدم الخلاط الكهربائي

- 6 a What has Nadia made? ما الذي صنعت ناديا
 She has made some tea هي صنعت بعض الشاي
 b What has she burnt herself on? ما الذي احرقته بنفسها
 She's burnt herself on the teapot هي احترقت نفسها بارتيت الشاي
 c What is her mother's advice about the burn? ما هي نصيحة والديها حول الحرق
 You'd better put it in cold water الافضل ان تضعها في ماء بارد
 d Nadia wants to bring her mother some tea first. What does her mother say?
 You'd better not (you might burn your finger again) ناديا تريد احضار بعض الشاي اولا ماذا قالت امها
 الافضل لك لا ربما تحرقى اصبعك مرة اخرى

سرت عشق

Lesson 5: What would happen to the Earth if ...?

A Study the language box, then write sentences in the second conditional. Add a comma where necessary.

Writing tip – Punctuation: Using commas in second conditional sentences

- Commas are used to divide parts of a sentence. They mark a brief pause you normally make when speaking.
- When the *if* clause comes first, it is followed by a comma.
If I was rich, I'd buy you a new car.
- There is no comma when the *if* clause comes second.
I'd buy you a new car if I was rich.

p.103-p104

Example: If we (use) more recycled products, it (help) the Earth.

If we used more recycled products, it would help the Earth.

- 1 You (not feel) well if you (swim) in a polluted river.

wouldn't you swam

1- انت لن تشعر اذا سبحت في نهر ملوث

- 2 If he (not smoke), he (be) a lot healthier.

didn't smoke would be

2- اذا لم يدخن سيكون اكثر صحة

- 3 If he (ride) his bike more often, there (be) less traffic pollution.

rode

would be

3- اذا ركبت الدراجة في كثير من الاحيان سيكون اقل تلوث
4- ماذا تفعل اذا رايت شخصاً يسقط في الشارع
4 What (you do) if you (see) someone drop litter in the street?
would saw

- 5 If you (have) wings, where (you fly)?

had

would

5- اذا كان لديك أجنحة فأين تطير

- 6 The Earth (be) a better place if we (look) after the environment.

would be

looked

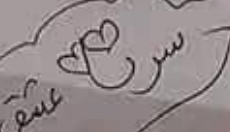
6- سيكون الارض افضل مكان اذا نظرنا الى البيئة

- 7 If everyone (buy) products with less packaging, there (be) less waste.

bought

would be

7- اذا اشترى الجميع منتجات ذات عبوات اقل فسيكون هناك اهدار اقل





D Use the prompts to write quiz questions in the second conditional.

How Honest Are You?

Example: If a shop assistant (give) you too much change by mistake, what (you do)?

If a shop assistant gave you too much change by mistake, what would you do?

إذا نسي البادل ان يمنحك فاتورتك في المحل هل ستخبره
1 If the waiter (forget) to give you your bill at a café, (you tell) him?

forgot

would

إذا وجدت مليون دينار ليس في الشارع هل ستأخذه الى الشرطة
2 If you (find) two million Libyan dinars in the street, (you take) it to the police station?

found

would

إذا رأيت صديقك يفتش في الامتحان فماذا ستفعل
3 If you (see) your friend cheating in an exam, what (you do)?

saw

would

إذا اقترض صديقك الذي 5,000 ونسي هل تصمت او تذكره
4 If a very rich friend (lend) you 5,000 Libyan dinars and (forget) about it, (you keep quiet or (you remind) your friend?

lent

forgot

اذا صدمت بدراجتك في سيارة باهضة الثمن ولم يرها احد فماذا ستفعل
5 If you (crash) your scooter into an expensive car and nobody (see) you, what (you do)?

Crashed

saw

هل تقرأ رسائل اختك او اخيك ومذكراتهم اذا وجدتتها في خزانة
6 (you read) your sister's or brother's letters and diary if you (find) them in their cupboard?

would

found

كيف سيكون شعورك اذا فقدت حقبتك التي تحتوي على 5000 دينار
7 How (you feel) if you (lose) your bag containing 5,000 Libyan dinars?

would

lost

سرت عشق

B Write one of the dialogues you made up in Exercise A. Read the example first.

Nadia: I've already done that. She hasn't got them in her office.

سر عشق

If I were you - ~~if~~ I'd go to travel agency & ask for some ideas. They can tell you what fits with

C  Work with a partner. Take turns acting out one of your dialogues to the rest of the class.

ماذا يجب ان افعل

your budget &
That's great idea - I'll do
that tomorrow

إذا كنت أنت
تكتب اذهب إلى وكالة السفر واجعل بعض الأفكار
يمكنهم اجاراك بعض بما ياسب من ايتل
هذه فكري عظيمه سافعل ذلك غداً

Lesson 7: I wish I could fly.

A Look at Course Book page 59 and complete the rule and the examples.

الرياضيات

الحديث حول امينه لا جل العصاره

horse-riding at the weekend.

تستخدم التي افاذا قفلا + سوف - استطاع
للحديث حول التمتع حول المستقبل
Food and Drink Unit 5 69

B 50 Listen and match two wishes to each picture.



سر و عشق



C Now match these wishes to the pictures above. Write the letters in the boxes.

التمنى ان يتوقف الجيران عن صنع هذه الضوضاء

1 I wish the neighbours would stop making that noise.

2 I wish it wasn't such a dark night.

3 If only there was a garage somewhere.

4 I wish they would put air-conditioning in this office.

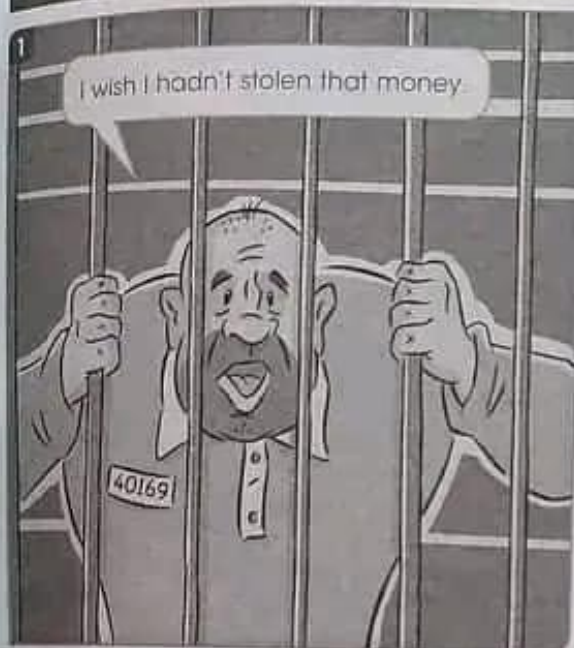
5 I wish you didn't live so far away.

6 If only it would stop raining.

- e Future
- f present
- d present
- A future
- B present
- C future

Are they wishes for the present or the future? Write P (present) or F (future) in the second box.

D What are these people thinking or saying? Write sentences with *If only* or *I wish* + the past perfect.



I wish / not steal that money.



If only / we walk instead of coming by car.

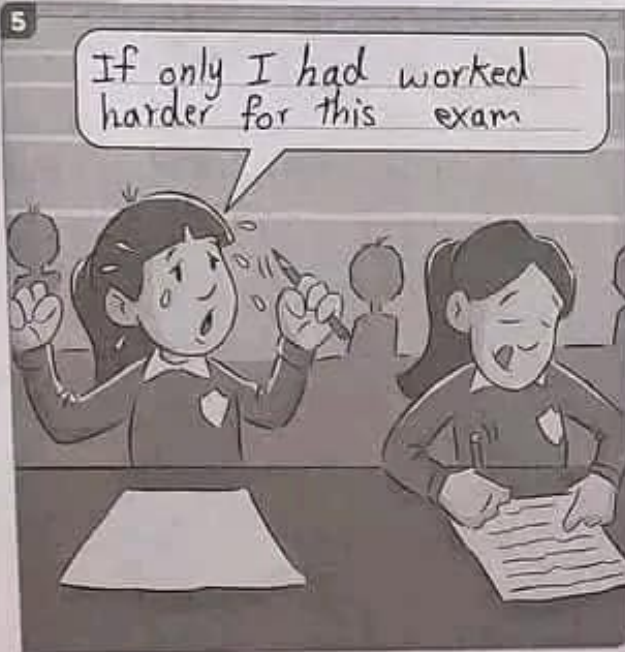


I wish / not leave my mobile phone at home.



If only / play more carefully.

Unit 5



If only / I study harder for this exam.



I wish / not eat so much chocolate.

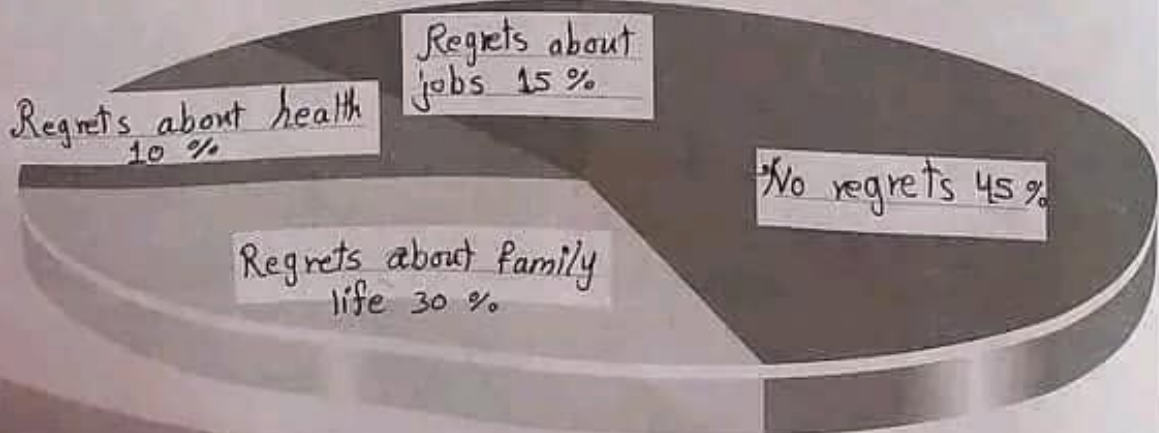


E Listen to a talk about regrets. Write the correct percentages next to the headings.

No regrets	45 %	Regrets about jobs	15 %
Regrets about family life	30 %	Regrets about health	10 %



F Now match the headings in Exercise E to the percentages shown on the chart.



Lesson 8: If only I'd listened.

A Read the article on Course Book pages 60 and 61 again and match the words and phrases to their meanings.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 picnic | نزهة | e | a at the beginning | عند البداية |
| 2 annoying | مزعج | b | b difficult, causing trouble | صعب بسبب رهيب |
| 3 chat | دردشة | i | c disagree, fight with words | ختلف |
| 4 room (in the car) | مخرفة في سيارة | d | d space | فضاء |
| 5 argue | يجادل | c | e meal outside | وجبة خارجاً |
| 6 to start with | لتبدأ | a | f gentle wind | رياح لطيفة |
| 7 for ages | للمدة | j | g not awake | لا تستيقظ |
| 8 breeze | نسيم | f | h only thinking about yourself | فقط التفكير في نفسك |
| 9 unconscious | خافد الوعي | g | i talk in a friendly way | تحدث بطريقة ودية |
| 10 selfish | أنانية | h | j for a long time | لفتة طويلة |

B Answer these questions.

1 In which two ways does Faisal sometimes annoy Dana and Layla?

He pulls Layla's long hair & he wants the girls to play football with him when they want to talk to each other

2 What lie did Dana tell her mother to convince her that Faisal couldn't go with her?

Dana told her mother that there wouldn't be space in the car for Faisal, but she didn't know if this was true

3 How did Dana find out about Faisal's accident?

Dana's mother phoned her.

سر عشق

4 How did the accident happen?

He had gone out on his bike & a car had hit him

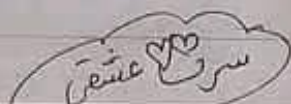
5 How did Dana feel when she saw her brother in hospital?

She felt extremely sorry.

6 What did she wish?

She wished she hadn't been so selfish & had taken Faisal to the park

7 What do these words refer to? It (Line 4) him (Line 29)



C Write a summary of the story in your own words. Start like this and complete the sentence beginnings.

Dana was invited to the park for a picnic by Layla and her family.

Her brother Faisal wanted to go too, but Layla didn't want him to.

but she didn't know if this was true

At the park, Dana had lots of fun with Layla

Then she got a call from her mother

Faisal had had an accident & was in hospital

Layla's family drove Dana to the hospital

Faisal was unconscious

Dana felt terrible

She wished she hadn't been so selfish

In the end, Faisal woke up on the fourth day & came home a few days later. He was fine

D Read the email of complaint below and write the following phrases and sentences in the correct places.

- 2 • and had a view of a car park
- 6 • and the unbearable noise
- 3 • and there was no hot water in the mornings
- 7 • photos which show
- 4 • and we could not keep our food fresh
- 5 • and we were unable to relax
- 1 • ~~but we left after one week~~
- 8 • I look forward to hearing from you.

To: md@cornwallbeachholidays.com
Subject: Complaint

Dear Sir / Madam,

My brother and I stayed at one of your holiday flats last month, from 15 to 22 July. It was Flat 25, Bay View Road, Penzance. We intended to stay there for two weeks, until 29 July, but we left after one week. There were a number of reasons for our early departure:

Firstly, we had booked a flat with a view of the sea. The flat which you gave us was at the back of the building _____ 2.

Secondly, the bathroom was unsatisfactory. The shower did not work _____ 3. I complained to the caretaker, but nobody did anything about it.

Thirdly, the television did not work. I asked the caretaker to replace it, but he did not. In addition, the fridge did not work. This was very inconvenient as the weather was very hot _____ 4.

Finally, there were builders working the whole time that we were there. They were working above the flat from seven in the morning until ten at night. The noise and dust were terrible _____ 5.

As you know, we paid £600 in advance for our two-week stay and left after just one week. We could not stay any longer because the flat was so unsatisfactory. I would not have booked a two-week stay at the flat if I had known about the building works _____ 6. I would therefore be grateful if you could refund £300 to me for the week that we were not there. I enclose _____ 7 the unattractive view from the flat and the building works. _____ 8.

Yours faithfully,
Mike Green

سر و عشق

ضع تسكواي مايله في ترتيبها الصحيح

E Put Mike's five complaints in the order he mentions them. Write the numbers 1 to 5 in the boxes.

- 1 الحمام a the bathroom 2
 5 البائسين b the builders 5
 4 التلاجه c the fridge 4

- d the TV 3
 e the view 1

اللفاف
 الرأى



F Tick the correct item for a formal email from each list below.

1 Opening greeting

- a Dear Mr Sir,
☒ b Dear Mr Moreton,
 c Hello Sir!
 d My dearest Sir,

3 Closing greeting

- a Love from ...
 b Best wishes,
 c Goodbye
☒ d Yours sincerely,

2 Opening sentence

- ☒ a I got your email.
 b I read your email.
 c Many thanks for your email.
 d I would like to thank you for your email.

4 Closing sentence

- a I look forward to hearing from you soon.
 b Can't wait to see you.
☒ c See you soon!
 d See you next week.

سرت عشق