Connect

1 Listen and Discuss

الإستماع والمناقشة

إقرأ النصوص ثم ضع خط تحت الكلمات أو العبارات التي تقدم حقائق و / أو آراء

Read the texts and underline the words or phrases that provide facts and/or opinions.

What do you think?

Collaborative learning promotes teamwork in class. Learners work together in small or large teams. However, it is not always easy for individuals to work effectively with others. Some learners prefer to work on their own first, then share ideas and information. Others are reluctant to share, because they want to impress the teacher with their performance. Negative competition in class tends to prevent students from working together, as they feel that they need to keep what they know to themselves, in order to gain credit against everyone else in class.





Example of Facts:
The words or phrases are underlined in blue.

Example of opinions:
The words or phrases are underlined in red.

Who are they? How do you feel about them?

What do people mean when they say that someone is "self-made"? They usually refer to success stories of individuals who have been able to recognize and utilize opportunities in their lives, for the purposes of improving their personal living standards, gaining respect in their community, and helping others. Can you think of successful "self-made" people in your country? Who are they? How do you feel about them?



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Part 1

Would you take a course on future studies?



Have you heard of the terms 'future studies' or 'strategic foresight'? Future Studies is an interdisciplinary field that studies and analyzes current and past changes with respect to tomorrow. For example, many people believe that the Earth's ecosystem will collapse in the near future, while others believe that it will survive. A foresight approach would analyze and highlight the assumptions underpinning such views. Would you choose to take a course on future studies at university?

Would you buy it?

Infomercials are longer television commercials that include demonstrations of product features and customer comments. A toll-free telephone number and/or website is included for potential buyers accompanied by "an offer you can't refuse".



على الطالب الإجابة وسئال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

قبل مناقشة كل قضية, فكر في

A. Before you discuss each issue, brainstorm and think of:

عبارات يمكنك استخدامها للتعبير عن رأيك / وجهة نظرك

- phrases you can use to express your opinion/view
- ways to agree and disagree طرق للموافقة وعدم الموافقة
- arguments to support your view حجج لدعم وجهة نظرك

أي موضوع تود أن تعرف المزيد عنه؟ ولماذا؟ أي موضوع تجده أقل إثارة للإهتمام؟ ولماذا؟

B. Which topic would you like to know more about? Why? Which topic do you find least interesting? Why?

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2 Pair Work

Sample answer:

- **Phrases to express opinion/view:**
  - In my opinion...
  - From my point of view...
  - As far as I'm concerned...
- **Ways to disagree (politely):**
  - I see your point, but I don't agree.
  - I'm not sure about that.
  - I think differently.
- **Ways to agree:**
  - I agree with you.
  - That's right.
  - I think the same.
- **Arguments to support your view:**
  - Giving examples (For example ...).
  - Explaining reasons (because …, since ...).
  - Comparing (This is better than …, more useful than ...).

B. Which topic would you like to know more about? Why? Which topic do you find least interesting? Why?

Sample answer:

- **The topic I would like to know more about: Future Studies. Because it helps us think about tomorrow, new technology, and possible changes in the world.**
- **The topic I find least interesting: Infomercials (TV ads). Because they are too commercial and mainly focus on selling products.**



المحادثة
3 Conversation

Listen and practice reading the conversation in pairs. Then act it out.

Adnan and Yahya are high school students. They are walking along the corridor, chatting during break.

Adnan: You've heard, haven't you? Our chemistry teacher has been transferred.

Yahya: It can't be true. I saw him yesterday. He can't have left. I thought he must still be teaching in our school.

Adnan: Yes, so did I. But apparently, he has been transferred to his hometown. So someone else is going to be teaching chemistry.

Yahya: I am sorry to hear that.

Adnan: I saw someone new walking into the chemistry lab. He must be our new teacher...

Yahya: Let's have a look. No, it can't be. I don't believe it. He must be looking for me.

Adnan: What are you talking about? That must be our new teacher.

Yahya: No, it can't be.

Adnan: Oh, come on. Why not?

Yahya: Because that's my uncle! He must have known about this but never told me.

Adnan: He must have wanted to surprise you! It's good news, isn't it?

دورك
Your Turn

قم بتمثيل محادثة كالمحادثة أعلاه مع زميل. استخدم العبارات من المربع أدناه

A. Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner. Use phrases from the box.

Making Deductions	
(present)	It can't be true. / He must be ...
	He must be ...ing ...
(past)	He can't have ... (left.)
	He must have ... (known) ... / He must have ... (wanted) ...

B. Read the situations and make deductions. إقرأ المواقف واستنتج النتائج

1. Your father's car is in the garage. *He must be home. / He can't have left.*
2. Your cousin's bicycle is in the garden. *He/She ...*
3. You can't turn on your new computer. *It ...*
4. Your best friend is not at school today. *He/She ...*
5. You are 15 minutes late. Your friends don't seem to be in the mall. *They ...*

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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Your Turn

A. Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner. Use phrases from the box.

Sample answer:

A. Short Role-play Conversation

Majid and Tariq are friends. They are hanging out, talking to each other. All of a sudden, they saw something strange!

Tariq: Look! Is that your brother's car?

Majid: It can't be true. My brother's car is in the garage. He must be home.

Tariq: No, it can't be true. I saw him before half an hour talking on the phone near your house before I met you.

Majid: Let's have a look. No, it can't be. I don't believe it. He must be looking for me.

Tariq: What are you talking about? That must be your brother's car..

Majid: No, it can't be.

Tariq: Oh, come on. Why not?

Majid: Because that's my father! He must have known about this but never told me.

Tariq: He must have wanted to surprise you! It's good news, isn't it?

B. Read the situations and make deductions.

Answers:

1. **He must be home./He can't have left.**
2. **He must have arrived earlier./He must be in./He must have walked to the park.**
3. **It must be broken./There must be a problem.**
4. **He/ She must be sick.**
5. **They must have left./They must be at the restaurant.**

التحدث

4 Speaking

استمع وقارن النص المكتوب مع الرواية الشفوية للحادثة. ضع علامة صح على الخصائص التي تلاحظها في كل منهما أو في كليهما

1. Listen and compare the written text with the spoken account of the incident. Tick the features that you identify in each or both.

Answers:

	Spoken Text	Written Text
pauses and fillers	✓	
false starts & re-starts	✓	
complete sentences	✓	✓
incomplete sentences	✓	
re-ordering	✓	
re-wording	✓	
self-correction	✓	
connectors	✓	✓
punctuation		✓
intonation	✓	



Has it happened to you or someone you know?

About a week ago I went to check my bank account for the umpteenth time, hoping that I'd find some cash. I placed my card in the machine, keyed in my password and to my great delight; there was the money in my account. So I pressed withdrawal, took my card out of the machine, as I was supposed to, and happily walked away…

I must have taken about ten steps or so, when I thought of checking to make sure that I'd put the money away securely. I searched my small bag and my pockets to no avail. I immediately turned and rushed back to the ATM. As I had feared, there was no cash in the slot.

I then checked my account to only get a confirmation that the amount I had requested had in fact been withdrawn. I was really upset and embarrassed. I called the bank and reported the incident. They promised to check the following day.

Fortunately, the machine had a security feature which pulled back cash that was not collected within fifteen or twenty seconds!

I was feeling really foolish to have done such a thing but then I was told that it happens all the time! Would you believe it?

2. Work in pairs. Think about an incident you heard or read about or something that happened to you or someone you know. Make notes.
3. It might help to write the actions/verbs in the order they happened and then add people, objects and places. Lastly, don't forget to also convey the manner in which things happened. Use your voice, exclamations, adjectives and adverbs.
4. Now use your notes and tell your partner or your class.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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4 Speaking

2. Work in pairs. Think about an incident you heard or read about or something that happened to you or someone you know. Make notes.

Sample answer:

Incident: An old grandfather saved his 8-year-old grandson from anaconda.

Actions: The boy was playing with friends near a small river ⟶ the snake attacked him ⟶ The boy's grandfather was working nearby ⟶ the grandfather heard the boy's screams ⟶ he ran to the riverside and was able to get the animal off the boy ⟶ The fight between the snake and the man continued ⟶ someone managed to give the grandfather a big knife ⟶ finally the grandfather killed the snake.

People: Grandfather, grandson, a kind stranger.

Place: a small river in Cosmorama, Brazil.

Feelings: Frightening, worried, horrible, scary, upset, and then very happy.

3. It might help to write the actions/verbs in the order they happened and then add people, objects and places. Lastly, don't forget to also convey the manner in which things happened. Use your voice, exclamations, adjectives and adverbs.
4. Now use your notes and tell your partner or your class.

Sample answer:

Actions/ People	Events	Objects	Places	Feelings
- was playing - attacked - heard screams - ran - gave a big knife - Killed the snake	- The boy was playing - The anaconda attacked him - The grandfather killed the snake	- A big knife	- A river - Cosmorama, - Brazil	- frightening - worried - horrible - scary - upset, and then - very happy

1 Two Is Better Than One

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على الطالب الإجابة ومثل على الحل في الصفحة التالية

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

اذكر بعض من الثنائي أو الأزواج المشهورين الذين تركوا بصمة في التاريخ (على سبيل المثال زوج وزوجة أو شقيقان). احكي أشهر قصة تعرفها عن ثنائي مشهور

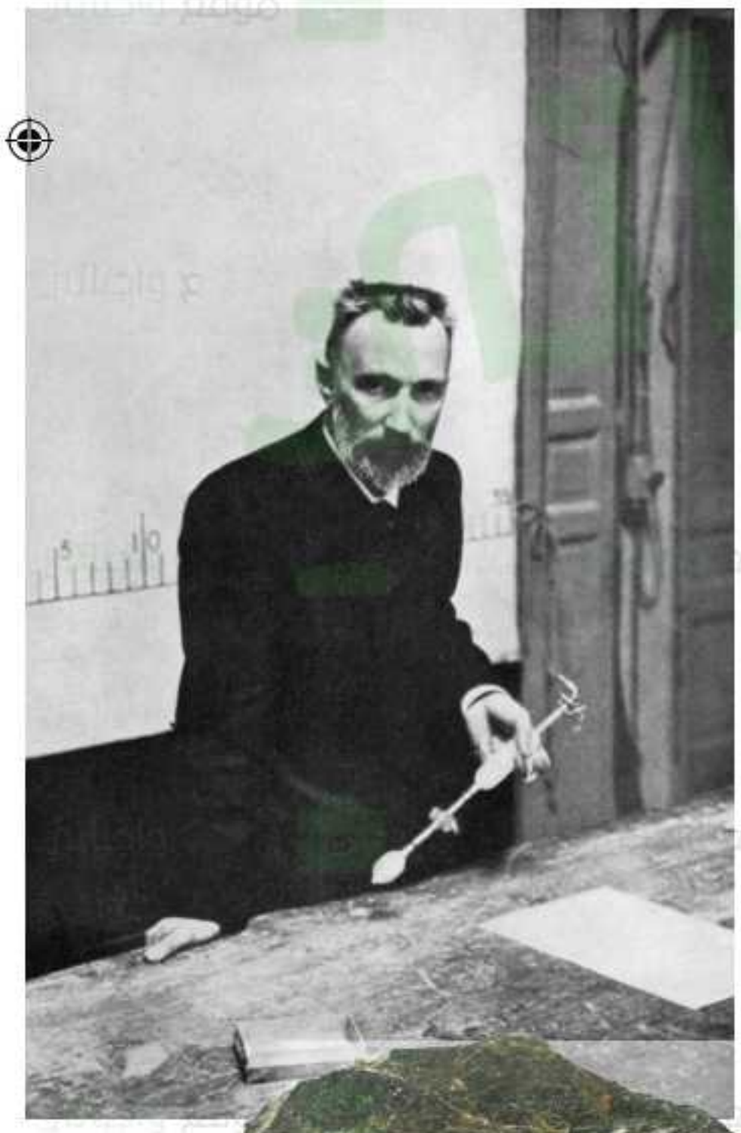
1. Name some famous duos, or pairs, who have left their mark in history (for example, a husband and wife team or a pair of siblings). Tell the most legendary story you know of a famous pair.

إقرا النصوص عن بعض أفراد العائلات المشهورين من التاريخ. هل تعتقد أن علاقتهم الوثيقة جعلت من السهل عليهم تحقيق أهداف معينة؟

2. Read the texts about some famous family members from history. Do you think their close relationship made it easier for them to achieve certain goals?

Marie and Pierre Curie (1894–1906)

Maria Sklodowska was born in Warsaw in 1867. She was the daughter of a secondary-school teacher. She studied in local schools and received some training in science from her father. Because women were not allowed to attend university in Poland in the 19th century, Maria left Poland to study at a French university in 1891. Now known by the French name Marie, she worked hard in a laboratory that was owned by Pierre Curie.



Pierre Curie was born in Paris in 1859. He received his early education at home and then joined the Faculty of Sciences at the Sorbonne. He was promoted to professor in 1900.

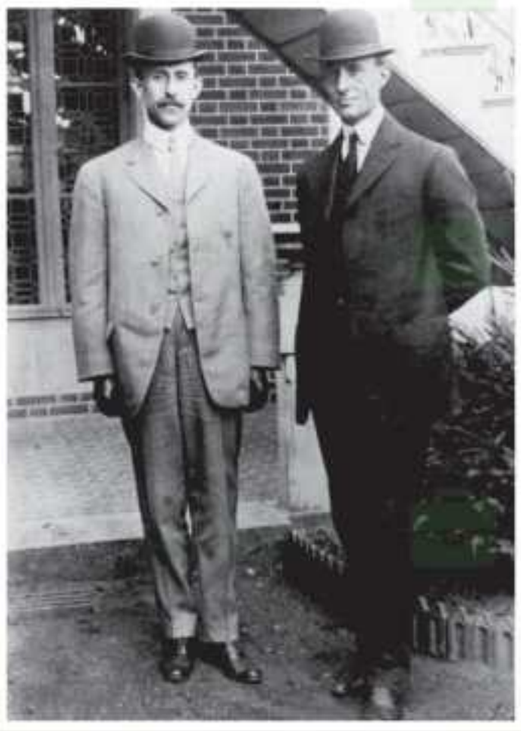
Marie and Pierre Curie got married in 1895. Although poor, they were devoted to each other and their research. Their studies of radioactive substances were carried out under difficult conditions. Their laboratory facilities were hardly adequate and they had to do a lot of teaching to earn a living.

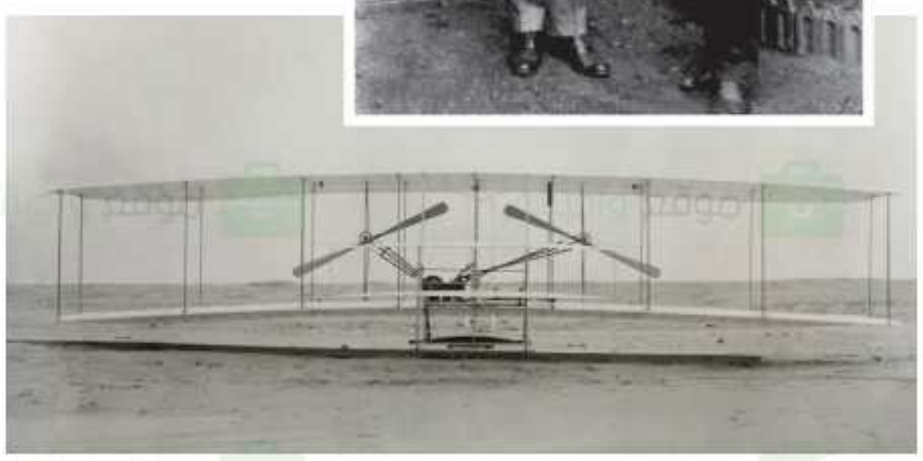




In 1898, the couple discovered the elements polonium and radium. They eventually won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903 for the discovery of radioactivity. When Pierre died in 1906, Marie honored his memory by continuing their work. In 1911, Marie Curie won another Nobel Prize, this time for chemistry. She was the first person to win the Nobel Prize twice.

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The Wright Brothers

The Wright brothers, Orville (1871–1948) and Wilbur (1867–1912), were inventors and aviation pioneers who built and flew the first successful airplane. They were not the first to build and fly experimental aircraft, but they were the first to invent airplane controls that made powered flight possible.

The Wright brothers differed from other inventors of the time because their focus wasn't on creating more powerful engines. What they did focus on was developing a reliable pilot control system. Their homemade wind tunnel provided the data the brothers needed in order to design and build the most efficient wings and propellers that had ever been made. They gained valuable experience and mechanical skills by working with bicycles, motors, and other machinery in their shop for years. They developed their skills as pilots through extensive glider tests, from 1900 to 1903, until their first powered flight.

Competing researchers and entrepreneurs challenged the Wright brothers' abilities and skills as inventors. The Wright brothers' work has had a lasting impact on aviation and aerodynamics.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

طابق كل كلمة مع معناها

المفردات

A. Vocabulary. Match each word to its meaning.

1.	c devoted	a.	airplane manufacture, development, and design
2.	e pioneer	b.	trusted to work well
3.	b reliable	c.	dedicated
4.	f extensive	d.	famous
5.	d legendary	e.	a person who starts or is involved in a new method or activity
6.	a aviation	f.	something that covers a wide range of ideas and details

أجب عن الأسئلة حول الازواج المشهورين في التاريخ

الإستيعاب

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the famous pairs in history.

1. Why did Marie Curie leave Poland after school?
2. Why were conditions difficult for Marie and Pierre Curie?
3. Which discovery made Marie and Pierre Curie famous?
4. How many Nobel Prizes did they win? When?
5. How were the Wright brothers different from other experimenters?
6. How did the Wright brothers gain mechanical skills?
7. How did they develop their skills as pilots?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

ناقش مع زميلك شخصيات تاريخية مشهورة. اختر شخصًا غير العالم للأفضل. اشرح لزميلك سبب اختيارك هذا الشخص

Discuss historically famous people with your partner. Choose a person who has changed the world for the better. Explain to your partner why you selected the person.

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1 Listen and Discuss

Sample answer:

1 . Famous pairs with historical significance include the mythical Adam and Eve, lovers Cleopatra and Mark Antony, scientific pioneers Marie and Pierre Curie, and Wright brothers (Orville and Wilbur Wright). The Nobel Prize-winning scientists, Marie and Pierre Curie who conducted groundbreaking research on radioactivity, discovering polonium and radium and paving the way for new fields of science.

2 . Yes, a close relationship can make achieving goals easier by providing emotional and practical support, increased shared resources, and motivation.

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions about the famous pairs in history.

Sample answers:

1 . Because women were not able to attend university in Poland.

2 . They had to work long hours in order to earn a living and their laboratory did not have a lot of facilities.

3 . The discovery of radioactivity made them famous.

4 . They received a Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903 and Marie Curie won another Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1911.

5 . They focused on developing a reliable pilot control system, rather than more powerful engines.

6 . They gained mechanical skills by working with bicycles, motors,and other machinery in their shop and they developed their skills as pilots by testing gliders.

2 Pair Work

Sample answers:

Thomas Alva Edison exerted a tremendous influence on modern life, contributing inventions such as the incandescent light bulb,the phonograph, and the motion picture camera, as well as improving the telegraph and telephone.

The first great invention developed by Edison in Menlo Park was the tin foil phonograph. The first machine that could record and reproduce sound created a sensation and brought Edison international fame. Edison turned his inventions into commercial successes, the first public demonstration of his most famous invention, the first practical electric incandescent lamp.

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3 Grammar القواعد

Other, Others, and *Another*

Other/Others

Other can be used as an adjective before a plural noun to mean "additional" or "further."

Many scientists feel that global warming can be reversed. **Other** scientists disagree.

Others can be used as a pronoun to mean additional or other persons or things.

Many scientists feel that global warming can be reversed. **Others** disagree.

Another

Another can be used as an adjective or a pronoun.

As an adjective, it means an alternative to something previously considered.

I know you want to go to Mexico on vacation, but I have **another** idea.

As a pronoun, it means an additional one of the same kind.

That was a good cup of coffee. I think I'll have **another**.

Whether used as an adjective or a pronoun, *another* is only used with singular nouns.

Incorrect: ~~I think I'll have **another** beef burgers.~~

Note: Don't confuse *other, others,* and *another* with the pronouns *each other* and *one another*. Note that *each other* and *one another*, which are inseparable phrases, are used to express a mutual relationship.

My friends have deep trust in **each other**. I know that none of them could let down the others.

Emphatic *Do*

Do is usually used as an auxiliary in negative and question forms of the simple present and past tense. However, the auxiliary *do* can also be used before the infinitive in affirmative sentences to add special emphasis.

I **do** enjoy his company.
He **does** like to talk.

We can also use emphatic *do* to show a contrast between expectations and reality.

A: You didn't call me yesterday. **B:** I **did** call you yesterday.
We usually get along very well, but we **do** have arguments occasionally.

Note: Emphatic *do* is strongly emphasized in speech.

other, others, or another أكمل كل جملة بإستخدام

A. Complete each sentence with ***other***, ***others***, or ***another***.

1. He says he is so full of beef burgers. He says he could not eat **another**.
2. You can use that topic for your paper. I have a few **others** in mind for my paper.
3. They like their cats so much that they are talking about getting **another** kitten.
4. You can keep that pen. I have two or three **other** pens in my backpack.
5. There are six **other** people in line ahead of us.
6. Cover your mouth when you cough so that **others** won't catch your cold.
7. I just recovered from a cold, and already I'm getting **another** one.

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إقرأ كل جملة ثم استخدم أفكارك الخاصة لكتابة جملة ثانية مستخدمًا other, others, or another



B. Read each sentence. Then use your own ideas to write a second sentence, using ***other***, ***others***, or ***another***.

Some people are happy about the new shopping mall. *Others are upset about it.*

1. Many young people like to socialize on the Internet.
2. One thing you can do to help the environment is recycle.
3. Two of my three sisters have brown hair.
4. English isn't the only class I have on Mondays.
5. *Attractive* is one synonym for *pretty*.
6. My backpack is ripping.
7. We're not the first people in line.
8. One thing you should do for your health is exercise.

Sample answers:

1. **Others do not.**
2. **Another thing you can do is conserve water.**
3. **The other has blond hair.**
4. **My other class is biology.**
5. **Another synonym is good-looking.**
6. **I need another one.**
7. **There are three others in front of us.**
8. **Another thing you should do is eat healthy foods.**

أعد كتابة كل جملة مضيفاً do, does, or do للتوكيد / للتأكيد

C. Rewrite each sentence, adding ***do***, ***does***, or ***did*** for emphasis.

I feel tired. *I do feel tired.*

1. I hope you get better quickly.
2. That child plays quietly.
3. He needs to find a job soon.
4. I asked my friend to join us.
5. This store has the best selection.
6. The teacher noticed you were absent.

Answers:

1. **I do hope you get better quickly.**
2. **He does enjoy playing on his own.**
3. **He does need to find a job soon.**
4. **I did ask my friend to join us.**
5. **This store does have the best selection.**
6. **The teacher did notice you were absent.**

طابق بين بدايات ونهايات الجمل الجمل ثم أعد كتابتها بإضافة do, does, or did للتأكيد

D. Match the sentence beginnings and endings. Rewrite the sentences, adding ***do***, ***does***, or ***did*** for emphasis.

We don't usually watch TV, but we do watch that program.

1. We don't usually watch TV, c	a. but her sister wants to go shopping.
2. I'm afraid of heights, e	b. but I sent my friend an email.
3. I forgot to call my friend, b	c. but we watch that program.
4. I didn't have a lot of time, f	d. she has a great sense of humor.
5. She doesn't want to go shopping, a	e. though I fly occasionally.
6. Although she's a bit quiet, d	f. but I managed to finish my homework.

D.

Answers:

2. **I'm afraid of heights, though I do fly occasionally.**
3. **I forgot to call my friend, but I did send my friend an email.**
4. **I didn't have a lot of time, but I did manage to finish my homework.**
5. **She doesn't want to go shopping, but her sister does want to go shopping.**
6. **Although she's a bit quiet, she does have a great sense of humor.**

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1 Two Is Better Than One

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المحادثة

4 Conversation





Badr: I'm really excited that we're going to share an apartment to save money while we study in New York.

Adnan: I am, too. But, you know, a lot of friends end up arguing about chores. So, I was thinking it might be a good idea for us to divide up the chores before we move in.

Badr: Yeah. I do think we should discuss that. I'm sure we can work out a fair division of chores.

Adnan: Of course, we'll each clean our own room. And since there are two bathrooms, how about if I clean one and you clean the other?

Badr: That's fair. And each week we can take turns cleaning the rest of the apartment.

Adnan: Hey, do you want to do our laundry together so that only one of us has to go to the laundromat each week?

Badr: We're on the same wavelength. I was just going to suggest that.

Adnan: I really don't like folding the wash. If I wash the laundry, would you be willing to do the folding?

Badr: No sweat. And how about cooking? I don't mind cleaning, but cooking is really not my cup of tea. Would you do the cooking if I did the cleaning up?

Adnan: Sorry, but if there's one chore I hate, it's cooking.

Badr: Well, it looks like we're going to be eating a lot of takeout!

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية

أسئلة حول المحادثة

About the Conversation

1. What problem are Badr and Adnan trying to avoid?
2. How do Badr and Adnan divide up the chores?
3. What chore does neither of them want to do? What solution does Badr offer?

Real Talk

on the same wavelength = thinking the same thing
No sweat. = No problem.
not my cup of tea = a polite way to say you don't like something

دورك

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Pretend that you are dividing up responsibilities for something you are doing together, such as working on a school project. Figure out a list of tasks, and then discuss who will be responsible for each task. Use the phrases for negotiating.

Negotiating

How about if I...and you...?
I think it would be fair if...
I'm sure we can work this out.
OK, I'll agree to...if you will...
Would you (be willing to)...if I...?

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

قم بتمثيل دور مع زميل. تخيل أنك توزع المهام لعمل مشترك مثل عمل مشروع مدرسي. ضع قائمة بالمهام ثم ناقش من سيكون مسؤولاً عن كل مهمة. استخدم عبارات التفاوض

موقع واجباتي
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About the Conversation

Answers:

1. They don't want to argue about chores.
2. They will both clean their own rooms. They will each clean a bathroom. They will take turns cleaning the rest of the apartment Adnan will wash the laundry and Badr will fold it.
3. Neither of them wants to cook. Badr suggests they order takeout food often.

Your Turn

Sample answer:

Scenario: Khalid and his partner, Faisal, are working on a presentation about the Arabian Horses.

Khalid: Okay, so for this presentation, what do we need to do?

Faisal: Well, we definitely need to do research, create the slides, and then actually present it.

Khalid: Good point. I was also thinking we'll need an introduction, and a conclusion.

Faisal: Right. So, the tasks are: Research, Slides, Introduction, Conclusion, and Presentation.

Khalid: I'm happy to do the research, but I'm not the strongest presenter.
Would you be willing to handle the actual presentation part?

Faisal: Hmm, I'm not sure I can do it. How about I take the presentation and the slides, and you do the research and the introduction?

Khalid: I could do the research and the introduction.

Faisal: That sounds fair.

Khalid: Perfect. And we can meet up next week to make the final revision.

Faisal: Okay, I agree

الإستماع

5 Listening

استمع إلى نبذه عن الدكتور عبدالله الربيعة, طبيب الأطفال المشهور.
ثم رتب إنجازاته بالترتيب الصحيح (زمنيا)



Listen to a summary about Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah, a famous pediatric surgeon. Then number his achievements in the correct order/in chronological order.

8 He and his team perform surgery on Polish twins.

6 He becomes Executive Director of Health Affairs at the National Guard.

1 He realizes he wants to become a doctor.

2 He graduates from King Saud University.

5 He is assistant professor at King Saud University.

3 He gets his Master's in Pediatric Surgery.

9 He is honored by the Polish community.

7 He is appointed Minister of Health.

4 He is a member of the Canadian Board of Pediatric Surgeons.

10 He is appointed as a consultant in the Royal Court.

النطق

6 Pronunciation

While most languages have the /r/ sound, it is pronounced differently in different languages. Listen and practice the English /r/ sound in these sentences.

1. Dr. Rabeeah is respected for his contribution to pediatric surgery.
2. They have enriched the lives of children around the world.
3. He received a Bachelor's of Surgery from King Saud University in Riyadh.
4. After the operation, the mother was relieved.
5. The Ambassador held a reception to honor Dr. Rabeeah.

البناء التركيبي للمفردات

7 Vocabulary Building

ستجد هذه الكلمات في القراءة في الصفحات 12 و 13. طابق الكلمات مع معانيها

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 12 and 13. Match the words with their meanings.

1.	e compensate	a.	ways in which something lacks what it needs
2.	a deficiencies	b.	causing great fear
3.	b fearsome	c.	animals that live by hunting others
4.	d invaluable	d.	extremely valuable; priceless
5.	c predators	e.	to overcome a weakness with a strength

تحقق من أجوبتك مع زميل. إذا لم تفهم معنى الكلمة, تحقق منها في القاموس

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

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Sample answers:
Yes, I think animals sometimes form partnerships to help one another. Examples include coyotes and badgers hunting together, ants and aphids farming each other, and various species of birds or fish cleaning larger animals. These partnerships show that animals can work together to survive.

القراءة 8 Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

Do you think animals ever form partnerships to help one another? Explain.

هل تعتقد أن الحيوانات يمكنها عمل شراكة لمساعدة بعضها البعض؟ فسر ذلك

ANIMAL PARTNERS



For animals in the wild, each day is a struggle to survive. They must continually search for food, while at the same time keeping themselves safe from predators. Some animals have learned that teaming up with another animal makes the struggle to find food, shelter, and safety a bit easier. This kind of special relationship in which animals depend upon and benefit from one another is called *symbiosis*.

One of the most visually surprising examples of symbiosis occurs between the fearsome African crocodile and the small plover bird. When a plover is nearby, a crocodile will open its long, sharp-toothed jaws to invite it inside. You might assume that the plover would quickly reject this invitation and fly off. Yet surprisingly, the plover does hop inside. Perhaps even more amazingly, the crocodile, normally known for its aggression, does not snap its mouth shut and have the plover for a snack. Instead, it remains still, not closing its mouth until the plover leaves. How can this strange behavior be explained? The answer is symbiosis. The plover picks out all the small pieces of meat stuck between the crocodile's teeth. In doing so, it cleans the crocodile's teeth, which prevents it from getting infections. Because the crocodile can not clean its own teeth, it depends on the plover to perform this service. In return, the crocodile provides an easy meal for the plover.

In some cases of symbiosis, like the crocodile and the plover, each animal in the pair benefits from their relationship in a different way. However, in other cases, the animals share a common goal. This is true of the honeyguide bird and the ratel, a furry creature with short legs and long claws. Both these animals live on grasslands in Africa and have an appetite for honey. As its name suggests, the honeyguide has a special ability for locating beehives. However, this small bird cannot open a beehive to get at the honey. To accomplish this, it teams up with the ratel. Ratels are a perfect match for the honeyguide as they love honey, are large enough to crack open a hive, but have no ability to find hives themselves. The honeyguide flies over grasslands looking for a hive. When it does spot a hive, it swoops down and makes a noise to alert the ratel. The ratel uses its claws to tear open the hive. After eating its fill, the ratel invites the honeyguide to finish the leftovers.



Another two animals that team up to compensate for their own weaknesses are the zebra and the ostrich. These two animals often travel together. This is no surprise since they are a perfect match. While the giant, flightless ostrich has poor senses of both smell and hearing, the zebra has acute senses of smell and hearing. On the other hand, the zebra has terrible eyesight, while the ostrich has excellent eyesight, enhanced by its long neck which enables the ostrich to see far into the distance. In this way, each makes up for the other's deficiencies. As a result, the animals are far safer together than they would be apart. Ostriches can see predators, such as lions, far in the distance, while zebras can smell or hear others as they approach.

Birds and land animals aren't the only ones that work in symbiotic pairs. Some sea animals, like the clownfish and the sea anemone, do as well. Sea anemones, which look like plants, are actually dangerous animals with

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poisonous tentacles. Most fish stay away from anemones to avoid being stung. However, the clownfish makes its home among the sea anemones. It does not get stung, because its body is protected by a special coating. Living among the deadly tentacles of an anemone has a clear advantage—most predators stay away! Another benefit for the clownfish is that it is able to eat the anemone's leftover bits of food. But what is the advantage to the anemone? There are several. First, the brightly colored clownfish attracts predators. When the clownfish swims under the anemone's tentacles to safety, if the predator follows, the anemone has the chance to sting and eat it. Other services the clownfish performs are cleaning up food scraps and dead anemone tentacles, and chasing away fish that might eat the anemone.

While many symbiotic pairs may at first look like odd partners, the benefits they provide one another are invaluable, and may make the difference between life and death. In fact, it is often these animals' very differences that make them perfect partners.

بعد القراءة After Reading

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

Answer the questions.

1. Explain the meaning of symbiosis.
2. In what way do the African crocodile and the plover have a symbiotic relationship?
3. Give an example of a case of symbiosis in which each animal has the same goal.
4. Name two animals that make up for each other's deficiencies. How do they do this?
5. What benefits do the clownfish and anemone offer each other?

التحدث
9 Speaking

اعمل في أزواج / مجموعات. فكر في علاقتك بصديق جيد. ماذا يمكن أن تقدموا لبعضكم البعض؟

1. Work in pairs/groups. Think about your relationship with a good friend. What can you offer each other?

أكمل الجدول بملاحظاتك ثم استخدمها للنقاش في الفصل

2. Complete the chart with your notes and use them to discuss in class.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

What can you offer your friend?	How does it help your friend?	What can your friend offer you?	How does it help you?
• Offer empathy, acceptance, and trust	• Makes them feel better	• Encouragement and support	• Gives me trust and confidence
• Offer support to help him succeed	• Makes studying easier	• Sharing notes and listening to problems	• Makes me understand lessons
• Provide convenience and practical help	• Helps him relax and enjoy time	• Resources, thoughts,and time	• Comfort me and makes me happy
• Provide material gifts and offer your time	• Gives him trust and confidence	• Increase my sense of belonging and purpose	• Prevents isolation and loneliness

After Reading

Answer the questions.

Sample answers:

1. **Symbiosis is a relationship in which two animals depend upon and benefit from one another.**
2. **The plover cleans the crocodile's teeth, which prevents infection and provides a meal for the plover.**
3. **The honey guide bird and the ratel help each other get honey. The honey guide bird finds the hive, and the ratel tears it open.**
4. **The zebra has bad eyesight, but good senses of smell and hearing. The ostrich has poor senses of smell and hearing, but good eyesight.**
5. **The anemone provides a safe home for the clown fish and leftover food. The clown fish attracts prey to the anemone, cleans up food scraps and dead tentacles, and chases away fish that eat the anemone.**

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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10 Writing الكتابة

هل تعتقد أنه من الضروري أن يتقاسم الأشخاص نفس الصفات / المميزات حتى ينسجموا معًا؟ لماذا؟ لم لا؟

Sample answers in next page
أسئلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

A. 1. Do you think it is necessary for people to share the same characteristics in order to get along well with each other? Why? Why not?

2. Read the text and find out.

- Who are the people involved?
- What kind of people are they? Underline words that provide information about each one.
- In your view, what are the characteristics that they share?
- What do you think might have happened if they both shared exactly the same characteristics and attitude to life?
  - **a.** if they were both like the grandfather
  - **b.** if they were both like the grandmother
- Why did the writer choose to describe the particular incident? What do you think it portrays?

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية



There is a memory that always makes me smile with contentment and admiration, and that is the memory of my maternal grandparents.

My grandfather was a dedicated lawyer whose moral fiber prevented him from taking advantage of circumstances to make a profit! He was highly respected in courts and had the reputation of being the most honest law specialist. He was genuinely interested in people, history, law, and philosophy and was always reading when he was at home. He was the calmest, most serene person I have ever met. He never raised his voice, never lost his temper, and had a special ability to always rationalize things ever so smoothly that the worst calamity seemed like a slight twitch. Nothing could make him lose his sense and aura of peace.

Grandmother, on the other hand, was the exact opposite. She used to get all worked up about things and flustered over minor irregularities. She had to have everything planned just so and still worried about things that could go wrong. She wanted everything to be perfect, sometimes to an extreme. Once, when she had gotten into her cleanliness frenzy, she called someone in and got rid of genuine antique furniture that grandfather had painstakingly collected over a number of years and arranged in this perfect replica of a drawing room. There were fine, elegant chairs with brocade upholstery on the seats and beautiful tables, not to mention some exquisite mirrors. Grandmother had gotten it into her head that it was all useless because it collected too much dust and decided to sell it off to the first bidder for next to nothing.

When grandfather came home, he opened the door to the little drawing room to admire his creation and found an empty shell. He asked grandmother where everything was, and she very naturally informed him that she'd gotten rid of it because it was a dust magnet. All he did was chuckle, and then sat down at the table to have his lunch!

This incident pretty much rounds up the amazing symbiosis between these two wonderful people. In spite of their different characteristics, they obviously complemented each other in a way that only they could fully appreciate!

3. Read the text again and find out.

- What is the topic of each paragraph? (What or who is the paragraph about?)
- Are all paragraphs about the same length? Why? Why not?
- What words/phrases describe the qualities of each person? Can you think of more?
- Which qualities are demonstrated through the incident?

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10 Writing

A. 1. Do you think it is necessary for people to share the same characteristics in order to get along well with each other? Why? Why not?

Sample answers:

I think it's not necessary for people to share the same characteristics to get along well,as relationships thrive on a combination of shared values, mutualrespect, and complementary traits rather than identical personalities. While similar personalities can make interactions easier, differences can foster personal growth and introduce new perspectives, making shared values and communication skills more crucial factors for long-term relationship satisfaction.

2. Read the text and find out.

Answers:

- The writer's maternal grandparents.
- Grandfather: dedicated lawyer, moral fiber, highly respected,the most honest law specialist, genuinely interested in people,history, law and philosophy, calmest, most serene person, never raised his voice, never lost his temper, special ability to rationalize things smoothly (worst calamity reduced to a light twitch), sense of aura and peace
- Grandmother: get all worked up and flustered over minor irregularities, everything planned just so, worried about things that could go wrong, wanted everything perfect/to an extreme,cleanliness frenzy
- They don't seem to share much, aside from the fact that they complement each other.
- a. If they were both like the grandfather, they would probably forget to take care of practicalities and day to day issues.
- b. If they were like the grandmother, they would probably end up annoying each other and causing a lot of stress.
- The writer chose to portray this incident because it provides a perfect example of symbiosis and a sense of priorities that is led by feelings and primary concern for the other person rather than material possessions.

3. Read the text again and find out.

Answers:

- Paragraph 1:Introduce theme/topic/focus: grandparents (There is)
- Paragraph 2:grandfather (My grandfather)
- Paragraph 3:grandmother/tendencies and impulsive actions)Grandmother)
- Paragraph 4:grandfather's reaction (When grandfather)
- Paragraph 5:Conclusion/writer's point of view (This incident)
- Not all paragraphs are the same length because each paragraph serves to focus on a particular topic/purpose that can be catered for through more or less in terms of length/words/sentences. So the length will vary depending on amount of information, focus and intended effect. Sometimes a very brief statement can imply more than a whole page.
- See answer to 2 above with highlighted words and phrases
- Understanding, empathy, humor, lack of conflict, symbiotic attitude, caring.

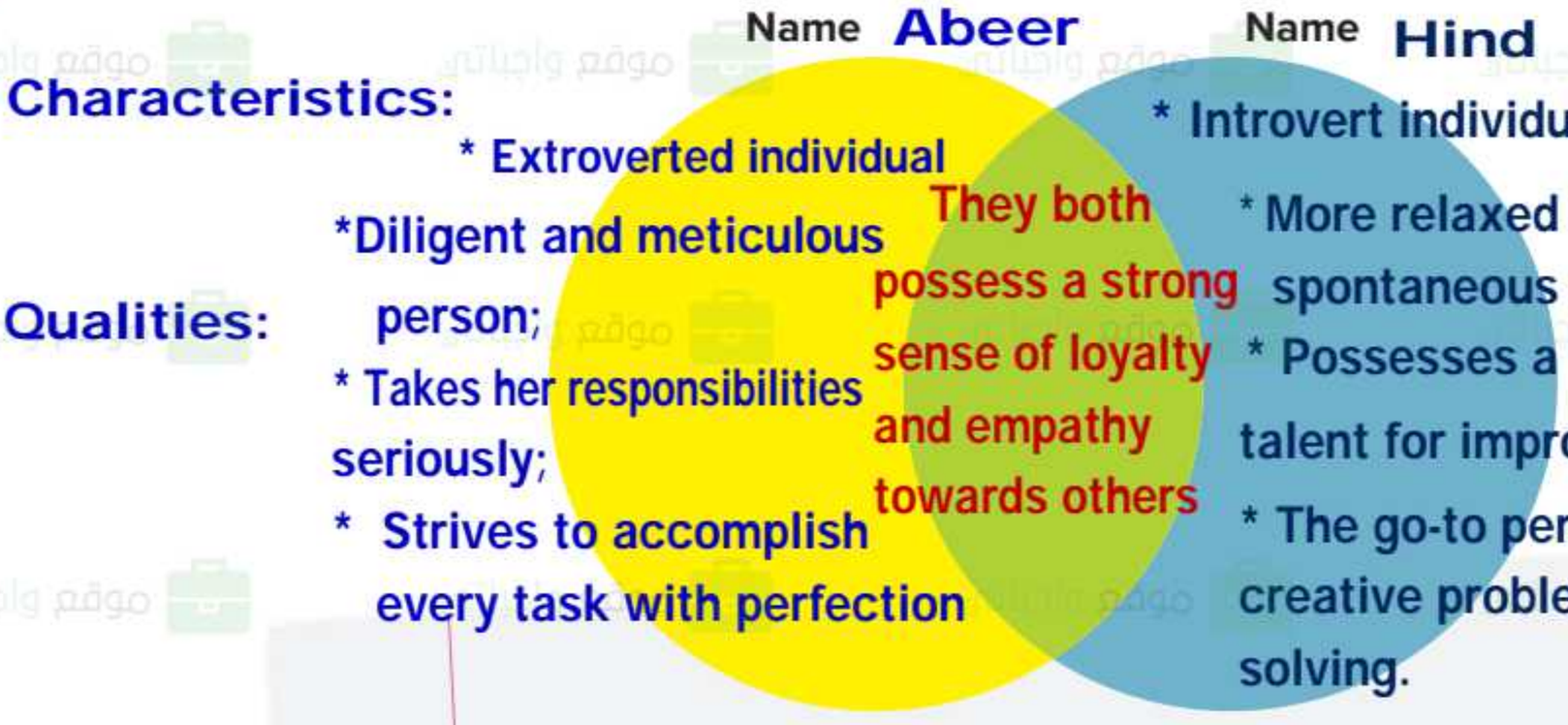
فكر في شخصين تعرفهما وهما صديقان مقربان
مستخدمًا الشكل أدناه, اكتب الصفات التي يمتلكها كل شخص. في الجزء المتداخل, اكتب
الصفات / الخصائص المشتركة بينهما

B. 1. Think about two people you know who are good friends.
2. Using a Venn diagram, write the qualities you feel each person has. In the overlapping portion of the diagram, write the qualities/characteristics that they share.

اكتب مقالة قصيرة عن الصديقين وكيف يكمل منهما الآخر

3. Write a short essay about the two friends, explaining how they complement each other.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل على الصفحة التالية



على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Rosa and Sue: A Perfect Friendship

My sister Rosa and her best friend Sue have been friends since elementary school. They always seem to be together, and others joke that they are twins. However, their personalities are quite different...

Writing Corner

When you write a descriptive essay about people's qualities/characteristics:

- think about their positive and negative qualities, their needs and the things they offer, their attitude to life, typical incidents, etc.
- express your personal feelings/views about the people.
- do not simply write a list of adjectives.
- vary the way you express thoughts, memories, and feelings; use expressions like these: *I think he/she is..., I have always felt that..., I regard him/her as..., He/She seems to..., He/She tends to..., Anytime I think of..., I have never..., He/She is the most* (adjective) *person I have ever known/met*, etc.
- use linking devices that indicate similarity and contrast, cause and effect, consequence, reason, etc.; use a variety of expressions and words like these: *due to this..., although..., in spite of..., while..., compared to..., because of..., as a result*, *both*, etc.
- plan your essay carefully by deciding what/who you are going to focus on in different sections/ paragraphs.
- write a first draft, then read it and make corrections or write questions about things you are not sure about.
- hand over the draft to someone else to read and edit; encourage him/her to write comments and questions.
- read the comments and edit your essay.

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اكتب مقالة قصيرة عن الصديقين وكيف يكمل منهما الآخر

B. 3. Write a short essay about the two friends, explaining how they complement each other.

Sample answer:

Abeer and Hind: A Special Friendship

Friendships are an essential part of life, as they bring joy, support, and companionship. Sometimes, friends differ in personalities and interests, but it is these differences that often allow them to complement each other. In this short essay, I will discuss the beautiful relationship between two friends who perfectly complement each other.

Two such friends that I personally know, Abeer and Hind, possess unique qualities that make their friendship special and complementary. Abeer and Hind are undoubtedly quite different in their personalities. Abeer is an extroverted Individual who thrives in social settings. On the other hand, Hind is an Introvert who enjoys her own company and values Intimate Interactions.

In terms of their qualities, Abeer is a diligent and meticulous person. She takes her responsibilities seriously and strives to accomplish every task with perfection. Hind, on the other hand, is more relaxed and spontaneous. She possesses a natural talent impation and is often the go-to person for creative problem-solving. Ahough their qualities and characteristics may differ, there are certain traits that Abeer and Hind share. They both possess a strong sense of loyalty and empathy towards others. They are always there for each other in times of need, offering unwavering support and understanding.

In conclusion, the friendship between Abeer and Hind is a testament to the belief that true friendships are not limited to individuals who share identical qualities. Instead, it thrives on the ability to complement and support each other's strengths and weaknesses.

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة
11 Form, Meaning and Function

Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present tense for facts and things that are true in general.

For animals in the wild, each day **is** a struggle to survive.

Use the simple present tense to talk about future timetables or schedules.

My flight from Dubai to Bahrain **leaves** at 8:10 A.M. tomorrow. I then **fly** to Saudi Arabia and **arrive** in Riyadh at eleven o'clock.

Use the present simple with exclamations with ***Here...!*** and ***There...!*** :

Q: Can I have the check, please? **A:** Of course, Sir. **Here you are!**
Q: Dad, can I borrow your cell phone, please? **A:** I suppose so. **Here you go!**
Q: Where are my glasses? **A:** Ah! **There they are!**
Q: Where is Nathalie? **A:** **Here she comes!**



Simple Present versus Present Progressive

Use the simple present tense to talk about habits and routine, and use the present progressive for actions occurring now or for a temporary situation.

Badr usually **eats** takeout, but today he **is cooking** dinner.

Use the present progressive for changing or developing situations.

More and more students **are sharing** apartments to save money while they study.

Use the present progressive with *always, continually, constantly* to describe an ongoing annoying situation or habit.

He **is always asking** his brother to lend him money.

Note: Some verbs are not often used in the progressive form: *believe, think (opinion), know, remember, like, hate, want, prefer, see, hear, feel, seem, appear, have, belong, own.*

إقرأ المحادثة الهاتفية بين بدر وأخيه فهد. أكمل المحادثة بالصيغة الصحيحة للكلمة بين الأقواس.
استخدم المضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر

A. Read the telephone conversation between Badr and his brother, Fahad. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the word in the parentheses. Use the simple present or present progressive.

Fahad: Hi Badr. How *are* (1. be) things in New York?

Badr: To tell you the truth, Fahad, not so good. It's my flatmate, Adnan. I was really excited about us sharing a flat but he **doesn't do** (2. not/do) any chores. One bathroom **is** (3. be) spotless because I **clean** (4. clean) it but the other one is very dirty. The rest of the apartment is very untidy. He **is** always **leaving** (5. leave) his dirty dishes around the flat. I **am** constantly **cleaning up** (6. clean up). We agreed to take it in turns to do the laundry but he is always busy. I **do** (7. do) the laundry every week. Also, about the cooking ...



أكمل المحادثة بإستخدام أفكارك الخاصة ثم قارن مع زميل

B. Complete the conversation with your own ideas. Compare with a partner.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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B. Complete the conversation with your own ideas. Compare with a partner.

Sample answer:

Here's a continuation of the conversation using the simple present and present progressive as required:

Fahd: Oh, that sounds frustrating. What about the cooking?

Badr: About the cooking, I usually cook dinner, but he never helps. He says he doesn't have time.

Fahd: That's not fair at all. Does he at least do the shopping?

Badr: No, he doesn't. I always buy the groceries. Sometimes he promises to go, but he never does. At the moment, I'm even paying for most of the food.

Fahd: Wow, so you're doing everything. Are you going to talk to him about it?

Badr: Yes, I am planning to. I'm just waiting for the right moment.

Words Connected with Museums and Galleries

Some words we commonly associate with different types of museums and galleries are:

Archaeological	Technological	National
history	space	antiques
culture	robots	manuscripts
antiques	science	documents
pottery	seminars	state-of-the-art
jewelry	3-D digital cinema showing scientific documentaries	informative exhibits
exhibitions		interactive displays
ruins	educational books	

Expressing Enthusiasm with Intensifiers and Adjectives

We use the intensifiers *really, very, absolutely and quite* with adjectives to express our enthusiasm with something.
There are two kinds of adjectives: gradable and non-gradable. Gradable adjectives can be measured in degrees, such as size, age, quality etc. Non-gradable adjectives cannot be measured like this.
We use certain intensifiers with each group of adjectives.

	Gradable Adjectives		Non-Gradable Adjectives
very	expensive	absolutely	priceless
really	old	really	ancient
extremely	beautiful	quite	stunning
	important		crucial
	good		amazing
	interesting		fascinating
	frightening		terrifying
	small		tiny
	big		massive

Note: The intensifier *really* can be used with both gradable and non-gradable adjectives.

انظر إلى المعلومات عن المتحف الوطني السعودي. اكتب جمل مستخدمًا العبارات المعطاة.
استخدم زمن المضارع البسيط

C. Look at the information about the National Museum of Saudi Arabia. Write sentences using the prompts. Use the present simple tense.

Address: King Saud Rd, Riyadh
Prices: adult/child/student ﷼ 10/free/free
Opening hours: men & schools 9 A.M.-noon Sun, Mon, Wed, Thu & 3:30-9:30 P.M. Tue,
women & schools 9 A.M.-noon Tue,
families 3:30-9:30 P.M. Sun, Mon & Wed-Fri
Exhibits: manuscripts, documents, antiques

1. visiting times for families _____
2. visiting times for women _____
3. visiting times for school groups _____
4. ticket cost for students _____
5. ticket cost for adult _____
6. exhibits and attractions _____

دون بعض الملاحظات عن متحف أو معرضك المفضل. اعمل مع زميل ومستخدمًا ملاحظاتك, أخبره عن المتحف. استخدم زمن المضارع البسيط وأدوات التوكيد والصفات

D. Make some notes about your favorite museum or gallery. Work with a partner and using your notes, tell your partner about it. Use the present simple tense, intensifiers and adjectives.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثل على الحل في الصفحة التالية

MG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 17 30/4/25 11:40 PM

C. Look at the information about the National Museum of Saudi Arabia. Write sentences using the prompts. Use the present simple tense.

Sample answers:

1. **Visiting times for families are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday from half past three in the afternoon until half past nine in the evening.**
2. **Women can visit the museum on Tuesday mornings from nine until three p.m.**
3. **The museum is open for school groups from Sunday through Thursday.**
4. **The museum is free for students.**
5. **A ticket for an adult costs SAR 10.**
6. **The museum exhibits historical manuscripts.**

D. Make some notes about your favorite museum or gallery. Work with a partner and using your notes, tell your partner about it. Use the present simple tense, intensifiers and adjectives.

Sample answers:

Notes about my favorite museum

- **Museum: National Museum of Saudi Arabia (Riyadh)**
- **Location: Situated in Riyadh's Al Murabba neighborhood, it's the centerpiece of the larger King Abdulaziz Historical Center**
- **Size: very large and modern**
- **Exhibits: The museum houses thousands of archeological and historical artifacts, manuscripts, and documents starting with the universe and processing through prehistoric eras to the modern Saudi state.**
- **Atmosphere: extremely interesting, beautifully designed**
- **Favorite part: the pre-Islamic Arabia gallery (so impressive)**
- **Importance: A primary objective is to highlight the depth and dimensions of Saudi Arabia's national cultural identity and a cultural landmark for displaying the antiquities and heritage of the Kingdom and the Arabian Peninsula.**

رابط الدرس الرقمي



12 Project المشروع

اكتشف كيف يشترك الأعضاء أو الفرق في بلدك في علاقة تكافلية ومعتمدين على بعضهما البعض لتحقيق هدف مشترك

1. Find out how members or teams in your country share a symbiotic relationship and depend on each other to reach a shared goal.
   - Note that some people offer a service and have clients pay for that service. For example, a store owner and customer is NOT a symbiotic relationship. A symbiotic relationship is when two or more individuals depend on each other, such as teams. There are teams in sports, business, medicine, etc.

اكتب المعلومات في االجدول ادناه واستخدمها لإعداد عرض لصفك

2. Write the information in the chart below and use it to make a PowerPoint presentation for your class.
3. Try to find appropriate pictures for your presentation. حاول أن تجد صوراً مناسبة لعرضك
4. Present in class. Allow at least 5 minutes for questions afterward.

قدم العرض في الفصل. خصص على الأقل 5 دقائق للأسئلة بعد العرض







على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Team or group	*G20 Heads of State and government officials*
Field (business, sports, education, family, etc.)	*Economics*
Members of team/group	*Hosted by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud in 2020 and included leaders from the United States, China, Japan, Germany, India, and 14 other major world economies.*
Role/contribution of each member	**Focus on areas that have the potential to bring structural transformation, including supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in global trade, promotion labour rights and welfare, and addressing the global skills gap.**
Benefit for other member(s) of the team	**Provide policy coherence, analysis and practical tools to support growth and development. This work helps G20 members to better target their cooperation with developing countries.**

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13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 1:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 1:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 1:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 1 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about famous marriages in history			
discuss how people/animals can help each other			
negotiate			
use *other*, *others*, and *another*			
use emphatic *do*			
use the simple present for future timetables or schedules			
use the present progressive			
talk about museums and galleries			
express enthusiasm using intensifiers and adjectives			

My five favorite new words from Unit 1:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 1:
_____ _____ _____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

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2 Influential Pe

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

Sample answers:

1. From a poor family in Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Sulaiman Al-Rajhi managed to become a billionaire and one of the world's most respected businessmen and philanthropists.

تحدث عن شخص انتقل من الفقر إلى ان أصبح ثريًا ومؤثرًا

1. Talk about a person who went from not having much money to being wealthy and influential.

ما الصفات التي تعتقد أن الشخص يحتاج إليها ليتميز في الحياة ويكون ناجحًا؟

2. What qualities do you think a person needs to excel in life and be successful?

2. Confidence, Passion, Focus, Optimism, Persistence, Flexibility, Curiosity, Self-discipline, and excellent observer, Goal oriented and passionate.

AMANCIO ORTEGA

Industry: Retail Clothing **Country of Citizenship: Spain**



Amancio Ortega is the founder and chairman of a company that owns many stores, including the enormously popular international clothing store, *Zara*. Now Spain's richest man, Ortega is the son of a railroad worker, and had no formal higher education. When Ortega was 13, he worked as a delivery boy for a shirtmaker and later became the manager of a clothing store. He began making clothing in his living room and selling it to local stores. Ortega had an ability to predict what styles were going to be popular and to create these styles with inexpensive materials. In 1975, Ortega opened his first *Zara* store. *Zara* gained a reputation for selling designer fashions at reasonable prices. Today Ortega's company has more than 2,850 stores in 88 countries.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL LATIF JAMEEL

Industry: Business **Country of Citizenship: Saudi Arabia**



A great philanthropist and prominent businessman, Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel, president of ALJ, runs one of the world's largest car dealerships, with operations in the Middle East, U.K., Central Asia and China. A leading figure in corporate social responsibility, he has created a series of initiatives against poverty and has contributed greatly to the government's Saudization program in the Kingdom, by promoting thousands of jobs every year through the ALJ Community Services Programs. Abdul Latif Jameel is an MIT alumnus, member of the board of trustees, and dedicated supporter of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL). He was named "Saudi Volunteer of the Year" in 2012, in recognition of the services offered by ALJCI in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab world.

LI KA-SHING

Industry: Business **Country of Citizenship: China**



Li was born into an impoverished family in China in 1928. When he was 15, his father died, forcing Li to leave high school so that he could work to support his family. He took a job in a plastics company, where he would work 16 hours a day. At this company, Li used to assemble plastic flowers. By 1950, Li had started his own plastics manufacturing company. His company prospered, which led Li to expand his business into many different fields.

However, his successes are not all monetary. Li Ka-shing has a reputation for being honest and generous. In fact, he is one of Asia's most prominent philanthropists, and has announced plans to donate one-third of his wealth to charity.

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STEVEN PAUL JOBS (1955-2011)



Industry: Computer Design **Country of Citizenship: U.S.**

Steven Paul Jobs was born in 1955 and adopted into a working class family. He grew up in what later became Silicon Valley. He dropped out of college because he could not afford to pay his tuition. In the late 70s, he co-founded *Apple* with Steve Wozniak and others, and proceeded to develop and market the first successful lines of personal computers. He eventually resigned from *Apple* over an argument with the board of directors in 1984, and founded *NeXT*. *Apple*'s buyout of *NeXT*, in 1997, brought Jobs back to *Apple* as its CEO. He was the largest individual shareholder of The Walt Disney Company and a member of the board. Jobs was admired by many for his entrepreneurial skills, his foresight, and his ability to create and support products that were both functional and aesthetically pleasing.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

أكمل كل جملة بكلمة من المربع أدناه

المفردات

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

excelled	philanthropist	reputation
impoverished	prominent	

1. Not only was Eric an excellent student in high school, but he _____ in sports as well.
2. He has a _____ for being one of the greatest doctors in the field of neurosurgery.
3. My professor is a _____ economist who is often quoted in magazines.
4. The charity I donate to helps to build schools in _____ areas.
5. Businessman and _____ Sulaiman Al-Rajhi gives millions of dollars to charities each year.

A. Vocabulary
Answers:
1 . excelled
2 . reputation
3 . prominent
4 . impoverished
5 . philanthropist

أجب عن الأسئلة

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

1. Why was *Zara* successful?
2. Why was Abdul Latif Jameel named "Saudi Volunteer of the Year"?
3. How has Abdul Latif Jameel contributed to the Saudization program in Saudi Arabia?
4. What challenges did Li Ka-shing face early in life?
5. What did Steve Jobs do in his teens that demonstrated his determination, entrepreneurial skills, and foresight?
6. Which event, in your view, must have given Jobs a great sense of satisfaction and self-worth?

الإستيعاب

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

Role-play with a partner. Choose a person from one of the *Influential People* stories. You play this person, and your partner plays a reporter who interviews you. Then switch roles.

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B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions.

Sample answers:

1 . It sold designer fashions at a reasonable price.

2 . In recognition of the services offered by ALJCI in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab world.

3 . By offering thousands of job opportunities on an annual basis.

4 . He was poor and had to leave high school when his father died to help support his family.

5 . Although he dropped out of college, he co-founded Apple, and developed and marketed personal computers.

6 . Whereas he argued and resigned from Apple, Jobs was brought back and became Apple's CEO.

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القواعد

3 Grammar

Used To versus *Be Used To*

Used to + the base form of a verb is used to talk about an activity that was repeated habitually in the past, but which is not done now.

He **used to** live in a mansion. But he lost all his money and now he lives in a small apartment.
She **didn't use to** care about money. But now she's become very materialistic.

Note: For the negative, use *didn't use to* (omit the *-d*).

Be used to + gerund or noun is used to talk about something that has become familiar or habitual.

Some people think it's crazy that he works seven days a week. But he **is used to** it.
Although she is a millionaire now, she **isn't used to** shopping in expensive stores.

Note: For the negative, use *be + not + used to* (do not omit the *-d*).

Would for Repeated Action in the Past versus *Used To*

Would can be used to talk about an action that happened regularly in the past. Used this way, *would* means the same thing as *used to*.

When I was a child, I **would** dream of being a millionaire. = When I was a child, I **used to** dream of being a millionaire.

Note: Only *used to* (not *would*) can be used to talk about a situation that was true (without habitual action) in the past.
He **used to** live at home until he got a job. (Correct)
~~He **would** live at home until he got a job.~~ (Incorrect)

Was/Were Going To (Future in the Past)

Was/Were + *going to* + the base form of a verb is used to talk about a prediction for the future made in the past, or a past plan that was not carried out.

I knew that company **was going to** be a great success.
He **was going to** spend the money, but he decided to invest it in the stock market instead.

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام إما use)d(to or be used to. استعمل النفي في بعض الحالات

A. Complete the sentences with either ***use(d) to*** or ***be used to***. Use the negative in some cases.

1. We _____ eat at all the best restaurants, but then we started saving more money.
2. She's from Costa Rica, so she _____ warm weather all year round.
3. The bed in my first apartment was so uncomfortable that I _____ sleep on the couch.
4. Marco _____ live with his whole extended family.
5. Even though he loves his apartment, he _____ living alone.
6. We _____ swim in that pond, but now it's too polluted.
7. He likes his new job, but he _____ wearing a suit and tie.
8. She had always excelled in English, so she _____ receiving poor grades.

1 . used to
2 . is used to
3 . used to
4 . used to
5 . is not used to
6 . used to
7 . is not used to
8 . wasn't used to

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Sample answers in next page

مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

استخدم العبارات لكتابة جمل عن طفولتك الخاصة متضمنة إما would or used to في صيغة مثبتة أو منفية. في بعض الحالات, يمكن استخدام كلاهما

B. Use the phrases to write sentences about your own childhood, including either ***would*** or ***used to*** (in positive or negative form). In some cases, both are possible.

help my mother with the cooking
When I was a child, I used to help my mother with the cooking.

1. go barefoot in the summer
2. play with my friends for hours
3. like candy
4. build castles in the sand
5. have a favorite teacher
6. help with the chores
7. hate going to bed
8. make up funny stories

أكمل الجزء الأول من الجمل. استخدم was / were going to وأفكارك الخاصة

C. Complete the first part of the sentences. Use ***was/were going to*** and your own ideas.

... but then I found a better one.
I was going to take the first job I was offered, but then I found a better one.

1. ... but we were too tired.
2. ... but he lost his credit card.
3. ... but you weren't home.
4. ... but he didn't get accepted.
5. ... but we were too nervous.
6. ... but she didn't feel well.

أنظر إلى الصور. أكمل الفقرة حول كيف تغيرت حياة إحدى العائلات منذ أن انتقلت إلى الريف.

استخدم used to, be used to, would, was going to

D. Look at the pictures. Complete the paragraph about how one family's life has changed since they moved to the countryside. Use ***used to***, ***be used to***, ***would***, and ***was going to***.

Two years ago, Imad and Hanan's family had a very different life ...



Two years ago, Riyadh



Today, Abha countryside

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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B. Use the phrases to write sentences about your own childhood, including either ***would*** or ***used to*** (in positive or negative form). In some cases, both are possible.

Sample answers:

1. When I was young, I always used to go barefoot in the summer.
2. When I was little, I would play with my friends for hours.
3. I didn't use to like candies when I was a child.
4. When we used to go to the beach, we would build castles in the sand.
5. I used to have a favorite English teacher named Mr. Lincoln.
6. When I was younger, I didn't use to help with the chores.
7. When I was little, I used to hate going to bed early.
8. When my brother and I were young, we would make up funny stories.

C. Complete the first part of the sentences. Use ***was/were going to*** and your own ideas.

Sample answers:

1. We were going to watch a film tonight, but we were too tired.
2. He was going to pay for dinner, but he lost his credit card.
3. I was going to ask you to go out tonight, but you weren't home.
4. She was going to attend that university, but she didn't get accepted.
5. We were going to drive the new car, but we were too nervous.
6. He was going to run in the race, but he didn't feel well.

D. Look at the pictures. Complete the paragraph about how one family's life has changed since they moved to the countryside. Use ***used to***, ***be used to***, ***would***, and ***was going to***.

Sample answers:

Two years ago, Imad and Hanan's family had a very different life. They used to live in a busy city where there was always traffic and noise. They would spend most evenings indoors because the streets were too crowded. Their parents were going to buy a new apartment in the city, but instead they decided to move to the countryside. At first, it was difficult because they weren't used to the quiet life, but after some time they enjoyed it. Now they are used to waking up early to the sound of birds and fresh air. They also used to eat fast food, but in the countryside they would cook fresh meals together. Life has really changed for them, and they are much happier now.

2 Influential People

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المحادثة

4 Conversation



Ahmed: My parents gave me ﷼ 30,000 for graduation.

Ibrahim: Wow! What are you going to do with all that cash?

Ahmed: I don't know. I'm going around in circles about it, driving myself and everyone else crazy. At first I was going to do something really indulgent with it, like take a vacation. I was ready to book it, but then I got cold feet.

Ibrahim: Why? I think a vacation sounds like a great idea. You've worked really hard for four years. You deserve a break.

Ahmed: That's true. But, on the other hand, I don't want to spend all that money on something that will be over in a week. So, then I was thinking of buying something useful, like a used car.

Ibrahim: That's a good idea.

Ahmed: Yeah. It would be a great convenience to have a car. But, at the same time, I'm used to taking public transportation, and I really don't mind it. Frankly, I can't think of anything that I really *need*. So maybe I should put the money aside for a rainy day.

Ibrahim: Well, yes, I suppose the alternative would be to just put it in the bank until you need it.

Ahmed: Right. But then again, what's the point of having money if you're not enjoying it? Maybe I *should* do something indulgent with it—like take that vacation.

Ibrahim: Now I see how you're driving everyone crazy!

Real Talk

cash = money
go (around) in circles = to think through many possibilities over and over without coming to a decision
drive someone crazy = greatly annoy or irritate
get cold feet = to decide not to do something because you are too scared or nervous
don't mind = not annoyed or bothered by
put (something) aside for a rainy day = to reserve something, usually money, for a future need

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أسئلة حول المحادثة
About the Conversation

1. What options is Ahmed considering?
2. How is he driving people crazy?
3. What do you think he'll do with the money? Why?

Discussing Options

At the same time,...
But then again,...
I could always...
On the other hand,...
The alternative would be to...
What would you think about...?

دورك Your Turn

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Role-play with a partner. Discuss a choice that one of you has to make. The choice can be real or made-up. Use phrases for discussing options.

قم بتمثيل محادثة مع زميل. ناقشا خيارًا يتعين على أحدكما اتخاذه. قد يكون الخيار حقيقيًا أو من صوري. استخدم عبارات مناقشة الخيارات الموجودة في المربع

About the Conversation

Sample answers:

1. He is considering buying a car, going on vacation, and putting the money in the bank.
2. He can't make up his mind.
3. I think he will buy a used car, because that is what I would do.

Your Turn

Sample answers:

Ali: Hey, I wanted to talk to you about our school. How do you feel about it?

Fahd: Oh, our school? Well, honestly, I have mixed feelings about it. What about you?

Ali: Yeah, I understand what you mean. There are definitely some things I like about our school and some things that I think could be better.

Fahd: I agree. For instance, I really appreciate the diverse range of extracurricular activities our school offers.

Ali: Absolutely! The variety of extracurriculars allows us to explore different interests and develop new skills.

Fahd: On the other hand, I feel like our school could improve its facilities.

Ali: That's a valid point. I hope the school administration takes that into consideration.

Fahd: Overall, despite its flaws, I'm grateful for our school.

Ali: I feel the same way. It's an important part of our journey.

Fahd: Absolutely. We've had some incredible experiences together, and I'm glad we've been able to share this school journey.



الإستماع
5 Listening

استمع إلى المحاضرة عن تاريخ النقود. اكتب بجانب كل شكل من أشكال النقود ثم رقم الأشكال حسب ترتيب استخدامها

Listen to the lecture about the history of money. Write the date by each form of money. Then number the forms of money in the order they were used.

2 cowrie shells *1200 B.C.E.*	5 paper money 800 C.E.	1 bartering 9000 B.C.E.	6 electronic money today	3 inexpensive metal coins 1000 B.C.E.	4 coins made of valuable metals 500 B.C.E.

النطق
6 Pronunciation

ستجد الكلمات التالية في القراءة صفحة 26 و 27. طابق الكلمات مع معانيها

In English, the past tense ending ***-ed*** has three different pronunciations.
For verbs that end in the sounds ***p***, ***k***, ***f***, ***s***, ***ch***, or ***sh***, pronounce the ending /t/ as in ***worked***.
For verbs that end in vowel sounds or ***b***, ***g***, ***v***, ***z***, ***zh***, ***th***, ***j***, ***m***, ***n***, ***ng***, ***l***, ***r***, pronounce the ending /d/ as in ***opened***.
For verbs that end in the sounds ***d*** or ***t***, pronounce the ending /ɪd/ as in ***wanted***.

Listen and practice.

1. They **traded** something of value that they **possessed** for something they **needed**.
2. What if no one **wanted** or **needed** it?
3. The first coins were **produced** in China, and the first paper money **appeared** in China.
4. Money **called** digital cash is already being **exchanged** over the Internet.

البناء التركيبي للمفردات
7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 26 and 27. Match the words with their meanings.

1. a	renowned	**a.**	known, respected and admired
2. g	comply with	**b.**	to put into practice, to make changes
3. e	hurdle	**c.**	things of value that are owned by a person, or organization
4. b	implement	**d.**	amount of money that is given as income to an organization, group, charity, project
5. h	founder	**e.**	an obstacle, a problem or difficulty
6. d	endowment	**f.**	strong disagreement or argument
7. f	dispute	**g.**	be in accordance/agreement with, obey
8. c	assets	**h.**	the person or people that establish an organization or company

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

تحقق من أجوبتك مع زميل. إذا لم تفهم معنى الكلمة, تحقق منها في القاموس

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8 Reading القراءة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

What do you know about Sheik Sulaiman Al-Rajhi?
What do you think matters to him most?

ماذا تعرف عن الشيخ سليمان الراجحي؟ ما الشيء الذي تظن أنه يهمه بشكل أكثر؟

Sample answers:

Sheikh Sulaiman Al Rajhi is a billionaire who has dedicated much of his fortune to charity work, supporting and implementing effective national projects. I think matters to him most are his His work and contribution to education, health and charities worldwide.



Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi

Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi, the world-renowned philanthropist and winner of the 2012 King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam, has not always been a billionaire.

Born in 1929, he spent his youth in Al-Qassim where he and his brother Saleh began their business, changing money for pilgrims, on their way to the cities of Makkah and Madinah.

Their business expanded in the 1970s during the oil boom in Saudi Arabia. The Al-Rajhi brothers helped migrant workers from Indonesia, Pakistan and other places to send their earnings home. They were granted permission to establish a bank, the Al Rajhi Bank, which complied with religious tenets such as a ban on interest.

Founding the bank, which is now the world's biggest Islamic lender, was not hurdle-free. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi began by opening an office in Britain, to introduce the Islamic banking system on a more international basis. However, his initial attempts to secure a banking license were unsuccessful, as British officials were not aware of the principles and requirements of Islamic banking. He had to travel to different countries in order to explain to bankers that interest was forbidden by Islam and regarded as unacceptable by pious people all over the world. He pointed out that interest caused a lot of people to avoid transactions with banks and to keep their cash and valuables at home. Eventually, the banking system he proposed was launched in Saudi Arabia and subsequently implemented in the United Kingdom.

Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi is also chairman of the National Agricultural Development Company and founder of the Al-Watania agricultural projects, which include the largest poultry farm in the Middle East and one of the most successful companies in Saudi Arabia. Al Rajhi had visited a poultry farm abroad and had been shocked by the improper way chickens were fed and slaughtered. This prompted him to launch the poultry farm project, making sure that chickens were naturally fed and halal slaughtered according to Islamic tenets. He has also introduced and supported organic farming throughout the Middle East, intent on securing healthy food for all as a means of fostering good health, preventing illness and consequently reducing the cost of medical treatment. The Al-Rajhi projects diversified into other areas, as well, such as real estate and other investment projects.

In 2009, Sulaiman Al-Rajhi established the Sulaiman Al-Rajhi University, a non-profit research university with three departments; Medicine, Nursing, and Applied Science. In fact, the university was established by the Awqaf Sulaiman Al Rajhi Holding Company (ASARHC), which is considered the largest foundation of its kind in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in terms of capital as well as range and volume of activities. ASARHC now

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owns and controls more than half of Sulaiman Al-Rajhi's wealth. The foundation organizes and oversees a substantial number of charities and humanitarian activities worldwide.

In May 2011, Sulaiman Al-Rajhi announced that he was donating most of his $7.7 billion fortune to charity. During his lifetime, Al-Rajhi distributed the rest of his wealth to his children in order to avoid potential disputes over inheritance, that could destroy kinship and harmony among them.

Sulaiman Al-Rajhi was awarded the highly prestigious King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam, in 2012, in recognition of his outstanding service to Islam, his role in the establishment of the world's largest Islamic bank and his ongoing contribution to charities, and humanitarian projects' fight against poverty.

Having experienced extreme poverty earlier in life, Al-Rajhi chose to donate and distribute all his assets, to gain peace of mind and inner happiness.

بعد القراءة
After Reading

Answer the questions. أجب عن الأسئلة

1. What were Sulaiman Al-Rajhi's life prospects in relation to his early life?
2. What type of companies has he been involved in?
3. Which business was the most difficult to establish? Why?
4. What is notable about Sulaiman Al-Rajhi in comparison to other wealthy businessmen?
5. Why did Al-Rajhi decide to donate most of his fortune to charity during his lifetime?
6. Why was Al-Rajhi awarded the King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

التحدث
9 Speaking

فكر كيف يمكنك أن تكون ناجحًا بدون الإعتماد على الآخرين. دون ملاحظات في الجدول

1. Think about how you can be successful in your life without depending on others. Make notes in the chart. استخدم ملاحظاتك للتحدث في مجموعات أو في الفصل. قارن الأفكار
2. Use your notes to talk in groups or in class. Compare ideas.

What I am good at	How I can use my strengths to develop	Which areas/skills I can develop	How long it will take to reach my goal
• Finding efficient ways to do things	Practice and learning from others	Communication and interpersonal skill	13-week timescale
• Leading others	Practice and learning from others	Planning, leadership,and self-management	13-week timescale
• Organizing information	Practice and learning from others	Interpersonal and special knowledge skills	13-week timescale
• Teaching others how to do something new	Practice and learning from others	Interpersonal and special knowledge skills	13-week timescale

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

After Reading

Answer the questions.

Answers:

1 . He did not seem to have much hope of becoming a billionaire.

2 . Banking,agricultural development, organic farming, real estate, investment, health and more.

3 . Islamic banking in the UK because British officials were not aware of the principles and requirements of Islamic banking.

4 . His work and contribution to education, health and charities worldwide through ASARHC, the largest holding company of its kind in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

5 . Having been poor early in life, he was not afraid to donate and distribute his wealth so he could gain peace of mind and inner happiness.

6 . He was awarded the prize in recognition of his outstanding service to Islam, his role in the establishment of the world's largest Islamic bank and his ongoing contribution to charities.

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10 الكلمات Writing

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

A. 1. Think about times when many countries in the world have faced the same problems. What kinds of problems were they? Do you know if countries found a way to deal with these problems together?

2. Do you know what the word *summit* means? One meaning of the word is "the highest point". How do you think this meaning relates to an important meeting? Discuss your ideas in small groups.

3. Have you heard of the G20? What does it do? Scan the text and find out.

4. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases. Listen and check your answers.

after	by	first	from	last	once	since	when



In December 2019, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia assumed the 2020 presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20), an international forum for economic cooperation attended by the largest and some of the fastest growing economies in the world. Founded in 1999, the G20 brings together leaders from 19 countries and the European Union to discuss the world's most challenging problems.

The G20 was created in 1999, (1) **after** the 1997 economic crisis. (2) **since** then, the G20 members have met regularly to discuss major global issues. However, it was only in 2008 that the leaders' summits were introduced, becoming an annual event (3) **from** 2011 onward. (4) **When** the two-day G20 Leaders' Summit was hosted in Riyadh in November 2020, it was the first time that this meeting was held in the Arab world. Another first was the fact that it took place virtually, because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, despite the protection measures against COVID-19, the 2020 summit was a great opportunity for the Middle East, North Africa, and developing countries to present their own views and concerns.

(5) **once** it had assumed the 2020 G20 presidency, the Kingdom began to carry out its ambitious agenda under the theme "Realizing Opportunities of the 21st Century for All." The agenda had three main aims: (6) **first**, to empower people by creating the conditions that will allow them to live, work, and prosper; second, to safeguard the planet by protecting its natural resources, and (7) **last**, to shape new frontiers by adopting ambitious strategies to share the benefits of technological and other advances.

These three aims are closely aligned with Saudi Arabia's vision for the future, Vision 2030, which is based on three main themes: a vibrant society, a prosperous economy, and an ambitious nation. (8) **by** 2030, the Kingdom aims to have built a country in which all of its citizens can make their dreams, hopes, and ambitions come true.

حدد عنوان أو فكرة كل فقرة

5. Identify the topic/theme of each paragraph.
Paragraph 1: **What the G20 is and does** Paragraph 2: **The G20 Leaders' Summit**
Paragraph 3: **The aims of Saudi Arabia's G20 presidency** Paragraph 4: **The link between the Kingdom's G20 aims and Vision 2030.**

6. Which verb fo[illegible] sentences used

7. Find the key events relating to the G20 that are mentioned in the text. Highlight the dates and events/verbs in the text. Then write them on a timeline.

8. Now cover the text and look at your timeline. Reconstruct the story and tell your partner. Then switch roles and repeat.

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10 Writing

Sample answers:

1. A. Countries worldwide face interconnected problems like climate change, poverty, conflict and war, inequality, and global health crises such as pandemics. To address these issues, many countries work together through multilateral platforms like the United Nations. For example, they shared vaccines for COVID-19, sent food to poor countries, and signed agreement to address the world's most challenging problems.
2. A summit is a meeting of different countries' leaders or heads of government.
3. TheG20 is an international forum that brings together the leaders from 19 countries and the European Union to discuss the world's most challenging problems.
4. **(1)after (2) Since (3) from (4) When (5) Once (6) first (7) last (8) By**
5. Paragraph1: What the G20 is and does
   Paragraph2: TheG20 Leaders' Summit
   Paragraph3: The aims of Saudi Arabia's G20 presidency
   Paragraph4: The link between the Kingdom's G20 aims and Vision 2030.
6. Past forms are mostly used.

Past simple: assumed, founded, was, took place, was, began, had

Past perfect: had assumed

Passives: was created, were introduced, was hosted, was held They'reused to focus attention on the action rather than on the person, organization, or country that carries out the action,

7. 1999-G20 is founded
   2008-leaders' summits introduced
   2011-summits become annual events
   Dec.2019- Saudi Arabia assumes 2020 G20 presidency
   Nov.2020- Saudi Arabia hosts G20 Leaders' Summit
8. TheG20 was founded in 1999. Its members met regularly from then on, but summits were only introduced in 2008 and became annual events three years later. In December 2019,Saudi Arabia assumed the G20 presidency for the year 2020.Towards the end of its term, in November 2020, the Kingdom hosted theG20 Leaders' Summit, becoming thefirst Arab nation to hold this event.

موقع واجباتي

اختر شخصًا و أو / أو مؤثرًا. ابحث معلومات عن حياة هذا الشخص متضمنة الأحداث التي نقلت الشخص من الغموض إلى شخصية ناجحة أو مشهورة / أو مؤثرة. دون هذه الأحداث أو الخطوات في الجدول ثم اكتب مقال وصفي عن حياة هذا الشخص

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على المثال في الصفحة التالية

B. 1. Choose a successful and/or influential person.
2. Research information about this person's life, including the events (steps) that took the person from obscurity to personal success, fame, or influence.
3. Note these events or steps in a chart.
4. Write a descriptive essay about this person's life.

Name of Person:	Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah
Step 1	Studied medicine and became a specialist in pediatric surgery.
Step 2	Appointed Minister of Health and later Supervisor General of King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief), helping people around the world.
Step 3	Became world famous for successfully separating conjoined twins,performing many surgeries in Saudi Arabia.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Majed Ahmed Abdullah

Majed Ahmed Abdullah is a Saudi Arabian former footballer who was born in Jeddah but moved to Riyadh with his family when he was very young. He is one of the best football strikers in the history of Saudi Arabia, having scored 72 goals in 117 games with the Saudi Arabian national football team. He scored 4 goals against India, during the 1984 Summer Olympics. Majed Ahmed Abdullah was the all-time top scorer of the Saudi Professional League. Many newspapers have written articles about his accomplishments!

Writing Corner

When you write a descriptive essay about a person's life:

- distinguish the main life events from surrounding information.
- select key events that provide a complete picture of how someone's life developed from the time they were born.
- list the events in chronological order, then switch them around if you wish, e.g. *Having completed his studies, he proceeded to apply for any position that was advertised in his area of specialty.*
- use connectors to show the order of events such as: *when; then; after; while*.
- be as descriptive as possible. Describe the person's character, qualities and actions. Choose key events based on these qualities so that the reader has a clear picture of the person's character as well as the person's life story.

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B. **4.** Write a descriptive essay about this person's life.

Sample answers:

Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah is one of the most influential doctors in Saudi Arabia. He started his journey by studying medicine and specializing in pediatric surgery. With hard work and dedication, he became internationally known for performing many successful surgeries to separate conjoined twins, giving hope to families from around the world.

Later, Dr. Al-Rabeeah served as the Minister of Health in Saudi Arabia, where he worked to improve healthcare in the Kingdom. Today, he is the Supervisor General of King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief). Through this role, he has led humanitarian efforts in many countries, providing food, medicine, and aid to people in need.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah's life shows how knowledge, hard work, and service to others can lead to great success and influence.

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11 الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة Form, Meaning and Function

Present Perfect Simple Tense

Use the present perfect to talk about actions that started at an indefinite time in the past. It is often used to talk about time from the past to now in a person's life.

Q: Have you **been** to Kuwait?
A: Yes, I**'ve been** to Kuwait. I **have visited** many places in the Middle East.

Use the present perfect to talk about recently completed actions.

Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel **has contributed** greatly to the government's Saudization program in the Kingdom.

Use the present perfect simple to emphasis an action that started in the past and has continued until now and may continue in the future.

Li Ka-shing **has lived** in China for all his life.

Time Expressions with *For* and *Since*

Use the present perfect simple tense with *for* to indicate the duration of the action: *for two months, for a year, for a long time*.

Use the present perfect simple with *since* to indicate when the action began: *since yesterday, since last June*.

Questions with *How Long*

Q: How long has the clothing store been in operation?

A: It's been in operation since 1975.
It's been in operation for about 50 years.

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام for or since

A. Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

1. Hameed has had the same TV **for** 15 years.
2. I've had my laptop **since** last June.
3. We've worked on this project **for** a month.
4. My friends haven't visited me **since** my graduation.
5. We haven't used our car **for** a long time.
6. I've been drinking tea **for** years.
7. Tariq has worn glasses **since** the age of seven.
8. **since** when have you had that beautiful watch?

أكمل الفقرة بإستخدام الأفعال بين الأقواس. استعمل زمن المضارع التام أو الماضي البسيط

B. Complete the paragraph with the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect or simple past tense.

Amancio Ortega

The son of a railroad worker, Ortega is now Spain's richest man. When Ortega *was* (1. be) 13, he _____ (2. work) as a delivery boy for a shirtmaker and later _____ (3. become) the manager of a clothing store. He _____ (4. begin) making clothing in his living room and selling it to local stores.

Ortega _____ (5. have) an ability to predict what styles were going to be popular and to create these styles with inexpensive materials. Over the years, the clothing store _____ (6. gain) a reputation for selling designer fashions at reasonable prices. Today, Ortega's company has more than 2,850 stores in 88 countries.

2 . worked
3 . became
4 . began
5 . had
6 . has gained



موقع واجباتي

Past Simple versus Present Perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or isn't important. Use the simple past tense when the exact time is given.

Present Perfect

A: Have you **ever met** a billionaire?
B: No, I**'ve never met** a billionaire.

Simple Past

A: When **did** he **start** the company?
B: He **started** the company in the late 70s.

Note: Time expressions we can use with the present perfect are: *yet, so far, ever, never, already, recently, lately, once, twice, etc.*

Asking and Telling about Personal Experiences: *Have you ever ...?*

Have you ever ordered books online	Yes. **So far** this year. I've ordered 25 books online. No. I**'ve never** ordered books online, but I**'ve bought** other products through the Internet. I **haven't** bought books online **yet**. I buy them from the bookstore on the corner.



أكمل المحادثات. استخدم المضارع التام والماضي البسيط ثم تدرب مع زميل

C. Complete the conversations. Use the present perfect and simple past. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** Have you ever **given** to charity?
   B: No, I **haven't**. Have you?
   A: Yes, I **gave** some clothes and books.
   B: That's great! I want to make a donation, too.
2. **A:** I **ate** tacos in Mexico years ago.
   B: What did they taste like?
   A: They **were** spicy.
3. **A:** **Has** Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi always **been** a billionaire?
   B: No, he hasn't.
   A: **Has** he ever **given** money to charity?
   B: Yes, he **has** He **gave** some of his wealth to charity in 2011.
4. **A:** I've never **been** in a helicopter.
   B: I have. I **flew** in one over the Red Sea.
   A: I'd like to do that one day.

دون بعض الملاحظات في الجدول أدناه. اعمل مع زميل. اسأل وأجب حول تجاربك الشخصية

D. Make some notes in the chart below. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about your personal experiences.

People I have met	Places I have been	Events I have attended
My cousin from another city	Makkah for Umrah	Al Janadriyah Festival
A famous football player	Madinah to visit the Prophet's	Horse trials
My school principle	Mosque	A family wedding
A famous writer	Riyadh for a family trip	Camel racing
	Abha in the summer	

أخبر تجارب زميلك في الفصل

E. Tell your partner's experiences to the class.



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12 Project

المشروع

فكر في شخص تعجب به ويمكن أن يكون قدوة لك ولأصدقائك

1. Think about a person you admire who could be a role model for you and your friends.

ابحث واجمع معلومات عن حياته وانجازاته. دون ملاحظات على الخط الزمني في النموذج أدناه

2. Research and collect information about his/her life and achievements. Make notes along the timeline below.

ارسم الخط الزمني على بوستر كبير استخدم ملاحظاتك لكتابة نبذة مختصرة قصيرة عند كل نقطة

3. Draw the timeline on a large poster. Use your notes to write brief summaries at each point.

أضف صورًا أو رسومات لتوضيح إنجازات الشخص

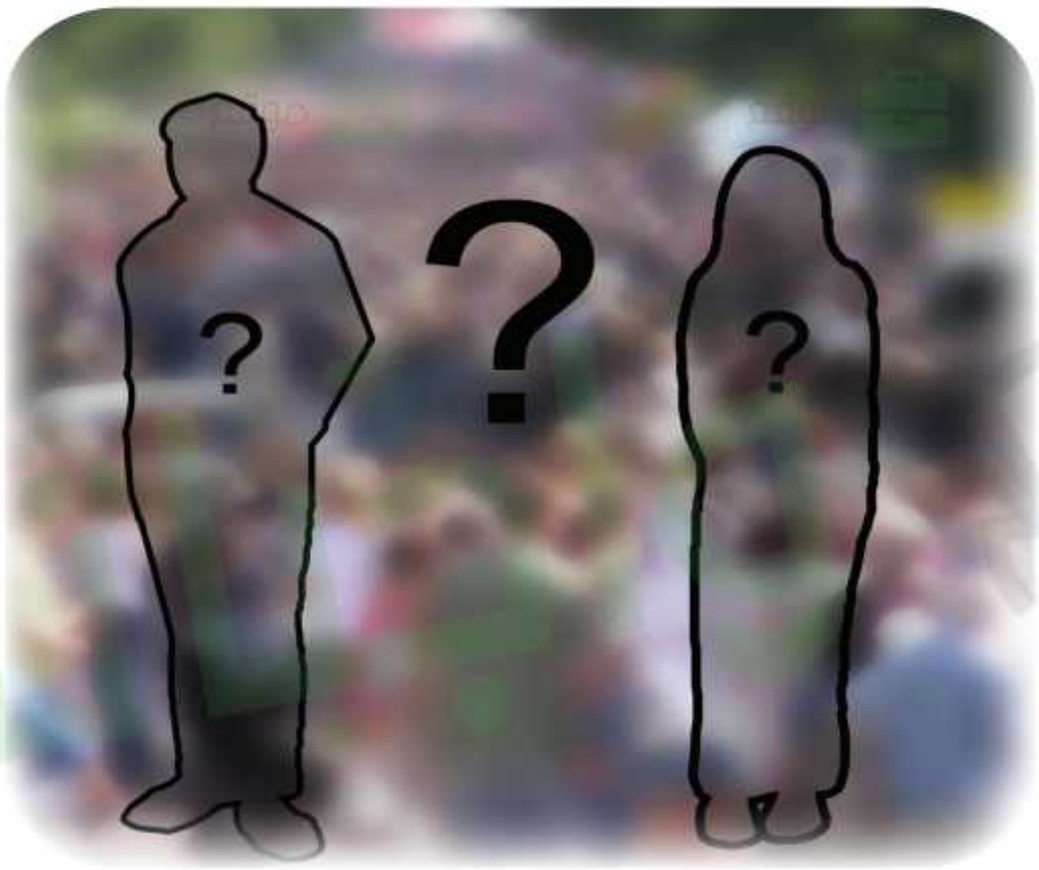
4. Include pictures or drawings to illustrate the person's achievements.

أعرض ملصقك في الصف. خصص وقتاً للأسئلة بعد العرض

5. Present your poster in class. Allow time for questions afterward.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل



Born
Date
23 February 1955

Grew up in
Where/when
Makkah

School
Where/when
Studied medicine at King Saud Univ/Riyadh/1979, Univ. Alberta Hospital/ Canada/1985 Dalhouse Univ/ Canada/1987

First discovered what he/she was very good at
Where/when
Separation of conjoined twins, King Faisal Hospital/1990

How he/she used his/her talent/discovery
How/when
Conducted more than 60 conjoined twins separation surgeries from 24 countries

Who helped him/her
How/when
His family
The Saudi Government

How he/she became successful
How/when

Over the course of his career as a surgeon, Al-Rabeeah has conducted 60 operations on conjoined twins born to poor families from 23 countries.

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12 Project

1. Think about a person you admire who could be a role model for you and your friends.

Sample answers:

A summary about Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah,a famous pediatric surgeon.

- **Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Rabeeah was born in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on 23 February 1955.**
- **He obtained his Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) degrees in July 1979 from King Saud University, Riyadh.**
- **He gets his Master's in Pediatric Surgery in 1985 from the University of Alberta Hospital Edmonton, Canada.**
- **1987 Pediatric surgery fellowship at the IWK Hospital for Children, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.**
- **He is a member of the Canadian Board of Pediatric Surgeons.**
- **He is assistant professor at King Saud University.**
- **He becomes Executive Director of Health Affairs at the National Guard.**
- **He is appointed Minister of Health.**
- **He and his team perform surgery on Polish twins.**
- **He is honored by the Polish community.**
- **Over the course of his career as a surgeon, He and his team have conducted 60 operations on conjoined twins born to poor families from 23 countries.**

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 2:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 2:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 2:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 2 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about fame and fortune			
discuss options			
use *used to* versus *be used to*			
use *would* for repeated action in the past versus *used to*			
use *was/were going to* (future in the past)			
use the present perfect simple tense			
use time expressions with *for* and *since*			
ask questions with: *How long...?*			
use the past simple and present perfect tense			
ask and talk about personal experiences using: *Have you ever ...?*			

My five favorite new words from Unit 2:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 2:
_____ _____ _____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

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على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

3 What Will They Think of Next?

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الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

In 1900, a popular American magazine, called *Ladies' Home Journal*, published an article called "What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years," making predictions about what life would be like in the year 2001. Read and discuss the predictions.

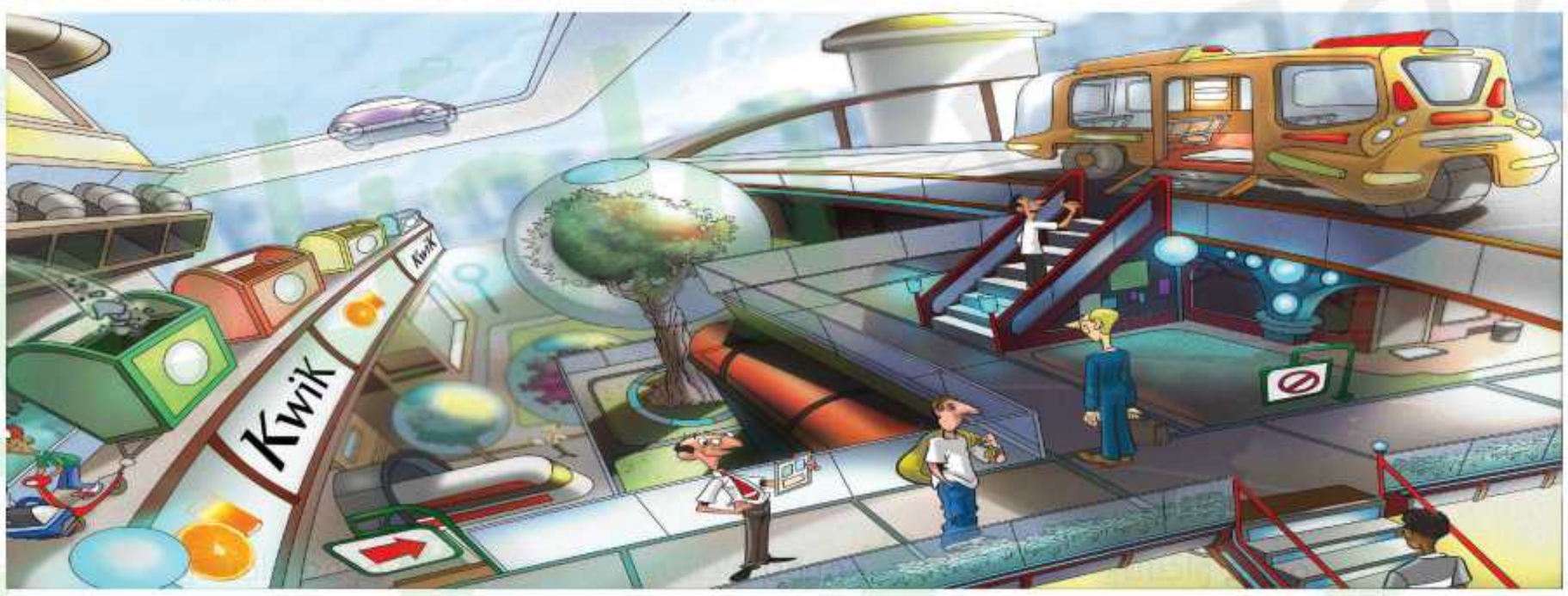
ما الأشياء التي نعتبرها اليوم أمرًا عاديًا ولم تكن موجودة قبل 100 عام؟

1. What things that we take for granted today did people not have 100 years ago?
2. Name a discovery or development that you think people will have (or use) 100 years from now.

اذكر إكتشافاً أو تطورًا تعتقد أن الناس سيملكونه أو يستخدمونه بعد 100 عام من ألان

Sample answers:

1. 100 years ago, people lacked readily available electricity, Internet, air travel, smartphones, automobiles, indoor plumbing, and modern medicines such as antibiotics and vaccines.
2. I think in 100 years people may extensively use gene editing and regenerative medicine for personalized treatments of diseases, advanced AI and robotics integrated into daily life, advanced brain-computer interfaces, space exploration and infrastructure, and sustainable energy and resources management.



People

People will be taller by one to two inches. This increase in height will be a result of better health, due to improvements in medicine, sanitation, and diet. The average life expectancy will have risen from the current age of 35 to the age of 50.

Language

There will be no C, X, or Q in the English alphabet as these letters will have been determined to be unnecessary. Spelling by sound will have been adopted. English will have become a language of condensed words. English will also be more extensively spoken than any other language. Russian will rank second.

Transportation

Cars will be cheaper than horses are today. Automobiles will have been substituted for every horse vehicle now known. A one-pound motor in one of these vehicles will do the work of a pair of horses or more.

There will be air-ships, but they will not successfully compete with cars and ships for passenger or freight traffic. They will be used mainly by the military.

Traffic

There will be no traffic on the streets of large cities. All traffic, including subways, cars, and buses will be either below ground or high above ground. "Moving-sidewalk" stairways will connect them to the street level. The vehicles on the busy underground and overhead streets will have cushioned wheels. Therefore, there will be almost no noise in cities.

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Media

Photographs will be telegraphed from any distance. If there is an important event happening halfway around the world, photographs of the event will be published in newspapers an hour later.

Deliveries

When people make purchases from stores, their purchases will be delivered by tubes, connected from the store to houses. These tubes will also collect, deliver, and transport mail over distances, perhaps for hundreds of miles.

Communication

Wireless telephone circuits will span the world. A person in New York will easily be able to call someone in China.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑ طابق كل كلمة لمعناها

المفردات

A. Vocabulary. Match each word to its definition.

1.	e circuits	a.	extend across
2.	b condensed	b.	shortened
3.	f determined	c.	covering a wide range or area
4.	c extensively	d.	position in an ordered group
5.	d rank	e.	paths for electrical currents
6.	a span	f.	decided

الإستيعاب

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions. أجب عن الأسئلة

1. What was the average life expectancy in 1900?
2. What predictions did the author make about the English language? Have they come true?
3. What do you think the author was referring to when he used the term *air-ships*?
4. Choose a prediction and give an example of how it has come true.
5. Which prediction do you think is the least likely to ever come true? Why?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

اعمل مع زميل لعمل تنبوءات في عام 2100. أنشئ توقعًا واحدًا لكل فئة من الفئات المذكورة في المقال ثم ناقش توقعاتك مع الصف

Work with a partner to make predictions about the year 2100. Create one prediction for each of the categories in the article. Discuss your predictions with the class.

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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موقع واجباتي

Quick Check ☑

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

Sample answers:

1 . The average life expectancy in 1900 was 35 years.
2 . He thought there would be no C, X, or Q; spelling would be by sound; the language would be condensed; and English would be the most widely spoken language. The prediction about English being the most widely spoken language came true.
3 . He was probably thinking about airplanes.
4 . Automobiles have replaced all horse-drawn vehicles.
5 . There will never be tubes connecting houses to a store. This is impossible.

2 Pair Work

Work with a partner to make predictions about the year 2100. Create one prediction for each of the categories in the article. Discuss your predictions with the class.

Sample answers:

In 2100, the world will be vastly different from what we know today, as a result of the integration of whole range of technologies. Here's an example of predictions in the Year 2100 including the categories (People, Language, Transportation, Traffic, Media, Deliveries, Communication)

Predictions for the Year 2100

People: People will live longer and healthier lives. The average life expectancy will have risen from the current age of 35 to the age of 50.

Language: There would be no C, X, or Q; spelling would be by sound; the language would be condensed; and English would be the most widely spoken language.

Transportation: New modes of terrestrial transportation will be invented that will allow us to travel many times the speeds we are currently accustomed to.

Traffic: There will be no traffic on the streets of large cities.

Media: Photographs will be telegraphed from any distance. News will be mostly in 3D or virtual reality.

Deliveries: Robots and drones will deliver everything.

Communication: Wireless telephone circuits will span the world. People will talk using advanced technology instead of phone.

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القواعد

3 Grammar

Future Perfect

The future perfect is used to express the idea that an action will be completed in the future, before another event or before another specific time in the future. The future perfect is formed with *will have* + past participle.

By the time my children are grown, scientists **will have found** a solution to global warming.

The car company **will have introduced** their new models by November.

Future Perfect Progressive

The future perfect progressive is used to focus on the duration of an action that will be happening in the future before another time or event happens in the future. The future perfect progressive is formed with *will have* + been + present participle.

By the year 2033, people **will have been flying** for 130 years.

Note: Sometimes either the future perfect or the future perfect progressive can be used to express the same idea.

By 2030, I **will have been living** in Sao Paulo for 15 years.

By 2030, I **will have lived** in Sao Paulo for 15 years.

The Future with Dependent Time Clauses

We can talk about a future event using a time clause with *when*, *before*, *after*, *while*, *until*, and *as soon as*. A present tense verb form (not a future form) is used in the time clause, and *will* or *be going to* are used in the main clause.

My father **will** keep using his old-fashioned cord phone **until it breaks**.

When he finishes working on his invention, he**'s going** to let me try it out.

by or by the time استخدم المستقبل التام لدمج الاحداث المستقبلية في جملة واحدة مستخدمًا

A. Use the future perfect to combine the future events into one sentence, using ***by*** or ***by the time***.

1st Event: I will take all my final exams. **2nd Event:** The end of June will come.

By the end of June, I will have taken all my final exams.

1. **1st Event:** It will start to rain.
   2nd Event: We will arrive at the picnic.
2. **1st Event:** I will fall asleep.
   2nd Event: This film will be over.
3. **1st Event:** I will get married and have children.
   2nd Event: 2035 will come.
4. **1st Event:** My father will work at his company for 20 years.
   2nd Event: He will retire.
5. **1st Event:** He will decide which college to attend.
   2nd Event: February will come.
6. **1st Event:** The food will get cold.
   2nd Event: You will come to the table.
7. **1st Event:** He will learn to drive.
   2nd Event: He will graduate.



على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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A. Use the future perfect to combine the future events into one sentence, using ***by*** or ***by the time***.

Sample answers:

1 . **By the time we arrive at the picnic, it will have started to rain.**
2 . **I will have fallen asleep by the time this film is over.**
3 . **By 2035, I will have gotten married and had children.**
4 . **By the time my father retires, he will have worked at his company for 20 years.**
5 . **He will have decided which college to attend by February.**
6 . **By the time you come to the table, the food will have gotten cold.**
7 . **He will have learned to drive by the time he graduates.**

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

استعمل المستقبل التام أو المستقبل التام المستمر لتكملة كل جملة. في بعض الحالات, يمكن استخدام كلاً الصيغتين

B. Use the future perfect or the future perfect progressive to complete each sentence. In some cases, both forms are possible.

Sheri started teaching biology in 2019.
By 2029, *she will have been teaching biology for ten years.*

1. Fadi and Amina got married in 2000. By 2034, _____.
2. My brother became a vegetarian three weeks ago. By next week, _____.
3. Jasim started his new job in February. By November, _____.
4. You started studying at 4:00. By 8:00, _____.
5. I've already lost five kilograms on my diet. If I lose another two, _____.
6. I moved to Singapore in 2018. By 2032, _____.
7. We started waiting 20 minutes ago. If she gets here in 10 minutes, _____.
8. This TV show started two-and-a-half hours ago! In another half hour, _____.

ضع الأفعال بين الأقواس إما في زمن المستقبل will or be going to أو زمن المضارع

C. Put the verbs in parentheses in either the future tense (***will*** or ***be going to***) or the present tense.

I *'ll call* (call) you as soon as I *get* (get) home.

1. The company **will manufacture** (manufacture) the parts when they **receive** (receive) the order.
2. After I **make** (make) a million dollars, I **am going to buy** (buy) my parents a house.
3. I **am going to travel** (travel) the world, before I **get** (get) married and settle down.
4. He **will run** (run) to the store, before it **starts** (start) raining.
5. When you **drive** (drive) down the road, you **are going to see** (see) a large, red building.
6. **Are** you **going to argue** (argue) with me until I **change** (change) my mind?

انظر إلى الصور ثم أكمل الفقرة حول كيف ستختلف الحياة في العام 2050. استخدم المستقبل التام والمستقبل التام المستمر والمستقبل بجمل زمنية تابعة

D. Look at the pictures. Then complete the paragraph about how life will be different in the year 2050. Use the future perfect, future perfect progressive, and the future with dependent time clauses.

While some things will have stayed the same for the average family in 2050, some things will have changed dramatically...



Today's family

The family of 2050

على الطالب الإجابة ومثل على الحل في الصفحة التالية

B. Use the future perfect or the future perfect progressive to complete each sentence. In some cases, both forms are possible.

Sample answers:

1. **By 2034, they will have been married for 34 years.**
2. **By next week, he will have been a vegetarian for four weeks.**
3. **By November, he will have been working there for 10 months.**
4. **By 8:00, you will have been studying for four hours.**
5. **If I lose another 2 kilograms, I will have lost 7 kilograms.**
6. **By 2032, I will have lived in Singapore for 14 years.**
7. **If she gets here in 10 minutes, we will have waited for 30 minutes.**
8. **In another half hour, it will have been playing for three hours.**

D. Look at the pictures. Then complete the paragraph about how life will be different in the year 2050. Use the future perfect, future perfect progressive, and the future with dependent time clauses.

While some things will have stayed the same for the average family in 2050, some things will have changed dramatically...

Sample answers:

While some things will have stayed the same for the average family in 2050, some things will have changed dramatically. By 2050, families will have used robots to cook and serve meals. Children will have been learning with virtual teachers for many years before school starts each day. Parents will have finished their morning work online before the family eats together. When technology has developed even more, families will not need to spend time shopping because food will have been delivered directly by drones. However, families will still have the same tradition of sitting together to share meals, just as they do today.

3 What Will They Think of Next?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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المحادثة
4 Conversation



Edward: Grandma, you've been lugging that book around all weekend.

Grandma: If I want to read it, what choice do I have?

Edward: You can ditch the book and get an electronic book reader.

Grandma: A *what*?

Edward: An electronic book reader. They're these great little devices that let you read books electronically. So, you read on screen instead of on paper.

Grandma: But I like reading on paper.

Edward: Trust me, Grandma. In a few years, no one is going to be reading books printed on paper anymore. Paper books will have disappeared.

Grandma: I don't like all this new technology. I'm happy with things the way they are.

Edward: You really should check out e-book readers. One of the advantages is that you can buy, download, and start reading a book in minutes. Another great thing about it is that you can carry hundreds of books with you without it being heavy.

Grandma: Why would I want to carry hundreds of books around with me?

Edward: Grandma, I'm sure if you just gave it a try, you'd find that you actually prefer it. Why not go with the flow?

Grandma: I think this is all just a lot of hoopla. I've been reading my books on paper for 68 years, and I'm not about to change that now.

Real Talk

lugging = carrying, especially something heavy or awkward
ditch = leave, get rid of
check out = look at something in order to evaluate it
go with the flow = accept things
hoopla = excitement created by a large amount of publicity

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أسئلة حول المحادثة
About the Conversation

1. What does Edward want Grandma to try?
2. What arguments does he make?
3. Is Edward successful in persuading Grandma? Why or why not?

دورك
Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Tell your partner about something you use or do, such as a kind of technology or a sport. Try to persuade your partner to try it. Use phrases for persuading.

Persuading

(I'm sure) if you just give it a try, you'll find that...
Look at it this way...
One of the advantages is...
One reason you should consider...
Trust me on this...
What's great about this is...

قم بتمثيل دور محادثة مع زميل. أخبر زميلك عن شيء تستخدمه أو تفعله مثل نوع من التكنولوجيا أو رياضة. حاول إقناعه بتجربة ذلك الشيء مستخدمًا عبارات الإقناع

على الطلب الإجابة بمثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

About the Conversation

1. What does Edward want Grandma to try?
2. What arguments does he make?
3. Is Edward successful in persuading Grandma? Why or why not?

Sample answers:

1 . He wants her to try reading on an electronic book reader.

2 . E-book readers can hold hundreds of books. You can buy,download, and start reading a book in minutes.

3 . Edward does not persuade Grandma. She doesn't want to change.

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Tell your partner about something you use or do, such as a kind of technology or a sport. Try to persuade your partner to try it. Use phrases for persuading.

Sample answers:

Here's a role-play example where one partner persuades the other to try hiking:

Student A: Hey, have you ever considered giving hiking a try? It's amazing for getting some exercise, how about that?

Student B: Hiking? I'm not sure. I get a little nervous about the idea of being out in nature.

Student A: I totally understand that feeling. We won't be going too far or getting too remote. Think about the fresh air and beautiful scenery we'd see!

Student B: Well, it does sound like a nice way to get some fresh air. But I'm worried about getting lost or encountering wild animals.

Student A: I know the area we'll be hiking in, and these are well-known, popular trails. There's really no need to worry.

Student B: Okay, maybe you're right. It does sound like it could be a good experience.



الإستماع
5 Listening

استمع إلى المعلومات عن مستقبل الصحف ثم أكمل الجدول بمزايا وعيوب كل نوع من الأخبار

Listen to the information about the future of newspapers. Then complete the chart with the advantages and disadvantages of each news format.

Answers: 1.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Print	large, lightweight, portable	not up-to-the-minute news; not free
Online	free; up-to-the-minute news, interactivity,video capability	computer screen graphics
Electronic	look more like paper than a computer screen; large,lightweight, portable; savings for newspapers	

2. What do you think some disadvantages of the electronic newspaper might be?

Some disadvantages, including:

- Inaccurate or biased information.
- Require data/WiFi to get online.
- Lose money
- Costly to maintain.

النطق
6 Pronunciation

Consonant clusters may contain two or three consonants, for example: **br**oken, **pl**an, under**st**and, **str**eet, **spr**ay, hun**gr**y. Be careful not to separate the consonants in a cluster with a vowel sound or add a vowel sound before the cluster. Listen and practice.

1. The Internet **br**ought **gr**eat change to the newspaper indu**str**y.
2. To **st**ay competitive, it soon became important to have an online **pr**esence.
3. Newspapers could **pr**esent up-to-the-minute news, in**st**ead of having to wait to **pr**int it.
4. The elec**tr**onic newspaper reader will have the look and feel of a **pr**int newspaper.
5. It will have a portable **scr**een that is **fl**exible.
6. One newspaper pu**bl**isher **pr**edicts, "By 2030, we will have **st**opped **pr**inting paper newspapers com**pl**etely."

البناء التركيبي للمفردات
7 Vocabulary Building

ستجد الكلمات التالية في القراءة صفحة 40 و 41. طابق الكلمات مع معانيها

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 40 and 41. Match the words with their meanings.

1.	c chain	**a.**	extremely difficult
2.	e commonplace	**b.**	a path in space followed by a planet, moon, or spacecraft
3.	g estimated	**c.**	a group of businesses owned by the same company
4.	f lucrative	**d.**	expensive
5.	b orbit	**e.**	frequent or usual
6.	a rigorous	**f.**	producing a lot of money
7.	h simulate	**g.**	given an approximate cost
8.	d steep	**h.**	imitate

تحقق من أجوبتك مع زميل. إذا لم تفهم معنى الكلمة, تحقق منها في القاموس

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

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8 Reading القراءة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

Sample answer:
Absolutely! If given a chance I'd leap at the possibility to travel beyond the Earth. I am very interested in space exploration because it represents human scientific and technological progress and the spirit of exploration into the unknown world.

إذا كان بإمكانك الذهاب إلى الفضاء هل ستفعل ذلك؟ لماذا؟ ولم لا؟

If you could go into space, would you? Why or why not?

AN OUT-OF-THIS-WORLD VACATION



Things that once seemed impossible often become commonplace with the passing of time. There are people predicting that this will happen with space tourism in the next decade or two. Some are even investing in and developing space tourism technology, believing that space tourism will be the next big thing. They imagine a future in which space travel will have become a reality for millions of ordinary people.

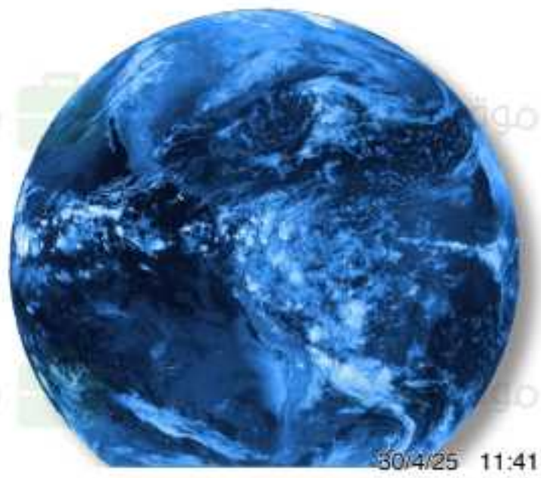
At the moment, space tourism is only a possibility for the incredibly wealthy. In 2001, American multi-millionaire Dennis Tito paid $20 million to become the first space tourist. After eight months of rigorous training, Tito traveled aboard a Russian capsule that was launched by an American company called 'Space Adventures.' He then spent seven days aboard the International Space Station. Since then, a number of other millionaire space tourists of different nationalities have gone into space.

Although up to now only very wealthy people have had the opportunity to be space tourists, many see this as the beginning of what will eventually become a lucrative new industry. There are several companies that have already invested millions of dollars in developing new, reusable launch vehicles. Their goal is to lower launch costs enough to make it possible for the average person to buy a ticket to space. The Japanese Rocket Society, for example, has set a target price of one million yen (about $10,000).

Virgin Galactic, a British company owned by Richard Branson's Virgin Group, has been working on plans for sending people into space for years. The company is about to begin testing of their eight-seat spacecraft, and expects that they will have worked out any problems by 2022. When the spacecraft is shown to be safe, Virgin Galactic will begin their flights. Although tickets are a steep £100,000 ($123,000), amazingly, the first year of flights has already been booked. One of these future passengers is Lisa Ramirez, a mother of three. When asked why she was prepared to spend so much money on a Galactic flight, Ramirez explained, "I'm 58 years old, and by the time this happens, I will have been dreaming of going to space for at least 45 years!"

There are even companies working on plans to build hotels for space tourists. The Shimizu Corporation, a giant Japanese construction company, has detailed plans for a space hotel concept. They plan to create a 64-room hotel which will orbit 279 miles (450 kilometers) above the surface of Earth. The hotel will slowly spin in order to produce enough force to simulate Earth's gravity. It is estimated that such a space hotel would cost 6 to 12 billion dollars, and would take about six years to build.

Since water was discovered on the moon in 1998, the multi-national hotel chain, Hilton Hotels, has been working on plans for a hotel on the moon. The plans call for a 5,000-room complex with a beach, a working farm, a medical center, and even a school. Two huge solar panels will generate the power. Hilton is working on this project with experts at NASA.



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You may wonder what space tourists will do while in space. To begin with, most will probably want to spend some time simply enjoying the incredible sight of Earth from space. After that, no doubt they will spend some time gazing at the amazingly bright stars, and will take a space walk or two. When space tourists have had their fill of observing, they are likely to spend hours amusing themselves floating and doing acrobatics in the zero gravity of space. This zero gravity could provide endless recreational opportunities, including swimming in a zero gravity swimming pool in which people move through a floating mass of water.

With so much research, energy, and money being poured into space tourism, it is clear that it is a matter of *when*, rather than *if* space tourism will become a reality.



بعد القراءة
After Reading

أجب بصح أو خطأ ثم أعد كتابة الجمل الخاطئة لجعلها جمل صحيحة

Answer ***true*** or ***false***. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. **false** The first tourist in space paid two million dollars. **(He paid 20 million dollars.)**
2. **false** Virgin Galactic is struggling to book its first year of flights. **(Thefirst year offlights is already booked.)**
3. **true** A Japanese construction company has plans to build a hotel in space.
4. **false** The entire hotel will experience zero gravity **(The hotel will spin in order to reproduce Earth's gravity.)**
5. **false** The Hilton Hotel chain plans to power a moon hotel with wind power. **5. (The moon hotel will be powered by solar power.)**
6. **true** Hilton Hotels is working on the moon hotel with NASA.

التحدث
9 Speaking

اعمل في مجموعات / أزواج. فكر عن السياحة الفضائية في المستقبل. هل تعتقد بحدوث ذلك مستقبلاً؟ لماذا؟ لم لا؟

1. Work in groups/pairs. Think about space tourism in the future. Do you think it will happen? Why? Why not?

ما هي بعض المزايا والعيوب للسياحة الفضائية مستقبلاً؟

2. What do you think some of the advantages and disadvantages will be?

فكر في وسائل النقل والإقامة والتكلفة والإعلان للرحلات السياحية إلى الفضاء

3. Think about transportation, accommodation, cost, and advertising.

4. Make notes in the chart and use them to help you present your opinion and discuss in class.

دون ملاحظات في الجدول واستخدمها لمساعدتك في مناقشة وتقديم رأيك في الصف

Advantages of space tourism	Disadvantages of space tourism	My opinion
• Boosting scientific • research	• Incredible expense	Space tourism **will/will not** happen. Reasons: • Space travel has both positive and negative implications for the environment. • It also offers valuable tools for environmental monitoring and inspires technological advancements
• Raising public awareness of space science	• Safety concerns	
• Advancing spacecraft innovation	• Questionable regulation	

3 What Will They Think of Next?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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رؤيـــة VISION 2030

المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

على الطالب الإجابة ومثل على الحل في الصفحة التالية

الكتابة
10 Writing

A. 1. How do you think the world will have changed by the year 2050? Think about cities, crops, manufacturing, vehicles, trade, homes and other buildings, and measures to protect people from environmental factors, such as radiation from nuclear power stations.

2. How do you think Saudi Arabia will change in the future? What progress and developments will have been made by 2030 in areas, such as education, society, the economy, technology, culture, and infrastructure?

3. Read the text and compare your ideas in 2 with the plans in the text.

4. Look at the use of active and passive voice in the text. Which is used most often? Why?

All success stories start with a vision, and successful visions are based on strong pillars. By 2030 our Vision for the country will have been implemented, providing greater opportunities for our people.

The pillars on which we will build this Vision are firstly, our status as the heart of the Arab and Islamic worlds, secondly, our determination to become a global investment powerhouse and finally, the transformation of our unique strategic location into a global hub connecting three continents, Asia, Europe and Africa.

By 2030, our Vision will have been developed into reality, built around three themes: a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation.

This first theme is vital to achieving the vision and a strong foundation for economic prosperity.

We recognize the importance of preserving our society and our sophisticated heritage in order to promote national unity and consolidate true Islamic and Arab values. We will endeavor to strengthen, preserve and highlight our national identity so that it can guide the lives of future generations. We will do so by keeping true to our national values and principles, as well as by encouraging social development and upholding the Arabic language. We will continue to work on the restoration of national, Arab, Islamic and ancient cultural sites and strive to make them accessible to everyone, and in the process, create cultural events and build world-class museums which will attract visitors from near and far.

Our cities already enjoy high levels of security and development. Our citizens are safe, secure and healthy. We will continue to maintain this through supporting infrastructure development, providing high-quality services and keeping our crime rates (already among the lowest in the world) very low. We will further continue to develop and provide meaningful recreation facilities to our citizens and encourage the exchange of knowledge and cultural experiences through community clubs and pastimes.

In the second theme, a thriving economy provides opportunities for all by building an education system aligned with market needs and creating economic opportunities for entrepreneurs and small enterprises as well as the large corporations. Therefore, we will develop our investment tools to unlock our promising economic sectors, diversify our economy and create job opportunities. We will also expand our economy and improve the quality of our services. We will continue to support our already excellent education system to help young people gain the skills and training to enter the job market and find work.

Our nation is ambitious in what we want to achieve. We will improve efficiency and take responsibility seriously at all levels. Our third theme is built on an effective, transparent, accountable, enabling and high-performing government. We will also prepare the right environment for our citizens, the private sector and non-profit sector to take their responsibilities and take the initiative in facing challenges and seizing opportunities. One of our responsibilities is towards not only the people of our country and our visitors, but also to the environment. By preserving our environment and natural resources, we fulfill our Islamic, human and moral duties. We will seek to safeguard our environment by increasing the efficiency of waste management. We will promote the optimal use of our water resources and we will direct our efforts towards protecting and rehabilitating our areas of natural beauty.

* *Adapted from the text of the Vision Programs at https://vision2030.gov.sa/en and from the text that was drafted by the Council of Economic and Development Affairs as instructed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud.*

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10 Writing

A.

Sample answers:

1. In 2050, the world will be vastly different from what we know today. It's expected that cities to become denser and greener, with smart, energy_ positive buildings and increased green spaces to accommodate growing urban populations. Manufacturing will likely see increased automation and on-demand production through technologies like 3D printing. Transportation will transition heavily to electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles, with underground and drone-based logistics reducing road traffic. Trade will likely embrace cleaner fuels and optimized logistics. Crops will be more resilient, with diets shifting towards plant-based foods to feed more people. Measures to protect against environmental factors, such as radiation, will involve a significant shift to renewable energy sources and investments in carbon capture technologies.

2. By 2030, Saudi Arabia will have made great progress in many areas. The country will witness significant progress in economic diversification, with increased non-oil sectors and a stronger role for small and medium-sized enterprises, alongside social reforms including greater opportunities for women and youth and expanded access to entertainment and leisure activities. Key developments include the establishment of futuristic projects like NEOM, improved public services, increased government transparency, and a focus on human capital development to foster an ambitious and sustainable future.

4. Active voice is used more often.
This is done in order to show that the people of Saudi Arabia are planning, developing and implementing change and improvements deliberately and with foresight and effective organization, rather than happening by chance. The first sentence is in the passive voice to show that by a particular point (2030) these plans will have been correctly implemented and finished.



اختر تطورًا من النص سيتم انجازه بحلول عام 2030

B. 1. Choose one development in the text which will have been completed by 2030.

فكر في الأثر الذي سيكون لهذا التطور في حياتك الشخصية وعلى المجتمع. اكتب أفكارك في المنظم

2. Think about the impact this development will have on both your personal life and on society. Write your ideas in the organizer.

3. Write an essay presenting your ideas and give some examples.

اكتب مقالة مستعرضًا أفكارك مع تقديم بعض الأمثلة

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على المثال في الصفحة التالية

على الطلب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

The development that will have taken place by 2030:

Development of critical infrastructure, including transportation networks, utilities, and public services.

The impact on my life:

Enhancing the quality of life, creating job opportunities, improve the standard of living and promote social and cultural change in the country.

The impact on society:

It facilitates the movement of people, goods, and services, making it easier for businesses to operate and grow. A well-developed infrastructure system can attract foreign investment, create jobs, and boost economic growth.

Education in 2030

By 2030, the Vision Program will have made great progress in developing more ways for us to learn effectively. I think that in addition to supporting teachers and students even more with resources and training, we will also be able to learn from home via the use of computers. This will be helpful for people who live in remote areas or when a child is sick and cannot get to school. There will be online classes and perhaps we will have project materials delivered by drones!

Writing Corner

When you write a personal essay which expresses your views:

- make notes before you start writing to plan what you want to say.
- organize your thoughts into paragraphs; for example, describe the change in the introduction. Use the main body to talk about the impact on you and the impact on society.
- include a conclusion to sum up your views or opinions. Don't include any new information in the conclusion.
- be creative but focused on the topic.
- you don't have to be objective.
- address your audience directly.
- use *I* narration, as in *I think* or *I feel*.
- include examples, personal anecdotes, thoughts, interpretations, or ideas.
- try to get your point across as clearly as possible.
- do not repeat yourself.

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3. Write an essay presenting your ideas and give some examples.

Sample answer:

The Development of Infrastructure in the Vision 2030

Saudi Arabia's ambitious Vision 2030 agenda envisions a modern, diversified, and sustainable economy. Central to this vision is the development of critical infrastructure, including transportation networks,utilities, and public services. Infrastructure development will improve personal lives through better transportation and increased access to high quality education and healthcare. Infrastructure development aims to attract investment and create new industries, reducing reliance on oil and boosting the private sector's contribution to the economy.

New infrastructure projects, particularly in construction and technology sectors, will generate numerous employment opportunities, helping to lower the unemployment rate. It will enhance the quality of life, creating job opportunities, improve the standard of living and promote social and cultural change in the country.

Vision 2030 includes a modernization of social welfare systems, better utilization of resources, and targeted support for vulnerable citizens, all contributing to a more equitable and vibrant society. The booming hospitality sector, with a massive increase in hotel construction, will drive tourism and related industries, further diversifying the economy. The integration of smart technologies in infrastructure fosters a forward-thinking national outlook, promoting efficiency and accountability across all sectors.

موقع واجباتي

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الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة
11 Form, Meaning and Function

Simple Present Tense

Yes/No Question (?)	Short Answer (+)	Short Answer (–)
Do they use the Internet?	Yes, they **do**.	No, they **don't.**
Does she have a laptop?	Yes, she **does**.	No, she **doesn't.**

Simple Present of the Verb *Be* and Information Questions

Information Questions (?)	Answer
What's your last name?	It**'s** Al Zahrani.
How's it going?	Fine, thanks.
When's the festival?	It**'s** in February.
Where's your friend from?	He**'s** from Jeddah.
Who's that tall man?	That**'s** my uncle.
Why's he here?	He**'s** here for the festival.



Simple Past of the Verb *Be* and *Be Born*

Q: Where **were** you born? **A:** I **was** born in Oman.
Q: Where **was** he/she born? **A:** He/She **was** born in Kuwait.

Simple Past with Regular and Irregular Verbs

Yes/No Question (?)	Short Answer (+)	Short Answer (–)
Did you/he/she/they live in Riyadh?	Yes, I/he/she/they **did**.	No, I/he/she/they **didn't**.

Information Questions (?)	Answer
Where **did** you live?	I **lived** in Riyadh.
What **did** he wear?	He **wore** formal clothing.

Irregular Past Forms

be—been	drive—drove	go—went	make—made	spend—spent
buy—bought	eat—ate	give—gave	meet—met	swim—swam
come—came	feel—felt	have—had	ride—rode	take—took
do—did	fly—flew	know—knew	see—saw	win—won

أجري مقابلة مع زميل في الصف. إسأل عن المعلومات الشخصية الموضحة في الجدول أدناه

A. Interview a classmate. Ask for this personal information.

1. name	4. date of birth	7. telephone number
2. spelling of first and last names	5. nationality	8. email address
3. age	6. address	9. occupation

إقرأ التوقعات مرة أخرى التي كتبت في عام 1900 والمذكورة في الصفحات 34 و 35. أي من هذه التوقعات تحقق؟ وأيها لم يتحقق؟ استخدم زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

B. Read the predictions again made in 1900 on pages 34 and 35. Which predictions came true? Which predictions didn't come true? Use the simple present and simple past tenses.

Life expectancy didn't rise from 35 to the age of 50. It rose from 35 to the age of 75. People are taller now than they were in 1900.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

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A. Interview a classmate. Ask for this personal information.

Sample answers:

Here's a short and sample interview you could interview a classmate:

A: Hi, can I ask you some questions?

B: Sure.

A: What's your name?

B: My name is Loai Hosam.

A: Can you spell your first and last name?

B: L-O-A-I, H-O-S-A-M.

A: How old are you?

B: I am 18 years old.

A: What's your date of birth?

B: April 06, 2007.

A: What's your nationality?

B: I'm Saudi.

A: What's your address?

B: 60 St. Riyadh.

A: What's your address?

B: 60 St. Riyadh.

A: What's your telephone number?

B: 000-00-0000.

A: What's your email address?

B: loai.hosam@englishgoal3.com

A: What's your occupation?

B: I'm a student.

B. Read the predictions again made in 1900 on pages 34 and 35. Which predictions came true? Which predictions didn't come true? Use the simple present and simple past tenses.

Sample answers:

- **People**

- **The prediction about life expectancy didn't come true. It didn't rise from 35 to 50; it rose from 35 to about 75.**
- **The prediction about people's height came true. People are taller now than they were in 1900.**

- **Transportation**

- **The prediction about cars came true. Automobiles have replaced all horse-drawn vehicles.**
- **The prediction about air-ships didn't come true.**

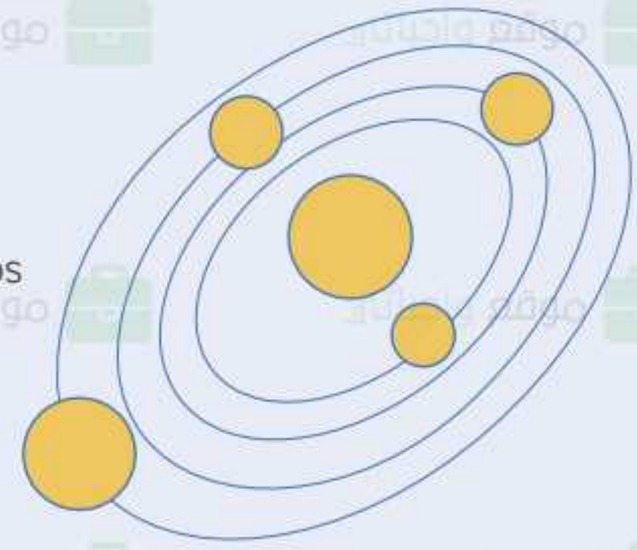
- **Language**

- **The prediction about English being the most widely spoken language came true.**

Words Connected with Space and the Planetary System: Part 1

Some words we associate with space and the planetary system are:

technology	gas	solar system	rocks	orbit
space station	gravity	the moon	volcanoes	launch
spacecraft	stars	the sun	poisonous air	land
robot car	meteors	Earth	high mountains	take photos
astronauts	eclipse	the planets	atmosphere	build



Our **planet Earth** is a lump of **rock** in **space**.

Each planet **orbits** the **sun** on its own invisible path.

The sun was formed by thick clouds of dust and **gas**.

The **moon** is the only place in space where people **have landed**.

An **eclipse** is when the moon moves in front of the sun for a short time. The sky gets darker and the temperature drops.

أكمل هذه الحقائق عن الفضاء بكلمة مناسبة. استخدم كلمات المفردات أعلاه

C. Complete these facts about space with an appropriate word. Use the vocabulary words above.

1. The sun is at the center of our **solar** **system**. **Earth** is one planet in a group of eight planets. Scientists now consider Pluto to be a *dwarf* planet.
2. The sun is a **star**. Because it is very close to Earth, it looks bigger than the other stars.
3. Sometimes a **meteor** crashes into the moon and makes a crater or giant hole in the surface.
4. In the future, scientists want to **build** hotels on the **moon** so people can go there on vacation.

اعمل مع زميل يقرأ أحدكما المقتطف 1 والآخر المقتطف 2. قوما بطرح والإجابة عن أسئلة للتحدث عما قرأ كل منكما

D. Work with a partner. One person should read EXTRACT 1 and the other person should read EXTRACT 2. Ask and answer each other to talk about your reading extract.

A: What is EXTRACT 2 about?
B: It's about space tourism and what tourists will do in space.
A: What will they do?

EXTRACT 1

Are humans the only intelligent life in the universe? Or, are we just one of many advanced civilizations out there? While people used to assume we were alone in the universe, we now know that the galaxy contains over 100 billion stars. This fact has led many scientists to think it unlikely that we are the only intelligent life form in the universe. Some of these scientists have devoted themselves to searching for other civilizations. This search is commonly referred to as the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, or SETI. Since the SETI program began in 1959, scientists have been scanning the sky for signals sent by another, alien civilization. To do this, they used the world's largest radio telescope which is located in Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The Arecibo telescope is 1,000 feet (305 meters) in diameter. This telescope is so large, it is said that it could hold 10 billion bowls of cornflakes! Prior to its partial collapse on December 1, 2020, the telescope collected and sent data to SETI computers 24 hours a day.

EXTRACT 2

There are companies working on plans to build hotels for space tourists. The Shimizu Corporation, a giant Japanese construction company, has detailed plans for a space hotel concept. They believe they can build a 64-room hotel which will orbit 279 miles (450 kilometers) above the surface of Earth. The hotel will slowly spin in order to produce enough force to simulate Earth's gravity. It is estimated that such a space hotel would cost 6 to 12 billion dollars, and would take about six years to build. You may wonder what space tourists will do while in space. To begin with, most will probably want to spend some time simply enjoying the incredible sight of Earth from space. After that, no doubt they will spend some time gazing at the amazingly bright stars, and will take a space walk or two. When space tourists have had their fill of observing, they are likely to spend hours amusing themselves floating and doing acrobatics in the zero gravity of space. This zero gravity could provide endless recreational opportunities, including swimming in a zero gravity swimming pool in which people move through a floating mass of water.

MG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 45 30/4/25 11:41 PM

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Extract 1:
How many stars in our galaxy?
There are over 100 billion stars.
What makes people think that there are another lives?
Because the number of galaxies.
When does the star of the SETI program?
It begins in 1959.
How many feet the Arecibo telescope?
It is 1000 feet in diameter.

Extract 2:
What is the plan of The Shimizu Corporation?
It is to build a hotel in the space.
How many rooms in the space hotel?
There are 63 rooms.
How much does it cost?
It costs 6 to 12 billion dallars.
What is the thing that does not work with zero gravity?
The swimming pool.

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رابط الدرس الرقمي

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12 Project المشروع

ألق نظرة عن قرب لحيك أو منطقة في مدينتك وفكر في التغييرات التي حدثت خلال السنة أو السنتين الماضيتين

Take a closer look at your neighborhood or an area in your town or city and think about changes that have been taking place over the last year or two.

1. انظر إلى المنطقة واكتب ما تراه مثل المباني القديمة والجديدة, الارصفة, أضواء الشوارع, المحلات القديمة والجديدة, حركة المرور, نظام الصرف الصحي

1. Look at the area and write things that you see, e.g. old and new buildings, sidewalks, street lights, new and old stores, traffic, sanitation system, parks, etc.

2. ابحث واجمع معلومات عن مشاريع البناء والتطوير الأخرى. تحدث مع أشخاص يعيشون في المنطقة. هذا النوع من المعلومات سيساعدك على معرفة التطورات أو التغييرات المحتملة

2. Research and collect information about constructions or other projects. Talk to people who live in the area. This type of information will give you ideas about the kinds of development/ changes that will probably take place.

3. استخدم الجدول لتدوين أفكارك والملاحظات

3. Use the chart to make notes about the information and your ideas.

4. فكر كيف ستتغير المنطقة بحلول عام 2030 أو 2040

4. Think of how the area will have changed by 2030 or 2040.

5. اختر واطبع صورًا أو ارسم إذا أمكن

5. Select and print out pictures or draw if possible.

6. استخدم ملاحظاتك وصورك لإعداد عرض بوربوينت لصفك

6. Use your notes and pictures to prepare a PowerPoint presentation for your class.





The area as you see/know it now	The area as you imagine it in 2030 or 2040	Comment on change (positive or negative)
A small and old walled houses	Modern architecture and smart buildings.	Positive
A few small stores and a supermarket	luxury shopping malls, and stores	Positive
The population is mostly very small	Remarkable growth in city population	Negative
Heavy traffic at peak hours	Smart traffic systems	Positive
Unstable and weak electricity	Stable and Very Good Electricity	Positive
Low-density areas	Higher-Density Development	Positive
A small park, but not very clean	Focus on Green Initiatives	Positive
Lack of sewage systems	Developed sanitation system	Positive

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13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 3:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____ _____	_____ _____

Things that I found easy in Unit 3:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 3:
_____ _____	_____ _____

Unit 3 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
discuss technology invented over the last 100 years			
discuss technology of the future			
make predictions about life in the future			
use the future perfect and the future perfect progressive			
use the future with dependent time clauses			
ask information questions			
use be and be born in the present and the past			
know some regular and irregular past verb forms			
talk about space and the planets			

My five favorite new words from Unit 3:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 3:
_____ _____ _____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

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EXPANSION Units 1–3

1 Language Review ☑

مراجعة اللغة

other, others, or another اكمل كل جملة بإستخدام

A. Complete each sentence with ***other***, ***others***, or ***another***.

1. I'm almost done with this cup of hot chocolate. Can you please bring me ___another___?
2. Some predators wait for their prey to come to them. ___Other___ predators chase their prey.
3. Don is so materialistic. Although he already has two cars, he's going to buy ___another___.
4. One lucrative crop for many farmers is soybeans. ___Another___ is corn.
5. He excels in football, track, gymnastics, and a handful of ___other___ sports.
6. That store is a chain. There are a few in Spain and Italy and ___others___ in France and Germany.
7. One of the most famous children's books by Dr. Seuss is *The Cat in the Hat*. ___Others___ are *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish* and *Horton Hatches the Egg*.
8. One option would be to spend the money on a vacation. ___Another___ would be to put it in a savings account.



used to, be used to, or would أعد كتابة الجمل التي تحتها خط بإستخدام

B. Rewrite the underlined sentences with ***used to***, ***be used to***, or ***would***.

He's a very humble man. He doesn't usually take credit for anything.
He's not used to taking credit for anything.

1. When he lived in Riyadh, he often drove by Faisaliah Tower.
2. Bobby felt lonely when his sister went to college. It felt strange not having her in the house.
3. This coffee shop is where I studied when I was in college.
4. He's much more materialistic now than he was when he was a teenager.
5. The cough was so persistent, after a while she didn't even notice it.
6. When I was younger, I exercised rigorously. Now I hardly exercise at all.
7. I usually shop in small stores. I don't usually shop in chain stores.
8. He has always loved electronics. When he was a child, he and his dad built circuit boards together.



Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

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B. Rewrite the underlined sentences with ***used to***, ***be used to***, or ***would***.

Sample answers:

1 . When he lived in Riyadh, he would often drive by Faisaliah Tower./ When he lived in Riyadh, he often used to drive by Faisaliah Tower.

2 . He was used to having her in the house.

3 . I used to study at this coffee shop when I was in college./This coffee shop is where I would study when I was in college.

4 . He is much more materialistic now than he used to be when he was a teenager.

5 . The cough was so persistent, after a while she was used to it.

6 . When I was younger, I would exercise rigorously./When I was younger, I used to exercise rigorously.

7 . I am not used to shopping in chain stores.

8 . When he was a child, he and his dad would build circuit boards together./When he was a child, he and his dad used to build circuit boards together.

أجب وناقش هذه الأسئلة حول الحياة في العام 2050

C. Answer and discuss these questions about life in the year 2050.

1. Do you think scientists will have found a cure for cancer?
2. Do you think space travel will have become commonplace?
3. Do you think the world will have become more peaceful?
4. Do you think we will have started using something other than gas to run our cars?
5. Do you think global warming will have slowed down?
6. Do you think engineers will have developed a computer capable of thought?
7. Do you think scientists will have contacted life on other planets?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

انظر إلى صور أسماء أدناه. اكتب جمل عنها مستخدمًا النقاط النحوية التالية من الوحدات 1-3

D. Look at the pictures of Asma below. Write sentences about her, using the following grammar points from Units 1–3.

- ☐ *used to*
- ☐ *was going to*
- ☐ *would*
- ☐ future perfect
- ☐ future perfect progressive
- ☐ future with dependent time clauses

Sample answers:

- **Ten years ago, Asma used to eat unhealthy food.**
- **She was going to be a history professor.**
- **She would eat while she was studying.**
- **In ten years, Asma will have gotten married.**
- **She will have had two children.**
- **Asma will have become a history professor.**
- **In ten years, Asma will have been eating.**
- **healthier foods for a long time.**



Asma, 10 years ago

Marital status: single, lives at home with parents
Occupation: student
Hobbies: writing poetry, playing video games
Likes: sleeping late, spending time with friends
Dreams: to become a professor, to get married and have kids, to have laser eye surgery



Asma, 10 years from now

Marital status: married, two children
Occupation: history professor
Hobbies: writing poetry, gardening
Likes: spending time with family, eating healthy foods
Dreams: to get more sleep!

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C. Answer and discuss these questions about life in the year 2050.

Sample answers:

1 . I (do) think scientists will have found a cure for cancer.

2 . I (do) think space travel will have become commonplace.

3 . I (do) not think that the world will have become more peaceful.

4 . I (do) think that we will have started using something other than gas to run our cars.

5 . I (do) think that global warming will have slowed down.

6 . I do not think that engineers will have developed a computer capable of thought.

7 . I do not think that scientists will have contacted life on other planets.

Sample answers:

1 . While no extraterrestrial life has been discovered yet, it is possible life exists elsewhere in the universe, and scientists are actively searching for "biosignatures" in the atmospheres of exoplanets using telescopes like the James Webb Space Telescope.

2 . To find such life, researchers would look for specific molecules and atmospheric conditions on other planets that are known to be indicators of biological processes on Earth, such as the presence of water, heat, and certain organic chemicals.

EXPANSION U

2 Reading القراءة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

1. Do you think there is life on other planets?
2. If there were life on other planets, how could we find this out?

1. هل تعتقد أن هناك حياة على كواكب أخرى؟
2. إذا وجدت حياة على كواكب أخرى, كيف يمكننا إكتشاف ذلك؟



IS ANYBODY OUT THERE?

Are humans the only intelligent life in the universe? Or, are we just one of many advanced civilizations out there? While people used to assume we were alone in the universe, we now know that the galaxy contains over 100 billion stars. This fact has led many scientists to think it unlikely that we are the only intelligent life form in the universe. Some of these scientists have devoted themselves to searching for other civilizations. This search is commonly referred to as the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, or SETI.

Since the SETI program began in 1959, scientists have been scanning the sky for signals sent by another alien civilization. To do this, they used the world's largest radio telescope which is located in Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The Arecibo telescope is 1,000 feet (305 meters) in diameter. This telescope is so large, it is said that it could hold 10 billion bowls of cornflakes! Prior to its partial collapse on December 1, 2020, the telescope collected and sent data to SETI computers 24 hours a day.

Many people don't realize that in addition to searching for radio waves, we humans are sending them out into space as well. This is because all of the radio and television signals that come into our homes also travel into space. We have been constantly and unintentionally leaking radio waves into space for over sixty years now. One day these signals may be detected by an alien civilization. In fact, it is possible that aliens are already listening to *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?, CSI,* and *The Simpsons*!

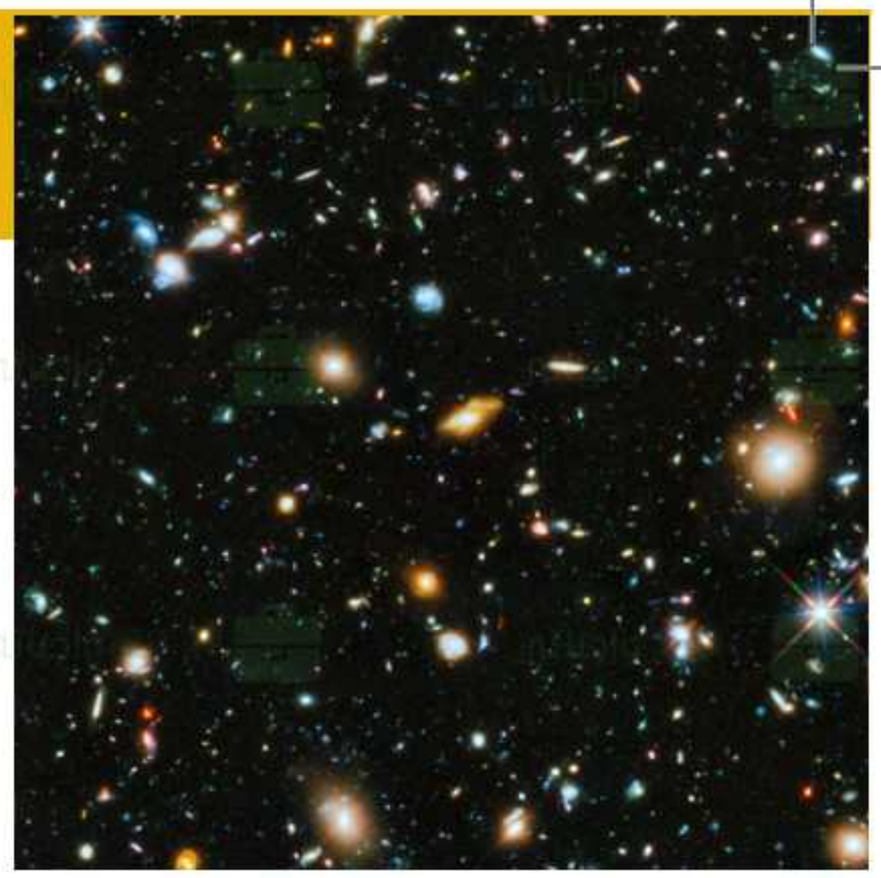


Arecibo Radio Telescope

Although SETI has found some unexplained signals, there have not been any clear, confirmed extraterrestrial signals yet. However, SETI scientists are not at all discouraged. They know that the universe is vast, and searching the entire sky for a distant signal is like searching for a needle in a haystack.

Not only are SETI scientists not discouraged, they are actually more optimistic than ever before. They do feel that in another 50 or 100 years, they will have succeeded in detecting alien signals. What is the reason for this confidence? Previous searches were limited by the shortcomings of available technology. For example, while there are hundreds of billions of stars in our galaxy, fewer than a thousand have been monitored for alien signals. But technology is improving all the time. As technology improves, scientists are going to have a better chance of picking up alien signals. In the next few decades, hundreds of thousands of stars, maybe even millions, will have been monitored.

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Dan Wertheimer, a SETI researcher at the University of California in Berkeley, says, "We're making incredible progress. The more computing power you have, the better job you can do looking for these signals. Capabilities have been doubling every year." One reason SETI's computing power has been increasing is a volunteer program started in 1999 called SETI@home, in which the computers of ordinary people around the world are used to analyze SETI data.

Through the SETI@home program, volunteers download a special SETI screensaver to their home computer. When the computers are not in use and go into screensaver mode, the computers begin to analyze data gathered by the Arecibo radio telescope. The home computers search through the data for any signals that may have been created by an alien civilization. There are currently over 5 million volunteers in 225 countries participating in this program. Wertheimer says, "If you're the lucky one that finds that distant signal, then you might get the Nobel Prize, but you'll have to share it with 2 million people around the world who are helping us analyze that data."

Some people find it hard to believe that perhaps one day we will be communicating with aliens from distant planets. But others feel differently. Eighty-six-year-old Daniel Jackman says, "When I was a young man, if you had told me that one day we were going to send people into space, I would've told you that you were crazy. Now I know better. Just because we're used to certain limitations doesn't mean we can't go beyond them."

We may well learn one day that we are not alone in the universe. In the meantime, when sitting on your couch, watching your favorite TV program, consider that an alien civilization may be listening to it with you!

After Reading بعد القراءة

طابق كل كلمة مع مرادفها

A. Match each word to its synonym.

1.	b diameter	**a.**	accidentally
2.	d detected	**b.**	width
3.	c limitations	**c.**	restrictions
4.	e monitored	**d.**	observed
5.	f optimistic	**e.**	searched
6.	a unintentionally	**f.**	hopeful
7.	g vast	**g.**	enormous

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أجب عن الأسئلة

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is the goal of the SETI program?
2. Why haven't any signals been picked up from other planets yet?
3. Why are SETI scientists confident that they have a better chance of picking up signals in the future?
4. How do we send signals into space?
5. What is SETI@home?

Discussion المناقشة

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

1. Do you think the SETI project will ever be successful? Why or why not?
2. Do you think it is a good idea to try to contact alien civilizations? Why or why not?

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B. Answer the questions.

Sample answers:

1 . The goal is to find other civilizations in the universe.
2 . Only a small number of stars in the universe have been monitored for signals.
3 . Technology is improving and volunteers add more computing power to the search.
4 . We send signals into space through radio and TV waves.
5 . SETI @ home is a volunteer program in which people allow their computers to analyze data gathered from the Arecibo radio telescope.

Discussion

Sample answers:

1 . I do think in another 50 or 100 years, they will have succeeded in detecting alien signals because previous searches were limited by the shortcomings of available technology but technology is improving all the time. As technology improves,scientists are going to have a better chance of picking up alien signals.
2 . Definitely, it's a good idea to try to contact alien civilizations because we are in need to know more about alien civilization in the universe. As humans, we are not the only intelligent life in the universe,we are just one of many advanced civilizations out there.

3 Language Plus

A



be in another world

B



carry the weight of the world on (one's) shoulders

C



be on top of the world

D



be worlds apart

E



The world is (one's) oyster.

F



Where in the world...?

أكمل كل جملة بتعبير اصطلاحي من القائمة أعلاه. تأكد من وضعه في الزمن الصحيح

Complete each sentence with an idiom shown. Be sure to put each idiom in the correct tense.

1. I just can't find my glasses. **Where in the world** could they be?
2. Badr **is on top of the world**. He's so happy that he won the math competition.
3. Dan and Warren have such different views that they **are worlds apart**.
4. Jim has so many responsibilities that he feels like he **is carrying the weight of the world on his shoulders.**
5. Frank is lost in his thoughts again. It's like he **is in another world**.
6. Ali graduated at the top of his class, so he has a bright future with many opportunities. **The world is his oyster.**

4 الكتابة Writing

أدوات الكتابة: الكلمات التي يشيع الخلط في استخدامها

Tools for Writing: Commonly Confused Words

Fewer and *less* have the same meaning. They are both the opposite of *more*. However, *fewer* is used with count nouns and *less* is used with noncount nouns.

Fewer people are buying newspapers than ever before.
Since the new police chief took over, there has been **less** crime in our city.

Farther is used to talk about distance. *Further* is used to mean *additional*.

Most Arabian bred horses can run faster and **farther** than English bred horses.
I'm going to call the school to get **further** information about the program.

أكمل كل جملة بإستخدام الكلمة الصحيحة الشائع الخلط في استخدامها

Complete each sentence with the correct commonly confused word.

1. The invention of the microwave made it possible to cook meals in **less** time.
2. I make **fewer** grammatical mistakes than I used to.
3. I don't want to discuss this any **further**.

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موقع واجباتي

اكتب مقالاً تفسيريًا عن جهاز أو تقنية شائعة. اكتب عن تاريخ هذه التقنية، وقدم تنبؤات حول كيفية تغيرها في المستقبل حسب ظنك ضمن النقاط النحوية من الوحدات 1-4

An expository essay is an essay in which the writer explains, describes, or gives information about a subject.

Writing Prompt

Write an expository essay about a common device or technology. Write about the history of the technology, and make predictions about how you think the technology will change in the future. Include grammar points from Units 1–4.

Write Your Essay

1. Decide on the type of device or technology you will write about.
2. Use a chart to organize your ideas. Write your topic at the top. Then write ideas about the past, present, and future of the device or technology.
3. Write a draft of your essay.
4. Have a partner read and comment on your draft. Use your partner's comments and suggestions to revise your essay.

Device/Technology: _____		
Past	**Present**	**Future**

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Developing Your Writing: Prewriting Techniques

Prewriting is an important first step in the writing process. Prewriting helps you explore and gather your ideas before you begin organizing and writing your essay. These are some of the most common types of prewriting techniques:

Freewriting: Freewriting involves taking the time (usually about five minutes) to write down all of the ideas you have about your topic before you begin researching or organizing the topic. When you freewrite, do not worry about using correct spelling, grammar, or punctuation, or even writing in complete sentences.

Brainstorming: Like freewriting, the purpose of brainstorming is to capture all of the ideas you have on a topic before you begin writing about it. However, when you brainstorm you only write words or phrases related to your topic.

Questioning: Ask the journalist's five *W's—Who? What? When? Where? Why?*—about the topic. List as many questions as you can about the topic. This will help you start thinking about questions to research and answer in your essay.

The Past, Present, and Future of the Telephone

Telephones are something we all take for granted. We are so used to having them that it is hard to imagine that they were only invented a little over 100 years ago. Just think, at the beginning of the twentieth century there were fewer than four million phones in the world. And if you wanted to speak with another person over the phone, you would need an operator to make the connection between you and the other person. Telephone technology has changed a lot over the last 100 years, and I believe in just another ten or twenty years it will have changed radically from what it is today...

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Writing Prompt

Sample answers:

The History of Cars: Past, Present and Future

The car started in the 19th century with the use of steam as energy. Car design teams of the 20th century dealt with many issues from size to engine. In the 20th century, cars became the main transportation for people, and after World War II, cars had a significant impact on society's social living conditions. Changing needs and environmental conditions create environments that enable car designers to find new ways today. Today, cars equipped with renewable energy sources are proof of this. For instance, cars equipped with electric energy are in use today one of the most significant focuses of the global car industry.

Besides all, cars may provide people with many advanced features, such as artificial intelligence control, adjusting the driving level, self-driving cars, predictive maintenance, driver recognition etc. Therefore the use of self-driving cars started under the leadership of Tesla may pioneer to use of fully autonomous cars in the future. However, it may possible to customize all these car designs according to different age groups,genders,and characters.

Moreover, car design teams may use high technological tools in terms of performance and efficiency in future car designs. These designs may make a significant visual impact on people with their interior design. Finally,future car designs may affect society's economic and social living conditions with changing world and technology.

4 The World of TV

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على الطالب الإجابة وبناء على الحل في الصفحة التالية

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

ما هو فيلمك التلفزيوني المفضل؟ اشرح لماذا تفضله

1. What is your favorite TV film? Explain why it is your favorite.
2. Which of the following genres do you like best: animation, comedy, or adventure? Why?

أي من الانواع التالية تفضل أكثر: الرسوم المتحركة أو الكوميديا أو المغامرات؟ ولماذا؟

3. What's the worst TV film you have ever seen? Explain.

ما هو أسوأ فيلم تلفزيوني شاهدته على الإطلاق؟ اشرح ذلك

1. Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom

① NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This science fiction action-adventure film is about the efforts of a group of people to save the surviving dinosaurs on Isla Nublar, a fictional Central American island in the Pacific. Three years after the Jurassic World theme park was closed down and the island was abandoned by humans, a dormant volcano on the island becomes active, threatening the dinosaurs living there. Claire Dearing, the theme park's former operations manager, and Owen Grady, the park's former velociraptor trainer, set out to rescue the remaining dinosaurs before the volcano erupts and destroys the island. While Owen is looking for Blue, the last surviving velociraptor, he uncovers a conspiracy that could change life on the whole planet

2. The Lion King

② NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This animated film presents the story of a lion cub's journey to adulthood. The cub is the son of a powerful and wise king. But his happy childhood comes to an abrupt end when his evil uncle murders his father and drives him away from the kingdom. The young lion goes into exile in the jungle, where he makes two good friends and lives a carefree life. However, as he gets older, he dreams of his father, who tells him to battle his evil uncle and reclaim his family throne.



③ NAME THE TV FILM

3. Sonic the Hedgehog

About the story: This action-adventure comedy film is about a small, extremely fast, blue hedgehog called Sonic, and his adventures on Earth. After traveling to Earth from another planet, Sonic spends many lonely years living in secret near the fictional town of Green Hills, Montana, in the United States. One night, he runs at supersonic speed while playing baseball by himself and this causes a power outage in a large part of the country, so the government asks evil genius Dr. Robotnik to investigate. Luckily, Sonic meets and becomes friends with local town sheriff Tom Wachowski and the two team up to stop Dr. Robotnik from capturing Sonic and using his powers to rule the world.



④ NAME THE TV FILM

4. Bruce Lee: A Warrior's Journey

About the story: This is a documentary about Bruce Lee's life, career, and death. It reveals a side of Lee unknown to the public, along with the better known qualities of the celebrity—the man that the world knew. Lee had been working on a new project at the time of his death, ironically titled *Game of Death*. Rare camera shots have been included in the documentary according to Lee's own script notes in an attempt to convey his ambitions for the project and his frame of mind toward the end of his life.



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NAME THE TV FILM

5. A Beautiful Mind

About the story: Based on the real life story of prominent mathematician John Nash, this film portrays Nash's struggle with his delusions caused by a mental condition. Nash starts a seemingly promising academic career and makes a remarkable advancement in "game theory," when he begins having delusions and struggles to maintain control over his mental state. His wife, Alicia, stands by him through years of therapy, and he is eventually able to resume his research and goes on to win the prestigious Nobel Prize.

A.

1 . animated
2 . prestigious
3 . conspiracy
4 . death
5 . capture
6 . prominent
7 . abrupt
8 . delusion

Answers:

1. Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom; 2. The Lion King; 3. Sonic the Hedgehog; 4. Bruce Lee: A Warrior's Journey; 5. A Beautiful Mind

المفردات

تحقق سريع
Quick Check ☑ أكمل كل جملة بكلمة من الكلمات التي في المربع

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

abrupt	animated	prominent	death
delusions	capture	prestigious	conspiracy

1. *The Lion King* is an example of a(n) _____ film.
2. The Nobel Prize is the most _____ award a scientist can win.
3. The police uncovered a(n) _____ to kill the president. Thankfully, the criminals were caught and punished before they could cause any harm.
4. A young actor's _____ in an accident usually gets wide media coverage.
5. A cameraman's job is to _____ the scenes on film.
6. Chris O'Donnell played the part of Hemingway, a _____ American writer.
7. The _____ ending of the film surprised us.
8. _____ can sometimes be a symptom of mental instability.

الإستيعاب

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions. أجب عن الأسئلة

1. Which TV film talks about growing up and assuming an adult's responsibilities?
2. Which TV films are set in places that don't exist in real life?
3. In which film does a character have superpowers?
4. Which two TV films are biographical?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي
2 Pair Work

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

In pairs, create your own clues for one or two TV films or documentaries you have seen. Read the clues to your class and see if they can guess the film or documentary.

بشكل ثنائي اعمل تلميحاتك الخاصة عن فيلم أو فيلمين تلفزيونيين أو وثائقيين شاهدتهما.
إقرأ التلميحات لزملائك في الصف وانظر إن كانوا يستطيعون تخمين اسم الفيلم أو الوثائقي

1 Listen and Discuss

Sample answers:

1 . Definitely science fiction is my favorite genre as it always fascinated me. The visual effects in such movies are usually very good and very pleasing to watch.Documentaries and comedy are my next favorite.

2 . I like action / fighting anime like Hunter x Hunter or Attack on Titan. I like fight scenes, the characters, the music, the plot ect.

3 . Generally I dislike TV films that don't offer unique perspectives on societal issues, social justice and mental health issues.

Quick Check

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions.

Sample answers:

1 . The Lion King

2 . Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom and Sonic the Hedgehog

3 . Sonic the Hedgehog

4 . Bruce Lee: A Warrior's Journey and A Beautiful Mind

2 Pair Work

Sample answers:

" This documentary showcases Saudi Arabia's rich wildlife and breathtaking landscapes. From the turtles of the Farasan Islands to the ibexes roaming the Asir mountains, The mesmerizing new documentary on the streaming platform Netflix has given viewers a rare glimpse of Saudi Arabia's natural splendor. Filming the film took more than 200 days, with the participation of a specialized crew of 50 people,who covered a travel distance of more than 4700 km to film in 28 locations, with the participation of 13 Saudi researchers specializing in the field of wildlife. Can you guess the name of this documentary? "Horizon"

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القواعد

3 Grammar

Both...And, Not Only...But Also, Either...Or, Neither...Nor

Both...and, not only...but also, either...or, and *neither...nor* are all paired conjunctions. They are used to link two words, phrases, or clauses of the same type. For example, nouns are linked with nouns, adjectives are linked with adjectives, and verbs are linked with verbs.

My favorite film is **either** *Sonic the Hedgehog* **or** *The Lion King*.
He is **not only** *hardworking*, **but also** *intelligent*.

When connecting two subjects with *both...and*, be sure to use a plural verb.

Both my father **and** his boss *were* present in the meeting.

When connecting two subjects using *either...or, not only...but also*, or *neither...nor*, the choice to use a singular or plural verb depends on the subject that is closer to the verb.

Neither my uncle **nor** my brothers *want* to see that documentary.
Neither my brothers **nor** my uncle *wants* to see that documentary.

Independent Clauses with *And, But, Or, So,* and *Yet*

An independent clause is a group of words that includes a subject and verb. It expresses a complete thought, and can stand alone as a sentence.

I ordered the engine part online.

Two or more independent clauses can be combined with coordinating conjunction words, like *and, but, or, so,* and *yet*.

I ordered the engine part online, **but** now I can't find the confirmation number.

The conference hall wasn't air-conditioned, **so** I demanded a refund.

I liked the book, **yet** I hated the film.

Note: When a sentence includes two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, use a comma before the coordinating conjunction.

أكمل كل جملة بإستخدام أداة الإقتران الصحيحة وفكرة من عندك

A. Complete each sentence with the correct paired conjunction and an idea of your own.

She arrived with both her brother *and her sister*.

1. We like neither fast food **nor pizza**.
2. The university is both prestigious **and expensive**.
3. He not only plays basketball well, **but also football**.
4. We're either going to eat pizza **or Chinese food**.
5. I neither watch TV **nor listento the radio**.
6. The policeman not only stopped the crime, **but also saved the victim**.
7. In the morning, she drinks either coffee **or tea**.
8. Jack has neither called us **nor emailed us**.
9. Bruno has both a sore throat **and a fever**.
10. You can either look for a new job **or stay at the job you have**.

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اجمع كل زوج من الجمل بإستخدام أداة الإقتران التنسيقية

B. Combine each pair of sentences using a paired conjunction.

Jack isn't old enough to vote. Richard isn't old enough to vote.
Neither Jack nor Richard is old enough to vote.

1. The Statue of Liberty is in New York. The Empire State Building is in New York.
2. She broke her leg. She dislocated her shoulder.
3. Bill James didn't succeed in climbing Mount Everest. Charlie Bower didn't succeed in climbing Mount Everest.
4. I'll call you later. I'll email you later.
5. We're not angry. We're not disappointed.
6. Ice is a state of water. Vapor is a state of water.

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أولاً طابق الجمل المستقلة ثم أعد كتابتها كجملة واحدة مستخدمًا أداة ربط منسقة وعلامات الترقيم الصحيحة

C. First, match the independent clauses. Then rewrite them as one sentence using a coordinating conjunction and correct punctuation.

You can admit your mistake, or you can just hope no one notices it.

1. You can admit your mistake.	c	a.	She continues to consider her a friend.
2. I told them I'd come over for dinner.	f	b.	The other lives in Argentina.
3. He's a vegetarian.	e	c.	You can just hope no one notices it.
4. She's lied to her more than once.	a	d.	He continues to miss his home in Brazil.
5. One of their children lives in Japan.	b	e.	He's not going to eat any beef burgers.
6. He's very comfortable in the U.S.	d	f.	I'm really not feeling well.

اكتب جمل عن الحيوانات مستخدمًا أدوات الربط المزدوجة والتنسيقية

D. Write sentences about the animals using both paired conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions.

Both the cheetah and the ostrich are fast runners.

goldfish	deer	salmon	bear	camel	ostrich	hawk
fox	elephant	snake	penguin	turtle	cheetah	tiger

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الطول في الصفحة التالية



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B. Combine each pair of sentences using a paired conjunction.

Answers:

1. **Both the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building are in New York.**
2. **She not only broke her leg, but she also dislocated her shoulder.**
3. **Neither Bill James nor Charlie Bower succeeded in climbing mount Everest.**
4. **I'll either call you or email you later.**
5. **We're neither angry nor disappointed.**
6. **Both ice and vapor are states of water.**

C. First, match the independent clauses. Then rewrite them as one sentence using a coordinating conjunction and correct punctuation.

Answers:

2. **f I told them I'd come over for dinner, but I'm really not feeling well.**
3. **e He's a vegetarian, so he's not going to eat any beef burgers.**
4. **a She's lied to her more than once, but she continues to consider her a friend.**
5. **b One of their children lives in Japan, and the other lives in Argentina.**
6. **d He's very comfortable in the U.S., but he continues to miss his home in Brazil.**

D. Write sentences about the animals using both paired conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions.

Answers:

1. **Both goldfish and salmon are fish and they have many traits in common.**
2. **Not only goldfish and salmon live in different habitats, but also they eat different food.**
3. **Both camels and deer are herbivores and they are even-toed ungulates classified in the order Artiodactyls.**
4. **Either camels or deer related to reptiles.**
5. **Not only elephants and bears are two very different species but also they do not share any similarities.**
6. **Both snakes and turtles are reptiles and most easily recognized by their dry, scaly skin.**
7. **Both cheetah and tiger belong to the family of cats.**
8. **Not only cheetah and tiger have different food habits, but also have different hunting styles and physical appearances.**
9. **Either penguin or ostrich cannot fly.**

موقع واجباتي

4 The World of TV

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المحادثة
4 Conversation



Adel: That was such a fantastic basketball game on TV.

Fahd: You *must* be joking.

Adel: Why? Didn't you like it?

Fahd: I thought it was a terrible game. The whole thing was just awful.

Adel: What didn't you like about it?

Fahd: For one thing, the Bulls' key player missed every easy shot. It really bothered me throughout the entire game.

Adel: Well, you're right about *that*. But what else didn't you like?

Fahd: I thought their uniforms were ridiculous. I found the whole idea of the Bulls' players wearing cowhide tops hard to swallow.

Adel: I don't agree at all. The whole idea is to stand out in the game. The tops are not real cowhide. It's fake cowhide.

Fahd: I'm not sure they were fake. Think of all the poor animals they took the hides from. They must believe that the poor animals are a dime a dozen. Anyway, by the end of the game, I started to doze off.

Adel: We seem to have very different tastes in basketball and uniforms. Maybe next time we get together we should just go out to a restaurant.

Fahd: I couldn't agree more.

Real Talk

just = really, very
hard to swallow = not easy to believe
a dime a dozen = something so common that it doesn't have much value
doze off = fall asleep

أسئلة حول المحادثة
About the Conversation

1. What did Adel like about the game?
2. What did Fahd dislike about the players?

Sample answers:

1. He thought it was exciting.

2. He thought the Bull's key player didn't play well and Bull's cowhide tops were ridiculous.

دورك
Your Turn

على الطلاب الإجابة وبمثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

قم بتمثيل دور محادثة مع زميل. فكر في موقف قد يختلف فيه شخصان. ناقشا آراكما بإستخدام عبارات الموافقة وعدم الموافقة

Role-play with a partner. Think of a situation in which two people might disagree. Discuss your opinions, using the phrases for agreeing and disagreeing.

Agreeing	Disagreeing
I agree completely.	(I'm sorry but) I don't agree (with you).
I couldn't agree more.	I see it differently.
You're absolutely right.	I totally disagree.
You're right about *that*.	(I'm afraid) I don't really agree.
	I'm not so sure about that.
	You *must* be joking. (Informal and not very polite)

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Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Think of a situation in which two people might disagree. Discuss your opinions, using the phrases for agreeing and disagreeing.

Sample answers:

Here's a role-play conversation between Ahmed and Tariq using the phrases for agreeing and disagreeing.

Ahmed: What was the name of that excellent film we saw last week?

Tariq: Do you mean "Interstellar"? You liked it? I thought it was terrible!

Ahmed: You must be joking. It was one of the best films I've seen all year!

Tariq: I see it differently. It was just so boring. I even dozed off a few times.

Ahmed: That's probably because you didn't get enough sleep the night before!

Tariq: No, I don't think so. It just wasn't a good film.

Ahmed: I thought Tony Patterson's performance was just wonderful.

Tariq: Really? I'm not so sure about that. I think he's a dime dozen.

Ahmed: But it was so exciting!

Tariq: I totally disagree. It wasn't realistic at all.

Ahmed: Well, I guess we have different tastes in films!



5 Listening الإستماع

Listen to the interview from the TV show *Special Places for Special People* and complete the chart.

استمع إلى المقابلة من برنامج تلفزيوني "أماكن خاصة لأشخاص مميزين ثم أكمل الجدول

Answers:

Design 1	Design 2	Design 3	Final Design
stylish	aesthetically superb	nothing good	what they needed
functional problems	staff isolated in cubicles	not modern enough	
doesn't meet needs	superb style but not functional	neither stylish nor functional/ disappointing	satisfying

6 Pronunciation النطق

When a word that ends in a vowel sound is followed by a word that begins with a vowel sound, the words are naturally linked by an inserted *w* or *y* sound. Listen and practice.

1. **Hello and** welcome **to our new offices**.
   w w w
2. **I am** very happy with the designs.
   y
3. The design lives up **to our** expectations.
   w
4. In **the end**, it all comes together.
   y
5. **My only** complaint about the **new one** is that it is not modern enough!
   y w

7 Vocabulary Building البناء التركيبي للمفردات

ستجد الكلمات التالية في القراءة في الصفحات 60 و 61. طابق الكلمات مع معانيها

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 60 and 61. Match the words with their meanings.

1. f	altered	a.	unusual and attractive
2. d	captivates	b.	extremely important
3. i	confronts	c.	imperfections
4. b	crucial	d.	captures someone's attention
5. c	defects	e.	lasting
6. e	enduring	f.	changed
7. a	exotic	g.	great, remarkable
8. h	ironically	h.	against the way it appears
9. g	phenomenal	i.	meets something difficult or dangerous

تحقق من أجوبتك مع زميل. إذا لم تعرف معنى الكلمة, تحقق منها في القاموس

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

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Sample answers:

Elements in a Detective story include:

- Characters
- Setting
- Victim
- Suspects
- hhh
- clues

8 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

اكتب قائمة بالعناصر الموجودة في القصة البوليسية

Brainstorm a list of elements in a detective story.



The Formula behind Detective Stories on TV

Detective stories have always been a favorite in literature, and now they are one of the most popular genres in TV films and series. There is something appealing about the mystery and intrigue that captivates viewers and keeps them in suspense until the case is finally solved.

But what accounts for the phenomenal success and enduring popularity of detective stories? Is it the charismatic and fearless hero and his uncanny ability to uncover the truth? Is it the action and adventure—the high-speed chases, danger, and exotic settings? Is it the psychological wit and hi-tech gadgets that the detective has at his disposal? Or is it the simple fact that the viewer knows the hero will triumph over the villain in the end?

Clearly, the TV audience enjoys the mystery and non-stop suspense of detective films. However, ironically, there is also predictability to the story that is tremendously appealing. Certain elements and sequences of events appear over and over in detective stories and are eagerly awaited by fans. TV films and series with such predictable elements are known as *formula* films. The TV audience knows the plot will be puzzling and sometimes have unexpected results. They know the hero will confront dangerous villains. They know there will be complicated steps involved in piecing together all the clues, and they are challenged to try to figure out the mystery before the detective.

The most basic element in the formula of a detective story is the hero—the detective. This is the character the viewer identifies with throughout the film. He is usually a courageous individual with superior intelligence. He is often charming and outgoing, which helps him socialize with others, while, in fact, he is collecting information from witnesses and gathering evidence for his case. Another type of hero is the gruff and serious detective, who rarely smiles, but is very efficient at his job. In contrast, the hero in detective comedies is a naïve and clumsy character who accidentally stumbles across clues to eventually solve the crime.

Of course, the villain also plays a crucial role in the story. On occasion, the villain's identity is a mystery and is only revealed at the end, but more often he is introduced to the TV audience. Just as there are formulaic types of heroes, there are stereotypical villains: cold-blooded, greedy criminals, evil geniuses, and mad scientists. Most villains also have physical or psychological defects that add to the ugliness of their character, such as a scarred face, a missing limb, or a split personality.

The detective is challenged to find the villain by following clues. To assist him, he uses special talents in intellectual reasoning or has help from technological devices. These range from a simple magnifying glass to sophisticated DNA analysis and electronic tracking devices. Some detectives even use high-tech gadgets that are disguised as everyday objects, such as an explosive pen, a laser watch, or a computerized, talking vehicle!

When the hero confronts the villain, there are always scenes of action and danger. These involve high-speed chases on any kind of vehicle imaginable—cars, motorcycles, helicopters, speed boats, skis, submarines, camels, or simply

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on foot. If the detective is captured, he finds himself in life-threatening situations and must use his skills to escape. He is then even more determined to catch the villain.

One way or another, the detective always accomplishes his mission, much to the satisfaction of the audience. The formula for detective stories is so successful; it is hard to imagine that it will ever be significantly altered. After all, who wants to watch a detective story without action and adventure, or in which the villain wins?

بعد القراءة

After Reading أجب بصح أو خطأ. أعد كتابة الجمل الخاطئة لتجعلها جمل صحيحة

Answer ***true*** or ***false***. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. **false** Detective stories are only popular on TV.
2. **true** The success of detective stories is due to a combination of elements
3. **true** Many elements of a detective story are predictable.
4. **false** All detective stories have an intelligent and charming hero.
5. **false** The formula of detective stories is likely to change in the future.

1 - false (They are popular both on TV and in literature)
2 - true
3 - true
4 - false (There are different types of heroes)
5 - false (It's hard to imagine that it will be altered)

التحدث

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Compare two TV films or documentaries that you have seen. Think about the characters, setting, plot, story development, special effects, and other features in the TV films; consider the theme, setting, time period, history, special effects, and outcome in the documentaries.
2. Make notes in the appropriate chart. Use your notes to talk about the similarities and differences of the TV films/documentaries that you have compared in class.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Title	TV Film 1: Star Wars	TV Film 2: A Space Odyssey
characters/actors	Mark Hamill, Anthony Daniels, James Jones	David Bowman, Hal, Frank Poole, Dr. Heywood Flo
setting	A long time ago in a galaxy far, far away"	Earth, Moon, Jupiter
plot	A group of fighters wants to destroy the Death Star	Travelers moving from the Earth, to the moon, then to Jupiter and beyond
story development	SCi-fi film directed by George Lucas	Epic SCi-fi film directed by Stanley Kubrick
special effects	Matte paintings and robots were played by actors	The illusion of astronauts floating in space
other features	Development of the motion control	Weightlessness, space travel, & trippy lights were all done

Title	TV Documentary 1: Horizon	TV Documentary 2: A Warrior's Journey
theme	Documentary on Saudi Arabia's rich wildlife	A documentary about Lee's life, career, and ultimately death.
setting/location	28 locations across the Kingdom	Filmed in the U.S., Koria, Hong Kong
time period	95 minutes	110 minutes
history	Wild life documentary film on Saudi Arabia	Documentary on artist Bruce Lee
special effects	Photographing underwater and climbing mountains	A true visual experience for any fan, classic sound effects
outcome	Document and protect the treasures of the country	It's our duty to be defenders of the life value

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10 Writing الكتابة

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

A. **1.** What kind of TV films do you enjoy? Why?

2. Are there categories of TV films that you are not interested in or you dislike? Which? Why?

3. Can you explain what is meant by "film genres"?

4. Read the text and find out.
- What are genres? How are they defined?
- How easy is it to classify TV films?
- Are there distinct and permanent categories? Why? Why not?

5. What are the distinguishing characteristics of different genres? Underline/highlight words/phrases or sentences that provide the answer.

action	**adventure**	**comedy**	**drama**	**animation**	**epics**
biopics	**detective**	**horror**	**war**	**Western**	**science fiction**

Main Genres of TV Films



Film genres are categories of films based on theme, setting, plots/stories, characters, and other specific features such as special effects, computer enhancement, animation, etc. There are major genres and subgenres. For example, adventure and action films are quite well-known and associated with popular heroes such as *Superman* or the *Rambo* sequels.

It is not always easy to classify films as they often combine elements of different genres. *Kung Fu Panda*, for instance, is an animated film which can also be categorized as an action film. This is the reason why some films are listed in different categories or a category that is more popular at a given time.

Film genres evolve through time. Action films featuring martial arts specialists and superhuman heroes used to be very popular over a decade ago. They still exist, but they seem to have lost their initial appeal. If a film includes action and is filmed in tropical settings, is it an action film or an adventure film? Would you say that *Madagascar* belongs to animation as a genre or comedy? Is it more of one or the other? And if so, which?

Detective films are developed around stories of criminal actions and include elements of mystery and suspense. Dramas, on the other hand, are serious films, portraying realistic life situations, character development, and interaction. They include a number of subcategories, e.g. melodramas, biographies, or "biopics." Epics are usually costume dramas, historical dramas, or war dramas in extravagant settings with lavish costumes. They are sometimes a more spectacular version of a biopic film, such as *The Last Emperor*.

Horror films are designed and produced to frighten audiences. They are sometimes combined with science fiction when, for example, Earth is invaded by an alien monster. Science fiction films, on the other hand, are often visionary, with futuristic technology and extraordinary creatures from outer space. One of the most famous examples of this genre is *E.T.*

War films portray the horror and destruction of war and are often combined with documentary excerpts. They are also paired with other genres depending on the story, e.g. action, adventure, drama, comedy, etc. Finally, Westerns represent one of the oldest genres with easily recognizable plots, elements, and characters, including horses, dusty towns, Indians and cowboys, good and bad guys, a sheriff and deputies, etc. In other words, they follow a common formula which has been modified, developed, expanded, supplemented, and revisited over the years.

If you look up film genres in different sources, you will find that they share some categories but not others. Once again, this is quite natural, given the evolutionary nature of film genres and changing trends in popularity that reflect overall social and financial trends.

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10 Writing

Sample answers:

1. Definitely science fiction is my favorite genre as it always fascinated me. The visual effects in such movies are usually very good and very pleasing to watch. Documentaries and comedy are my next favorite.
2. Yes, there are some categories of films that we're not interested in such as horror and war films. Because they are designed and produced to frighten audiences.
3. Film genres are categories of films based on theme, setting,plots/stories, and characters.
4.
   - Categories of films based on theme, setting, plots/stories,characters, and other specific features such as special effects, computer enhancement, animation, etc. There are major genres and subgenres.
   - It is not always easy to classify films as they often combine elements of different genres.
   - No there aren't because film genres evolve according to appeal.For example action films with superhuman heroes used to be popular over a decade ago. They're not so popular any longer.
5.
   - action: martial arts, superhuman heroes
   - adventure: tropical setting (unusual setting)
   - comedy: Toy Story(also animated)
   - drama: serious, realistic life situations, character development, interaction, melodramas, biographies, biopics
   - animation: Toy Story(cartoon, design)
   - epics: costume dramas, historical dramas, war dramas, extravagant settings, lavish costumes, spectacular version of biopic film
   - horror: frighten audiences, combined with science fiction,earth invaded by alien monster
   - war: horror and destruction of war, documentary excerpts,paired with other genres
   - Westerns: oldest genres, recognizable plots, elements and characters, horses, dusty towns, Indians and cowboys, good and bad guys, sheriff and deputies, common formula, modified, revisited
   - science fiction: earth invaded by alien monster, visionary, futuristic technology, extraordinary creatures, outer space, E.T.

فكر في نوع من الأفلام التلفزيونية التي تستخدم صيغة / نمط محدد مثل الأكشن, المغامرات, الكوميديا, الأفلام الغربية, اختر فيلمًا معينًا من هذه النوع كمثال

B. **1.** Think of a TV film genre that uses a formula (e.g. action, adventure, comedy, Western). Choose a particular TV film in this genre as an example.

فكر في الاجزاء المختلفة لهذا الصيغة. استخدم المخطط أدناه لتدوين الملاحظات

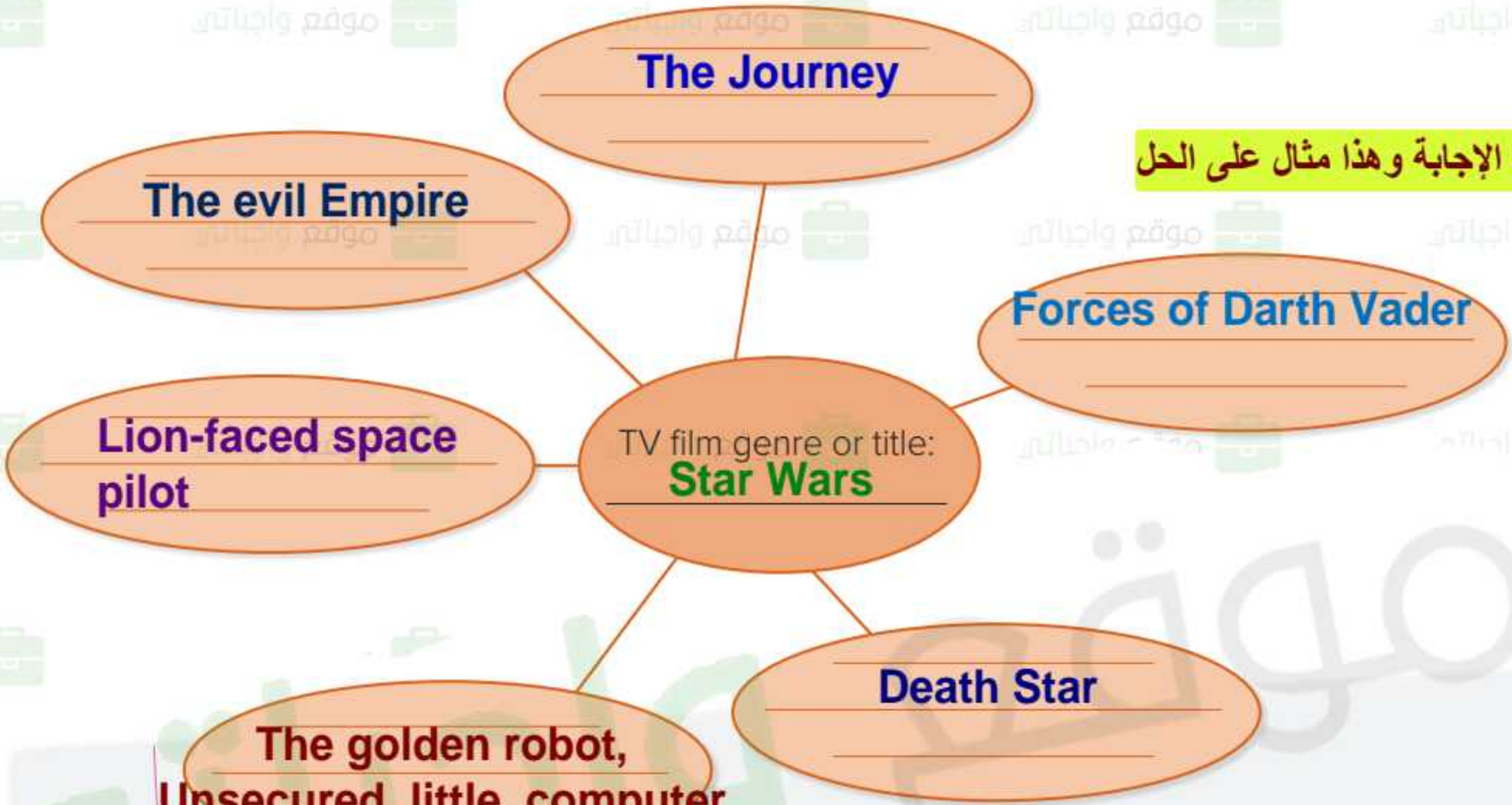
2. Think about the different parts of the formula. Use a diagram to make notes.

اكتب مقالاً تفسيريًا تكشف فيه وتشرح الصيغة التي يقوم عليها الفيلم

3. Write an expository essay in which you reveal and explain the formula behind the film.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل



A Coming-of-Age Film

The Lion King is a coming-of-age film. Coming-of-age films focus on a young person's journey to adulthood, often both emotionally and physically. In these kinds of films there is usually a role model who helps teach the main character, and there is usually a test that the character must undergo. The Lion King is a good example of this kind of film because...

Writing Corner

When you write an expository essay:

- choose a specific area of a topic to focus on.
- think about your audience or readers.
- research and collect information from different sources.
- think of examples and comments made by others.
- you can use quotes, exchanges, and arguments from your sources.
- if necessary, you can present the information in three main sections:
  a. an introduction and thesis statement;
  b. a longer paragraph or a number of paragraphs presenting the information about different aspects or categories of the main topic;
  c. a closing paragraph.
- you are free to use different types of text, arguments, and material, including visuals.

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B. **3.** Write an expository essay in which you reveal and explain the formula behind the film.

Sample answer:

Star Wars Film

The movie of Star Wars is a fairy tale, a fantasy, a legend, finding its roots in some of our most popular fictions. The combination of science fiction and fantasy elements makes Star Wars very universal franchise, capable of telling stories of various genres. What makes the Star Wars experience unique, though, is that it happens on such an innocent and often funny level. The golden robot, lion-faced space pilot,and insecure little computer on wheels must have been suggested by the Tin Man, the Cowardly Lion, and the Scarecrow in the Wizard of Oz.

Star Wars taps the pulp fantasies buried in our memories, and because it's done so brilliantly, it reactivates old thrills, fears, and exhilaration we thought we'd abandoned when we read our last copy of amazing stories.

The movie works so well for several reasons, and they don't all have to do with the spectacular special effects. The effects are good, yes, but great effects have been used in such movies. The movie relies on the strength of pure narrative, in the most basic storytelling form known to man, the Journey. In "Star Wars", George Lucas takes this simple and powerful framework into space outer space and that is an inspired thing to do,because we no longer have maps on earth that warn," Here there be dragons."

The most fascinating single scene, for me, was the one set in the bizarre saloon on the planet Tatooine. Star Wars demonstrates, and the movie's delight in the possibilities of alien life forms is at least as much fun as its conflicts between the space cruisers of the Empire and the Rebels. And perhaps that helps to explain the movie's one weakness, which is that the final assault on the Death Star is allowed to

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الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة
11 Form, Meaning and Function

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The Comparative

Use *more/less* + adjective, or adjective + *-er* to make the comparative.

Detective stories **are more/less popular than** stories about space travel.
Goldfish **are smaller than** clownfish.

Use words such as: *a little, slightly, much, a lot, considerably, definitely,* and *certainly* to express how much something differs, or to add emphasis.

Children's TV films are **considerably** better than they used to be.

Use *as+* adjective *+ as* to compare things that are equal or similar.

Dora and the Lost City of Gold is **as good as** *Sonic the Hedgehog*.

Use *not as* + adjective + *as* to compare things that are different.

The Lion King and *Jurassic Park* are good TV films but **not as good as** *Star Wars*.

Use *the* + comparative, *the* + comparative to describe two actions. The second action happens as a result of the first.

The more I hear about the Giza Pyramids, **the more** I want to know.
The **harder** he works at speaking English, the **better** he becomes.



The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most/least* + adjective to make the superlative.

The Nobel prize is **the most prestigious** award a scientist can win.
The company director agreed that it was **the least attractive** offer, but he was obliged to take it.

We can use the expression *by far* to add emphasis.

Pirates of the Caribbean is **by far** the best TV film of all.

اكتب جمل عن الحيوانات مستخدمًا صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل

A. Write sentences about the animals using comparative and superlative structures.

camel • cat • cheetah • donkey • eagle • elephant • goldfish • horse • ostrich • snake • tiger • lion

1. Both cheetahs and tigers are big cats.
   Lions **are the biggest** of the cats.
   The biggest tigers **are as big as** lions.
   Cheetahs **are a lot smaller and more slender** in comparison.
   The cheetah **is by far the fastest** land animal on Earth.
1. cheetah/tiger/lion
2. camel/donkey/horse/elephant
3. ostrich/eagle
4. bear/snake
5. Your own idea



تخيل أنك متسابق في برنامج مسابقات تلفزيوني. اعمل مع زميل. اسأل وأجب عن الأسئلة

B. Imagine you are a contestant on a TV Quiz show. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

1. What's the most widely spoken language?
2. What's the tallest mountain?
3. What's the largest desert?
4. What's the deepest ocean?
5. What's the most populated city?
6. What's the largest lake (by size)?
7. What's the hottest place?
8. What's the driest place?

على الطالب الإجابة بمثال على الجدول في الصفحة التالية

Answers in next page
الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

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A. Write sentences about the animals using comparative and superlative structures.

Sample answers:

1 . Both eagles and ostriches are big birds.
Eagles are smaller than ostriches.
Ostriches is by far the largest and heaviest living bird Eagles is the most powerful bird.
Ostriches are as strong as eagles.

2 . Both elephants and camels are big animals.
Elephants are the biggest of animals.
Camels are faster than elephants

3 . Horses are more powerful than donkeys.
Donkeys are slower and less powerful than horses.
The horse is stronger than a donkey.

4 . Both cheetahs and tigers are big cats.
Lions are the biggest of the cats.
The biggest tigers are as big as lions.
Cheetahs are a lot smaller and more slender in comparison.
The cheetah is by far the fastest land animal on Earth.
Tigers are heavier than lions
Cheetah is faster than a lion

B. Imagine you are a contestant on a TV Quiz show. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

Answers:

1 . Chinese Mandarin (number of speakers is 1 billion +)
2 . Mount Everest (8,850m)
3 . Sahara, North Africa (3,320,000 sq. miles)
4 . Pacific Ocean (10,924 m)
5 . Shangai, China (13.3 million)
6 . Caspian Sea, Asia-Europe (371,00 sq m)
7 . Dalol, Ethiopia (annual average temperature is 93.2F, 34C)
8 . Aswan, Egypt (0.02 inches of rainfall a year)

Words Connected with Space and the Planetary System: Part 2

Look at this information about the planets in our solar system:

Name of Planet	Distance from the Sun (km)	Radius (km)	Number of moons	Geographical Features or Special Facts
Mercury	57,909,227	2,440	None	rocky
Venus	108,209,475	6,052	None	rocky, high mountains, volcanoes, poisonous air
Earth	149,598,262	6,371	1	rocky, inhabited, mountains, volcanoes
Mars	227,943,824	3,390	2	rocky, mountains, volcanoes
Jupiter	778,340,821	69,911	68	cold, rings
Saturn	1,426,666,422	58,232	62	cold, rings
Uranus	2,870,658,186	25,362	27	cold, icy rings
Neptune	4,498,396,441	24,622	14	cold, icy rings

Note: Our Solar System used to be described as a group of nine planets, but scientists now consider Pluto to be a dwarf planet.

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

In most cases we make comparative and superlative adjectives by adding **-er/-est**, or we use **more/most** or **less/least**. However, a small number of adjectives are irregular.

well (healthy) – better – the best
far (distance) —farther *or* further – the farthest *or* the furthest
old (people in a family) – older *or* elder – the oldest *or* the eldest
bad – worse – the worst good –better – the best

استخدم الجدول أعلاه لإيجاد معلومات عن الكواكب. اختر الكلمة الصحيحة لكتابة حقائق صحيحة عن نظامنا الشمسي

C. Use the chart above to find information about the planets. Choose the correct word to make true facts about our solar system.

Some planets are much bigger and farther away from the sun than others. Jupiter is by far the (1. **biggest / hottest**) and Mercury is the (2. **smallest / coldest**) in our solar system. Mars is (3. **closer / farther**) from the sun than Earth. Mercury is the (4. **closest / farthest**) planet to the sun. It is so (5. **close / far**) to the sun that if you stood on the surface of the planet, the sun would appear at least three times (6. **larger / smaller**) than it does on Earth.



Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are all rocky planets, but Earth is the only one that is (7. **inhabitable / uninhabitable**), which means that people, animals and plants live on it. Venus is only (8. **slightly / almost**) smaller than Earth and has many high mountains and volcanoes. Venus is so (9. **close / far**) to the sun that the land is (10. **hotter / colder**) than boiling water. Mars is a (11. **rocky / icy**) planet and is known as the Red Planet because of the red color of the planet's surface. Mars is (12. **almost / considerably)** half the size of Earth.

The four planets (13. **farthest / closest)** away from the sun are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are very (14. **hot / cold)** and (15. **green / icy)** places. Jupiter has the (16**. least** / **most)** number of known moons. Jupiter's four (17. **largest / smallest)** moons were observed in 1610 by an Italian astronomer called Galileo Galilei. Saturn has the (18. **least / most)** spectacular ring system of all the planets. There are 7 rings made up of dust, rocks and ice. (19. **Most / More)** than 40 spacecraft have explored Saturn, but only one has visited Uranus and Neptune. Neptune is the (20. **farthest / closest)** from the sun and makes a complete orbit around the sun in about 165 Earth years.

1 . biggest
2 . smallest
3 . farther
4 . closest
5 . close
6 . larger
7 . inhabitable
8 . slightly
9 . close
10 . hotter
11 . rocky
12 . almost
13 . farthest
14 . cold
15 . icy
16 . most
17 . largest
18 . most
19 . More
20 . farthest

12 Project المشروع

عند التخطيطة / صميم بعض أنواع الأفلام مثل الأفلام الوثائقية يتم إعداد لوحة القصة حيث تتضمن مشاهد تمثيلية مع ملاحظات / تعليقات. انظر الى المثال أدناه

1. When certain kinds of films such as documentaries are being planned/designed, a storyboard is created. A storyboard includes representative scenes with notes/comments. See the example below.

فكر في أهم الأحداث والأوقات في حياة شخصية مشهورة يمكنك عرضها في فيلم وثائقي ثم دون الملاحظات في الجدول

2. Think about the most important events and times of a famous figure's life that you can present in a documentary and make notes in the chart.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

AGE	Important events and times
0 – 10	Prince Sultan bin Salman was born in Riyadh in 1956.
11 – 15	He completed his elementary and secondary education in Riyadh
16 – 20	He completed university and flight training in the U.S. He started working for the Ministry of Information
Over 20	He flew aboard the space shuttle Discovery



3. Use the storyboard framework below. Write the script/commentary of the documentary under **Comments** and what will be happening in the scene under **Action**.

4. Use a large sheet of paper or cardboard to create a realistic storyboard. Draw and/or use photos or parts of photos and drawings for the scenes. Transfer your script and action notes onto the storyboard. You can write your notes by hand or word process them. Use a font that is easy to read. Present your storyboard in class.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

Student's name: **Production:** Documentary: Events in a Famous Figure's Life

Panel	Footage	Panel	Footage	Panel	Footage
[Picture]		[Picture]		[Picture]	
Comments		Comments		Comments	
Action		Action		Action	

page 1 of...

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12 Project

Sample answer:

How to Create a Documentary Story board

Whether you're creating a story board for a documentary, animation or feature film, this guide will take you through every step to refine your process and create a modern story board.

1. **Identify key scenes in the script**
   - When creating a story board, it's crucial to know what story you're telling. The best starting point is to break up the script or narrative you 'll be working from.
2. **Map out the key scenes**
   - Next, map out the scenes you identified in the script.
3. **Add images or sketches**
   - Now it's time to begin visualizing each scene.
4. **Describe what happens in each frame**
   - Describes the style, mood, and behavior of characters.
5. **Share it with your team**
   - When you're ready, invite your team to review your story board and share their feedback.
6. **Finally, reference it on the day**
   - Traditionally, you'd print out your story boards to refer to on the day, but online story boards can be accessed on phones or laptops.

7 - You're done!

Now that your storyboard is complete, you have a clear vision for your film! Remember, just as creativity and inspiration are constantly evolving, so are ideas. Come back and edit your storyboard when inspiration strikes. Use the template below to create a new storyboard in minutes or check out our full guide on how to plan a film



1

The film opens with a wide shot of a dense forest.

Voiceover

Static shot

Notes



2

The camera slowly pans to the left, revealing a young boy walking alone.

Voiceover

Pan left

Notes



3

The boy stops and looks around, trying to figure out the right path.

Voiceover

Static shot

Notes



4

The boy finds an old worn-out map in his backpack.

Voiceover

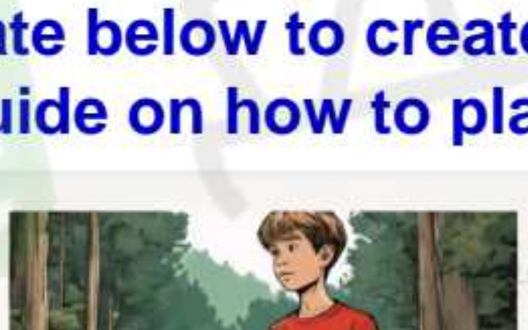
Static shot

Notes



5

The boy follows the path indicated on the map.



6

The camera zooms out to reveal a charming cabin nestled in a clearing.



7

The camera pans across the cabin's interior, showing old photographs and cherished memories.

8

The boy sits on the porch, reminiscing about his grandfather's stories.

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 4:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 4:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 4:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 4 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about TV films and documentaries			
identify genres of TV films			
agree and disagree with opinions			
use *both...and*, *not only...but also*, *either...or*, *neither...nor*			
use independent clauses with *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, and *yet*			
use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives			
talk more about space and the planets			

My five favorite new words from Unit 4:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 4:
_____ _____ _____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

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هل تحتاجها بالفعل؟

5 Do You Really Need It?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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1 Listen and Discuss

الإستماع والمناقشة

هل تعتقد أنك تتأثر بالإعلانات؟ إشرح ذلك

صف إعلان تعتقد أنه لا ينسى أو فعال

1. Do you think you are influenced by advertisements? Explain.
2. Describe an advertisement that you think is memorable or effective.

الحل في الصفحة التالية

The BMX–3000 Sports Car

Introducing the new BMX–3000. Set yourself apart from the crowd with a car as modern and sophisticated as you are. The BMX–3000 has everything you ever dreamed of—speed, beauty, power, and performance. But be prepared for the attention: Wherever you go, people will watch and admire you and your BMX–3000. Wake up and get into the car of your dreams. Drive a BMX–3000, because you only live once.



FLORAL ESSENCE SHAMPOO

Put an end to dull, lifeless hair with Floral Essence Shampoo. Floral Essence contains 28 vitamins and minerals, so your hair will shine with health. Studies show that Floral Essence's exclusive new formula makes your hair twice as strong, while protecting your hair against the harmful effects of wind and sun. Use Floral Essence Shampoo for strong and healthy hair.





DYNEX

LAUNDRY DETERGENT

Trying to get rid of tough laundry stains can be frustrating. Luckily, there's Dynex Laundry Detergent. Dynex has 33 percent more cleaning power than the next leading brand. If Dynex won't work, nothing will! Yet, while Dynex is powerful enough to get out the worst stains, it is gentle enough to use with all your clothes. Give it a try and see the Dynex difference for yourself. Unless your clothes look their best, you won't feel your best.

MG_03_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 68 30/4/25 11:41 PM

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

هل تعتقد أنك تتأثر بالإعلانات؟ إشرح ذلك
صف إعلان تعتقد أنه لا ينسى أو فعال

1. Do you think you are influenced by advertisements? Explain.
2. Describe an advertisement that you think is memorable or effective.

Answers:

1 . Yes, advertising does have a major impact on what people purchase and what trends become popular while others fall off.The major aim of advertising is to impact on buying behavior through a variety of psychological mechanisms that capture the attention and motivation of the customer.

2 . While watching television or browsing the Internet, we encounter numerous advertisements. And while some of these commercials are simply uninteresting, others are merely average, and a few are incredibly creative and interesting.

One such advertisement had a theme that really appealed to me. It talked about the unrivaled contributions mothers make to their children. This advertisement was a tribute to mothers and a reminder of a well-known fact. It explained that being a mother is the hardest job in the world. Mothers give their babies the best care they are capable of giving. They make sacrifices for their own happiness and time.

I saw this advertisement on the ABD channel. This was a clever advertisement that accomplished what it set out to do, which was to serve as a reminder of the value and affection our mothers have for us.



Crystal Spring Water

Crystal Spring: It's the clear choice.

When you drink Crystal Spring Water, you refresh your body with 100 percent all-natural spring water. Unless you like lots of artificial additives in your water, you'll love the pure, clean refreshment of Crystal Spring Water. Collected straight from a Swiss mountain spring, with nothing added and nothing changed, Crystal Spring is water the way nature intended it. And at Crystal Spring, we are committed to taking care of the environment. Our plastic bottles are 100 percent recyclable and use 50 percent less plastic. Drink Crystal Spring Water because it's good for your body and good for the environment.



PLANET MERCURY SNEAKERS

Until you put your feet in Planet Mercury sneakers, you won't know what they are capable of. With Planet Mercury's revolutionary new patented sneaker technology, you can run faster, jump higher, and perform better. Why settle for less when you can have the best? Take it from NBA star Derek Larkin, who says, "I wouldn't wear anything else on the court." Join the Planet Mercury generation. Don't let everyone else have all the fun.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑ طابق كل كلمة بتعريفها

المفردات

A. Vocabulary. Match each word with its definition.

1.	d admire	a.	meant or planned
2.	g brand	b.	causing big change
3.	f exclusive	c.	combination of ingredients
4.	c formula	d.	respect
5.	a intended	e.	having high-class tastes
6.	b revolutionary	f.	belonging only to one (company)
7.	e sophisticated	g.	the name that identifies a product or manufacturer

أجب عن الأسئلة حول الإعلانات

الإستيعاب

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the advertisements.

1. Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to be special?
2. Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to do what other people are doing?
3. Which advertisements use statistics to sell their products?
4. Which advertisements use famous people to sell their products?
5. Which advertisements do you think are most effective? Why?

الإجابة في الصفحة التالية
Answers in next page

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

العمل مع زميل لإختيار منتج. قم بعمل إعلان للمنتج وشاركه في الفصل

Work with a partner to choose a product. Create an advertisement for the product and share it with the class.

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موقع واجباتي

الاستيعاب. أجب عن الأسئلة على الإعلانات

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the advertisements.

1. Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to be special?
2. Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to do what other people are doing?
3. Which advertisements use statistics to sell their products?
4. Which advertisements use famous people to sell their products?
5. Which advertisements do you think are most effective? Why?

1. The advertisement is BMX-3000 Sport Car.

2. The advertisement is Planet Mercury sneakers.

3. The advertisement is Crystal Spring Water and Dynex Laundry Detergent and Crystal.

4. The advertisement is Planet Mercury Sneakers.

5. I think the most effective advertisement is Crystal Spring Water. Because it attracts my attention.

العمل الثنائي

2 Pair Work

Work with a partner to choose a product. Create an advertisement for the product and share it with the class.

(Noodles)

It is so long. Longer than your life. When you smell it, you feel in love. It is the happiness and the perfect joy. Don't tell anyone about it since they want to taste it. Be a lone when you eat it. Keep it hash when you eat it.

5 Do You Really Need It?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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القواعد
3 Grammar

الجملة الظرفية
Adverb Clauses

الجملة الظرفية هي جملة تابعة وتبدأ بظرف مرتبط دائما بجملة مستقلة

An adverb clause is a dependent clause. It begins with an adverb and is always linked to an independent clause.

Because the shoes were on sale, *I bought two pairs.*
(adverb clause) (independent clause)

ملحوظة: عندما تبدأ الجملة بجملة ظرفية, استخدم فاصلة لفصلها عن الجملة المستقلة

Don't buy that dress **unless you really need it.**

وعندما تكون الجملة الظرفية في نهاية الجملة, لا تستخدم الفاصلة

(independent clause) (adverb clause)

Note: When an adverb clause begins the sentence, use a comma to separate it from the independent clause. When the adverb clause is at the end, do not use a comma.

عندما تبدأ الجمل الظرفية بـ because, because of, since, now فإنها تعطي معلومات حول الأسباب

Because, because of, since, and *now that* begin adverb clauses that give information about **reasons.**

They closed the store early, **since there were no customers.**

يجب أن تتبع because of إسم أو عبارة إسمية

Because of must be followed by a noun (or noun phrase).

They went to the mall, **because of the sale.**

تبدأ الجمل الظرفية بـ in order to, so that والتي تعطي معلومات حول الأسباب

(In order) to and *so (that)* begin adverb clauses that give information about **purpose.**

يجب أن يتبع in order to أصل الفعل

(In order) to must be followed with the base form of the verb.

Advertisements use many techniques **in order to convince people to buy products.**

الجمل التي يوجد بها so that عادة ما تتضمن فعل ناقص

Clauses with *so (that)* usually include a modal.

I left my wallet at home, **so that I wouldn't be tempted to buy anything.**

الجمل الظرفية التي تبدأ بـ if, even if, in case, only if, unless فإنها تعطي معلومات حول الشروط

If, even if, in case, only if, and *unless* begin adverb clauses that give information about **conditions.**

I'll write down my phone number **in case you need it.**

استخدم if لإظهار أن الحالة تؤثر على النتيجة واستخدم even if لإظهار أنه لا يحدث ذلك

Use *if* to show that the condition affects the result. Use *even if* to show that it does not. Use the present tense with an *if*-clause, even if it refers to a future time.

استخدم زمن المضارع مع العبارة الشرطية حتى ولو كانت تشير إلى وقت مستقبلي

We won't go to the picnic **if it rains.**
We're going to the picnic, **even if it rains.**

الجمل الظرفية التي تبدأ بـ where, wherever, everywhere تعطي معلومات عن الاماكن

Where, wherever, and *everywhere* begin adverb clauses that give information about **place.**

He buys something **wherever he goes.**
The advertisements were placed **everywhere you could imagine.**

طابق الجمل الرئيسية والجمل الظرفية لكتوين جمل. استخدم علامات الترقيم الصحيحة

A. Match the main clauses and adverb clauses to form sentences. Use correct punctuation.

They patented their new formula so that no one else could use it.

1. They patented their new formula _c_
2. She can't use that brand of make-up _d_
3. Even if you are in perfect health _f_
4. I shop _e_
5. I'll come to the picnic tomorrow _b_
6. Since I started exercising _a_

a. I feel so much more energetic
b. only if I finish my paper tonight
c. so that no one else could use it
d. because she's allergic to it
e. where I can get the best prices
f. you should have an annual checkup

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أكمل كل جملة بإستخدام كلمة أو عبارة من الصندوق. وفي بعض الحالات ممكن أكثر من إجابة

B. Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

because of	in order to	since	unless
even if	now that	so that	wherever

I'll give you a call while we're hiking *unless* I can't get a signal on my cell phone.

1. **Even if/Unless** it rains tomorrow, the parade will still happen.
2. It is important to wear your seatbelt **so that** you don't get hurt in an accident.
3. People vote **in order to** have an impact on their government.
4. The football game had to be canceled **because of** the heat.
5. **Wherever** he goes, his little brother follows him.
6. **Since/Because/Now that** he's working in a prestigious law firm, he wears sophisticated clothes.

اربط كل زوجين من الجمل مستخدمًا كلمة أو عبارة في الأقواس

C. Combine each pair of sentences using the appropriate word or phrase in parentheses.

I'll buy an electronic book reader. I won't buy it if it's too expensive. (because / unless)
I'll buy an electronic book reader unless it's too expensive.

1. We're going to use a map. We have no idea how to get there. (since / so that)
2. A new leader has been elected. Things are starting to change. (unless / now that)
3. You get the flu shot. You can still get the flu. (even if / in order to)
4. She takes her electronic dictionary with her. She takes it to each place she goes. (unless / wherever)
5. You want to go to a top university. You must have excellent grades. (because of / if)
6. I'd be happy to keep you company. You might want to be alone. (unless / if)
7. The game was canceled. The rain was the reason. (only if / because of)
8. Keep in touch. I want to know how you are doing. (so that / even if)

Answers in next page

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام أفكارك الخاصة

D. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. ...now that I have more time.
2. Global warming will continue unless...
3. If I found my best friend's journal,...
4. ...in case you need help.
5. Wherever you go these days,...
6. Unless you have a passport,...

E. Look at the TV commercial for toothpaste. Imagine what the man is saying. Write a script for the commercial, using some of the words from the box.

If you want sparkling, white teeth, try Sparkle Bright toothpaste.

because	in case	so that
because of	in order to	unless
even if	now that	where
everywhere	only if	wherever
if	since	

انظر إلى الإعلان التلفزيوني لمعجون الأسنان تخيل ما يقوله الرجل. اكتب السيناريو للإعلان مستخدماً بعض الكلمات الموجودة في الصندوق



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C. Combine each pair of sentences using the appropriate word or phrase in parentheses.

Answers:

1 . Since we have no idea how to get there, we're going to use a map.
2 . Now that a new leader has been elected, things are starting to change.
3 . Even if you get the flu shot, you can still get the flu.
4 . She takes her electronic dictionary with her wherever she goes.
5 . If you want to go to a top university, you must have excellent grades.
6 . I'd be happy to keep you company unless you want to be alone.
7 . The game was cancelled because of the rain.
8 . Keep in touch so that I know how you are doing.

D. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

Answers:

1 . I will read more books now that I have more time.
2 . Global warming will continue unless people begin taking better care of the planet.
3 . If I found my best friend's journal, I would not read it.
4 . Take a phone with you in case you need help.
5 . Wherever you go these days, people are talking on the phone.
6 . Unless you have a passport, you will not be allowed to cross the border.

E. Look at the TV commercial for toothpaste. Imagine what the man is saying. Write a script for the commercial, using some of the words from the box.

Answers:

Because of its clinically proven teeth whitening ingredients, SN toothpaste helps remove stains for a whiter smile, keeping them bright and less sensitive while calming the nerves deep inside the tooth for 24-hours sensitivity relief.

5 Do You Really Need It?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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المحادثة
4 Conversation

Farah: Wow! Look at all those bags! I wouldn't buy any more if I were you. I think you're going to regret spending so much money today. You bought four sweaters, three dresses, and two pairs of shoes.

Amal: Actually, I bought three pairs of shoes. But don't worry. I'm not buying another thing. I don't think I could carry anything else. And anyway, after all this shopping, I'm officially broke.

Farah: Let's go so that you're not tempted to buy anything else. Hey, where are you going?

Amal: Look at this gorgeous sweater!

Farah: Amal! Didn't you just say you weren't going to buy another thing?

Amal: Yeah, but now I'm not so sure. I hardly have any red sweaters, and this one is adorable.

Farah: I thought you were broke. I would just walk away from it if I were you.

Amal: Well, I do have my credit card.

Farah: I don't think using your credit card is a good idea. Think carefully about it before you blow more money on more clothes.

Amal: You're right. I'd better not max out my credit card. OK. I'm going to show some self-control. If I stay here another minute or two, I'll break down and buy it. So quick—let's beat it.

عن المحادثة
About the Conversation

1. Where are Farah and Amal? How do you know?

2. What is Farah trying to convince Amal not to do? Why?

3. What does Amal change her mind about in the conversation?

Real Talk

broke = out of money
blow = waste money
max out = spend up to the limit
beat it = leave quickly

Answers in next page

الحل في الصفحة التالية

دورك
Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Imagine that you are about to do something that is enjoyable, but probably isn't a good idea, such as spending a lot of money on clothes, taking a nap when you should be studying, or eating a second helping of dessert. Your partner will try to convince you not to do it, using the phrases for advising against something.

Advising Against Something

Are you sure you want to do that?
I don't think that's a good idea.
I wouldn't do that if I were you.
I'm afraid you're going to regret it if you...
You should think carefully before you...

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5 Do You Really Need It?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

عن المحادثة
About the Conversation

أين هما فرح و أمل؟ كيف عرفت ذلك؟

1. Where are Farah and Amal? How do you know?

ما الذي تحاول فرح إقناع أمل بعدم فعله؟ لماذا؟

2. What is Farah trying to convince Amal not to do? Why?

ما الذي غيرت أمل رأيها فيه خلال المحادثة؟

3. What does Amal change her mind about in the conversation?

1.
Farah and Amal are at the mall or in a department store. Amal has bought a lot of different things.

2.
Farah tells Amal not to buy anything else since she has bought a lot of clothes.

3.
Amal decides not to purchase the red sweater because she doesn't want to max out her credit card.

Answers

Conversation Your Turn

Fatima: What's up? Are you OK?
Sarah: No, not really. It's my job. I'm not enjoying it and I didn't get the promotion
Fatima: Why don't you talk to your boss and ask for her advice
Sarah: I tried. She's not very helpful. She said she was busy and didn't have time to talk
Fatima: Well, you need to try again. You should tell her it's important
Sarah: I don't see the point. She gave the promotion to Abeer, my colleague
Fatima: Oh. If I were you, I'd look for another job. Why don't we look online at vacancies and get some ideas
Sarah: Yeah. That sounds great. Thanks for listening to me

5 الاستماع Listening

استمع للمحاضرة حول تقنيات الإعلان ثم حدد نوع التقنية المستخدمة لكل منتج

Listen to the lecture about advertising techniques. Then identify the kind of technique each product uses.



		Advertising Technique
1.	Sparkle Bright toothpaste	Endorsement
2.	Dew Top cola	Bandwagon Technique
3.	Indigo jeans	Anti-Bandwagon Technique
4.	Caremark cards	Emotional Appeal
5.	Safe Home alarm systems	Emotional Appeal

6 النطق Pronunciation

The word ***to*** has different pronunciations. Before consonants, ***to*** is generally pronounced /tʊ/, like the first sound in the word ***tug***. Before vowels, ***to*** is generally pronounced /tuː/ like the word ***two***. Listen and practice.

1. Good morning and welcome **to** Advertising 101.
2. You are here today because you want **to** learn the secrets behind how advertisers sell **to** consumers.
3. Because viewers admire and want **to** be like the person, they may want **to** use the product.
4. The advertiser tries **to** get the viewer **to** respond **to** the commercial with some kind of strong emotion.
5. The advertiser wants the consumer **to** associate the product with the emotion.

7 بناء الكلمات Vocabulary Building

سترى هذه الكلمات في فقرة القراءة صفحتي 74 و 75. وصل الكلمات بمعانيها

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 74 and 75. Match the words with their meanings.

1. ___e___ consumer	**a.** shockingly strange or unexpected
2. ___f___ exposed	**b.** design symbol of a business or product
3. ___b___ logo	**c.** without planning
4. ___a___ outlandish	**d.** different from what is typically expected
5. ___c___ spontaneously	**e.** a person who buys things or services
6. ___d___ unconventional	**f.** left unprotected

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

تأكد من إجابتك مع زميلك. إذا لم تستوعب معاني الكلمات، ابحث عنها في القاموس

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رابط الدرس الرقمي

القراءة

8 Reading

قبل القراءة

Before Reading

قم بعمل قائمة بجميع الاماكن التي تشاهد فيها الإعلانات في حياتك اليومية باعتقادك ما المعدل اليومي للإعلانات التي تتلقاها أو تصادفك

Answers in next page

Make a list of all the places you see ads in your everyday life. How many ads do you think you are exposed to in an average day?



ADS EVERYWHERE:
Do You "Buy" It?

For most people, it is virtually impossible to go through the day without seeing advertisements. From the time we wake up and flip on the TV or check our email, we are surrounded by advertisements. They are in magazines, on buses, on billboards, online, and on buildings, to name just a few of the places we see them throughout the day. According to a recent study, the average person is exposed to between 400 and 600 advertisements each day. This means that by the time we are 60, we will have been exposed to 9 to 13 million advertisements!

In the past, advertisements were usually designed to reach people in their homes through traditional approaches, like TV commercials and newspaper and magazine ads. However, people's viewing habits have changed dramatically in the last couple of decades. These days, people are less likely to give one form of media their full attention. For example, even if someone is watching TV, they are also often using the Internet at the same time. Advertisers need the consumer's attention in order to promote their products. But because getting this attention is harder than it used to be, advertisers have been forced to find new ways of reaching the consumer.

One unconventional place advertisements are popping up is in doctors' offices. In some doctors' offices, pharmaceutical companies advertise products on everything from boxes of tissues to the paper covering the exam table. Doctors get free products, and the advertisers get the consumers', attention. Similarly, advertisements are becoming more common in schools. "Free" products such as book covers and educational posters are offered by companies so that the company can advertise on these materials. In the U.S., a company called Channel One broadcasts a ten-minute news program followed by two minutes of commercials each day in 350,000 schools. Because the schools show these news programs, the companies give them thousands of dollars worth of much needed audiovisual equipment.

Advertisers have found that one of the best ways to get consumer attention is to place ads in unusual places. So, ads are popping up in all kinds of unexpected places like pizza boxes, grocery carts, air sickness bags on airplanes, and even on pieces of food like bananas and apples. A television network recently imprinted its logo on 35 million eggs. They called the approach "egg-vertisements."

One of the strangest developments in advertising has been people selling advertising space on themselves! This mini-trend began in 2005 when a man offered his face for advertising to the highest bidder on eBay. A pharmaceutical company won the spot, paying the man $37,375 to place a temporary sticker on his forehead to advertise one of their products. He may have been the first to offer such an unusual exchange, but he was not the last.

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8 Reading

Before Reading

Make a list of all the places you see ads in your everyday life. How many ads do you think you are exposed to in an average day?

Answers:

We can see advertisements everywhere, such as on the internet like websites, social media, and YouTube. Then there are TV commercials, radio ads, and newspapers and magazines always have lots of advertising in them, and then there are the ads you see outdoors on billboards and hoardings.

Research on the exact number of ads the average person sees each day varies, but estimates suggest that we are exposed to anywhere from 400 to 600 ads per day.



Perhaps the sneakiest form of advertising is called *buzz marketing*. This involves a company hiring people to create excitement about a product. In exchange for free products or money, these people pretend to talk about the product spontaneously in everyday settings to people they meet in their daily lives. Sometimes professional actors are even hired to pose as users of the product. If the technique is done correctly, the consumers do not even know that they were the target of buzz marketing. Lately, buzz marketing has been spreading to chat rooms, Internet forums, and blogs.

Wherever we go, advertisements seem to follow. Unless you're reading this article on a desert island, there's probably an advertisement close by. And there seems to be no limit to the lengths advertisers will go to in order to catch our attention. In the years ahead, we can expect advertisers to come up with even more creative, surprising, and outlandish forms of advertising in their ongoing efforts to grab our attention—and our wallets!

Answers in next page

After Reading بعد القراءة

1. How many advertisements is the average person exposed to each day?
2. What are traditional advertising approaches?
3. What does the author of the article consider to be one of the strangest developments in advertising?
4. What does the author consider to be the sneakiest form of advertising?



9 Speaking التحدث

1. Work in pairs/groups. Think about advertising that is used to address adults, teenagers, and young children in your country. Decide on 2-3 products and/or services for each age group. Which advertisements are more memorable, in your view?
2. Talk about the slogans, images, and methods/techniques used in these advertisements and make notes in the chart. Then use your notes to discuss your ideas in class.

Target group	Product/service 1	Product/service 2	Method/technique
Adults	• Watches	• Flight tickets	• Marketing claims • Premium offers
Teenagers	• Sparkle Bright toothpaste	• Mobile phones utilities	• Premium offers • Marketing offers • Health claims or benefits
Young children	• Core food	• Milk formula for children aged 3 years and above.	• Health claims or benefits • Taste appeal

بعد القراءة

After Reading

1. How many advertisements is the average person exposed to each day?
2. What are traditional advertising approaches?
3. What does the author of the article consider to be one of the strangest developments in advertising?
4. What does the author consider to be the sneakiest form of advertising?

1. The average person exposed to between 400 to 600 advertisements each day.

2. The traditional advertising approaches newspaper ads, magazine ads and TV commercials.

3. The strange development in advertising is selling advertising space on one's body.

4. The sneakiest form of advertising is Buzz marketing.

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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10 Writing الكتابة

هل تستمتع الكتابة باليد؟ لماذا؟ لم لا؟





الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

A. 1. Do you enjoy writing by hand? Why? Why not?

هل تعتقد ان الخط هي مهارة مفيدة؟ لماذا؟ لم لا؟

2. Do you think handwriting is a useful skill? Why? Why not?

3. Read the text and find out.

إقرأ النص واكتشف

- What does handwriting involve?
- Why are some people not keen on writing by hand?
- What can specialists find out about someone through his or her handwriting?
- Why is word-processing popular?
- Which types of tests are mentioned? What is the difference between them?
- What is the writer's viewpoint on the issue? Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Is handwriting obsolete?



Handwriting involves forming letters with a writing implement. Proper handwriting, i.e. cursive writing, normally requires formal training that is still in place in some schools. Naturally, at initial literacy levels young learners are trained to manipulate a writing implement and develop their eye-hand coordination so they can form letters.

As learners get older, however, they are more reluctant to write. One of the reasons mentioned is the fact that most people word-process, making handwriting unnecessary. Even older adults that used to have a distinct handwriting style often claim to have lost the ability to write smoothly and evenly. So is handwriting obsolete? Should we forget about it?

Handwriting has been a very distinct identifying feature. It represents the writer in more ways than one. Graphologists analyze handwriting to determine character traits, gender, personality, and emotional state or to authenticate documents. Allowing it to truly become obsolete would remove an identity marker that has been regarded quite highly in historical and personal terms. Handwritten notes of prominent authors are coveted by collectors, who will often pay exorbitant amounts to possess them.

On the other hand, most of us will invariably use a computer when we write. It is fast and efficient, and it makes editing so much easier. You can delete, copy, paste, and store versions of your work throughout stages of editing for later reference; you can spell-check and search for words or alternative expressions. Compared to all these advantages, handwriting seems so restricting and restricted that most computer literate people limit it to scribbling notes for someone or filling in forms that are not available in electronic form.

Tests, you might argue, require handwriting. Some do and some are computer-based; it is true, however, that a substantial number of pen and paper tests require writing by hand within a set time limit. "Rusty" handwriting is likely to affect the final score.

Overall, there seems to be some resistance to the total and unbroken hegemony of the computer, indicating that people do not want to become totally reliant on it. They are keen to hang on to some of the more tangible aspects of literate life that can be manipulated and accessed without the help of a device, such as reading books or writing by hand.

In view of the above, we would have to consider a more inclusive standpoint that allows us to exploit technological advances, while maintaining the ability to write with a simple implement on a surface for someone to read. Being able to record ideas, information, and messages in a self-sufficient and independent manner allows us to control the action itself and continue being masters of our expression.

الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

4. Read the text again and identify:

- thesis statements
- supporting statements

5. What are some of the differences between this text and an expository essay?

هل تستمتع الكتابة باليد؟ لماذا؟ لم لا؟

هل تعتقد ان الخط هي مهارة مفيدة؟ لماذا؟ لم لا؟

إقرأ النص واكتشف

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5 Do You Really Need It?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

A.

1.

Yes, I do.

Because I feel it easier using a computer to write in.

2.

Yes, I do think so.

Because the people need from time to time to write on hand.

3.

- It involves forming letters with a writing implement.

- Because they prefer word -processing.

- Specialists can analyze the character of the person by his handwriting.

- Because it is faster and efficient. You could add or correct part of the text without having to write the whole passage. Also, you could avoid the spelling mistakes.

-

. There are the computer and the paper tests.

. The computer tests don't require to write by hand. On the other hand, the paper tests require to write by hand.

-

. The writer admire technology.

. I totally agree on the writer opinion.

. Because the technology makes life easier.

4.

Thesis statements:

Part 1: Handwriting involves.....implement.

Part 2: As learners get older,.....to write.

Part 3: Handwriting has.....We write.

Part 4: On the other hand,.....We write.

Part 5: Some.....Computer-based.

Part 6: Overall, there.....reliant on it.

Part 7: In view of.....standpoint.....

Supporting statements:

We could consider the first have of each para as supporting statements.

رابط الدرس الرقمي

5.

Expository essay:

The thesis, and supporting statements has been evidenced. The examples made by quotes.

This essay:

The thesis statements and the supporting statements attract the reader. The way of writing makes the reader agree on the points of the writer's view.

Answers in next page



قرر ما إذا كنت تدعم الإعلان في المدارس أم لا

B. 1. Decide whether or not you support advertising in schools.

فكر في الأسباب التي تجعل الإعلان في المدارس فكرة جيدة أو سيئة. استخدم المخطط أدناه لكتابة أفكارك

2. Think about reasons why advertising in schools is a good or bad idea. Use an organizer to write down your ideas.

اكتب رسالة إلى صحيفتك المحلية حول هذا الموضوع محاولاً إقناع القارئ بصحة وجهة نظرك

3. Write a letter to your local newspaper about this topic, trying to convince the reader that your view is correct.

Pros of Advertising in schools

- it can provide much-needed revenue and support for educational programs
- It can help schools get awesome resources and even link up with brands for educational projects.

Advertising in schools **IS/IS NOT** a good idea.

Cons of Advertising In Schools

- Ads might steer students from academic goals and impact their self-image.
- It also raises concerns about commercialization and its impact on the academic environment and student behavior.

Dear Editor,

In response to last week's article about the rights and wrongs of advertising in schools, I am writing to give you my opinion on why I think it is a positive thing.

First of all, having adverts in and around the school gives teachers the opportunity to teach students about the field of marketing and advertising ....

Moreover, ...

To sum up, ...

Writing Corner

When you write a letter to communicate your opinion and feelings on a controversial topic:

- start with an appropriate greeting: *Dear Editor, Dear Sir or Madam, Dear Mr. Jones.*
- state clearly the reason why you are writing and give your general opinion on the topic.
- state your reasons for your opinion by giving reasons and/or examples.
- organize your reasons into clear paragraphs. Each paragraph should start with a sentence which gives the main reason (topic sentence). The paragraph should then be developed in such a way that you support the topic sentence with more details and examples.
- use connectors to list your main reasons: *Moreover, ...; In addition, ...; Additionally, ...; What's more, ...; Last but not least, ...* and so on.
- to express your opinion, uses phrases such as: *In my opinion, ...; From my point of view, ...; As far as I'm concerned, ...; I strongly believe that, ...*
- ask yourself what objections your readers might have to your ideas and use phrases to express a general opinion such as: *Most people think that ...; Everyone knows that ...; Most people support/oppose the idea...*
- select features and benefits that you can present to overcome these objections.
- do not forget to write a conclusion carefully, going back to your initial thesis statement and summarizing your facts/arguments. Use phrases such as: *To sum up, ...; In conclusion, ...; To conclude, ...* and so on.

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B. 1. Decide whether or not you support advertising in schools.

Answer:

Advertising in schools comes with its own set of pros and cons
While it can provide much-needed revenue and support for educational programs, but hold on, ethical concerns exist too. Ads might steer students away from academic goals and impact their self-image. It is important for schools to carefully consider the ethical implications and balance the benefits with potential drawbacks to guarantee a positive and enriching educational experience for all students.

2. Think about reasons why advertising in schools is a good or bad idea. Use an organizer to write down your ideas.

Answers:

Advertising in schools comes with its own set of pros and cons. While it can provide much-needed revenue and support for educational programs, it also raises concerns about commercialization and its impact on the academic environment and student behavior.

3. Write a letter to your local newspaper about this topic, trying to convince the reader that your view is correct.

Answers:

Dear Editor,
Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I'm writing to draw the attention of the general public towards the negative influence of advertisements in schools on the mind of the students. School is a place for learning how to think about and interact with the world. When advertising is allowed and even supported in school facilities, it interferes with the message of lifelong learning and the discovery of identity with a different message: the message that consumerism is more important than education in our society.
Advertising had gone beyond sports arenas, shopping malls, and television. Even elementary schools libraries are plastered with advertising symbols, that are pasted onto the floor, on bookshelves, on the ceiling, and even on the inside cover of each new book. Walking into an elementary school library, where young children are supposed to discover the joy and value of reading, has become equivalent to walking into an advertisement. Instead of learning to discover themselves and develop academically, students are being exposed by public schools to advertisements that teach them to spend money and conform to media and corporate interests. Public schools should be provided enough government funding that they do not need to sell their students' attention. Public institutions should not allow the infiltration of corporate interests in students' intellectual space.
I thank you very much in advance.
Kind regards

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الشكل و المعنى و الوظيفة

11 Form, Meaning and Function

الجمل الشرطية مع صيغة المضارع و المستقبل
Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

يمكن استخدام الجمل الشرطية مع...للتحدث عن الأسباب و النتائج

You can use conditional sentences with *if* to talk about causes and results.

الحقائق المضارعة
Present Facts

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في الجزئين

Use the *simple present tense* in both clauses.

> Our bottles are recyclable. **If** you **drink** Crystal Spring water, not only do you **feel** more energetic but you **help** the environment.

الحقائق المستقبلية
Future Facts

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في...و المستقبل مع...أو...في عبارة النتيجة

Use the *simple present* in the *if*-clause and the *future* with *be going to* or *will* in the result clause.

> **If** you **drive** the BMX-3000, people **will notice** and **admire** you.
> **If** you **have** dull and lifeless hair, Floral Essence shampoo **will make** it healthy and shiny.
> You **won't feel** your best, if your clothes **don't look** their best.

May/Might

نستخدم...في عبارة النتيجة لاقتراح شيء ممكن ولكن ليس أكيد

Use *may/might* in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

> If you haven't yet worn Planet Mercury sneakers, you **may** not **be** performing to your best ability. Put your feet in them today to see what you can do!

I'd Rather/I'd Prefer

نستخدم.....للتحدث عن الأولويات

Use *I'd rather* (= *I would rather*) to talk about preferences.

A: Would you prefer to go shopping or stay home?
B: **I'd rather** go shopping.
A: **I'd prefer** to stay home. I don't want to spend all my money.

أكمل الجمل عن الحقائق. استخدم زمن المضارع البسيط أو...في الجزء الثاني من الجملة

A. Complete the sentences about facts. Use the simple present or *will* in the second clause.

1. If you **heat** (heat) water to 100°C, it **boils** (boil).
2. If they **climb** (climb) up to 4,000 meters, they **need** (need) oxygen.
3. Unless you **stop** (stop) spending, you **will be** (be) completely broke before the end of the month.



اعمل مع زميلك. قل ماذا حدث، سوف يحدث، أو قد يحدث في المواقف التالية

B. Work with a partner. Say what happens, will happen, or might happen in the following situations.

1. If children see a lot of toy commercials on TV, **they might ask their mom for a toy.**
2. If there is a sale at my favorite store, **I will go to buy.**.
3. If I leave my wallet or cell phone at home, **I will go back to my home.**.
4. If you get top marks at school, **your father will be proud.**.
5. If I see an advertisement on TV, **I might change the channel.**.
6. Your idea: **If you study hard, you will pass the quiz.**.

اعمل مع زميلك. اسأل و أجب. هل تفضل شراء الملابس عن طريق النت أو مراكز التسوق؟ و لماذا؟

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer. Would you rather buy clothes online or at the mall? Why?

I would buy clothes from a mall. Because I could turn it back.

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الكلمات المرتبطة بعادات التسوق

Words Connected with Shopping Habits

بعض الكلمات المرتبطة بطرق التسوق المختلفة

Some words connected with different ways of shopping are:

Shopping Mall	Small Stores	Online Shopping
wide range of products	friendly service	convenient
discounts	neighborhood	door-to-door delivery
food courts	helpful staff	fast
entertainment	appealing atmosphere	wide range of products
luxury	convenient location	pay by card

Small, **neighborhood** stores offer a **friendly**, personal **service**.
Luxurious shopping malls provide **entertainment, food** and good **discounts** on products.
Online shopping is becoming more and more popular as it's **convenient, fast** and you can **pay by** credit **card.**

الجمل الشرطية بإستخدام When and Unless

Conditional Sentences with *When* and *Unless*

Use ***when*** in place of ***if*** to talk about general truths. Use the present tense in both clauses.

When you **press** the button, the washing machine **turns** off.
When water reaches 100 °C, it **boils**.

You can use the word ***unless*** in place of ***if*** in negative sentences.

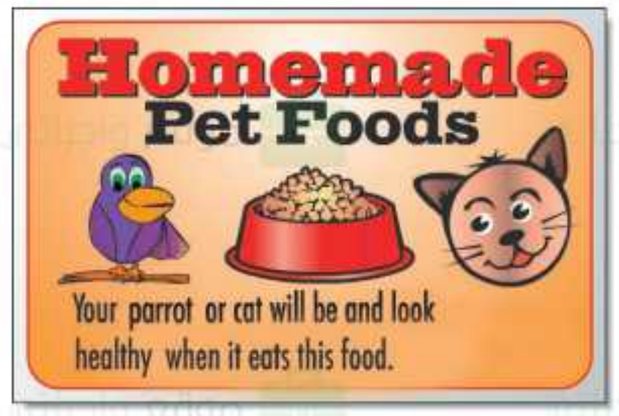
Unless I study hard, I **won't get** top marks.
Unless you exercise, you probably **won't lose** weight.
Unless you study harder, you **will fail** the test.

إقرأ الإعلانات. اعمل مع زميل وقم بإقناعه إقناعها بشراء المنتج. استخدم جمل مع when, if, unless

D. Read the advertisements. Work with a partner and persuade him or her to buy the product. Use sentences with ***when***, ***if*** and ***unless***



When you brush your teeth with *Sparkle* toothpaste, your teeth will be cleaner and brighter. **If** you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look great. **If** you don't buy this toothpaste, you might need to visit the dentist. **Unless** you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look terrible.



اعمل مع زميل. تحدث عن تفضيلاتك مع ذكر بعض الأسباب

E. Work with a partner. Talk about your preferences and give some reasons. Use conditional sentences in the present or future.

استخدم جمل شرطية في المضارع أو المستقبل

I'd prefer to go the mall. If we go to the mall, we can also have lunch in the restaurant.

1. local store/the mall
2. e-learning/classroom
3. get a job/go to college
4. buy a motorbike/buy a car
5. visit Dubai/Muscat



Answers in next page

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D. Read the advertisements. Work with a partner and persuade him or her to buy the product. Use sentences with ***when***, ***if*** and ***unless***

Answers:

Sparkle Toothpaste Makes Your Teeth Cleaner and Brighter Than Ever

Fatima: What kind of toothpaste did you use

Asma: I use White toothpaste

Fatima: Have you ever been used Sparkle Toothpaste

Asma: No, I haven't

Fatima: If you use Sparkle toothpaste, you can actually repair sensitive teeth for lasting sensitivity protection

Asma: I think they have the same effect because they are both toothpastes

Fatima: No, just because they are both toothpaste doesn't mean they have the same effects. If you don't buy this toothpaste you might need to visit the dentist

Asma: It doesn't make sense. What makes Sparkle toothpaste different from other toothpastes

Fatima: Sparkle toothpaste provides 12 hours of protection against cavities, gum problems, and plaque. Everything you need for whiter teeth and a healthy smile

E. Work with a partner. Talk about your preferences and give some reasons. Use conditional sentences in the present or future.

Answers:

1 . I'd prefer to go the mall. If we go to the mall, there will be good discounts on products

2 . I'd prefer e-learning. If we learn online, we can eat whatever I want from the fridge whenever we want

3 . I'd prefer to do both. If you study and work, a part time job will help you focus on the benefit of finishing your studies

4 . I'd prefer to buy motorbike over a car. If you buy motorbike you will not have to spend a lot of money on gas

إجابة اخرى

اقرأ الإعلانات. اعمل مع زميلك و أقنعه لشراء المنتج. استخدم الجمل مع

D. Read the advertisements. Work with a partner and persuade him or her to buy the product. Use sentences with ***when***, ***if*** and ***unless***

If you use Sparkle Bright, you look cool. When you use Sparkle Bright, your life will change. Wherever you go, with Sparkle Bright you look cooler. Unless you use Sparkle Bright, you won't be awesome.

اعمل مع زميلك. تحدث عن الأولويات و اذكر بعض الأسباب. استخدم الجمل الشرطية في المضارع أو المستقبل

E. Work with a partner. Talk about your preferences and give some reasons. Use conditional sentences in the present or future.

1. **Unless the local store is closed, I will buy from the mall.**
2. **If the e-learning is everywhere, there will not be need for classroom.**
3. **If you want to get a good job, you have to go to college.**
4. **Unless you don't want to buy a motorbike, you could buy a car.**
5. **If you want to visit Dubai, the weather looks like Muscat.**

5 Do You Really Need It?



اعمل بشكل ثنائي أو ضمن مجموعات فكر في الإعلانات التي رأيتها أو شاهدتها أو سمعت عنها كل يوم قد تكون لوحات إعلانية ، أو إعلانات في المجلات أو في الصحف، أو في القنوات التلفزيونية، أو الإذاعة

المشروع 12 Project

1. Work in pairs/groups
   you see, watch, or hear every day. They can be billboards, advertisements in magazines or newspapers, TV commercials, radio advertisements, leaflets, stickers, etc.
2. Choose one that you think is beneficial and helpful to people.
3. Discuss and identify the product or service that is being advertised, the target group, the text/script or slogan that is being used, the image, and the message that the advertisement is trying to get across. Make notes in the chart.
4. Create a new advertisement for the product. Use a different medium. If for example, you have chosen a magazine advertisement, you might want to develop a TV advertisement for the same product or service. Use your notes to help you.
5. If you decide to create a TV advertisement, remember to make a storyboard. If, on the other hand, you have decided to create a radio advertisement with people talking to each other, remember to write a script. Finally, if you decide to design a magazine or billboard advertisement, make sure you prepare a sample with photos, colors, special fonts, etc.
6. Role-play. Take on the roles of advertising teams and clients (company executives of the product or service). Each advertising team has to present their new advertisement to the clients in a convincing manner so they can persuade them to agree to it.

Product/service: **Masks**	Existing advertisement	New advertisement
The medium	Billboard Radio Magazine TV Newspaper Other: _____	Billboard Radio Magazine TV Newspaper Other: **Tik Tok**
The target group	**All people**	**All people**
The text/script or slogan	**Please, don't die**	**Stay a live**
The image/design	**White mask**	**White mask**
The message	**If you wear it, you might not die.**	**Protect yourself and your family**
Special features/details	**No details**	**Children wear masks**

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13 Self Reflection

أكتب ما هي الأشياء التي أعجبتك في الوحدة الخامسة Things that I liked about Unit 5:	أكتب ما هي الأشياء التي لم تعجبك في الوحدة الخامسة Things that I didn't like very much:
_____ _____	_____ _____

أكتب ما هي الأشياء التي وجدتها سهلة في الوحدة الخامسة Things that I found easy in Unit 5:	أكتب ما هي الأشياء التي وجدتها صعبة في الوحدة الخامسة Things that I found difficult in Unit 5:
_____ _____	_____ _____

يقوم الطالب هنا بتقييم نفسه بالاجابة على الأسئلة في الجدول: يوضح إذا كان قادراً على فعل هذه الأشياء أو لا ويوضح إذا كان يريد أن يذاكر ويمارس أكثر.

Unit 5 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
evaluate and discuss the influence of advertising			
create an advertisement for a product			
advise someone against something			
use adverb clauses			
use conditional sentences with present and future forms			
use *may* and *might* to speculate about the future			
talk about preferences using: *I'd rather* and *I'd prefer*			
talk about shopping habits			
use conditional sentences with *when* and *unless*			

يكتب الطالب أفضل خمس كلمات تعلمها من الوحدة الخامسة My five favorite new words from Unit 5:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 5:
_____ _____ _____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

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6 The Gender Divide

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1 Listen and Discuss الإستماع والمناقشة

الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أي الطرق بإعتقادك يتصرف الرجال والنساء بشكل مختلف؟

1. In what ways do you think men and women behave differently?

أي من الحالات بإعتقادك يكون تصرفهم متشابه؟

2. In what ways do you think their behavior is similar?

هل تعتقد أنه يوجد الكثير من التشابه أو الإختلاف بينهما؟

3. Do you think there are more similarities or differences?

هل تعتقد أنك تعرف الكثير عن الرجال والنساء؟ أجب بصح أو خطأ لهذه العبارات

Do you think you know a lot about men and women?
Answer *True* or *False* for these statements.
Then check your answers with the results of gender studies.

1.	Women talk more than men.	True	False
2.	Women tend to worry more than men.	True	False
3.	Men are more truthful than women.	True	False
4.	Men are more easily bored than women.	True	False
5.	Women have a greater tolerance for pain.	True	False
6.	Women live longer than men.	True	False

Sandy: I think women talk much more than men.

Amal: That's just a stereotype. Though I do think women talk more than men about certain things.

Sandy: Like what?

Amal: Women like to talk about their feelings, but men usually don't.

Sandy: Men'd rather talk about sports. Or cars.

Amal: Typical!

1. The common stereotype that women talk more than men is wrong. In fact, recent research shows that there is very little gender difference in how much people speak. Some research suggests that men tend to speak more than women in formal settings, and that women speak more in informal situations. One study revealed that women speak an average of about 16,000 words a day, and men do too.

2. Studies show that women worry more frequently than men. This may be due to the fact that women's brains produce less of a brain chemical called COMT, which controls anxiety. Having less of this chemical can make it harder for a person to stop worrying.

3. Women lie frequently, and men do too. However, research shows that women and men tend to lie about different things. Women are more likely to lie in order to try to not hurt a person's feelings. They are also more likely to lie to try to avoid a conflict. However, you are more likely to be told a lie by a man for a different reason. Men more often lie in order to make themselves seem more impressive.

4. Studies show that men have more restless temperaments than women. For example, women seem to have a capacity to adjust to repetitive tasks, but men don't. They dislike being asked to do such tasks and are less likely to successfully complete them. It is speculated that women do better in these situations because they have a greater ability to keep their thoughts and imagination active, even during tedious activities.

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6 The Gender Divide

1 Listen and Discuss

1. In what ways do you think men and women behave differently?

1 . Men are Fixers

2 . Women Want to be Heard

3 . Women have better Verbal Skills

4 . Men talk More Than Women

2. In what ways do you think their behavior is similar?

With their children

3. Do you think there are more similarities or differences?

Yes, I do.

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5. Many people assume that since women have babies, and men don't, women probably have a greater ability to deal with pain. However, the research seems to indicate that, due to their body chemistry, women actually have lower tolerance for pain. During recovery after surgery, women tend to experience pain with greater frequency and intensity than men do.

6. Women outlive men all around the world, sometimes by an average of as much as 10 years. For example, in the U.S., the average life expectancy is about 79 for women, but only 72 for men. The gap is largest among people who live to be 100 or older. Worldwide among people 100 or older, women outnumber men 9 to 1.

Answers:
1. False; **2.** True; **3.** False; **4.** True; **5.** False; **6.** True

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

أكمل كل جملة بإستخدام كلمة من الصندوق

المفردات **A. Vocabulary.** Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

anxiety	gender	repetitive	stereotype	temperament
capacity	intensity	restless	tedious	

1. The **stereotype** that blond-haired people are not smart is ridiculous.
2. We were bored and **restless**, so we decided to find something to do.
3. That film is very **repetitive**. It shows the same place over and over.
4. I always feel overwhelming **anxiety** the night before a test.
5. The **intensity** of the thunderstorm made the animals nervous.
6. Some people believe that animals have the **capacity** to feel the same emotions that humans do.
7. Luisa has a lovely **temperament** She's always happy and smiling.
8. Finding sources for an essay can be a time-consuming and **tedious** task.
9. The **gender** of an animal often has a specific name; for example, a male horse is a stallion and a female horse is a mare.

الإستيعاب **B. Comprehension.** Answer the questions. أجب عن الأسئلة

1. In what types of settings do women tend to speak more?
2. What causes women to worry more than men?
3. What things do women tend to lie about? What things do men tend to lie about?
4. What might explain women's ability to deal with repetitive tasks better than men?
5. Which gender has the longer life expectancy? Give an example.

Answers in next page

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

Work with a partner to think of another common stereotype about people. Decide whether you think the stereotype is true or false. After class, do research to confirm whether your decision was correct.

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B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

Answers:

1 . Women tend to speak more in informal settings

2 . Women's brains produce less of a chemical that controls anxiety than men's brains do

3 . Women tend to lie to avoid hurting another's feelings. Men tend to lie to make themselves look more impressive

4 . It is possible that women are better at keeping their thoughts and imaginations active

5 . Women have a longer life expectancy than men. In the U.S., the life expectancy for women is 79, but for men it is 72

2 Pair Work

Answer:

Mona: I think women women lie more than men

Noura: That's just a stereotype. Though I do think women lie frequently, and men do too. However, both women and men tend to lie about different things

Mona: Like what

Noura: Research shows that women are more likely to lie in order to try to not hurt a person's feelings. They are also more likely to lie to try to avoid a conflict However, men more often lie in order to make themselves seem more impressive

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القواعد

3 Grammar

الأفعال + المصادر أو صيغ الفعل ذات المعاني المختلفة

Verbs + Infinitives or Gerunds with Different Meanings

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, but the verb + gerund and the verb + infinitive have different meanings. These verbs are *remember, forget, regret, stop,* and *try.*

He always **remembers to send** his grandparents a gift on special holidays. (**remember** + *infinitive* = remember to do a task)
He **remembers sending** gifts last year. (**remember** + *gerund* = remember having done something in the past)

She sometimes **forgets to call**. (**forget** + *infinitive* = not remember to do a task)
She sometimes **forgets calling**. (**forget** + *gerund* = not remember having done something in the past)

I **regret to tell** you that I have a secret. (**regret** + *infinitive* = wish it were not necessary to do something)
I **regret telling** you my secret. (**regret** + *gerund* = wish it were possible to undo something done in the past)

We **stopped to watch** the sunset. (**stop** + *infinitive* = stop doing something in order to do something else)
We **stopped watching** the sunset. (**stop** + *gerund* = stop doing something)

I **tried to reach** them, but they didn't answer the phone. (**try** + *infinitive* = make an attempt to do something)
I **tried reaching** them by email. (**try** + *gerund* = try a specific method to reach a goal)

صيغ المبني للمجهول للمصادر وصيغ الفعل

Passive Forms of Infinitives and Gerunds

The passive form of an infinitive is: *to + be* + past participle.

Everybody wants **to be respected** by somebody.

The passive form of a gerund is *being* + past participle.

Being asked to settle an argument can be awkward.

الأفعال المساعدة بعد But, And

Auxiliary Verbs after *But* and *And*

When an addition is made to a statement with *but* or *and*, often the main verb is not repeated. Instead, it is replaced with an auxiliary verb.

but + subject + auxiliary

My sister isn't good at remembering special occasions, **but my mother is**.
John doesn't get frustrated easily, **but Sam does**.

and + subject + auxiliary + *too* (for positive sentences) or *either* (for negative sentences)

He enjoys outdoor activities, **and his son does too**.
We don't like going for walks in this heat, **and he doesn't either**.

ضع دائرة على الصيغة الصحيحة في كل جملة

A. Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1. Did you remember (to shut / shutting) the window before it started raining?
2. He stopped (to play / playing) football after he hurt his knee.
3. If you haven't been able to get an answer from the boss on the phone, maybe you should try (to send / sending) him an email.
4. He'll never forget (to score / scoring) that goal in the last minutes of the game.
5. Don't forget (to email / emailing) me the photos.
6. We regret (to inform / informing) you that your application has been declined.

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أجب عن الأسئلة حول نفسك

B. Answer the questions about yourself.

What is something you once did that you have stopped doing?
I have stopped biting my nails when I'm nervous.

1. What is something you remember doing often when you were a child?
2. What is something you forgot to do recently?
3. What is something you tried to do, but were not able to do?
4. What is something you will never forget doing?
5. What is something you try to remember to do each day?
6. What is something you regret doing?

Answers in next page

أعد كتابة كل جملة كجملة مبنية للمجهول

C. Rewrite each sentence as a passive sentence.

The job candidate didn't expect the human resource manager to criticize him so harshly.
The job candidate didn't expect to be criticized so harshly.

1. You need to take out the trash.
2. He expects the manager to promote him soon.
3. I remember my father reading to me when I was a child.
4. He waited for his boss to invite him to sit down.
5. The mechanic needs to repair the car.
6. Many celebrities enjoy having photographers take their picture.

اكمل كل جملة بأسماء زملاء الدراسة والفعل المساعد المناسب. عندما يكون مناسب استخدم too or either بعد الفعل المساعد

D. Complete each sentence with names of classmates and the appropriate auxiliary verb. When appropriate, use ***too*** or ***either*** after the auxiliary verb.

Don often volunteers in class, and *Alex does too.*

1. **Abeer** lives close to school, but **Asma doesn't.**
2. **Hosam** was in school yesterday, and **Ahmed wasn't.**
3. **Nada** is wearing blue today, but **Fatima isn't**
4. **Faisal** never comes to class late, and **Adel**

Answers in next page

إقرأ عن عبدالله وفارس ثم صف أوجه التشابه والإختلاف بين عبدالله وفارس مستخدمًا الأفعال المساعدة بعد but or and

E. Read about Abdullah and Faris. Then describe the similarities and differences between Abdullah and Faris, using auxiliary verbs after ***but*** or ***and***.

Faris plays football, and Abdullah does too.



FARIS
Likes: comedy shows, Indian food, football, relaxing on the beach
Dislikes: coffee, video games, waking up early, hiking

ABDULLAH
Likes: game shows, Indian food, football, waking up early, hiking, video games
Dislikes: coffee, the beach, comedy shows

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B. Answer the questions about yourself.

Answer:

1 . I remember going to the park every Sunday.
2 . I forgot to go to my doctor's appointment.
3 . I tried to bake a cake, but it didn't turn out very good.
4 . I will never forget visiting China.
5 . I try to remember to take a vitamin every day.
6 . I regret not buying some shoes I really liked.

C. Rewrite each sentence as a passive sentence.

Answer:

1 . The trash needs to be taken out.
2 . He expects to be promoted soon.
3 . I remember being read to as a child.
4 . He waited to be invited to sit down.
5 . The car needs to be repaired.
6 . Many celebrities enjoy having their picture taken.

E. Read about Abdullah and Faris. Then describe the similarities and differences between Abdullah and Faris, using auxiliary verbs after ***but*** or ***and***.

Answer:

1 . Faris likes Indian food, and Abdullah does too.
2 . Faris doesn't like coee, and Abdullah doesn't either.
3 . Faris likes comedy shows, but Abdullah doesn't.
4 . Abdullah likes video games, but Faris doesn't.
5 . Abdullah doesn't like the beach, but Faris does.

6 The Gender Divide

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4 Conversation المحادثة

Fahd: I don't know why Google Maps can't find Lakeside Drive. I think we'd better stop and ask directions.

Faisal: Don't worry. I'm sure I can find it. Let's try going this way.

Fahd: I think we're lost. Look. There's a gas station. Let's pull over and ask someone.

Faisal: Oh, all right.

Attendant: You look lost.

Fahd: You can say that again. We're looking for Lakeside Drive.

Attendant: I know this town like the back of my hand, and I can tell you that there's no street by that name. Do you mean Riverside Drive?

Faisal: Oh, yeah! That must be it. I just got the street name wrong.

Fahd: Can you tell us how to get there?

Attendant: It's not far. It's just over on the other side of town. You need to turn left out of here. Then go straight for a couple of miles. Keep going until you see an ice-cream shop. If you pass Town Hall, you've gone too far. Take the first left after the ice-cream shop and you'll be on Riverside Drive.

Faisal & Fahd: Thanks!

Fahd: I guess it's a good thing I suggested we stop for directions. We would have been driving in circles for ages.

Faisal: Don't make a big deal about it. I'm sure I would have figured it out eventually.

Real Talk

You can say that again. = I agree with you completely.
know (something) like the back of my hand = know something very well
over = used to emphasize location
for ages = for a very long time
make a big deal about = make something small seem very important

عن المحادثة About the Conversation

1. How do Faisal and Fahd react differently to being lost?
2. Why couldn't they find the street they were looking for?
3. How does each of them feel about having stopped to get directions?

next page Answers in

Your Turn دورك

Role-play with a partner. Ask your partner how to get to his or her home (or some other destination) from school. Your partner will give you directions. Use phrases from the box.

Asking for Directions	Giving Directions
Am I headed in the right direction?	Go straight on...until you get to a...
Can you tell me how to get to...?	If you see a...you've gone too far.
I'm looking for...	Keep going until you come to a (crosswalk/set of traffic lights).
	Take a left/right after the (first, second, etc.) set of traffic lights.
	When you get to...you'll see a...

Answers in next page

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About the Conversation

Answers:

Fahd wants to stop and ask for directions, but Faisal doesn't

They were looking for the wrong street name

Fahd is glad that they stopped, but Faisal isn't

Your Turn

Answer:

Fahd: Hello, this is Fahad.

Hasan: Hi Fahd. This is Hasan.

Fahd: Hi Hasan. How are you?

Hasan: I'm fine. I have a question. Do you have a moment?

Fahd: Certainly, how can I help you?

Hasan: I'm driving to your home now. Could you give me directions?

Fahd: Sure. Are you leaving school?

Hasan: Yes.

Fahd: OK, take a left onto King road and drive to the freeway entrance. Take the free way toward City Games.

Hasan: How far is it to your home from school?

Fahd: It's about 5 km. Continue on the freeway to exit 20. Take the exit and turn right on to Sand way at the stoplight.

Hasan: Thank you Jamal.

Fahd: It's my pleasure.

استمع إلى مناقشة برنامج الأخبار الصباحية
حول الإستراتيجيات المختلفة المستخدمة بواسطة
سائقين جدد ذو خبرة ثم أجب بصح أو خطأ
إذا الجملة خاطئة, أعد كتابتها بالمعلومات الصحيحة

5 الإستماع Listening



Listen to the morning news show discussion about the different strategies used by new and experienced drivers. Then answer ***true*** or ***false***. If the sentence is false, rewrite it with the correct information.

1. **false** Kevin Shields is the host of the show. 1 - Ken Larder is the host of the show
2. **false** The book they are discussing was written a long time ago. 2 - The book is new
3. **true** New and experienced drivers use different driving strategies.
4. **true** Experienced drivers seem to be better able to deal with difficult situations.
5. **false** Older drivers' reflexes are as fast as younger drivers' reflexes. 5 - Younger drivers normally have faster reflexes
6. **true** New drivers tend to get more stressed and frightened when dealing with a dangerous situation.
7. **true** Experienced drivers normally have lower insurance premiums than new drivers.

6 النطق Pronunciation

Tag questions are short questions added to the ends of sentences. If the tag question uses rising intonation, the speaker isn't sure of the statement and is looking for information. If the tag question uses falling intonation, the speaker is sure of the statement and is expecting confirmation.

Listen and repeat. Then check whether the sentence has rising or falling intonation.

	Rising Intonation	Falling Intonation
1. So this means that experienced drivers have better reflexes, doesn't it?	☑	☐
2. So then it seems neither group has a total advantage in such cases, do they?	☐	☑
3. That's true, isn't it?	☑	☐
4. That's a bit unfair for new drivers, isn't it?	☑	☐
5. So each group is the better driver in their own way, aren't they?	☑	☐

7 البناء التركيبي للمفردات Vocabulary Building

ستجد هذه الكلمات في القراءة في الصفحتين 88 و 89 طابق الكلمات مع معانيها

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 88 and 89. Match the words with their meanings.

1.	d content	a.	of or relating to women or girls
2.	e convey	b.	observe an incident
3.	a feminine	c.	emotionally close
4.	c intimate	d.	subject matter
5.	g literal	e.	communicate by statement or suggestion
6.	h masculine	f.	category or type of living thing
7.	f species	g.	concerned with facts only
8.	b witness	h.	of or relating to men or boys

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

تحقق من أجوبتك مع زميل. إذا لم تفهم معنى الكلمة, ابحث عنها في القاموس

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* **Women tend to use language to share thoughts and feelings, and to be supportive whereas men tend to see the goal of communication as accomplishing task**
* **Men most often use language to persuade, argue, convey facts, and demonstrate knowledge while feminine talk tends to focus on feelings, relationships, and people, masculine talk tends to focus on sports, the economy, and facts**

8 Reading القراءة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

In what ways do you think men and women communicate differently?

ما الطرق التي يتواصل بها الرجال والنساء بشكل مختلف حسب اعتقادك؟

Do Men and Women Speak the Same Language?

The difference in the ways that men and women communicate has been the subject of countless books, magazine articles, talk show discussions, and jokes. These differences can sometimes make men and women seem mysterious to each other, and can occasionally make communication difficult and confusing. People often jokingly say that men and women are from different planets or that they are different species. But just what *are* these communication differences and what is their cause?

One basic reason men and women have such different ways of communicating is that they see the purpose of communication differently. Research shows that women use communication as a way of growing closer to people and establishing intimate relationships. Women tend to use language to share thoughts and feelings, and to be supportive. Meanwhile, men tend to see the goal of communication as accomplishing a task. Men most often use language to persuade, argue, convey facts, and demonstrate knowledge.



Although men do not tend to use communication to achieve closeness, they have their own way of bonding. In one study, 75 percent of the men surveyed said that their most meaningful experiences with friends came not through talking, but through shared activities. In a related study, researchers found that fathers tend to show affection to sons by helping them with tasks and challenges. Javier Morales's experiences certainly support this idea. Says Morales, "My dad and I are really close, but I wouldn't say we talk very much. We spend a lot of time together doing things. We spent all of last Saturday repairing my car, and this week we're going hiking together. My dad and I have a deep bond. Just because we're not talking doesn't mean we're not sharing important time together."

The content of what males and females talk about tends to be different as well. Researcher Deborah Tannen has found that while feminine talk tends to focus on feelings, relationships, and people, masculine talk tends to focus on sports, the economy, and facts.

Women talk to explore problems, but men do not. Instead, men talk to fix problems. This can sometimes cause problems in communication. Janet West, a freshman in college, remembers encountering this issue recently. "I told my brother Derek about a problem I was having with my studies. He immediately came up with possible solutions to the problem. Being told how to fix the problem was kind of frustrating because it wasn't what I was looking for. I asked him to stop trying to fix the problem and try talking with me about it instead. He seemed completely confused and said, 'Why bother talking about a problem unless you're trying to find a solution to it?'"

Another way in which men and women differ is in the way they listen. Research has shown that men tend to place all of their attention on one thing at a time, but women do not. Instead, women commonly divide their attention between a number of things at once and make connections between these different things. Since this comes so easily to women, they are sometimes frustrated when men struggle to do this. For example, a common complaint among women is that when a man is watching television, he often doesn't hear a question asked by the person sitting right beside him. Sakura Kumi has witnessed this many times in her house. Sakura says, "My mother used to get so frustrated trying to get my father's attention while he was watching TV, and I did too. So she got into the habit of standing in front of the TV and saying, 'Hiroshi, I'm about to ask you a question.' It's become sort of a family joke."

Research has shown that these communication differences can be partially explained by the different ways in which the male and female brains are structured and wired. For example, the left side of the brain, where logic and literal thinking are processed, tends to be stronger in men. Meanwhile, women tend to think with the right side, which is where comprehension is processed. The female brain also has more connections between the right and left sides, so their thought process is likely to be more complex.

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Research has also shown that the different ways that boys and girls are raised has a significant impact on how they communicate. Girls are raised to recognize and be sensitive to the feelings of others. On the other hand, boys are taught to be more direct and goal-oriented. Being raised in such different ways is bound to create two different styles of communication.

While the differences in the way men and women communicate can sometimes cause confusion, these differences are also what help maintain a balance in communication. It ensures that a variety of topics and viewpoints are explored, feelings are expressed, and problems are discussed and solved. This balance is what makes communication so rich and interesting.

Answers in next page

بعد القراءة After Reading

Answer the questions. أجب عن الأسئلة

1. What do women see as the purpose of communication? What about men?
2. How are men most likely to bond with others?
3. How does the content of men and women's talk tend to differ?
4. How do men and women approach problems differently?
5. What causes men and women to communicate differently?

9 التحدث Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Use the questionnaire to ask each other about the way you communicate with people. If you like, add your own questions.
2. Compare answers with your classmates. Discuss individual preferences and your reasons.
3. Find people in class that communicate in a way that is similar to the way you communicate.

Do you talk about your problems?

◆ **Yes we should. That's one reason why people consult psychologists**

Do you share your feelings with others?

◆ **It depends on who your friends are. I have lots and lots of friends but only one or two that I tell my problems to.**

Do you spend time with family/friends without talking?

◆ **Absolutely no! I never do that before.**

Do you talk while you are doing something, e.g. fixing something, playing a game, etc.?

◆ **I talk a little bit.**

Which of these topics do you enjoy talking about? (circle)

(people you know) people you don't know sports TV video games (books)

clothes and accessories (travel) holidays food art cars buildings (news)

assignments (activities) shopping (gadgets) computers other: **Technology**

After Reading

Answer the questions.

1. What do women see as the purpose of communication? What about men?
2. How are men most likely to bond with others?
3. How does the content of men and women's talk tend to differ?
4. How do men and women approach problems differently?
5. What causes men and women to communicate differently?

Answers:

1 . Women see communication as a way of establishing intimacy. Men use communication to accomplish a task.

2 . Men often bond through shared activities.

3 . Men often talk about sports, the economy, and facts Women often talk about feelings, relationships, and people.

4 . Women talk to explore problems, but men talk to solve problems.

5 . Male and female brains are wired differently, and men and women are raised to behave differently.

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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10 الكتابة Writing



كيف نتواصل؟ هل نتواصل في الغالب من خلال اللغة اللفظية او غير اللفظية؟



الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

A. **1.** How do we communicate? Do we mostly communicate through verbal or non-verbal language?

حاول نقل هذه الأمور إلى زميلك دون التحدث

2. Try communicating these to your partner without speaking.

- Can I have your pen, please?
- Are you going to call me after school?
- I went shopping yesterday.

3. Now write two of your own messages on a piece of paper, fold it, and set it aside or give it to your teacher. Use non-verbal language to communicate your message. Check. How successful were you?

4. "A picture is worth a thousand words." Explain.

5. Read the text and find:

- the main thesis statement
- the supporting paragraphs
- the arguments used

التواصل اللفظي وغير اللفظي

Verbal and non-verbal communication

When people talk about communication, the first thing that comes to mind is words or language. Language is our primary means of communication as human beings, which sets us apart from other species. However, as studies have shown, it is not the only means of communication.

Think about a photograph taken in the center of a town. It provides information about the buildings, stores and services, people and cars, plants, and all kinds of details if you choose to take the time to look at it more carefully. Now try describing the picture and everything you have identified in it to your friend or write about it. How long do you think it's going to take you? Certainly a lot longer than it takes a photo to convey the same amount of information.

Suppose that you have just acquired the latest electronic gadget. Would you choose to tell your friend about it or show it to him or her? Usually, we choose to do the latter, i.e. show it to somebody and point out all the new, amazing features. In other words, pictures and objects can "speak for themselves" more efficiently and effectively than we can through verbal language.

However, there are situations where a different type of interaction is required, when, for example, you run into somebody you have not seen for some time. You probably want to talk about everything that has happened, ask him/her questions, and talk about people you know, and so on. This is definitely a case that requires verbal language.

On a partly different note, you see a friend you have not seen for some time at a distance, e.g. different escalators at the airport leading to different lounges. You have both checked through security and cannot go back; and you certainly don't want to start shouting across the airport building. You want to get his/her cell phone number. You probably resort to gesturing by holding your hand next to your ear and pretending to talk; you point to the "phone," point to your friend and use a hand gesture to signal "What?" pointing back to the imaginary phone. Your friend signals each number by holding up the appropriate number of fingers.

In other words, although language is important and allows us to communicate facts, feelings, thoughts, experiences, and practically everything and anything that we are interested in, it is not the only way we communicate with each other. As studies have shown, about 60 percent of human communication is carried out through non-verbal means, e.g. facial expression, gestures, or illustration. Maybe we should keep this in mind when we are "at a loss for words": our eyes and overall expression can convey what we cannot express through words.

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10 Writing

A. 1. How do we communicate? Do we mostly communicate through verbal or non-verbal language?

2. Try communicating these to your partner without speaking.

- Can I have your pen, please?
- Are you going to call me after school?
- I went shopping yesterday.

4. "A picture is worth a thousand words." Explain.

5. Read the text and find:

- the main thesis statement
- the supporting paragraphs
- the arguments used

Answers:

There are various different methods of communication. This include verbal communication, non-verbal communication, listening, written communication, and visual communication.

A picture shows and represents so much that would otherwise require a lot of time, effort and words to explain and even then one might not do as good a job.

5 .

- **Main thesis statement: the second half of the first paragraph; Language is our …means of communication.**
- **Supporting paragraphs: paragraphs 2 to 6**
- **Arguments:describing as opposed to looking at a photograph of the center of town (par.2)**
- **Showing or telling a friend about a new gadget (par. 3)**
- **Situations where verbal language is required, for example when running into someone you haven't seen for a long time (par. 4)**
- **Having to communicate with someone at a distance/at the airport to get his phone number (par. 5)**
- **According to studies,60% of communication is carried out through non-verbal means. (par. 6)**

فكر في رجل عربي أو إمرأة عربية ورجل غير عربي أو إمرأة تعرفهم شخصياً أو من التلفزيون
فكر في الطريقة التي يتواصل بها هولاء الناس. قم بالبحث وجمع المعلومات حول ميزات التواصل الثقافي

Answers in next page

B. 1. Think of an Arab man or woman and a non-Arab man or woman you know personally or from TV.
2. Think about the way these people communicate. Research and collect information about culture-specific features of communication. Do you think they communicate in a way that is typical of their culture? Write your ideas in a chart.

هل تعتقد أنهم يتواصلون بطريقة تنم عن ثقافتهم؟ اكتب أفكارك في المخطط ادناه

3. Write an essay about the communication approaches used by each person. Give examples to support your ideas.

اكتب مقال حول طرق التواصل المتبعة لكل شخص مع إعطاء أمثلة لدعم أفكارك

	Arab person's name: Ahmed	Non-Arab person's name: Joe
Culture-specific communication features	- Saudis are typically direct communicators, speaking honestly ,clearly and explicitly to arrive straight to the point. - Hospitality is a form of social and cultural communication	- Greetings are usually informal, with first names often used in initial introductions. - Americans are typically direct communicators. A handshake is the most common greeting
Communication features that are not culture-specific	- The most common form of greeting is a handshake and the phrase "Assalaam 'alaikum" - Saudis tend to use a range of motions and many gestures whilst speaking.	- Americans tend to maintain direct eye contact with the person they are talking to. - Americans are generally comfortable with public physical affection and contact between friends and family.

A Friend from Sweden and a Friend from Poland

My two friends are also colleagues. We work together as researchers on an educational project that encourages schools to communicate online with schools in other countries. Although they come from different cultures, both of them are not really what you might consider typical according to national stereotypes.

Erik, my Swedish friend, is a very friendly, outgoing person in a quiet manner. Janek, my Polish colleague, on the other hand, does not look very friendly at first but ...

Writing Corner

When you write a comparative/contrastive essay:

- consider the different sides of the issue.
- develop a list of similarities and differences.
- establish your basis for comparison.
- create a thesis for their relative importance, e.g. similarities outweigh differences.
- structure your essay using an alternating or a block structure:
  a. an alternating structure involves a point by point discussion and can be quite systematic and analytical.
  b. a block method allows you to discuss each aspect or topic in distinct blocks and then conclude.

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3. Write an essay about the communication approaches used by each person. Give examples to support your ideas.

Communication Style in Saudi Arabia and America

Communication is one of the main and fundamental human needs, because it is used to transfer information and feelings between people.

There are various differences between the Arab and American cultures beyond greetings. For instance, Saudi Arabians generally have an indirect communication style. Saudis are typically direct communicators, speaking honestly, clearly and explicitly to arrive straight to the point

In Saudi Arabia, hospitality is a form of social and cultural communication between people and communities. It's a part of their culture. Saudis tend to use a range of motions and many gestures whilst speaking. These emphasize, exaggerate and/or demonstrate the point of their words, and also give further meaning when little is said. In Saudi Arabia, the most common form of greeting is a handshake and the phrase "Assalaam alaikum. A handshake is the most common greeting in the U.S. when' meeting someone for the first time or in professional settings. Many Americans greet by saying "How are you?". This is usually a form of greeting rather than an actual enquiry about your wellbeing. The common response is "I'm good, thanks. Americans are generally comfortable with public contact between friends and family and also in Saud Arabia, people are usually comfortable hugging friends of the same gender. For Americans it is polite to nod to signal that you are listening and interested throughout a conversation obviously directed at them. Saudi Arabians tend to use many gestures whilst speaking. These demonstrate the point of their words, and also give further meaning when little is said. Some common gestures is, for example, people may indicate "no" by shaking their head or disagreement/disapproval by quickly tilting their head back whilst clicking their tongue whereas touch the other's shoulder with one's right hand can indicate agreement. Americans tend to maintain direct eye contact with the person they are talking to. This demonstrates warmth openness, honesty and approachability.

الصياغة والمعنى والوظيفة

11 Form, Meaning and Function

المضارع التام المستمر مقابل المضارع التام البسيط

Present Perfect Progressive versus Present Perfect Simple

Use the present perfect progressive to say how long something has been happening.

Use the present perfect simple to say how many things have been done or how many times something has been done.

Present Perfect Progressive

Sandy and Amal **have been discussing** the differences in behavior between men and women for 2 hours.
How long **have** you **been discussing** stereotypes?
Saeed **has been driving** since early this morning.
How long **have** you **been driving**?

Present Perfect Simple

They **have decided** that women talk about feelings more than men.
How many times **have** you **discussed** this issue?
He **has driven** 400 miles.
How many different models of car **have** you **driven**?

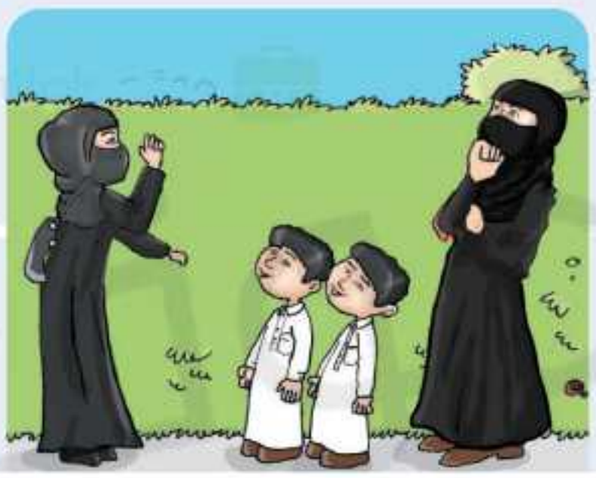
Use the present perfect progressive to talk about an annoying action or situation.

I haven't slept at all. My phone **has been ringing** all night.
Who**'s been eating** the cakes? There is only one left!

تعابير الوقت المستخدمة مع المضارع التام المستمر

Time Expressions with the Present Perfect Progressive:
How long, for, since, all day/all week/all month/all year

They've been talking for over an hour. The children are getting bored.



قم بطرح أسئلة والإجابة عليها حول الصورة. لقد كانت السماء تمطر لمدة 10 دقائق. ماذا كان يعمل الناس خلال هذا الوقت؟

A. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time? Use the present perfect progressive and the present perfect simple.

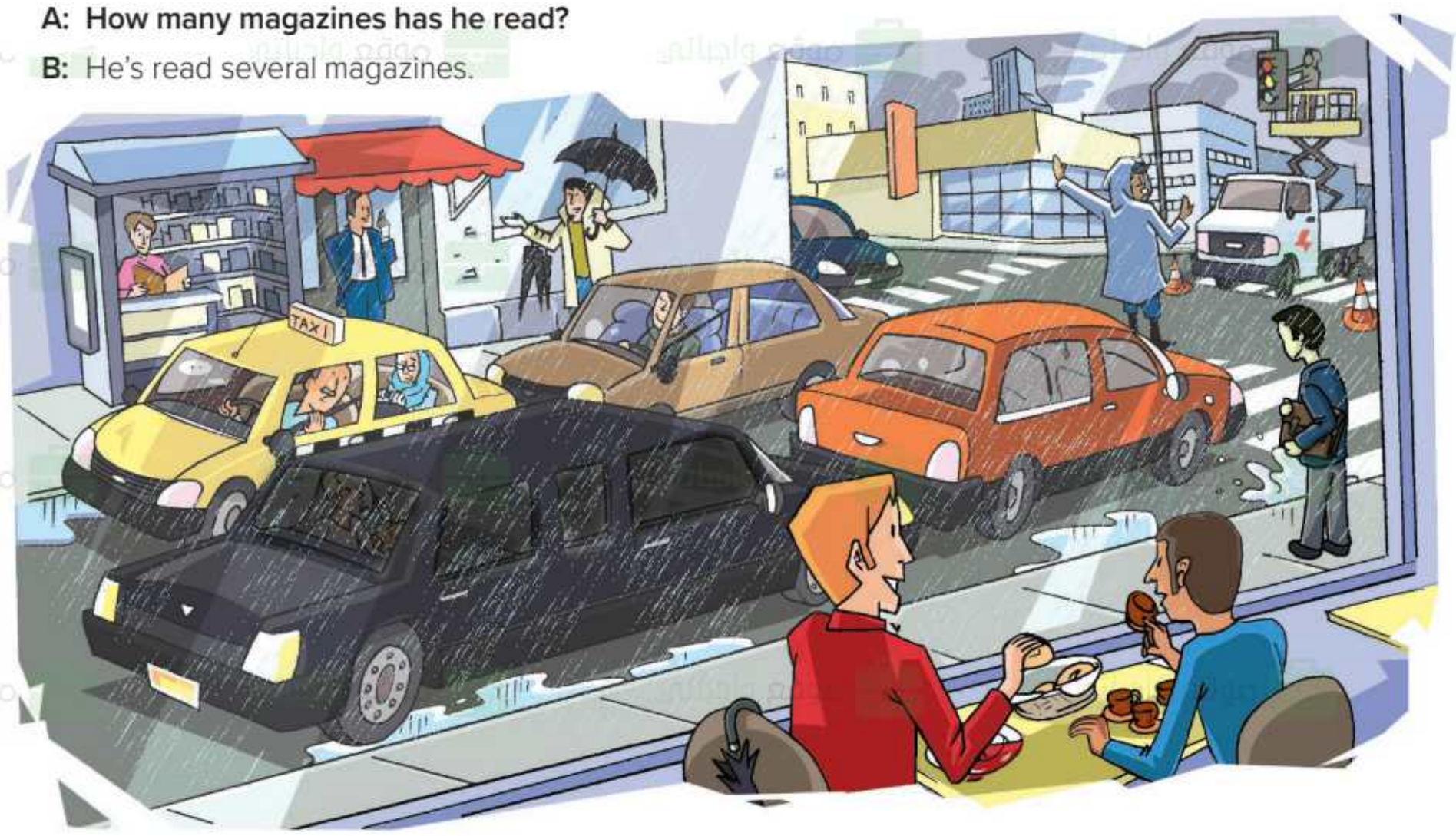
استخدم المضارع التام المستمر والمضارع التام البسيط

A: What has the man at the magazine stand been doing during the rain?

B: He's been reading.

A: How many magazines has he read?

B: He's read several magazines.



Answers in next page

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A. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time? Use the present perfect progressive and the present perfect simple.

A: What has the man at the magazine stand been doing during the rain?

B: He's been reading.

A: How many magazines has he read?

B: He's read several magazines.



Answers:

A: What have the two friends been doing?

B: The two friends have been catching up over a cup of coffee.

A: Who has been sitting in a taxi?

B: A lady has been sitting in a taxi for a long time.
She looks fed up.

A: How many cups have they drunk?

B: They have drunk four cups.

A: What has the man been directing?

B: A man has been directing traffic.

A: What has the business man been doing?

B: A businessman has been talking on his phone.

A: Why has the man with a bag been waiting?

B: A man with a bag has been waiting for a taxi for a long time.
He is soaking wet.

الكلمات المرتبطة بالهوايات والإهتمامات

Words Connected with Hobbies and Interests

Here are some words connected with popular free time activities. Write some words connected with a hobby or interest of your own.

Playing Sport	Reading Books	Collecting Items	Surfing the Internet	Your Hobby
play a team sport	science fiction	stamps	computer, laptop	watching documentaries
water sport	detective stories	stuffed toys	educational	
join a club	adventure stories	comic books	play games	collecting comic books
training	best seller	stickers	Internet cafe	
outdoors	poetry	bookmarks	enjoyment	
keep fit	book worm	enjoyment	knowledge	playing football
athletic track	entertaining	happiness	new information	
rewarding	bookmark	fascination		playing video games
competition	novel	satisfaction		
awards	writer	collection		detective stories



Ahmed is a footballer. He has **played** every week since he was ten years old. He **plays** in his local **team** and they have won many **competitions** and **awards**.
Sally is a **bookworm**. She loves reading **novels** and **poetry**. One day she hopes to be a **writer**.
Ali has always been **fascinated** with superheroes and **comic books**. They bring him much **enjoyment** and **happiness** and he now has a **collection** of more than one thousand.

Adjective + Preposition + Gerund

I'm not very **good at playing** sport.
I'm **fascinated by** traditional stories and books.
I'm **interested in reading** all sorts of stories.



العمل ضمن مجموعات تعرف على هوايات واهتمامات زملائك في الفصل. إسأل كم قضوا من الوقت للقيام بذلك. اكمل المخطط

B. Work in groups. Find out about your classmates' hobbies and interests. Ask how long they've been doing them. Complete the chart.

A: Can you play a sport?
B: Yes, I can. I play tennis on the weekends.
A: How long have you been playing tennis?
B: I've been playing tennis since I was ten.
A: Have you taken part in any tournaments?
B: Yes, I have.

Hobby/Interest	Name Hosam	Length of Time
Sport	Playing football	12 years
Books	reading adventures stories	10 years
Collecting something	collecting comic books	8 years
Your idea	content creator on SMP	6 years
Your idea	watching documentaries	5 years
Your idea	camping	2 years

أخبر الفصل عن هوايات واهتمامات مجموعتك

C. Tell the class about your group's hobbies and interests.

My hobbies are playing soccer, reading stories, and travelling.

Answers in next page

B. Work in groups. Find out about your classmates' hobbies and interests. Ask how long they've been doing them. Complete the chart.

Answers:

1 . A: Can you play a sport?
B: Yes, I can. I play football on the weekends.
A: How long have you been playing football?
B: I've been playing football since I was nine.
A: Have you taken part in any tournaments?
B: Yes, I have.

2 . A: What's your favorite hobby?
B: My favorite hobby is reading adventures stories and watching documentaries.
A: Are you interested in reading adventure stories?
B: Yes, I love them very much.
A: How long have you been reading adventure stories?
B: I've been reading adventure stories since I was twelve.

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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12 المشروع Project

1. Think about and research methods that people have used to communicate with others throughout history. For example, Native Americans used to communicate through smoke signals. They used a blanket to cover and uncover the fire in order to make a specific number of smoke puffs rise. Someone at a distance could watch and interpret the smoke signals and understand the message that was being sent.
2. Work in pairs/groups. Find out about different methods of communication that have been used through time and make notes in the chart.
3. Use your notes and the information that you have collected to prepare a PowerPoint presentation for your class.







Communication Method	1	2	3	4
Description	Written Symbols	Smoke Signals	Drum Signals	Carrier Pigeons
Time period Cuneiform writing : Eygptian hieroglyphs:	More than thre thousand years 3250 BC- 400 AD	As early as 200 BCE	5500 BC	Over 2000 years ago
Place	- Mesopotamia - Egypt	- Greece - China	- Africa and tropical areas of America	- Ancient Persians - Romans
Person/group involved	- Sumerians - Ancient Egyptians	- Greeks - Chinese - Native American	- New Guinea - Africa	- Romans - Cyrus the Great - Ancient Persians
Advantages	- Rich symbolism - Visual Apeal	- Capability to transmit messages across vast distances	- Drumbeats could convey messages over wide areas	- Pigeons could quickly fly up and out of range of sniper fires
Disadvantages	- Complexity and Learning Curve - Limited Flexibility	- Limited to convey complex messages	- Doesn't have an ideal way to convey accurate messages	- Pigeons could get lost and the letter could get wet in rain

رابط الدرس الرقمي

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12 المشروع Project

حل أخر

1. Think about and research methods that people have used to communicate with others throughout history. For example, Native Americans used to communicate through smoke signals. They used a blanket to cover and uncover the fire in order to make a specific number of smoke puffs rise. Someone at a distance could watch and interpret the smoke signals and understand the message that was being sent.
2. Work in pairs/groups. Find out about different methods of communication that have been used through time and make notes in the chart.
3. Use your notes and the information that you have collected to prepare a PowerPoint presentation for your class.







Communication Method	1	2	3	4
Description	Camels	Doves	Horses	Mobiles
Time period	500 years ago	700 years ago	3000 years ago	19th century
Place	Egypt	Europe	Belad Alsham	All the world
Person/group involved	Egyptians	Spanish	Arabs	All People
Advantages	Safe	Fast	Safe&Fast	Fast
Disadvantages	Needs time	Not safe	Needs time	.....

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13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 6:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____ _____	_____ _____

Things that I found easy in Unit 6:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 6:
_____ _____	_____ _____

Unit 6 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about gender differences and similarities			
discuss stereotypes			
ask for and give directions			
use verbs + infinitives or gerunds with different meanings			
use passive forms of infinitives and gerunds			
use auxiliary verbs after *but* and *and*			
use the present perfect simple and the present progressive tense			
use time expressions: *How long ...?; for; since; all day, week, month, year*			
talk about hobbies and interests			
use adjectives + prepositions + gerunds			

My five favorite new words from Unit 6:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 6:
_____ _____ _____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

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EXPANSION Units 4–6

مراجعة اللغة

1 Language Review ✔

both...and, not only...but, either...or, neither..nor أكمل كل جملة بإضافة
قد يكون هناك اكثر من إجابة في بعض العناصر

A. Complete each sentence by adding ***both...and, not only...but also, either...or,*** or ***neither...nor***. For some items, more than one answer may be possible.

1. ___Both___ Beijing ___and___ Shanghai are cities in China.
2. All numbers are ___either___ even ___or___ odd.
3. Solar energy is ___not only___ clean ___but also___ renewable.
4. ___Both___ Ayrton Senna ___and___ Jim Clark were famous race car drivers.
5. In the Spanish language, nouns are ___either___ masculine ___or___ feminine.
6. ___Both___ *Finding Nemo* ___and___ *The Lion King* are animated films.
7. Studies have found that ___neither___ men ___nor___ women talk more than the other.
8. ___Neither___ cars ___nor___ airplanes existed 200 years ago.
9. The word *change* can mean ___either___ coins ___or___ to become different.
10. Some words in the English language, like *conflict* and *suspect*, are ___not only___ nouns ___but also___ verbs.

أعد كتابة كل زوج من الجمل كجملة واحدة بإستخدام جملة ظرفية. استخدم كلمة أو عبارة من المربع لبدء الجملة الظرفية. لبعض الأسئلة, قد تكون هناك أكثر من إجابة ممكنة

B. Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence with an adverb clause. Use a word or phrase from the box to begin each adverb clause. For some items, more than one answer may be possible.

because	if	(in order) to	only if	so that	where
even if	in case	now that	since	unless	wherever

Check the product carefully. There may be defects.
Check the product carefully in case there are defects.

1. You feel anxiety about leaving your job. You should still do it.
2. The police will have trouble finding the criminal. It would help if there were a witness.
3. We have finished this tedious task. We can relax.
4. She feels restless. It doesn't matter where she is.
5. Let's choose our destination. Then we can book our trip.
6. More consumers buy that brand. It has a good reputation.
7. He wants to be accepted into a prestigious university. He will have to study hard.
8. The secret agent altered his appearance. It was difficult to recognize him.

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

اكتب جملتين لكل عنصر بإستخدام الجمل الظرفية

C. Write two sentences about each item using adverb clauses.

I brought an umbrella in case it rains.
Wherever I go, I bring an umbrella.



1. a bicycle



2. a bilingual dictionary



3. a cell phone



4. a chocolate bar



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B. Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence with an adverb clause. Use a word or phrase from the box to begin each adverb clause. For some items, more than one answer may be possible.

because	if	(in order) to	only if	so that	where
even if	in case	now that	since	unless	wherever

Sample answers:

1. **Even if you feel anxiety about leaving your job,you should still do it.**
2. **The police will have trouble finding the criminal unless there is a witness.**
3. **Now that we have finished this tedious task, we can relax.**
4. **She feels restless wherever she is.**
5. **Let's choose our destination so that we can book our trip.**
6. **More consumers buy that brand because it has a good reputation.**
7. **If he wants to be accepted to a prestigious university,he will have to study hard.**
8. **Because/Since the secret agent altered her appearance,it was difficult to recognize her.**

C. Write two sentences about each item using adverb clauses.

Sample answers:

1. **I ride my bicycle wherever I go.**
   Since I got a new bicycle, I don't mind riding to school.
2. **Now that I have an electronic bilingual dictionary, it is easier to look up words.**
   I use my bilingual dictionary only if I can't understand the English definition.
3. **I always carry my cell phone in case of an emergency.**
   Bring your cell phone so that you can call me when you get there.
4. **I can't resist a chocolate bar, even if I'm not hungry.**
   I'm not hungry for dinner because I ate a chocolate bar earlier.

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

اشرح ما يقوله كل شخص. استخدم الفعل بين الأقواس متبوعًا بإسم فاعل أو مصدر

D. Explain what each person is saying. Use the verb in parentheses, followed by a gerund or an infinitive.

Sabrina: Oh no! I think I left the oven on when I left my house. (forgot)
Sabrina thinks she forgot to turn off the oven.

1. Ahmed: I shouldn't have bought this car. It keeps breaking down. (regret)
2. Abdullah: I wish I could be at the meeting, but unfortunately I can't. (regret)
3. Tom: We got so bored of that TV show. We don't watch it anymore. (stop)
4. Allen: The election is Monday. Make sure you vote. (remember)
5. Dennis: Watching the Olympics live was incredible. I will never forget it. (remember)
6. Andrew: Jack and I were driving when we saw fireworks. We pulled over and watched them. (stop)
7. Kaya: I'm looking for a dress for the wedding. (try)
8. Jimmy: Did you look online for the tennis match schedules this weekend? (try)

Answers in next page
الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

استخدم الكلمات لكتابة جمل بإستخدام but or and + an auxiliary verb

E. Use the words to write sentences with ***but*** or ***and*** + an auxiliary verb.

Ice cream is made from milk/butter
Ice cream is made from milk, and butter is too.

1. Gold is a kind of metal/silver
2. Shoes are worn on the feet/gloves
3. Alligators don't live in the desert/monkey
4. An uncle is a male relative/nephew
5. Ice is a form of water/steam
6. Elephants aren't predatory animals/deer
7. Kenya is an African country/Nigeria
8. Men often wear ties/women
9. Apples aren't tropical fruits/cherries
10. Colombia is in South America/Canada
11. Penguins can't fly/parrots
12. The United States doesn't have a royal family/England

لكل زوج من الصور, اكتب جمل بإستخدام but or and زائدًا فعل مساعد

F. For each pair of pictures, write sentences with ***but*** or ***and*** + an auxiliary verb.

The K.S.A. is in the Middle East, but the U.S. isn't.

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

1. The K.S.A./the U.S.




2. a cell phone/a laptop




3. a burrito/sushi




4. a race car driver/a mechanic




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D. Explain what each person is saying. Use the verb in parentheses, followed by a gerund or an infinitive.

Sample answers:

1 . Ahmed regrets buying her car.
2 . Abdullah regrets not being able to be at the meeting.
3 . Tom got so bored of that TV show that he stopped watching it.
4 . Allen told us to remember to vote on Monday.
5 . Dennis will always remember watching the Olympics live.
6 . Andrew and Jack were driving when they stopped to watch the fireworks.
7 . Kaya is trying to find a dress for the wedding.
8 . Jimmy asked if we tried looking online for the tennis match schedules.

E. Use the words to write sentences with ***but*** or ***and*** + an auxiliary verb.

Answers:

1 . Gold is a kind of metal, and silver is too.
2 . Shoes are worn on the feet, but gloves aren't.
3 . Alligators don't live in the desert, and monkeys don't either.
4 . An uncle is a male relative, and a nephew is too.
5 . Ice is a form of water, and steam is too.
6 . Elephants aren't predatory animals, and deer aren't either.
7 . Kenya is an African country, and Nigeria is too.
8 . Men often wear ties, but women don't.
9 . Apples aren't tropical fruits, and cherries aren't either.
10 . Colombia is in South America, but Canada isn't.
11 . Penguins can't fly, but parrots can.
12 . The United States doesn't have a royal family, but England does.

F. For each pair of pictures, write sentences with ***but*** or ***and*** + an auxiliary verb.

Sample answers:

1 . Saudi Arabia is a large country, and the U.S. is too.
2 . A cell phone is a form of technology, and a laptop is too.
3 . A burrito is a typical Mexican food, but sushi isn't.
4 . A mechanic fixes cars, but a race car driver doesn't.





Sample answers:

1 . I think it may seem easier to make friends online because you can find people around the world who have similar interests. But online friendships may become unbalanced, where one person has a stronger emotional attachment than the other.

2 . It's always better to text and call. Definitely, we have our own style that we use together —informal language and slang. Sometimes this includes speaking in slang, text speak, and shortened abbreviations.

2 Reading القراءة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

1. Do you think it is easy for people to make real friends online? Why? Why not?
2. Do you text or call people you know? What kind of language do you use in each case?

The impact of a changing world on human language and communication

Recent research on the impact of online communication across cultures in Europe has revealed some very interesting findings.

Although, social networking and online communication has become the norm among young people nowadays, the formation of lasting friendships among peers appears to require face-to-face communication.

The project involved communication with partner schools in different countries. According to project participants, online communication and information exchange was effective for a period of time and undoubtedly provided the input and information needed. However, when it came to the formation of long-term friendships, they strongly felt that face-to-face communication was a key requirement; as was mobility, in other words travel to different countries. The way one of the participants put it, "It's different to find out about each other's culture through reading, talking about it and exchanging pictures or videos, and different to actually experience it in person. It's the day-to-day things that tell you more about people and their mindset." These conclusions were reached after participants visited the countries where partner schools were located. As funding was limited, not all project participants were able to join.

All interviewees appreciated the accessible and affordable opportunities offered through technology and online communication but stressed the need for communication beyond cyberspace. Interestingly, young people nowadays take cyberspace for granted and consider more conventional, real world experiences to be more creative and rewarding. Overall, the conclusion reached pointed out that although technology "connects" people, lasting friendships require face-to-face contact to make initial connections more meaningful. This was further confirmed by the diminishing interest and involvement of the participants that had not been able to travel.

As expected, English was used as the common medium of communication. Project participants admitted to having been intimidated and reluctant to initiate conversation due to their language "inadequacies." They soon found out that none of their peers from other countries were perfect either, but were only too willing to utilize all available resources to speak. So they quickly revised their views on language competence and stopped being over-concerned with potential "errors."

The task at hand required them to communicate with people that they had previously communicated with through email and video conferencing, under more controlled circumstances with teacher support, and time to check and edit their language. Face-to-face communication had to be spontaneous and genuine, so they were required to do their best, to listen, understand, and ask for clarification or repetition, use gestures or point to things if they could not recall words and so on. More importantly, their peers from other countries routinely resorted to the same strategies in conversation.

On occasion, when lost for words, their interlocutors would say: "text me"; this they could do without difficulty, using abbreviated language. They would then use the text message, as a basis to clarify meaning. Abbreviated language, this special kind of electronic shorthand, which often confuses older adults, is accessible to young people. In fact, it is the electronic variety of English as an international medium, and an identifying marker of generations that are natives to technology.

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The context and means of communication do have an immediate impact on the type of language used. The need for speedy and highly economical messaging has fostered the development and evolution of "texting" language. Abbreviated language is regarded as a type of slang, categorizing it as a substandard variety of language. On the other hand, some analysts attest to the fact that it indicates high intelligence and speed of processing that should not be overlooked.

According to Professor Crystal, "text-speak", the combination of vowel-free abbreviations and acronyms, "has definitely been overhyped" and does not qualify as a new language.

When these issues were addressed in a focus group with high school students who had participated in the multicultural project, they were ready with clear and highly articulate answers. They agreed that context and circumstances impose the need for changes in communication and therefore the type of language used. They were pleased to be able to use abbreviated language in texting and messaging effectively and efficiently. However, they pointed out that they would very much like to develop their language and communication skills further in order to be able to operate in a different range of contexts. As one of the interviewees put it, "It wouldn't be a good idea to use abbreviated language in term papers when I get to university!"

بعد القراءة After Reading

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام الكلمات الموجودة في المربع

A. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

norm	diminishing	utilize	interlocutor
abbreviated	intimidated	acronym	overrated

1. The disappointing results of the experiment were, unfortunately, caused by the researcher's **diminishing** enthusiasm and interest.
2. Unfortunately, consuming too much fast food is the **norm** among young people, these days, not the exception.
3. Although he had spent days preparing his presentation, he got so **initimidated** by the audience that he could hardly say a word.
4. You should not give up when you run into difficulties. Instead, you should **utilize** all your skills and experience to deal with them.
5. UAE is an **acronym** It stands for United Arab Emirates.
6. A good communicator always tries to facilitate his **interlocutor**.
7. Young people use **abbreviated** language in texting.
8. People used to think that computers were vastly **overrated** as a home appliance.



Sample answers in next page

B. Answer the questions. **أجب عن الأسئلة**

مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

1. What were the conclusions of research on the impact of online communication across cultures?
2. What did the project participants believe about lasting friendships?
3. What was the main difference between participants who traveled to different countries and those who didn't?
4. How did the project participants feel about their language competence to begin with? Why?
5. Which factors fostered the development of "texting" language?
6. What did high school students believe about different types of language? Why?

المناقشة Discussion

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

1. Do you think abbreviated, "text-speak" qualifies as a new language? Why? Why not?
2. Do you think technology has had a positive or negative impact on language and communication? Give reasons.

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B. Answer the questions.

Sample answers:

1 . Although young people communicate online, face-to-face communication is still very important for the formation of lasting friendships.

2 . Project participants believed that face-to-face communication and mobility were requirements for the formation of long-term friendships.

3 . Participants who travelled were more highly motivated, interested and enthusiastic and had the opportunity to experience different cultures in person. Those who didn't, gradually lost interest.

4 . They felt intimidated because they didn't think their language was adequate. They were worried about making mistakes and did not feel confident about using language spontaneously, without support.

5 . The need for a quick and efficient way of communicating online contributed to the development of "texting" language.

6 . High school students believe that context and circumstances determine the type of communication and type of language used. Although pleased to be able to message efficiently and effectively they were keen to develop the language and skills required in different contexts.

Discussion

1. Do you think abbreviated, "text-speak" qualifies as a new language? Why? Why not?
2. Do you think technology has had a positive or negative impact on language and communication? Give reasons.

Sample answers:

1 . Personally, I have nothing against text- speak because text abbreviations are so commonly used these days that they seem to be a language all of their own.

2 . Technology has had a profound impact on language in various ways, reshaping how we communicate, express ourselves, and interact with others.Some key impacts include: New vocabulary and terminology; technology has introduced new words, phrases, and terminology into our language.

3 Language Plus

إقرأ التعاريف للمصطلاحات / التعابير التالية ثم أكمل كل جملة بالتعبير / المصطلح الصحيح

Read the definitions of these idioms. Then complete each sentence with the correct idiom.

break into a cold sweat = feel very anxious about something
root for someone = support and encourage a contestant or team by cheering
throw caution to the wind = take an unnecessary risk
The third time's the charm. = The third time you try to do something, it will work.









1. Every time I go to the dentist, I _____.
2. Finally! This cake is perfect. _____.
3. I was lucky not to get hurt last time I jumped. I don't want to _____ by jumping again.
4. I hope you win. I will _____.

Answers:

1 . break out in a cold sweat.
2 . the third time's the charm.
3 . throw caution to the wind.
4 . root for someone.

4 الكتابة Writing

أدوات الكتابة: الجمل المترابطة

Tools for Writing: Run-on Sentences

A *run-on sentence* is a sentence with two or more independent clauses that are incorrectly placed together without any punctuation or a coordinating conjunction.

Incorrect: *You look in the cafeteria I'll look in the auditorium.*

Run-on sentences can be avoided by using a period to separate the clauses into two separate sentences, or by adding a coordinating conjunction after a comma.

Correct: You look in the cafeteria. I'll look in the auditorium.
Correct: You look in the cafeteria, and I'll look in the auditorium.

Correct each run-on sentence in two different ways.

1. The weather has been great it has been warm.
2. She can't make it she has other plans.
3. He's tired he doesn't want to stay out late.
4. I understood the lesson I can help you.

Sample answers:

1 . The weather has been great. It has been warm./The weather has been great, and it has been warm.
2 . She can't make it. She has other plans./She can't make it, as she has other plans.
3 . He's tired. He doesn't want to stay out late./He's tired, so he doesn't want to stay out late.
4 . I understood the lesson. I can help you./I understood the lesson,and I can help you.

اكتب مقالة عن القصص والحكايات التي تتضمن الحيوانات في ثقافتك
ضمن نقاط القواعد من الوحدات 4-6

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

Writing Prompt

Write an essay about tales involving animals in your culture. Include grammar points from Units 4–6.

Write Your Essay

1. Think about the following questions: Where did the tale originate? What is the significance of the tale? Is there a moral?
2. Use a chart to organize your ideas. In the first column, write two or three tales about animals that you are interested in learning more about. Research these tales. Then write notes about the origin of each in the second column. Use these notes when you write your essay.
3. Write an outline for your essay, and then write a draft.
4. Have a partner read and comment on your draft. Use your partner's comments and suggestions to revise your essay.

Animal Tale	Origin of the Tale

Developing Your Writing: Outlining an Essay

Writers use outlines to help them organize their thoughts before they begin writing. Outlines show the order in which topics will be introduced. They also include categories and subcategories to show the relationship between the different parts of the essay. Outlines are usually arranged from general points to more specific points. Outlines are also usually arranged by a system of numbers and letters, as in the example below.

I. Introduction
  A. There are numerous tales about animals in American culture.
  B. These tales often teach an important lesson/moral.
II. Body
  A. First tale: *The Tortoise and the Hare*
    1. origins of the tale
    2. significance/moral of the tale
  B. Second tale: *The Lion and the Mouse*
III. Conclusion

Animal Tales in American Culture

American culture has a rich assortment of animal tales that are passed on from generation to generation. Most of these tales originated centuries ago, but are still told to children today. Each tale has a moral—an important lesson to be learned...

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Writing Prompt

Write an essay about tales involving animals in your culture. Include grammar points from Units 4–6.

Sample answers: على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Animal Tale	Origin of the Tale
The Lion and the Ox	Produced by the Arab writer Ibn Al-Muqaffa in the 8th century CE
The Four Friends - the Crow, Mouse, Tortoise, and Deer	Produced by the Arab writer Ibn Al-Muqaffa in the 8th century CE

Animal Fables in Classical Arabic Literature

Introduction:

- The 8th-century Arabic fables of Ibn al-Muqaffa's Kalilah wa-Dimnah inspired a rich visual tradition of illustration: jackals on trial, airborne turtles, and unlikely alliances between species.
- Kalilah and Dimnah are two jackals, wily and ambitious, one virtuous and the other rather less so, who give their names to the eponymous cycle of animal fables in Arabic that is framed by the stories of their friendship, adventures, and mishaps.

II. Body

First tale: The Lion and the Ox

A. Origins of the tale

- The tale was of Indian origins and produced and translated by the Arab writer Ibn Al- Muqaff.

B. Significance/moral of the tale

- The Lion and the Ox is a one of the oldest and most popular pieces of classic Arabic literature. It exemplifies this intention while also introducing the eponymous main characters,"two jackals, one named Kalilah, and one named Dimnah.
- Moral of the story: Conquer your fears. Only by overcoming them can you successfully lead your life.

Second tale: The Four Friends - the crow, mouse, tortoise, and deer

A. Origins of the tale

- The tale was of Indian origins and compiled, produced, translated by the Arab writer Ibn Al-Muqaffa.

B. Significance/moral of the tale

- The four animals are faced with a series of threats, represented in the story by the figure of a hunter,which they overcome by working together, exemplifying the moral of the fable that true friendships are strengthened by adversity.

III. Conclusion

In the Arabic literary world, animal tales have continued to inspire re-fashioning and variations; and the stories and characters in Kalilah wa-Dimnah have shaped folklore that still circulates. Kalilah wa-Dimnah is full of very sharp political observation, insider knowledge about human folly, false friendship, and faithless wives.