Connect

1 Listen and Discuss استمع و ناقش

اقرأ النصوص أدناه وحدد الجملة أو الكلمات التي تعبر عن حقيقة أو رأي.

Read the texts below and identify the sentence or words that express a fact or an opinion.



استكشاف الفضاء

Space exploration
fact حقيقة

A space probe's lander, touched down on Comet 67P, 510 million km from Earth; an unprecedented achievement in space exploration!



المستقبل

إجابات السؤال أ من فقرة العمل الثنائي

The Future
opinion رأي

Flying cars used to be a feature of science fiction and comic strips. But recent developments indicate that they are going to become a reality very soon. One of the most successful hybrid flying cars is due to go into production this year.



تعلّم

Learning
opinion رأي

Lifelong learning is the self-motivated pursuit of knowledge, for personal or professional reasons, throughout life, in a range of situations. It is not confined to the classroom nor restricted by age. Open, online sources have made this type of learning accessible to a greater number of people.



حوادث

Accidents
fact حقيقة

Accidents at home are more common than anywhere else. Falling and tripping accidents cause injuries to thousands of people.



المحافظة على اللياقة البدنية

Keeping fit
fact حقيقة

Teenagers who enjoy exercise and form healthy eating habits, stay fit throughout their lives.

وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education
2025 - 1447

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 2 29/3/23 4:00 AM

Part 1


إعلان

Advertising
fact حقيقة

Although restricted to sound, radio advertising is an expanding medium that is available on air and online. Radio broadcasts can reach a greater number of people in remote areas and do not require advanced technology.


مِهن

Careers
opinion رأي

Should people follow their passion and change careers later in life if they feel unhappy and burnt out? Success stories of entrepreneurs who changed careers over the age of 50 prove that it is never too late to follow a new path.

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

طابق كل نص مع الموضوع. اكتب الموضوع كعنوان فوق كل نص

A. Match each text with a topic. Write the topic as a heading above each text.

Space Exploration | Careers | The Future | Advertising
Accidents | Keeping Fit | Learning

عبر عن رأيك في كل موضوع. استخدم بعض هذه العبارات.

B. Express your opinion on each topic. Use some of these phrases.

Expressing Opinion/ Preference/ Agreeing/ Disagreeing
What do you think of ...? I think it's interesting / an amazing achievement. I'm not sure but I think ... and ... are more interesting.
What's your opinion about ...? I think it's exciting. I'm not sure. I guess it's useful / exciting...
Do you find ... interesting? / Don't you think it's ...? No, not really. I think it's boring / pointless / unimportant. I'd rather go for Y or Z
I don't agree. Look at it this way. / I see your point but ...
Yes, you're right. / I certainly agree on this one / I totally agree with you ...

الحل في الصفحة التالية

C. Choose the topic you prefer. Give reasons for your choice.

اختر الموضوع الذي تفضله واذكر سبب إختيارك لهذا الموضوع

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 3 29/3/23 4:00 AM

2 Pair Work

B. Express your opinion on each topic. Use some of these phrases.

Sample answers:

1 . **Space Explorations**

- **I think it's interesting and an amazing achievement.**

2 . **Learning**

- **I totally agree that learning is useful and helps us succeed in life.**

3 . **Accidents**

- **I think accidents are dangerous, and we should be more careful.**

4 . **Keeping Fit**

- **I certainly agree it's important to stay healthy and exercise regularly.**

5 . **Careers**

- **I think careers are very important for our future.**

6 . **Advertising**

- **I'm not sure, but I think some ads are useful, and others are boring.**

7 . **The Future**

- **I think it's exciting because technology is improving fast.**

C. Choose the topic you prefer. Give reasons for your choice.

Sample answers:

I prefer careers because it is more than just a job – it is a long-term pursuit that can provide personal fulfillment, financial stability, and a sense of purpose. It can help them achieve their goals.

المحادثة
3 Conversation

استمع وتدرب على قراءة المحادثة بشكل ثنائي.
تيد موجود في المطار مع أخيه. يكتشف صديقه أشرف في صالة الانتظار.

Listen and practice reading the conversation in pairs.

Ted is at the airport with his brother. He spots his friend Ashraf in the waiting lounge.

Ted: Good morning, Ashraf!
Ashraf: Oh, hello Ted. What a surprise! Are you flying with us to Dubai?
Ted: In fact, my brother and I are flying to Denver, to visit our uncle.
Ashraf: You're kidding! My father is attending a conference in Denver! What's it like in Denver?
Ted: It's beautiful if you don't mind cold winters! Anyway, how are you? How is your family?
Ashraf: Very well, thanks. How about you?
Ted: Great! Oh, sorry, you haven't met my brother Jack.
Ashraf: Hello, Jack! Pleased to meet you.
Jack: Hello, Ashraf. I'm really glad to meet you. Ted talks about you all the time.


▲ King Khalid International Airport, Riyadh

(Loudspeaker flight call: Saudia flight 380 is now boarding at Gate 9.)

Ted: That's our flight! Come on Jack, we need to go. Bye Ashraf. Have a safe flight and a great time in Dubai.
Ashraf: Thanks Ted. Have a pleasant flight. Bye Jack, great to meet you. Please give my regards to your father.

Greetings / Introductions / Farewells
Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening / Hello / Hi
How are you? Very well, thank you - How about you? / How are you doing? Great!
This is ... / Let me introduce (name) - Pleased to meet you / I'm really glad to meet you / Glad to meet you / Great to meet you
Have a good / safe / pleasant flight / trip / a great time / See you in ... / See you soon
Give my regards to (your parents / family) / Say 'hello' to ... for me
What a surprise! I didn't expect to run into you here / I don't believe it! / Is this for real?

على الطالب الإجابة وسؤال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

دورك
Your Turn

قم بتمثيل محادثة كالمحادثة أعلاه مع زميل
Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner.

العب الأدوار في محادثة مثل تلك المذكورة أعلاه مع رفيق.
قرر ما يلي أولاً:
- مكان وجودك. على سبيل المثال: مطار. محطة الحافلات ، محطة القطار.
- إلى أين أنت ذاهب / وجهتك.
- من سيذهب معك.

train

النطق
4 Pronunciation

استمع ولاحظ ما إذا كان هناك ارتفاع أو انخفاض في النبرة الصوتية

A. Listen. Note the rising ↗ or falling ↘ intonation.

Are you flying to Dubai? ↗
Ted talks about you all the time. ↘

B. Listen. Note the rising ↗ and falling ↘ intonation in expressions of surprise.

Good morning, ↗ Ashraf! ↘

Your Turn

Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner.

Sample answers:

Omar: Good morning, Ali?

Ali: Oh, hello Omar. How are you doing?

Omar: I'm fine. How about yourself?

Ali: I'm pretty good. Thanks for asking.

Omar: Are you ready for the trip?

Ali: Yes, I'm so excited! Where are we going first?

Omar: We're flying to Jeddah.

Ali: Great! What time does the plane leave?

Omar: At 9:30 a.m. We should check in now.

Ali: Good idea. Who else is going with us?

Omar: My uncle Tariq is joining us, too.

Ali: Perfect! It's going to be a fun trip.

Omar: Yes, I can't wait!

استمع إلى المحادثة وحدد موقف / شعور:
- موظفة الاستقبال عندما ترد على الهاتف
- المتصل في بداية المكالمة ونهايتها
- كيف علمت بذلك؟



استماع

5 Listening

Listen to the conversation and identify the attitude/feeling of:
- the receptionist when she answers the phone
- the caller at the beginning and at the end of the call

How do you know?

Receptionist: Dental Health Center, good morning!

Mrs. Phillips: Good morning. This is Meg Philips. I'd like to make an appointment, please.

Receptionist: Of course Mrs. Phillips. Let me see. The doctor is available on Monday and Wednesday afternoon from 5.00 to 6.00, next week.

Mrs. Phillips: I see. It's rather urgent I'm afraid. Could I see her sooner? I'm in a lot of pain.

Receptionist: I'm sorry to hear that Mrs. Phillips; I'll see what I can do. I'm afraid she's booked up today and tomorrow. Let me have a word with her and I'll get back to you.

Mrs. Phillips: Thank you. I'll wait.

Receptionist: Hello, Mrs. Phillips... Can you make it this morning, in about an hour? There's been a cancellation.

Mrs. Phillips: Yes, of course. Thank you so much.

Receptionist: You're welcome. We'll be expecting you in an hour.

The receptionist sounds pleasant and professional

يبدو موظف الاستقبال لطيفاً ومهنياً.

The caller sounds composed at the beginning of the call but starts sounding more anxious and stressed as the conversation goes on because she's in pain. She is also worried that the dentist might not be available soon enough

تبدو المتصلة متماسكة في بداية المكالمة ولكنها تبدأ في الظهور بمزيد من القلق والتوتر فيما تستمر المحادثة لأنها تتألم. كما أنها قلقة من أن طبيب الأسنان قد لا يكون متاحاً في القريب العاجل.

What she says, "Could I see her sooner? I'm in a lot of pain." as well as the way she speaks (tone of her voice) indicate that she is stressed and/or upset. Finally she sounds thankful/grateful and relieved at the very end of the call when the receptionist tells her about the cancellation

الذي تقول ، "هل يمكنني رؤيتها عاجلاً؟ أشعر بألم شديد، وكذلك الطريقة التي تتحدث بها (نبرة صوتها) تشير إلى أنها متوتره و / أو مستائه أخيراً، تبدو شاكرة / ممتنة ومرتاحة في نهاية المكالمة عندما يخبرها موظف الاستقبال عن الإلغاء.

موقع واجباتي

تحديد موعد

Making an appointment

I'd like to make an appointment. / Can I make an appointment ...

The doctor / (name) / is available on (day/s) from – to / (time), at (time).

He/She's booked up all week. / I'm afraid he/she is away / not available.

It's (rather) urgent, I'm afraid. / This is an emergency. Could I see him/her right away?

Would it be possible to see him/her sooner?

I'll see what I can do. / I'll check and get back to you.

Can you make it this morning / on Thursday afternoon?

We'll be expecting you in an hour. / See you in an hour. / Thank you for calling.

عنك

6 About You

Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner. Use phrases from the box. Then switch roles. Decide about the following first:

- who you want to make an appointment with, e.g. doctor, manager, supervisor
- times and days you are/the person is available
- reason for the appointment

العب الأدوار في محادثة مثل تلك المذكورة أعلاه مع رفيق.
استخدم عبارات من الصندوق. ثم بدّل الأدوار.
قرر ما يلي أولاً:
- من تريد تحديد موعد معه، على سبيل المثال طبيب، مدير، مشرف
- الأوقات والأيام التي تكون فيها / الشخص متاح
- سبب الموعد

الحل في الصفحة التالية

لفظ

7 Pronunciation

A. Listen. Note the rising ↗ or ↘ falling intonation.

Could I see him sooner? ↗
I'll see what I can do. ↘

B. Listen again and find more examples for rising or falling intonation in the conversation.

أ. استمع. لاحظ ارتفاع أو انخفاض التنغيم.

ب. استمع مرة أخرى وابحث عن المزيد من الأمثلة لارتفاع أو انخفاض التنغيم في المحادثة.

موقع واجباتي
29/3/23 4:00 AM

6 About You

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

Sample answer:

Role-Play Conversation

Place: Doctor's Clinic

People: Khalid (patient) and Receptionist

Receptionist: Good morning. How can I help you?

Khalid: Good morning. I'd like to make an appointment with the doctor, please.

Receptionist: Sure. Are you available on Monday or Tuesday?

Khalid: Tuesday, please.

Receptionist: Morning or afternoon?

Khalid: Afternoon is better.

Receptionist: Okay, your appointment is at 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday. What's the reason for your visit?

Khalid: I have a headache and fever.

Receptionist: Alright, we'll see you then.

Khalid: Thank you very much!

1 Big Changes

رابط الدرس الرقمي

www.ien.edu.sa

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

إقرأ النصوص أدناه وابحث عن الجملة التي تتحدث عن أهم حدث في كل نص.

Read the texts below. Find the sentence that talks about the most important event in each.
After you finish reading, write the effect that each important event had.

بعد الإنتهاء من القراءة, اكتب تأثير كل حدث هام

The world is constantly going through changes. Look at some important events that have changed the world and affected the lives of many people in modern times.

The Unification of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



King Abdulaziz, a gifted leader, was responsible for the legendary event that marked the beginning of modern Saudi Arabia. In 1902, he regained Riyadh, beat the city garrison, took the Masmak Fortress, and established his headquarters in the city. He expanded Saudi Arabia to include all of the Hijaz, Makkah and Madinah and united all the tribes. On September 23, 1932, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was officially established, with Arabic as the national language and the Holy Qur'an as its constitution. King Abdulaziz initiated the building of infrastructure and set Saudi Arabia on the road to modernization.

The United Arab Emirates - UAE



The federation of the United Arab Emirates, known as UAE, consists of seven sheikhdoms; Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al-Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm Al Quwain. The city of Abu Dhabi in Abu Dhabi is the capital. The UAE was officially established in 1971. It came after the discovery of enormous oil reserves in Abu Dhabi in 1958. The UAE dirham, a single national currency, was launched in 1973. The oil revenues as well as income from other commercial activities have been used to develop a thriving economy and social infrastructure. Abu Dhabi now hosts its own grand prix at Yas Marina Circuit and Dubai is home to the tallest building in the world, the Burj Khalifa.

The Space Race



The Russians launched the world's first artificial satellite, *Sputnik 1*, on October 4, 1957. Next, *Sputnik 2* went up into space on November 3. The Americans won the race to land on the moon more than ten years later—with *Apollo 11* on July 20, 1969. "This is one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind," said astronaut Neil Armstrong, the first person to walk on the moon. His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Salman Al Saud flew on *STS-51G Discovery* in June 1985 as the representative of the Arab Satellite Communications Organization (ARABSAT). He was the youngest person to fly on the Space Shuttle at the age of 28.*

The Communications Revolution



The first communications satellite, called *Telstar*, was launched from Cape Canaveral on July 10, 1962. This marked the start of rapid transmission of TV signals over wide areas. What we take for granted today—satellite television, cellular telephones, wireless and high-speed Internet connections, and so forth—were part of science fiction only 40 years ago. Teenagers today are the first real citizens of the digital world. Unlike their parents, they have grown up in a world in which electronic delivery of information and entertainment is natural and more accepted than conventional forms like the newspaper, tape, or film.

* *Adapted from: Wikipedia contributors. (2023, March 9). Timeline of spaceflight. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Timeline_of_spaceflight&oldid=1143788335*

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 6 29/4/25 1:55 AM

1 Listen and Discuss

Read the texts below. Find the sentence that talks about the most important event in each. After you finish reading, write the effect that each important event had.

Sample answers:

The most important event in the first text is the unification and establishment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by King Abdulaziz on September 23, 1932.

The discovery of enormous oil reserves in Abu Dhabi in 1958 is the important event in the second text. This led to the unification of the seventh sheikhdoms and establishment of the UAE in 1971.

The most important event in the third text is the space race exploration between Russia and the U.S.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 6 29/4/25 1:55 AM



قضايا عالمية
Global Issues

حدد القضايا العالمية التي تظن أن لها تأثير كبير علينا

Mark the global issues that you think affect us the most. Write a fact for each issue you chose and an effect for that fact.

ثم اكتب حقيقة لكل قضية تختارها وأثرها

✓ global warming	✓ pollution
✓ poverty	✓ diseases
____ security	✓ unemployment
____ fresh water	____ traffic
____ economy	____ globalization
____ endangered species	____ natural disasters
✓ terrorism	____ overpopulation

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية





ابحث عن كل كلمة جديدة في النصوص صفحة 6. إقرأ الكلمات التي قبلها والكلمات التي بعدها ثم قرر المعنى الصحيح

تحقق سريع
Quick Check ☑

المفردات

A. Vocabulary. Find each vocabulary word in the texts on page 6. Read the words that come before and after that vocabulary word and then decide which meaning is best for it.

1.	c	to affect	a. to set up, start
2.	b	to launch	b. to send into space
3.	d	to take for granted	c. to produce a change
4.	a	to establish	d. to accept as part of life
5.	e	to host	e. to provide a place for

الإستيعاب

B. Comprehension. Answer ***true*** or ***false***. **أجب بصواب أوخطأ**

1. **true** Sputnik was the name of a Russian space ship.
2. **true** King Abdulaziz set Saudi Arabia on the road to modernization.
3. **false** At present the UAE has 10 member states.
4. **false** The UAE dirham came into use in 1963.
5. **false** Digital forms of information are something of the past.

عمل ثنائي
2 Pair Work

ابحث عن جمل تعبر عن حقائق في النصوص في صفحة 6 ضع أسئلة لهذه الحقائق. اسأل وأجب مع زميلك

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Find sentences that are facts in the texts you read on page 6. Make questions for those facts. In pairs, ask and answer the questions. See the examples below.

- When was the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia established?
- It was officially established on September 23, 1932.
- What has changed as a result of the discovery of oil reserves in the Emirates?
- Revenue from the oil reserves has been used to develop a very successful economy and infrastructure.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 7 29/4/25 1:55 AM

Global Issues

Mark the global issues that you think affect us the most. Write a fact for each issue you chose and an effect for that fact.

Sample answer:

Global Issues – Facts and Effects

1 . Global Warming

Fact: The Earth's temperature is rising every year.

Effect: It causes extreme heat, droughts, and melting ice.

2 . Pollution

Fact: Millions of tons of plastic are dumped into the oceans each year.

Effect: It harms marine life and affects human health.

3 . Poverty

Fact: More than 700 million people live on less than \$2 a day.

Effect: It leads to hunger, poor education, and lack of healthcare.

4 . Diseases

Fact: New viruses like COVID-19 spread quickly around the world.

Effect: They cause deaths, lock downs, and economic problems.

2 Pair Work

Sample answer:

A: When was the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia established?

B: It was officially established on September 23, 1932.

A: What has changed as a result of the discovery of oil reserves in the Emirates?

B: Revenue from the oil reserves has been used to develop a very successful economy and infrastructure.

A: Who was the first person walked on the moon?

B: Neil Armstrong, was the first person to walk on the moon.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

القواعد
3 Grammar

زمن المضارع البسيط
Simple Present Tense – Revision of Use

Use the simple present tense for facts, permanent situations, or habits and routines.

المضارع المستمر
Present Progressive – Revision of Use

Use the present progressive for actions and situations that are happening now or are in progress (developing and changing) or for temporary situations.

المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر
Simple Present and Present Progressive – Revision of Form

PERMANENT TEMPORARY

John **lives** in Quebec, but he **is studying** in France this year.

الماضي البسيط والمضارع التام
Simple Past and Present Perfect – Revision of Use

Use the simple past to talk about events that began and ended in the past.

Use the present perfect to talk about events that began in the past and continue into the present.

الماضي البسيط والمضارع التام
Simple Past and Present Perfect – Revision of Form

The Russians **launched** the first artificial satellite in 1957.
The United States **has launched** many astronauts into space since 1969 and continues to do so.

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام الكلمات بين الأقواس. استخدم المضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر للأفعال

A. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs.

1. He **is living** with his uncle until he can find his own place. (live)
2. The water **is boiling**. Please turn it off. (boil).
3. The scientists **don't understand** the cause of the problem. (not/understand)
4. **Does it snow** in your country in winter? (it/snow)
5. The moon **goes** around Earth. (go)
6. What **do you think** of my idea? (you/think)
7. Currently, the number of immigrants in our country **is increasing** (increase)
8. **We don't remember** the year the first Grand Prix took place in Dubai. (we/not/remember)
9. Dubai is part of the UAE, but it **doesn't use** as many oil reserves as Abu Dhabi. (not/have)
10. Ahmed has a part-time job on Saturdays, but he **isn't working** today. (not/work)

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 8 29/4/25 1:55 AM

أكمل البريد الإلكتروني بالصيغ الصحيحة للأفعال. استخدم الزمن المناسب

B. Complete the email with the correct forms of the verbs. Use the appropriate tense.

http://Mail.grammar.com

GRMAIL

Compose Mail

Inbox

Starred

Chats

Sent Mail

Drafts

All Mail

Spam (1)

Trash

Contacts

Archive | Report spam | Delete | Move to | Labels

Hi Martin,

How's it going? I hope you are well and that you **aren't working** (1. not work) too hard.

University life in Britain **is** (2. be) very different from the way it is in Santo Domingo. Most international students **live** (3. live) in dorms for the first year of study. The dorms are places that **help** (4. help) new students gradually settle into life in the UK and **meet** (5. meet) other students like them!

In the second or third year, the university encourages students to find off-campus accommodation. I **was** (6. be) lucky when I first **arrived** (7. arrive) at the university. I **got** (8. get) a nice, comfortable room. I **have** (9. have) a neighbor from Ghana who is also my friend.

It **is** (10. be) winter here now, and I **haven't seen** (11. not see) the sun since I arrived. While you **'re swimming** (12. swim) in the warm ocean, I **'m wearing** (13. wear) a raincoat. When I **applied** (14. apply) for this scholarship, I **knew** (15. know) it **was** (16. be) a great opportunity, and I **wanted** (17. want) the experience of living abroad. I really **like** (18. like) this country, but I **miss** (19. miss) you, and sometimes I **feel** (20. feel) really homesick.

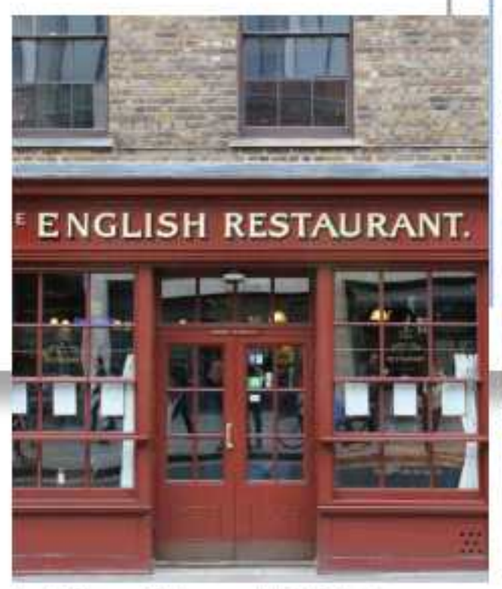
Write back soon.

Best regards,
Fernando

اسأل فيرناندوا, من التمرين B عن حياته في بريطانيا. اعمل مع زميل وكونا أسئلة ومن ثم الإجابة عليها

C. Ask Fernando, from exercise **B**, about his life in Britain. Work with a partner. Make up questions and answers.

A: Have you been to Bath?
B: Yes, I have.
A: When were you there?
B: I was there a month ago.
A: Did you see the Roman baths?
B: Yes, I did.



▲ A traditional British restaurant


▲ Roman baths – Bath


▲ Fish and chips


▲ A game of cricket


▲ Shakespeare's house – Stratford-upon-Avon

Sample answer:

A:Have you ever eaten fish and chips?
B:Yes, I have.
A:Do you like it?
B:Yes, I do.
A:Do you eat it often?
B:Yes, I do. It's cheap.

موقع واجباتي
29/4/25 1:55 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

اللغة في السياق
4 Language in Context

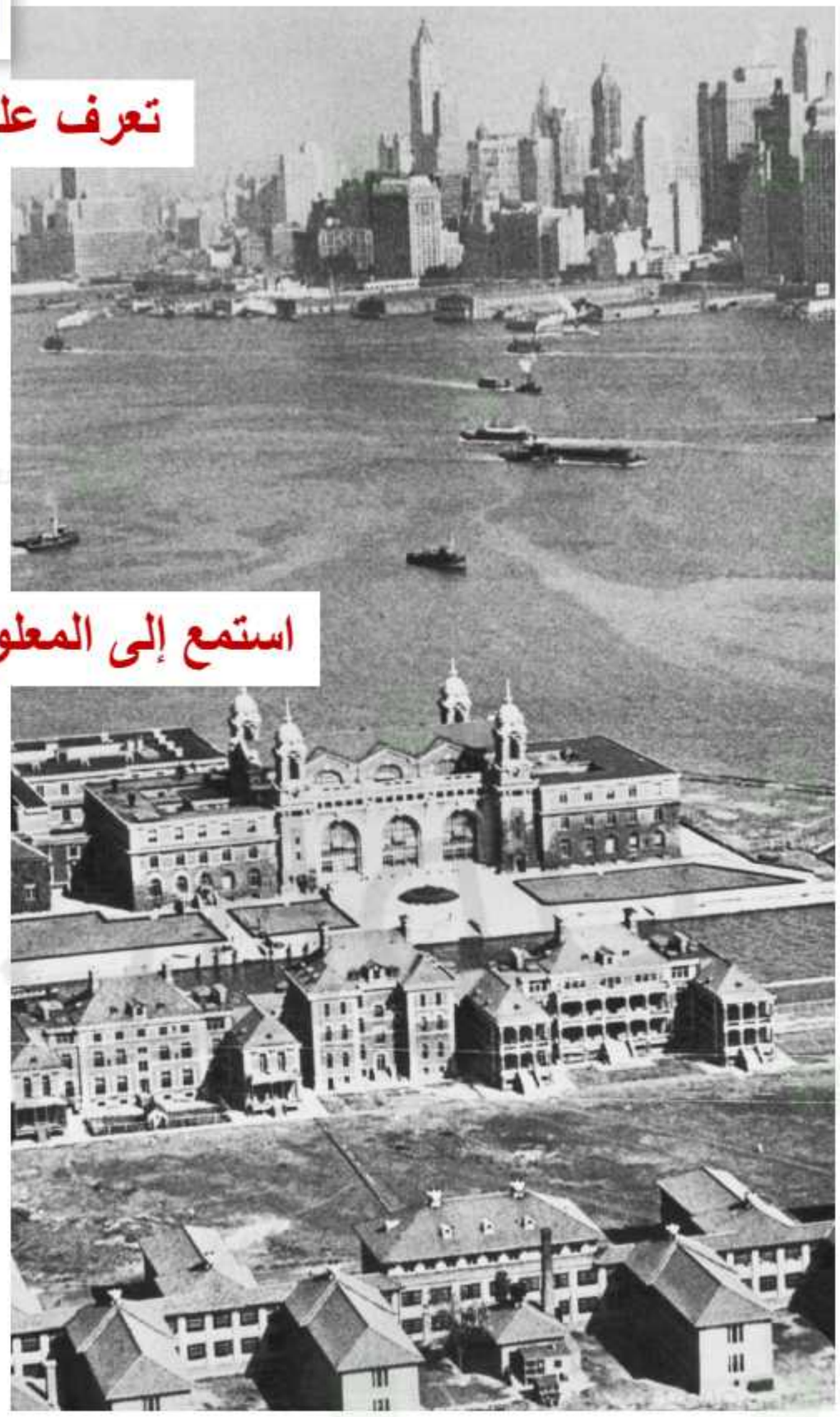
تعرف على بعض المعلومات عن زميلك ثم قدمه أمام الصف

Find out the following information about your partner. Then introduce him/her to the class.

1. Full name
2. Where he/she lives
3. Where he/she was born
4. Where he/she grew up
5. About his/her family background
6. About his/her relatives
7. About his/her interests
8. How long he/she has been interested in them

Your idea: _____

_____



الإستماع
5 Listening

استمع إلى المعلومات حول المهاجرين في الماضي ثم أجب بصواب أو خطأ

Listen to the information about immigrants in the past. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. **true** Many immigrants came to the United States in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
2. **false** The voyage across the ocean was hard, but most immigrants had comfortable compartments on ships for sleeping and eating.
3. **true** Many of the immigrants were poor.
4. **false** At Ellis Island, the role of officials was to give immigrants information about the United States.
5. **true** People who were sick had to go back to their native countries.
6. **true** Ellis Island became known as "Heartbreak Island" among immigrants.

النطق
6 Pronunciation

A. In English, speakers stress, or emphasize, words that they think are important. These are usually content words like nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Listen and note the stress. Then practice.

My **mother** was **born** in **Riyadh**.
Where did you grow **up**?

Mona is **going** to **college** in **Qassim**.
Have you ever **visited Europe**?

B. Choose some sentences from the texts you read on page 6. Underline the words that you think are important in each sentence. Practice reading the sentences aloud stressing the words you underlined.

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

عن نفسك
7 About You

بشكل ثنائي, اسأل الأسئلة ودع زميلك يجيب, ثم بدل الأدوار
يمكن طرح أسئلة عنكما أو أشخاص تعرفونهم ثم بدل الأدوار

In pairs, ask the questions and have your friend answer. You can ask questions about each other or people you know. Then switch roles.

1. Where is your family from?
2. Have members of your family ever emigrated? Where did they immigrate to?
3. What problems do immigrants to new countries face?
4. Do you have relatives in other cities/ countries? Have you ever visited them?
5. Are there many immigrants where you live? Where do they come from?

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 10 29/4/25 1:55 AM

4 Language in Context

Find out the following information about your partner.
Then introduce him/her to the class.

Sample answer:

Information about my partner:

1 . Full name: Mohammed Mustafa Hassan

2 . Lives in: Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

3 . Born in: Madina

4 . Grew up in: Riyadh

5 . Family background: Comes from a middle-class family; his father . is an engineer and his mother is a doctor.

6 . Relatives: Has two brothers and two sisters; close to his cousins too.

7 . Interests: Likes baseball and watching documentaries.

8 . How long: He has been interested in baseball for five years.

7 About You

In pairs, ask the questions and have your friend answer. You can ask questions about each other or people you know. Then switch roles.

Sample answer:

Sami: Where is your family from?

Tariq: My family is from Dammam.

Sami: Have members of your family ever emigrated? Where did they immigrate to?

Tariq: Yes, my uncle moved to Kuwait for work.

Sami: What problems do immigrants to new countries face?

Tariq: I think language and finding jobs are the biggest problems.

Sami: Do you have relatives in other cities or countries? Have you ever visited them?

Tariq: Yes, I have cousins in Riyadh. I visited them last summer.

Sami: Are there many immigrants where you live? Where do they come from?

Tariq: Yes, many come from India, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

المحادثة

8 Conversation

ضع خط تحت الكلمات المهمة في المحادثة. إقرأها بصوت عال مع زميلك وركز على نطق الكلمات مثل في الحقيقة, كما ترى, بالمناسبة, الإندماج

Underline the important words in the conversation. In pairs, read the conversation aloud. Stress the important words including ***in fact***, ***you see***, ***by the way*** and ***fit in***.

Saud: Tell me about yourself.

Hans: I was born here in Berlin, but my family is from Leipzig, in what was East Germany. They moved over to the West soon after the German reunification. How about you?

Saud: I'm from Dubai, but my grandparents were from Germany. In fact, they were from Berlin.

Hans: So I guess you still have family here.

Saud: I'm afraid we lost touch with our relatives.

Hans: And how long have you been here?

Saud: I've been here for almost three years. You see, I have a German passport because of my grandparents. So I can work legally in this country.

Hans: By the way, what do you do?

Saud: I'm a biologist. I do research in a lab for a pharmaceutical company.

Hans: Do you miss Dubai?

Saud: Quite a bit. But I've got a good job. I've made lots of friends. I fit in OK... I'm happy here.



▲ Humboldt University in Berlin

Real Talk

In fact, You see = expressions used to add information, often surprising information
By the way = expression used to introduce a new topic
fit in = be part of

أسئلة حول المحادثة

About the Conversation

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

في أزواج, اسأل وأجب عن الأسئلة المتعلقة بالمحادثة ثم بدل الأدوار

1. Where is Hans' family from?
2. How long has his family been in the western part of Germany?
3. Has Saud kept in touch with his relatives in Berlin?
4. Why is he allowed to work legally in Germany?
5. Is he thinking of going back to his native country in the future?

دورك

Your Turn

Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner. Give information about your family. Include the following:

قم بتمثيل محادثة كالمحادثة أعلاه مع زميل
قدم معلومات عن عائلتك تتضمن التالي

- place of birth
- where your parents and grandparents are/were from
- if you still have relatives in those places
- what other languages your parents and grandparents speak/spoke
- what your parents/grandparents do/did

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الاجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 11 29/4/25 1:55 AM

About the Conversation

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

Sample answer:

1 . They are from Leipzig, Germany.

2 . His family has been in the western part of Germany since soon after the reunification.

3 . No, he hasn't.

4 . He's allowed to work legally in Germany because his grandparents were from Germany.

5 . No, he isn't. He is happy in Germany.

Your Turn

Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner. Give information about your family.

Sample answer:

Example Role-play Conversation

Amjad: Where were you born?

Majid: I was born in Riyadh.

Amjad: Where are your parents and grandparents from?

Majid: My parents are from Riyadh, but my grandparents are from Madinah.

Amjad: Do you still have relatives in those places?

Majid: Yes, I still have uncles and cousins in Madinah.

Amjad: What other languages do your parents or grandparents speak?

Majid: My grandparents spoke only Arabic, but my parents speak English

Amjad: What do your parents and grandparents do or did?

Majid: My father is a a university professor and my mother is a pediatrician.

موقع واجباتي

1 Big Changes

القراءة

9 Reading

قبل القراءة

Before Reading

Think about Saudi Arabia's progress and growth since its foundation in 1932 until now.

قبل القراءة فكر في النمو والتقدم في السعودية منذ تأسيسها عام 1932 وحتى ألان

- What are the most significant advances or changes?
- How do you think these will develop or progress in the future?

ما أهم الإنجازات أو التغييرات؟

كيف ترى تطورها في المستقبل؟

Sample answer:

- **Saudi Arabia has developed in education, health, technology, and infrastructure. There are modern cities, big projects, and better services.**
- **I think Saudi Arabia will become more advanced in technology, AI, and renewable energy. The economy will grow, and more job opportunities will be available.**

Progress towards the future

All successful changes start with a vision. Successful visions are based on strong pillars. The first pillar of our vision is our status as the heart of the Arab and Islamic worlds. We recognize that Allah the Almighty has given to our country, a gift more precious than oil. Saudi Arabia is the Land of the Two Holy Mosques, the most sacred sites on earth and the direction of the Kaaba (Qibla) to which more than a billion Muslims turn at prayer. We will expand and further develop our country to ensure that that Muslims from around the world can visit the Holy Sites.

The second pillar of our vision is our determination to become a center for global business. We will develop the economy to encourage investment from other countries and international businesses.

The third pillar is **transforming** our unique geographical location into a global **hub** connecting three continents, Asia, Europe and Africa. We will use our geographical position to improve trade and transport to and from our country.

Although our country is rich in its natural resources, our real wealth lies in the ambition of our people and the potential of our younger generation. They are our nation's pride and the architects of our future. We will support young people in finding jobs and training.

Our vision is built around three themes: A **vibrant** society, a **thriving** economy and an **ambitious** nation.

The first theme is vital to achieving the vision. We believe in the importance of a vibrant society. Members of this society live in accordance with the Islamic principle of moderation, are proud of their national identity and their ancient cultural heritage, enjoy a good life, are protected by caring families and are supported by a social and health care system. The government is committed to supporting families and the education and wellbeing of their children.

In the second theme, a thriving economy provides opportunities for all by building an education system that meets the needs of the market. It creates economic opportunities for small **enterprises** as well as large corporations. Therefore, we will develop and **diversify** our economy to create job opportunities.

Our third theme-an ambitious nation-is built on a responsible, **transparent** and high-performing government. We will apply efficiency and responsibility at all levels. We will also prepare the right environment for our citizens, businesses and society to be responsible and take the initiative in facing challenges and seizing opportunities.

We are confident about Saudi Arabia's future. With all the blessings Allah has given us, we cannot help but be optimistic about the decades ahead.

The future of our country is one of huge promise and great potential. Our precious country deserves the best.

Our vision, grounded in our country's strengths, will deliver this stability and create a brighter future for our country and our people.

** 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.*

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 12 29/4/25 1:55 AM



بعد القراءة After Reading

اختر المعنى الصحيح لكل كلمة حسب استخدامها في النص

A. Choose the meaning of each word as it is used in the text.

1. transforming
   a. moving **b. changing completely** c. making worse
2. hub
   a. center b. start c. end
3. vibrant
   a. strong and active b. awake c. quiet
4. thriving
   a. happy **b. prosperous and strong** c. poor
5. ambitious
   a. determined to succeed b. greedy c. glorious
6. enterprises
   a. ideas b. schools **c. businesses**
7. diversify
   a. make more varied b. widen c. improve
8. transparent
   a. unclear b. unlocked **c. open and honest**

انظر إلى الأفكار التي دونتها قبل أن تقرأ النص. قارن أفكارك مع الأهداف في النص وشارك مع زميل

B. Look back at the ideas you listed before you read the text.
Compare your ideas with the aims in the text and share your comparisons with a partner.

انظر مرة أخرى ثم اكتب خمسة من المشاريع المخطط تنفيذها

C. Look again at the text. List five of the planned developments.

1. Develop and diversify the economy to create job opportunities
2. Apply efficiency and responsibility at all levels of government
3. Support young people in finding jobs and training
4. Use geographical position to improve trade and transport to and from our country
5. Develop economy to encourage investment from other countries and international businesses.

برأيك, أي من هذه التغييرات يعد التغيير الاكبر؟ وأي منهما يعتبر الأهم؟ ولماذا؟

- In your opinion, which of these is the biggest change? Which is the most important? Why?
- Share your ideas with a partner and support your opinions.

المناقشة Discussion

- Is change always a good thing? Are there any aspects of Saudi Arabia that you think will (or should) never change? Why?
- Look at the underlined expression. Can you explain what it means?
- How can you 'be responsible and take the initiative' in your school, neighborhood or city to contribute to the Vision 2030?

على الطالب الاجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الاجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية



C. • In your opinion, which of these is the biggest change? Which is the most important? Why?
• Share your ideas with a partner and support your opinions.

Sample answer:

I think economic diversification is the biggest change. The comprehensive Vision 2030 plan focuses on economic diversification, social reforms, and modernizing society, moving away from oil dependency.

Discussion

Sample answer:

1. **Not always. Some changes are good, but some can be harmful.**
2. **Yes, our religion and traditions should never change because the Saudi people live in accordance with the Islamic principles of and proud of their national identity and their ancient cultural heritage.**
3. **It means to act wisely, help others, and do what is right without waiting to be asked.**
4. **By studying hard, respecting rules, helping my community, and supporting national projects.**

موقع واجباتي

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

10 Writing الكتابة

إقرأ الإرشادات ثم اعد كتابة الجمل بإستخدام الحروف الكبيرة

A. Read the guidelines and rewrite the sentences using capitals.

Writing Corner

Use capital letters:

1. When you begin a sentence
   Many people were shopping at the mall.
2. For the names of people and places, e.g. cities, countries, rivers, lakes, universities, etc.
   Jeddah, Oman, the Nile, Como, London University
3. For the days of the week and months of the year.
   Tuesday, January

1. jack decided to fly to new york next monday.
2. my brother has never been to dubai.
3. riyadh is the capital of saudi arabia.
4. the telephone was invented by graham bell.
5. africa is an amazing continent.
6. we usually go shopping on thursday evening.
7. a lot of people go away in august.
8. lake huron, in north america, is one of the largest lakes I have ever seen.

1 - Jack decided to fly to New York next Monday
2 - My brother has never been to Dubai
3 - Riyadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia
4 - The telephone was invented by Graham Bell
5 - Africa is an amazing continent
6 - We usually go shopping on Thursday evening
7 - A lot of people go away in August
8 - Lake Huron, in North America, is one of the largest lakes I have ever seen

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية

كيف يتواصل معظم الناس هذه الايام؟ وكيف تتواصل مع أصدقائك وأقربائك؟ ناقش ودون ملاحظات

B. 1. How do most people communicate nowadays? How do you communicate with your friends and relatives? Discuss and make notes.

إقرأ النص وقارن أفكارك, ثم ضع خط تحت المعلومات الجديدة

2. Read the text and compare with your ideas. Underline new information.

How the Internet has changed the world

It all started in 1969 when a student at the University of Stanford tried to log in to a university computer, from his home in Los Angeles. This gave scientists the idea that people could communicate through computers, instead of posting letters or talking by telephone.

Many scientists researched ways to try and do this. In 1990 Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Dailliau succeeded. They created a system for people to communicate with each other and find out information using computers. In the beginning, they called it the "Worldwide Web". They changed the name to "The Internet" later. The Internet started with a few basic websites and e-mail. At first, it was used mainly by scientists, governments and the military. Now, more than 30 years later, there are more than four and a half billion users of the Internet (about half of the world's population!).

E-mail, instant messaging and online video calls connect people across the globe for business, education and social purposes. Social networks allow people to communicate with large numbers of friends, and upload pictures and videos to share.

Information is accessible to everyone online. All you need to do is 'Google' a few key words and you get numerous sites and documents. We can also now learn via the Internet. People can attend university or courses online and obtain academic and professional qualifications.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 14 29/4/25 1:55 AM

موقع واجباتي

كيف يتواصل معظم الناس هذه الايام؟ وكيف تتواصل مع أصدقائك وأقربائك؟ ناقش ودون ملاحظات

B. **1.** How do most people communicate nowadays? How do you communicate with your friends and relatives? Discuss and make notes.

Sample answer:

Most people use mobile phones, social media, and messaging apps.

Talking is often the most common method I have used for communication with my friends and relatives. Also, I use WhatsApp and Snapchat.

موقع واجباتي

إقرأ النص وقم بتدوين ملاحظات في الجدول حول الحقائق والتغييرات الهامة التي أحدثتها الإنترنت

C. Read the text and make notes in the chart about the important facts and the changes the Internet has brought about.

Answers:

	Major Change in Communication	Major Change in Education	Major Change in Information
Fact that caused or initiated change	1969/log in remotely to university computer 1990 Worldwide Web	E-learning	accessible to all
Advantages	connect people/across globe communication with friends	attend courses online	'google' key words/numerous sites and documents/saves time
Disadvantages (your view)	(students' own ideas) e.g. restricts face-to-face communication	(students' own ideas) e.g. no chance to meet people face-to-face	(students' own ideas) e.g. quality of information/uncertain
Situation in the past (the way things were)	(students' own ideas) e.g. too long to contact someone	(students' own ideas) e.g. physical presence was necessary	(students' own ideas) e.g. obtaining information was time-consuming and costly

فكر في حدث ما أحدث تغييرات كبيرة. اكتب ملاحظات حول هذا الحدث في الجدول وأثره على بلدك

D. Think about an event that has brought about major changes. Make notes in the chart about the event and the impact it has had on your country.





Saudi Vision 2030

	Impact 1	Impact 2	Impact 3
What was the event?	Improved economy	More job opportunities	Growth in investment
When and/ or where did it happen?	Launched in 2016, Saudi Arabia	projects and infrastructure development	Growth in tourism and technology
Did the event have a positive or negative impact on your country?	Positive	Positive	Positive

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

استخدم ملاحظاتك التي دونتها سلفًا لكتابة مقال قصير عن الحدث وتأثيره

2. Use the information you put in the chart to write a short discursive essay about the event and the impact on your country.

تبادل المعلومات وقم بالتعليق على عمل كلاً منكما ومن ثم صححوها معاً

3. Exchange and comment on each other's work. Correct and re-write.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 15 29/4/25 1:55 AM

2. Use the information you put in the chart to write a short discursive essay about the event and the impact on your country.

Sample answer:

Saudi Vision 2030 and Its Impact on Saudi Arabia

Saudi Vision 2030 was launched in 2016 to help develop the country and prepare for the future. It has had a positive impact on many areas of life in Saudi Arabia.

One of the main changes is the improvement of the economy. Vision 2030 focuses on reducing dependence on oil and supporting other sectors like tourism, technology, and entertainment. This has created more job opportunities for young Saudis and improved the quality of life.

Another important impact is the growth of tourism. Many new projects, such as NEOM and the Red Sea Project, attract visitors from around the world. This not only increases income but also shows Saudi Arabia's rich culture and heritage.

In conclusion, Vision 2030 is helping Saudi Arabia grow and modernize. It has brought positive changes to the economy, job market, and tourism, making the country stronger and more developed.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

11 Form, Meaning and Function

زمن الماضي البسيط
Simple Past Tense

FYI didn't = did not

Affirmative (+)

I / You / He/She / We / They	**worked**	yesterday.

Negative (–)

I / You / He/She / We / They	**didn't work**	yesterday.

Questions (?)

Did	I/you/he/she / we/they	**work**	yesterday?

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I/you/he/she / we/they	**did**.

Short Answers (–)

No,	I/you/he/she / we/they	**didn't**.

تعابير الوقت للماضي
Time Expressions for the Past

Q: What did you do **last night**?
A: I watched a TV documentary about global warming.

Q: Where did you go **yesterday**?
A: We visited the Roman baths.

Q: When did you visit Pakistan?
A: I went to Pakistan **last month**.

ماذا يمكنك تذكره عن هانز وسعود في الصفحة 11؟ استخدم القائمة ادناه لعمل جمل صحيحة. استخدم زمن الماضي البسيط والمضارع التام البسيط وزمن المضارع البسيط

A. What can you remember about Hans and Saud on page 11? Use the list below to make true sentences. Use the simple past, present perfect simple, and simple present tense.

Hans wasn't born in Leipzig. He was born in Berlin.

1. be from Leipzig?
2. be from Dubai
3. move to West Germany
4. be in Berlin
5. be born in Berlin
6. be from Germany
7. be a biologist
8. have a good job
9. have lots of friends
10. be happy



قارن أجوبتك في التمرين A مع أجوبة زميلك. اطرح أسئلة وأجب عليها. استخدم زمن الماضي البسيط

B. Compare your answers in exercise **A** with your partner. Ask and answer questions. Use the past simple tense.

Did Hans' grandparents stay in Leipzig?

No, they didn't. They moved to West Germany.

Did Saud grow up in Germany?

No, he didn't. He grew up in Dubai.



*FYI: For Your Information

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 16 29/4/25 1:55 AM

موقع واجباتي

موقع يساعد الطلاب الإجابة وسائل على الحل في الصفحة التالية

A. What can you remember about Hans and Saud on page 11? Use the list below to make true sentences. Use the simple past, present perfect simple, and simple present tense.

Sample answer:

1 . Hans isn't from Leipzig. His family is from Leipzig.

2 . Hans isn't from Dubai. Saud is from Dubai.

3 . Hans didn't move to West Germany. His grandparents moved to West Germany.

4 . Saud has been in Berlin for almost 3 years.

5 . Saud wasn't born in Berlin. Hans was born in Berlin.

6 . Saud isn't from Germany. Hans is from Germany.

7 . Saud is a biologist.

8 . Saud has a good job.

9 . Saud has lots of friends.

10 . Saud is happy.

B. Compare your answers in exercise **A** with your partner. Ask and answer questions. Use the past simple tense.

Sample answer:

A:Did Hans' grandparents grow up in Berlin?

B:No, they didn't. They were born in Leipzig.

B:Did Hans' grandparents stay in Leipzig?

A:No, they didn't. They moved to West Germany.

A:Did Saud's grandparents grow up in Berlin?

B:Yes, they did. They were born in Berlin.

B:Did Samir stay in contact with his relatives in Germany?

A:No, he didn't.

زمن الماضي المستمر

Past Progressive Tense

Affirmative (+)

I / He / She / It	**was**	sleep**ing.**
We / You / They	**were**	

Negative (–)

I / He / She / It	**wasn't**	sleep**ing.**
We / You / They	**weren't**	

***Yes-No* Questions (?)**

Was	I / he / she / it	sleep**ing**?
Were	we / you / they	

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I / he / she / it	**was.**
	we / you / they	**were.**

Short Answers (–)

No,	I / he / she / it	**wasn't.**
	we / you / they	**weren't.**

ماضي مستمر + When + زمن ماضي بسيط

Past Progressive + *When* + Simple Past Tense

Use *when* to indicate that a longer, continuous action is interrupted by a shorter one.

Hans **was walking** to college **when** he **saw** Saud.

Note: We do not usually use the progressive with verbs like the following: *like, love, want, see, smell, taste, hear.*

كون جمل مستخدمًا when كما في المثال أدناه

C. Make sentences using *when*. Follow the example.

The family / eat lunch // a visitor / arrive / at the house.

The family was eating lunch when a visitor arrived at the house.

1. The people / sleep // the earthquake / happen.
2. Fatima / going home // see / her friend, Nawal.
3. Majid / look at / trees // he / see / parrot
4. The students / wait for / bus // rain / start



Answers in next page
الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أكمل النص بإستخدام زمن الماضي البسيط أو زمن الماضي المستمر للفعل بين الأقواس. أضف أفكارك الخاصة

D. Complete the text with the past simple tense or the past progressive tense of the verb in parentheses. Add your own ideas.

When they were young, my grandparents were very poor. There was no work in their country, so they decided to leave. In September 1971, my grandparents (1) *left* their hometown in Greece and (2) _____ (travel) to Athens. There they (3) _____ (board) a train for Germany with 1,500 other passengers. As the long steam train (4) _____ (set off), all the people on the train (5) _____ (cry) a final goodbye to their friends and family, who (6) _____ (stand) on the platform and watching the train depart. They (7) _____ (make) their long journey to Germany and (8) _____ (arrive) in Munich in the early morning hours two days later. When my grandparents (9) _____ (step) off the train, their hopes and expectations (10) _____ (be) bigger than their suitcases...

2. travelled
3. boarded
4. was set off
5. cried
6. were standing
7. made
8. arrived
9. stepped
10. were

C. Make sentences using *when*. Follow the example.

The family / eat lunch // a visitor / arrive / at the house.

The family was eating lunch when a visitor arrived at the house.

1. The people / sleep // the earthquake / happen.
2. Fatima / going home // see / her friend, Nawal.
3. Majid / look at / trees // he / see / parrot
4. The students / wait for / bus // rain / start

Answers:

1 . The people were sleeping when the earthquake happened.

2 . Fatima was going home when she saw her friend, Nawal.

3 . Majid was looking at the trees when he saw a parrot.

4 . The students were waiting for a bus when it started to rain.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



المشروع
12 Project

ابحث عن قريب أو صديق عاش أو يعيش في بلد أخر في الخليج أو العالم العربي أو في أوروبا أو في أي حزء من العالم

1. Find a person – a relative or a friend who has lived or lives in another country in the Gulf, the Arab world, Europe, or another part of the world.



حضر أسئلة لتسأله في المقابلة. وبإمكانك استخدام بعض الأسئلة من المحادثة في الصفحة 11 كأمثلة

2. Prepare questions that you would like to ask them in an interview. You can use some of the questions from the conversation on page 11 as examples.



أجر المقابلة واكتب الأجوبة في الجدول. وربما ستجري المقابلة مع صديقك أو قريبك عبر الهاتف

3. Interview the person and write the answers in the chart in note-form. You might have to interview your friend or relative over the phone.



اسم الشخص الذي تجري المقابلة معه

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Name of the person you are interviewing	
Ahmed Abdullah	
Your questions أسئلتك	The person's answers أجوبة الشخص
What do you know about the G20 2020 Summit?	*I know that Saudi Arabia hosted and led the event, so you must feel very proud!*
Where were you born? **Where are your parents and grandparents from?** **Which country do you live in?**	**I was born in Riyadh.** **My parents are from Riyadh, but my grandparents are from Madina.** **I live in Kuwait.**
How long did you stay there? **Why did you move there?**	**For three years.** **My father worked there.**

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 18 29/4/25 1:55 AM

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.
discuss past world events and present effects			
talk about global issues			
use the simple present			
use the simple present and the present progressive			
use the simple past and the present perfect			
use the simple past tense			
ask questions and give short answers with '*did*'			
use time expressions for the past			
use the past progressive tense			
Past progressive + *when* + simple past tense			

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

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 19 29/4/25 1:55 AM

2 Careers

رابط الدرس الرقمي

www.ien.edu.sa

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

إقرأ النصوص الثلاثة أدناه. ابحث عن الجمل التي تذكر بالضبط ما يقوم به كل شخص في عمله

Read the three texts below. Find the sentences that say exactly what each person does in his job.

Dream JOBS



Have you ever wondered how people get really cool jobs? Imagine you've been working at the same job for a long time, and you're getting tired of the daily grind. Maybe you can get inspiration from these lucky people and do something creative and interesting.

CAR SCULPTOR

Working with clay is normally associated with artists, not with the automotive industry. However, some of the world's largest automobile companies have a permanent staff of sculptors to help them make designs for cars and visualize ideas for future products. Salim Saif went to art school and was going to be an artist, but he ended up as a sculptor for General Motors. Salim spends his days using his hands to craft anything from miniature clay models to actual-size car sculptures. He's been working for the company since he left college, and he and his team have helped design the latest models to come off the showroom floor.



FOOD SCIENTIST

When someone says that he is a laboratory scientist, what immediately comes to your mind? You probably think of a white lab coat, sterile surroundings, a microscope, and test tubes. But that is not the case of Matthew Duval. For the last three years, he's been working as a food scientist for the makers of Tasty's ice cream, and he has created several new flavors. He's constantly searching for new combinations of flavors to keep the products fresh and interesting for the company's customers. In his lab, he experiments with different products and flavors until he gets them just right. And, of course, he always gets to taste the results. One part of Matthew's job involves market research. He's good at presenting his new products to customers and getting their input.



ANIMATION DESIGNER



Animation has been in high demand in advertising, special effects, video games, and films. Animators need to have artistic ability, creativity, storytelling ability, technical skills, scientific and technical knowledge, and the ability to work with others.

Animators need to understand character development and be able to portray character emotions in a convincing way. As computer generated imagery (CGI) technology is used in both live action films and animated movies and interactive games, it has become necessary for designers to have scientific and technical knowledge. Animation projects involve many people who work as a team. Clear and effective communication with team members and clients is crucial.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 20 29/4/25 1:55 AM

الصفات التي يبحث عنها أصحاب العمل عند التوظيف

Qualities Employers Look for When Hiring for Jobs

In groups, discuss the meaning of the qualities. Give examples of actions that demonstrate the qualities. What other qualities would you add?



Top Twelve Qualities

1. Communication skills (Verbal and Written)
2. Honesty/Integrity
3. Teamwork skills
4. Interpersonal skills
5. Strong work ethic
6. Motivation/Initiative
7. Flexibility/Adaptability
8. Analytical skills
9. Computer skills
10. Organizational skills
11. Time management skills
12. Critical thinking and problem solving skills



عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

ابحث عن الجمل التي تحتوي على حقائق عن الوظائف الثلاث المذكورة في الصفحة 20 قم بصياغة أسئلة لتلك الحقائق. بشكل ثنائي, اطرح الأسئلة وأجب عليها كما في الأمثلة أدناه

Find sentences that are facts about the three jobs you read on page 20. Make questions for those facts. In pairs, ask and answer the questions. See the examples below.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

- How long has Matthew been working as a food scientist?
- He's been working as a food scientist for three years.

- What skills do you need to be a car sculptor?
- You must be creative.

- What job are you interested in?
- I'm interested in becoming a child psychologist. I'm good at working with children.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

المفردات

A. Vocabulary.

أي من الصفات / المؤهلات حسب ظنك يحتاجها الثلاثة الأشخاص الذين قرأت عنهم في وظائفهم؟

1. Which of the qualities do you think the three people you read about need in their jobs?
2. Which of the above do you think are your strongest and your weakest qualities?

الإستيعاب

B. Comprehension. Answer ***true*** or ***false***. اجب بصح أو خطأ

1. false Salim works as a car driver.
2. true He's been working for an auto company since he left school.
3. false Matthew has created several new flavors of yogurt.
4. true Matthew enjoys presenting his new products to customers.
5. false Animators usually work alone on their creative projects.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 21 29/4/25 1:56 AM

Quick Check ☑

A. Vocabulary.

1. Which of the qualities do you think the three people you read about need in their jobs?
2. Which of the above do you think are your strongest and your weakest qualities?

Sample answers:

1 . They need to have skills in motivation, time management, and solving problems.

2 . My strongest's qualities I've are: honesty, communication, and motivation. However, I've some weakest qualities including: organizational and flexibility skills.

B. Comprehension. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

Answers:

1 . false (He makes clay models of cars)

2 . true

3 . false (He creates ice-cream flavors.)

4 . true

5 . false (They work with others)

2 Pair Work

Sample answers:

A: Why does automobile companies provide job opportunities for sculptors?

B: Because sculptors help these companies in making designs for cars and visualize ideas for future products.

A: Which of the qualities do you think animators need in their jobs?

B: Animators need to understand character development and be ableto portray character emotions in a convincing way.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

القواعد
3 Grammar

زمن المضارع التام: المستمر والبسيط
Present Perfect Tenses: Progressive and Simple

Both tenses are used to talk about a situation that began in the past and continues into the present.

Use the present perfect progressive to talk about an action that is happening now and will probably continue.

Use the present perfect simple to talk about the amount of times/how long something has been done, up to this particular point. The action is not happening at this moment and may not continue.

Present Perfect Progressive المضارع التام المستمر	Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام البسيط
Hanan **has been reading** a book for two hours.	She **has read** 30 pages.
How long **have you been reading** that book?	How many pages **have you read**?
Saeed **has been playing** football since he was ten.	He **has played** for three different teams.
How long **have you been playing** football?	How many teams **have you played** for?

NOTE: The Present Perfect Progressive often uses *since* and *for* to show a length of time that the action is happening over.

إقرأ النصوص الثلاثة عن الوظائف في الصفحة 20 وحدد الجمل التي هي في زمن المضارع التام المستمر والمضارع التام البسيط. اذكر أي منها حدثت في جميع الاوقات وأي منها تحدث أو تتغير من وقت لأخر

A. Read the three texts about jobs on page 20 and find sentences that are present perfect progressive and present perfect simple. Say which ones happened all the time and which ones happened or changed from time to time.

B. Choose the correct verb form. **اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل**

1. I ('ve been looking for / 've looked for) a job for three months, and I still (haven't found / haven't been finding) one.
2. My father (has worked / has been working) at many different jobs during his career.
3. Adnan (has written / has been writing) books for years, but he (hasn't received / hasn't been receiving) an award yet.
4. How many pages of that book (have you read / have you been reading)?

اكتب أجوبة للأسئلة التالية حول دراستك للغة الإنجليزية

C. Write answers to the following questions about your study of English.

1. How long have you been studying English?
2. How many English teachers have you had?
3. How many books have you used?
4. How long have you been using this book?

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية

اعمل مع زميلك. قم بتكوين جمل. كما في المثال

D. Work with a partner. Make sentences. Follow the example.

Hakim / photography studio / one year—taking pictures—photographer

Hakim's been working at a photography studio for a year.
He's good at taking pictures, and he's interested in becoming a photographer.

1. Faiz / restaurant / six months—bake things—chef
2. Refah / nursing home / two years—help old ladies—doctor
3. Yahya / newspaper / a while—interview people—reporter





على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الطول في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 22 29/4/25 1:56 AM
موقع واجباتي

A. Read the three texts about jobs on page 20 and find sentences that are present perfect progressive and present perfect simple. Say which ones happened all the time and which ones happened or changed from time to time.

Sample answers:

1 . Present Perfect Progressive Sentences:

- **"Salem has been working for the company since he left collage." (The action happened all the time).**
- **"Matthew has been working as a food scientist for the makers of Tasty's ice cream." (The action happened all the time)**

2 . Present Perfect Simple sentences:

- **"He has created several new flavors." (The action changed from time to time)**
- **"He and his team have helped design the latest models." (The action changed from time to time)**

C. Write answers to the following questions about your study of English.

Sample answers:

1 . I've been studying English for six years.
2 . I've had three teachers.
3 . I've used six books.
4 . I've been using this book for three weeks.

D. Work with a partner. Make sentences. Follow the example.

Answers:

1 . Faiz has been working in a restaurant for six months. He's good at baking things, and he's interested in becoming a chef.
2 . Refah's been working in a nursing home for two years. She's good at helping old ladies, and she's interested in becoming a doctor.
3 . Yahya's been working for a newspaper for a while. He's good at interviewing people, and he's interested in becoming a reporter.

تعرف على مهارات وخبرات زملائك, واسألهم منذ متى وهم يمارسونها. اكمل الجدول

E. Find out about your classmates' abilities and experiences, and ask how long they've been doing them. Complete the chart.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

A: Can you ice-skate?
B: Yes, I can.
A: How long have you been skating?
B: I've been ice-skating since I was five.

A: Do you have a job now?
B: Yes, I do.
A: How long have you been working at it?
B: For about six months.

Sample answers: مثال على الحل

Activity	Name	Length of Time
Play a sport	Ahmed	4 years
Study languages	Abeer	2 years
Live in the same house	Omar	9 years
Drive a car/Ride a bike	Hind	1 year
Work part-time	Ali	8 months
Swim	Adel	3 years
Your idea: _____		



FYI

To talk about someone's abilities (how well or badly they can do something) and interests, use expressions with **Good at** or **Interested in**.

He's **good at** using computers.
They're **interested in** working outdoors.
I'm **not very good at** speaking in public.
She's **not interested in** working in the computer industry.

قم بطرح أسئلة حول الصورة والإجابة عليها

F. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time?

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.

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية



MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 23 29/4/25 1:56 AM

E. Find out about your classmates' abilities and experiences, and ask how long they've been doing them. Complete the chart.

Sample answer:

1. **A: Can you play tennis?**
   B: Yes, I can.
2. **A: How long have you been playing tennis?**
   B: I've been playing tennis for four years.
3. **A: Do you study Portuguese?**
   B: Yes, I do.
4. **A: How long have you been studying Spanish?**
   B: I've been studying Portuguese for two years.
5. **A: Are you living with your grandparents in the same house?**
   B: Yes, I'm.
6. **A: How long have you been living with your grandparents in the same house?**
   B: I've been living with my grandparents for 9 years.
7. **A: Can you drive a car?**
   B: Yes, I can.
8. **A: How long have you been driving a car?**
   B: I've been driving a car for a year.

F. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time?

Sample answer:

A:What has the utility worker been doing during the rain?
B:He's been trying to repair the stoplight.
A:What has the man at the newsstand been doing?
B:He's been reading a magazine.
A:What has the traffic cop been doing?
B:He's been directing traffic.
A:What has the driver in traffic been doing?
B:He's been listening to the news on the radio
A:What has the taxi driver been doing?
B:He's been looking at the limousine.
A:What have the people in the café been doing?
B:They've been drinking coffee.
A:What has the man under the umbrella been doing?
B:He's been waiting for the rain to stop.
A:What has the child been doing?
B:He's been playing in the rain.

4 Language in Context

اللغة في السياق

حضر ملف وظيفي عن نفسك. اكتب مؤهلاتك, مهاراتك, وصفاتك الشخصية. بإمكانك استخدام الأمثلة الموجودة في الجدول ادناه أو أفكارك الخاصة. ناقش ضمن مجموعة, الوظائف المناسبة لكل طالب

Prepare a job profile. Write down your qualifications, skills, and personality characteristics. You can use the examples in the chart below or your own ideas. In a group, discuss possible jobs for each student.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

Personality Characteristics

creative, efficient, friendly, hardworking, intelligent, organized, reliable, sociable

Good At or Interested In

helping people	creating things	working outdoors
working alone	making a lot of money	working with people





Qualifications	Special Skills	Personality	Possible Job
degree in journalism	good at speaking in public	confident	TV reporter

A TV reporter needs to be confident and has to be comfortable in front of the cameras, and should be interested in following news events.

5 Listening

الإستماع

استمع إلى المقابلة الوظيفية ثم أكمل الجدول

Listen to the job interview, and complete the chart.

Candidate	Job Applied For
Name: **Michael**	Working hours: **50–60 hours a week**
Education: **majored in architecture**	Salary: **high-paying**
Skills: **good at communicating with people**	Job description: **be involved in work through all stages, from selling to clients, to designing and putting up exhibit stands.**
Experience: **3 years as architect in apartment-building company**	

6 Pronunciation

النطق

A. Listen. Note the differences in sounds. Then practice.

1- ماذا تخطط للقيام به عند الانتهاء من المدرسة؟

2- هل لديك عمل؟ منذ متى وانت تعمل في وظيفتك الحالية؟

3- ما هي المهنة التي تهمك؟ لماذا؟

4- هل سبق لك إجراء مقابلة عمل؟ تكلم عنها

5- هل سبق لك الحصول على تدريب داخلي؟ تكلم عنه

6- أخبر زميلك عن الوظائف التي حصلت عليها والدورات التي درستها. اذكر المدة التي قضيتها في أداء الوظائف أو حضور الدورات

7 About You

عن نفسك

بشكل ثنائي, قم بطرح أسئلة ويقوم زميلك بالإجابة عليها ثم بدلوا الأدوار

In pairs, ask the questions and have your friend answer. Then switch roles.

1. What do you plan to do when you finish school?
2. Do you have a job? How long have you been working at your present job?
3. What career interests you? Why?
4. Have you ever had a job interview? Talk about it.
5. Have you ever had an internship? Talk about it.
6. Tell your partner about the jobs you've had and the courses you've taken. Say how long you've been doing the jobs or taking the courses.

على الطالب الإجابة وسئال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

4 Language in Context

Sample answer:

Job Profile

Name: Fahd Abdullah

Age: 16 years

Education: High school student – Grade 10

Qualifications:

- Good in English and Computer Skills

Skills:

- Teamwork and communication

Personality Characteristics:

- Hardworking and motivated
- Friendly and cooperative

Possible Jobs:

- Computer programmer
- Software developer
- IA specialist
- Marketing manager

7 About You

على الطالب الاجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

In pairs, ask the questions and have your friend answer. Then switch roles.

Sample answer:

A: What do you plan to do when you finish school?

B: I plan to go to university and study computer programming.

A: Do you have a job? How long have you been working at your present job?

B: No, I don't have a job right now. I'm focusing on my studies.

A: What career interests you? Why?

B: I'm interested in computer programming because I love technology.

A: Have you ever had a job interview? Talk about it.

B: Yes, I had one of the best interviews of my careers. It was excited and funny!

A: Have you ever had an internship? Talk about it.

B: Yes, I had a one-month internship last year. I think it was a great experience for me.

A: Tell me about the jobs you've had and the courses you've taken.

B: I haven't had a job yet, but I've I learned many skills courses.

ضع خط على الكلمات التي تتضمن على الاحرف والتعابير الموضحة في المحادثة بشكل ثنائي، إقرأ المحادثة بصوت مرتفع وتأكد أنك تنطق الأصوات الثلاثة المختلفة والتعابير بشكل صحيح

المحادثة
8 Conversation



Underline the words that have ***m***, ***n*** and ***ing*** in the conversation and the expressions ***day after day***, ***day in day out***, ***bored to death***, ***talked someone out of it*** and ***luckily***. In pairs, read the conversation aloud. Make sure to produce the three different sounds and the expressions correctly.

Yousef: So, Khaled, are you happy with your job at the TV station?
Khaled: Yes, very happy. I enjoy being out there and talking to people. I get a lot of satisfaction out of my job.
Yousef: How long have you been working on TV?
Khaled: I've been a reporter at this station for five years—since my internship. What about you?
Yousef: I've been working at the bank since I left high school. It's the same thing day after day, day in and day out. I'm bored to death. I was hoping to be a watch repairer, you know, but my parents talked me out of it. They said it wasn't a serious profession.
Khaled: Well, I was going to be a dentist, but luckily I changed my mind. Can you imagine me in a small room, stuck between four walls?
Yousef: That's where I am right now. It's time to move on and find something more challenging. I have a lot of different skills. I'm good at solving problems. I'm organized, reliable, hardworking...What do you think I should do?

Your Ending

What advice do you think Khaled gives Yousef?

1. I'm looking for an assistant. Are you interested?
2. Why don't you network with friends and find out about available jobs?
3. You should look at job sites on the Web.
4. Your idea: _____



Real Talk

day after day, day in and day out = following the same pattern
bored to death = very bored
talk someone out of it = to convince to do something different
luckily = used to give an opinion that an event was positive

أسئلة حول المحادثة
About the Conversation

Answer ***true*** or ***false***. أجب بصح أو خطأ

1. **true** Khaled has been working on TV for five years.
2. **false** He wanted to be an engineer.
3. **false** Yousef has had several jobs since he left high school.
4. **true** He wanted to be a watch repairer.
5. **true** He's been thinking of getting another job.

دورك
Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Imagine Yousef found another job and has been working there for a year now. Ask what he's been doing and what changes have occurred in his career. Present your interview to the class.

على الطالب الإجابة وسئال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 25 29/4/25 1:56 AM

العب الأدوار مع زميلك في الصف. تخيل أن يوسف وجد وظيفة أخرى و يعمل هناك منذ عام. اسأل عما كان يفعله و ما هي التغييرات التي حدثت في حياته المهنية. قدم مقابلتك إلى الفصل

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Imagine Yousef found another job and has been working there for a year now. Ask what he's been doing and what changes have occurred in his career. Present your interview to the class.

Sample answers:

Role-Play: Interview with Yousef

Adel: Hi Yousef! I heard you found a new job.

Yousef: Hi Adel! Yes, I have.

Adel: What have you been doing there?

Yousef: I've been working as a marketing assistant for one year.

Adel: That's great! What changes have happened in your career?

Yousef: I've learned new skills, met new people, and got more experience.

Adel: Are you enjoying your new job?

Yousef: Yes, I really like it. I feel more confident now.

Adel: Congratulations, Yousef! I'm happy for you.

Yousef: Thanks, Adel!

موقع واجباتي

رابط الدرس الرقمي

9 Reading القراءة

إقرأ فرص العمل الثلاث وابحث عن الجمل التي تتحدث عن ما يتوجب على الشخص ليكون قادراً على تنفيذ المهام في كل وظيفة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

Read the three job opportunities and find the sentences that say what a person should be able to do in each job.



JobPool

Search Jobs | media positions | Search

Home | Profile & Resume | Jobs | Career Tools | Advice

JobPool Has the Job for You

About Us:

JobPool is a privately-owned career network with branches all over the world. Since its foundation in 2000, the company has constantly improved its users' experience with new features and services. JobPool has been growing globally through strategic international expansion. We have helped professionals and companies all over the world to meet each other.

OPENINGS [Internships]

Media Intern: TV and Radio Media International

Do you want to be part of the fast-paced world of television and meet famous people at the same time? Here's your chance. Our interns research information about hot topics. They need to find information quickly and be able to summarize it in clear language. Our hosts use the information on their programs. Our interns also greet our guests when they arrive in our studios. You need to be fluent in English and be good at using computers. And you must be friendly and outgoing. This is a paid internship for the summer.

Archaeological Interns: Students Learning Overseas

Here's an opportunity to study history firsthand and to work with noted archaeologists on an exciting dig. We've been uncovering ruins at the famous ancient city of Pompeii for several years. Interns' job is to dig slowly and carefully. They also work to uncover buildings that have been buried for centuries. It is very hard and painstaking work. The reward is a chance to discover something that the volcano Vesuvius buried with its lava two thousand years ago. This is an unpaid three-month internship, but lodging and meals are provided near the site.

Environmental Engineering: Saudi Construction, Riyadh

Great opportunity for a civil engineering graduate student in the environment field! This project involves the construction of a road and a number of other local projects, such as research centers and new pipelines. The interns work alongside experienced civil engineers and receive training in the different work sectors. You need to be able to read blueprints, have some knowledge of Arabic, and be able to cope with temperatures that average 104°F (40°C). Food and accommodation will be provided.

Send applications to: internships@jpool.com Attach a cover letter and a résumé.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2024.indb 26 30/4/24 2:00 AM

Résumé

Carl Barthes
543 Limerick Road
Englewood, New Jersey 07632
Telephone: 201-555-7287 • Cell phone: 201-555-7398
email: cbarthes@worldnet.com

Education

- Undergraduate student at Center University, majoring in Media Studies
- Graduate of City High School

Experience

- Host of radio program. Responsibilities include:
  Interview people about teen-related issues on the air
  Decide on topics and help organize the show
- In charge of school website "School Days"
  Have written articles on community issues and on student concerns. Have done interviews and research to get background information.

Honors/Awards

- The school website won an award as one of the most useful to students in the state.
- An article I wrote about jobs for young people has appeared in the local press.

Skills

- Computer expertise in word-processing and graphic programs
- Fluent in Spanish

بعد القراءة
After Reading

Answer ***true*** or ***false***. أجب بصح أو خطأ

1. **true** JobPool has been growing since the year 2000.
2. **false** The archaeological interns get a good salary.
3. **false** The media intern needs to speak several languages.
4. **true** The candidate for the engineering job must be good at reading blueprints.
5. **true** Carl has experience with word-processing programs.
6. **false** One of Carl's articles has appeared in newspapers all over the country.



المناقشة
Discussion

1. What types of information does Carl include in his résumé? What types of jobs do you think Carl has the qualifications and experience for? Explain.
2. What qualifications do you have that you can include in a résumé? What jobs are you qualified for?
3. In your opinion, what makes a person qualified for a job?

Sample answers على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

1 . Information in résumé: education, experiences, skills,and awards. He's qualified for the positions of a reporter or a journalist.

2 . My qualifications for a résumé: Qualifications: High school student, good in English, computer skills, team player. Qualified jobs: Office assistant cashier, shop helper, call center agent.

3 . Good education; Relevant skills; Work experience; Good communication; and teamwork abilities.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

10 الكتابة Writing



A. **1.** Read the three job opportunities again. Write the qualities, qualifications, and experience that a person needs for each job in note-form in the chart below.

2. Which job would you apply for if you had the qualifications? Why?

3. Which job would you not be interested in? Why not?

4. Discuss your choices in class. Which is the most popular job? Which is the least popular job?

Answers:

Job	Qualities	Qualifications (certificates, awards, diplomas, degrees)	Experience
Media Intern	Find information quickly/ summarize/ clear language • fluent English computer skills • friendly and outgoing	Not applicable (no mention)	Research and public relations
Archeological Intern	careful and methodical • interested in history • interested in archeology/ working with noted archeologists	Not applicable (no mention)	Not applicable/no mention probably experience is not a necessary requirement
Engineering Intern	ability to read blueprints • knowledge or Arabic • tolerance to high temperatures	Degree in civil engineering/ graduate student	Not required

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الطول في الصفحة التالية

إقرأ الرسالة المتعلقة بطلب الحصول على وظيفة في الصفحة 29, اجمع معلومات عن الشخص ثم دون ملاحظات في الجدول الذي يتبعها

B. **1.** Read the cover letter for a job application on page 29. Collect information about the person and make notes in the chart which follows it.

فكر في وظيفتك المفضلة ثم اكتب معلومات عن نفسك في العمود أنت

2. Think about your favorite job in the JobPool. Write information about yourself in the YOU column.

استخدم المعلومات لكتابة رسالة للتقدم للوظيفة

3. Use your information to write a cover letter applying for the position.

Writing Corner

When you write a cover letter it is important to think about why you are writing it (purpose); who you are addressing (audience); and the information you will put in each paragraph:

- include the name, title, and address of the recipient on the left
- start with a short introduction stating your reasons for writing
- include a section or paragraph about why you are the right person for the job
- finish with a closing statement thanking the recipient

Find the features mentioned above in the letter on page 29 before you write your own cover letter.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 28 29/4/25 1:56 AM

B. 1. Read the cover letter for a job application on page 29. Collect information about the person and make notes in the chart which follows it.

2. Think about your favorite job in the JobPool. Write information about yourself in the YOU column.

Sample answers:

Applicant	Person who wrote the cover letter	YOU
Qualities (see page 21)	• Dedicated and enthusiastic • Interpersonal skills • Experienced communicator	• Strong math and problem-solving abilities • Teamwork skills • Creative thinking
Qualifications (certificates, awards, diplomas, degrees)	• BA in Public Relations • MA in international communication	• High school student • Fluent English • Computer skills
Experience	• Five years of PR work experiences with organizations	• School projects and presentations

3. Use your information to write a cover letter applying for the position.

Sample answers:

Cover letter example

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to apply for the Media Intern position at Media International. I am a high school student with strong English and computer skills. I enjoy working with people and learning new things. I believe I can be a valuable member of your team.

Thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,

Khalid

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

11 Form, Meaning and Function
الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

Simple Present Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Use the simple present to talk about things that are true in general or that happen all the time.

Affirmative (+)

I, You, We, They	**work**	in an office
He, She	**works**	

Negative (–)

I, You, We, They	**don't**	**work**	in an office.
He, She	**doesn't**		

Time Expressions for the Present تعابير الوقت للمضارع

We can use time expressions to talk about routines or habits.

He works at the hospital **from** Sunday **to** Thursday.
He works at the hospital **on weekdays**.
He doesn't work **on the weekend**.
In his free time, he plays football.

Wh- Questions in the Simple Present أسئلة المعلومات في المضارع البسيط

Q: Where does he/she work?
A: He/She works in a hospital.

Q: Where do you/they work?
A: I/They work in an office.

Q: What do you do?
A: I'm a salesperson.

Note: *What do you do?* usually means *What's your job?*

Prepositions of Time for the Present حروف الجر الزمنية الدالة للمضارع

Look at these examples to understand when we use prepositions to talk about time:

at three o'clock, noon/midnight/ midday/ night
in the morning/afternoon/evening
on Thursday, weekdays, Saturday morning, weekends, the weekend



اكمل الجمل بإستخدام زمن المضارع البسيط للفعل المناسب. اكتب حرف الجر الصحيح

A. Complete the sentences with the simple present tense of an appropriate verb. Write the correct preposition.

Ahmed is a teacher. He *teaches* in a high school. He works *on* weekdays.

1. What **does** your uncle **do**? He's a writer. He **writes** books.
2. Adnan is a bus driver. He **drives** a city bus. He works **at** night.
3. Where **do** Omar and Ali **work**? They **work** in a hospital. They are doctors.
4. Hameed is a journalist. He **writes/works** for a newspaper. He **works** **on** weekdays and **on** weekends.
5. Fahd is a pilot. He **flies** planes. He likes to play tennis **in** his free time.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 30 29/4/25 1:56 AM

Who, That, Which ضمائر الوصل



Relative Pronouns: *Who, That, Which*

Relative clauses add information about a noun in the main clause.

Use the relative pronoun *who* or *that* for people.
Use the relative pronoun *that* or *which* for things and animals.

The woman was talking to the clients. She was friendly.
The woman **who**/**that** was talking to the clients was friendly. (relative clause)

The computer company is making a good profit. It is called Easy Surf.
The computer company **that**/**which** is making a good profit is called Easy Surf.

Past Progressive with *While* الماضي المستمر بإستخدام While

We can use the past progressive with *while* to talk about actions that were happening at the same time:

Mohammed **was working** on the computer **while** his brother **was talking** on the phone.
While you **were working** at the photography studio, I **was studying** graphic design at college.
They **were waiting** for their father at the office **while** their father **was waiting** for them at home.
While she **was talking** with her sister downstairs, her mother **was looking** for her upstairs.

who or that أكمل الجمل بإستخدام

B. Complete the sentences with ***who*** or ***that***.

1. The new driver ___who___ started work yesterday is very quiet.
2. The products ___that___ they launched this week are selling well.
3. I'd like to introduce you to the person ___who___ organized the conference.
4. That isn't the job ___that___ he applied for.
5. The actor ___who___ was playing the lead role was very funny.
6. Isn't that the book ___that___ you were reading last week?

اعمل مع زميل. كون جمل لوصف الأحداث في الصورة

C. Work with a partner. Make sentences to describe the actions in the pictures.

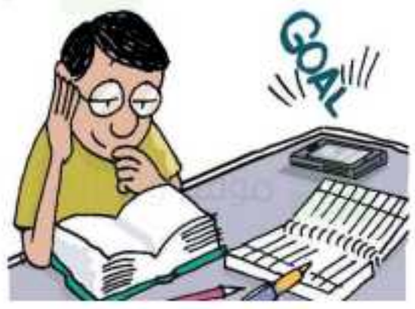
It was raining while Yahya was washing the car.



Yahya

Answers:

1. **Faisal was listening to the football while he was studying.**
2. **Fatima was talking on her cell phone while she was food shopping.**
3. **The people were talking while they were waiting for a bus.**



1. Faisal



2. Fatima



3. The people

موقع واجباتي
29/4/25 1:56 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي

12 Project المشروع



ابحث عن شخص - قريب أو صديق لك يعمل في وظيفة تهمك

1. Find a person – a relative or a friend who has a job that you are interested in.

حضر أسئلة لتطرحها عليه في المقابلة

2. Prepare questions that you would like to ask him/her in an interview.

أجر المقابلة واكتب الإجابات في جدول الملاحظات

3. Interview the person and write the answers in note-form. Use the same categories in the chart to organize them: Qualities, Qualifications, Experience, and Skills.

استخدم نفس التصنيفات في الجدول لتنظيمها: الصفات, المؤهلات, الخبرات والمهارات

استخدم الأسئلة كما هي في 2 ويطرح كلا واحد على الآخر الأسئلة

4. Use the same questions as in 2 to interview each other. Answer using your notes about your relative's or friend's job. Write your partner's answers in the chart in note-form.

ثم أجب مستخدمًا ملاحظاتك عن وظيفة قريبك أو صديقك

اكتب أجوبة زميلك في الجدول

استخدم أجوبة زميلك لكتابة سيرة ذاتية مستخدمًا نموذج السيرة الذاتية لكارل



على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

5. Use your partner's answers to write a résumé using Carl's résumé as a model.

	Your questions	Your partner's answers
Qualities (see page 21)	Tell me about your qualities	• Self-motivated • Strong decisive leadership • Ability to innovate
Qualifications (certificates, awards, diplomas, degrees)	What qualifications do you have?	• Bachelor's degree in civil engineering
Experience	How long have you been working on project management?	• 8 years in construction projects
Skills	In your opinion, what makes a person qualified for a job?	• Relevant skills • Blueprint reading Project management • Teamwork

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 32 29/4/25 1:56 AM

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 careers			
talk about personal qualities and personality characteristics			
talk about how long I've been doing something			
use the present perfect progressive versus the present perfect simple			
use the construction adjective + preposition + gerund			
use the simple present and ask *Wh-* questions			
use prepositions of time for the present			
use relative pronouns			
use the past progressive with *while*			

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

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 33 29/4/25 1:56 AM

3 What Will Be, Will Be



رابط الدرس الرقمي

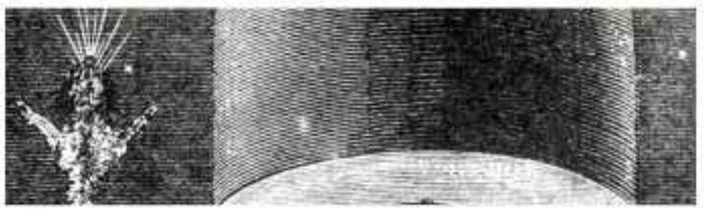
1 Listen and Discuss

الإستماع والمناقشة

1. Read the title. What words does it make you think of?
2. Read the text. Find the sentences that talk about the future and the ones that talk about the past.

Sample answers:

1. I think words that come to mind might include: Future, Technology, Inventions, Space, New ideas, and Science.



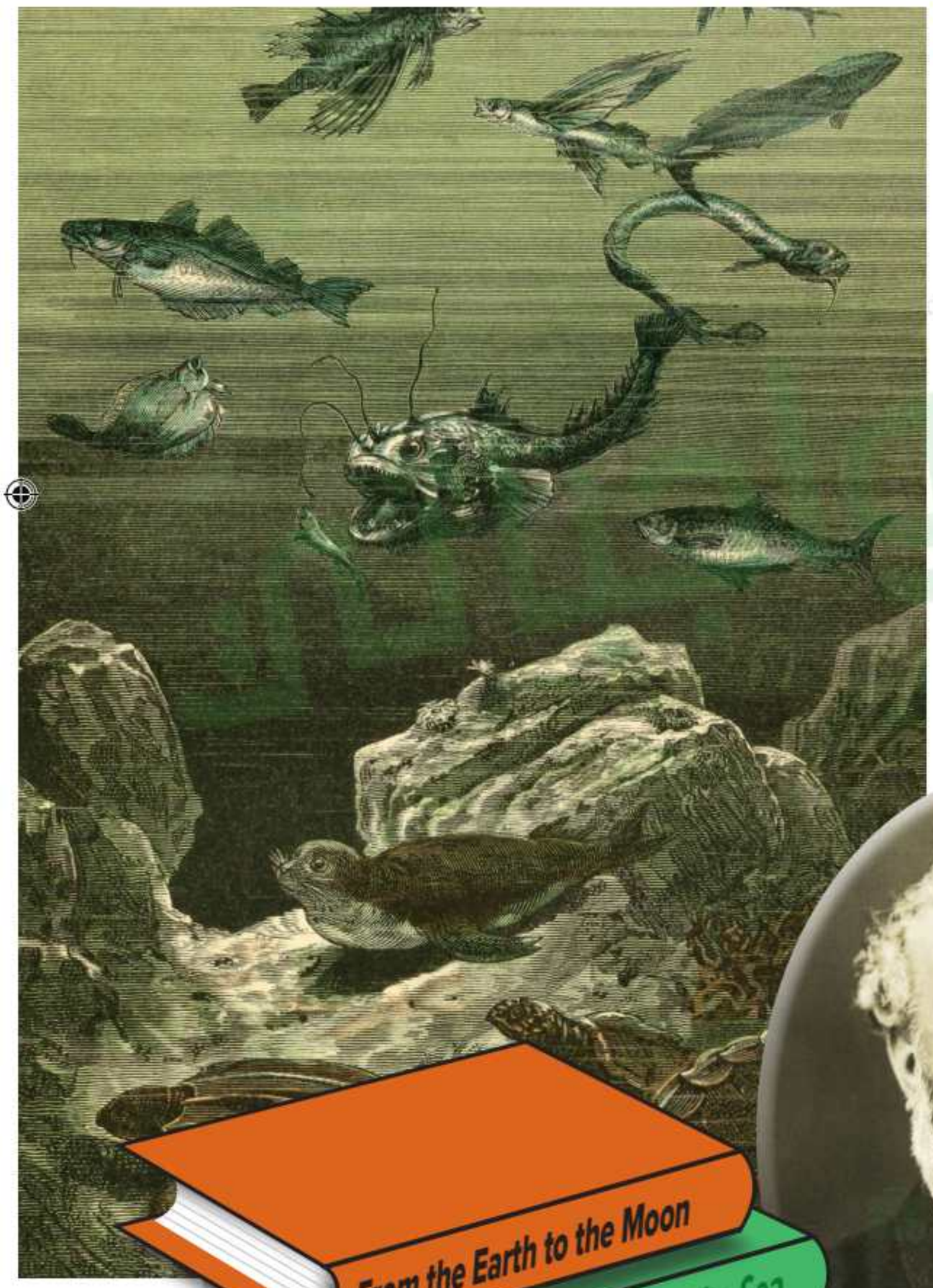
A Vision of the Future

الجمل التي تتحدث حول المستقبل باللون الأزرق

الجمل التي تتحدث حول الماضي باللون الأحمر

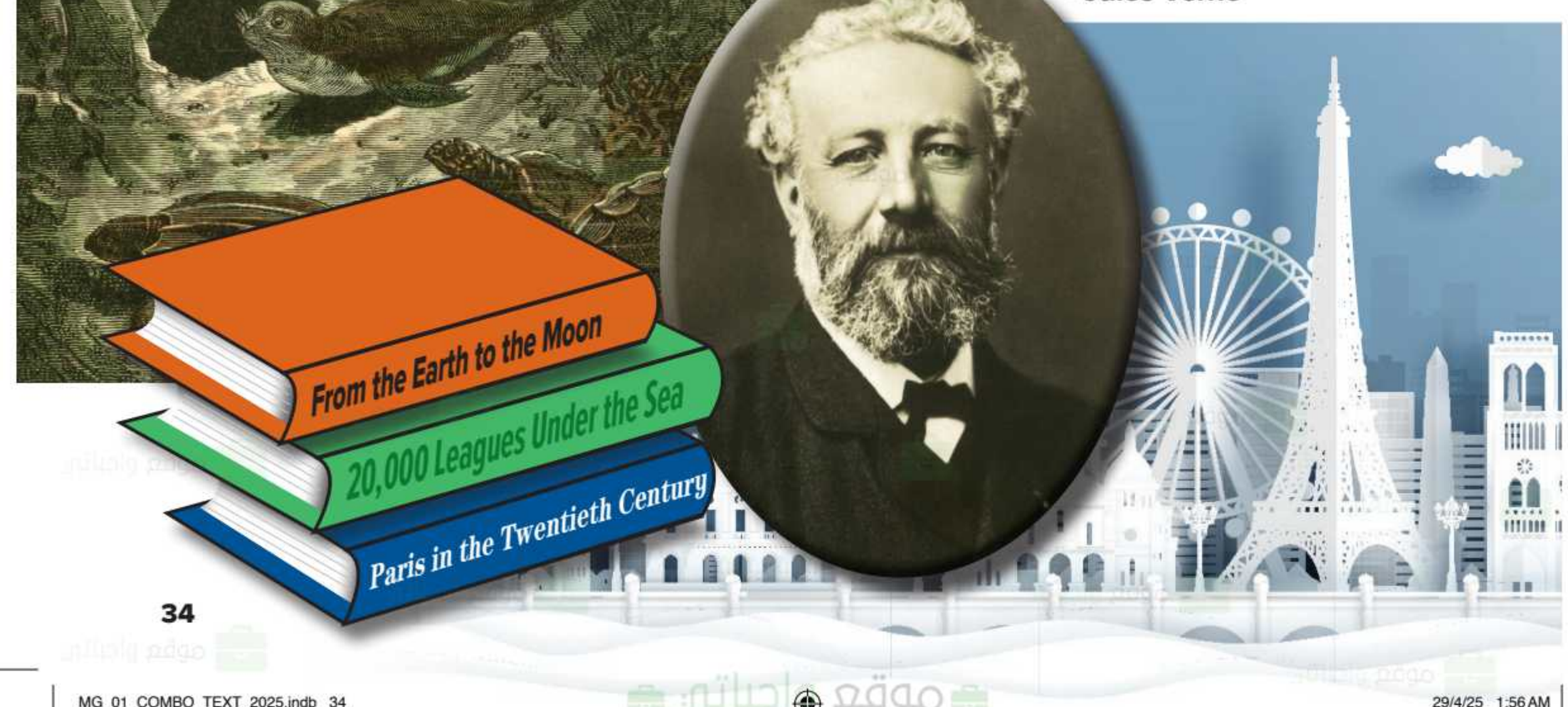
Sentences that talk about future are in blue color.

Sentences that talk about the past are in red color.



The French writer Jules Verne wrote several books in the late 1800s. In them, he wrote about the future. He asked, "What will life be like at the end of the 20th century—one hundred years from now?" In one of his adventure novels *(From the Earth to the Moon)*, his characters traveled to the moon in a rocket. In another novel *(20,000 Leagues Under the Sea)*, his characters dove through the depths of the ocean in a submarine in the shape of a whale. In a novel titled *Paris in the Twentieth Century*, Verne described a city with skyscrapers of glass and steel, high-speed trains, gas-powered automobiles, and a global communications network. Space rockets and submarines and other things in his novels didn't exist in Verne's time, but many of the inventions that Verne imagined became reality by the end of the 1900s. That's why people call Verne a visionary.

◂ **Jules Verne**



MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 34 29/4/25 1:56 AM



Comments Made in the United States in 1955: Right or Wrong Predictions?

إقرأ التوقعات أدناه ثم ابحث عن الجمل التي تتحدث حول المستقبل

Read the predictions below. Find the sentences that talk about the future.

"I seriously doubt that fast food restaurants will ever catch on."

"Have you seen the new cars coming out next year? It won't be long before $1,500 won't even buy a used car."

"Did you see where some baseball player just signed a contract for $75,000 a year just to play ball? It wouldn't surprise me if someday they'll be making more than the president."

"Soon all our kitchen appliances will be electric. They are even making electric typewriters now."

"I'll tell you one thing, if things keep going the way they are, it's going to be impossible to buy a week's groceries for $20."

"If they think I'll pay 50 cents for a haircut, forget it."

FYI

What a dollar bought in 1955 would take about $9.65 to buy in 2020, because of inflation. The average baseball player makes nearly $4.5 million a year. Today a haircut for a man costs an average of $28.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

المفردات

A. Vocabulary. Complete the following with words from the texts.

1. adventure novel
2. fast food restaurant
3. used car
4. kitchen appliance
5. hair cut

الإستيعاب

حدد أي من هذه التوقعات صحيحة

B. Comprehension. Mark which of these predictions came true.

1. ✓ People will drive gas-powered cars.
2. ✓ People will live in skyscrapers.
3. ___ People will travel to the center of the earth.
4. ___ Fast food restaurants won't catch on.
5. ✓ Sports stars will earn more than the president.

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

Think of one thing we use now. Write down some of its features. Think how each of these features may change in 30 to 40 years. Make predictions of how people will use it in the year 2050.

There won't be any more cars. People will travel in vehicles that ride through the air.

فكر في شيء نستخدمه الآن. اكتب بعض ميزاته، فكر في الكيفية التي قد تغير بها كل ميزة من هذه الميزات في غضون 30 إلى 40 عاماً، ثم قم بالتنبؤ حول استخدام الناس لها في 2050

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 35 29/4/25 1:56 AM

2 Pair Work

Sample answer:

Thing we use now: Smartphones

Features now (2025):

- Touch screen
- Internet access
- High-quality camera
- Social media apps
- Voice assistants

Predictions for 2050:

- Hologram calls instead of video calls
- Phones controlled by voice and mind
- No need for charging — solar-powered or self-charging
- Ultra-fast Internet everywhere

How people will use it in 2050:

- Communicate using 3D holograms
- Attend school or work meetings in virtual reality
- Control smart homes, cars, and robots instantly
- Translate all languages in real time

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 35 29/4/25 1:56 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

القواعد
3 Grammar

will or be going to المستقبل بإستخدام

Future with *Will* or *Be Going To*

Use *will* or *be going to* to make predictions about the future.

Affirmative (+)
Computers **will perform** many functions.
People **are going to have** more free time.

Negative (–)
Computers **won't have** feelings.
Machines **aren't going to control** us.

Questions (?)
Will people **eat** artificial food?
Are we **going to travel** to other planets?

Answers (Opinions)
I guess so. I hope not.
I think so. I don't think so.

We also use *will* when we decide to do something at the time we're speaking, such as for offers or promises.

We don't have any milk. I**'ll get** some from the store.

Will مقابل Be Going To

Will* versus *Be Going To

Use *be going to* to express a plan that is already made or decided.
Use *will* to express uncertainty, often with *maybe* or *probably*.

What are your vacation plans? I'**m going to spend** a month in Abha.
Maybe I'**ll go** to Abha.

المستقبل المستمر

Future Progressive

Use the future progressive (*will* + *be* + present participle) for continuous actions in the future.
Or use *be going to* + *be* + present participle.

Affirmative (+)
(At) this time tomorrow, I**'ll be swimming** in the ocean. OR I'**m going to be swimming**...
A week from today, I**'ll be relaxing** on the beach. OR I'**m going to be relaxing**...
By the year 3000, people **will be living** to the age of 120. OR They **are going to be living**...

Questions (?)	Short Answers (+)	Short Answers (–)
Will you **be working** on the weekend?	Yes, I **will**.	No, I **won't**.
Are they **going to be taking** the test, too?	Yes, they **are**.	No, they **aren't**.

أكمل التوقعات حول المستقبل بإستخدام الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل.
الإجابة باكثر من جواب ممكن

A. Complete the predictions about the future with the correct form of the verb. More than one answer is possible.

1. In one hundred years, people _____ on other planets. (live)
2. Students _____ with computers instead of books. (study)
3. Cars _____ on gasoline. (not run)
4. Robots _____ people's lives. (not control)
5. Young people _____ only to smartphones. (listen)
6. At the age of 50, people _____ young. (be)

Sample answers:
1. will live/are going to live/will be living/are going to be living
2. will study/are going to study/will be studying/are going to be studying
3. won't run/aren't going to run/won't be running/aren't going to be running
4. won't control/aren't going to control/won't be controlling/aren't going to be controlling
5. will listen/are going to listen/will be listening/are going to be listening
6. will be/are going to be

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 36

العمل ضمن مجموعات. أجب على هذا السؤال

B. Work in groups. Answer this question:

أي من الأشياء التالية حسب ظنك سيستخدمها الناس في الـ 50 سنة القادمة؟

Which of the following do you think people will still be using in 50 years?



cell phone

ballpoint pens



personal computer



flat screen TV



magazines



microwave oven

Sample answers:

People probably will be using ballpoint pens. People will always need to write. We can't use computers for everything.

People won't be reading magazines like we have today. I think people will only read them electronically.

اعمل مع زميل. اسأل واجب: أي من القضايا التالية حسب ظنك سيتم حلها في الـ 50 سنة القادمة؟ اضف معلوماتك

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer: Which of the following do you think will be solved in the next 50 years? Add your own ideas.

A: Do you think there will be enough food for everyone in the world?
B: I believe there will be.
A: Do you believe there will be peace on Earth?
B: No, I don't. Nations are too selfish.

Researchers will find a cure for cancer.
Global warming will melt the ice at the poles.
People will be preserving the environment.
There won't be any more pollution.
There won't be any more war.
Many plant and animal species won't exist anymore.

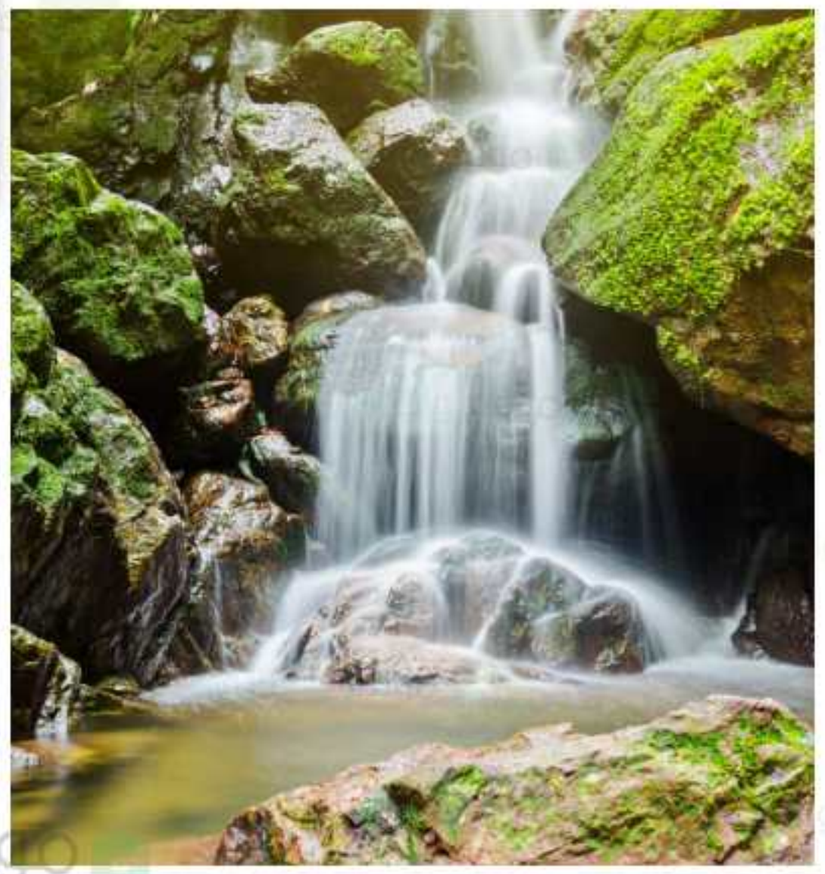




Sample answers:

A:Do you think there will be enough food for everyone in the world?

B:I believe there will be. Scientists will gure out a way to feed more people with the resources we have.



MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 37 29/4/25 1:56 AM

3 What Will Be, Will Be

4 Language in Context

اللغة في السياق

Write down three things you want to change and improve in your life. Compare your ideas with a partner.

اكتب ثلاثة أشياء تريد من خلالها أن تغير وتحسن حياتك. قارن أفكارك مع زميل

I won't use my cell phone so much.
I'll start exercising.
I'll study more.

Sample answers:

1 . I want to exercise regularly and eat healthier.
2 . I want to organize my time better to study and relax.
3 . I want to practice more and become fluent in English.

5 Listening

الإستماع

استمع إلى كلمة المدير في حفل التخرج ثم أكمل الجدول حول ماضي ومستقبل الطلاب



Listen to the principal's speech at graduation, and complete the chart about the students' past and future.

Answers:

Name	Past	Future
Ibrahim	He was a good runner in school races.	He will be a physical education teacher.
Steven	He was captain of the debate team, and good at defending her point of view.	He will be a lawyer.
Saeed	He had a great scientific mind.	He will become a science researcher.
Jim	He raised money and worked for good causes.	He will be a social worker.

6 Pronunciation

النطق

A. Listen. Note the words that are usually not stressed. Then practice.

a	in a century	**to**	nine-to-five
and	young and old	**was**	It was common.
can	Cars can fly.	**of**	cars of the future

B. Read the text about Jules Verne again. Find the sentences that contain ***a***, ***and***, ***can***, ***to***, and ***of***. Practice reading these sentences without stressing ***a***, ***and***, ***can***, ***to***, and ***of***.

7 About You

عن نفسك

بشكل ثنائي مع زميلك, اسأل وأجب عن الأسئلة ثم بدل الأدوار

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

1. Do you believe that people can predict the future? Explain.
2. Do you know of any predictions that came true? Explain.
3. What changes do you predict for the next 50 ye
4. What do you think you'll be doing 20 years from
5. What kind of TV programs will people be watch 50 years?
6. What will schools be like in 20 years?



1- هل تعتقد أن الناس يمكنهم التنبؤ بالمستقبل ؟ اشرح
2- هل تعرف أي نبوءات تحققت ؟ اشرح
3- ما هي التغييرات التي تتوقعها خلال الخمسين سنة القادمة ؟
4- ماذا تعتقد أنك ستفعل بعد 20 سنة من الآن ؟
5- ما نوع البرامج التلفزيونية التي سيشاهدها الناس خلال 50 عاماً ؟
6- كيف ستكون المدارس بعد 20 سنة ؟

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 38

7 About You

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

Sample answers:

1. **Not exactly, nobody can't predicate the future.**
2. **Yes, Jules Verne predicted submarines and space travel, and it came true.**
3. **In 2050, I think the world will be vastly different from what we know today. there will be flying cars and more advanced technology.**
4. **I think I'll see myself being happy with the love of my life.**
5. **People will watch 3D and virtual reality shows.**
6. **In 20 years, schools will have advanced technology in the classroom to complement teachers' lessons. Schools will use more technology, maybe online classes with AI teachers.**



المحادثة
8 Conversation

Find and underline some of the words you practiced in the pronunciation section. Practice reading the conversation in pairs.

Reporter: Would you tell us about the new intelligent home of the future?

Engineer: Certainly. The concept of Intelligent Buildings is to monitor and optimize lighting, security, ventilation, heating, audiovisual and entertainment systems, and so on. It's an integrated household system that will make people's lives easier.

Reporter: How will the house actually function?

Engineer: When you arrive at the front door, you won't need a key. The door will open with a touch of your finger. The system will recognize your fingerprint.

Reporter: What happens after I enter the house?

Engineer: The lights will come on if it's night, the climate control will be activated, and surround sound will automatically play your favorite radio station.

Reporter: What special facilities will there be in the kitchen?

Engineer: You'll be able to "call" your refrigerator when you're at the supermarket and find out how much milk there is or how many eggs you have left.

Reporter: That's wonderful. What about the housework? I hate doing that.

Engineer: The house will come equipped with a robot that will do the cleaning, the washing, and the cooking.

Reporter: No kidding? Can I buy the robot without the house?





Real Talk

Certainly = used to say yes
No kidding? = to express surprise, in this case, pleasant surprise

أسئلة حول المحادثة
About the Conversation

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

مع زميلك, اسأل وأجب عن الأسئلة ثم بدلوا الأدوار

1. What are some features of the intelligent house?
2. What will happen after a person enters the house?
3. What will you be able to do over the phone?
4. Why is the reporter interested in the robot?

دورك
Your Turn

Draw an intelligent house that you would like to have one day. Write sentences about the intelligent features and how they work.

قم بتصميم او رسم منزل ذكي تود أن تمتلكه يومًا ما. اكتب جمل حول المميزات الذكية للمنزل وكيف تعمل

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية
على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 39 29/4/25 1:56 AM

About the Conversation

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

Answers:

1 . **The intelligent house will monitor lighting, security, ventilation, heating, and audiovisual systems.**

2 . **When someone enters the house, the lights will come on at night, the climate control will be activated, and surround sound will automatically play your favorite radio station.**

3 . **You will be able to “call” your refrigerator and find out about the things in it.**

4 . **The reporter would like a robot to do the cleaning, washing,and cooking.**

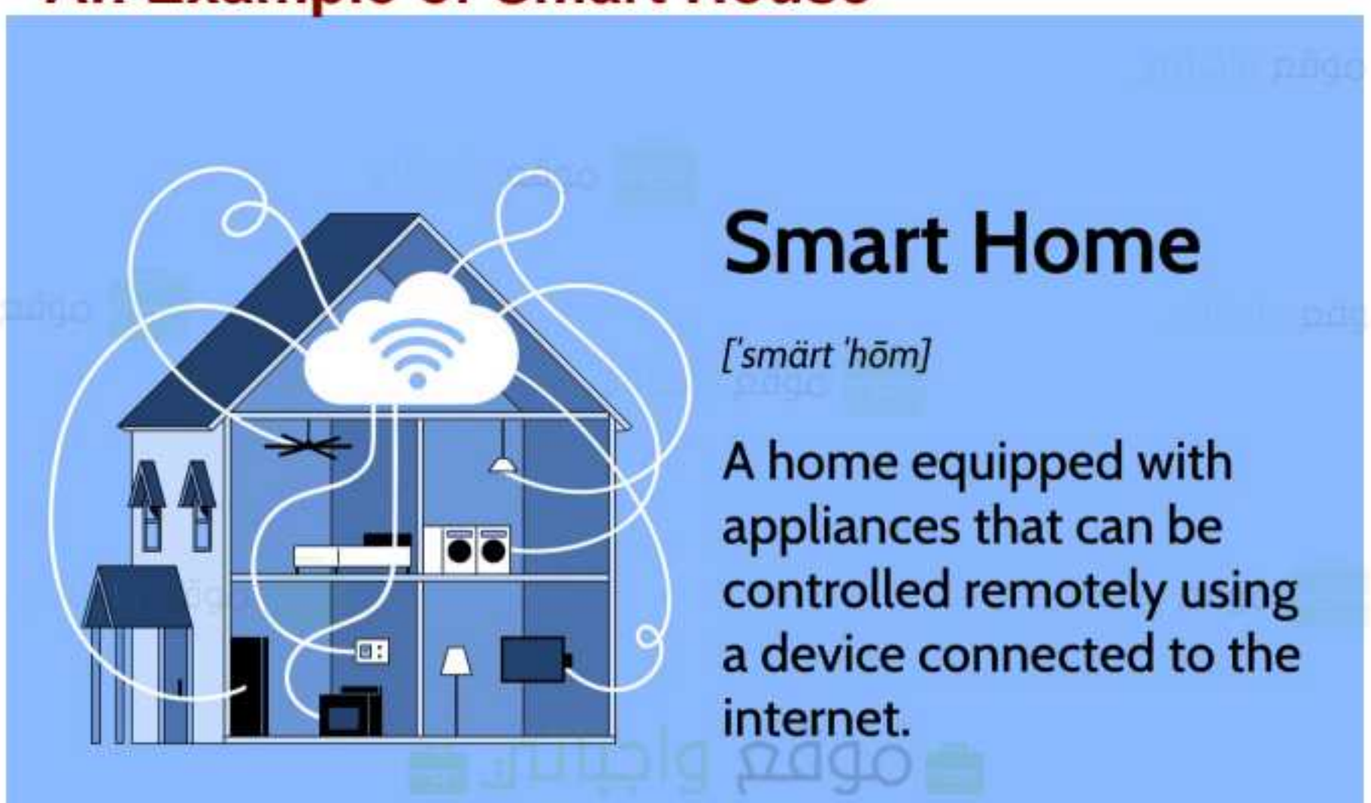
Your Turn

Draw an intelligent house that you would like to have one day. Write sentences about the intelligent features and how they work.

Sample answers:

A smart house is a house that uses in-home sensors and Web-connected devices, such as smart speakers, lights, thermostats, doorbells, security cameras, and more, all connected in a house hub to provide security, convenience and entertainment.

An Example of Smart House



رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

القراءة 9 Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

1. Read the title. What words does it make you think of?
2. Read the text. Match a heading to each paragraph.
   - **a.** What the car contained
   - **b.** The burial of a car
   - **c.** 50 years later
   - **d.** They lived to see it
   - **e.** Everyone came to the event

The Tulsa Time Capsule

b. The burial of a car

1 A crowd of people gathered outside the courthouse in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in June 1957, to witness the burial of an unusual time capsule: a brand-new gold-and-white Plymouth Belvedere car. The city leaders explained: "In exactly 50 years time, this car will be unearthed to show the world who we were and how we lived in Tulsa in 1957."

a. What the car contained

2 The automobile contained a flag, a city phone directory, an unpaid parking ticket, and the contents of a woman's purse: bobby pins, a ladies' powder compact, a plastic rain cap, several combs, a tube of lipstick, a pack of gum, a wad of tissues, $2.73 in bills and coins. Five gallons of gas were also included, in case the combustion engine became obsolete by 2007 and no fuel was available.

e. Everyone came to the event

3 The event attracted all sorts of people to Denver Avenue that day in 1957. Some thought that the idea of burying a new car was dumb; others thought it was brilliant. Raffle tickets (for the car) were sold. The person to guess the approximate population of Tulsa in 2007 would win. "I'll never be alive," said Teddy Baxter, aged 6. "Sure you will," answered his brother Henry, who was 19. "I might not be, but you'll be around for sure." Gene McDaniel, who was 20 at the time, thought: "In 2007, I'll be 70—I'll never make it."

c. 50 years later

4 The Plymouth was wrapped in protective materials and lowered into a concrete vault, which was supposed to withstand even a nuclear attack. It lay there for 50 years.



On June 13, 2007, the vault was opened, and the car was raised as thousands of people watched. The organizer of the event said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I present you Miss Belvedere." Unfortunately the tomb was unable to protect the car from moisture, and the vintage vehicle was covered in rust. The contents of a "typical" woman's handbag in the glove compartment looked like a lump of rotted leather. The microfilm that recorded the names of the contestants wasn't found. There was a bit of disappointment that the items were not in better condition. However, some items inside the time capsule were in good shape—they included a U.S. flag and some historical documents, such as aerial maps of the city and postcards.

d. They lived to see it

5 The good news is that when the Belvedere was unearthed, Teddy and Gene were still alive. They never thought they would be here to see it happen. Someone present said, "It's our King Tut's tomb. It's like a fairy tale."

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 40 29/4/25 1:56 AM



بعد القراءة

After Reading

اختر المعنى الصحيح لكل كلمة

A. Choose the correct meaning of each word.

1. to gather (paragraph 1)
   a. to come together **b.** to separate **c.** to join
2. to witness (paragraph 1)
   a. to give evidence **b.** to help **c.** to see an event
3. bobby pin (paragraph 2)
   a. pin worn by boys **b.** safety pin **c.** hairpin
4. obsolete (paragraph 2)
   a. complete **b.** outdated **c.** high-tech
5. vault (paragraph 4)
   a. an electric measure **b.** a safe **c.** a can
6. to withstand (paragraph 4)
   a. to oppose **b.** to observe **c.** to resist or survive

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أجب عن الأسئلة حول القراءة

B. Answer the questions about the reading.

1. What was the purpose of burying the car for 50 years?
2. Why did the organizers include five gallons of gas for the car?
3. Are any of the items put in the car obsolete today?
4. Who was going to be the winner of the contest?
5. What was the bad news in 2007?

أكمل الجمل حول القراءة بتعبيرك الخاص

C. Complete the sentences about the reading in your own words.

1. "In 50 years time, when this car is taken out of the vault, people will **see what Tulsa was like in 1957**."
2. "If I buy a raffle ticket for the car, I might not **live long enough to win the prize**."
3. "When people open the glove compartment in 2007, they **will find a woman's purse and its contents**."

المناقشة

Discussion

Have you ever read about "hidden treasure"? When was it hidden and what did people find?

هل سبق أن قرأت عن الكنوز المخفية؟ متى تم إخفاءها؟ وماذا وجد الناس في هذه الكنوز؟



Sample answers:

Yes, I have read about hidden treasure. It was hidden hundreds of years ago in the sea, and people found old pottery, gold, and valuable objects.

29/4/25 1:56 AM

B. Answer the questions about the reading.

Sample answers:

1 . The purpose was to show how people lived in Tulsa in 1957.

2 . They included the gas in case the combustion engine became obsolete.

3 . The microfilm is obsolete.

4 . The winner of the contest was going to be the one who guessed the population of Tulsa in 2007.

5 . Water got into the vault, and the car was covered in rust. The microfilm for the contest wasn't found.

3 What Will Be, Will Be

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.ed



10 Writing الكتابة

أجب عن الأسئلة

A. Answer the questions.

1. Read the title. Who do you think the keeper is?
2. Look at the photos. Where was the treasure hidden?

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

1. **I think the keeper is the octopus.**
2. **The treasure was hidden in the octopus tentacles Off/near the Korean shore.**

Keeper of hidden treasure

This is not a fairy tale, nor a scary story; it is the story of the discovery of 900-year-old treasure off the Korean shore.

A fisherman caught an octopus that had bits of blue pottery attached to its tentacles. At first, he thought they were shells. He caught more octopus and they all had shards attached to their tentacles. Finally, he brought up an octopus that had a whole plate caught on its tentacles.

That was when he realized that he had made an important discovery; he had heard about shipwrecks with ancient pottery, in the area. So he contacted the museum as soon as he got back.

An urgent underwater exploration led to the discovery of thirty, perfect examples of 12th century bowls, thanks to the octopus family.



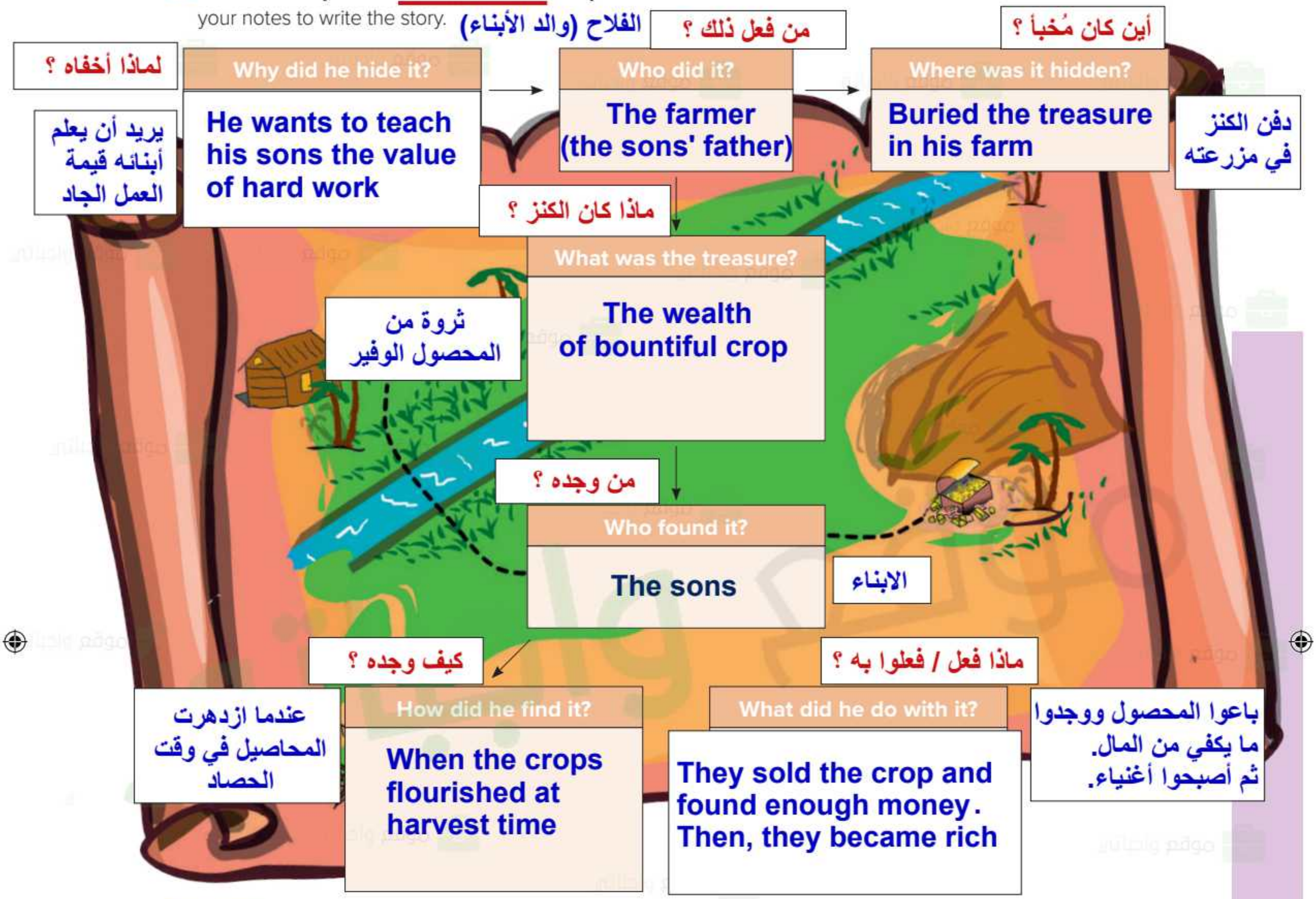
3. Read the story and make notes in the boxes. إقرأ القصة ودون ملاحظات في الجدول

Who found the treasure?	A Korean fisherman
Where did he find it?	Off/near the Korean shore
How did he find it?	He caught an octopus with blue shards attached to its tentacles/ then caught another octopus with a whole plate
What was the treasure?	Thirty perfect 12thcentury bowls
What did he do with it?	He contacted the museum He reported it to the museum

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 42 29/4/25 1:56 AM

فكر في قصة عن "الكنز الخفي" قرأتها أو سمعتها. قم بتدوين الملاحظات في الرسم البياني أدناه ثم استخدم ملاحظاتك لكتابة القصة.

B. Think of a story about "hidden treasure" that you have read or heard. Make notes in the chart below and then use your notes to write the story.



Writing Corner

When you write a story you need to think about:

- Your **audience**. Who is reading or listening to the story?
- The **people** (**characters**) in the story. Who are they? What do they look like? What kind of person are they?
- The **place** or **places** where events take place. Describe these places.
- The **events** (**plot**). What happens in your story? Use past verb forms.
- The **time** things happened. Which year is your story set in? What time of day is it? Which season is it? Use past time.
- The **order of the events**. What happened first, second, third and so on? Use a variety of past tenses to order your events.
- The **beginning** and **end** of the story. How will you begin your story? How will you end your story?

1. What do you think causes a reaction, e.g. surprise, suspense, laughter/humor etc.?
2. What was your reaction to the octopus story?

وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 43 29/3/23 4:01 AM

اكتب القصة

الفلاح وأبناؤه

The Farmer and His Sons

A rich old farmer, who felt that he had not many more days to live, called his sons to his bedside. Then, he told them not to divide the family land because there is a treasure hidden ·

مزارع كبير في السن، شعر أنه لم يعد لديه الكثير من الأيام ليعيشها، دعا أبناءه إلى سريره. ثم قال لهم ألا يقسموا أرض العائلة لأن هناك كنزاً مخفيًا.

The father died. Then the sons dug with all their might on the whole farm, but they found nothing .

مات الأب. ثم حفر الأبناء بكل قوتهم في المزرعة كلها، لكنهم لم يجدوا شيئًا.

After some time, the crops flourished at harvest time. They sold the crop and found enough money. Then , they became rich. They realised the valuable hidden meaning of their father's advice ·

مع مرور بعض الوقت، ازدهرت المحاصيل في وقت الحصاد. باعوا المحصول ووجدوا ما يكفي من المال. ثم أصبحوا أغنياء. لقد أدركوا المعنى الخفي القيم لنصيحة والدهم.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2023.indb 43 29/3/23 4:01 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة
11 Form, Meaning and Function



زمن المضارع البسيط مقابل زمن المضارع المستمر
Present Simple Tense versus Present Progressive Tense

We use the simple present to talk about habits or routines.
We use the present progressive for actions occurring now or for a temporary situation.

Omar **lives** in Riyadh. He **works** for a big computer company as a computer scientist.
Omar **is working** at the Al Qassim Science Center in Saudi. He **is creating** an exhibit named 'Computers in the Future.'

المضارع المستمر للمستقبل
Present Progressive for the Future

We can also use the present progressive tense to talk about arrangements and scheduled events in the future.

Q: When **are** they **flying** to Dubai? **A:** They**'re flying** to Dubai tonight.
Q: When **are** the new cars **coming out**? **A:** They**'re coming out** next year.
Q: When **is** Omar **leaving** for Riyadh? **A:** He**'s flying** at 9 o'clock in the morning.

تعابير الوقت للمستقبل
Time Expressions for the Future

Q: What are you going to do **tomorrow**? **A:** I'm going to visit the museum of Science and Technology.
Q: Will she go on the school trip **next week**? **A:** Yes, she will.
Q: Are you sitting examinations **next month?** **A:** Yes, I am.

طريقة تقديم المقترحات والرد عليها
Make and Respond to Suggestions

To make suggestions we can use: *Let's.../ How about ...?/ Why don't we/ you ...?*

Q: Let's look for the hidden treasure. **A: We can't.** We don't have a map.
Q: How about making a time capsule for the school project? **A: Great idea!** Let's do it!
Q: Why don't we design a robot to help with the cleaning? **A:** Yes, **why not! That sounds great!**

حسين وأحمد سيذهبون في رحلة مدرسية. سيقومون بزيارة متحف العلوم والتكنولوجيا. اعمل مع زميل. اسأل وأجب. استخدم صيغ المستقبل وتعابير الوقت

A. Hussein and Ahmed are going on a school trip. They will visit a new Science and Technology museum. Work with a partner. Ask and answer. Use future forms and time expressions.

A: *When are they going?*

B: They are going tomorrow.

A: What will they see and do at the museum?

B: They are going to see exhibits about robots. They will learn about space travel in the future.

A: What will they take?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

حسين وأحمد في المتحف. يتناقشون فيما يمكن مشاهدته وعمله. قم بعمل حوار واستخدم لغة تقديم مقترحات والرد عليها



B. Hussain and Ahmed are at the museum. They are discussing what to see and do. Make up a dialogue. Use language for making and responding to suggestions.

Hussain: *Let's go to the 'Space Show.'*

Ahmed: *Great idea! Oh wait ... We can't. It's sold out. How about ...*

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 44 29/4/25 1:56 AM
موقع واجباتي

A. Hussein and Ahmed are going on a school trip. They will visit a new Science and Technology museum. Work with a partner. Ask and answer. Use future forms and time expressions.

Sample answer:

A:When are they going?

B:They are going on Tuesday.

A:What will they see and do at the museum?

B:They will see exhibits about new inventions. They will learn about scientific discoveries that will change the world in the future. They will also do some experiments in a science laboratory and a scientist will answer any questions they have about how things work.

A:What will they wear in the laboratory?

B:They will wear a white coat and a mask to protect their eyes.

A:What time are they going to eat lunch?

B:They are going to eat lunch at 1 o'clock.

B. Hussain and Ahmed are at the museum. They are discussing what to see and do. Make up a dialogue. Use language for making and responding to suggestions.

Hassan: Let's go to the movie theater.
Ahmed: I am sorry I can't go today.
Hassan: How about tomorrow?
Ahmed: I can't, I have school.
Hassan: What about weekend?
Ahmed: That's a great idea.

أسئلة المعلومات

Information Questions

Q: What are you going to do in the summer? **A:** I'll probably travel.
Q: Where will you go? **A:** I'll go to Najran.
Q: How will you get there? **A:** Maybe I'll drive.

Note: We often use will with *probably* or *maybe* to express doubt or uncertainty.

الأسئلة الذيلية

Tag Questions

We often use tag questions to check information. We use an auxiliary verb and a subject personal pronoun.
With an affirmative sentence, use a negative tag. With a negative sentence, use an affirmative tag.

Affirmative (Negative Tag)

Global warming will melt the ice at the poles, **won't it**?

Most people use their cars to get around the city, **don't they**?

Scientists are close to finding a cure for cancer, **aren't they**?

It usually snows in winter, **doesn't it**?

You are from Riyadh, **aren't you**?

Negative Sentence (Affirmative Tag)

People won't live on other planets in 100 years, **will they**?

They are not going to go on the school science trip, **are they**?

He isn't working at the research center tomorrow, **is he**?

It doesn't usually rain in summer, **does it**?

She isn't from Muscat, **is she**?

ابحث عن هوايات واهتمامات زملائك. اسأل واجب حول خططهم المستقبلية للأوقات المختلفة في المربع. استخدم صيغ المستقبل وتعابير الوقت

C. Find out about your classmate's hobbies and interests. Ask and answer questions about their plans for the various times in the box. Use future forms and time expressions.

A: What are you going to do on the weekend?
B: I'll visit my cousins. I'll probably go horseback riding on Saturday.
A: That sounds great!
B: What will you do on the weekend?
A: I'll probably go to the new science museum with my brother. I haven't been yet.

in the summer	in the winter	in the spring	in the fall
on the weekend	next week	next year	on Saturday
tomorrow	in the future	this year	soon

دون بعض من أجوبة زملائك من التمرين C ثم تحقق معهم من المعلومات. استخدم أسئلة ذيلية

D. Write down some of your classmate's answers from exercise C. Then check the information with them. Use question tags.

A: You usually go horseback riding on the weekend, don't you?
B: Yes, I will probably go on Saturday.

B: You are going to go to the new science museum, aren't you?
A: Yes, that's right!



على الطلب الإجابة التالية ومثل على الطول في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 45 29/4/25 1:56 AM

C. Find out about your classmate's hobbies and interests. Ask and answer questions about their plans for the various times in the box. Use future forms and time expressions.

Sample answers:

A: What will you do in the next summer?

B: I'll travel with my family to Abha for two weeks holiday.

A: That sounds great!

B: What are you going to do on the weekend?

A: I'll probably go horseback riding on Saturday.

B: That's great!

D. Write down some of your classmate's answers from exercise C. Then check the information with them. Use question tags.

Sample answers:

A: You are going to travel with my family to Abha, aren't you?

B: Yes, that's right.

B: You usually go horseback riding on the weekend,don't you?

A: Yes, I will probably go on Saturday.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

12 Project المشروع



فكر في الحياة في بلدك وضع خطة لعمل كبسولة زمنية يتم فتحها بعد 50 عامًا. اعمل ضمن مجموعات

1. Think about life in your country and plan a time capsule to be opened in 50 years' time. Work in groups.



استخدم الأسئلة التي في الجدول لمساعدتك في تحديد الأشياء التي ستضعها في الكبسولة. دون ملاحظاتك في الجدول

2. Use the questions in the planner to help you decide what to put in it. Make notes in the chart.





حاول اختيار أشياء تمثل مناطق مختلفة في بلدك وفكر في أنواع مختلفة من الأغراض

3. Try to choose things that represent different areas in your country. Think about different kinds of objects.



اقترح وناقش أفكارًا مختلفة مع مجموعتك قبل اتخاذ القرار. وزعوا المهام بينكم لجمع المعلومات وتصميم الكبسولة, وكتابة نصوص قصيرة تشرح ما هي الأغراض ولماذا تم اختيارها

4. Suggest and discuss different ideas in your groups before you decide. Share the work required to collect information, design the time capsule, and write short texts about what the objects are and why they have been included.





صمم ملصقاً خاصًا بالكبسولة يتضمن صورًا أو رسومات للأغراض المختارة, أضف تعليقات قصيرة تشرح كل شيء

5. Create a poster of your capsule with photos or drawings of the objects. Include brief captions about each object.





6. Present your project in class. قدم مشروعك أمام الصف

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Planning questions	Group's decision
What will you use as a time capsule?	• I'll use a metal box
How will you protect the time capsule?	• I'll seal it tightly and wrap it in plastic to keep it safe
Where will you bury the time capsule?	• I'll it in a school garden or public park.
What will you put in the time capsule?	• I'll put traditional Arabic dagger and sword, photos, a Saudi Riyals, currencies for some countries I've visited,and a smartphone
Why did you choose the things that you will put in the time capsule?	• Because those items represent our cultural heritage, my personal interests and experiences, and to show future generations what life in Saudi Arabia was like in 2025.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 46 29/4/25 1:56 AM

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.
make predictions about the future			
express opinions			
use the future with *will* or *be going to* in the affirmative and negative and in questions and answers			
use *will* versus *be going to*			
use the future progressive in the affirmative and negative and in questions and answers			
use the present progressive for the future			
use time expressions for the future			
make and respond to suggestions			
ask *Wh-* questions and use tag questions			

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

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 47 29/4/25 1:56 AM

EXPANSION Units 1–3



مراجعة اللغة
1 Language Review

اسأل أسئلة عن الحالات / المواقف في الصور. استخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر

A. Ask questions about the situations.
Use the present perfect progressive.

Have you been fighting?



1



2



3

أمثلة على الحل

Sample answers:



4



5



6

1. Have you been waiting for the bus a long time?
2. Have you been eating chocolate?
3. Have you been cleaning the house?
4. Have you been skiing?
5. Have you been jogging?
6. Have you been sleeping?

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام الكلمات التي بين الاقواس. استخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر أو صيغة المضارع التام للفعل

B. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the present perfect progressive or the present perfect form of the verb.

1. Someone **has stolen** (steal) my car. I left it parked here, and it's gone.
2. I **have been living/'ve been living** (live) in this apartment since I moved here two years ago.
3. How long **have you been waiting** (you/wait) in line?
4. I feel really tired. I **haven't slept** (not/sleep) well for several nights.
5. There's a wonderful smell in here. **Have you been using** (you/use) my perfume?
6. The friends **have been painting** (paint) the room for two days, but they **have only finished/'ve only finished** (only/finish) one wall.

C. Complete the questions. اكمل الأسئلة

Sample answers:

to a doctor about his/her patients — How many *patients have you seen/treated today*?

1. to a pilot about his career — How long **have you been flying airplanes?**
2. to someone who writes books — How many **books have you written?**
3. to a baker making cakes — How many **cakes have you made?**
4. to a football player — How long **have you been playing for the local team?**
5. to an English student — How long **have you been studying English?**

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 48 29/4/25 1:56 AM

إقرأ النصوص. أي من هذه النصوص يمثل وجهة نظرك؟ من كتب هذه النصوص حسب ظنك؟ هل هم أشخاص بالغون, أم مراهقون, أم أطفال؟ وكيف عرفت ذلك؟ ابحث عن الادلة في النصوص التي تبرر إجابتك

D. Read the texts. Which text most closely represents your point of view? Who do you think wrote the texts? Are they older adults, teenagers, or children? How do you know? Find clues in the texts that justify your answer.

The computer and the Internet. **Good or bad?**

Have we become dependent on computers and the Internet?
´ Thread Started on Jan 12, 2023, 4:55 PM ´
Computers have become an integral part of our lives. They make day to day tasks easier and save time. Does that make us incapable of doing simple tasks without the aid of the computer? Can we still use hard copies of dictionaries or books? Can we write by hand?
I think most of us can. Not having to do things in a conventional manner allows more time for thought and creativity.

Re: Computer and the Internet. Good or bad?
´ Reply #1 on Jan 12, 2023, 5:21 PM ´
I agree that computers and the Internet are valuable tools that provide access to information quickly and efficiently. On the other hand, literacy appears to be affected in more ways than one. People don't bother to learn how to spell correctly or write by hand. They sometimes rely on the computer to correct their grammar and spelling. I know my handwriting has suffered since I started word processing.

Re: Computer and the Internet. Good or bad?
´ Reply #2 on Jan 12, 2023, 7:43 PM ´
Does it matter if we are not all adept at handwriting? At the end of the day, technology is here to stay. If computers can help us write, why should we write by hand? Isn't it better to invest that time on learning?

Re: Computer and the Internet. Good or bad?
´ Reply #3 on Jan 13, 2023, 4:01 PM ´
Learning is the big issue here. Does technology foster learning or does it provide ready data that do not promote critical thinking? And what about math? There seem to be more and more young people who are unable to calculate. They are completely dependent on computers.

Re: Computer and the Internet. Good or bad?
´ Reply #4 on Jan 13, 2023, 9:40 PM ´
The Internet has contributed greatly to learning, through the wealth of information it can provide, on a wide range of topics. In addition, it has made it possible for people to study through e-learning. In other words, the Internet has brought schools and universities to people, wherever they might be, provided that they are connected.

Re: Computer and the Internet. Good or bad?
´ Reply #5 on Jan 16, 2023, 5:12 PM ´
Our teacher says that the Internet prevents us from developing our memory, an important aspect of learning. He thinks that easy access to information prevents learning, simply because we do not have to make any effort to memorize. I don't agree. Memorizing facts is not an effective way of learning. There are a lot of people who are unable to do that, yet when you talk to them or let them present a viewpoint or solve a problem, you realize they are highly intelligent and articulate. I am getting confused. Can someone help?

كيف سترد؟ اعمل مع زميل واكتب ردًا قصيرًا. قارنوا ردودكم في الصف

E. How would you reply? Work with a partner and write a brief reply. Compare your replies in class.

1. Students in my country have been using computers for providing audio-visual learning and research online

2. Write notes in the chart about yourself and your partner.

(use computers)	learn new evolving technologies, make documents, learning, and maintain records.
(write by hand)	Yes
(use spell-check)	Yes
(learn online)	
(Your own ideas)	I use the computer to provide audio-visual learning, research, online learning, maintain records, make documents, and learn new evolving technologies.

3. Use your notes in **1** and **2** to write your reply.

أي من الأشياء المذكورة سيقوم بها الناس بعد عام 100 / في المستقبل؟ قارن أفكارك مع زميل

F. Which of the things mentioned in the text will people be doing in 100 years/in the future? Compare your ideas with a partner.

مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

I don't think people will use spell-checks in the future.

I think people will still be using spell-checks in 100 years.

I think in 100 years, people will probably be using advanced technology, traveling to space, communicating with robots, and living in smart cities. Life will be faster, easier and more connected.

القراءة 2 Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

1. Look at the photo of ancient Egyptians. What do you notice about their eyes?
2. What did they use for the heavy eye make-up that is so noticeable in the wall painting?
3. What was the purpose of the make-up?

EYE MAKE-UP IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Ancient Egypt's striking eye make-up protected wearers against eye disease, according to French scientists. The make-up was concocted with a mixture of lead and lead salts and it was used to adorn the eyes and ward off evil!

Philippe Walter, who co-headed a team of scientists from the Louvre museum and the CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research, France), pointed out that this observation had been made in the past by ancient Greeks and Romans who believed that the make-up had medicinal properties, but the team wanted to determine the exact composition and how it worked.

Contrary to widely held belief that lead is harmful, the team demonstrated that in very low doses lead does not damage cells. The research was carried out with a tiny electrode, to observe the effect of Egyptian lead chloride on a single cell. It proved that lead produces a molecule that activates the immune system which in turn attacks bacteria in case of an eye infection. So, make-up was used as a disinfectant and more importantly as preventive medication.



بعد القراءة After Reading

A. Answer the questions about the reading.

1. What was Egyptian make-up concocted with?
2. What was make-up used for in Ancient Egypt?
3. What did the Greeks and Romans believe?
4. How was the research carried out?
5. What were the findings of the research?
6. According to the text, how long have people been using make-up?

Sample answers:

1 . They have striking eye make-up.
2 . They used concocted with a mixture of lead and lead salts.
3 . It was used for eyes diseases and ward off evil.

Answers:

1 . It was concocted with a mixture of lead and lead salts.
2 . It was used to adorn the eyes and ward off evil
3 . They believed that make-up had medical properties.
4 . They observed the effect of lead chloride on a single cell.
5 . Lead produces a molecule that activates the immune system to attack bacteria.
6 . For thousands of years.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 50 29/4/25 1:56 AM

طابق كل كلمة أو عبارة في النص بالتعريف الصحيح

B. Match each word or phrase in the text with the correct definition.

1.	h	immune system
2.	i	disinfectant
3.	c	point out
4.	d	properties
5.	e	effect
6.	g	molecule
7.	j	preventive
8.	a	striking
9.	b	concoct
10.	f	cell

a. attractive in an unusual way that attracts attention

b. to make something by mixing things in liquid or powder form, which are not normally combined

c. draw attention to a new fact or one that someone had not thought of or noticed, tell someone something they didn't know or had not thought of

d. the qualities or characteristics that something, e.g. a substance or object, has

e. the way in which an event, action, or person changes/influences someone or something

f. the smallest part of a living thing

g. the smallest unit that a substance can be divided into while maintaining its chemical nature, usually consisting of two or more atoms

h. the system that the body uses to protect itself against disease or infection

i. a substance/chemical that destroys bacteria

j. intended to stop something from happening, pre-emptive

Sample answers:

1 . The decision of wearing make-up is a highly personal choice.

2 . They wear a face mask and a hat to protect them from the sun and prevent them from inhaling the dust particles.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Discussion

المناقشة

1. Are there people in your country who use make-up for protection or medicinal purposes? What do you know about it?
2. What do people use in the desert to protect themselves during sandstorms or under the very hot sun?

المشروع
3 Project

ابحث في تاريخ أحد الادوات أو المنتجات المستخدمة في المملكة العربية السعودية, ثم قدم نتائج بحثك للصف. استخدم المخطط المنظم أدناه لمساعدتك. انسخ المخطط في دفتر ملاحظاتك, ثم دون ملاحظاتك فيه. ثم استخدمه لمساعدتك في كتابة التقرير

Research the history of an item that is used in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Report your findings to the class.
Use the organizer below to help you. Copy the organizer into your notebook and write your notes in it.
Then use it to help you write.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Name an item that is used in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: **Oil Products**	
When was it first used in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?	• **Oil was discovered in Saudi Arabia in Mar 3, 1938**
Who were the first people to use it?	• **Saudis and Americans**
Why did people need to use it or to have it?	• **Because oil is an important economic sector that dominates every aspect of people's daily life worldwide**
How has it changed since it was first used?	• **The wealth resulting from oil has alerted economic and social conditions development in Saudi Arabia.**
Do you think people will keep on using it after 50 years?	• **I think oil and gas will remain the most-consumed sources energy in the world and it can last up to 50 years.**

4 Chant Along

I Wonder What They'll Be

My children will be grown some day,
And I hope I'll still be here
To see what they will be.
But whatever they may do
They won't be needing me
To take them by the hand.
Hoping they'll be kind
And praying that they'll find
A castle made of stone and not of sand.

Chorus

Will they be just what I want?
Will my dreams come true?
If I could predict
If someone knew—
I may not be there,
And when I am gone,
Life will go on
Without me.

My children will be grown some day,
But I might not be around
To hear what they will say.
I wonder if they'll understand
The things I've wished for them.
When they're on their own,
Will the path I've shown
Help them carry on,
And bring love and light
To their own home?



Chorus

Will they be just what I want?
Will my dreams come true?
If I could predict
If someone knew—
I may not be there,
And when I am gone,
Life will go on
Without me.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 52 29/4/25 1:56 AM

المفردات Vocabulary

طابق الكلمات بالمعاني كما هي موجودة في النشيد

A. Match the words with the meanings as found in the chant.

1. d grown	a. a way of life
2. e come true	b. alone
3. b on their own	c. to continue
4. a path	d. adults
5. c carry on	e. to happen as predicted

Sample answers:

ماذا تعني التعابير التالية حسب ظنك؟

B. What do you think the following expressions mean?

1. To take someone by the hand **to show a person what to do or how to do something**
2. A castle made of sand **something that is worthless and easily destroyed**

الإستيعاب Comprehension

أجب بصح أو خطأ حول النشيد

Answer ***true*** or ***false*** about the chant.

1. **true** The chanter hopes to be alive to see what his children will be.
2. **false** He fears that his children won't know what to do if he dies.
3. **true** The chanter hopes that his dreams for his children will come true.
4. **false** He has wished health, wealth, and happiness for his children.
5. **true** The chanter hopes that his example will help his children through life.

المناقشة Discussion

1. What dreams do you think your parents have for you?
2. Do you think you'll accomplish them?

Sample answers:

1 . **Most parents' dreams are high. They want to raise kids who are healthy, happy, and high educated.**

2 . **Yes, I'll. It's all about how hard I work towards it.**

5 الكتابة Writing

اكتب ما تحلم بفعله بعد أن تنهي دراستك في المدرسة. استخدم المخطط المنظم أدناه لمساعدتك
انسخ المخطط في دفتر ملاحظاتك, ثم دون ملاحظاتك فيه ثم استخدمه لمساعدتك في الكتابة

Write what you dream of doing after you finish school. Use the organizer below to help you. Copy the organizer into your notebook and write your notes in it. Then use it to help you write.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

I finish school in **2027** (year)

By 2030, I'll have completed my college

1. What I will do: **Develop and enhance my knowledge in physics, maths, and astronomy**
   - 1. Why I will do it: **To accomplish my dream to be an astronaut**
2. What I will do: **Apply for a BA scholarship to study abroad**
   - 2. Why I will do it: **Help my country to develop Space sciences**

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 53 29/4/25 1:56 AM

4 The Art of Advertising

رابط الدرس الرقمي

www.ien.edu.sa

1 Listen and Discuss الإستماع والمناقشة

1. Before you read, look at the pictures, and write as many words as you can about each.
2. Read the texts and see if you can find any of the words that you wrote for each picture.

Small, car, white, red, street, wall.

COMPACT CARS: The Smaller, the Better



The tiny classic is back, measuring 10 feet 11 inches (335 centimeters) long, 5 feet 5 inches (165 centimeters) wide, and 4 feet 11 inches (149 centimeters) tall. The new FIAT 500 is a triumph of Italian design. Every line has been crafted to reflect the legendary original, and buyers will be offered a variety of colors and options to customize their car. The FIAT 500 two-seater was introduced in 1957, and it became an automotive legend. It featured a 13 horsepower engine and had a top speed of about 53 miles (85 kilometers) per hour.

SUITCASE: For the Price of a Car

According to *Forbes* magazine, *Henk* is the most expensive suitcase in the world. The *Henk* "friendly" suitcase was developed by a group of Dutch engineers and designers over a period of ten years. Each suitcase is made individually and is built to the individual customer's requested specifications. You may prefer to opt for one of the recommended combinations, which have been carefully selected.



FEATURES

Weight:
Lighter than any other bag. It has been designed to feel like you're pulling no more than 25 grams, even if you've packed bricks in the suitcase.

Materials:
It comes in ebony (wood) or Italian leather.

Remote Control:
The control is used to hide the wheels and to activate a locking system.

Wheels:
The wheels are made of titanium, providing the smoothest ride.

Prices:
The price can be as high as a car, ranging from $20,000 to $40,000.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 54 29/4/25 1:56 AM

THE FOLD-UP BIKE



It looks like an ordinary bike, but it's portable. This folding bike can easily be transported and stored when it is not in use. It can make your life easier. In contrast to the standard bike, it is much smaller and less bulky, so it can be parked and stored more readily. The fold-up bike is attractive, and it comes in a variety of styles.

About Bicycles



Bicycles were invented in France in the 1790s. The first bikes were made of wood, had a front wheel that didn't move from left to right, and didn't have pedals. In 1817, a steerable front wheel was developed by Baron Karl von Drais in Germany, and in 1839, the first pedals were introduced by Kirkpatrick MacMillan, a blacksmith from Scotland. The first bikes had large front wheels because it was believed that the bigger the front wheel, the faster the bike.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

اكتب الكلمات التي تصف السيارة والحقيبة والدراجة

المفردات **A. Vocabulary.** List the words that describe the car, the suitcase, and the bike.

الإستيعاب **B. Comprehension.** Answer ***true*** or ***false***. اجب بصح أو خطأ

1. true The new FIAT 500 is one of the world's most compact cars.
2. false The car will be available in only one color.
3. false The *Henk* suitcase was designed in Germany.
4. true The suitcase can be made of wood.
5. true The fold-up bike isn't as bulky as an ordinary bike.
6. true The first bikes didn't have any pedals.

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

A. Find sentences that are facts about the four products you read about. Make questions for those facts. In pairs ask and answer the questions. See the examples below.

- What were the first bikes made of?
- They were made of wood.
- What's special about the new FIAT 500?
- Customers can choose a personalized car.
- How does the *Henk* compare with other suitcases?
- It's much lighter than other brands.

B. Choose a product that you like. Why is it special? Write down two reasons. Share them with a partner.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 55 29/4/25 1:56 AM

الكلمات

A. **Vocabulary.** List the words that describe the car, the suitcase, and the bike.

اكتب الكلمات التي تصف السيارة، الحقيبة، الدراجة

Suitcase: friendly, lighter than any other bag, expensive.

Bike: attractive, portable, less bulky.

Car: new, classic.

العمل الثنائي

2 Pair Work

A:

What is the design of the new FLAT 500?
It a triumph of Italian design.

What is the most expensive suitcase in the world?
It is the Henk.

How much weight the lighter bag?
The weight of the lighter bag is 25 grams.

How much does the bag cost?
It costs from 20000$ to 40000$.

B:

The light bag:

1. heavy bags are not good for the person who travels a lot.
2. It would not get broke easily.

موقع واجباتي

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar القواعد

المبني للمجهول
The Passive

Use the passive to emphasize **what** was done instead of **who** did it.
The passive is formed by combining a form of the verb *to be* with the past participle of the main verb.

Simple Present: This car **is made** in Japan.
Simple Past: The suitcase **was developed** in the Netherlands.
Present Perfect: Our products **have been used** by travelers all over the world.
Future: A clean engine **will be produced** in the future.

A phrase with the preposition **by** can follow the passive verb to indicate the doer of the action.

مقارنة الصفات
Comparison of Adjectives (comparatives and superlatives)

Use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives when you compare the qualities of two or more people, things, animals, or situations.

Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
The hydrogen car is **clean**.	It's **cleaner than** other models.	It's **the cleanest** car of all.
The bag is **expensive**.	It's **more expensive than** others.	It's **the most expensive** bag.

التشابه والإختلاف
Similarities and Differences (*as* + adjective + *as*)

Use *as* ... *as* to show two items are the same in some way.
The special suitcase is **as expensive as** a car.

Use *not as* ... *as* to show that two items are not the same in some way.
The fold-up bicycle is **not as bulky as** a regular bicycle.

المزيد من أوجه التشابه والإختلاف
More Similarities and Differences (*look, smell, sound, taste* ... *like* + noun)

The new compact car **looks like** a bug. That **sounds like** a good idea.

قم بتغيير الجمل من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول

A. Change the sentences from the active voice to the passive voice.

A company in Japan makes the car. — *The car is made by a company in Japan.*
The company has opened a new factory. — *A new factory has been opened by the company.*

1. Karl Benz made the first car in 1886.
2. Companies produce cars in many different countries, nowadays.
3. In the future, people will drive smaller cars.
4. Cartier makes perfume, watches, and jewelry.
5. Francois Coty started the perfume industry in the late 1800s.
6. The French have produced famous perfumes for many years.
7. In the future, people will buy more hybrid cars.
8. In the past, many people used bikes to go to work.



Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 56 29/4/25 1:56 AM

A. Change the sentences from the active voice to the passive voice.

Sample answers:

1 . The first car was made by Karl Benz in 1886.

2 . Cars are produced (by companies) all over the world nowadays.

3 . In the future, smaller cars will be driven (by people).

4 . Perfume, watches, and jewelry are made by Cartier.

5 . The perfume industry was started by Francois Cotyin the late 1800s.

6 . Famous perfumes have been produced by the French for many years.

7 . In the future, more hybrid cars will be bought (by people).

8 . In the past, bikes were used by many people to go to work.



أكمل الفقرة بإستخدام صيغة المبني للمجهول للأفعال بين الأقواس. استخدم الزمن الصحيح

1 . are made
2 . were considered
3 . was used
4 . was opened
5 . were sprayed
6 . was worn
7 . was named
8 . was packaged
9 . was launched
10 . has been enjoyed

B. Complete the paragraph with the passive form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the correct tense.

Perfumes _____ (1. make) from flowers and many other pleasant-smelling substances. The ancient Egyptians were the first to introduce perfume into their culture, and some special perfumes actually _____ (2. consider) more precious than gold. Perfume _____ (3. use) by the rulers of ancient Egypt in their tombs. For example, when the tomb of Tutankhamen _____ (4. open) in the 1920s, there was still an odor of perfume. In Rome, various scents _____ (5. spray) extravagantly in the famous baths and during banquets. Perfume _____ (6. wear) in Arabia, India, China, and Japan. In fact, perfume has had its popularity since ancient times, and in modern times, it is available to more and more people. The first perfume that _____ (7. name) after a fashion designer was Chanel No. 5, and it _____ (8. package) in a now-famous Art Deco bottle. It _____ (9. launch) in 1923, and so it _____ (10. enjoy) for nearly a century.

أكمل الإعلانات بإستخدام صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل للصفات

C. Complete the ads with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives.









Sample answers:

ما هو الإعلان الأفضل في التمرين C؟ قارن أفكارك مع زميل

D. In your opinion, which is the best ad in excercise **C**? Compare your ideas with a partner.

I think perfume ads is the best one because I like this refreshing fragrance.

E. Use the correct verb: ***look, smell, sound,*** or ***taste.***

1. This new doorbell **sounds (or looks)** just like a parrot.
2. You **look** like a business man with that new haircut.
3. I like this new fragrance. It **smells** like roses.
4. This restaurant food doesn't **taste** like home cooking, but it's OK.
5. You **sound** just like my father and mother, but thanks for the advice, anyway.
6. The twins **look** just like their mother, don't you think?

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 57 29/4/25 1:56 AM
موقع واجباتي

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

4 Language in Context اللغة في السياق

How good is your general knowledge? Choose the correct answer. Then check the answers at the bottom of the page. How many points did you get?











1. Ice cream was invented **d**	**a.** Hassan Kamel Al-Sabbah in 1930.
2. The first "camera obscura" was devised **g**	**b.** by Ibn Sina (980-1037), a Muslim philosopher, physician and scientist.
3. Surgical instruments that are still being used were devised **e**	**c.** made in 1440.
4. The original solar cell was invented and tested by **a**	**d.** by the Chinese 4,000 years ago.
5. The law of gravity was discovered **i**	**e.** in the 10th century by Al-Zahrawi, a Muslim surgeon.
6. Radioactivity was discovered **h**	**f.** by a Hungarian, Ladislas Biro.
7. The telephone was invented **j**	**g.** by Ibn Al Haytham.
8. The first printing press was **c**	**h.** by Marie Curie in 1903.
9. The ballpoint pen was made famous **f**	**i.** by Isaac Newton.
10. "The Book of Healing and The Canon of Medicine" was authored **b**	**j.** by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.

Points 9–10 **Excellent**, 6–8 **Good**, 4–5 **Not bad**, 0–3 **Weak**

5 Listening الإستماع

Listen to the ads and match. استمع إلى الإعلانات ثم طابق

1. **b** Sunray	**a.** an effective pain killer
2. **d** Sparkle	**b.** a lotion used to protect your skin
3. **a** NoAche	**c.** a soap that removes dirt and leaves a nice fragrance
4. **c** Spotless	**d.** a soft drink that provides a lot of energy

6 Pronunciation النطق

Read the text about advertising. Find examples of consonant + vowel and consonant + consonant and practice reading them aloud.

Consonant + Vowel

the best (j)ice cream
the most (e)xpensive bag
It was introduced (i)n 1957.

Consonant + Consonant

the cleanest (t)eeth
in contrast (t)o the standard bike
a specially designed (d)olphin food

7 About You عن نفسك

اسأل وأجب عن الأسئلة مع زميلك ثم بدلوا الادوار

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

1. Are you influenced by advertising? Think of a product that you bought because of an ad. What factors influenced your decision?
2. What is false advertising? Can you give examples of it?
3. What items shouldn't be advertised? Why not?
4. Do you think advertising standards should be stricter?
5. To what extent do you think ads influence children and teens, and people in general?

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

Answers: **1.** d, **2.** g, **3.** e, **4.** a, **5.** i, **6.** h, **7.** j, **8.** c, **9.** f, **10.** b

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 58 29/4/25 1:56 AM
موقع واجباتي

7 About You

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

Sample answers:

1. **Yes, I bought a pair of shoes because of an ad. The design influenced me.**
2. **False advertising is when ads give wrong information. Example: a cream that promises instant weight loss.**
3. **Drugs, cigarettes, and harmful products shouldn't be advertised because they damage health and they destroys more lives and families.**
4. **Yes, advertising standards should definitely be regulated to prevent people from misleading and incorrect information.**
5. **Ads can influence the behavior of children and teens efficiently.**



8 Conversation المحادثة

Find and underline examples of consonant + vowel and consonant + consonant and practice reading the conversation in pairs.

Adnan: Hi, Omar. What are you up to?
Omar: I'm turning off my alarm.
Adnan: What on earth is that?
Omar: It's the new flying helicopter alarm. It runs on rechargeable batteries! It's the best alarm clock I've ever had.
Adnan: How does it work?
Omar: You see, the top part, in other words the flying part, is placed on a base. The alarm is set and when it goes off the top part flies off the base. It is made to fly in order to make you get up, catch it, and put it back on its base.
Adnan: And why is it here?
Omar: Well, you know how it is when you have a lot to do at work and you also have to attend meetings. I don't have an assistant so if I am working on an important project I forget. The flying alarm can solve the problem. I set it in time for any meeting or conference that I have and I don't have to worry. What do you think?

Your Ending

What do you think Adnan answers?

1. What a great idea for heavy sleepers!
2. What a crazy idea! If you don't hear it, it goes on flying.
3. What does the boss have to say about this?
4. Your idea: _____

Real Talk

What are you up to? = What are you doing now?
What on earth...? = expression to show surprise when asking a question

أسئلة حول المحادثة

About the Conversation

In your own words, explain how the flying helicopter alarm works.

Sample answers:
The flying helicopter alarm is placed on a base. When it goes off it flies so you have to get up and catch it.

Your Turn دورك

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Describe to your partner some unusual new gadgets you have seen or read about. First complete the organizer with the necessary information. Your partner expresses disbelief using the following expressions:
It is awesome/incredible, I've never seen anything like it and ***It makes you wonder.***

What the gadget is called	What the gadget looks like	How the gadget works
Breakfast Sandwich Maker	Like normal sandwich makers but with a small shape	Make a hot and homemade breakfast sandwich

Partner: "It's incredible! I've never seen anything like it!"

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 59 29/4/25 1:56 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي

9 Reading القراءة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

Sample answers:

1. Money, Shopping, Bank, Payment, Transfer, Balance Inquiry, and deposit.

1. What words do you think of when you read the words "credit card"?
2. Read the text and write sentences to show the history of the credit card. Use the timeline below.

The World of Plastic



1 Can you imagine a world without credit cards? Until the 1950s, a world without the use of cash was simply inconceivable. Today an economic universe without plastic would be impractical. Whether it's for business or for leisure, the credit card is used to pay for goods and services from New York to Beijing.

2 It all started in 1949 when Frank McNamara scheduled a business dinner in a New York restaurant. Before he left for the dinner, Frank changed suits. When the waiter presented the check, Frank realized that he had left his wallet in the other suit. The embarrassing situation was solved, but that night Frank asked himself: "Why should people be limited to spending what they are carrying in cash, instead of being able to spend what they can afford?" A year later, Frank returned to the same restaurant in New York. When the check came, Frank handed the waiter a small cardboard card, a Diner's Club Card, and signed for the meal. This event is known in the credit card industry as the "First Supper." Soon the concept of "charging it" was picked up by merchants as an alternative form of payment to the use of cash. By 1952, the Diner's Club Card was accepted by thousands of businesses across the United States, and it became a status symbol for those who carried it.



3 The Diner's Club Card soon became a cultural icon. Hollywood cashed in on the "charge-it craze" with the 1962 movie, *The Man from the Diner's Club*. In it, an employee at Diner's Club issues a credit card to a well-known gangster and has to get it back in order to keep his job. The Ideal Toy Corporation joined in the trend when it created a board game called the *Diner's Club Game*. The idea of the credit card quickly expanded outside the United States. The Diner's Club Card became the first international charge card in 1952 with franchises in Canada, France, and Cuba. In 1955, Western Airlines became the first airline to accept the Diner's Club Card. Ten years later, the card was accepted by every airline in the United States. Diner's Club expanded its services to hotels, car rentals, and other businesses.

4 Other famous international credit cards have been created such as American Express, Visa, and MasterCard. There are hundreds of local bank cards, department store credit cards, supermarket credit cards, and so forth around the world.

5 In 1984, the first card members rewards program was created, aimed mostly at business travelers. It gave valuable benefits and special privileges to loyal users. Now many reward programs offer free airline miles and discounts on hotels and other products.

6 Ever since a businessman forgot his cash in 1949, people have used credit cards. An entirely new business was created that revolutionized the way the world has paid for goods and services ever since.



1949: Frank couldn't pay for dinner because he forgot his wallet.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 60 29/4/25 1:56 AM



بعد القراءة
After Reading

اختر المعنى الصحيح لكل كلمة

A. Choose the correct meaning of each word.

1. inconceivable (paragraph 1)			
	a. cannot have children	**b.** impossible to imagine	**c.** uncreative
2. impractical (paragraph 1)			
	a. not convenient	**b.** not usual	**c.** out of practice
3. limited (paragraph 2)			
	a. small company	**b.** kept within a boundary	**c.** disabled
4. status symbol (paragraph 2)			
	a. belonging to the state	**b.** brand name	**c.** sign of high social standing
5. cash in (paragraph 3)			
	a. to make money from	**b.** use a cash machine	**c.** to invest
6. franchise (paragraph 3)			
	a. a French product	**b.** a big corporation	**c.** branch of a company
7. revolutionize (paragraph 6)			
	a. greatly change	**b.** protest strongly	**c.** turn back

B. With the help of a dictionary, write down three words that start with the following prefixes, meaning "not":

in-: **Incorrect, inappropriate, incomplete**

im-: **immoral, imperfect, impractical,**

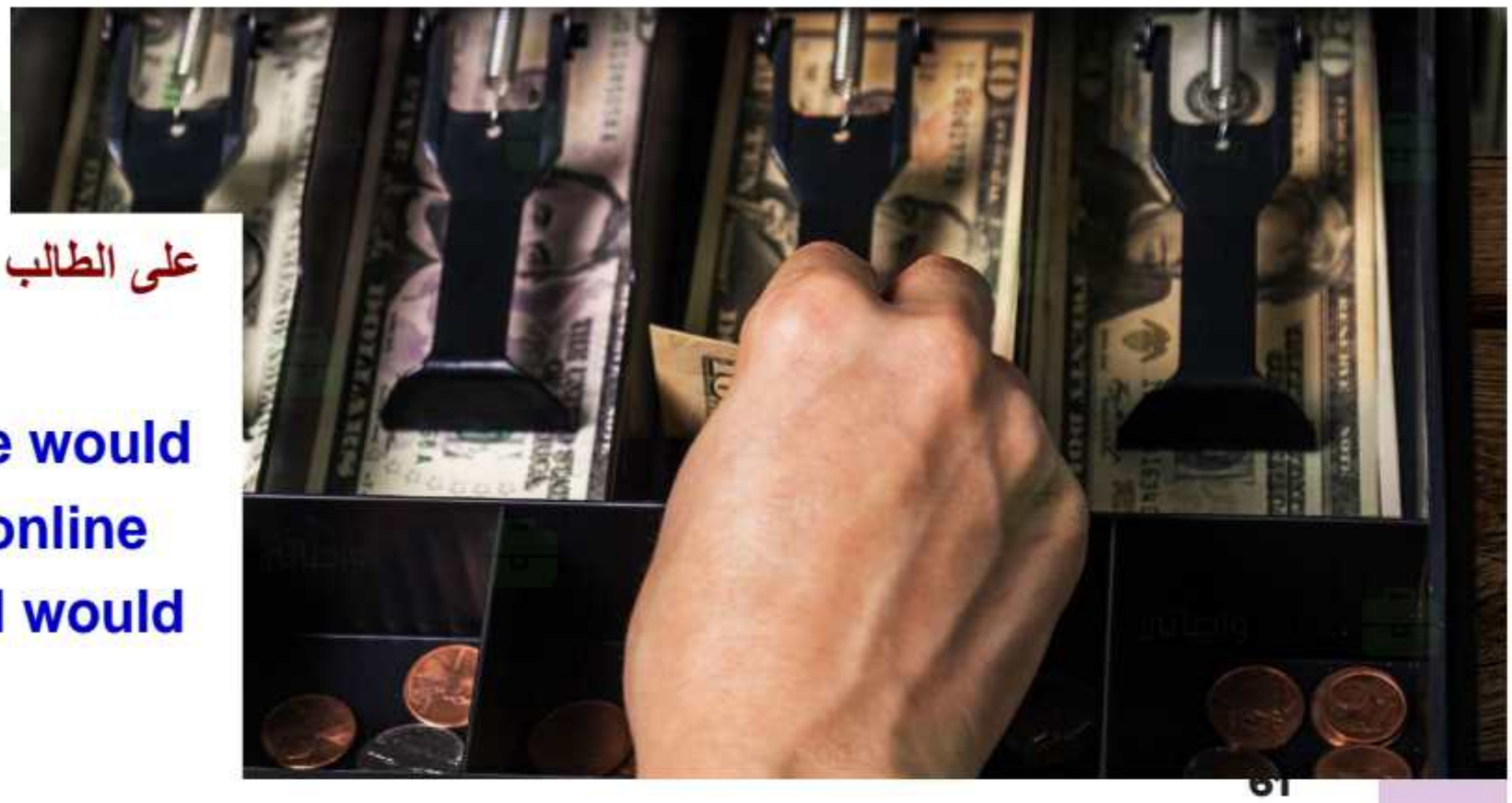
C. Answer the questions about the reading.

1. How long have credit cards been available?
2. Why was Frank McNamara embarrassed?
3. What did McNamara think was a silly restriction?
4. What phrase was used to describe the use of credit cards, in contrast to the phrase "paying in cash"?
5. What shows that the Diner's Club card was becoming popular?
6. What did the credit card represent to people who possessed one?
7. How did the use of credit cards expand?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

المناقشة
Discussion

What do you think the world would be like without credit cards?



على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

Life would be harder. People would carry more cash, shopping online would be difficult, and travel would be less safe.

موقع واجباتي
29/4/25 1:56 AM

C. Answer the questions about the reading.

Sample answers:

1 . **Since the 1950s.**

2 . **He didn't have enough money to pay for a business dinner.**

3 . **He thought people should be able to spend what they could afford, not only what they are carrying in cash.**

4 . **"charging it"**

5 . **Hollywood made a film about it, and a board game called Diner's Club was created.**

6 . **It became a status symbol.**

7 . **It started for use in restaurants and then expanded to other businesses and to other countries.**

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



10 Writing الكتابة

A. Consider the following questions and discuss your ideas with a partner.

1. Do you have a cell phone? What do you use it for?
2. What type/brand of cell phone do you like? Why?
3. How would life be different if there were no cell phones?

B. Read "The Invention of The Cell Phone" and complete the timeline.

1. Write all the dates/years along the line in chronological order.
2. Make notes about what happened on each date.

Michael Faraday, research on electricity in space

1843 — 1865 — 1973

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية
على الطلاب الإجابة وبمثل على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

The Invention of the Cell Phone



The history of the cell phone goes back to Michael Faraday who researched into whether space could conduct electricity, in 1843. His work had a substantial effect on the development of cellular phones. Dr. Mahlon Loomis, a dentist, was the first person to communicate through the wireless atmosphere in 1865. He developed a method of transmitting and receiving messages through the atmosphere.

Dr. Martin Cooper is considered to be the inventor of the first portable cellular phone. He was the first person to use a cellular phone in 1973.

Cell phones went public in 1977 with trial testing in Chicago and eventually other cities in the US. As the cell phone became more popular, it drew the interest of large companies and was introduced in more places around the world.

The Cellular Technology Industry Association (CTIA), developed in 1988, set goals and standards for cellular phone providers.

In spite of consumer demand, it took cellular phone service nearly 40 years to become commercially accessible. It has now become one of the largest industries internationally with billions of users.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 62 29/4/25 1:56 AM

10 Writing

A. Consider the following questions and discuss your ideas with a partner.

Sample answers:

Yes. I mostly use my phone for calls, study, and social media.

I like iPhone because it is fast and reliable.

3. Life without cell phones would be difficult; no quick contact, no internet.

B. Read "The Invention of The Cell Phone" and complete the timeline.

1. Write all the dates/years along the line in chronological order.
2. Make notes about what happened on each date

1843: Michael Faraday researched on electricity in space.
1865: Dr.Mahlon Loomis created the communication through wireless atmosphere.
1973: Dr.Martin Cooper the first user of cellular phone.
1977: Cell phones go public in the USA.
1988: CTIA, standards for cellular phone providers.

موقع واجباتي

اختر منتجًا وابحث عن أكبر قدر ممكن من المعلومات عنه. ضع المعلومات في خط زمني ثم استخدمها لكتابة نبذة عن تاريخ المنتج

C. Choose a product and find out as much as you can about it. Put the information on a timeline. Use the information to write about the product's history.

Year / Date	What happened
1943	Michael Faraday researched about the electricity in the space. He effected on developing the cellular phones
1865	Dr.Mahlon Loomis help to know how to communicate through the wireless atmosphere. Transmitting messages.
1973	Dr.Martin Cooper invented the first cellular phone.
1977	In the USA, the cell phones become public and after that they spread all over the world.

Writing Corner

When you write about a product/invention you need to:

- Look up sources, e.g. the Internet, articles, advertisements, manuals, and **collect data about the product/invention/gadget and its history**.
- Make sure you have the right **information about key people and/or organizations**.
- Select the information that you think will **interest your readers** most.
- Decide on the **key stages you want to focus on**. For example, cars have gone through multiple stages of development but you might choose to focus on 4 or 5 stages that you think affected development greatly.
- Organize **facts/events in chronological order**, that is, in the order they happened.

1. Now look at the text about the cell phone on page 56 and identify:
   Facts/events and how they are organized: _____
   Stages of development/number of stages: _____
   People/organizations involved: _____
2. Is the writer presenting the information in the text to people who are familiar with cell phones? How do you know?

موقع واجباتي
29/3/23 4:01 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

11 Form, Meaning and Function

ضمائر الإشارة

Demonstrative Pronouns – Revision

Use demonstrative pronouns to point to objects.

	near	far
singular	**This**	**That**
plural	**These**	**Those**



الأوامر

Imperatives – Revision

Use the imperative for commands and instructions. Say please to be polite.

Also use the imperative to give advice.

FYI The indefinite articles *a/an* come before singular nouns.
Use *a* before words that begin with a consonant sound.
Use *an* before words that begin with a vowel sound.

اعمل مع زميل. اسأل وأجب حول الأشياء التي يمكنك مشاهدتها حولك. استخدم this/that, these, those

A. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about things you can see around you. Use ***this/that*** or ***these/those***.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

A: What's this?
B: It's a pencil.





A: What are those?
B: They're keys.



اكتب شعارات إعلاناتك الخاصة. حول الجمل إلى جمل أمرية. استخدم أفكارك الخاصة

B. Write your own advertising slogans. Turn the sentences into imperatives. Use your own ideas.

You should clean your teeth with Sparkle toothpaste. It will make your smile very bright.
Clean your teeth with Sparkle toothpaste for the brightest smile!

1. You must buy the new model of that tablet. It's light and very fast.
   Buy the best, lightest and fastest tablet!
2. When you spray this perfume Bliss, you will feel fresh and fragrant.
   Feel fresh with just one spray of Bliss.
3. If you want your pet to stay healthy, you should try Pet Foods. Your pet will be happy.
   Try Pet Foods for healthy and happy pets!

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 64 29/4/25 1:56 AM

A. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about things you can see around you. Use ***this/that*** or ***these/those***.

Sample answers:

A: What's this?

B: It's a camera.

A: What's that?

B: It's a plane.

A: What are these?

B: They are books.

A: What are those?

B: They are accessories.

Possessive Adjectives

It's | **my** / **your** / **his** / **her** / **our** / **their** | cell phone.

Possessive Pronouns

It's | **mine.** / **yours.** / **his.** / **hers.** / **ours.** / **theirs.**

Question Word: *Whose*

Q: Whose credit card is this?
A: It's mine. It belongs to me.

Q: Whose shopping bags are these?
A: They're hers. They belong to that lady.



Pronoun: *One/Ones*

Q: Which coat do you like?
A: The green **one**.

Q: Which boots do you prefer?
A: The leather **ones**.

Quantitative: *Too, Enough*

This jacket is **too** small for me, and the shoes are **too** big.

The jacket is **not** big **enough** for me, and the shoes are **not** small **enough**.

1 . yours
2 . ones
3 . mine
4 . his
5 . your
6 . too
7 . Mine
8 . Whose
9 . one
10 . one
11 . Who
12 . too
13 . my
14 . my

أكمل المحادثة. اختر الكلمات الصحيحة

C. Complete the conversation. Choose the correct words.

Mom: Which socks are (1. **your / yours**)?
Hameed: The black (2. **one / ones**). The red ones aren't (3. **my / mine**). I think they're Ali's. They're (4. **his / him**) size.
Mom: Is this (5. **your / yours**) hat?
Hammed: No. That's (6. **too / enough**) small for me. (7. **My / Mine**) is the blue one.
Mom: (8. **Whose / Who**) backpack is this?
Hammed: Which (9. **one / ones**)? Let me see ...
Mom: The blue (10. **ones / one**). And this football kit ... (11. **Whose / Who**) does this belong to? It's (12. **too / enough**) clean to be Ali's.
Hammed: That's (13. **mine / my**) football kit. I missed training on Saturday. Have you seen (14. **my / mine**) football boots?
Mom: Perhaps if you tidy up you might be able to find them yourself!

اعمل مع زميل. اكتب محادثة مشابهه للمحادثة في التمرين C. بدل الأدوار مع زملاء الصف

D. Look around your classroom. Work with a partner. Write a conversation similar to the one in exercise C. Role-play your conversation for your classmates.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

A: What's that on the wall?
B: It's a smartboard.

A: Wow! It's amazing.
B: Yes, it helps teachers explain better.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

12 Project المشروع

العمل ضمن مجموعات اختر منتجًا سعوديًا للإعلان عنه دولياً

1. Work in groups. Choose a Saudi product to advertise internationally.

استخدم المنظم لتدوين الملاحظات ثم استخدمه لكتابة وصف المنتج للإعلان عنه على موقع إلكتروني أو في كتالوج. استخدم الإعلانات الأخرى في الوحدة كنماذج

2. Use the organizer to make notes. Then use it to write a description of the product for a website or catalog advertisement. Use other advertisements in the unit as examples.

ابحث عن صور لإعلانك وقدمه إلى الصف. اختر أفضل إعلان

3. Find photos for your advertisement and present it in class. Choose the best advertisement.

4. Modify your advertisement so it can be used for a television commercial. Film or demonstrate in class.

عدل إعلانك بحيث يمكن استخدامه في إعلان تلفزيوني. قم بتصويره أو قم بعرضه في الصف







على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل



Slogan

A Taste of Arabic Coffee: Brewing Joy in Every Cup





Product you want to advertise

"Where Coffee Meets Comfort"

Interesting words about it

- Symbol of hospitality
- Brewing Joy in Every Cup
- Unique aromatic profile
- Elevate Your Coffee Experience

How it is better than other products

- Arabic coffee is considered "better" by some for its milder;
- Less bitter taste;
- Lower caffeine content;
- Unique aromatic profile from spices like cardamom

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 commercials, ads, and product history			
describe products			
make comparisons			
use the passive			
use comparatives and superlatives			
use *as...as*			
use the verbs *look, smell, sound,* and *taste* with *like* + noun			
use indefinite articles: *a/an*			
use possessive adjectives and pronouns			
ask questions with *Whose*			
use *one/ones* and *too/enough*			



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

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 67 29/4/25 1:57 AM

5 Did You Hurt Yourself?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

www.ien.edu.sa

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

في أي الصور أصيب الأشخاص؟ وكيف يمكنهم منع حدوث ذلك؟ وفي أي الصور لم يصيبوا؟ لماذا؟

In which pictures did the people hurt themselves? How can they prevent that from happening? In which pictures were the people not hurt? Why weren't they hurt?

الحواداث الشائعة

Common Accidents

Ouch! I got a shock.

So did I.

They didn't turn off the electricity, so they got a shock.

Did you hurt yourself?

No, I'm OK.

Because he was wearing a helmet and knee pads, he didn't hurt himself.

How did you cut yourself?

I tried to open the can with a knife.

The driver wasn't injured.

Neither was his friend.

They didn't hurt themselves because they were wearing seat belts.

If you use the wrong equipment, you might hurt yourself.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 68 29/4/25 1:57 AM



الأسباب الأكثر شيوعًا لحوادث المركبات

The Most Common Causes of Automobile Crashes

An average of 20 Saudi Arabian residents die on the country's roads each day, according to a report by the Saudi General Directorate of Traffic. Approximately 1.35 million people die each year on the world's roads, or one person every 25 seconds!

1. **Distracted Drivers:** Many accidents occur when drivers don't pay attention and take their eyes off the road. Many occur when drivers are talking on their cell phones, adjusting the radio or CD player, or reading maps or even newspapers or other documents.
2. **Driver Fatigue:** Drowsy and tired drivers are a danger. They may misjudge traffic situations, fall asleep at the wheel, or go off the road. The most common time to encounter tired drivers is between 11 P.M. and 8 A.M.
3. **Speeding:** Speeding increases the risk of crashing, reduces the amount of time necessary to avoid a crash, and makes the crash more severe if it occurs.
4. **Aggressive Driving:** Here are some characteristics of aggressive drivers: They ignore the safety of others and take risks, such as by tailgating (driving too close to the driver in front), using rude gestures or verbal abuse, and not obeying traffic signs.
5. **Bad Weather:** Heavy rain, snowstorms, sandstorms, high winds, and fog make driving more difficult. Drivers may have trouble seeing the road clearly. Drivers should slow down, and if necessary, pull off the road until the conditions improve.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

المفردات **A. Vocabulary.** List the verbs that refer to injuries.

hurt got a shock, injured, cut yourself

الإستيعاب **B. Comprehension.** Answer ***true*** or ***false***. أجب بصح أو خطأ

1. true The skateboarder didn't hurt himself because he had knee pads.
2. false Neither of the people who were working on the electronic device got a shock.
3. false The people in the car were hurt.
4. true The woman cut herself trying to open a can.
5. true Most road accidents are caused by the drivers themselves.

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

ابحث عن جمل تحتوي على حقائق حول الحوادث التي قرأت عنها. كون أسئلة لتلك الحقائق وقم بطرحها على زميلك كما في المثال أدناه

A. Find sentences that are facts about the accidents you read about. Make questions for those facts. In pairs, ask and answer the questions. See the example below.

- How did the young man hurt himself?
- He fell off his skateboard.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

شارك تجاربك حول الحوادث

B. Share experiences about accidents.

- I once slipped on a wet floor and broke my arm.
- So did I.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 69 29/4/25 1:57 AM

1 Listen and Discuss

In which pictures did the people hurt themselves? How can they prevent that from happening? In which pictures were the people not hurt? Why weren't they hurt?

Sample answers:

People in pictures 1 and 3 hurt themselves because in the first picture, They didn't turn off the electricity, so they got a shock. In the second picture, the woman hurt herself because she didn't use the appropriate equipment to open the can. In picture 2, people were not hurt themselves because because they were wearing seat belts.

2 Pair Work

A. Find sentences that are facts about the accidents you read about. Make questions for those facts. In pairs, ask and answer the questions. See the example below.

Sample answers:

1 . A: Why the skateboarder didn't hurt himself?
B: Because he had knee pads.
2 . A: Have you slipped on the floor and hurt yourself?
B: I once slipped on a wet floor and broke my arm.
3 . A: How did the young man hurt himself?
B: He fell off his skateboard.

B.
A: The driver wasn't injured.
B: Neither was his friend.
A: Once I got a shock.
B: So do I.
A: I got a car accident.
B: So do I.

القواعد

3 Grammar

self/selves; because/so; neither/so إقرأ مرة أخرى الأسباب الأكثر شيوعاً لحوادث السيارات. ابحث عن أمثلة لـ ثم كيف يستخدم كلا منهما

Read the *Most Common Causes of Automobile Crashes* again.
Find examples of: ***self/selves***; ***because/so***; ***neither/so***.
Think of how each one is used.



الضمائر العكسية
Reflexive Pronouns

تستخدم الضمائر العكسية عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول به نفس الشخص

Use the reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person.

myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself/herself/itself	themselves

He likes to look at **himself** in the mirror.

Note: You can also use the reflexive pronoun to say that you did something without anyone's help: I fixed the hair dryer **myself**.

Because versus *So*

The subordinate conjunction *because* introduces a reason—it tells why.
The conjunction *so* introduces a consequence or a result.

Most accidents happen **because** people don't pay attention.
He didn't turn off the electricity, **so** he got a shock.

So and *Neither*

So... and *Neither* both show agreement with the speaker.
So... shows agreement with an affirmative statement.
Neither... shows agreement with a negative statement.

A: I'm a careful driver.
B: **So** am I.

A: I hurt myself all the time.
B: **So** do I.

A: I burned myself on the stove.
B: **So** did I.

A: I've been in one car accident in my life.
B: **So** have I.

A: I'm not an aggressive driver.
B: **Neither** am I.

A: I very seldom cut myself.
B: **Neither** do I.

A: I didn't slip on the wet floor.
B: **Neither** did I.

A: I've never broken an arm or leg.
B: **Neither** have I.

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام الضمائر العكسية الصحيحة

A. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. Sarah cut **herself** while she was peeling potatoes.
2. The instructions on the box say: "Do it **yourself**."
3. I burned **myself** when I was making fries.
4. My grandfather slipped on a rug and hurt **himself**.
5. The people injured **themselves** when they were escaping from the bull.
6. We were interviewed for a TV show, and last night we saw **ourselves** on Channel 9.

Answers in next page
الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية



so, because صل بين الجمل بإستخدام

B. Join the sentences with ***so*** and ***because***.

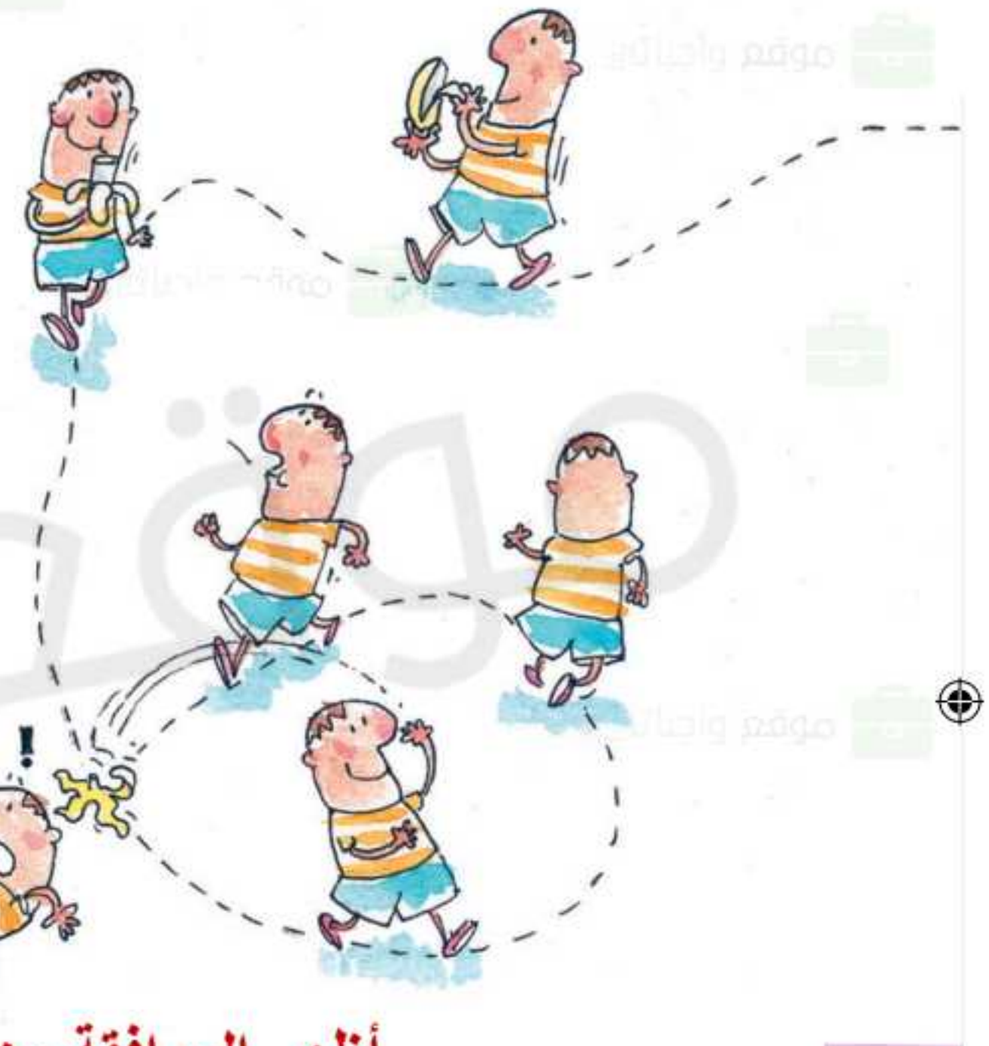
Jake burned his arm. He went to the emergency room.
Jake burned his arm, so he went to the emergency room.
Jake went to the emergency room because he burned his arm.

1. The floor was wet. Ahmed slipped and fell.
2. Julian wasn't wearing a seat belt. He hit his head on the windshield.
3. The child got an electric shock. The child put his finger in the socket.
4. There wasn't any water to put out the fire. We had to use sand.
5. Abdullah fell off his bike. He was riding too fast.
6. I got my hands all blue. I didn't read the "Wet Paint" sign.

so, because أكمل الجمل بإستخدام

C. Complete the sentences with ***so*** or ***because***.

1. I didn't want to wake up late, ___so___ I used two alarm clocks.
2. Jerry called the emergency number 112 ___because___ there was an emergency.
3. I put my hand under cold running water ___because___ I burned myself.
4. More people turned up than I expected, ___so___ I cooked more food.
5. The mosquitoes didn't bite me ___because___ I had put on this repellent.
6. There were a lot of accidents at the intersection, ___so___ they installed traffic lights.



أظهر الموافقة من عدمها للعبارات التالية

D. Show agreement with the following statements.

I always wear a seat belt in the car.

1. I've never had an accident.
2. I need a new pair of sneakers.
3. I spent the evening watching TV.
4. I didn't know that Ibrahim was in the hospital.
5. I don't want to eat a lot of sugar.
6. I'm sorry to hear that Ali is moving.
7. I want to spend my vacation at the beach.
8. I once broke my arm.
9. I'm not tired even though it's midnight.



So do I.

Neither have I.
So do I.
So did I.
Neither did I.
Neither do I.
So am I.
So do I.
So did I.
Neither am I.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 71 29/4/25 1:57 AM

B. Join the sentences with ***so*** and ***because***.

Answers:

1 . **The floor was wet, so Ahmed slipped and fell.**

Ahmed slipped and fell because the floor was wet.

2 . **Julian wasn't wearing a seat belt, so he hit his head on the windshield.**

Julian hit his head on the windshield because he wasn't wearing a seat belt.

3 . **The child put his finger in the socket, so he got an electric shock.**

The child got an electric shock because he put his fingerin the socket.

4 . **There wasn't any water to put out the fire, so we had to use sand.**

We had to use sand because there wasn't any water to put out the fire.

5 . **Abdullah was riding too fast, so he fell off his bike.**

Abdullah fell off his bike because he was riding too fast.

6 . **I didn't read the "Wet Paint" sign, so I got my hands all blue.**

I got my hands all blue because I didn't read the"Wet Paint" sign.

5 Did You Hurt Yourself?

1 . b He sprained his ankle
2 . c He poked himself in the eye
3 . f She fractured her arm
4 . d He burned his hand
5 . a She cut her finger
6 . e He broke his nose

اللغة في السياق
4 Language in Context

طابق الكلمات مع الصور ثم كون جملاً لتصف الصور

Match the words with the pictures. Then make sentences to describe the pictures.

1. b sprain/ankle
2. c poke/eye
3. f fracture/arm
4. d burn/hand
5. a cut/finger
6. e break/nose


a


b


c


d


e


f

الإستماع
5 Listening

استمع إلى الإخصائي النفسي للأطفال متحدثاً عن المخاطر المنزلية التي يتعرض لها الأطفال. حدد الأشياء التي ذكرها

Listen to the child psychologist talk about household dangers for children.
Mark the items he mentions.

pills	✓	matches		sockets	✓	refrigerator		hot liquids		bathroom	
knives		stove	✓	doors		pots and pans	✓	windows	✓	superheroes	✓

النطق
6 Pronunciation

إستمع. لاحظ مجموعة الحروف الساكنة في نهاية الكلمات ثم تدرب على النطق

A. Listen. Note the common consonant clusters at the end of words. Then practice.

/lf/	/lt/	/nt/	/st/	/nd/
myself	result	accident	wrist	and
shelf	belt	restaurant	first	sand

إقرأ مرة أخرى درس الأسباب الأكثر شيوعاً لحوادث السيارات. ابحث عن الكلمات المنتهية بـ lf it, nt, st, nd

B. Read the *Most Common Causes of Automobile Crashes* again. Find words that end with ***lf***, ***lt***, ***nt***, ***st***, and ***nd***. Practice reading the sentences that contain these words aloud.

تتدرب على قراءة الجمل التي تحتوي على هذه الكلمات بصوت مرتفع

عنك
7 About You

بشكل ثنائي, إسأل وأجب على الأسئلة ثم غير الأدوار

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

1. Have you ever had an accident of any kind?
2. Have you ever broken a bone or had stitches for a cut or wound?
3. Have you ever burned yourself? How did you do it?
4. Do you think some people have more accidents than others?
5. What are the most common kinds of accidents among people you know?

Answers in next page

7 About You

Sample answers:

1 . Yes while biking home after a tennis practice.

2 . No, I haven't broken any bones, but I had stitches when I cut my hand.

3 . Yes, I have burned myself while building a fire. Only minor burns on fingers.

4 . I believe so. Some people are indeed more accident-prone than others.

5 . Car accidents, motorcycle accidents, slip and fall accidents,and workplace accidents.

المحادثة

8 Conversation

إقرأ المحادثة ثم ابحث على الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ lf, lt, nt, st, nd

Read the conversation. Find words that end with ***lf***, ***lt***, ***nt***, ***st***, and ***nd***.
Practice reading the conversation in pairs.



Samir: So, how did you hurt yourself?

Jasem: I fell off my bike.

Samir: Really? So did I. My motorcycle skidded on a patch of oil on the road, and I crashed into a car. The last thing I remember was flying through the air and hitting the windshield. I woke up in the hospital.

Jasem: Were you wearing a helmet?

Samir: Yes, luckily I was. That's what probably saved my life. How about you?

Jasem: I was cycling in the park, so I didn't think I'd need a helmet. I don't like wearing helmets—they're uncomfortable and unattractive. This squirrel came out of nowhere. I swerved, lost my balance, and hit a tree. I got off lightly—only a few bruises and a bump on my head.

Samir: It was your lucky day!

Jasem: Yeah. That's too bad you broke both legs. You're going to be stuck in that wheelchair for a while, I guess.

Samir: Look at it this way—if I broke only one leg, there might not be enough room for all my friends to write their names on the cast. Hey, would you like to sign your name?

Real Talk

lucky day = a day of good fortune
stuck in = caught and unable to move out
I guess = expression to show that you're not totally sure about a statement
Look at it this way = There's a different way to think about something

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أسئلة حول المحادثة
About the Conversation

1. How did Samir hurt himself?
2. Why was he lucky?
3. How did Jasem hurt himself?
4. Why is he sorry for Samir?
5. What does Samir say about the casts on his legs?

دورك
Your Turn

Read the conversation again. Imagine you are Samir or Jasem. Describe your accident to a friend.

إقرأ المحادثة مرة أخرى. تخيل أنك سامي أو جاسم صف حادثك لصديق

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 73 29/4/25 1:57 AM

About the Conversation

1. How did Samir hurt himself?
2. Why was he lucky?
3. How did Jasem hurt himself?
4. Why is he sorry for Samir?
5. What does Samir say about the casts on his legs?

Sample answers:

1 . Samir's motorcycle skidded on a patch of oil, and it crashed into a car.
2 . He was lucky because he was wearing a helmet, and it probably saved his life.
3 . Jasem was cycling in the park. A squirrel ran in front of him,so he swerved to avoid it and hit a tree.
4 . Jasem is sorry for Samir because he is going to be stuck in a wheelchair for a while.
5 . He says that with two casts, he has enough room for all his friends to write their names on his casts.

Your Turn

Read the conversation again. Imagine you are Samir or Jasem. Describe your accident to a friend.

Sample answers:

Naser: Hello.
Saif: Hi, Naser. It's Saif.
Naser: Hi, Saif. How are you?
Saif: I'm fine, thanks. Did you have a good weekend?
Naser: No, I didn't. I had an accident. I fell off a ladder.
Saif: Did you hurt yourself?
Naser: Yes. I hurt my ankle.
Saif: Where did it happen?
Naser: In the garden.
Saif: What did you do? Did you go to the hospital?
Naser: Yes, luckily, my brother was in and he took me to hospital in the car.
Saif: That's good. What did they do at the hospital?
Naser: The doctor looked at it, and I had an x-ray.
Saif: Can you walk?
Naser: Yes, I can, but I can't drive.
Saif: Oh, dear. Well. I hope it's OK soon.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

9 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

إقرأ الأحداث اكتب جملة لكل حدث تصف النهاية السعيدة أو غير السعيدة التي تعرض لها الأشخاص

Read the events. For each event, write one sentence that describes the happy or unhappy ending that the people had.

Unusual Accidents and Deaths

Many people are interested in stories of unusual accidents—some of these stories have happy endings, but some, unfortunately, have unhappy ones.

Unhappy Endings



According to the legend, the ancient Greek playwright Aeschylus was killed when an eagle dropped a tortoise on his head. The bird was trying to break the tortoise's shell on a rock in order to eat it. Aeschylus was bald, and the eagle thought the unfortunate man's head was a good rock on which it could break the shell.

1. The eagle dropped the tortoise on Aeschylus's head, and so Aeschylus was killed.



An eight-foot tall ostrich was seen weaving through heavy traffic on a Saudi Arabian highway, near Abha. One of the drivers filmed the scene and uploaded it on the internet. No one tried to stop and catch the 180-kg bird that was taller than humans and ran at almost 70 km per hour. It had probably escaped from a farm and ran into heavy traffic instead of the wild.

2. The ostrich had probably escaped from the farm and ran into heavy traffic instead of the wild.



Some people worry about being hit from things falling from outer space. There is only one person in all recorded history who has been killed by a meteorite—Manfredo Settala. The tragedy happened in 1680.

3. A person killed by a meteorite in 1680.



Ahmad Ali lost his eight-year-old son in a drowning accident at a friend's house. His son had been invited to join other children at a friend's house to play and swim in the pool. According to the invitation a lifeguard was going to be present. The young boy was really excited and begged his father to let him go. So, Ahmad Ali picked him up from school and drove him to his friend's house before 1:00 p.m. That was the last time he saw him alive.

Happy Endings

A German soldier was riding in the back seat of a World War I plane when the engine stalled as a result of an unusual gust of wind. He fell out of his seat while the plane was high above the ground. As he was falling, the plane's engine started again, and he landed back in his own seat. The pilot was then able to land the plane safely.

Bob Hail jumped out of an airplane in November 1972, but his main parachute failed to open. His backup parachute also failed. Bob dropped about 3,000 feet (900 meters) at 80 miles (128 km) per hour and hit the ground face first. After a moment, he got up and walked away with only minor injuries. It was an amazing escape.

4. As the German soldier was falling, the plane's engine started again so the pilot was then able to land plane safely.



In September 2007, Phil Lamattina escaped death when he was driving at over 300 miles (500 km) per hour in a drag race in Brisbane, Australia. Phil was racing down the track when his car became airborne, split in two, and burst into a fireball. He was knocked out, but he survived. Although he was in the midst of the ball of fire, Phil was burned only on the tip of his finger. When his brothers later showed him the video of the accident, Phil couldn't believe he was watching himself—and that he had such a lucky escape.

5. Although Bob Hail's main parachute failed to open and hit the ground, he had only minor injuries.

Railroad worker Phineas P. Gage was working with some dynamite when it exploded unexpectedly. A bar that was 3 feet (1 meter) long and that weighed 13 pounds (6 kg) went clear through his head. He remained conscious, but was unable to see out of his left eye. After a while, his sight returned, and he fully recovered.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 74 29/4/25 1:57 AM



After Reading بعد القراءة

طابق الكلمات مع معانيها

A. Match the words with the meanings.

1.	d bald	a.	to explode
2.	e to challenge	b.	to throw with great force
3.	f to weave through	c.	to get better
4.	b to hurl	d.	having no hair on the head
5.	a to burst	e.	to contest or fight against
6.	c to recover	f.	to move through something by turning and avoiding

اكمل الجمل حول القراءة

B. Complete the sentences about the reading.

1. The eagle dropped the tortoise on Aeschylus's head, and so Aeschylus was killed.
2. The ostrich in the traffic had probably escaped you will get hurt / should protect your head.
3. Ahmad Ali agreed to take his son to his friend's house because many children were invited and a lifeguard was going to be present.
4. Although Bob Hail had a backup parachute, it didn't open.
5. When Phil saw the pictures of himself on the video, he couldn't believe he survived.

Discussion المناقشة

ضمن مجموعات, قم بطرح الأسئلة والإجابة عليها. وافق أو خالف آراء مجموعتك

In groups, ask and answer the questions below.
Agree or disagree with your group.

1. Which incident in the article do you think is the strangest or the most interesting? Why?
2. Where do ostriches normally live? Why do you think this ostrich escaped? How did people react to the scene?
3. Do you know anyone who avoided a bad accident? What happened?
4. Why do you think people are so interested in stories about other people's disasters?
5. Why do you think people risk their lives in dangerous sports like drag racing, Formula One racing, skydiving, and so on?



على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الطول في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 75 29/4/25 1:57 AM

Discussion

In groups, ask and answer the questions below.
Agree or disagree with your group.

Sample answers:

1 . I think Bob Hail's jumping is the strangest because it was an amazing escape.

2 . Ostrich normally live in the wild. I think it had probably escaped from people. No one tried to stop and catch it.

3 . Yes, my brother avoided a car crash by stopping quickly when another car crossed the road.

4 . I think the reason people fascinated by catastrophe because they are exciting and sometimes unbelievable.

5 . One reason is that these activities can create a sense of euphoria, excitement, and accomplishment. The other reason is that they like the thrill and want to feel brave or special.

موقع واجباتي

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

على الطالب الإجابة وسائل على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

Answers in next page

الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

10 Writing الكتابة

فكر في الأسئلة التالية وناقشها مع زميل

A. Consider the following questions and discuss with a partner.

1. How many people drive in your family? How do you feel about driving?
2. What kind of car would you like to drive? Why?
3. Which age group causes more accidents: teenagers, people over 25, people over 60? Why?

إقرأ النص ثم ميز الكلمات والعبارات التي تتحدث عن الحادث

B. Read the text and highlight the words and/or phrases that give information about:

THE ACCIDENT

What happened:
When it happened:
Where it happened:
How it happened:
Who caused it:
Who it happened to:
Why it happened:

Write the words and/or phrases next to the headings.
Now cover the text and use your notes to summarize the accident in your own words.
Use *so, because* and *although* to connect your ideas. For example:
Although he was wearing his seatbelt, he still hit his head.

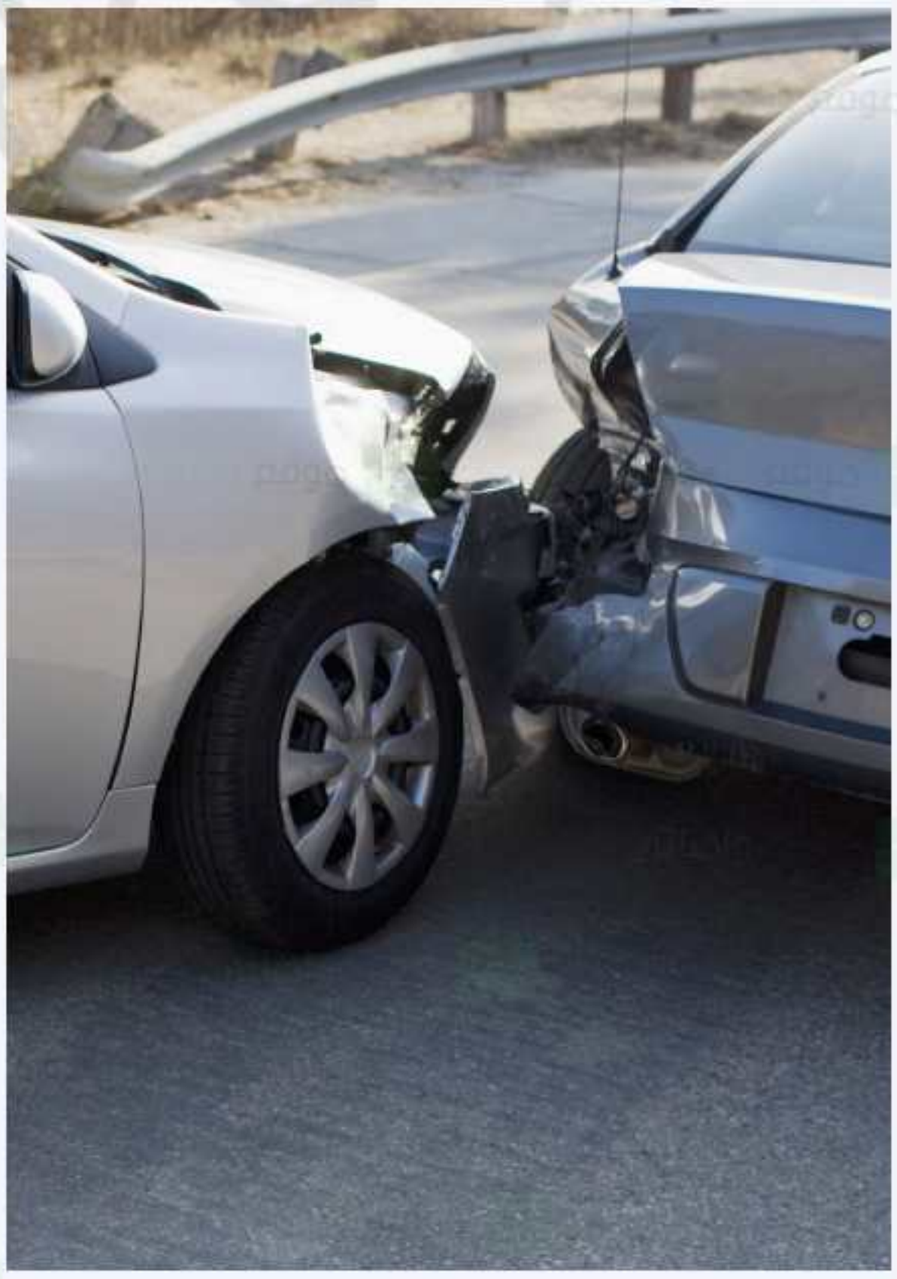
THE ACCIDENT

It was morning and my older brother was driving me to school. Suddenly, a speeding car crashed into us at an intersection and threw us into a telephone pole. I was, fortunately, wearing my seatbelt but I still managed to hit my face on the dashboard.

I was unconscious for some time and woke up as I was taken out of the car and put into an ambulance. The driver of the car that hit us was also in the ambulance. I heard him say he was 90 years old. I was 15, scared to death and likely to end up with a scarred face for life. I started yelling "Please stop driving! Stop driving!" I could not stop.

I don't know what happened to the man, I never saw him again.

I was released from hospital two weeks later. Since then I have always been a cautious driver and advised others to be careful.



MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 76 29/4/25 1:57 AM

10 Writing

A. Consider the following questions and discuss with a partner.

1. How many people drive in your family? How do you feel about driving?
2. What kind of car would you like to drive? Why?
3. Which age group causes more accidents: teenagers, people over 25, people over 60? Why?

Sample answers:

Four people drive in my family. I feel alert and have a sense of achievement.

I'd like to drive a Toyota Camry because of its reliability, fuel efficiency, and comfortable ride.

Teenagers are involved in almost as many accidents because they drive recklessly. They don't stop at stop signs, and they're usually over the speed limit. They're always in a hurry!

B. Read the text and highlight the words and/or phrases that give information about:

THE ACCIDENT

Answers:

What happened: car crashed into us/threw us into telephone pole/hit my face on dashboard

When it happened: morning

Where it happened: on the way to school

How it happened: speeding car didn't stop at the intersection/crashed into us

Who caused it: driver of the other car

Who it happened to: The writer and his brother

Why it happened: the other driver was 90 years old

Now cover the text and use your notes to summarize the accident in your own words.
Use *so*, *because* and *although* to connect your ideas. For example:
Although he was wearing his seatbelt, he still hit his head.

Sample answers:

Although he was wearing his seatbelt, he still hit his head. Then he was was taken out of the car and put into an ambulance. Also the driver of the car that hit them was also in the ambulance. He stayed at hospital for two weeks and didn't know what happened to the man, he never saw him again. Since then he had always been a cautious driver and advised others to be careful.

هل شاهدت حادثاً من قبل؟ هل سمعت أو قرأت مؤخرًا عن حادث؟ اكتب وصفاً قصيرًا عن الحدث

C. Have you ever seen an account of the event.? Have you recently heard or read about an accident? Write a short account of the event.

أكمل الجدول بالمعلومات الممكنة على شكل ملاحظات

1. Complete the organizer with as much information as possible in note-form.

اكتب أكبر عدد ممكن من الكلمات والعبارات لتصف التجربة أو الحدث

2. Write as many words and/or phrases as you can to describe the experience or the event.

استخدم ملاحظاتك لكتابة تقرير عن الحادث

3. Use your notes in the organizer to write an account of the accident.

على الطالب الإجابة ويدل على الحول في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

How it happened
A speedy saloon car hit a young girl

The accident
When a young girl was crossing the road, she was crashed by a speedy car. Unfortunately, she lost her life and gone.

When it happened	Where it happened	Why it happened	Who it happened to
• Thursday • afternoon	• On the way from school.	• Excessive and • speed of the drive	• A young girl

Words that give more details about the time	Words that give more details about the place	Words that give more details about the reason	Words that give more details about the people
• Weekend • Thursday • Afternoon • All of a sudden • In a lightning flash	• School • Neighborhood	• Speeding and reckless driving	• Young girl • Paramedics • Police • Driver

Writing Corner

When you write an account of an accident and refer to an incident as an eye witness or as a participant:

- Focus on **important facts or details**, not everything.
- Do **not** use **very long**, complicated **sentences**.
- **Connect** events and reasons or causes when necessary, using: *so*, *because*, *although*, etc.
- **Help** your reader **visualize** a mental picture of the scene(s).

Now look at the text about the accident on page 76. How is it organized? What did you think of it? Why?

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 77 29/4/25 1:57 AM

C. **2.** Write as many words and/or phrases as you can to describe the experience or the event.

3. Use your notes in the organizer to write an account of the accident.

Sample answers:

The Road Accident That I Experienced!

Walking down the lane back home from school,I witnessed the most grotesque site in my whole life. It was Thursday afternoon and the weekend was just around the corner, it had been a long day and I was slowly trudging back home when all of a sudden in a lightning flash, I heard sharp screeches from car wheels. Shocked, I raised my head to have a look at what was happening,this is when I saw what I now wish I had never seen at all. A young girl slightly older than me and who was probably a house help was crossing the road when the highly speeding saloon car gave emergency brakes. The girl was unable to move either way or she stood astound in the middle of the road. The saloon car driver swerved right but most unluckily the girl did the same and when the driver swerved left, confused she again did the same. I watched the gruesome sight helplessly unable to make something change for the positive, the car under that height of confusion knocked down the girl skinning her life out of her beautiful body. Blood ran down from the poor girl's body and in fifteen minutes, the ambulance service got to the scene,the paramedics tried saving the girl's life but to no avail, too sad she was already dead and gone.

Conclusion

This incident made me realize how fragile life is. The excessive and crazy speed of the driver caused the death of a innocent girl. People in the cities do not strictly adhere to the traffic rules; some people also lack the basic road sense.On top of that, certain parts of the city have narrow roads. All these add up to increase road accidents.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة
11 Form, Meaning and Function

الأفعال الناقصة
Modal Auxiliaries

Use *must* to talk about laws and rules. Use *should* to give advice.

You **must** stop at the traffic lights. You **should** drive under the speed limit.
You **must not** park on the sidewalk. You **shouldn't** eat when you're driving.

Note: *Must* is stronger than *should*. It has a more formal or official tone.

ظروف الحالة
Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner are normally formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective. They express how something is done.

How did he drive? He drove **slowly**.
How did she walk? She walked **quickly**.

Adjectives that end in *l* double the *l*: carefu**l** → carefu**lly**

Note: Sometimes an adjective and an adverb have the same form:

He's a **fast** driver. He drives **fast**. He's a **hard** worker. He works **hard**.

The adverb form of *good* is *well*: He's a good player. He plays **well**.

أكمل الحوار مستخدمًا كلماتك الخاصة

A. Complete the conversations using your own words.

1. **A:** I'm afraid I'm running out of gas.
   B: You should stop at a gas station.
2. **A:** The sign says 80 kilometers per hour, and I'm doing 90.
   B: Then you must slow down.
3. **A:** I'm lost. I don't know which way to go.
   B: I think we should ask someone.
4. **A:** I need to make a phone call. Can you please hold the steering wheel?
   B: You must not speak on the phone when driving.
5. **A:** The car won't start. There's plenty of gas. I wonder what the problem is.
   B: You should take it to a car mechanic.



أكمل المحادثة باستخدام صيغ الظرف للصفات بين الأقواس، ثم تدرب على المحادثة مع زميل

B. Complete the conversation. Use adverb forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

A: Well, my son Brian drives recklessly (reckless). He doesn't stop at stop signs, and he's usually over the speed limit. He's always in a hurry.

B: My son Alexander drives well (good), but he sometimes drives too fast (fast). I'm afraid he's going to have an accident one of these days.

A: Well, Brian got a ticket because he was driving too fast (fast). He had to go to a special class for people who drive dangerously (dangerous). But he still doesn't drive carefully (careful). Next time he is going to lose his license.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 78 29/4/25 1:57 AM

حروف الجر للمكان

Prepositions of Place



The park is **across from** the school.



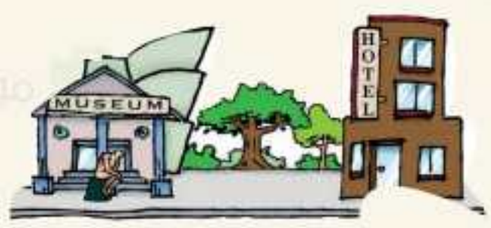
The bank is **between** the post office and the restaurant.



The pharmacy is **next to** the bookstore.



The bus stop is **on** the corner.



The museum is **near** the hotel.



The airport is **far from** town.

Note: To describe where we live, we can use the following prepositions:

I live **in** Jeddah. (*city*)

I live **on** the third floor. (*building*)

I live **on** First Avenue. (*street*)

أوامر إرشادية

Imperatives for Directions



Take a left. / Turn left.



Take a right. / Turn right.



Go straight.

أكمل المحادثات بحروف الجر والآوامر الصحيحة

C. Complete the conversations with the correct prepositions and imperatives.

A: Excuse me, where is the post office?

B: Go (1) ___straight___ and (2) ___turn___ left at the end of this street into Main Street. The post office is next (3) ___to___ the bookstore across (4) ___from___ the park.

A: Thank you.

A: So, what's to see in your city?

B: Why don't you visit the National Museum? It's (5) ___on___ Second Street. You can take the bus. The bus stop is (6) ___on___ the corner.

A: That's a great idea! Thanks!



A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the accounts department is?

B: Sure. (7) ___Go___ straight down this corridor and take the elevator to the third floor. The accounts department is (8) ___on___ the third floor. When you come out of the elevator (9) ___take___ a right. It's at the end of that corridor (10) ___next___ to the cafeteria.

A: Thanks a lot.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 79 29/4/25 1:57 AM

5 Did You Hurt Yourself?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

12 المشروع Project

According to a report by the Kingdom's General Directorate of Traffic, an average of 20 Saudi Arabian residents die on the country's roads each day. A recent survey reports that there are more than 450,000 traffic accidents every year.

1. اقرأ المعلومات في المربع وابحث أكثر عن حوادث الطرق في المملكة العربية السعودية.
اعمل في مجموعات، ويمكنك جمع المعلومات من الإنترنت أو الكتب أو الصحف أو التحدث مع الكبار.

1. Read the information in the box and find out more about road accidents in Saudi Arabia. Work in groups. You can try to collect information through the Internet, books and newspapers, and/or talk to adults.

2. استخدم الأسئلة في المنظم لتوجيهك، ودون الملاحظات في الجدول.

2. Use the questions in the organizer to guide you. Make notes in the chart.

3. أعد حملة توعية للوقاية من الحوادث. فكر في الوسائل التي ستستخدمها مثل:

3. Prepare an accident prevention campaign. Think about what you are going to use such as:

- a website **موقع إلكتروني**
- a blog **مدونة**
- social networks **وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي**
- advertisements **إعلانات**
- TV commercials **إعلانات تلفزيونية**
- posters **ملصقات**
- badges **شارات**
- lectures **محاضرات**

Add your own ideas. **أضف أفكارك الخاصة**



على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

	Questions	Your answers
1	Where do the accidents happen the most?	➢ On busy roads in the city, at intersections, on highways, near homes, schools, parks, and rural roads,
2	What kind of accidents?	➢ Car crashes and accidents that involve pedestrians, accidents that involve pedestrians
3	What causes the accidents?	➢ Speeding and reckless driving, engine failure, brake failure, flat tire
4	How can these accidents be prevented?	➢ Through more careful driving at reasonable speeds, obeying speed limits, watching out for pedestrians, stopping at intersections
5	What can you tell people so these accidents won't happen?	➢ That they are endangering their own and other people's lives,a small mistake can cause major damage, driving safely will ensure getting to their destination
6	What changes should be made so that these accidents don't happen?	➢ Speed should be monitored,speeding should be fined heavily, traffic police should run random checks of cars to make sure that they are in good working order
7	What kind of a poster can you design to inform people about the information you collected above?	➢ A split poster showing a bad crash in one part and children greeting their father as he gets out of his car at home in the other/A large poster that shows pedestrians about to run across a busy street with cars rushing past as someone stops them from crossing

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 80 29/4/25 1:57 AM

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 1:	Things that I didn't like very much:
Adverbs of Manner. Preposition of Places. Amperatives of Directions.	Modal Auxiliaries

Things that I found easy in Unit 1:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 1:
Preposition of Places.	Modal Auxiliaries

Unit 1 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about accidents and accident prevention			
talk about cause and effect			
use reflexive pronouns			
use *because* versus *so*			
use *so* and *neither*			
use modal auxiliaries *must* and *should*			
use adverbs of manner			
use prepositions of place			
use imperatives for directions			

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.

يكتب الطالب أفضل خمس كلمات تعلمها من الوحدة الخامسة

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

6 Take My Advice

Sample answers:

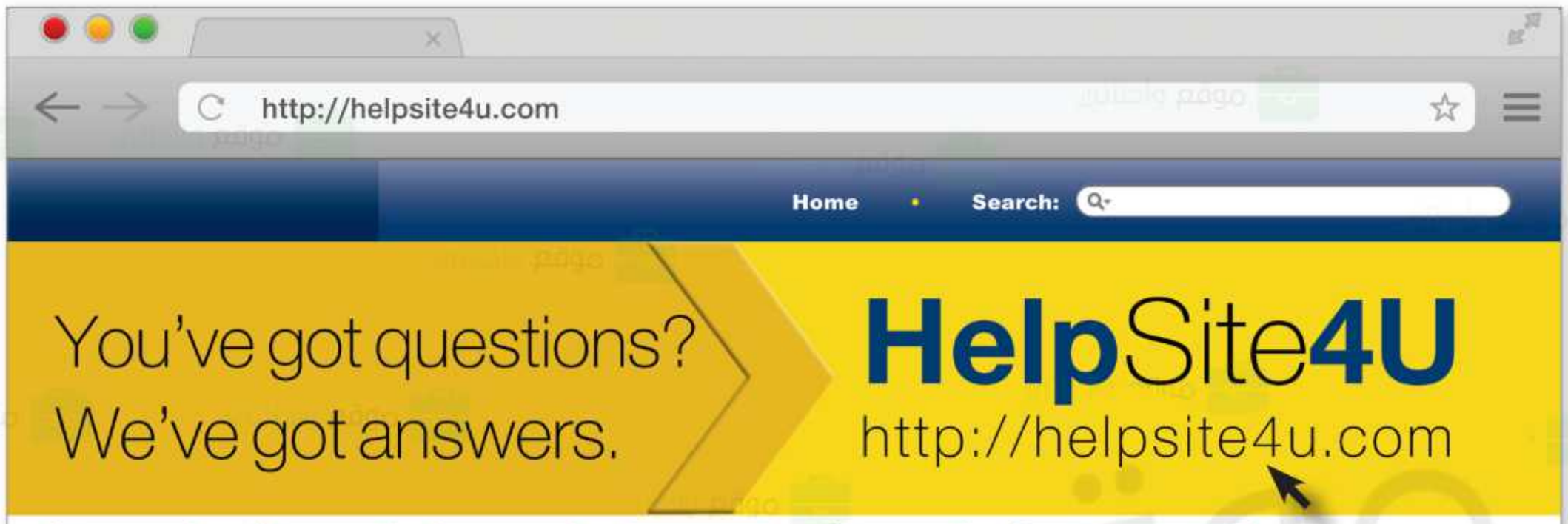
Yes, I do. I search for a wide variety of information on health and wellness, education, and shopping.

1 Listen and Discuss

الإستماع والمناقشة

هل تزور مواقع إلكترونية تقدم النصائح؟ وماذا تبحث فيها؟

Do you look up web sites that give advice? What do you search for?



MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 82 29/4/25 1:57 AM

HelpSite4U
http://helpsite4u.com

Home • Menu • Search:

Keeping Fit

Fitness means "being in good physical condition—healthy and strong" and is usually associated with exercise. That is not the whole picture. In order to keep fit, you have to eat well, sleep well, and generally feel good about yourself.



Driving

Some tips on driving

- You should avoid:
  - driving too fast
  - driving through a red light
  - speaking on the phone while you are driving
  - overtaking other cars on a narrow road
  - racing
  - *drifting* on a busy road

Staying safe on the road

- You should always wear your seat belt, even for short distances.
- You ought to observe speed limits, especially when you drive through towns.
- Try to slow down at intersections even if you have right of way.
- You might check the route before you start, especially if you are going to a new place.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

ضع خطاً تحت عبارات النصيحة في الموقع

المفردات

A. **Vocabulary.** Underline the expressions of advice on the site.

أجب عن الأسئلة حول الموقع

الإستيعاب

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions about the site.

1. Who should you call in case of a problem?
2. What shouldn't young people do in order to keep slim?
3. Why do some young people avoid food?
4. What might you do in order to stay fit?
5. What should people do to stay safe on the road?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

ابحث عن الحقائق التي تتضمن نصائح في الموقع وقم بعمل أسئلة لها قم بطرح الأسئلة والإجابة عليها مع زميلك

Find facts that give advice in the HelpSite4U and make questions for them. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- What should I do to lose weight?
- You ought to exercise, and you shouldn't eat a lot of junk food.

- I'm feeling depressed, and I don't know what to do?
- You'd better see a psychologist or a psychiatrist.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الطول في الصفحة التالية

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 83 29/4/25 1:57 AM

Quick Check ☑

A. **Vocabulary.** Underline the expressions of advice on the site.

Sample answers:

you'd better, you should, you ought to, you could, you might

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions about the site.

Sample answers:

1 . You should call the counselors on the website.

2 . They shouldn't avoid food.

3 . Some young people avoid food to look attractive.

4 . You might take up a sport or work out.

5 . They should wear their seat belt. They should slow down on intersections.

2 Pair Work

Find facts that give advice in the HelpSite4U and make questions for them. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

Sample answers:

A: What kind of exercise should I do?

B: Running is great, or you could try swimming.

A: But, I have to have my snacks.

B: You should eat less junk food. Try more fruit.

A: What should I do to lose weight?

B: You ought to exercise, and you shouldn't eat a lot of junk food.

A: I'm feeling depressed, and I don't know what to do?

B: You'd better see a psychologistor a psychiatrist.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

القواعد
3 Grammar

الأفعال الناقصة والمساعدة
Modal Auxiliaries: *Should, Ought To, Might, Could*

تستخدم **should, ought, could** . لتقديم النصيحة **ought** أقوى من **should** من حيث المعنى و **might** يمكن أن تكون أقل قوة من **could** من حيث المعنى

Use *should*, *ought to*, *might*, and *could* to give advice.
Ought to is stronger than *should*. *Might* and *could* are less strong.

Question (?)	Affirmative (+)	Negative(–)
Should I stay, or **should** I go?	You **should** stay. You **ought to** stay. You **might** stay. You **could** stay.	You **shouldn't** go. You **ought not to** go.

تستخدم **had better** لتقديم المشورة وهي أقوى من حيث المعنى من **should and ought to**

Had better is used to give advice. It's stronger than *should* and *ought to*.
Note: *had* can be contracted to *'d*.

Question (?)	Affirmative (+)	Negative(–)
Should I take this medicine?	You**'d better** take it.	You**'d better not** take it.

الأفعال المركبة المكونة من كلمتين وثلاث كلمات
Two-Word- and Three-Word Verbs

غالباً ما يكون معنى الأفعال المكونة من كلمتين أو ثلاث كلمات مختلفاً تماماً الكلمات بشكل منفصل

The meaning of two- and three-word verbs is often very different from the words taken separately.

1. **Verb + adverb particle**

to **put** something **off** (postpone)	They **put off** the meeting until next week.
to **give** something **up** (stop doing)	He **gave up** smoking for health reasons.
to **take** something **up** (begin)	I'm going to **take up** karate.
to **throw** something **away** (discard)	Don't **throw away** your old clothes.
to **turn** something **down** (refuse)	The committee **turned down** my proposal.

2. **Verb + adverb particle + preposition**

to **get along with** someone (be friendly)	I **get along** well **with** Fatima.
to **put up with** someone or something (accept a bad situation)	My boss is difficult to **put up with**.

Pronoun objects go between the verb and particle.
I can't find my old sneakers. Did you throw **them** away?
Nouns can go between the verb and particle or after the particle.
I threw the **sneakers** away. I threw away the **sneakers**.

أكمل الجمل مستخدماً الأفعال بين الأقواس بإستخدام ضمائر المفعول

A. Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses with pronoun objects.

I took off my sneakers and *put them away* in the locker. (put away)

1. When I received the form, I **filled it out**. (fill out)
2. I finished reading the book and **took it back** to the library. (take back)
3. His hair was too long, so he **cut it off** for his passport photo. (cut off)
4. The magazines were old. That's why I **threw them away**. (throw away)
5. When you finish using the computer, please **turn it off**. (turn off)

استبدل الكلمات بين الأقواس بأفعال مكونة من كلمتين أو ثلاث

B. Substitute the words in parentheses with two-word and three-word verbs.

Thank you for your offer, but I'm going to have to *turn down* (refuse) your help.

1. I need to clean my closet and **throw away** (discard) a lot of old clothes.
2. We have to **put up with** (tolerate) our neighbors' loud voices every night.
3. I have to finish my big report. Can we **put off** (postpone) our meeting for tonight?
4. Samuel wants to lose weight. He ought to **take up** (begin) a sport like jogging. He should also **give up** (stop) eating sweets.
5. I have a new person who shares my apartment. Unfortunately we **don't get along** (not have a good relationship). I have to **put up with** (accept) his messy ways.

قدّم نصيحة. ماذا ستقول في المواقف التالية. شارك النصيحة مع زميلك

C. Give advice. What would you say in the following situations? Share advice with a partner.



Sample answers:

A friend is going to travel by car in a foreign country.

You ought to take a good road map.

You'd better make sure to learn the meanings of signs.

1. A friend is looking for a hobby. Where can he go to find out more about hobbies?
2. A friend is trying to give up smoking.
3. A friend wants to lose weight.
4. A friend has very low self-esteem.
5. A friend is feeling down and depressed.

Sample answers:

1 . You could go to a sport's club.

2 . You ought to get a nicotine patch.

3 . You'd better give up sweets. You ought to eat more vegetables.

4 . You should have more confidence in yourself.

5 . You should go out and have fun. You might volunteer to help others.

had better اكتب جمل مستخدمًا

D. Write sentences using ***had better***.

Laura has been sick for a couple of days.
It's time she saw a doctor.

She'd better see a doctor.

1. It's getting late.
   It's time you went home.
   You'd better go home.
2. I haven't had a vacation for a long time.
   It's time I took one.
   I'd better take a vacation.
3. The kids have been playing all day.
   It's time they went to bed.
   They'd better go to bed.
4. Our car is really falling apart.
   It's time we bought a new one.
   We'd better buy a new car.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 85 29/4/25 1:57 AM

6 Take My Advice

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa



4 Language in Context اللغة في السياق

Read about Ali's lifestyle. Give advice to deal with his stress using ***should, ought to,*** or ***had better***.

إقرأ عن إسلوب حياة علي قدم نصائح للتعامل مع ضغوطاته مستخدما should, ought to, or had better'

- Works 10 hours a day in the office
- Takes work to do at home on the weekend
- Drinks a lot of coffee
- Spends an hour and a half in traffic on his commute
- Doesn't have time to exercise
- Rarely goes out with friends
- Hasn't had a vacation in two years

Answer

He ought to work less. He shouldn't work on weekends. He ought not to drink a lot of coffee. He should move closer to work. He'd better start to exercise. He should go out with friends more.He'd better take a vacation.

5 Listening الإستماع

استمع إلى ثلاثة مراهقين يتحدثون إلى الدكتور وايز عن مشاكلهم، ثم أكمل الجدول

Three teenagers are talking to Dr. Wise about their problems. Complete the chart.

	Problem	Doctor's Advice
Harvey	He's gaining weight.	➢ He should change his diet and take up a sport or do some other physical activity.
Adel	He has a problem with his skin.	➢ He should stop eating nuts..
Saeed	He feels weak every time he exercises.	➢ He should start having salt in his food again.

6 Pronunciation النطق

لاحظ أن التشديد الرئيسي يتركز على الجزء الأخير من الفعل المركب من كلمتين أو ثلاث كلمات ثم مارس النطق

A. Listen. Note that the main stress is on the second part of the two-word or three-word verb. Then practice.

put off	I put **off** my new diet.
turn down	I don't want to turn **down** a friend who asks for help.
put up with	Ahmed has put **up** with the noise for a long time. Now he has had enough.

B. Read the advice website again. Find two-word and three-word verbs. Practice reading them aloud, putting the main stress on the second part.

Answers in next page

7 About You عنك

اعمل مع زميلك وقم بطرح الأسئلة والإجابة عليها ثم بدل الأدوار.

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

1. What are the most common problems for the people you know?
2. Do you know people that are either easy or difficult to get along with? Why is that so?
3. Do you know anyone who eats too much junk food? How can you help?
4. Do you know anyone who suffers from anorexia? How can you help?
5. Are you weight conscious? Explain.
6. Are you concerned about your health and fitness? Explain.

7 About You

In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Then switch roles.

1. What are the most common problems for the people you know?
2. Do you know people that are either easy or difficult to get along with? Why is that so?
3. Do you know anyone who eats too much junk food? How can you help?
4. Do you know anyone who suffers from anorexia? How can you help?
5. Are you weight conscious? Explain.
6. Are you concerned about your health and fitness? Explain.

Sample answers:

1 . Many people I know have health crisis, friendship issues, and marriage and family problems.

2 . Yes, I know people that are both difficult and easy to get along with. It's because they are bossy, or just are rude.

3 . Yes. I know many people obsessed with junk food. I can help by reminding them to drink plenty of water, eat more fruits and vegetables, and get enough sleep.

4 . No, but if I did, I would listen to them, be kind, and ask them to see a doctor or counselor.

5 . A little! I try to eat healthy food and not gain too much weight.

6 . Yes. I want to stay strong and healthy, so I try to exercise and avoid junk food.



المحادثة

8 Conversation

ضع خطاً تحت الأفعال المركبة، وتدرب على قراءتها

Underline the two-word and three-word

مع زميل مع التركيز على الجزء الثاني للأفعال المكونة من كلمتين وثلاث كلمات

verbs. Practice reading the conversation with a partner stressing the second part of the two-word and three-word verbs.

Hussain: Hey, Mohammed. You look upset. What's the matter?

Mohammed: I'm feeling down. It's all these exams coming up. There's so much pressure and everyone's calling me all the time, to ask about this or that. When I'm out they're constantly calling me on my cell phone to ask for help. If I say I can't speak, they want to know what time I will be available and where I will be so they can come over or call again. Why don't they call someone else?

Hussain: You ought to talk to them and explain that they can't expect you to be free to help everyone all the time. You have work to do as well.

Mohammed: I tried talking to them, but they say I'm being selfish, and looking out for myself and nobody else. Oh, I give up!

Hussain: They probably think you don't need to study; you know it all anyway.

Mohammed: Seriously? Of course, I need to study. I don't remember everything we've done. Do you get calls from classmates?

Hussain: Sure. They're pretty nervous about calling you, so they call me first to find out what kind of mood you're in. To be honest, I would be really happy if you talked to them. I don't know what to say to them anymore.

Real Talk

feeling down = feeling depressed
look out for myself = think only about yourself and not care about other people
To be honest = an expression used to make a statement stronger

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

أسئلة حول المحادثة

About the Conversation

1. What's Mohammed's problem with his classmates?
2. What advice does Hussain give him?
3. Why does Hussain think their classmates keep on calling Mohammed?
4. Why do the other students call Hussain?
5. How does Hussain feel? What does he want Mohammed to do?

دورك

Your Turn

Work with a partner. Prepare a conversation in which a friend asks for your advice about a problem. Present the conversation to the class.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

اعمل مع زميل، وأعدّ محادثة يطلب فيها أحد الأصدقاء نصيحتك حول مشكلة ما.
اعرض المحادثة أمام الصف.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 87 29/4/25 1:57 AM

About the Conversation

1. What's Mohammed's problem with his classmates?
2. What advice does Hussain give him?
3. Why does Hussain think their classmates keep on calling Mohammed?
4. Why do the other students call Hussain?
5. How does Hussain feel? What does he want Mohammed to do?

Sample answers:

1. **Mohammed's classmates keep calling him to ask questions or ask him to help them prepare for the exams.**
2. **He says that Mohammed ought to talk to their classmates and explain that he has to work/study as well so they can't expect him to be free all the time.**
3. **They think Mohammed knows everything and doesn't need time to study.**
4. **To find out what kind of mood Mohammed is in before they call him.**
5. **He is fed up with people calling him and has run out of things to say. He wants Mohammed to talk to their classmates and explain that he needs time to prepare before the exams as well.**

Your Turn

Work with a partner. Prepare a conversation in which a friend asks for your advice about a problem. Present the conversation to the class.

Sample answers:

Ali: Hi Khalid, you look sad. What's wrong?

Khalid: I eat too much junk food, and I feel tired all the time. What should I do?

Ali: You should eat more fruits and vegetables and drink more water.

Khalid: That's true. I'll try to stop eating chips and burgers.

Ali: Good idea! You can also exercise a little every day.

Khalid: Thanks, I'll start today!

9 Reading القراءة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

Sample answers:

1. **I think sugar, salt and fat, artificial flavors, and cheese and sauce are the main ingredients that attract some people to junk food.**
2. **People are often attracted to junk food because it is convenient, inexpensive, and usually has a pleasant taste. It can also provide a quick energy boost.**

1. Write down what you think are the main ingredients that attract people to junk food. Share your answers with the class. اكتب المكونات الرئيسية التي تجذب الناس إلى الوجبات السريعة، وشارك إجاباتك مع الصف.

2. List the factors that normally lead people to become addicted to junk food. Share your answers in groups.
اذكر العوامل التي تجعل الناس يدمنون الوجبات السريعة، وشاركها في مجموعات.

Good eating habits contribute to health and fitness and make you feel strong. "What is so good about a diet of vegetables and fruit combined with lean meat, preferably chicken or fish?", you might ask. If you are very tired, hungry, and upset there is nothing better than a juicy beef burger with fries or a giant pizza, you think. That's probably true if your brain has gotten used to the pleasure felt when tasting junk food. But is it good for you? Does it help you stay fit and control your weight? How do you feel after you've had a meal? Are you sure it's not time to break the habit?



Breaking the habit—Getting healthy

The following is a checklist to help you decide if it's time for you or a friend to change eating habits. Just ONE "warning sign" should be enough reason to take action.

- ✔ You shouldn't think 'junk food' the minute you start feeling hungry. There never is an acceptable reason for this. It is a definite sign of a habit that is on the way to becoming an addiction.
- ✔ Comfort eating is usually associated with junk food and in general, high calorie food that is also high in carbohydrates [starch and sugar] and saturated fat. If you run to the nearest fast food chain every time you feel down, you know it is out of control.
- ✔ A healthy, nutritious meal does not have to be bland and boring. When pushed you can picture appetizing dishes that do not contain fries or fatty ingredients but you still prefer to get hold of a beef burger or a pizza. You know it's not the best food for you. You know that you are going to feel sleepy and tired after you have eaten.
- ✔ To be honest, healthy is a relative term. It all depends on what your alternatives are. There are 'healthier' choices you can make even at a fast food restaurant. You might, for example, order salad as a side dish instead of a second helping of fries. You could avoid condiments such as ketchup or mayonnaise, or eat a chicken burger. You know all this, you have promised yourself to do it next time you are there, but somehow it never happens. You keep on insisting that those dishes take longer to prepare.

But breaking a habit can leave you feeling down. Don't worry, this is quite common; and it shouldn't last very long if you stick to your decision to give up junk food.

- You ought to decide on your own if it's best to cut down on the amount of junk food you eat, gradually over a period of time, or whether it's best to stop altogether for some time.
- You should allow yourself some time to do it successfully
- You shouldn't give up simply because you were with friends and joined them for dinner at a fast food restaurant, or because you helped yourself to a few fries.
- Pick up some menus from different restaurants and read them carefully, paying attention to the ingredients of each dish. Then highlight the dishes that you find interesting.
- You might go to the supermarket and wander around making a list of all the food and ingredients that you find attractive.
- If a friend insists on offering you junk food, turn down the offer and treat yourself to something nice. The important thing is to regain control and only eat junk food when nothing else is available or very occasionally for a change.
- Make a list of all the things you enjoy doing but had to give up because you gained weight or do not feel energetic enough. Decide what you would like to do again and when. Set yourself goals that are achievable and enjoyable. Treat yourself right!



MGA_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 88 29/4/25 1:57 AM



After Reading بعد القراءة

أجب بـ صح أو خطأ حسب وفقاً للمعلومات في النص

A. Answer ***true*** or ***false*** according to the information in the reading.

1. **true** Eating habits can probably affect the way one's brain operates.
2. **true** Associating hunger with fast food is a sign of addiction.
3. **false** Comfort eating is associated with healthy food.
4. **false** If you cannot stop eating junk food immediately, there is no hope of ever breaking the habit.

أكمل الجمل التالية بناءً على النص

B. Complete the following sentences based on the reading.

1. Breaking your own rules occasionally should not make you **worry**.
2. If a friend insists on treating you to fast food **turn down the offer**.
3. You should decide if it's better for you to **cut down food gradually or altogether**
4. If you feel tired and drowsy after you eat, then you'd better **change your eating habits**.
5. Breaking a habit is difficult and makes you feel down; therefore you shouldn't **give up**.

Discussion المناقشة

1. Do you think there are other reasons for giving up junk food?
2. Do you agree with the advice in the reading?
3. Have you ever tried to change your eating habits? Was it easy or difficult? Why?
4. What advice can you give someone who wants to change their eating habits or daily routine in order to get fit?



Sample answers: على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

1. **Yes, junk food have repeatedly been linked to an increased risk of chronic health issues**
2. **Yes, because eating healthy food makes us strong**
3. **and happy.**

   Yes, it was hard at first, but now I feel better.
4. **Make a list of every habit you'd like to break, then pick one and make a schedule to help break it.**

   Make it clear separate steps that can see each able to be focused on alone.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

10 Writing الكتابـــة

فكر وناقــش مع زميل الأسئـــــلة التالية

A. Consider the following and discuss with a partner.

هل لديك أصدقاء يعيشون في مدينة أخرى أو بلد أخر؟ هل تقوم بمراسلتهم؟ هل تعرف أي شخص يقوم بذلك؟

1. Do you have friends who live in another city or country? Do you write to them? Do you know anyone who does?
2. Would you like to move to another place? Why? هل تود الإنتقال إلى مكان أخر؟ ولماذا؟
3. What would you miss if you moved to another town, city or country? ماذا ستفتقد إليه في حال إنتقلت إلى بلدة أو مدينة أو بلد؟
4. Read the letter and identify the problem.

Dear Faisal,

I hope you have had a good school year. I am sorry I haven't written sooner but it has been very busy and difficult for all of us. Moving to a different city has not been easy. I miss you and all our friends.

I have made some friends at my new school but I am still considered 'the new student' so I never get invited anywhere. I tried to invite some of my classmates during the holiday but only one turned up. The rest didn't even call to let me know that they couldn't come.

I have tried to be nice to everyone and give them and myself time to get to know each other but nothing has come of it. I have been feeling down for some time and I can't concentrate. My grades have dropped and I have gained a lot of weight because I get no exercise. They won't let me play football with them.

I feel like giving up on everything. All I do is go to school, come back home, do my homework, and play video games on my own. I don't know what to do.





If you have any tips, please write and tell me what to do and what not to do. I can't think straight any longer.

Hope to see you soon,

Nasser

10 Writing

A. Consider the following and discuss with a partner.

1. Do you have friends who live in another city or country? Do you write to them? Do you know anyone who does?
2. Would you like to move to another place? Why?
3. What would you miss if you moved to another town, city or country?

Sample answers:

1 . Yes, I still write letters and sometimes we talk online.

2 . I absolutely love the place I live in, Riyadh.

3 . I would miss my family, friends, and local food.

4 . The problem can be summarized as follows:

- **He feels isolated.**
- **He is very unhappy and bored.**
- **He can't concentrate not think straight.**
- **He can't function well at school.**

اقرأ الرسالة مرة أخرى ودون الملاحظات في الجدول

5. Read the letter again and make notes in the organizer.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

The problem:	
He is very unhappy and bored. He misses his friends. He can't adjust to his new school.	
The cause of the problem	**Your advice or solution to the problem**
He has not been accepted by his classmates in his new school.	It's crucial to engage in activities that bring him joy.
He is the "new student".	Participate actively in school's activities and be friendly and helpful
He is not invited anywhere.	Go for a walk and spend time with loved ones.
He is not allowed to participate in the football team/or play football at school.	Avoid comparing himself to others. Each person has their own unique strengths and weaknesses
He is ignored and rejected by his classmates.	Be patient and calm with team members. Try to show his talents and skills as an active player.
Only one person turned up when he invited them.	Try not to get too caught up in the pressure and expectations.

اكتب رسالة نصيحة للشخص الذي لديه المشكلة

6. Write your letter of advice to the person with the problem.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Writing Corner

When you write a letter of advice make sure you:

- **Repeat/echo** each problem in your own words to show the person that you have been "**listening**" and you **understand** what they are talking about.
- Put yourself in the person's place and **acknowledge feelings**.
- **Do not judge** the person, try to **help**.
- **Do not dictate** or patronize. Show empathy with the person. Make helpful suggestions about how they can improve their situation.
- Always close on a **hopeful note**, e.g. I am sure things will get better soon; they usually do. OR I believe you will deal with this in your own wonderful way; I've seen you do it before.

Make sure you use words and expressions such as:

I am really sorry to hear ... / I understand how you feel/ I would feel the same way/ I don't understand why people do this sort of thing...
I think, maybe, you should ... / How about ... ing/ Have you tried ... / I would ... but then again, you know best/ It's hard to imagine what it feels like .../ I wouldn't like to be in your place ...

Practice using some of this language by responding to these statements.

1. My computer crashed and all my emails were deleted. I don't know what to do.

   _____

   _____

2. My friend wants to borrow my camera. I've only had it for a month and it's a very expensive, sensitive camera that needs to be handled carefully. I don't know what to say.

   _____

   _____

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 91 29/4/25 1:57 AM

6. Write your letter of advice to the person with the problem.

Sample answers:

Sample letter of Advice to the person with the problem

Dear Nasser,

I hope this letter finds you well. I've been thinking a lot about what you said in your letter, and I wanted to reach out to you and offer some advice and words of encouragement. So, take a deep breath and let's discuss how you can navigate this challenging time without overwhelming yourself.

First, it's crucial to give your mind some rest and engage in activities that bring you joy. Take short breaks during your study sessions, go for a walk, or spend time with loved ones. These moments of relaxation will rejuvenate your mind and help you retain information better. Next, avoid comparing yourself to others. Each person has their own unique strengths and weaknesses,and it's unfair to measure your progress solely against someone else's.

Lastly, reach out for support when you need it. Don't hesitate to talk to your teachers, mentors, or friends if you're feeling overwhelmed. They can offer guidance, provide study tips, or simply lend a listening ear.

Wishing you all the best, my dear friend. I am here to support you no matter what. Believe in yourself,and you will shine brightly.

Kind regards

Jamal

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

11 Form, Meaning and Function

How many, How much ...? كلمات الأسئلة

Question Words: ***How many, How much ...?***

للسؤال عن كمية شي ما نستخدم..؟ How much/How many نستخدم How much مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

To ask about the quantity of something we use *How much/How many ...?* We use *How much ... ?* with noncount nouns, and we use *How many...?* with plural count nouns.

نستخدم How many مع أسماء الجمع المعدودة

Q: How much exercise do you do? **A:** I go to the gym twice a week.

Q: How many sisters do you have? **A:** I have three sisters.

تعابير الكمية

Quantity Expressions: ***much, many, a lot of, lots of, a few, a little***

Q: How **much** fruit do you usually eat? **A:** I eat **a lot of (lots of)** fruit every day.

Q: How **many** vegetables do you eat? **A:** I eat **a few** green vegetables every day./I **don't** eat **many** vegetables.

Q: How **much** salt do you eat? **A:** I eat **little** salt. It's not good for you./I **don't** eat **much** salt. It's not good for you.

إقرأ المحادثة بين الدكتور وأحمد. أكمل الفراغات باستخدام تعبير كمية. أضف أفكارك الخاصة

A. Read the conversation between the doctor and Ahmed. Complete the gaps with a quantity expression. Add your own ideas.

Doctor: So, Ahmed, what's the problem?

Ahmed: I'm not feeling very well. I have a stomachache and I feel tired and dizzy.

Doctor: I see. You don't have a temperature. What's your diet like?

Ahmed: Well, I love ice-cream! I eat ice cream every day. I don't eat (1) ___much___ fruit or (2) ___many___ vegetables. I eat a (3) ___few___ carrots once or twice a week ...

Doctor: How much water do you drink?

Ahmed: I don't like water. I prefer fizzy drinks. I drink (4) ___a lot of/lots of___ lemonade. That's my favorite!

Doctor: Hmmm...I see. How (5) ___many___ hours do you exercise a week?

Ahmed: Oh... I don't spend (6) ___much___ time at the gym. I prefer ...

العمل مع زميل. قم بإعادة عمل المحادثة التي في التمرين أ. أضف بعض أفكارك الخاصة

B. Work with a partner. Role-play the conversation in exercise **A**. Add some ideas of your own.

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

1. How much do you exercise?
2. How much water do you drink?
3. Do you eat junk food?
4. How much fruit do you eat?
5. How often do you go the doctor?



Answers in next page

B. Work with a partner. Role-play the conversation in exercise **A**.
Add some ideas of your own.

Sample answers:

Role-play conversation

Khalid: So, Majid what's the problem?

Majid: I'm not feeling very well. I have a headache and I feel tired and dizzy.

Khalid: I see. You don't have a temperature. What's your diet like?

Majid: Well, I love junk food very much! I don't eat much fruits or many vegetables.

Khalid: How much water do you drink?

Majid: I drink a little of water, but I drink a lot of Soda. That's my favorite!

Khalid: Hmmm…I see. How many hours do you exercise a week?

Majid: Oh… I don't spend much time at the gym. I prefer to play video games and watching TV.

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

Sample answers:

1 . I go to the gym twice a week.

2 . I like water. I drink lots of water and lemonade.

3 . No, I don't like it.

4 . I eat much fruits and many vegetables every day.

5 . I go to the doctor twice a month.

Words Connected with Medicine and Clauses with *When*

Q: What do you do **when** you have a cold?

A: I usually take some aspirin.

Q: How do you feel **when** you exercise?

A: I feel great!

اعمل مع زميل. إسأل وأجب عن الأسئلة بإستخدام How do you feel when...? استخدم الكلمات الموجودة في المربع

D. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions with *How do you feel when...?* Use the words in the box.

A: How do you feel when you lose something?

B: I feel angry and nervous.

afraid	bored	glad	nervous	sick	terrible
angry	excited	great	relaxed	sleepy	tired
bad	fine/OK	happy	sad	strong	wonderful

How do you feel when...

1. you exercise?
2. you eat a lot?
3. you need to go to the dentist?
4. you don't sleep well?
5. you have a headache?
6. you need to make an excuse?
7. you travel by plane?
8. you need to say goodbye to a friend?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

ألان أخبر زميلك بما تعمله في هذه المواقف. إسأل وأجب بإستخدام What do you do ...? والكلمات الموجودة في المربع

E. Now tell your partner what you do in these situations. Ask and answer with *What do you do . . . ?* Use the words in the box.

A: What do you do when you have a headache?

B: I take a painkiller.

take a painkiller	take vitamins	stay in bed
take medicine	take a cough syrup	use a cream
drink warm tea or milk	relax	get some sleep



What do you do when ...

1. you have toothache?
2. you have a rash?
3. you have flu?
4. you feel stressed and anxious?
5. you have a cough?
6. you feel tired?



MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 93 29/4/25 1:57 AM

D. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions with *How do you feel when...?* Use the words in the box.

afraid	bored	glad	nervous	sick	terrible
angry	excited	great	relaxed	sleepy	tired
bad	fine/OK	happy	sad	strong	wonderful

Sample answers:

1 . A:How do you feel when you exercise?
B:I feel strong / great / happy / tired.
2 . A:How do you feel when you eat a lot?
B:I feel bad / great / sick / sleepy.
3 . A:How do you feel when you need to go to the dentist?
B:I feel nervous / afraid / sick / terrible / fine / OK.
4 . A:How do you feel when don't sleep well?
B:I feel tired / sleepy / terrible.
5 . A:How do you feel when you have a headache?
B:I feel bad / terrible.
6 . A:How do you feel when you need to make an excuse?
B:I feel bad / fine / OK.
7 . A:How do you feel when you travel by plane?
B:I feel excited / happy / great / relaxed / wonderful / afraid.
8 . A:How do you feel when you need to say goodbye to a friend?
B:I feel sad / fine / OK.

E. Now tell your partner what you do in these situations. Ask and answer with *What do you do . . .?* Use the words in the box.

take a painkiller	take vitamins	stay in bed
take medicine	take a cough syrup	use a cream
drink warm tea or milk	relax	get some sleep

Sample answers:

1 . A:What do you do when you have a backache?
B:I stay in bed.
2 . A:What do you do when you have a rash?
B:I use a cream
3 . A:What do you do when you have flu?
B:I take medicine and stay in bed.
4 . A:What do you do when you feel stressed and anxious?
B:I try to relax.
5 . A:What do you do when you have a cough?
B:I take some a cough syrup.
6 . A:What do you do when you feel tired?
B:I have an early night./ I go to bed.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

المشروع
12 Project

ابحث واكتشف المنظمات السعودية التي تقدم خدمات في مجال الرعاية الصحية



1. Research and find Saudi organizations in your community that provide services. Work in groups. You can try to collect information through the Internet, books and newspapers, and/or talk to adults.

اعمل ضمن مجموعات ويمكنك جمع المعلومات من الإنترنت والكتب والصحف أو من خلال التحدث مع الكبار

2. Write the information in the chart.

اكتب المعلومات في الجدول

3. Prepare a poster presentation on the organization/organizations that you have researched. Try to include photos.

أعد عرضاً تقديمياً لملصق عن المنظمة أو المنظمات التي بحثت عنها وحاول أن تضمن صورًا في العرض

4. Present your finding to the class.

قدم نتائج بحثك إلى الصف

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Name of the organization	Service the organization provides	Where it is located	When it was started	Why your community needs the organization's services
King Abdulaziz Medical City	Deliver high quality health care services	Riyadh, Jeddah, Al-Hassa, Dammam, and Madinah	May 1983	These hospitals deliver high quality, health care services to SANG personnel, civilian employees
King Faisal Specialist Hospital &Research center	Provide the highest level of specialized medical treatment	Jeddah	1975	FSH-D has a rich history of providing high-quality clinical services,
King Fahd Specialist Hospital	Provides highly specialized services for organ transplantation	Dammam	September 2005	KFSH-D is the only center that provides highly specialized for organ transplantations
King Abdullah Medical City	Provide quality specialised health care, and clinical training	Riyadh	October 2002	SBAHC was founded to serve the medical requirements of the Saudi population

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 94 29/4/25 1:57 AM

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

12 Project

1. Research and find Saudi organizations in your community that provide services. Work in groups. You can try to collect information through the Internet, books and newspapers, and/or talk to adults.
2. Write the information in the chart.
3. Prepare a poster presentation on the organization/organizations that you have researched. Try to include photos.
4. Present your finding to the class.



حل آخر

Name of the organization	Service the organization provides	Where it is located	When it was started	Why your community needs the organization's services
King Salman humanitarian Aid and Relief center	Health, medical treatment, Food Security and logistic support	Riyadh	In May 2015	To manage and coordinate relief activities on the international level. Increase the impact of KSA's aid and its sustainability through monitoring and evaluation
Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA)	food and drug for human and animal, and safety of biological and chemical substance		(SFDA) was established in 07/01/1424 H	the SFDA establishment is to regulate, oversee, and control food, drug, medical devices, as well as to set mandatory standard specifications thereof
King Faisal foundation	support its pillar programmes, philanthropic projects and educational scholarships.	Riyadh	established in 1976	To enhance education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, enhancing scientific research, enriching knowledge and rewarding scholars locally, regionally and globally
King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Foundation	providing suitable housing and charity works for the neediest groups in Saudi society	Riyadh	established in 2011	To improve people's lives in targeted communities through humanitarian aid programs and sustainability built societal partnerships geared at achieving social, cultural, and knowledge-based development

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.
discuss common problems			
ask for and give advice			
use the modal auxiliaries *should, ought to, might,* and *could* in questions and in the affirmative and negative			
use *had better* in questions and in the affirmative and negative			
use two-word and three-word verbs			
use question words: *How many, How much ...?*			
use quantity expressions: *much, many, a lot of, lots of, a few, a little*			
form clauses with *when*			

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

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 95 29/4/25 1:57 AM

EXPANSION Units 4–6

مراجعة اللغة

1 Language Review ☑️

أعطِ نصيحتك أو رأيك في المواقف التالية باستخدام **should or shouldn't**

A. Give your advice or opinion about the following. Use ***should*** or ***shouldn't***.

You don't think it's a good idea to talk on the cell phone while you're driving.
You shouldn't talk on the cell phone while you're driving.

1. You think it's a good idea for your friend to take a math course.
You should take a math course.
2. You don't think it's a good idea for Saif to skate without a helmet.
You shouldn't skate without a helmet.
3. You think it's a good idea for the police to do something more about crime.
The police should do more about crime.
4. You don't think it's a good idea for your friends to travel without a hotel reservation.
You shouldn't travel without a hotel reservation.

ألان أعد كتابة الجمل أعلاه مستخدمًا **had better**

B. Now rewrite the sentences above using ***had better***.

You'd better not talk on the cell phone while you're driving.

1. **You'd better take a math course.**
2. **You'd better not skate without a helmet.**
3. **The police had better do more about crime.**
4. **You'd better not travel without a hotel reservation.**

أكمل الجمل أو اكتب جمل مستخدمًا **ought to**

C. Complete the sentences or write sentences using ***ought to***.

It's really a very good show. *You ought to see it.*

1. She has an important exam tomorrow, so **she ought to study for it tonight**.
2. Faisal, aren't you freezing in that T-shirt? **You ought to put on a jacket**.
3. It's past midnight. Don't you think **you ought to go home**?
4. That car just went through a red light. **The driver ought to get a ticket**.

أكمل الجمل بالضمائر العكسية

D. Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns.

1. I finished the project all by **myself**. Nobody helped me.
2. If you want to make sure that nothing goes wrong, do it **yourself**.
3. The students organized the project **themselves**.
4. The president **himself** said he was going to solve the problem.
5. The airbag **itself** was OK, but the triggering mechanism didn't work.
6. We painted the house **ourselves**, so we didn't have to spend any money on labor.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 96 29/4/25 1:57 AM

استبدل الكلمات بين الأقواس بفعل من الأفعال التالية المكونة من كلمتين

break down, get along, give up, put off, take up, throw away, turn down

E. Substitute the words in parentheses with one of the following two-word verbs: **break down, get along, give up, put off, take up, throw away, turn down**.

1. His friend **gave up** smoking several years ago. (stopped)
2. I **took up** swimming in order to keep fit. (started)
3. Mr. Johnson **turned down** an offer to work in Paris. (refused)
4. The meeting was **put off** until further notice. (postponed)
5. My business partner and I **didn't get along**, so we went our separate ways . (were not friendly)
6. Don't **throw away** your old bottles! Give them to us for recycling. (discard)
7. The president arrived late for the opening ceremony because the limo **broke down**. (stopped running)

اكمل الفراغات في الجمل التالية بإستخدام الكلمات although, as soon as, in spite of, so, when

F. Complete the sentences with the following words: ***although, as soon as, in spite of, so, when***.

1. Do you know **when** Mr. Johnson will be back?
2. The plane arrived on time **in spite of** the bad weather.
3. **Although** the guests complained to the manager, the hotel didn't fix the dripping faucet.
4. They couldn't repair my laptop, **so** they gave me my money back.
5. I'll tell you about the results of the exam **as soon as** I know them

اكتب جمل بإستخدام i wish

G. Write sentences with ***I wish***.

I must stay indoors as it's rainy.

I wish the weather was good so that I could go out and play football.

1. I received an average grade in math.

I wish I had received a better grade in math.

2. My friend gossips a lot.

I wish my friend didn't gossip so much.

3. Ahmed can't come to the game.

I wish Ahmed could come to the game.

4. I'm not very tall.

I wish I were tall.

5. I don't speak German.

I wish I could speak German./I wish I spoke German.

أكمل الجمل الشرطية مستخدمًا معلوماتك الخاصة

H. Complete the conditional sentences using your own information.

1. If I had the time, **I'd take tennis lessons**
2. If I lived in **Italy, I'd eat pasta every day**
3. If I could change something about myself, **I'd like to have blue eyes**
4. If I could be someone else, **I'd like to be a famous writer**
5. If I could travel anywhere, **I'd go to China.**

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 97 29/4/25 1:57 AM

القراءة 2 Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

اكتب قائمة بالأشياء التي تجعلك تشعر بالتوتر، وأخبر زميل بذلك.

Make a list of things that make you feel stressed. Tell a partner.

Sample answers:

Many things that make me feel stressed such as:

- **Exams and homework**
- **Problems with friends**
- **Not enough sleep**
- **Too many responsibilities**

Teenage Stress

Definition

Stress—the mental and physical strain or the nonspecific response of the body to any demand made upon it. Stress is a chemical reaction that takes place inside the body when there is a basic need to adapt to or resist changing internal or external influences. It is a response meant to return the body and mind to a state of equilibrium and balance.



The Causes of Stress

Although adolescence is often viewed by parents as a carefree period of life, some studies show that teenagers experience the most stress of all people. They can experience stress related to money, family problems, self-esteem, acceptance by their peers, getting accepted into college, choosing a career, and pressure to do well in school, sports, or clubs.

According to experts, one of the main reasons for stress is that childhood has gotten shorter, and the perception of children has changed. Since TV is available to all audiences, children can get messages that were probably meant for adults, and the dividing line between childhood and adulthood is less and less clear. Children do not play as many of their own games as they used to, and most of their games and sports nowadays are those preferred by adults. Youngsters wear similar clothing to that of adults, and they use adult language that was once never to be heard from a child. Young people these days are under tremendous pressure to achieve, to please, and to succeed. They are expected to adjust to social changes that past generations have never had to deal with. The demands made on preteens and teens by modern life have definitely increased the level of stress.

Tips for Dealing with Stress

All humans experience stress. It is a necessary part of life. The response to stress is what often needs to be controlled. A person's feelings, attitude, and outlook on life affect his or her ability to deal with stress.

- You should avoid unnecessary worry. Thinking about a problem in order to arrive at a solution can be positive, but constant worry is not constructive, and it accomplishes nothing. It usually just makes situations more stressful.

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 98 29/4/25 1:57 AM

- Read and listen to the Qur'an. It will help refresh your heart and mind. Remember that prayer and patience can combat stress and anxiety.
- Be thankful for what you have and start each day on a positive note. Remember that each day is a gift. Thank Almighty for the gift of life and greet the day with optimism and gratitude. Remember that you are not alone.
- Become better organized. Plan activities a step at a time so that parts are accomplished. This gives you more self-esteem and more reasonable deadlines.
- You should be aware of the symptoms of stress. Some symptoms are:
  moodiness; insomnia or other sleeping disorders; lowered body resistance to colds, flu, or other diseases; preoccupation with negative/angry thoughts or feelings; unusual behavior patterns; loss of appetite, or eating disorders such as anorexia or bulimia.
- When you know you have a problem with stress, try to solve it one step at a time. Part of the problem could be trying to do too much at once. You should take it in easy stages.

Conclusion

Stress doesn't need to be negative. Some doctors say that you should laugh and smile more frequently to help deal with stress. When you laugh and smile, your body relaxes, and the result is an overall positive reaction. Don't forget that it is the effort that counts more than the result.

After Reading بعد القراءة

طابق الكلمات مع معانيها

A. Match the words with the meanings.

1. d	strain	a.	person of the same age group
2. f	adapt	b.	opinion, often based on observation
3. c	carefree	c.	without worry
4. e	self-esteem	d.	worry, anxiety
5. a	peer	e.	feeling of personal worth
6. b	perception	f.	to change to fit a new situation

B. List the causes of stress for teens. اذكر أسباب التوتر لدى المراهقين

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

المناقشة Discussion

انظر إلى القائمة التي عملتها عن الأشياء التي تسبب لك التوتر. ضمن مجموعة, اسأل الآخرين إن كانت نفس الأشياء تسبب لهم التوتر أيضاً.

Look at the list you made of things that make you feel stressed. In groups, ask others if the same things stress them out.

3 Writing الكتابة

اكتب أمرين أو أكثر يسببان التوتر لزملائك، وقدّم بعض النصائح للتعامل معها
انسخ المنظم في دفترك واكتب ملاحظاتك ثم استخدمها لكتابة النص

Write two or more important things that cause stress in your peers. Give some advice for handling these things. Copy the organizer below into your notebook and write your notes in it. Then use it to help you write.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Something that causes stress in your age group	Reason it causes stress	Your advice
School pressure and exams Family problems	Juggling responsibilities	Avoid unnecessary worry
Not enough rest or sleep	Having problems with friends	Read and listen to the Qur'an
Social media	Not enough rest or sleep	Become better organized. Plan activities a step at a time so that parts are accomplished
	Dealing with housing problems	

B. List the causes of stress for teens.

Sample answers:

1. **Teens can experience stress related to money, family problems, self-esteem, acceptance by peers, getting accepted into college, choosing a career, and pressure to do well in school, sports, or clubs.**
2. **Stress among teens is more common nowadays because childhood has gotten shorter, and the line between childhood and adulthood is less and less clear.**
3. **You should avoid unnecessary worry and become better organized. You should see if you have a problem with stress and you should try to deal with your problems one step at a time.**

Discussion

Look at the list you made of things that make you feel stressed. In groups, ask others if the same things stress them out.

Sample answers:

The causes may be the same as what is listed above , or there may be other stresses specific to other students'age group and where they live. Here examples of common causes of stress among teens:

- **Worrying about schoolwork or grades.**
- **Juggling responsibilities, such as school and work or sports.**
- **Having problems with friends, bullying, or peer group pressures.**
- **Changing schools, moving, or dealing with housing problems or homelessness**
- **Seeing their parents go through a divorce or separation.**
- **Living in unsafe home or neighborhood.**

4 Chant Along

Flip-Flops



Flip-flops—
They're the latest fad—
Good for the kids, for mom and dad.
Flip-flops here,
Flip-flops there,
Everyone is flippin' with
flops everywhere.

They come in all colors, sizes, and styles.
You can walk around the block,
Or you can walk for miles.
They're lighter than air—
Just get yourself a pair.
You can wear them to the beach.
You can wear them anywhere.



Flip-flops—
They're the latest fad—
Good for the kids, for mom and dad.
Flip-flops here,
Flip-flops there,
Everyone is flippin' with
flops everywhere.

They're made of rubber, plastic, or leather.
Flip-flops are great in all kinds of weather.
People wear them in Milan.
People wear them in Japan.
The Scottish buy them for the entire clan.



Flip-flops—
They're the latest fad—
Good for the kids, for mom and dad.
Flip-flops here,
Flip-flops there,
Everyone is flippin' with
flops everywhere.
Flip-flops, they're TOPS!

MG_01_COMBO_TEXT_2025.indb 100 29/4/25 1:57 AM

Vocabulary المفردات

خمن معنى الكلمات والتعابير التالية

A. Guess the meaning of the following words and expressions.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

1. the latest fad — the most recent style.
2. the entire clan — The whole family or group of relatives
3. they're tops — they're the very best or very popular

ما المقصود بهذا التعبير؟ اختر الإجابة الصحيحة من الخيارات أدناه

B. What does the expression "Everyone's flippin' with flops everywhere" mean? Choose the answer.

a. everyone is walking (b.) people are crazy about flip-flops c. everyone turns upside down

Comprehension الإستيعاب

أجب عن الاسئلة حول الأنشودة

Answer the questions about the chant.

1. What is the latest craze?
2. What are flip-flops made of?
3. Who wears them?
4. Where can they be worn?

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

1 . The latest craze are flip-flops.

2 . They are made of rubber, plastic, or leather.

3 . Kids, moms, dads, and people from different countries.

4 . They can be worn at the beach, at home , or anywhere.

Discussion المناقشة

1. Do you wear flip-flops? Do people wear them in your country?
2. Discuss chants that you've heard on the radio or on TV and that have stuck in your head.
3. Do you think a good chant helps to sell a product?

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

1 . Yes, I sometimes wear flip-flops, especially at home or at the beach. Yes, many people in my country wear them.

2 . I remember some fun ads with short songs for selling products like fast-food or drink commercials.

3 . Yes, a good chant can absolutely help to sell a product by making it more memorable and engaging for consumers.

5 Project المشروع



العمل ضمن مجموعة, قم بإعداد أنشودة تروج لمنتج ما.

In a group, prepare a chant to advertise a product.
Present your chant to the class. Copy the organizer below in your notebook and write your notes in it. Then use it to help you write.

اعرضها أمام الصف.

انسخ المنظم في دفترك واكتب ملاحظاتك، ثم استخدمها للمساعدة في الكتابة.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Zain Water Bottles

Product you are going to advertise	Words that answer your question	Words that end with the same sound
Who uses the products	Students, athletes, families, and travelers.	Stay bright, stay right, stay cool all day, Grab your Zain bottle — Pure and clear, no worry or pain,
Where is the product used?	At school, in the gym, in cars, at home, and outdoors.	At school, at play, or under the sun, Zain Water keeps everyone fun!
Why do people like the product?	Because it's clean, safe, refreshing, and keeps them healthy and hydrated.	Feel fresh again! Cool and clean — that's how we gain!