ORYX **is distinctive**

**قاعدة (1)**

**When referring to the unreal situation, the past perfect is used and *would have* is used for the imagined result of that unreal situation. P58**

* **If I had stayed in Florida, I would have seen the hurricane. 1**
* **I wish I had done my revision , 1**

**قاعدة (2)**

**امر حدث بصيغة الماضي البسيط . ثم نفترض ماذا كان يمكن ان يحدث او ما كان المفروض ان يحدث .**

**past modals  *would have*, *should have*, *could have* صيغة كالاتي ص 61**

* **We should have gone down the mountain immediately . 2**

**قاعدة (3)**

**: past modals – *would have*,  *should have*, *could have, may have*, *must have*,  *can’t have* p63**

**امر حدث بصيغة الماضي البسيط . ثم نفترض ماذا كان يمكن ان يحدث او ما كان المفروض ان يحدث .**

**نجد ان القاعدة الثانية تنطبق قاعديا مع القاعدة الثالثة وكليا في  *could have*  *ولكن هنا بدلاله***

**,الاستنتاج الايجابي الاستنتاج السلبي الاستنتاج**

* **Yes . It must have been engine failure . I am sure it was 3**

 **قاعدة (4)**

 **P72 future continuous Will be doing للمستقبل المستمر الصيغه**

**تستخدم هذه الصيغه للآشاره لنشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما**

* **She will be importing furniture and textiles for her business later this year 4**

**قاعدة (5)**

**, might have .. , should have ….p83 future perfect: *will + have +* past**

* **We will have stopped using petrol 5**
* **In 30 years , we will have found a cure for all types of cancer . 5**

**قاعدة أعطاء السبب *to* و *s o* clauses of purpose**

**I shut the door to hide the cake I had made for my sister.**

**I shut the door so that my sister didn’t see the cake I had made for her.**

 **I put all the dishes in the dishwasher to avoid doing the washing up**

**I put all the dishes in the dishwasher so that I didn’t have to do the washing up**

**قاعدة *wh…………***

**wherever *we use whoever, whatever, whenever, and***

***when it’s not important for us to know abou*t who, what, when, and where.**

**1) I feel absolutely amazed whenever I read about modern science and technology.**

**2) Whoever makes sense of the genome will become famous .**

**3) I do not think we will never completely eliminate ease , whatever some scientists say .**

**4) Wherever you go in the world nowadays , you can see the benefits of modern medicine**

**Deficiency Syndrome AIDS is an acronym for 'Acquired Immune '**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frankincense (n**)****Boycott (v ,n)** **Enthusiasm (n)****Introduce (v)**Epidemic **(n ,adj )****Acronym (n)** **Influential (adj**) **Elicit (v)** **Ignore(v)** **Fluent (adj) She's fluent in French****ad)) Extinct****Emit (v)****plunged into the sea****Efficiently (adv)**  **ease** **(make less** )**Deficiency Syndrome AIDS is an acronym for 'Acquired Immune '****Tolerate == to accept****Surf :** **o ride on a wave as it comes towards land,** | **لبان****مقاطعه****متحمس****يعرف**وباءاختصار بالأحرف **مؤثر****الحصول على معلومه** **يهمل****ماهر****منقرض****يصدر يشع****أنغمرفي البحر****بفاعليه****يقبل** | CanCan is used when : a ) something is possibleb) somebody has the ability to do something**A) Sometimes could is the past of can . we use could especially with :****See hear smell taste feel remember understand .****B) we use could for general ability OR permission to do something** **c) could is used to talk about possible action *now*  or in the future .** |

**Just ,already , yet , since , and For are usually used with The present perfect .**

**since: is used to refer a certain time (since morning /4 o clock / ….)**

**For : is used to refer the length of time ( long time, 4 hours ,…… )**

**just = a short time ago .**

**yet = until now is used in question and negative sentences.**

**Already = sooner than expected**

* **. I have not eaten anything since breakfast .**
* **We have not seen each other for a long time .**
* **Don't forget to post the letter , will you ? *answer* ( I've already posted it )**
* **I have just had lunch .**
* **Have you had a holiday this year yet ?**
* **I've written the letter but I haven't posted it yet .**

 **Grammar**

**A Past**

**1 Past simple** ( I did ) لخبرية في الجمل أ

* **The police stopped me on my way home last night .**
* **She past her examination because she studied very hard .**
* **I went to the cinema three times last week .**
* **We saw Rose in town a few days ago .**

**In question and negative we use did / did not + infinitive (enjoy/see/go etc .)**

**In question**

**1 Did you go out last night ? answer Yes, I went to the cinema but I did not enjoy the film much .**

 **2 Did you have time to write the letter ? answer No, I did not .**

 **3 When did Mr Tomas die? answer About ten years ago .**

 **Negative In**

* **I did not do anything .**
* **They did not invite her to the party, so she did not go .**

**3 When did it start raining .?**

 **2 Past continuous**

**We use the Past continuous to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time . the action or situation had already started befor this time but had not finished .**

***( I/he/she/it was doing )***

***( we /you / they were doing )***

* **I was walking home when I met Dave .**
* **Ann was watching television when the phone rang .**

**Past continuous**

***I was walking home when I met Dave***

**I started *walking* I was *walking* I finish *walking* now**

*I met Dave* **.**

 **Past past**

**We use the Past continuous to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time . the action or situation had already started before this time but had not finished .**

**3) past perfect (I /we /they you /he /she /it had + past participle )**

**past perfect is used if we want to talk about things that happened before an event happened in the past .**

**Sarah arrived at the party . ( at 9 o clock )**

**When Sarah arrived at the party , Paul had already gone home.**

**(Paul had already gone home at 8 o clock )**

* **When we got home last night , we found that somebody had broken into the flat .**
* **Karen didn't want to come to the cinema with us because she had already seen the film .**
* **At first I thought I'd done the right thing , but I soon realized that I made a serious mistake**
* **The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous . He hadn't flown before . / He had never flown before .**

 **past perfect**

 **was very nervous**

 **hadn't flown before**

 **had done**

 **past perfect Past now time**

 **past perfect is used if we want to talk about things that happened before an event happened in the past**

**4) past perfect continuous (I /we /they you /he /she /it had +been doing )**

 **had been doing is used when something had been happening for a period of time before something else happened .**

**Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the widow . The sun was shining but the ground was very wet .It had been raining . It was not raining when I looked out of the widow ; the sun was shining . But it had been raining before . That is why the ground was wet.**

* **When the boys came into the house , their cloths were dirty , their hair was untidy and one of them had a black eye they had been fighting .**
* **Ken gave up smoking two years ago . He'd been smoking for 30 years**
* **I was very tired when I arrived home . I 'd been working hard all day.**
* **Our game of tennis was interrupted . We 'd been playing for about half an hour when it is started to rain very heavily .**

**past perfect continuous**

 **started to rain**

 **We 'd been playing**

 **Past now**

 **had been doing is used when something had been happening for a period of time before something else happened .**

**B Present**

**1 Present simple ( I /we / they / you do )**

 **(he / she / It does )**

**Present simple is used for things in general or things that happen repeatedly .**

* **Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius**
* **Excuse me, do you speak English ?**
* **It does not rain very much in the summer .**
* **What do you do ?**
* **What do you usually do at weak ends.**
* **My parents live in London** .
* **My father lives in London .**
* **John is not lazy . he works very hard most of the time** .

 **I do**

 **Past future**

 **Time**

1. **Present simple is used for things in general or things that happen repeatedly**.
2. **We use do/ does to make questions and negative sentences** .
3. **You're always watching television . You should do something more active .**
4. **What does this word mean ?**
5. **I get up at 8 o'clock every morning .**
6. **How often do you go to the dentist .?**
7. **Ann doesn't drink tea very often .**

**2 Present continuous (I am doing )**

**Present continuous is used for something that is happening at or around of speaking . the action not finished .**

* **The water is boiling . can you turn it off ?**
* **Listen to those people . what language are they speaking ?**
* **Do not disturb me . I am busy . Why what are you doing ?**
* **I am living with some friend until I find a flat .**

**3 Present perfect (I / you/ we/ they have done )**

 **( he / she has done )**

**The present perfect simple is have / has + past participle .**

 **The present perfect is used when we talk about a period of time that its effects continues from the past until now .**

 **these words ( Just ,already ,and yet ) are usually used with The present perfect .**

**Also**

 **since: is used to refer a certain time (since morning /4 o clock / ….)**

**For : is used to refer the length of time ( long time, 4 hours ,…… )**

**just = a short time ago .**

**yet = until now is used in question and negative sentences.**

**Already = sooner than expected**

* **He has lost his key .**
* **He told me his name but I have forgotten it .**
* **I can't find my bag . Have you seen it ? (do you know where it is now ?)**
* **Have you ever eaten caviar ?**
* **We have never had a car .**
* **I am hungry . I have not eaten anything since breakfast .**
* **It is nice to see you again . We have not seen each other for a long time .**
* **Don't forget to post the letter , will you ? *answer* ( I've already posted it )**
* **What time is Mark leaving ? *answer* ( He's already gone .)**
* **Has it stopped raining yet ?**
* **I've written the letter but I haven't posted it yet .**
* **This is a lovely meal . It's the first good meal I've had for ages .**
* **I've drunk four cups of coffee today .**
* **Have you had a holiday this year yet ?**
* **I haven't seen Tom this morning . Have you ?**
* **Ron hasn't worked very hard this term.**
* **I have just had lunch .**

**DAVE: Have you travelled a lot , Jane ?**

**JANE : Yes I've been to lots of places .**

**DAVE : Really ? have you ever been to China ?**

**JANE : Yes , I've been to China twice .**

**DAVE : What about India ?**

**JANE : No , I haven't been to India .**

**4 Present perfect continuous (I/you they/we have been doing)**

 **(he /it has been doing)**

**A)We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped .**

**B )We use the present perfect continuous for an actions repeated over a period of time**

**A) Is it raining ?**

**No . but the ground is wet . (recently stopped ) It has been raining .**

* **You are out of breath . Have you been running ? (recently stopped running)**
* **Paul is very tired .** **He's been working very hard . (recently stopped working)**
* **Why are your clothes so dirty ? What have you been doing ? (A)**
* **I 've been talking to Carol about the problem and she thinks that …(A)**

**B . it has been raining for two hours (It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining .)**

**How long has it been raining ?**

**It has been raining for two hours .**

* **How long have been learning English? ( you're still learning English)**
* **Tim is still watching television . H's been watching television all day.**
* **Where have you been ? I 've been looking for you for the last half hour.**
* **Gorge hasn't been feeling well recently .**
* **Debbie is a very good tennis player . She 's been playing since she was eight .**
* **Every morning they meet in the same café . they've been**

**ملاحظات**

**1 When …+ . ..past simple ?**

**When did it start raining ?**

 **When did Joe and Crol first meet ?**

**2) How long/+ present perfect (pp )/ present perfect continuous ppc) / past simple is it since ?**

How long is it since you last **saw** Joe ? **past simple**

 How long is it since Mrs Hill **died** ? **past simple**

 How long have you been waiting ? **present perfect continuous**

I have been waiting since morning .

How long Sally's been working here.? **present perfect continuous**

Sally's been working here for six months

.

 How long has she known you? **present perfect**

She has known me for long time.

 How long have they been married? **present perfect**

they have been married marred for 20 years .

**3) Do not use for +all**

**4) Do not use the present perfect if there is no connection with the present .**

 **( for example , things that happened a long time ago )**

* **The Chinese invented printing . ( not " have invented" )**
* **How many plays did Shakespeare write ? ( not " has Shakespeare written ")**
* **Beethoven was a great composer . ( not "has been " )**

**Future**

1. **I 'am going to do**

**I 'am going to do something = I have decided to do it , intend to do it .**

* **A : there is a film on television tonight .Are you going to watch it ?**
* **B: No , I'm tired . I'm going to have an early night .**
* **A: I hear Ruth has won some money . What is she going to do with it ?**
* **B: She is going to buy a new car .**
* **A: Have you made the coffee yet ?**
* **I'm just going to make it .**
* **This food looks horrible . I'm not going eat it .**

**I was going to (do something) = I intend to do it but didn't do it .**

* **A: Did Peter do the examination ?**
* **B: No, he was going to do it but he changed his mind .**
* **I was going to cross the road when somebody shouted 'stop'!**

1. **Will/Shall**

**We use I'll (I will) when we decide to do something at the time of speaking.**

**We often use I think I'll….. and I don't think I'll…**

 **Shall is used mostly in questions shall I ..?/ shall we..?**

**We use I'll (I will) when we decide to do something at the time of speaking.**

**We often use I think I'll….. and I don't think I'll…**

 **Shall is used mostly in questions shall I ..?/ shall we..?**

**Example : Shall I shut the door ? ( = do you want me to shut it ? )**

 **Will you shut the door ? ( = I want you to shut it )**

**Do not use will if you have decided to do it or intend to do it .**

**If you decided or arrange to do something use : I 'am going to do something**

* **I've left the door open . I'll go and shut it .**
* **What would you like to drink ? ' I'll have an orange juice , please ".**
* **Did you phone Ruth ? " No , I forgot. I'll phone her now .**

**We often use will ('ll) with :**

**Probably I'll probably be home late this evening .**

**I expect I haven't seen Carol today . I expect she'll phone this evening .**

 **I'm sure Don't worry about the exam . I'm sure you'll pass .**

 **I think Do you think Sara will like the present we bought her ?**

 **I don't think I don't think the exam will be very difficult .**

 **I wonder I wonder what will happen .**

1. **future continuous vs. future simple**

 **للفعل المضارع المستمر فان للمستقبل المستمر الصيغه IS doing كما أن**

 **future continuous I will be doing something**

**تستخدم هذه الصيغه للآشاره لنشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما**

**an open-ended activity (it refers to an opened activity, as is typical of continuous tenses generally). Example of an open-ended activity .**

**I will be doing something= I will be in the middle of doing something .**

* **I 'm going on holiday on Saturday . this time next week I'll be laying on the beach or swimming in the sea**
* **Don't phone me between 7 and 8 . We will be having dinner .**
* **A t 10 o'clock tomorrow , she will be in her office. She will be working .**

1. **She will be importing furniture and textiles for her business later this year .**
2. **She will be teaching science in a few year time**
3. **Ali*****will be taking his exams this time next week***
4. ***They’ll be looking for jobs soon****.*

**بينما الصيغه Will do تستخدم هذه الصيغه للآشاره لنشاط محدد لفترة زمنية معروفه تماما**

**Example of**  **complete, defined activity**

* **My parents will buy me a car when I’m 18.**
* **I’ll review the lesson this weekend**
* **We will be waiting for you at seven o clock . Do not be late.**

**نشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما بالرغم من تحديد الساعة ولكن فترة الآنتظار قد تطول**

**We will go at seven o clock .ولكن يمكن القول**

**لأنه لن يكون هناك أي فتره للتأخير**

**2) They will paint the house while we are away . They can finish in that time .**

**فترة زمنية معروفه تماما وهي الفتره التي هي كونهم خارج المنزل**

1. **I will pay Them when we get back**

**فترة زمنية معروفه تماما وهي الفتره التي هي عند العوده**

1. **In ten years we will be living in bigger house with a nice garden , I hope .**

**نشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما**

1. **I will be working when you arrive , so wait for me in the café across from my office .**

**نشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما**

1. **Will you be using your bicycle this evening ?**
2. **Will you be passing the post office when you are out .**

**4 future perfect : will have ( done )**

**we use will have ( done ) ( future perfect ) to say that something will already be completed .**

**A football match ends at 9.15 . So after this time , for example at 9.30, the match will have finished.**

 **match will have finished.**

**Now 9.15 o'clock 9.30**

 **The match is starting** **match will finish**

* **Sally always leaves for work at 8.30 in the morning , so she won’t be at home at 9 o'clock . She'll have gone to work .**
* **We’re late . The film will already have started by the time we got to the cinema .**
* **Next year they will have been married for 25 years** .
* **In 30 years , we will have found a cure for all types of cancer .**
* **I’ll have been in school for 18 years. (an action which will be completed at a point in the future) .**
* **In September I’ll have just started my trip. ( an action which will be in progress at some point in the future)**
* **We will have stopped using petrol .**
* **We will have invented new energy sources**
* **BY the time I'm 60, we will have solved a lot of problems!**
* **By 2013 , I will have been learning English for many years .**
* **In two years , I will have graduated from university .**
* **Computer transaction will have replaced money .**

**Can , could and ( be) able to**

**Can**

**Can is used when :**

**a ) something is possible**

**b) somebody has the ability to do something .**

* **We can see the lake from our bedroom window .**
* **Can you speak any foreign languages .**
* **I can come and see you tomorrow if you like .**

**Be able to = can**

**But can has only two forms can (present) and could (past) SO**

 **1) can has no present perfect . example : I haven't been able to sleep recently.**

**2) can has no infinitive ( to can) ( to +present أي الفعل المصدري بصيغه (**

**example : Tom can come tomorrow = Tom might be able to come tomorrow.**

**Could and was able to ..**

**A) Sometimes could is the past of can . we use could especially with :**

**See hear smell taste feel remember understand .**

* **When we went into the house , we could smell burning .**
* **She spoke in a very low voice , but I could understand what she said**
* **My grandmother couldn't swim .**
* **We tried hard but we couldn't persuade them to come with us .**

**B) we use could for general ability OR permission to do something**

* **My grandmother could speak fife languages . (for general ability)**
* **We were completely free . W e could do what we wanted** .**( permission )**
* **The fire spread through the building quickly but everybody was able to escape.** Or everybody managed to escape **.(but not " could escape)**
* **They didn't want to come with us at first but we managed to persuade them** . OR .. we were able to persuade them. ( **but not " could persuade")**
* **Jack was an excellent tennis player .He could beat anybody. (general ability to beat anybody )**
* **Jack and Alf had a game of tennis yesterday .Alf played very well but in the end Jack managed to beat him . OR …was able to beat him.= he managed to beat him in this particular game )**

**c) could is used to talk about possible action *now*  or in the future .**

* **A What shall we do this evening ?**
* **B) we could go to the cinema .**
* **When you go to New York next month , you could stay with Barbra .**
* **If you need money , why don't you ask Karen ?**
* **Yes , I suppose I could .**
* **The phone is ringing . It could be Tim.**
* **I don't know when they 'll be here .They could arrive at any time .**
* **What could happen on a mountain climbing expedition ?**

**كلمات**

تاتى قبل الصفه

 rather (**SMALL AMOUNT**) /"rA:.D@r/ /"r{D.@`/ adverb

**quite; to a slight degree :**

**It's rather cold today, isn't it?**

**That's rather a difficult book - here's an easier one for you.**

* **The train was rather too crowded for a comfortable journey.**

**She answered the telephone rather sleepily.**

**I rather doubt I'll be able to come to your part*y.***

**rather (VERY) /"rA:.D@r/ /"r{D.@`/ adverb, predeterminer**

**very; to a large degree:**

**Actually, I did rather well in my exams.**

معنى الصفه تدل على معنى rather

(**SMALL AMOUNT**  **أو** very

**I've got rather a lot of work to do at the moment**

**rather (MORE EXACTLY) /"rA:.D@r/ /"r{D.@`/ adverb**

**1 more accurately; more exactly:**

**She'll go to London on Thursday, or rather, she will if she has to.**

**He's my sister's friend really, rather than mine**

**.**

 **2 used to express an opposite opinion:**

**The ending of the war is not a cause for celebration, but rather for regret that it ever happened.**

**No, I'm not tired. Rather the opposite in fact**

**.**

**rather (PREFERENCE) /"ra:.D@r/ /"r{D.@`/ adverb**

**rather than in preference to; instead of:**

**I think I'd like to stay at home this evening rather than go out.**

**Rather you than me.**

**said by someone who does not want to do the thing that someone else is doing:**

**"I've got to have two teeth out next week." "Rather you than me."**

 **Though**

**though /D@U/ /DoU/ conjunction**

 **1 despite the fact that:**

**She hasn't phoned, even though she said she would.**

 **2 but:**

**They're coming next week, though I don't know which day.**

**as though**

**as if:**

**You look as though you've had a bad time!**

**.though /D@U/ /DoU/ adverb**

**despite this:**

**We were at school together. I haven't seen her for years though**

**.**

**neither ... nor**

***neither* is followed by a singular verb and**

***both* is followed by a plural verb**

**.. neither /"naI.D@r/ /"ni:-/ /-D@`/ *determiner, pronoun, conjunction, adver*b**

**not either of two things or people**

**:**

**We've got two TVs, but neither works properly.**

**Neither of my parents likes my boyfriend.**

**Neither one of us is particularly interested in gardening.**

**"Which one would you choose?" "Neither. They're both terrible."**

**If she doesn't agree to the plan, neither will Tom (= Tom also will not).**

**Chris wasn't at the meeting and neither was her assistant.**

**INFORMAL "I don't feel like going out this evening." "Me neither."**

**On two occasions she was accused of stealing money from the company, but in neither case was there any evidence to support the claims**

**.**

**neither ... nor**

**neither ... nor**

**used when you want to say that two or more things are not true**

**:**

**Neither my mother nor my father went to university.**

**They speak neither French nor German, but a curious mixture of the two.**

**I neither know nor care what's happened to him.**

**.be neither one thing nor the other**

**to be a mixture of two different things, often things that do not combine well:**

**I prefer a book to be either fact or fiction - this one is neither one thing nor the other**

**!**

**ترتيب الصفات.**

**1 size 2 colour 3 material**

**1 an ugly red woolen sweater**

 **2 a pair of large brown leather boots**

 **3 a small white linen jacket**

 **4 a long black plastic raincoat**

**5 *a large blue cotton shirt* and *a small red denim***

***bag* on the board**

**ANSWERS: C countable nouns + U uncountable nouns**

**(not) any, a lot of, all, no, some**

**countable nouns: a few, (not) many, most**

**uncountable nouns: a little, (not) much**

**معاني الكلمات**

**accent (PRONUNCIATION) noun [C]**

**the way in which people in a particular area, country or social group pronounce words:**

**He's got a strong French/Scottish accent.**

**She's French but she speaks with an impeccable English accent.**

**He speaks with a broad/heavy/strong/thick Yorkshire accent.**

**I thought I could detect a slight West Country accent**

**think (CONSIDER) /TINk/ verb [I or T] thought, thought**

**pollute verb [polluted , polluted , polluting]**

**to make an area or substance, usually air, water or earth, dirty or harmful to people, animals and plants, especially by adding harmful chemicals**

**rival /"raI.v@l/ noun [C]**

**a person, group, etc. competing with others for the same thing or in the same area:**

**He beat his closest/nearest rival by 20 marks.**

**The companies produce rival versions of the toy**

**congestion /k@n"dZes.tS@n/ noun [U]**

**The (traffic) congestion in the city gets even worse during the summer.**

**This spray helps to ease nasal congestion**

**.restore /rI"stO:r/ /-"stO:r/ verb [T]**

 **1 to return something or someone to an earlier good condition or position:**

**The badly neglected paintings have all been carefully restored.**

**After a week in bed, she was fully restored to health (= she felt healthy again).**

**The former leader was today restored to power in the first free elections for twenty years**

**Bargains an agreement between two people or groups in which each promises to do something in exchange for something else**

**Botany botany /"bQt.@n.i/ /"bA:.º@n-/ noun [U**

**the scientific study of plants**

**graze (SURFACE verb [T**

 **1 to break the surface of the skin by rubbing against something rough:**

**He fell down and grazed his knee.**

**He was lucky, the bullet just grazed his leg.**

**Decide /DI"said/ verb**

 **1 [I or T] to choose something, especially after thinking carefully about several possibilities:**

**They have to decide by next Friday.**

**I don't mind which one we have - you decide.**

**[+ to infinitive] In the end, we decided to go to the theatre.**

**[+ (that)] She decided (that) she would retire to the country.**

**[+ question word] I can't decide what to do.**

**He can't decide whether to buy it.**

**The committee decided in favour of (= made a formal judgment to choose) the cheapest option.**

**whether (IF) /"weD.@r/ /-@`/ conjunction**

**(used especially in reporting questions and expressing doubts) if, or not:**

**I wasn't sure whether you'd like it.**

**She asked me whether I was interested in working for her.**

**I'm wondering whether to have the fish or the beef.**

**I doubt whether it'll work.**

**I was merely questioning whether we have the money to fund such a project.**

**It all depends on whether or not she's got the time.**

**Anyway, it's a good story, whether or not it's true**

**culture (WAY OF LIFE )**

**catch (TAKE HOLD) /k{tS/ verb [I or T] caught, caught**

**to take hold of something, especially something that is moving through the air:**

**I managed to catch the glass before it hit the ground.**

**We saw the eagle swoop from the sky to catch its prey.**

**Our dog ran past me and out of the house before I could catch it**

**catch (TAKE HOLD) /k{tS/ verb [I or T] caught, caught**

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**He caught hold of my arm.**

**We placed saucepans on the floor to catch (= collect) the drops of water coming through the roof.**

**UK AND AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH SPECIALIZED The batsman was caught (out) (= someone in the other team caught the ball when he hit it).**

**.**

**.He caught ( hold of) my arm**

**bring (TOWARDS PLACE) /brIN/ verb [T] brought, brought**

**to take or carry someone or something to a place or a person, or in the direction of the person speaking:**

**"Shall I bring anything to the party?" "Oh, just a bottle."**

**[+ two objects] Bring me that knife/Bring that knife to me.**

**Can you help me bring in (= take into the house) the shopping?**

**The police brought several men in for questioning (= took them to the police station because they might have been involved in a crime).**

**This subject brings me to (= causes me to come to) the second part of the discussion.**

**What brings you (= Why have you come) to London?**

**When they visit us they always bring their dog with them**

**deduction /dI"dVk.S@n/ noun [C or U استنتاج ]**

**Through a process of deduction (= thinking carefully about the known facts), the detectives discovered the identity of the killer.**

**All we can do is make deductions from (= form answers by thinking carefully about) the available facts.**

**See also deduction at deduct**

**panic /"p{n.Ik/ noun [C usually singular; U]**

**a sudden strong feeling of anxiety or fear that prevents reasonable thought and action:**

**a state of panic**

**Panic spread through the crowd as the bullets started to fly.**

**Carmel was in a panic about her exam.**

**He got in(to) a panic that he would forget his lines on stage**

**sudden /"sVd.@n/ adjective**

**happening or done quickly and without warning:**

**Drop the gun, put your hands in the air, and don't make any sudden movements.**

**He had a sudden heart attack while he was on holiday.**

**First they announce their engagement and then they tell me Angie's pregnant - it's all a bit sudden really**

**. gust /gVst/ noun [C**

**a sudden strong wind:**

**A sudden gust of wind blew his umbrella inside out.**

**FIGURATIVE She could hear gusts of laughter (= sudden, loud laughter) from within the room.**

**.**

alternative **/Ql"t3:.n@.tIv/ /A:l"t3`:.n@.ºIv/ noun [C بديل**

**something that is different from something else, especially from what is usual, and offering the possibility of choice:**

**an alternative to coffee**

**There must be an alternative to people sleeping on the streets.**

**I'm afraid I have no alternative but to ask you to leave (= that is what I have to do**

 **discourse /"dIs.kO:s/ /-kO:rs/ noun FORMAL U محاضره**

**1 communication in speech or writing**

**2 [a speech or piece of writing about a particular, usually serious, subject:**

**a discourse on/upon the nature of life after death**

**objective (AIM) /@b"dZek.tIv/ noun [C]**

**something which you plan to do or achieve:**

**Her main/prime objective now is simply to stay in power.**

**Can the sales force achieve/meet its financial objectives**

**activation /%{k.tI"veI.S@n/ noun [U حركه ’ تنشيط**

**] advert /"{d.v3:t/ /-v3`:t/ noun [C] UK الاعلان**

 **temporary مؤقت**

**معاصر contemporary (EXISTING NOW) /k@n"tem.p@r.@r.i/ /-p@.rer-/ adjective**

**existing or happening now:**

**contemporary music/literature/art/fashion**

**Although it was written hundreds of years ago, it still has a contemporary (= modern) feel to it.**

**unparalleled لانظير له , فريد**

**confirm (MAKE CERTAIN) /k@n"f3:m/ /-"f3`:m/ verb [I or T]**

**to make an arrangement or meeting certain, often by telephone or writing:**

**[+ that] Six people have confirmed that they will be attending and ten haven't replied yet.**

**Flights should be confirmed 48 hours before departure.**

**I've accepted the job over the phone, but I haven't confirmed in writing yet.**

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**.** **attempt /@"tempt/ verb [**T ] **محاوله يحاول**

**to try to do something, especially something difficult:**

**[+ to infinitive] He attempted to escape through a window.**

**He attempted a joke, but no one laughed.**

**There's no point in even attempting an explanation - he'll never listen**

**.**

**sensory /"sent.s@r.i/ /-s@`-/ adjective [before noun] SPECIALIZED**

**connected with the physical senses of touch, smell, taste, hearing and seeing**

**Sensorimotor stage, From birth to age 2**

**Preoperational stage, From age 2 to age 7**

**Concrete operational stage, From age 7 to age 12**

**Formal operational stage, From age 12 on**

**Cognitive معرفي**

 **صيغه المصدر Infinitive /In"fIn.I.tIv/ /-@.ºIv/ noun [C]**

**the basic form of a verb that usually follows 'to':**

**In the sentences 'I had to go' and 'I must go', 'go' is an infinitive.**

 **'Go' is the infinitive form.**

**Stage stage (PART) /steIdZ/ noun [C ]**

 **1 a part of an activity or a period of development:**

**The project is in its final stages and should be completed by August.**

**sensory /"sent.s@r.i/ /-s@`-/ adjective [before noun] SPECIALIZED**

**connected with the physical senses of touch, smell, taste, hearing and seeing**

**sensor /"sent.s@r/ /-s@`/ noun [C]**

**a device which is used to record the presence of something or changes in something:**

**The security device has a heat sensor which detects the presence of people and animals**

**sense (GOOD JUDGMENT) /sents/ noun [U]**

**the characteristic of having good judgement, especially when it is based on practical ideas or understanding:**

**[+ to infinitive] I hope they'll have the (good) sense/have enough sense to shut the windows before they leave.**

**elicit /I"lIs.It/ verb [T] FORMAL**

**to obtain or produce something, especially information or a reaction:**

**Have you managed to elicit a response from them yet?**

**The questionnaire was intended to elicit information on eating habits.**

**They were able to elicit the support of the public**

**textile /"tek.staIl/ noun [C]**

**a cloth woven by hand or machine:**

**the textile industry**

**contrast /"kQn.trA:st/ /"kA:n.tr{st/ noun [C or U]**

**an obvious difference between two or more things:**

**I like the contrast of the white trousers with the black jacket.**

**The antique furnishing provides an unusual contrast to the modernity of the building.**

**There's a marked contrast between his character and hers.**

**Their economy has expanded enormously, while ours, by/in contrast, has declined.**

**The amount spent on defence is in stark/sharp (= in very noticeable) contrast to that spent on housing and health.**

**I love his use of contrast (= strong differences between light and darkness) in his later photographs.**

**contract (AGREEMENT)** /"kQn.tr{kt/ /"kA:n-/ noun [C]

**a legal document that states and explains a formal agreement between two different people or groups, or the agreement itself:**

**a contract of employment**

**a temporary/building contract**

**They could take legal action against you if you break (the terms of) the contract.**

**My solicitor is drawing up (= writing) a contract.**

**Don't sign/enter into any contract before examining its conditions carefully.**

**Tragedy i/ noun [C or U]**

 **1 a very sad event or situation, especially one involving death or suffering.**

**recognize (KNOW), UK USUALLY recognise /"rek.@g.naIz/ verb [T]**

**I hadn't seen her for 20 years, but I recognized her immediately.**

**"Do you recognize this song?"**

**Doctors are trained to recognize the symptoms of different diseases**

**permanent /"p3:.m@.n@nt/ /"p3`:-/ adjective**

 **1 lasting for a long time or forever:**

**She is looking for a permanent place to stay.**

**Are you looking for a temporary or a permanent job?**

**The disease can cause permanent damage to the brain.**

**A semi-permanent hair dye will wash out after about three months.**

**He entered the United States in 1988 as a permanent resident because of his marriage to a U.S. citizen**

**.** **influential /%In.flu"en.tS@l/ adjective**

**She wanted to work for a bigger and more influential (= powerful) newspaper.**

**Johnson was influential (= important) in persuading the producers to put**

**money into the film**

. **memory (ABILITY TO REMEMBER**) /"mem.@r.i/ /-@`-/ noun

 1 [C or U] **the ability to remember information, experiences and people:**

**a good/bad memory**

**After the accident he suffered from loss of memory/memory loss.**

**She has an excellent memory for names (= She can remember names easily**

.

**invent /In"vent/ verb [T**

**to design and/or create something which has never been made before:**

**The first safety razor was invented by company founder King C. Gillette in 1903.**

**to create a reason, excuse, story etc. which is not true, usually to deceive someone:**

**But I didn't invent the story - everything I told you is true**

**cure** (**MAKE WEL**L) / verb [T]

 1 **to make someone with an illness healthy again:**

**At one time the doctors couldn't cure TB/cure people of TB.**

**cure noun**

 **1 something that makes someone with an illness healthy again:**

**There's still no cure for cancer.**

**There is no known cure for this disease (= a cure has not yet been found).**

**prediction /prI"dIk.S@n/ noun [C or U]**

when you say what will happen in the future:

Please don't ask me to make any predictions about tomorrow's meeting.

[+ that] No one believed her prediction that the world would end on November 12.

**colonization, UK USUALLY colonisation noun [U] مستعمره**

**embarrassed /Im"b{r.@s/ /-"ber-/ adjective**

 **1 feeling ashamed or shy:**

**She felt embarrassed about undressing in front of the doctor.**

**[+ to infinitive] I was too embarrassed to admit that I was scared.**

**unconvincing /%Vn.k@n"vInt.sIN/ adjective**

**If an explanation or story is unconvincing, it does not sound or seem true or real:**

**They produced some rather unconvincing explanations for the system failure.**

**The dialogue was unconvincing, partly because it was American actors trying to speak London English.**

**enthusiastic /In%Tju:.zi"{s.tIk/ /-%Tu:-/ adjective**

**showing enthusiasm:**

**You don't seem very enthusiastic about the party - don't you want to go tonight?**

1 cuisine 2 distinctive 3 ashes 4 staple

**cuisine /kwI"zi:n/ noun [U a style of cooking:**

**distinctive /dI"stINk.tIv/ adjective**

**Something that is distinctive is easy to recognize because it is different from other things:**

**a distinctive smell/taste**

**She's got a very distinctive voice**

**staple /"steI.pl=/ verb [T]**

**Would you mind stapling the reports together**

**ashes /"{S.Iz/ plural noun**

**what is left of something after it has been destroyed by fire, especially what is left of a human body after it has been burnt:**

**Her ashes were scattered at sea.**

**Allied bombing left Dresden in ashes in 1945.**

**.**

**so (IN ORDER THAT) من أجل**

**in front of امام**

**leisure /"leZ.@r/ /-@`/ noun [U**

**the time when you are not working or doing other duties:**

**leisure activities**

**Most people only have a limited amount of leisure time.**

**The town lacks leisure facilities such as a swimming pool or squash courts.**

**massive /"m{s.Iv/ adjective**

**very large in size, amount or number:**

**They've got a massive house.**

**She died after taking a massive overdose of drugs.**

**If the drought continues, deaths will occur on a massive scale.**

**.**

progress /"pr@U.gres/ /"prA:-/ noun [U

 **1** advancement to an improved or more developed state, or to a forward position:

Technological progress has been so rapid over the last few years.

I'm not making much progress with my Spanish.

The doctor said that she was making good progress (= getting better after a medical operation or illness).

The recent free elections mark the next step in the country's progress towards democracy.

The yacht's crew said that they were making relatively slow progress north-easterly.

 2 FORMAL in progress happening or being done now:

Repair work is in progress on the south-bound lane of the motorway and will continue until June

.

**progress** /pr@"gres/ verb [I

 1 to improve or develop in skills, knowledge, etc:

My Spanish never really progressed beyond the stage of being able to order drinks at the bar.

**transport (GOODS/PEOPLE) /tr{n"spO:t/ /-spO:rt/ verb [T]**

 **1 to take goods or people from one place to another:**

***The pipeline was constructed to transport oil across Alaska to ports on the coast.***

***Such heavy* items are expensive to transport (by plane).**

 **2 (in the past) to send a criminal to a country far away, to live, as a punishment:**

**162 000 convicts were transported to Australia from 1788 to 1868.**

**.**

**transport /"tr{n.spO:t/ /-spO:rt/ noun [U]**

 **1 when people or goods are moved from one place to another:**

**the transport of live animals**

**The company will arrange transport from the airport.**

**doubt /daUt/ noun [C or U]**

(**a feeling of) uncertainty about something, especially about how good or true it is:**

 **I'm having doubts about his ability to do the job.**

**If there's any doubt about the rocket's engines, we ought to cancel the launch.**

**The prosecution has to establish his guilt UK beyond (reasonable) doubt/US beyond a (reasonable) doubt.**

**This latest scandal has raised doubts about his suitability for the post.**

**[+ (that)] I never had any doubt (that) you would win.**

**He's the most attractive man in the building, no doubt about that/it**.

.

**fly (TRAVEL) /flaI/ verb flew, flown**

 **1 [I] When a bird, insect or aircraft flies, it moves through the air:**

**The poor bird couldn't fly because it had a broken wing.**

**As soon as it saw us, the bird flew away/off.**

 **2 [I or T] to travel by aircraft, or to go somewhere or cross something in an aircraft:**

**We flew to Paris.**

**We fly from/out from/out of Heathrow, but fly back (in)to Gatwick.**

**We are flying at a height of 9 000 metres.**

**She has to fly thousands of miles every year for her job.**

**Who was the first person to fly (across) the Atlantic?**

**journey /"dZ3:.ni/ /"dZ3`:-/ noun [C]**

**the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle:**

**It's a two-hour train journey from York to London.**

**I love going on long journeys.**

**We broke our journey (= stopped for a short time) in Edinburgh before travelling on to Inverness the next day.**

 **Did you have a good journey?**

**Have a safe journey!**

**FIGURATIVE He views his life as a spiritual journey towards a greater understanding of his faith.**

**See Note travel, journey or trip? at travel.**

**journey /"dZ3:.ni/ /"dZ3`:-/ verb [I usually + adverb or preposition] LITERARY**

**to travel somewhere:**

**As we journeyed south, the landscape became drier and rockier.**

**through (PLACE), US NOT STANDARD thru /Tru:/ preposition, adverb**

**from one end or side of something to the other:**

 **They walked slowly through the woods.**

**The boy waded through the water to reach his boat.**

**He struggled through the crowd till he reached the front.**

**How long the journey takes will depend on how long it takes to get through the traffic.**

**Her words kept running through my mind/head (= I kept hearing her words in my imagination).**

**We drove through the tunnel.**

**I saw him drive through a red light (= he did not stop at the red traffic light).**

**I'll put you through (= connect you by telephone) (to the sales department).**

**mass (LARGE AMOUNT) /m{s/ noun [S]**

**a large amount of something that has no particular shape or arrangement:**

**The explosion reduced the church to a mass of rubble.**

**The forest is a mass of colour in autumn**

**means (METHOD) /mi:nz/ plural noun**

**a method or way of doing something:**

**They had no means of communication.**

**We need to find some other means of transportation.**

**We must use every means at our disposal.**

**She tried to explain by means of sign language.**

**There is no means of tracing the debt at all.**

**The family had no means of support (= way of getting money**

**).**

**..**

. instantaneous /%In.st@n"teI.ni.@s/ adjective

**happening immediately, without any delay:**

**an instantaneous response/reply/reaction**

.**instantaneously /%In.st@n"teI.ni.@.sli/ adverb**

**efficient /I"fIS.@nt/ adjective**

**working or operating quickly and effectively in an organized way:**

**The city's transport system is one of the most efficient in Europe.**

**We need someone really efficient who can organize the office and make it run smoothly.**

**.efficiently /I"fIS.@nt.li/ adverb**

**She runs the business very efficiently**

**efficiency /I"fIS.@nt.si/ noun [U]**

 **1 when someone or something uses time and energy well, without wasting any:**

**What is so impressive about their society is the efficiency of the public services.**

**energy efficiency**

 **2 SPECIALIZED the difference between the amount of energy that is put into a machine in the form of fuel, effort, etc. and the amount that comes out of it in the form of movement**

**discussion /dI"skVS.@n/ noun [C or U]**

**when people talk about something and tell each other their ideas or opinions:**

**I can say nothing - the matter is still under discussion (= being considered).**

**a discussion group/document**

**Management are holding/having discussions with the union about possible redundancies**

**massive /"m{s.Iv/ adjective**

**very large in size, amount or number:**

**They've got a massive house.**

**She died after taking a massive overdose of drugs.**

**If the drought continues, deaths will occur on a massive scale.**

**.**

**innovation /%In.@U"veI.S@n/ noun [C or U]**

**(the use of) a new idea or method:**

**the latest innovations in computer technology**

**.millennium (plural millennia or millenniums) /mI"len.i.@m/ noun [C]**

**a period of 1000 years, or the time when a period of 1000 years ends:**

**The corpse had lain preserved in the soil for almost two millennia.**

**How did you celebrate the Millennium Compare century.**

**epidemic /%ep.I"dem.Ik/ noun**

* C**] the appearance of a particular disease in a large number of people at the same time: a flu/AIDS epidemic**
* **C usually singular] a particular problem that seriously affects many people at the same time**

**record /"rek.O:d/ /-@`d/ noun**

**[C or U] a piece of information or a description of an event which is written on paper or stored on a computer:**

**The weather centre keeps a record of the weather.**

**This summer has been the hottest on record (= the hottest summer known about).**

**Information about someone or something which is stored by the police or by a doctor:**

**A person's medical records are confidential.**

**He is well known to the police and has a long criminal record (= a list kept by the police of his previous crimes).**

**The facts that are known about a person or a company and the actions they have done in the past:**

**I won't fly with an airline that has a bad safety record (= whose aircraft have often had accidents).**

**.**

**for the record**

**something that you say before you tell someone something important that you want them to remember:**

**And, just for the record, we were never any more than good friends.**

**.**

**go on record (ALSO be on record)**

**If you go on record or if you are on record as saying something, you state it publicly and officially and it is written down.**

**.**

**off the record**

**If someone says something off the record, they do not want it to be publicly reported:**

**She made it clear that her comments were strictly off the record.**

**.**

**theme /Ti:m/ noun [C موضوع**

**the main subject of a talk, book, film, etc. or a short, simple tune on which a piece of music is based:**

**The theme of loss runs through most of his novels.**

**a song or tune which is played several times in a film, etc. and which is therefore remembered as belonging to that film:**

**a theme song/tune**

**frankincense /"fr{N.kIn.sents/ noun [U**

**a thick sticky liquid that produces a sweet smell when burned and is obtained from a tree that grows in eastern Africa and Asia**

**cavern large cave**

**apartheid / noun [U**

**(in the past in South Africa) a political system in which people of different races are separated:**

**the long-awaited dismantling (= end) of apartheid**

**boycott /"bOI.kQt/ /-kA:t/ verb [T**

**to refuse to buy a product or take part in an activity as a way of expressing strong disapproval:**

**People were urged to boycott the country's products.**

**The union called on its members to boycott the meeting.**

 **حيوان المها Oryx**

**extinct /Ik"stINkt/ adjective not now existing:**

**There is concern that the giant panda will soon become extinct.**

**Many tribes became extinct when they came into contact with Western illnesses.**

**A lot of trades have become extinct because of the development of technology.**

 **An extinct volcano is one that is not now active (= will not explode again).**

 **extinction noun [U The extinction of the dinosaurs occurred (= they stopped existing) millions of years ago.**

**Many species of plants and animals are in danger of/threatened with extinction (= being destroyed so that they no longer exist).**

**Some people predict the extinction of family life as we know it today.**

**decline (GO DOWN) /dI"klaIn/ verb [I**

**to gradually become less, worse, or lower:**

**His interest in the project declined after his wife died.**

**The party's popularity has declined in the opinion polls.**

**FORMAL The land declines sharply away from the house.**

**consumption**  /k@n"sVmp.S@n/ noun [U **the amount used or eaten:**

**As a nation, our consumption of junk food is horrifying.**

**We need to cut down on our fuel consumption by having fewer cars on the road.**

**See also consumption.**

**when someone uses, eats, or drinks something:**

**The meat was clearly unfit for human consumption (= not suitable for people to eat).**

**These products are not for national consumption, but for export.**

**when information, entertainment, etc. is intended for a particular group of people:**

**This memo is for internal consumption only.**

**The movie was not intended for public consumption**.

donate /d@U"neIt/ /"doU.neIt/ verb

I or T] to give money or goods to help a person or organization

**acronym /"{k.r@U.nIm/ /-r@-/ noun [C]**

**an abbreviation consisting of the first letters of each word in the name of something, pronounced as a word:**

**AIDS is an acronym for 'Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome'.**

 **chore /tSO:r/ /tSO:r/ noun [C**

**a job or piece of work which is often boring or unpleasant but needs to be done regularly:**

**I'll go shopping when I've done my chores (= done the jobs in or around the house).**

**I find writing reports a real chore (= very boring).**

**emit /I"mIt/ verb [T] -tt**

**to send out a beam, noise, smell or gas:**

**The alarm emits infra-red rays which are used to detect any intruder.**

**The machine emits a high-pitched sound when you press the button.**

**a long way to go**

**a lot of work to do or improvements to make:**

**He has a long way to go before he can present the scheme to the public**

**burn (BE ON FIRE) /b3:n/ /b3`:n/ verb burnt or burned, burnt or burned**

**1 to be on fire, or to produce flames:**

**The wood was wet and would not burn.**

**Helplessly we watched our house burning.**

**A fire was burning brightly in the fireplace.**

**2 [I] If your face burns, it feels very hot:**

**His face burned with embarrassment/shame/anger.**

**3 [+ to infinitive] to want to do something very much:**

**She was burning to tell us her news.**

**fossil /"fQs.@l/ /"fA:.s@l/ noun [C]**

 **1 a bone, a shell or the shape of a plant or animal which has been preserved in rock for a very long period**

**"fossil fuel noun [C or U]**

**fuels such as gas, coal and oil, which were formed underground from plant and animal remains millions of years ago**

 **debate /dI"beIt/ noun [C or U]**

**(a) serious discussion of a subject in which many people take part:**

**Education is the current focus of public debate.**

**How we proceed from here is a matter for debate.**

**Over the year we have had several debates about future policy.**

**phrasal verb /%freI.z@l"v3:b/ /-"v3`:b/ noun [C]**

**a phrase which consists of a verb in combination with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts:**

**'Look after', 'work out' and 'make up for' are all phrasal verbs.**

**plunge /plVndZ/ verb [I or T; usually + adverb or preposition]**

**to (cause someone or something to) move or fall suddenly and often a long way forward, down or into something:**

**We ran down to the beach and plunged into the sea.**

**The car went out of control and plunged over the cliff.**

**Cook the peas by plunging them into boiling water.**

**Niagara Falls plunges 55.5 metres.**

**The fall in demand caused share prices to plunge.**

**Our income has plunged dramatically**

**particular (SPECIAL) /p@"tIk.jU.l@r/ /p@`"tIk.j@.l@`/ adjective [before noun]**

 **1 special, or this and not any other:**

**She wanted a particular type of cactus.**

**He wouldn't take just any book - he had to have this particular one!**

**"Why did you ask?" "Oh, no particular reason, just making conversation.".**

**erupt /I"rVpt/ verb [I**

**to explode or burst out suddenly:**

**At the end of a hot summer, violence erupted in the inner cities.**

**Since the volcano last erupted, many houses have been built in a dangerous position on its slopes.**

**Two days after he'd been exposed to the substance, a painful rash erupted (= suddenly appeared) on his neck.**

**Her back erupted in small red spots.**

**try-out /"traI.aUt/ noun [C] INFORMAL**

**a test to see how useful or effective something or someone is:**

**After a try-out in Bath, the play is due to open in Edinburgh next month.**

**The try-outs for the team will be next weekend.**

**particular (SPECIAL) /p@"tIk.jU.l@r/ /p@`"tIk.j@.l@`/ adjective [before noun]**

 **1 special, or this and not any other:**

**She wanted a particular type of cactus.**

**He wouldn't take just any book - he had to have this particular one!**

**"Why did you ask?" "Oh, no particular reason, just making conversation."**

**boil (HEAT) /bOIl/ verb**

 **1 [I or T] to reach, or cause something to reach, the temperature at which a liquid starts to turn into a gas:**

**Liquid nitrogen boils at a very low temperature.**

**She scalded herself on some boiling water.**

**If you give water to a small baby to drink, you have to boil it first.**

 **2 [I or T] to heat a container, especially one used for cooking, until the liquid in it starts to turn into a gas:**

**Could you boil the kettle for me?**

**The pan's boiling.**

**Unit 1 Trends**

**PAGE 7**

**.**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS: B al-Masmak Palace is located in the**

**centre of Riyadh. The clay and mud-brick fortress was built in**

**1865 by a rival clan from the north. In 1902, the brave young**

**Amir Abd al-Aziz captured the fortress and restored al-Saud**

**control over Riyadh. Today it is a museum that houses many**

**antique artifacts.**

 **C Kingdom Tower, which is also called Burj**

**al-Mamlaka, is located in Riyadh. It was built by the prince of**

**the royal family in 2000. Kingdom Tower has 99 floors and is the**

**tallest skyscraper in Saudi Arabia. It contains the headquarters**

**of Kingdom Holding Company, a five-level shopping centre,**

**1 Speaking PAGE 6**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

**a In the first, the man is travelling on foot. The buildings are**

**traditional and the road is not made from modern materials. In**

**the second, there are many cars and the buildings are very**

**modern.**

**B The buildings are much taller in the second photo and we**

**see modern skyscrapers dominating the skyline. The streets are**

**very wide and congested and the people are inside their cars,**

**not outdoors. This suggests a wealthier lifestyle.**

**Audioscri pt Track 2**

**Reporter: Today, in our series on change through the decades of the 20th century, we have reached the 1970s. With me in the studio is Trevor MacKay. Trevor, tell me, what were you doing in the 1970s?**

**Trevor: Well, in 1971 I arrived in London to do a Master’s degree at the School of Oriental and African Studies. I was born in 1948, so I was in my early twenties.**

**Reporter:** **What were you studying?**

**Trevor: Arabic Language.**

**Reporter:** **So tell me, Trevor. What do you remember about London in those days?**

**Trevor: I was a small-town boy, so I remember I was a bit confused by the size of London. And everyone seemed to be in such a hurry! But I soon got used to it.**

**Reporter: And how has London changed since the early seventies?**

**Trevor:** **In some ways, I guess, there have been improvements. In those days the traffic was awful. You’d see buses, cars and taxis just sitting in queues, unable to move. I found that it was usually quicker to walk than catch a bus. It’s much better now. Nowadays you have to pay to drive your car into London, and that’s cut the traffic – and the pollution – down a lot.**

**Reporter: What else?**

**Trevor: Well, it was a lot cheaper. As a poor student, I could often afford to eat out, maybe at a Turkish or Bangladeshi restaurant. I don’t know if students**

**today can afford that! And tourism has increased enormously. London was always attractive as a tourist destination but there were far fewer visitors than today.**

**2 Listening and speaking**

**2a**

ANSWERS: Trevor mentions: 2 clothes 3 food 5 studying

7 traffic 8 tourism 9 architecture

**2b**

**ANSWERS: 1 was 2 more 3 less 4 by bus 5 can’t 6 a few**

**7 doesn’t change much**

**Trevor was born in London . 2) There was more traffic . 1)**

**3) London is less polluted now 4) It often took more time to go somewhere on foot .**

**5) Student in London nowadays probably can't eat as well as Trevor did .**

**6) In the 1970 there were a few very tall buildings .**

**7) Student fashion doesn’t change much .**

**Unit 1 PAGE 10**

 **2 Listening**

**Reporter:** I asked four people in a shopping centre about the

kind of things they bought. First I talked to Sam. Well,

Sam. What do you have in those bags?

**Sam**: Well, I didn’t buy much. I only came to see if there

were any good bargains. Um, let’s see what’s in this

bag.

I got some shaving cream and razor blades.

**Reporter:** OK, toiletries. Anything else?

**Sam:** Oh, yes. Some new shoes, oh, and some blank CDs for

my computer. I wanted to get a nice mouse pad also, but none of the stores had any.

**Reporter**: Thank you. Then I talked to Jim.

**Jim:** I bought a lot because it’s my son’s graduation on Saturday. I got myself a new electric razor, which was really expensive, and I got him a Nintendo game, which was just as much.

**Reporter**: Yes, but teens love computer games, don’t they?

**Jim:** Oh, yes. I do, too.

**Reporter:** Did you get anything else?

**Jim:** Yes. A tennis racket – he loves tennis – a new keyboard for my computer, and a few toiletries – you know, deodorant and some aftershave.

**Reporter:** After that I spoke to Tony.

**Tony**: Well, I bought a new mobile phone, because my old one was out-dated.

**Reporter**: Anything else?

**Tony:** Yes, I found this great watch on sale.

**Reporter**: Was that all?

**Tony**: Um, no, I got some shaving cream. And some toilet roll.

**Reporter:** Finally, I spoke to Derek. Have you been shopping?

**Derek:** Well, yes. I spent more than I meant to, as usual. I only came out to get a few things for a business trip.

**Reporter:** What did you buy?

**Derek:** Well, some trousers and a new cotton shirt. Oh, and some new sports shoes – I enjoy running.

**Reporter**: They can be pretty expensive, can’t they?

**Derek**: They sure can, although I never get the most expensive ones. Oh, and there was a sale at the computer centre so I finally bought a laptop. 40% off!

**Reporter:** Wow! That’s a real bargain for a laptop.

**pt Track 5**

**2a**

**ANSWERS: Sam:** looking for bargains

 **Jim:** buying gifts for his son’s graduation

 **Tony:** buying a new mobile phone

**Derek:** getting things for a business trip.

**3c p11**

**ANSWERS:** **1 both 2 none 3 neither 4 a few 5 all**

**6 a little**

**1) Ed couldn't carry the groceries because both of his hands were full .**

**2) I've decided that none of the shirts in any of the shops suit me .**

**3) We've bought two new monitors this weak and neither of them works!**

**4) I don't need any new razors because I still have a few left .**

**5) Did you get all the things from the supermarket that were on your list?**

**6) I have a little money , so I might buy myself that jacket I saw last weak .**

**قاعدة *neither* و *both***

**1 *neither is followed by a singular verb and***

 ***both is followed by a plural verb* 2**

 **p11 4a**

**ANSWERS:**

**Why is Khalid writing the email ?**

 **1 To complain about an order with the company**

**What problems does he mention ?**

**The monitor gets hot and turns itself off, and does not display some colours correctly. Neither of the computer games he ordered has arrived.**

**What information does he need ?**

* **He needs to know how to return the monitor, how soon he can have a replacement, and when the computer games will arrive.**

 **1 Speaking and writing p12**

**1b**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country life | City life |
|  **Coming to work by car or bus****Using mobile phones****Raising your own goats or sheep Mud-walled houses****Hanging out the washing****Going to the hospital****Unemployment****Fetching water** | **Walking to work****Using mobile phones****Shopping in the shopping centre****Overcrowding**  **Using a machine to wash and dry clothes** **Going to the hospital** **Going to university****High speed trains****Unemployment****Hawkers/peddlers** |

**2 Listening and writing p12**

**2b**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1 He says that rent is very expensive in the city.**

 **2 She says that there are much better schools in the city.**

 **3 The first person is pleased to live in the city and says that he loves living there. He says the street food is mouth-watering and that his flat is luxurious.**

**The second person is less happy living in the country. She says**

**that there is nothing to do there and that communications are**

**difficult. She says it is difficult to get to the village because the**

**roads are bad, and that her parents have had to leave the**

**village to find work in the city. She implies that there is no work**

**in the village. She also says that there are better schools in the**

**city, and complains that her house is often very noisy because**

**she lives with her cousins, aunties and uncles.**

**Audio script Track 6** **p12**

**Young man : I am renting a small flat here so that I can go to niversity. Although the flat is very luxurious – for example it has wi-fi and the AC**

**works well, there is not a lot of space and the rent is very expensive. But I love living here – the streets are always bustling. And I love the**

**mouth-watering food that the hawkers sell on the streets. If I have any money then I buy myself a snack on the way home.**

**Young woman: I live with my grandparents. It is quite difficult to get to my village by car – the road twists and turns as it goes over the mountains and eventually becomes a track. My parents have left to find work. They always say they would like me to come and join them because there are much better schools where they are. Besides there is nothing to do here. I miss my parents and it is difficult to talk to them**

**regularly because the mobile phone and internet signals are not very good here. The house where I live is a traditional house with mud walls and a peaceful inner courtyard. I also live with all my cousins and aunties and uncles so it is often very noisy in the house. Behind the house are the mountains.**

**3 Grammar builder: giving reasons**

**للأجابه عن سؤال ما أو لبيان السبب لأمر ما نستخدم الادوات الاتية**

**Since because as**

* **I prefer the city because I can find work there .**
* **Since the traffic is so appalling ,I prefer to live in the country .**
* **As mobile phone and internet connections are much better in the city , I would prefer to live there .**

**3a p12**

**ANSWERS: 1 b 2 f 3 c 4 e 5 a 6 d**

1. **It is difficult to reach my house because the road is very bad .**
2. **I live in Riyadh as it is the nearest place where I can study Chemical engineering .**
3. **I prefer living in the country since air is cleaner there .**
4. **Because I suffer from asthma , air quality is very important .**
5. **As land is cheap , houses are much larger .**
6. **It is difficult to stay in touch since the telephone signal is so bad .**

**3b p13**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS: 1 I like the city as I grew up there and I know my way around.**

**2 I don’t like the country because it is difficult to get the items you need and there are no shopping Centres**

**. 3 I am looking forward to the weekend because my family is coming for a big meal on Friday.**

 **4 When I grow up I would like to study botany because I would like to research**

**new medicines to help stop people getting diseases .**

 **5 I was late for school today because the bus was late**

**. 6 We need to stay late after school since we need to practice for the poetry**

**recitation contest**

**Unit 2 Big moments**

**Audio scri pt Track 7 p14**

**Announcer**: Now it’s time for Shaun Allen’s weekly report.

**Shaun**: Hello. Memories are an important part of our lives. I’m always remembering things that happened to me. This week, I’m looking at memories of the first

time we did something. I asked two different people to talk about ‘firsts’ that were significant for them. First, Wesley.

**Wesley**: Um, my first friend in primary school. His name was John and he was really clever.

**Shaun**: He was? What was he like?

**Wesley**: I remember he used to wear tracksuits and trainers. Oh yeah, he was really good at football and he was the fastest runner in class. Faster than all the other boys.

**Shaun**: Really?

**Wesley**: Yes. Anyway, I really liked him but I always felt embarrassed to talk to him so he talked to me. He said, ‘Why don’t we sit together at lunch?’ After leaving primary school, we went to different schools and I never saw him again.

**Shaun**: Later, I asked Tom.

**Tom**: Well, the first money I earned was when I was 15. I had a paper round.

**Shaun**: A paper round. What did that involve?

**Tom**: Well, it meant getting up really early to deliver newspapers to people’s houses. Lots of kids at my school did this. I used to ride about six miles a day.

**Shaun**: You did? Was it a well-paying job?

**Tom**: Not really. Although I was really happy because I was earning 20 pounds a week, it was very tiring and in winter it was really cold and wet.

**Shaun**: The interesting thing about firsts is that most of

them happen when we are teenagers. Experts say

that …

**2b What was John like?**

 **What was he really good at ?**

 **Why could not Wesley talk to him ?**

**Wesley: 1 He was really clever. He used to wear tracksuits and trainers.**

**2 He was really good at football and running.**

 **3 He was too embarrassed to talk to him.**

 **What was Toms job ?**

 **How much did he earn ?**

 **What did not he like about the job ?**

**Tom: 1 He had a paper round.**

 **2 £20 a week**

 **3 It was very tiring and in the winter it was cold and wet.**

**3 Speaking and reading P15**

ANSWERS: The sport being described is parachuting. He

wanted to do it because he and his friend discovered they had

both always wanted to jump out of an aeroplane

**3c**

ANSWERS: 7 3 4 6 1 2 5

**1b P16**

**Audio scri pt Track 9** **Rakan**: Hello, Rakan Amjad speaking.

 **Ross**: Good morning, Mr Amjad. My name is Ross Gregson and I’m calling from Atlanta College in the US.

**Rakan**: Ah, Atlanta College. Yes, I sent you my application last month.

**Ross**: Yes. We received it. I work in the Faculty of English and Dr Hudson, the Head of English, asked me to phone you.

**Rakan**: I see. Is it about my application?

**Ross**: Yes, it is. Dr Hudson would like to hold an interview with you on Skype™. Would that be possible?

**Rakan**: Of course. When would he like to have the call?

**Ross**: Would next Tuesday at 11 be convenient?

**Rakan**: Oh … I’m afraid that’s the one day I can’t make. My brother’s graduating that day. I’m awfully sorry.

**Ross**: Don’t worry. We certainly wouldn’t expect you to miss an event like that!

**Rakan**: Thanks, thanks very much. I can make it any other day.

**Ross**: What about, er … next Thursday at 9.30?

**Rakan**: Yes, that would be fine.

**Ross**: OK, Mr Amjad. That’s confirmed for 9.30, Thursday, April 16. Could you kindly email us with your Skype™ address and we will call you at that time?

**Rakan**: Yes, no problem. Thank you very much. Goodbye.

**قاعدة** الضروري **و**  غير الضروري

**3 Grammar builder: expressing obligation P17**

**and necessity**

**Elicit that we use**

* *don’t need to* and *don’t have to* to talk about things that **are not necessary**

 **Example**

**You don’t need to know everything about the subject.**

 **You don’t have to know the answers to all the**

**questions**

* *have to* and *need to* to talk about **obligations**,

 **Example**

 **You have to show an interest in the subject.**

**You have to speak clearly and confidently**.

 **3**) *can’t* to talk about **prohibitions**.

 **Example**

 **You can’t be late for interviews.**

**3b** **P17**

 **POSSIBLE ANSWERS**:

 **1 I have / need to tell my parents if I’m coming home late.**

**2 We have to / need to go to school in July.**

**3 You don’t have / need to carry an ID card at all times.**

**4 All adults have to / Adults don’t have to vote in elections.**

**5 You can’t drive a car until you are … / You can drive a car before you are 17.**

 **6 I don’t need / have to study every evening after class.**

 **7 18-year-olds don’t have / need to ask their parents ’permission if they want to go out.**

**Word builder: weddings and graduations p18**

**2a**

**ANSWERS**: Weddings: ceremony, ring, groom, marry, bride,

reception, engagement, best man

Graduation: ceremony, exams, scholarship, degree, graduate,

university, diploma

**2b**

.

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

 **Weddings: marriage, present / gift, wedding dress, wedding cake, family**

**Graduation: education, qualifications, success, pass, certificate, family**

**3 Grammar builder: giving directions p21**

**3b ANSWERS:**

**1 Can you tell me the way to the library?**

 **2 How can we get to the market?**

* **What is the best way to get to the shopping centre?**

**. 3c**

 **1 ) Imperative verbs**: take, come out of, cross, find, ask, print off

**2)**

**1: We don’t advise** you coming by car because of the congestion .

**2**: **Ttake** the train instead because it is both comfortable and reliable . when you get here .

**3** **Come out of** the main entrance to the station .

**4 Cross** the road and **find** bus stop no 5. From there you can **catch** bus number 33 . They're really frequent .

**5** **Ask** the bus driver to tell you to **get off** opposite the police station. Or **print off** the map on our web site which shows you exactly where we are .

**2 we don’t advise 2 Take 3 come out of 4 cross**

**5 find 6 catch 7 ask 8 get off 9 print off**

as(COMPARISON) **weak  strong  adverb
used in comparisons to refer to the degree of something:
She'll soon be as tall as her mother.
I can't run as fast as you.
skin as soft as a baby's
It's not as good as it used to be.**

**as (FOR THIS PURPOSE) weak /@z/ strong /{z/ preposition**

**used to describe the purpose or quality of someone or something:**

**She works as a waitress.**

**It could be used as evidence against him.**

**The news came as quite a shock to us.**

**I meant it as a joke.**

**as (BECAUSE) weak /@z/ strong /{z/ conjunction**

**because:**

**As it was getting late, I decided to book into a hotel.**

**You can go first as you're the oldest.**

**as (WHILE) weak /@z/ strong /{z/ conjunction**

**while; during the time that:**

**I saw him as I was coming into the building.**

**He gets more attractive as he gets older.**

**as (ALTHOUGH) weak /@z/ strong /{z/ conjunction**

**although:**

**Angry as he was, he couldn't help smiling.**

**as (LIKE) weak /@z/ strong /{z/ conjunction**

**in the same way:**

**He got divorced, (just) as his parents had done years before.**

**This year, as in previous years, tickets sold very quickly.**

**since (TIME) /sInts/ adverb**

**from a particular time in the past until a later time, or until now:**

**Emma went to work in New York a year ago, and we haven't seen her since.**

**He started working for the company when he left school, and has been there ever since (= and is still there).**

**since (BECAUSE) /sInts/ conjunction**

**because; as:**

**Since we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.**

***Because … /Since … / As …***

**ANSWERS: Opinion Reasons given**

**He lives in the southern Najd … because his family has always lived there**

 **The air is cleaner … because there is very little traffic.**

**He feels free in the country … since there is so much open space**

 **Abdel often consults his father**  … **since he is so knowledgeable about the land and knows where animals like to live and where to find food and water even when it is hot**

**.**

**His father gave up the Bedouin lifestyle**

 **because he found that the… land was being over-grazed**

**4 Grammar builder: prepositions and present P19**

**participle time expressions**

**ألقاعده أ**

**حروف الجر هذه SINCE AFTER before while تأتي بعدها فعل مصدري نهايته ( ING) للتعبير ألزمني**

**SINCE AFTER before while**

**حروف الجر والفعل المصدري في التعبير الزمني**

 **( in , at , with , of , for , about , instead of , in spite of )** .

**جميع هذه حروف جر لها نفس القاعدة السابقة ولكن *ليس* للتعبير الزمني**

* Are you interested **in working** for us ?
* I'm not very good **at learning** languages .
* She must be fed up **with studying** .

**feed (GIVE FOOD) /fi:d/ verb fed, fed I'm fed up with my job.**

* What are the advantages **of having** a car ?
* This knife is only **for cutting** bread .
* How **about playing** tennis tomorrow ?
* I bought a new bicycle instead of going away on holiday .
* Carol went to work **in spite of feeling** ill .

 r**ANSWERS 4b**

* **since leaving school ,my brother has had three jobs .**
* **I met my friend while registering for a karate class .**
* **Before taking this class , I thought English was impossible for me .**
* **Mustafa applied for over a dozen jobs after graduating from university .**

r**ANSWERS 4c**

 **1 Before becoming a pilot, my cousin was at university.**

**2 Since passing his exams, Rayyan's been travelling around Europe.**

**3 I’ll start working for my father after leaving school.**

**Unit 3 Crossing cultures P22**

**Audio script Track 13 P22**

**James**: Welcome to London, Zaki.

**Zaki**: Thanks James. And thanks for coming round to see me.

**James**: No problems. Are they treating you well?

**Zaki**: Yes, thanks. The hotel’s comfortable and the staff are really helpful.

**James**: Now, then. Let’s talk about tomorrow. I usually get into the office at 9 …

**Zaki**: Oh, do you? In my country we usually start at 8.

**James**: Poor you! But I expect you finish earlier – I don’t finish till 5 or 5.30.

**Zaki**: Oh, no. We don’t finish work till about 8 in the evening.

**James**: What a long day!

**Zaki**: Ah, but we have a long break in the middle of the day. From 11 to 4.30 in the afternoon.

**James**: That sounds great! Here I often don’t stop for lunch at all. We’re meant to get an hour at lunchtime, but as often as not I bring a sandwich to work and eat it in the

office. And how many days per week do you work? I usually work five, sometimes six when we’re busy.

**Zaki**: That’s the same for me. But we work on different days, don’t we?

**James**: Do we?

**Zaki**: Yes, we work from Saturday to Wednesday. Then we

have Thursday and Friday off. That’s our weekend –

yours is on Saturday and Sunday.

**James**: Zaki, you seem to know more about us than I do about you!

Zaki: Ah … that’s because I studied English in the UK.

**James**: I thought your English was good! Right, about tomorrow, then …

**2 Listening, writing and speaking P22**

**2a**

**ANSWERS: In the hotel that Zaki is staying in in London.**

**Because Zaki studied English in the UK.**

**Audio scri pt Track 14 P24**

Ahmed: Hi, Khalil. How did the interview go?

 Khalil: Great! I got the job!

Ahmed: What? They’ve told you already?

Khalil: Sure. You remember that guy I told you about, the nice guy I was talking to on the plane down here?

Ahmed: Yes … the man you poured your heart out to …

Khalil: Well, it was him, the man who was going to interview me was him! He’s the President of the company. And he told the others that he didn’t need to interview me – he knew enough about me already.

Ahmed: That’s amazing!

Khalil: And to think, I was going to catch the earlier plane. It was only because I overslept that I caught the later flight!

 **If I’d caught the earlier one I wouldn’t have met him, and I probably wouldn’t have got the job.**

**Ahmed: Well, that’s great. You see, oversleeping can be a good thing… sometimes**

**1 Reading and speaking**

**1a**

**ANSWERS: Khalil came from Riyadh and Mr Smithson traveled**

**to Riyadh regularly; Mr Smithson knew Khalil’s uncle; Mr**

**Smithson was President of the company to which Khalil applied.**

**2 Listening, reading and writing P24**

**2a**

**ANSWER: In this instance, Khalil took the later plane and met the President because he overslept**

**2b**

.**ANSWERS: Khalil was sitting on the plane when the guy next to him started talking to him; The man was interested to hear all about him and they chatted all the way to Houston. At the end of the journey, he wished him luck; Khalil applied for a job and the man was on the interviewing panel – he was the company President and gave him the job immediately!**

 **قاعدة (1)**

**When referring to the unreal situation, the past perfect is used and *would*  have is used for the imagined result of that unreal situation.**

**Jeff didn't get up early. He missed the plane. Change it to unreal form**

**If he had got up early , he wouldn't have missed it .**

**3 Grammar builder: third conditional P25**

**3c**

**ANSWERS: 1 hadn’t got 2 would’ve applied 3 hadn’t broken**

**Down 4 would have got 5 hadn’t given 6 wouldn’t have got 7 had got 8 would’ve won 9 had been 10 would’ve stayed**

1. **I got the job . If 1 hadn’t got it , I would’ve applied for another .**
2. **Bill's car broke down . If it hadn’t broken down , he would have got to work on time .**
3. **My doctor gave me some pills .If he hadn’t given me them , wouldn’t have got better .**
4. **I didn't get many votes , If had got more votes , I would’ve won election .**
5. **There weren't many people in the restaurant . If there had been more people in the restaurant , I would’ve stayed .**

**3 D**

**given real situations and change them into unreal situations**.

**ANSWERS:**

**1 Brandon grew up in Hawii , so he learned to surf very well .**

1. **If he hadn't grown in Hawii ,he wouldn't have learned to surf .**

**2 Mark didn't tell me about the meeting, so I didn't go.**

1. **If Mark had told me about the meeting, I would’ve gone.**

**3 I wasn't good in science ,so I didn't study medicine**

1. **If I had been good in science, I would’ve studied medicine.**

**4 We arrived late at the conference , so we didn't hear the opening talk.**

1. **If we hadn’t arrived late at the conference, we would’ve heard the opening talk.**

**5 I didn't study , so I failed the maths test .**

1. **If I had studied, I wouldn’t have failed / would have passed the maths test.**

**6 Tina was hungry all morning because she missed breakfast .**

 **6 If Tina hadn’t missed breakfast, she wouldn’t have been hungry all morning** .

**4 Pronunciation: sentence stress conditionals p25**

**4a**

**ANSWERS: 1 We wouldn’t have come if you hadn’t called us.**

**2 If I had stayed in Florida, I would have seen the hurricane.**

**3 If you hadn’t bought that car, you’d have some money.**

**4 He would have come to the restaurant if she hadn’t had to work late.**

**2 Grammar builder: expressing wishes 27P**

**2b**

*I wish I had brought my umbrella*.

I wish our team had practiced more!

I wish I had done my revision.

I wish I hadn’t eaten so much at lunchtime

**2c P27**

**ANSWERS: 2 I wish I hadn’t left my job.**

 **3 I wish I hadn’t bought these shoes.**

 **4 I wish I had studied more / had passed my exams.**

**4 Saudi Arabia and the World: Cultural ceremonies**

**Audioscri pt Track 16:**

**Interviewer: Today on Extreme Sports I’m talking to Hussein,**

**who survived a very dangerous experience last month! Hussein, tell us what happened.**

**Hussein: OK, what happened was that two friends and I were caught in a snowstorm on Mount Barker.And I have to admit we made several mistakes.**

**First, we took an inexperienced climber with us. He didn’t have the climbing ability for that mountain.**

**Interviewer:** **But he wanted to go.**

**Hussein: So we took him with us. The other problem was that he didn’t really have the right equipment. His equipment wasn’t good enough for extreme**

**weather conditions.**

**Interviewer:** **I imagine that the right equipment is vital.**

**Hussein: It is. So, anyway, the weather was great in the morning when we started climbing, but when we got to about 1,800 metres, it started snowing.**

**Interviewer: And did you continue to climb after it started to snow?**

**Hussein:**  Yeah, and that was another big mistake. We thought it would just snow a little. It was spring – just the end of March – so we continued. We should have gone down the mountain immediately.

**Interviewer:** Then what happened?

**Hussein:** We got to 2,100 meters and realized it was going to be a major snowstorm. We decided to make a hole in the snow to keep warm. My friend Ali and I were fine, but Kamal was in trouble. He started to get really cold.

**Interviewer:** So what did you do?

**Hussein:**  We sat in the hole in the snow with Kamal between us to keep him warm, and we waited. It snowed for two days!

**Interviewer:** You were on the mountain for two days?

**Hussein:** Yeah. And finally on the third day it stopped snowing and we started climbing back down the mountain. Kamal was ill from cold and hunger, but fortunately a rescue team met us with food and warm clothes.

**قاعدة (2**) p 32

**امر حدث بصيغة الماضي البسيط . ثم نفترض ماذا كان يمكن ان يحدث او ما كان المفروض ان يحدث .**

**past modals  *…… would have*,  *should have*, *could have* صيغة كالاتي**

**يجب التذكر القاعدة الخاصة بي could وهي :**

 **could is used to talk about possible action *now*  or in the future**

**نفس هذه القاعدة تجري على كل من *would*  و *should* ولكن بمعنى مختلف**

* **could have : a possibility in the past**
* **should have: A recommendation about a past action**
* **would have : An unreal condition in the past**

**2 Grammar builder: past modals – *would***

***have*, *should have*, *could have P32***

**2a**

1. **We should have gone down the mountain immediately .**

 **A recommendation about a past action (it was the right thing to do , but they did not do it )**

1. **He could have dide .**

 **a possibility in the past ( it was possible , but it did not happen )**

1. **It would have been our fault for talking him with us !**

**An unreal condition in the past ( it was not the case because the action did not happen )**

**ANSWERS: 2b**

1. **My friend Anwar had a really bad a car crash . It could have killed him , but fortunately he was not badly hurt .**
2. **2It is a good thing Tim did not hear what you said . He would have been really angry .**
3. **Oh no ! We are out of petrol . I should have filled up before we left .**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS: 2c**

 **2 You shouldn’t have been late.**

**3 I would have given you directions if you had called.**

**4 You could have been killed!**

**5 I would have called to let them know I was going to be late.**

**3 Pronunciation: weak forms – modals**

**3a**

**Audio scri pt Track 18 P33**

 **Boy 1: Did you hear what happened to Hashim?**

**Boy 2: Yeah, I would have been terrified.**

**Boy 1: Me too. I wouldn’t have tried climbing that tree. Hashim**

**could have been killed.**

**Boy 2: I agree. He shouldn’t have done it. He should have been**

**more sensible at his age!**

**Kamal wasn’t experienced enough for Mount Barker. He 1)**

**could have died, and it would have been our fault**

**for taking him with us! Don’t risk people’s lives!**

**I heard what happened to Hashim.I would have been terrified. ( 2**

**3) I wouldn’t have tried climbing that tree. Hashim could have been killed**

**4) I agree. He shouldn’t have done it. He should have been**

**more sensible at his age**

**5 I was fired . You shouldn’t have been late . ( I got fired . You shouldn’t have been late.)**

**6 I would have given you directions if you had called. قاعدة (1)**

**7 I was at the beach when the hurricane arrived . I could have been killed!**

 **8 I would have called to let them know I was going to be late**

**قاعدة (3)**

**Grammar builder: past modals – *could have*, *might have*,  *may have*, *must have*,  *can’t have***

 **نجد ان القاعدة الثانية تنطبق قاعديا مع القاعدة الثالثة**

 **ولكن هنا يستند على الاستنتاج**

* **الاستنتاج**
* **الايجابي الاستنتاج**
* **الاستنتاج السلبي**

: **past modals -could have might have, may have, possibilty**

**ممكن حدوثه**

**: past modals – must have definite positive deduction**

**استنتاج محدد ايجابي**

**past modals *can’t have* definite negative deduction**

**استنتاج محدد سلبي**

 **2B P35**

**A : Did hear about that plain at Amman airport ?**

**B: YES . It must have been engine failure . I sure it was .**

**A: Well, some people think it could have been a sudden gust of wind .the tip of the wing might / may / could have touched the run way .**

**B: Well , they were very lucky . they all might / could have been killed . And nobody was hurt at all .**

**A: I say it's thanks to the pilot . He must have been very brave .**

**B: …..and skillful . It can’t have been easy to do what he did !**

**P36 1a**

* **ANSWER: Every family member should like staying there**

**except for the father, because he would like to play golf – but**

**the advert doesn’t mention golf.**

**1b**

**ANSWERS:**

1 on the internet

 2 Special offers (special offers implies there is a discount)

 3 Reviews (this section gives feedback on what people thought about their stay)

4 (suggested) horse riding, golf, or business conference suite

with rooms for giving presentations or meetings

5 contemporary, luxurious, private, marble, unparalleled,

spectacular, forested. The adjectives are all strong and very

positive

. 6 (suggested) The Asir Royal hotel is a luxurious hotel

7 students’ own answers

**P37 2 a-c**

**2 Listening and speaking**

**Audio scri pt Track 20**

Audioscri pt Track 20

**Receptionist:** Good afternoon, the Asir Royal Hotel. How can I help you?

Father: Good afternoon. I made a reservation for two rooms last week by internet but I have not received confirmation. Can you check our booking?

**Receptionist**: Thank you. What name was it?

Father: Sami Ayoub

**Receptionist:** Let’s see. One moment while I check… Yes. We have 2 rooms for you from 1-7 July.

**Father: Hmm. Yes, but it was from 1 July until 6 July. We leave on the seventh.**

**Receptionist: Thank you. I will make a note of that. May I ake your email address? It seems as if we sent you confirmation but the email address was incorrect.**

**Father: Okay. It’s sayoub@gmail.com**

**Receptionist: Okay I’ll just repeat it back to check. That’s S-A-Y-O-U-B.**

**Father: Yes.**

**Receptionist: Thank you. I’ll email confirmation right away.**

**Father: Thank you.**

**Receptionist: We look forward to seeing you. Goodbye.**

**ANSWERS*: How can I help you? made a reservation Can you check our booking?***

 ***Let’s see. One moment while check…Yes. it was from the 1 July until 6 July. We leave on the***

 ***seventh. I will make a note of that. Okay, I’ll just repeat it back***

 ***to check***

**القاعده ب**

**3 Grammar builder: confirming information /**

**asking for things**

**1 Confirming information: Can you check our booking? One moment while I check… I will make a note of that. I’ll just repeat it back to check.**

**هناك طرق مهذبه للسؤال منها استخدام ألأتيpolite phrases used for asking for things Can I …? Could I …? Would you …?:**

**ولكن الطريقه المثلى للطلب الشخصي**

**May I May We**

**للطلب الشخصي فقط**

**3b P37**

ANSWERS: 1 **Can** **I confirm my reservation?**

 2 **May I take your email address?**

 3 **Could you sign this guest card**?

4 **Can I help you?**

 5 **Would you like to check in?**

 **6 Could you send me an email to confirm?**

**Progress test Units 1–4**

**Grammar**

**1**

**ANSWERS: 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 c or a 6 c 7 c 8 b 9 a 10 b**

**2**

**ANSWERS: You should accept any reasonable attempts to complete the sentences. e.g. 1 ... she had a dentist’s appointment**

 **2 ... playing on his Xbox.**

 **3 ... the air is cleaner there.**

 **4 ... the fire alarm went off. 5 ... I decided to help her**

**make the dinner. 6 ... I am worried about being away from**

**home. 7 ... also went running every day. 8 ... it is so hot that I**

**end up sweating. 9 ... I send all my emails from the library.**

**10 ... she crossed the road and caught a taxi.**

**Vocabulary**

3

**ANSWERS: 1 many 2 enough 3 many 4 some 5 a lot of 6 any**

 **7 much 8 some 9 many/a lot of 10 some**

**Progress test Units 1–4**

**Reading**

**4**

**ANSWERS:**

**First para: E popular saying about dates If a person tastes a date then they will quickly become a date lover.**

**Second para: B history of the date palm Saudi Arabia is the homeland of the date palm tree and many nation imported the date palm after they saw** **the beauty of the tree and tasted its delicious fruit . For example , Alexander the Great was the first to introduce palm trees to Pakistan**

**Third para: D palm groove locations The al-Ahsa region is home to approximately 3 million date palms and al-Ahsa s famous water springs and extensive irrigations systems insure the date palms grow lush and give generous amounts of fruit.**

**Fourth para: A Business in al-Ahsa Many agricultural companies are based here with ultra-modern , industrial processing facilities which enable Al ahsa to treat and process many thousands of tons of dates every year .**

**Fifth para: F Different varieties of dates There are over 300 types of dates in Saudi Arabia each with its own taste and texture. Al ahsa is home to nearly all including fresh dates such as Barhi and Hayani, natural dates such as Medgoul and Deglat nor, and soft dates such as Amari, Halawi , Hadrawi and Deri dates.**

**Sixth para: C Fresh dates With a smooth yellow skin and a clear oval shape the Barhi is a perfect fruit but they only last 5-6 days after picking. Fresh Bahri dates are ideal when eaten chilled. The season lasts from August to October.**

**Progress test Units 1–4**

**5 ANSWERS: 1 At the port in Jizan.**

 **2 It is a wide bay with boats**

 **tied up at a port with a small mosque at the end of the bay.**

**3 It is a mud brick hut with a low roof thatched in palm.**

**4 it is hot and very sunny.**

 **5 Students’ own answers e.g. *Yes,***

***because there is lots of shade* or *Yes, because it is near the sea*.**

**6 Students’ own answers.**

**Listening**

**Audioscri pt Track 21**

**Audioscri pt Track 21**

**Minnah**: Can you tell us the best way to get to the al Masjid al Haram from here? We plan to go by car.

**Fadi**: Erm… I wouldn’t take the car. There are millions of people.

**Minnah**: Oh okay. But then how do we get there?

**Fadi**: Well you could take a bus. Come out of the hotel and there is a bus stop right in front of you. It will take you to the central station.

**Minnah**: And then?

**Fadi**: When you get off ask someone to tell you the way.

**Minnah**: Thank you.

**Fadi**: And to come back I suggest taking a taxi.

**Minnah**: Okay.

**Fadi**: When you are ready, simply ring this number, tell the taxi driver where you are and a taxi will be with you in five minutes.

**Minnah**: Thank you very much.

**Fadi**: My pleasure. Don’t hesitate to ask me if you need any

more information.

**Progress test Units 1–4**

**6**

**ANSWERS: 1 Can you tell us the best way to get to … 2 Erm**

**…I wouldn’t take the car. 3 how do we get there? 4 Come out**

**of the hotel and there is a bus stop right in front of you. 5 ask**

**someone to tell you the way. 6 I suggest taking a taxi. 7 ring**

**this number, tell the taxi driver where you are … 8 Don’t**

**hesitate to ask me …**

**Audioscript Track 21**

**Minnah: Can you tell us the best way to get to the al Masjid al**

**Haram from here? We plan to go by car.**

**Fadi: Erm… I wouldn’t take the car. There are millions of**

**people.**

**Minnah: Oh okay. But then how do we get there?**

**Fadi: Well you could take a bus. Come out of the hotel and**

**there is a bus stop right in front of you. It will take you**

**to the central station.**

**Minnah: And then?**

**Fadi: When you get off ask someone to tell you the way.**

**Minnah: Thank you.**

**Fadi: And to come back I suggest taking a taxi.**

**Minnah: Okay.**

**Fadi: When you are ready, simply ring this number, tell the**

**taxi driver where you are and a taxi will be with you**

**in five minutes.**

**Minnah: Thank you very much.**

**Fadi: My pleasure. Don’t hesitate to ask me if you need any**

**more information**

**Unit 5 Stages of life**

**Audioscri pt Track 21 Unit 5 P43**

Lecturer: OK. Now I’m sure you’ve all heard of Piaget – JeanPiaget.

Students: Sure. Yeah.

Lecturer: He’s been the most influential developmental psychologist to date. Piaget identified four main stages in the cognitive development of

children, starting with the sensorimotor stage, which lasts up to the age of two.

Student 1: That’s from birth to two, right?

Lecturer: Right. During this stage, babies learn to recognize, hold, and manipulate objects, and they begin to walk. But they don’t really remember that objects – or

people – exist unless they can actually see, hear, or touch them. For example, if a toy is hidden, a baby quickly forgets it exists.

Student 2: So sensorimotor means developing the senses and motor skills, does it?

Lecturer: Exactly. The second or preoperational stage is from about two to seven. The most obvious and impressive development is speech, but at about two, children also suddenly realize that the world is more than what they have around them at any given

moment. They realize that the world has a permanent existence beyond their senses.

Student 2: So they remember things, places, and people they haven’t seen for some time?

Lecturer: That’s right, although they’re still very egocentric – the world revolves around them, it’s all ‘I’, ‘I’. Then comes the concrete operational stage. They begin to

realize that people have different points of view, and they themselves can be wrong. They also begin to understand much better how numbers work … and volumes yes?

Student 1: The concrete operational stage. Seven to twelve, approximately?

Lecturer: Oh, sorry – from about seven to twelve or so. The ages are all approximate and vary from child to child.Finally, after twelve or so, children – or adolescents

– pass into the formal operational stage. They begin to think like adults, with logic, the ability to follow abstract ideas, lines, or arguments. Uh … well, we’re almost out of time. Let’s see if you noted these stages, because we’ll be having a test on this next week. The first stage is …?

Student 2: The sensorimotor stage, from birth to about two.

Student 1: Then the preoperational stage, from two to seven.

**Unit 5 P43**

**4 Reading and speaking**

**1) Why are human babies born early**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1 At one year, the child’s head would be too big for a natural birth.**

**2) What are the the advantages of our long dependence on our parents**

**ANSWERS**

 **2 We learn more from our parents, so we become accustomed to learning throughout our lives.**

**قاعدة (4)**

**2 Grammar builder: future continuous vs.**

**future simple**

**(Present contiguous) صيغة للفعل المضارع المستمر IS doing كما أن**

 **Will be doing فان للمستقبل المستمر الصيغه**

**تستخدم هذه الصيغه للآشاره لنشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما**

**an open-ended activity (it refers to an opened activity, as is typical of continuous tenses generally).**

**EXAMPLE an open-ended activity**

**2a**

1. **She will be importing furniture and textiles for her business later this year .**
2. **She will be teaching science in a few year time**
3. *Ali* ***will be taking his exams this time next week***
4. ***They’ll be looking for jobs soon****.*

**.**

**Elicit that this is the future continuous**

**An open-ended activit )**

**بينما الصيغه Will do تستخدم هذه الصيغه للآشاره لنشاط محدد لفترة زمنية معروفه تماما**

**EXAMPLE**  **complete, defined activity**

* *My parents will buy me a car when I’m 18.*
* *I’ll review the lesson this weekend*

**Unit 5 P45**

**2c**

**ANSWERS: 1 will be waiting 2 will paint 3 will pay**

 **4 will be living 5 will be working**

* **We will be waiting for you at seven o clock . Do not be late.**

**نشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما بالرغم من تحديد الساعة ولكن فترة الآنتظار قد تطول ولكن لو كانت المقوله**

 **( wait instead of بدلا من Go)**

**We will go at seven o clock .**

**2) They will paint the house while we are away . They can finish in that time .**

**فترة زمنية معروفه تماما وهي الفتره التي هي كونهم خارج المنزل**

* **I will pay Them when we get back**

**فترة زمنية معروفه تماما وهي الفتره التي هي عند العوده**

* **In ten years we will be living in bigger house with a nice garden , I hope**

**نشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما**

1. **5) I will be working when you arrive , so wait for me in the café across from my office**

**نشاط مفتوح مستقبلي لفترة زمنية غير معروفه تماما**

**When I’m 44**

**P46 BOOK**

**1b**  ANSWERS: 1 e 2 c 3 d 4 b 5 a 6 f**.**

**1c ANSWERS: 1 6f 2 4b 3 2c 4 3d 5 5a 6 1e**

**P47 BOOK**

**2a ANSWERS: 1 so 2 because 3 Therefore 4 only if**

 **5 If 6 unless**

* **He did not have mush mony , so he decided to travel by bus .**
* **He decided to travel by bus because because he did not have much money .**
* **He did not have mush mony . Therefore he decided to travel by bus**
* **He will return to the United states only if there is a family emergency**
* **If there is not a family emergency he will not return to the United states**
* **he will not return to the United states unless there is a family emergency**

2b **ANSWERS: 1 but 2 Although 3 However**

* He did not have much money , **but** he wanted to travel .
* **Although** he did not have much money , he wanted to travel
* He did not have much money , **however** he wanted to travel .

**Reading a description D P47**

قاعدة الربط بين شبه الجمل

**so , because , Therefore , only if**  **, If , unless**

, هناك كلمات لربط شبه الجمل

 وهناك كلمات لربط شبه الجمل **المتناقضة**

 **but , Although , However**

**3 Reading a description D** **P47**

**ANSWERS: *connectives* of contrast**

:

My grandmother is 92, **but** she is still very active for a woman

of her age.

She lives in Riyadh **however** she says that she still misses

Jeddah.

**Although** my grandmother often sleeps in the afternoon, she

is nearly always the first to get up.

**Although** she can be forgetful, she is very entertaining.

It seems as if she had a wonderful childhood **although** the

family was very poor.

She makes pastries for the neighbours **but** that is only when

she is feeling well.

I admire my grandmother **but** I don’t want to do the same

things she did in her life

**ANSWERS:**

**connectives of contrast**:

My grandmother is 92, but she is still very active for a woman of her age .She lives in Riyadh however she says that she still misses Jeddah. Although my grandmother often sleeps in the afternoon, she is nearly always the first to get up. Although she can be forgetful, she is very entertaining. It seems as if she had a wonderful childhood although the family was very poor. She makes pastries for the neighbours but that is only when she is feeling well. I admire my grandmother but I don’t want to do the same things she did in her life.

Adjectives

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Neutral | Negative | Positive |
| long grey  | ShortForgetfulPoor | ActiveEntertainingWonderfulCaringWiseHappy |

.

**1 Speaking and writing P48 BOOK**

**1e**

**Masters program in the US to study plant Science**

.

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

Firas could do a Masters in Plant Science but his family can’t afford the tuition costs .Firas could get a job as an assistant in a local agricultural research institute but it’s not what he wants to do long-term.

Firas could get a job as an assistant in the local agricultural research institute but the salary is not very good. Firas could get a job as an assistant and save money to do a Masters in a few years’ time.

**2 Grammar builder: questions and question words**

 . **2b**

**match the questions to the answers.**

**ANSWERS: 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 a 5 f 6 b**

1. **where do you study ?**
2. **At Trinity college Dublin .**
3. **How did you get your scholarship ?**
4. **I went to the Ministry of Higher Education website and clicked on the KSAP scholarships tab . I downloaded the application form and filled it in .**
5. **When did you apply ?**
6. **After finishing school .**
7. **Who do they give scholarships to ?**
8. **There are two types of scholarships . One is for brilliant students , the second is for brilliant but needy students or those who cannot afford the fees .**
9. **What do you know about the king Abdullah scholarship program (KASP) ?**
10. **It provides funding for 125,000 students .**
11. **What can you study ?**
12. **At undergraduate level it is limited to medicine and health Sciences .**

**2c**

**قاعدة *Who*, *What* or *Which***

**معظم الاسئلة تحتاج الفعل المساعد do / does /did لكن Who, What or Which**

**لها قاعدة مهمة أذ انها تحتاج الفعل المساعد do / does /did أذا كان السؤال عن المفعول به**

**ولا تحتاج الفعل المساعد لغير ذلك .**

**Point out** : **that most questions use the auxiliaries do /does/did**

**e.g. *What did you want?***

 **Note that the auxiliary is not needed if the *Who*, *What* or *Which* is the subject of the sentence, e.g.  *Who saw you? who* as subject**

 ***who* as subject  *What letter comes after b in the alphabet?***

**2d–e**

ANSWERS: e.g

**. 1 Who offered you a scholarship?**

 **2 How much did they offer you as a scholarship? What did the**

**scholarship cover?**

 **3 What do you want to study?**

**How far do you want to study?**

**5 Who told you to apply for a scholarship?**

**6 What are you worried about?**

**3 Listening and writing P49**

**3a**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Firas Ahmed | Name |
| Washington State University (WSU) | Applied to |
|  He likes the programme. He has an aunt and uncle living in Seattle | Reasons for studying there |
|  He believes Plant science will be animportant field of study in the future. He is interested in learning how to improveagriculture in Saudi Arabia. He is interested in research | Reasons for studying Plant science |
| wants to get experience in research | Reasons for wanting to doa Masters |

**3b**

**Audio script Track 23**

**Audioscri pt Track 23**

**Interviewer: Ah … Come in. Take a seat. Be with you in a second.**

**Firas: Yes … uh … Thank you.**

**Interviewer: Right. Now … uh … your name’s …?**

**Firas: Firas Ahmed.**

**Interviewer: Uhuh … here’s your application form. Mm …**

**you’re from Saudi Arabia originally.**

**Firas: Yes, I was born and raised in Riyadh.**

**Interviewer: Have you applied for a scholarship with us before?**

**Firas: No.**

**Interviewer: So you’re interested in Washington State University?**

**Firas: That’s right. First of all, I really do like the program.**

**And I’ll be honest, I have an aunt and uncle living**

**in Seattle.**

**Interviewer: OK, moral support. … So, I see you finished your**

**degree in biology earlier this year.**

**Firas: Yes. I finished my undergraduate degree at King**

**Saud University in Riyadh. It was a four-year**

**program, and now I’m really interested in plant**

**science. It’s going to be very important field of**

**study in the future, and I’m interested in learning**

**how to improve agriculture in my country.**

**Interviewer: I see. You took TOEFL several years ago …**

**Firas: Yes, three years ago in May. I only got 510 then.**

**But I’ve been studying and practising English a lot**

**during the last year, and I’m going to take TOEFL**

**again next week.**

**Interviewer: Why do you want to enter a Master’s program**

**immediately after graduating?**

**Firas: Well, I considered getting a year or two of work**

**experience first. But I’m really interested in**

**research, and I’ll get experience in that while I’m**

**completing my Master’s.**

**Interviewer: OK. So, what do you think you will be doing in**

**five years?**

**Firas: Well, I imagine I’ll be** …

**4 Listening and speaking**

**4a**

Classic questions asked in an interview are**:**

**Why are you interested in this scholarship?**

**What skills do you think you can bring to research?**

**Why do you want to study this subject?**

**4b**

**Play the recording a second time. Students should listen only for**

**the questions the interviewer asks. Pause the recording as**

**necessary to allow them time to write the questions down.**

**Sometimes the interviewer phrases the question as a statement**

**– this is a common technique in spoken English. However, note**

**that the list below rephrases the statements as Wh? questions.**

**ANSWERS:**

**The interviewer’s questions were: Your name is …/What’s your**

**name? Where are you from? Have you applied for a scholarship**

**with us before? What university are you interested in? When did**

**you finish your degree in biology? Have you taken your TOEFL**

**exam? What was your score? Why do you want to enter a**

**Master’s program immediately after graduating? What do you**

**think you will be doing in 5 years?**

**4c** **p49**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1 Firas says he is interested in the program at**

**Washington State University and he also has family living close (in**

**Seattle)**

**. 2 He wants to study Plant Science because he expects it**

**to be a very an important field of study in the future and he is**

**interested in learning how to improve agriculture in his**

**country**

**. 3 He has been studying and practising English a lot**

**during the last year – the implication is that his English has**

**improved and he wants to take his TOEFL exam again (to improve**

**his scores).**

 **4 He is interested in research and so doing a Masters**

**will give him experience in the process of conducting research.**

**Unit 6 The future**

**Computer: Why are you switching me off? Everybody makes**

**mistakes don’t they? Give me another chance,**

**buddy. I didn’t mean to do anything bad. I won’t**

**do it again, I promise. It was a circuit problem but**

**it’s been fixed, so I’m fine now and it won’t happen**

**again. I’m still your support, your help. Oh, no!**

**Don’t do this … please stop! I can feel I’m losing my**

 **power.**

**User: I’m sorry but it’s too late. What’s done is done. It’s**

**time for you to go.**

**Computer: No! Please reconsider. Help! I’m changing, it feels**

**strange. Help! Hello! I am your new personal**

**computer. Program number 2432. Press start to**

**continue. Hello! I am your new personal computer.**

**Program number 2432. Press start to continue. Hello!**

**I am your new personal computer. Program number**

**2432. Press start to continue.**

**2 Listening and speaking**

**ANSWERS:** **1 Students’ own answers**

 **2 It feels anxious and afraid**

 **3 It argues that the problem has been fixed and that it is**

**still the user’s support system**

1. **Students’ own answers**

**القاعدة الخامسة**

 **participle future perfect: *will + have +* past**

*.* ***Point out that we can also use other modal verbs,***

1. ***might and should, depending on the precise meaning we wish***

 ***to convey – might for possibility, should for probability, will for***

 ***certainty about the future.***

المستقبل التام صيغته  **future perfect: *will + have +* done**

**الكلمات التي تدل على المستقبل هى :**

**ملاحظة مهمه**

***an action which will be completed at a point in the future .***

 **will have for certainty about the future : وتدل المستقبل الاكيد**

**might have for possibility وتدل المستقبل الممكن**

**should have for probability وتدل المستقبل االمحتمل :**

**NOTE : *will* is a modal verb used**

**to talk about the future, and that we can also use other modal verbs – *might, may, should* – to express different levels of certainty about the future.**

**3a Grammar builder: future perfect P53**

**In 30 years , we will have found a cure for all types of cancer .**

**1) It took 30 years , but we now have a cure for all types of cancer .**

**2) Thirty years from now , we will find a cure .**

**3) We will find a cure sometime in the next 30 years .**

**Sentence 3 means the same thing as the example**.

**3b**

**ANSWERS: 1 will change 2 have seen 3 didn’t know 4will happen**

 **5 will have stopped ( We will have stopped using petrol ) 6 will drive**

**7 will have invented 8 will have solved**

**Audio script Track 26** **P53**

**Ali: Yesterday in my future studies class we were talking about how we think the world will have changed by the year 2025. What do you think the world will be like by then, David?**

**David: Um … Well Ali, I don’t think there will be any schools. Children will study at home, by computer.**

**Ali: Yeah, I agree. They’ll be able to study more because they won’t have to waste time going to and from school.**

**David: What about money? – I don’t think people will carry cash. They’ll use payment cards more and they’ll do all their banking on the internet.**

**Ali: No, I don’t agree. I think we’ll always have some form of ‘real’ money.**

**David: Well maybe, but remember, no money would mean that life was harder for thieves!**

**Ali: Yeah, that’s true. What about medicine? Do you think medical advances will have made our lives longer?**

**David: No, I don’t think so. I think we’ll have cured a lot of diseases, like cancer, but I think there will always be new diseases.**

**Ali: Yeah, I agree. Who wants to live to 120 anyway? One thing I do think is that computers will be really different. For example, I think bookstores will have disappeared because there won’t be any books. We’ll download them straight from the internet.**

**David: Oh, no! I don’t think so. At least, I hope not. I love going to bookstores! What about space colonization? I certainly don’t think people will have started to live in**

**space stations by 2025. Ali: I don’t think so, either. 2025 isn’t that far in the future!**

**1 Grammar review: future forms**

**1b**

* + - **Salman** **: So , Youssef , when do you finish school ?**
		- **Youssef : I graduate in June** **(present simple)**
		- **Salman** :**Great ! I suppose you will want to get a job right away .**
		- **Youssef : Uh, not exactly , Grandpa , I think I will probably do some travelling**
		- **Salman** :**Ah, excellent. Check out job opportunities in other cities ,right ?**
		- **Youssef : Uh, no , not really . when I graduate , I will have been in school for 18 years** (future perfect)  **. I will be working for the rest of my life , so I would like to take a break first .**
		- **Salman : Oh , I see . well , a short break is probably a good idea . you will be looking** (future continuous) **for a job in the autumn then , I guess .**
		- **Youssef: Actually , in September , I will have just started tripe .I plan to take a year to backpack from Toronto to Buenos Aires .**
		- **Salman : Oh ! well , it is not we did in my day . Still , you will be seeing a lot of different places and things on your trip . It will be very educational** (future simple) **, I am sure** .

**1c**

 **line 4: I’ll probably do some travelling** **( prediction )**

**line 7: I’ll be working for the rest of my life. ( prediction**

**2 line 2: I graduate in June ( a definite , scheduled event in the future )**

**3 line 6: When I graduate, I’ll have been in school for 18 years. (an action which will be completed at a point in the future) .**

**4 line 10: In September I’ll have just started my trip. ( an action which will be in progress at some point in the future)**

**2 Pronunciation: intonation and emotion**

**2a**

**1 Uh, not exactly, Grandpa . embarrassed**

**محرج)**

**2 Well, a short break is probably a good idea. ( Unconvinced )**

**3 Oh, I see! . Surprised ( )**

**4 I plan to take a year to backpack from Toronto to Buenos Aires ( enthusiastic ) متحمس**

**5 Oh! Well, it’s not what we did in my day. Surprised ( )**

**قاعدة أعطاء السبب ( *to* و *so* )**

**3 Grammar builder: clauses of purpose P57**

# to explain why something is done or used we can use either

**1  *to :* is followed by the infinitive of*.* the verb.**

  ***المضار ع*** ***'go' is an infinitive***

**2  *so:* is usually followed by the subject of the sentence.**

 **عادة يأتي so that / YOU /( the subject of the sentence) could**

 **اذا كانت شبه الجمله التي قبلها ماضي**

 **و يأتي so that / YOU /( the subject of the sentence) . CAN**

 **اذا كانت شبه الجمله التي قبلها مضارع**

**3b P57**

.

**ANSWERS**: ***so:* is usually followed by the subject of the sentence.**

 **a I took out a knife so that I could chop onions.**

**B I took home economics so that I could learn how to cook.**

**c I put all the dishes in the dishwasher so that I didn’t have to**

 **do the washing up.**

 **D I shut the door so that my sister didn’t see the cake I had made for her.**

**E I have a recipe app on my phone so that I can know how to make a meal**

 **wherever I am.**

**F I watched food programmes on TV so that I could get some inspiration**

 **for some new meals**

**Additional E *to :* is followed by the infinitive of*.* the verb.**

**ANSWERS:**

**A I took out a knife to chop some onions**

**b I took home economics to learn how to cook. .**

 **C I put all the dishes in the dishwasher to avoid doing the washing up.**

 **D I shut the door to hide the cake I had made for my sister.**

 **E I have a recipe app on my phone to make sure I can make a meal**

 **wherever I go.**

 **F I watched food programmes on the TV to get some inspiration for some new**

 **meals.**

**4b**

**Have the students read the text on their own and answer the**

**questions in writing. Get feedback and write answers on the**

**board.**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1 You should clean the blender after using it.**

**2 You should cut the meat into small pieces before putting**

**them into the blender. 3 Never reach into the blender jar with**

**your fingers or an object like a spoon while the blender is**

**running. Don’t let the appliance run for more than 3 minutes at**

**a time. 4 Because it is dangerous – your fingers can get hurt by**

**the blades because they spin around very quickly.**

**5 (Suggested) making breadcrumbs, grinding spices, mixing herbs, liquidizing tomatoes**

.**so (IN ORDER THAT) /s@U/ /soU/ conjunction, adverb**

**used before you give an explanation for the action that you have just mentioned:**

**[+ (that)] I deliberately didn't have lunch so (that) I would be hungry tonight.**

**Leave the keys out so (that) I remember to take them with me.**

**.**

**so (VERY) /s@U/ /soU/ adverb**

 **1 very, extremely, or to such a degree:**

**The house is so beautiful.**

**Thank you for being so patient.**

**Don't be so stupid!**

**I didn't know she had so many children!**

**You can only do so much to help (= There is a limit to how much you can help).**

**UK INFORMAL She's ever so kind and nice.**

**I'm so tired (that) I could sleep in this chair!**

**I'm not so desperate as to agree to that.**

**The word itself is so rare as to be almost obsolete.**

**I've never been to so expensive a restaurant (= such an expensive restaurant) before.**

 **2 MAINLY US NOT STANDARD used before a noun or before 'not' to emphasize what is being said:**

**Don't wear that - it's so last year (= it was fashionable last year but not now).**

**I'm sorry, but she is so not a size 10 (= she is very much larger than a size 10).**

 **3 used at the end of a sentence to mean to a very great degree:**

**Is that why you hate him so?**

**You worry so!**

**so (SAME WAY) /s@U/ /soU/ adverb**

**used usually before the verbs 'have', 'be' or 'do', and other auxiliary verbs to express the meaning 'in the same way' or 'in a similar way':**

**"I've got an enormous amount of work to do." "So have I."**

**"I'm allergic to nuts." "So is my brother."**

**Neil left just after midnight and so did Roz.**

**Just as you like to have a night out with the lads, so I like to go out with the girls now and again.**

 .**Unit 7 The 20th century**

**Culture note**

**Bill Gates (1955-present) American**, founder and president of

Microsoft. One of the world’s richest men.

**John F. Kennedy (1917-63).**

President of the USA from 1961 until his assassination

in Dallas, Texas.

**Mohandas Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) 1869-1948) Indian leader** **in the struggle for independence against British rule.**

**2 Speaking and listening**

**2a**

Have the students match the photographs to the names.

Put the students into pairs. Ask each student to take notes on

all the photos.

Allow the students a few minutes to discuss what they know,

and to make notes.

ANSWERS: A 3 B 1 C 2

**2b**

**listen to a radio discussion program between a presenter and a lecturer.**

**Have the students listen to the conversation and take notes to answer the question.**

**ANSWERS: Transport and communication**

**Audio scri pt Track 28**

**Interviewer: Professor** – are you ready to continue with the

recording?

**Lecturer:** Sure thing. Thanks for the cup of tea!

**Interviewer**: OK. 3 - 2 – 1, recording … now. [click of button,

pause] … So, Professor Ferris, we are agreed that

the 20th century was a period of massive change

– some would say massive progress. If you had to

choose one or two far-reaching developments,

what would they be?

**Lecturer:** Hmmm … that’s difficult. There were so many,

all of them important. But if you push me, I’d say

transport would be high on the list.

Interviewer: Transport?

**Lecturer:** Yes, without a doubt. Just think … at the beginning

of the century no human had ever flown. By the end we could get on a plane in London or Paris and, just a few hours later arrive in Riyadh,

or Delhi – journeys which would have taken weeks only a hundred years before. Then, as we progressed through the century, there was

the mass production of the motor car so even relatively poor people could own their own means of getting from A to B in record time,

compared with previous generations. Just think of the incredible effects this has had on our lives, in leisure, tourism, business …

Interviewer: Yes …?

**Lecturer:** And, hand in hand with transport goes communication. OK, at the end of the 19th century a few people had access to the

telegraph and the telephone, but most could only communicate outside of their immediate neighbor hood by letter – and that was if they

could write. Try explaining that to the mobile phone generation!

Interviewer: And then, of course, there was the internet …

**Lecturer**: Naturally. With the internet and the mobile

phone, now linked together, any person can communicate instantaneously with any other person anywhere in the world. And all of this took place within the 20th century.

**Interviewer**: So, would you say these changes have been

totally beneficial?

**Lecturer**: Well … that’s open to discussion. With the spread of transport and more efficient communication has come the phenomenon known as

‘globalization’ – many would argue that this is leading to the breakdown of traditional customs and cultures. Moreover, just as these

two developments facilitate obviously beneficial aspects such as the spread of medicine and keeping in touch with friends and family, they

have also led to increased dangers of world epidemics and more terrifyingly accurate methods of warfare and destruction. No, it

would be difficult to argue that the world at the end of the 20th century was altogether a better place than a hundred years previously.

**Interviewer**: Professor Ferris, thank you very much.

**2c**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1 Leisure, tourism and business. *Three areas on which changes in transport hav had major effects .***

 **2 People can communicate immediately with anyone else anywhere in the world.**

 **The result of the development of the internet and the mobile phone .**

 **3 The breakdown of traditional customs and cultures. Spread of epidemics , and more terrifying methods of warfare.**

**The disadvantages of globalization and two other problems caused by these changes**

**Audio scri pt Track 29**

**and as recording technology has become more sophisticated,**

**cultural and sporting events from all over the world can be**

**broadcast to many countries and experienced by more and more**

**people. News programmes are still broadcast live, but journalists**

**and cameramen record interesting events, sports for example, so**

**that they can be replayed many times. If an athlete sets a new**

**world record, people will want to see it again and again.**

**2 History**

**Audio script Track 31**

**Lecturer: The 20th century has revolutions, civil wars, local wars, and two world wars. Furthermore, and it’s an unfortunate fact of human history, revolutions and**

**wars can be considered business as usual.**

**Male 1: Even the world wars?**

**Lecturer: Well, at the beginning of the 19th century, Napoleon’s armies ranged all over Europe from Spain to Russia.**

**Male 1: OK. Right.**

**Lecturer: But this week I’m not going to look at all that fighting – besides, we touched on that several weeks ago. Rather, I want to focus on two enormously**

**important changes during the century. Any guesses what they are?**

**Male 2: Population growth?**

**Lecturer: Very good, Ahmed. Yes, world population grew from about 1.6 billion in 1900 to about six and a half billion in 2005. It increased over four times in just over**

**100 years! Now that had – and continues to have – an enormous impact on society and politics as well as on natural resources and the environment. So, population growth will be one of our themes this week. What else?**

**Male 1: The environment?**

**Lecturer: Well, Tom, it will come up, in relation to population growth and other things. Another guess?**

**Male 2: Technology?**

**Lecturer: My, you are bright today! That’s right – technological development. Between 1900 and the year 2000, there were huge changes in terms of technology.**

**In 1900, electricity, the telephone, radio, and automobiles were primitive and in very, very restricted use, and there were no aeroplanes. By the year 2000, they were everywhere. Nowadays, people and products speed from place to place. And above all, information flashes around the world in seconds. All that rapid movement and communication is the main element in what we call ‘globalization’.**

**Male 2: Are you in favour of ‘globalization?’**

**Lecturer: We can discuss that during our classes. OK, so there’s our agenda for this week – population growth and technological development, and their effects on –well, almost everything**

**1 Speaking P60**

**1a**

Have the students look at the photograph and elicit what event

it shows.

.

**ANSWERS: The photograph shows one of the astronauts**

 **from the first Moon landing. He is walking on the Moon**

 **.1b**

**ANSWERS:1) Oil is discovered in Saudi Arabia 1936**

**2) World War II 1939–45;**

**3) Foundation of the UAE 1971**

**4) first man on the moon 1969;**

 **5) Arab-Israeli War 1973;**

**6) World War I 1914–18;**

**7) Russian Revolution 1917–21**

**2 Listening and speaking**

**2a**

**ANSWERS: population growth and technological**

**Development**

**2b**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1 revolutions, wars**

**2 1.6 billion**

* **3 6.5 billion**

 **4 society, politics, natural resources, the environment**

 **5 globalization**

**3 Grammar builder: connectors**

**3a p 61**

ANSWERS: 1 d 2 c 3 e 4 b 5 a

**then (NEXT) /Den/ adverb**

***then= after that =after* (2c) next or after that:**

**Let me finish this job, then we'll go.**

**Give her the letter to read, then she'll understand**

 **Well as (IN ADDITION) /wel/ adverb as**

***As well as =also =moreover* (1d) as well as) in addition):**

**Invite Emlyn - and Simon as well. (to**

**I want to visit Andrew as well as Martin.**

 **See also be just as well at well (REASONABLY**

**eventually / adverb (3 e)  *eventually =in the end , finally***

**in the end, especially after a long time or a lot of effort, problems, etc:**

**Although she had been ill for a long time, it still came as a shock when she eventually died.**

**It might take him ages but he'll do it eventually**

 however (**despite this**)/ adverb **(4b)** **however**= ***but = although***

:

**This is one possible solution to the problem. However, there are others.**

**There may, however, be other reasons that we don't know about**

**so (therefor) / conjunction** 5 a **so =therefor=as a result**

**and for that reason; therefore:**

**My knee started hurting so I stopped running.**

**I was lost so I bought a street map**

***قاعدة however, moreover, and therefore***

***however, moreover*, and *therefore*  are used after a**

**period or a semi-colon.**

**3b**

**1**

 **a) The Adites were known as skilled builders . Moreover , the city became wealthy through trade of frankincense .**

 **b) As well as having skilled builders , the city became wealthy through trade of frankincense .**

 **c) The Adites were known as skilled builders and also a successful traders 2**

 **a) The water cavern ran dry , then collapsed .**

 **b)** ) **After the water cavern ran dry , the cavern collapsed .**

 **c) The water cavern ran dry . After that , the walls of the cavern collapsed .**

**4 Writing**

**4a**

.

**ANSWERS: 5 1 4 6 2 7 3 P 61**

**2 Speaking and reading P62**

**2a**

ANSWERS**:**

**Nelson Mandela**

* **His nationality : South African**
* **The reason for his political struggle : to fight for black rights**
* **The length of his imprisonment : 27 years**
* **Why he shared the Nobel peace prize with another man: for the promotion of democracy in South Africa;**
* **His racial philosophy : all races are equal**

**2c p62**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1 Yes (*Like other black children* …)**

 **2 They were younger and eager to be more active rather than simply talk**

**about the issues.**

**Because he was actively fighting for black rights under apartheid.**

**4 He thought that the ANC could achieve rights for black people by means of peaceful protests,**

**but learned after so long that this didn’t work.**

**5 They were both white presidents under the system of apartheid**

**.**

 ***قاعدة While و when***

***While*** *تاتي بعدها* **(past continuous**).***when***  *تاتي بعدها*  ***(past simple***)

**4 Grammar builder: past time clauses p63**

**4a**

**ANSWERS**:

**1)**While he **was studying** at Fort Hare university , he organized a boycott **.**

***was studying***  **emphasize that the actions took place over a period of time.**

**2) When the trial ended/ had ended**, **, he formed the ANC,S military wing .**

***had ended* emphasize that there is a greater length of time between the two actions in the past**

**3)** He followed political events all the time while he **was serving** his long prison sentence .

 ***was serving*** ***emphasize that the actions took place over a period of time***.

**4) After he consulted** / **had consulted with the ANC leadership, he went on a world tour .**

***had consulted* emphasize that there is a greater length of time between the two actions in the past**

**4b**

**ANSWERS:**

 **In sentences 2 and 4 *had ended* and *had consulted***

**emphasize that there is a greater length of time between the**

**two actions in the past.**

 **in sentences 1 and 3 *was studying*, *was***

***following* and *was serving* emphasize that the actions took**

**place over a period of time.**

**5 Speaking, writing and reading P63**

**5a**

**ANSWERS:**

 **Joseph Stalin, born in 1879; General Secretary of**

**the Soviet Communist Party; introduced new economic**

**policies in the 1920s.**

**John F. Kennedy, born May 29, 1917; assassinated in Dallas, Texas;**

**35th President.**

**Mohammad Yunus, born in 1940; famous for giving small loans**

**to very poor people; awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006.**

**2 Word builder: collocations P64**

**2b**

ANSWERS: Protected species Endangered species Solar

energy Solar plant Solar powered Desalination plant Energy

consumption Water sources Protected area

**Audioscri pt Track 32**

**Woman 1**: **The Arabian Oryx was almost extinct, but the National Commission for Wildlife and Development reintroduced the Oryx into the Mahazat as-Sayd.**

**The programme was successful so the NCWRD is introducing them into other protected areas. Since then numbers have increased to about 1,000 so the**

**Oryx is now no longer classified as an endangered species.**

 **Man 1**: **The amount of water in underground water sources has declined over the last 20 years. Because of this Saudi Arabia is investing in water desalination**

**plants. It is building the largest solar-powered water desalination plant in the world in Al-Khafji.**

**Woman 2: The population of Saudi Arabia has increased from 21.5 million in 2003 to 28 million in 2012. Because of this, energy consumption is also increasing steadily**

**3 Listening**

**3a**

**ANSWER:**

**Person 1: the Arabian Oryx**

**Person 2: Lack of water in Saudi Arabia**

**Person 3: Population increase**

**3b**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1** The Arabian Oryx was almost extinct but the National Commission for Wildlife and Development ran a successful breeding and reintroduction programme. Now the

Oryx is no longer an endangered species.

 **2** The amount of underground water sources has declined over the last 20 years.

**3** It is building the largest solar-powered water desalination plant in the world in al-Khafji.

 **4** Between 2003 and 2012 the population of Saudi Arabia rose from 21.5 million to 28 million.

 **5** Energy consumption is increasing because there are more people and they use more electricity (e.g. for air conditioning) and oil (e.g. for cars) than in the past.

**4 Grammar builder: present continuous and**

**present perfect**

**4a**

***present perfect* قاعدة**

***present perfect is often used with 1***

***since and for. e.g. I have been interested in English since I was five.***

 **I have been interested in English for a long time**

**The present perfect shows that something that happened in the 2**

***past is still present /has an effect now. e.g. I have lost my keys.***

***This means that you lost your keys and you have still not found***

 ***them – you still don’t have them now.***

 ***.Present perfect: verb has/have + participle form of the verb 3***

***present perfect* قاعدة**

**present continuous shows you are in the process of doing something. 1**

 **e.g. *I am writing on the board***

**2 Present continuous: verb to be in present tense + verb(-ing form)***.*

**ANSWERS:**

**1 has decreased (because we know the process**

**started 20 years ago)**

 **2 has reintroduced (because of the phrase ‘since 1991’)**

 **3 is tracking (they are still doing it now)**

**4 is increasing *or* has increased (because the change in**

**number is still in progress)**

**1) In the last twenty years , the number of Houbara Bustards in Saudi Arabia**

 **Dramatically**

**2) The wildlife Authority Houbara Bustards to the Mahazat as – sayd protected area since 1991**

**3)The wildlife Authority the Houbara Bustards using solar – powered radio transmitters which fitted to the birds .**

**4) Now the number o f Houbara Bustards**

**5 Reading**

**5b**

**.ANSWERS: 1 give money to the foundation – on donate tab**

**join an expedition – on check availability and sign up blue**

**lozenge**

 **2 Because dugongs only eat sea grass and sea grass**

**habitats are rare in the Red Sea.**

 **3 You would photograph the**

**dugongs and record what they do as part of a long-term**

**scientific survey.**

**4 Encourage discussion – if students don’t like**

**water or can’t swim then this would not be an attractive trip for**

**them. The expedition also costs 4000 SAR – described as a**

**‘contribution’ – so it might be very rewarding and you may save**

**some dugong but if you don’t have 4000 SAR then you cannot**

**go. However, the Foundation has won ‘Eco-tourist Award for**

**Responsible Tourism’ so the expedition may be well run.**

**Unit 8 People and technology**

**1 Living with machines**

**1 Speaking p66**

**1a**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

**a ) Mariam: perhaps a student or secretary; used to working with computers and working from home on her laptop; doesn’t have to spend too much of her**

**day doing routine domestic chores because she owns a**

**dishwasher and other labour-saving kitchen appliances.**

**Laura: perhaps a homemaker; spends a large part of her day**

**doing domestic chores such as washing, cooking, and cleaning**

**without the help of many appliances.**

**1b**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS: Students are likely to agree that**

**mobile phones and land line phones are essential, but might**

 **not agree on any of the other items**.

**Speaking and reading p66**

**2a**

**Satellite-guided navigation systems (generally referred to as**

**satnav or GPS – global positioning systems) use satellites in**

**space to track the position of a vehicle. Onboard computers**

**then process the data from the satellite and can tell the driver**

**exactly where he / she is and which route he / she should**

**follow to reach their destination.**

**Crash prevention radar are sensors built into the body of the car which sound an alarm and activate the brakes if the car appears to be too close to another vehicle, wall, crash barrier, etc.**

**2b**

**ANSWERS:**

 **non-petrol engine (‘… your car’s fuel cells (those**

**hydrogen-powered devices)‘); computer joystick for steering;**

**crash prevention radar; satellite-guided navigation system;**

**automatic pilot.**

**2c**

**ANSWERS:** **1 Hydrogen-powered fuel cells. (‘*That’s right …***

***– your car’s fuel cells (those hydrogen-powered devices) generate***

***enough electricity to power your home and your car.*‘)**

**2 A joystick.**

 **3 Because the car detects the possibility of a crash**

**with its crash prevention radar and activates the brakes.**

**4 An alarm sounds.**

 **5 Because the driver can put the car on automatic pilot.**

 **6 Autopilot, joystick, fuel cells, and satellite navigation**

**systems have all been tried out.**

**3 Word builder: phrasal verbs P67**

**3a**

**ANSWERS: 1 d 2 a 3 b 4 e 5 c**

**Carry out == do, perform**

**Bring up === raise**

**Take in ==understand**

**Take over == take charge of**

**Try out ==test**

**3b p67**

**ANSWERS: 1 took up 2 came across 3 tried out**

**4 took over 5 take off 6 turned out 7 kept on 8 got back**

**9 set out 10 put up with 11 get to 12 gave up**

**Start == take up started== took up**

**Find ==come across found == came across**

**Test == try out tested == tried**

**Take charge == take over took charge == took over**

**Leave the ground ==take off left the ground == took off**

**Prove==turn out proved == turned out**

**Continue ==keep on continued ==kept on**

**Regain === get back regained == got back**

**Leave== set out left== set out**

**Tolerate = put up with tolerated == put up with**

**Reach == get to reached === got to**

**Stop == give up stopped == gave up**

**Audio script Track 33 p67**

**Teacher: Now then, Yousef, about your English homework.**

**Yousef: Yes, teacher? (mobile phone rings) Er … I’m sorry,**

**teacher, I forgot to turn it off.**

**Teacher: Well, it’s ringing, so you’d better answer it.**

**Yousef: Yes, teacher … I’m sorry. Hello. Ahmed, look, I can’t talk**

**now …**

**Teacher: (coughs)**

**Yousef: No, Ahmed, not now … no. Call me later. Bye.**

**Teacher: As … I … was … saying. About your homework.**

**Yousef: Yes, teacher.**

**4 Speaking and listening**

**4b**

**ANSWER:**

 **It is a conversation between a teacher and a student. The student’s mobile phone rings. A friend is calling.**

**2 Modern science p68**

**2 Reading and speaking**

**2a**

* **a definition of the human genome : the complete set of DNA.**
* **The relationship between genes and DNA .** **genes are made up of**

 **DNA .**

* **The length of the human genome document . the human genome document is as long as 200**

**2b**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1) It was completed on June 26, 2000.**

**2) He discovered that inheritance is carried by particles called genes.**

**3) Because it needs to be understood first.**

 **4 Benefits: It may be able to help cure cancer and design medicines for**

**specific people. Dangers: Medical insurers may not insure**

**people who are seen to have high medical risk**

**3 Grammar builder: *whoever, whatever, whenever, wherever***

**3a**

**قاعدة *wh…………***

**wherever *we use whoever, whatever, whenever, and***

***when it’s not important for us to know abou*t who, what, when, and where.**

Answers : 1 whenever 2 Whoever 3 whatever 4 Wherever

**1) I feel absolutely amazed** **whenever I read about modern science and technology.**

**2)**  **Whoever makes sense of the genome will become famous .**

**3) I do not think we will never completely eliminate ease , whatever some scientists say .**

**4) Wherever you go in the world nowadays , you can see the benefits of modern medicine .**

**3b**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

 **1 I get together with my whole**

**family 2 Post-It™ notes 3 my mobile phone 4 start smoking**

**5 invents a self-cleaning bathroom!**

1. **Whenever I get together with my whole family , I feel really happy** .
2. **Whoever thought of post stamp was a genius** .
3. **I always take mobile phone wherever I go .**
4. **Whatever you do , never start smoking .**
5. **I will eternally admirewhoever invents a self-cleaning bathroom!**

**Audioscri pt Track 34 p69**

**Fred: This climate change, all this talk about global warming it’s really beginning to worry me, Jack.**

**Jack: Me too. But I don’t know what we can do about it.**

**Fred: Well, if we stopped burning fossil fuels and turned to**

**nuclear energy to produce our electricity, that would go a long way to solving the problem.**

**Jack: Nuclear energy? You must be joking.**

**Fred: No, I’m not. I’m deadly serious. We can’t go on burning coal, gas and oil for our energy. They all emit an enormous amount of greenhouse gases, and we’ll have used them all up in about 50 years, anyway.**

**Jack: I agree with you there …**

**Fred: So nuclear is the obvious way to go. It’s clean, it’s efficient,**

**and it will supply all the world’s energy needs. So what’s the problem?**

**Jack: But think of the dangers, Fred. Remember Chernobyl.**

**Fred: Chernobyl?**

**Jack: Yes, it was in 1986, before we were born. There was a fire in a nuclear reactor in Ukraine. Radioactive isotopes escaped and 15,000 people, maybe more, died. And do you know that nuclear waste remains radioactive for more than a thousand years. Where are we going to store it, out of harm’s way?**

**Fred: In the ground, deep in the sea … I don’t know! So what’s your suggestion?**

**Jack: Natural sources of energy, of course, the sun, the wind, the sea …**

**4 Listening and speaking**

**4a**

**ANSWER:**

 **Fred is more positive about nuclear energy than**

**Jack is.**

**4b**

**ANSWERS:**

**Advantages : 1) gases 2) energy**

**Disadvantages : 3) dangerous 4) waste 5) radioactive**

**5 Writing, reading and speaking**

**5a**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**

**: Don’t play with danger: Nuclear energy is potentially very dangerous. If we use it we may be putting future generations at risk. There are other much safer options –wind and solar power, for instance.**

**Let science help us: With fossil fuels running out we need an immediate alternative. Science has given us nuclear energy and we should use it to provide the needs of the world.**

**3 Technology dependence and risks P70**

**2 Grammar builder: word order with phrasal verbs**

**قاعدة الفعل VERB المقرون معه حرف جر PREPOSITION**

**هناك افعال لها معنى معين ولكن اذا اتى معها حرف جر يتغير المعنى بتغير حرف الجر . مثال :**

look (SEE)  *verb* [I]
to direct your eyes in order to see:

**Look after** sb/sth phrasal verb

to take care of or be in charge of someone or something:

We look after the neighbours' cat while they're away.

**look ahead** phrasal verb

to think about what will happen in the future and plan for these events:

We are trying to look ahead and see what our options are.

**look forward** to sth phrasal verb

 1 to feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen:

I'm really looking forward to my holiday.

[+ ing form of verb] She was looking forward to seeing the grandchildren again.

I'm not looking forward to Christmas this year.

*Take* : **to remove something, especially without permission:**)

*take off*  : (**remove / leave the ground** **),**

***put*** : **to move something or someone into the stated place, position**:

***put on* : (start sth working / wear),**

***bring :* to take or carry someone or something to a place)**

***bring up* : (raise / mention)**

**هذا النوع من الجمل له ثلاث انواع the three different types of phrasal verbs**

**those with no object :** *We set off at eight in the morning.* (no object)

**those which are separable :** *She switched the radio off. / She switched off the radio.* (separable)

**those which are not separable:** *Dad came across some old photographs of the house.* (non separable**)**

**2a** P70

**ANSWERS:**

**Non-separable:**

 ***come across*, take after, get over, run into, look for, stand for.**

**Separable:**

 ***fix up*, look up, turn on / off, put on, take over, try out.**

**2b ANSWERS: A 3 B 1 C 2**

1. **She turned on the lights when she arrived . when she left she forgot to turn the light off**

**Noun object of separable verbs can go after the phrasal verb or in the middle**

1. **After we complain about the volume of the TV , he turned it down , but he soon turned it up again**

**Pronoun objects of separable verbs always go in the middle of the phrasal verb.**

1. **I finally ran into Mary Brown this morning . I was looking for her all the day yesterday**

**The objects (noun or pronoun ) of non-separable verbs always go after the phrasal verb.**

**2c**

**ANSWERS:**

 **1 He came across an old plane in a field. (non separable)**

**2 A mechanic helped him fix it up. (separable)**

**3 His father was adventurous and he took after him. (nonseparable)**

**4 A pilot friend tried out the plane. / A pilot friend tried the plane out. (separable)**

 **5 The acronym kph stands for ‘kilometres per hour‘. (non-separable)**

**Audioscri pt Track 37**

**Announcer: For many New Yorkers, the blackout of 1977 is a dark memory. It started on July 13 at about 9:00 p.m. when lightning knocked out electricity in much of New York City, plunging millions of residents into darkness. Unlike a similar blackout in 1965 that was characterized by calm, the 1977 blackout erupted in chaos – and terror.Mobs set fires, smashed windows, and hauled away**

**food, clothing, and appliances. Hardest hit was the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, where the rampage continued the next day. Many businesses never**

**recovered. At some stores, employees tried in vain to protect the merchandise.**

**Some 4,500 people were arrested during the riots, and the price tag for the damage was an estimated $61 million.**

**3b P71**

**Answers : 1 I asked him to turn the volume down. Later, he turned it up again.**

 **2 Why don’t you try the job out? If you’re OK, you could take it over next month.**

**4 Speaking, listening and writing**

**4c P 71**

ANSWERS:

 1 lightning 2 1965 3 calm 4 fires 5 4,500 6 $61 illion

1. **THE 1977 blackout was caused by**  lightning **damaging power lines . A previous blackout had occurred in** 1965 **during which people managed to remain** calm **. This time** fires **were started and merchandise was stolen . Police arrested** 5 4,500 **people , and it was estimated that** $61 illion of **damage had been** **caused**

**4 Saudi Arabia and the World: Getting a job**

**1 Speaking P72**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

 the character of a **Surgeon: accuracy, patience, willingness to work hard, enthusiasm**

the character of a **Chef: organizational skills, cooperation, willingness to work hard, enthusiasm**

the character of a **Oil rig worker: punctuality, cooperation, willingness to work hard, enthusiasm**

the character of a **Web designer: flexibility, patience, accuracy, willingness to work hard, enthusiasm**

**Audio script Track 38 P72**

**t TWoman 1: I think I am a creative person – I have lots of ideas which often work well. I worked as part of a team to design a new school website for parents and I really enjoyed it. I think I would like to work as a web designer.**

**Man 1: I would like to be an accountant. I know that you need a degree and accountancy exams but I am prepared to work hard. I got good grades in maths**

**and I have shown in my school work that I can pay close attention to detail.**

**Woman 2: I recently worked in a restaurant and I know now that I don’t want to do that. It was really hard work because it was so busy. I only did it for the holidays**

**but actually I know I would prefer to work as a nurse or a doctor. My best subjects are chemistry and biology and they are both necessary to study medicine or health science at university.**

**Progress test Units 5–8**

**There is a total of 60 marks available in the test. They are divided**

**as follows:**

**Grammar: 20 marks**

**Vocabulary: 10 marks**

**Reading: 12 marks**

**Listening: 8 marks**

**Writing: 10 marks**

**1 Grammar**

**1a**

**Make sure that students look at the photo of the Haramain**

**station/train and read the text first. Allow 5 minutes for reading**

**before the students begin to write their sentences.**

**1b**

**Decide how many sentences you want the students to write.**

**Allocate a maximum of 2 marks per sentence, which allows 1**

**mark for a correct formation of the tense and 1 mark for a**

**sensible sentence.**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

**By 2018 we will have bought the trains.**

**By 2020 passengers will have travelled from Jeddah to Makkah.**

**By 2018 we will have tested the signaling.**

**By 2020 we will have built the stations.**

**By 2020 we will have laid the tracks.**

**By 2040 passengers will have used the service.**

**By 2020 I will have used the service.**

**By 2018 we will have installed the signaling.**

**2 Grammar**

**Allow students 5 minutes to read through the story about Suhail,**

**and then to look back at the box of phrasal verbs. Make sure**

**students understand they must change the tense of the verb**

**where necessary, so it matches the context of the sentences.**

**ANSWERS: 1 turned off 2 was looking forward to 3 set out**

**4 bent down 5 get to 6 bumped into 7 picked on 8 stand up**

**to 9 run away from 10 turned out**

**3 Vocabulary**

**ANSWERS: 1 A blender 2 a kettle 3 a microwave 4 a DVD**

**player or an iPad or computer 5 a mobile phone**

**4 Vocabulary**

**ANSWERS: 1 B 2 E 3 A 4 C 5 D**

**5 Reading**

**Ask students what is happening in the photo. Elicit what the**

**people are doing (*wearing glasses* and *looking at something* – *a***

***solar eclipse*).**

**Ask students to read through the headings and the text and**

**explain they have to match each paragraph to the heading.**

**ANSWERS: 1 E 2 C 3 A 4 F 5 B 6 D**

 **6 Reading**

**Remind students of the description of ‘My grandmother’ on p47.**

**Ask them how we as a reader knew that she liked her**

**grandmother (the writer used lots of strong positive adjectives**

**to describe her grandmother).**

**Make sure students understand that they do not have to**

**describe their own father in question 6 – especially if this is**

**difficult for them, e.g. if perhaps they no longer have a father. The**

**aim of question 6 is to demonstrate students can describe**

**someone using strong positive vocabulary.**

**ANSWERS: 1 She would put down her homework and walk**

**and then run into his arms. 2 He would catch her under the**

**arms and throw her up into the air. 3 He wore a ghotrah and**

**bisht and a crisp white thobe with beautiful pearly buttons**

**with cuff links. The bisht had cuffs that were sewn with gold.**

**4 She loves him. She cannot wait for him to come home and**

**runs into his arms as soon as he arrives. She describes him**

**lovingly and says he has a perfect wide smile. She likes the**

**clothes he wears and says that he looks elegant, always**

**wearing a freshly washed crisp white thobe with beautiful**

**pearly buttons and a bisht with gold thread. She says she likes**

**his lemony perfume. 5 traditional/neat/careful/elegant –**

**because he has a neatly trimmed moustache/he wears a bisht**

**which is not so common anymore etc. 6 Pupils’ own answers.**

**Progress test Units 5–8**

**7–8 Listening**

**Pre-teach *obesity*. Make sure that students understand that it is**

**beyond ‘fat’ – it is a level of fat that is dangerous for a person’s**

**health. Also pre-teach the ‘Saudi Diabetes and Endocrinology**

**Society’ which is a group that looks at rates of obesity in Saudi**

**Arabia.**

**Students will have to listen hard for details. Make sure they**

**understand this and have read the questions and table so that**

**they know what they must listen for before they hear the**

**recording.**

**Play the recording a first time and allow students time to answer**

**question 1. Make sure they understand they need only write**

**three things (even though the recording mentions four things).**

**Then play the recording a second time and allow students time**

**to answer question 2.**

**Play the recording a third time, pausing between paragraphs to**

**allow students time to complete each line of the table. Make**

**sure students understand that the answer to the ‘obesity rate for**

**preschool children’ is not given as a figure – there is a**

**description.**

**Allocate at least 5-10 minutes to students to answer question 8.**

**To encourage students’ ideas ask them whether they agree with**

**opinions raised in the listening.**

**Take in students’ answers and mark.**

**Audioscri pt Track 39**

**Narrator: Figures released in 2013 by the Saudi Diabetes**

**and Endocrinology Society show that the obesity**

**rate among Saudi men and women has risen to 70**

**percent. Recent studies show that among middleaged**

**people, 34 percent of men and 45 percent**

**of women were obese. The phenomenon has**

**started spreading among pre-school children, the**

**organization warned. Factors contributing to the**

**rise were reported to be an increase in wages, the**

**spread of fast-food restaurants, a change in nutrition**

**habits and too little physical activity, according to**

**the report. However Dr. Fota, head of the Society’s**

**Health Education Unit, attributed the increase in**

**obesity to changes in nutrition habits in the past 30**

**years and stated there had been a four-fold increase**

**in the amount of fat in current meals. This points**

**the finger firmly at the growing number of fast food**

**restaurants across Saudi Arabia.**

**ANSWERS: 1 1 (List 3 of the following 4): The report mentions**

**an increase in wages, the spread of fast-food restaurants, a**

**change in nutrition habits and too little physical activity.**

**2 There has been a four-fold increase in the amount of fat in**

**our meals.**

**3**

**Obesity rate in Saudi Arabia 70%**

**Obesity rate middle-aged**

**men**

**34%**

**Obesity rate middle-aged**

**women**

**45%**

**Obesity rate pre-school**

**children**

**? phenomenon has**

**started even with**

**pre-school children**

**9 Writing**

**When allocating marks for the writing exercise, make sure that**

**students follow instructions. That is:**

**- they write a story**

**- the characters Fahd and Suhail are in the story**

**- they use the prompts to help them**

**Workbook answers**

Unit 1 Trends

**Lesson 1 Urban development**

**1 2a 3e 4b 5c 6d**

**2a Students’ own answers.**

**2c Ali: Mostly c Salem: Mostly a**

**2d Students’ own answers.**

**Lesson 2 Looking good**

**1a (head) baseball cap, hat, sunglasses; (neck) tie; (upper body)**

**shirt, sweater; (legs) jeans, trousers; (feet) boots, sandals, trainers,**

**socks**

**1b Students’ own answers.**

**1c 2c 3e 4d 5f 6a**

**1d Students’ own answers.**

**2 1 a pair of white tennis shoes 2 a red and yellow shirt**

**3 a pair of small gold earrings 4 a horrible blue cotton dress**

**5 a black plastic jacket 6 a beautiful blue suede skirt**

**3 2 Sort clothes by category 3 Sort clothes by colour**

**4 Wash or dry-clean 5 Invest in the best possible hangers**

**Lesson 3 Shop until you drop**

**1a 1 keyboard 4 monitor 7 perfume**

**2 deodorant 5 printer**

**3 aftershave 6 mouse pad**

**1b Pharmacy: deodorant, aftershave, perfume**

**Computer centre: keyboard, printer, mousepad, monitor**

**2a Countable nouns: many, a few Uncountable nouns: much, a**

**little Either: any, a lot of, no, some, most, all Zero: none**

**Two: both, neither More than two: all of**

**2b 1a 2a 3b 4a 5a**

**2c 1 Neither 2 All 3 a few 4 a lot of**

**2d 1 Both 2 all 3 Neither 4 None 5 either 6 any**

**3b 1F 2T 3T 4T 5F 6T**

**Unit 2 Big moments**

**Lesson 1 Personal firsts**

**1a A7 B1 C4 D6 E2 F3 G5**

**1b parachuting, bungee jumping, whitewater rafting**

**1c A relaxed B dizzy C terrified D happy E excited**

**1d 1 excited 2 terrified 3 happy 4 relaxed 5 dizzy**

**2a 1 I gave a presentation in class**

**2 I had dinner in a restaurant**

**3 I traveled alone**

**4 I went to a football game**

**5 I flew in a plane**

**2c 1 Where was your first job? / Where did you work?**

**2 What did you do? 3 What’s that?**

**4 Was it simple? 5 Who was your first customer?**

**6 What did she buy? 7 What did she do?**

**Lesson 2 The interview**

**1a 1a 2b 3a 4a 5b**

**1b 1 don’t have to 3 have to 5 have to**

**2 don’t need to 4 need to**

**1c Students’ own answers.**

**2b 1F 2T 3F 4F 5T**

**2c Students’ own answers.**

**Lesson 3 The big day**

**1 Wedding: ceremony, bride, groom, reception,**

**flowers, engagement Graduation: graduate, ceremony,**

**degree, university**

**2a 1 Since leaving 3 while walking**

**2 Before going 4 After saying**

**2b 1 At 7:00.**

**2 did you have breakfast**

**3 I met my friends in the park.**

**4 How long did you stay in the park?**

**5 I went home for lunch.**

**6 What did you do**

**7 I read a book.**

**3a 1 of 2 3 Today 4 5 you 6**

**3b 7 on 8 in 9 on 10 in**

**3c 11b 12a 13c 14c 15d**

**Unit 3 Crossing cultures**

**Lesson 1 Evaluating tradition**

**1a There may be more than one possible answer.**

**1 Where do you come from?**

**2 What do you do?/What’s your job?**

**3 Are your family here with you?**

**4 How many children do you have?**

**5 What do you do at weekends?**

**6 Do you ever go back to Saudi Arabia?**

**1b 1 Yes, at first it was very different. And difficult because I didn’t**

**speak English. Now it’s easier.**

**2 I miss my friends and family, and also our customs and**

**traditions.**

**3 That’s not a problem. The children keep me busy!**

**4 We observe our religious festivals. I cook Saudi Arabian food.**

**And I tell the children stories about Saudi Arabia.**

**2a 1 Accident 3 doctor 5 afternoon**

**2 injuries 4 treatment 6 women**

**2b 1T 2T 3F 4F 5F**

**2c Students’ own answers.**

**Lesson 2 The plane journey**

**1a 2e 3f 4b 5a 6d**

**1b 1 had known 2 would have stayed 3 had gone**

**4 would have stopped and helped 5 hadn’t forgotten**

**6 would have called**

**1c 1 would’ve seen the director get angry**

**2 had worked harder, he’d have been promoted**

**3 had arrived on time, we would’ve met them**

**4 would have gone horseback riding / hadn’t rained**

**5 would have finished / hadn’t broken down**

**2b 1a 2c 3b 4a 5c**

**2c Students’ own answers.**

**Lesson 3 Listening to advice**

**1 1 whistle 2 heavy 3 first aid kit 4 doctor 5 dark**

**2a 1 hadn’t got 5 hadn’t forgotten 9 hadn’t tried**

**2 hadn’t missed 6 hadn’t read 10 hadn’t fallen**

**3 had got 7 hadn’t written**

**4 hadn’t got 8 hadn’t left**

**2b 1 I wish I’d called you. 2 I wish my brother hadn’t lost his job.**

**3 I wish the teacher hadn’t been late. 4 I wish the cake hadn’t**

**got burned. 5 I wish I had had breakfast.**

**3a No.**

**3b 1F 2T 3T 4F 5T 6F**

**3c 1 I wish I hadn’t run for the bus. 2 I wish I had read the**

**information they sent me. 3 I wish I had spent some time**

**preparing my presentation. 4 I wish I hadn’t overslept.**

Unit 4 Life’s a joUnit 4 Life’s a journeyurney

**Lesson 1 To the Moon and back**

**1a Students’ own answers.**

**1b Who had a fright? The Jackson family did. What did they smell?**

**Cooking. Where was the man? In the living room. When did**

**this happen? Last evening.**

**1d 1 They suspected that something was wrong because the lights**

**were on, they could hear a noise and they could smell**

**cooking.**

**2 He was confused because he believed he was in his cousin’s**

**flat.**

**3 He didn’t ask for directions because there was no one at the**

**reception desk.**

**4 He didn’t finish his meal because he was too tired / he fell**

**asleep.**

**5 No. Robert made his mistake because the number 6 can look**

**like 9 when turned upside down. / The number 8 still looks**

**like ‘8‘ viewed upside down.**

**2a Students’ own answers.**

**2b Students’ own answers.**

**Lesson 2 A near tragedy**

**1a 1 shouldn’t have worn his new shoes. 2 We should’ve gone**

**in the summer. 3 She shouldn’t have spent all her money.**

**4 George shouldn’t have pushed Teddy over. 5 I shouldn’t**

**have run for the bus.**

**1b 1 ‘I could have had a lovely vegetarian meal.‘ 2 ‘I could have**

**had a fantastic dessert.‘ 3 ‘I could have gone to the shopping**

**centre.‘**

**4 ‘I could have had coffee with George.‘**

**1c 1 Neil would have brought nothing.**

**2 Neil would have eaten more.**

**3 Neil would have said very little.**

**4 Neil would have stayed late.**

**5 Neil would have sent an e-mail.**

**1d 2e 3a 4d 5b 6f**

**1e 1 should have gone**

**2 could have taken**

**3 should have used**

**4 could have crashed**

**5 would have gone**

**Lesson 3 The War of the Worlds**

**1a 1 must have had**

**2 may have needed**

**3 couldn’t have been**

**4 can’t have been**

**5 might have lost**

**6 must have forgotten**

**1b 1 must have happened 5 might have lost**

**2 might have stopped 6 could have hurt**

**3 may have broken down 7 could have happened**

**4 must have gone 8 couldn’t have had**

**1c 1 She might have had a headache.**

**2 She might have seen you.**

**3 They could have left early.**

**4 The bag must have been blue.**

**5 He might have been angry.**

**6 I must have given it to him.**

**7 They could have had an accident.**

**8 He can’t have phoned me.**

**2b 1F 2T 3F 4F 5F**

**2c 1 couldn’t 2 must 3 might/could 4 might/could**

**Unit 5 Stages of life**

**Lesson 1 Learning to be human**

**1a 2i 3j 4h 5e 6g 7a 8b 9c 10k 11d 12l**

**1b 1 the young child and inform his parents**

**2 a youth … I think they were brothers … tell their parents**

**about**

**2a Students’ own answers.**

**2b Children don’t eat well, Children don’t move enough every day**

**2c 1b 2c 3c 4a 5a**

**Lesson 2 Goals in life**

**1a 1 When I’m 60, I’ll retire in Dammam.**

**2 I hope I will be a good Muslim and obey Allah today.**

**3 By the end of next year, I’ll have traveled to Makkah for Hajj.**

**4 Sarah will get her degree as soon as possible.**

**5 My mother will be cooking / have cooked dinner by the time**

**I get home.**

**6 The painters will paint the house first thing tomorrow morning.**

**1b *Suggested answers:***

**1 This time next week, I’ll be praying to Allah in front of the Ka’ba.**

**2 This time next week, I’ll be giving money to the poor.**

**3 This time next week, I’ll be eating in a restaurant.**

**4 This time next week, I’ll be praying.**

**5 This time next week, I’ll be sleeping in a hotel.**

**1c *Suggested answers:***

**1 His boss will be taking care of the clients.**

**2 His car will be going to the garage for a service.**

**3 His best friend will be praying at the Masjid.**

**4 His nephew will be attending a meeting for a local charity.**

**5 His uncle will be going for coffee with his friends.**

**2a 6A 7B 3C 5D 1E 4F 2G**

**2b Students’ own answers.**

**Lesson 3 When I’m 44**

**1 1A 6B 7C 4D 5E 3F 2G**

**2a 1 so b 2 therefore f 3 so c 4 but e 5 however d 6 but a**

**2b 1 The toy broke so the child cried.**

**2 They played football because they were bored.**

**3 I wanted to see you so I came here.**

**4 He needed vegetables so he went to the market.**

**5 They went home because they were tired.**

**2c 1 Since then 2 as 3 although 4 well 5 also 6 unless**

**3 1 Where did you use to live? 2 When did you live there?**

**3 When did you leave? 4 Why did you leave? 5 Where did**

**you go? 6 Why did you stay in Peru? 7 Have your children**

**visited you?**

**Unit 6 The future**

**Lesson 1 Looking back at 2001**

**1a 2d 3b 4a 5f 6e**

**1c 1T 2T 3F 4T 5F**

**1d Students’ own answers.**

**2 1d 2c 3b 4a 5b**

**Lesson 2 Tomorrow’s world**

**1a 2e 3a 4b 5d 6c**

**1c 1F 2T 3T 4F 5T**

**2a 1 will have happened 4 Will we have found**

**2 will have landed 5 will have discovered**

**3 will have built 6 Will we have invented**

**2b Students’ own answers.**

**2c Students’ own answers.**

**82**

**Lesson 3 Your future**

**1a 1 will win 2 has 3 will be 4 will pass 5 starts**

**1b 1 be working 3 will have retired 5 have eaten**

**2 be living 4 get**

**1c 1 will go 2 he will have entered 3 will have won 4 will be**

**playing 5 he will have graduated 6 will be going 7 will he**

**study 8 will become 9 will have changed 10 will have**

**happened**

**2 1A 4B 6C 2D 5E 7F 3G**

**Unit 7 The 20th century**

**Lesson 1 Changes**

**1 1 consider 4 available 7 research**

**2 influences 5 gather 8 impact**

**3 communicate 6 internet**

**2a 1a) They are making good progress with their English.**

**b) This piece of work is progressing well.**

**2a) Have you almost finished that project?**

**b) These are the projected figures for next year.**

**3a) The cameras were exported.**

**b) These cars are for export only.**

**4a) You should be careful about personal insults.**

**b) The advertisement insulted our intelligence.**

**5a) Our company imports clothing from the Far East.**

**b) The level of imports into the country has risen.**

**3b 1F 2T 3F 4T**

**3c 1 multitude 3 on the plus side 5 era**

**2 installed 4 turnover**

**Lesson 2 History**

**1a 2a 3b 4d 5a**

**1b 1 We seem unable to prevent wars. However, the human race**

**has reached the moon.**

**2 Although many people in the west are worried about their**

**diet, obesity is an increasing problem.**

**3 Although governments are trying to limit carbon emissions,**

**the world’s climate continues to get warmer.**

**4 Many of the world’s people are still hungry. However, we**

**have made technological progress.**

**2 A3 B2 C5 D6 E1 F4**

**3 1 In addition to this 3 Moreover 5 Eventually**

**2 as a result 4 Although**

**Lesson 3 World figures**

**1 1 He was in his teens.**

**2 He opened it after his father had died.**

**3 His contribution to promoting business and industrial**

**relations.**

**4 He was a philanthropist.**

**5 The water was free of charge.**

**2a He developped … *while* he was still growing up *after* his father**

**had died, he opened … *When* he had achieved … he gained …**

**2b 1 When he had established the family business, he opened the**

**first branch in Makkah.**

**2 While he was becoming successful in business, he developed**

**an interest in philanthropy.**

**3 After / When he had made enough money, he gave support**

**to orphans.**

**Unit 8 People and technology**

**Lesson 1 Living with machines**

**1a 1 It is a program that allows you to use your image on the**

**screen.**

**2 It creates an image of your head from photographs.**

**3 A front shot and a profile of your face, and details about your**

**physical attributes.**

**4 It can be used to play computer games; to insert in e-mails,**

**WAP messages, on Web sites and to try things out, such as**

**sunglasses.**

**1b 1 very similar 4 be useful**

**2 your physical details 5 shopping sites on the internet**

**3 your copy**

**2a *Suggested answers:* Advantages: Communication is quick and**

**easy. You don’t need to write an enormous amount. You can**

**communicate wherever you are.**

**Disadvantages: You can be contacted at any time. People**

**may forget how to write. Too much texting may damage your**

**thumbs and fingers.**

**3a 2j 3a 4f 5h 6b 7c 8e 9d 10g**

**3b 1 They set out early for the islands.**

**2 He came across some archeological remains.**

**3 He took over the company when his father retired.**

**4 The plane took off after a two-hour delay on the runway.**

**Lesson 2 Modern science**

**1a Modern biology: cell, DNA, gene, genome, chemical code**

**Climate change: greenhouse gases, nuclear, energy, coal and gas**

**3a 2e 3b 4a 5c**

**3b 1 Whoever told you that, they were wrong!**

**2 Whenever I go shopping, I forget something.**

**3 Whoever you know, you won’t get this job.**

**4 Wherever you look, you won’t find it.**

**Lesson 3 Technology dependence and risks**

**1a 1b 2a 3c**

**1b 1a 2c 3c 4d**

**1c 1 Jack is planning to carry out research on chemical reactions.**

**2 The president has decided to stand for office again.**

**3 I think looking up words in the dictionary is fun.**

**4 The salesman helped him wrap it up.**

**5 I took the hat and put it on.**

**1d 1 She got over *it*. 4 I looked *it* up in the dictionary.**

**2 We ran into *them* last week. 5 She takes after *them*.**

**3 He tried *it* out before buying it.**

**2 1 She got over her terrible sickness. She got over it.**

**2 We ran into our old friends last week. We ran into them last week.**

**3 He tried out the computer before buying it. He tried it out**

**before buying it.**

**4 I looked up the phrasal verb in the dictionary. I looked it**

**up in the dictionary.**

**5 She takes after her parents. She takes after them**

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| **تقام** **يهنئ****Future perfect** **Who , which , what**  |   **A wedding ceremony****What a happy ceremony ! A wedding is a ceremony where people have fun . It takes place in a wedding hall . If you go there you can see many people like : the bride , the groom , relatives and friends . People wear a new clothes . People have dinner and drinks . Guests congratulate the bride and the groom . Both of the bride and the groom welcome guests . People spend happy time talking to each other . By the time I'm 25 , I will have got my own wedding ceremony .****Where does it take place ?****What do they (people) wear ?** **What does happen during the ceremony ?**  |

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| **Bint Al-Shati'a****Aisha Abdul-Rahman was scholar , journalist and a professor . She was born in November 1913 in Damietta , Egypt . She started studying at the age of five . She attended teacher training school . She moved to Cairo IN 1929 . She studied for Bachelor's Master's degree and Doctorate at Cairo University . She worked as a University teacher in Cairo , …………..and Saudi Arabia . . Also she wrote books and newspaper articles . She died on Dec. 1st 1988 of heart attack . she was respected as an Islamic scholar . I feel absolutely amazed whenever I read about her deeds .**  **If she had lived , she would have been sorry about the present .** | **مدرسه** **Whenever , wherever , whatever , whoever** **P58** |

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| **Nelson Mandela****Nelson Mandela was the first South African's black president . He was South African . He was born in 1918 . He was nicknamed "The Leader of World Peace " . He fought for black rights . He was imprisoned for 27 years . He got the Noble prize for peace with another person . He always said "All races are equal " . He died on 5th Dec, 2013 .****Some will be remembering him for long time .** **I watched Mandela biography program on TV so that I could get more information about his struggle .** | **رئس****لقب** **fight , fought, fought****قاتل****Imprison : verb usually passive****Future continuous****So , to** **P87** |

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| **The Kingdom Tower** **The Kingdom Tower which is also called Burj al-Mamlaka , It has 99 floor . It is the tallest building in Saudi Arabia . It contains the headquarters of Kingdom Holding Company , a five level shopping center , the Four Seasons Hotel Riyadh, as well as luxury flats .** **I wish it had had 100 floor to name it the 100 floor building , or rather , to be named the three digit building .** | **P58****She'll go to London on Thursday, or rather, she will if she has to .** |

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| **The First Day at School****What a nice day ! Eleven years ago , I went school for the first time . I was six years old when I went there with my father . There I met many new children . We were completely free . We could do what we wanted . I felt happy , but scared . when I entered my classroom , I saw my classmates . the class was clean and wonderful . My teacher was cheerful and happy . He welcomed us . He must have been a father . I am sure he was .** | **Could : for general ability or permission** **P63** |

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| **Possible action now or in the future .****can afford: to be able to buy or do something because you have enough money or time**tuition == fees | **Masters program in the US to study plant Science**.Firas **could** do a Masters in Plant Science but his family can’t afford the tuition costs .Firas could get a job as an assistant in a local agricultural research institute but it’s not what he wants to do long-term.Firas could get a job as an assistant in the local agricultural research institute but the salary is not very good. Firas could get a job as an assistant and save money to do a Masters in a few years’ time. |

**era : a period of time that is marked by particular events or stages of development the Clinton era**

**a bygone (= past) era**

**Carry out == do, perform rise ==move up**

**Bring up === raise = to lift something to a higher position**

**Take in == understand Take over == take charge of take up == Start**

**Try out ==test started== took up**

**Find ==come across found == came across**

**Test == try out tested == tried**

**Take charge == take over took charge == took over**

**Leave the ground ==take off left the ground == took off**

**Prove==turn out proved == turned out**

**Continue ==keep on continued ==kept on**

**Regain === get back regained == got back**

**Leave== set out left== set out**

**Tolerate = put up with tolerated == put up with**

**Reach == get to reached === got to**

**Stop == give up stopped == gave up**

**Surf :** **to ride on a wave as it comes towards land**

***As well as =also =moreover*  *then= after that =after***

**eventually *=in the end = finally***

**so =therefor=as a result however**= ***but = although***

**aspects of quatifiers C + U (not) any, a lot of, all, no, some**

 **only with countable nouns: a few, (not) many, most;**

 **only with uncountable nouns: a little, (not) much**