Unit 1

***Learning For Life***

psychology علم النفس

essay مقال

fail يرسب – يفشل

certificate شهادة

cheat يغش

terms مصطلحات

lecture محاضرة

tutor = professor استاذ جامعي

timetable جدول

activities أنشطة

librarian أمين مكتبة

extra-curricular أنشطة منهجية اضافية

assignment واجبات

essentialضروري

applications تطبيقات

nursery مرحلة الروضة

primary المرحلة الابتدائية

religious instructions تعاليم دينية

engineering الهندسة

information and communication technology **تكنولوجيا الاتصالات و المعلومات**

law القانون

literature الأدب

medicine الطب

media وسائل الاعلام

cope with يتوافق مع

away from بعيدا عن

marks = grades درجات

employer موظف

Employee صاحب العمل

**2-**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nursery** | **Primary** | **Secondary** | **Uiversity** |
| **religious**  **instruction**  **physical**  **education (PE)** | **English**  **geography**  **maths**  **religious**  **education (RE)** | **biology**  **chemistry**  **history**  **literature**  **physics** | **Business- studies**  **Engineering - law**  **Media studies**  **Medicine- psychology**  **economics** |

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**3- Audioscript**

**Teacher 1:** OK, now Joe, you stand here, and Peter, you stand here. Now, you

remember the situation? Joe, you’ve just discovered that you’ve lost your job, you’ve been working for the same company for twenty years so you feel sad, angry, depressed. Peter, you’re Joe’s father. You don’t know that Joe has lost his job yet, so when you fi nd out, act really surprised. Don’t forget that this is a really tragic play, so I want you to really transmit that to the people watching.

**Teacher 2:** Now here we have the water. Now add sugar. That’s it. And now add sodium hydroxide. Be careful with that because it can hurt if you get it on your skin. OK? Now mix that solution carefully. OK? You can see that it’s transparent. Now add the potassium permanganate and watch carefully. Look at the colours. First, purple, yeah? Then blue. And now green … and finally the solution turns orange. Can you see that? OK a simple little experiment but you can clearly see how the solution changes colour. Now what happens …

**Teacher 3:** OK, you all have your fish in front of you. Now take your scissors. OK. And I want you to cut here, like … that. Well, it doesn’t smell or look very nice, I know. But I want you to look closely at what you can see here. There’s the skeleton, but we

can also see the gills here. You remember, the organs that fish need to breathe underwater. Now I want you to take the scissors again and cut just here and see what you can see. [Kid – ‘Yuk!’] Isn’t it just fascinating to see how different animals’ bodies work!

**Teacher 4:** Listen hard, get your pencils and paper ready and let’s see who can be first to answer the question. There’s a sports shop, right? Last week this shop sold 17 footballs and 25 tennis balls. The footballs all cost SAR 200 and each tennis ball cost SAR 20. So how much money did the shop make by selling these balls? Go on. Quick now!

**Answers :**

**1- English 3- biology**

**2- chemistry 4- maths**

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**1- essay about the establishment of Saudi Arabia in 1932 2 mark/grade 3 resit it 4 timetable 5 pass 6- fail 7- terms 8- certificate 9- cheat 10- coursework**

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**Carol writes :**  I heard that studying at uni is very different. From studying at school. Is that true ? And if so in what way or ways.

**Answered by Mandi 7 hours ago: تدرسها المواد قليلا يعتمد**

Hi Carol . For a start , it may be depends a little bit on what subjects you're studying.

**عادة مختلف الى حد ما اتفق معك بشكل أساسي**

But basically I'd agree that bit is quite different. At school your teachers are usually

**مضطر الجامعة الوقت تفعله ما يراجع يرشدك**

guiding you and checking what you're doing all the time. At university , you have to

**معلمين محاضرين بالطبع أكثر قليلا نفسك تنظم**

organize yourself much more. Of course you'll have lectures and tutorials but you

**اكثر يعني حصص تحضر لست ملزما**

don't have to attend as many classes as at school. That means you have more

**القراءة جيدا ترتب تخطط من الأفضل حرية**

freedom but you had better plan and organize your time well for reading and

**مع ذلك لا تخف مشكلة حقيقية نفسك فجأة واجبات**

assignments or you can suddenly find yourself in real trouble. Don’t panic though.

**متخصصين محاضرين اساتذة جامعيين**

Apart from your professors , tutors, and lecturers most universities have specialists (

**استخدام بشأن نصيحة يقدموا أمناء المكتبة**

in our uni librarians) who can help and offer advice about making the use of your time.

**Mark writes: الطبخ التسوق الاعمال اليومية يتوافق مع**

How difficult is it to cope with all the day to day things like shopping , cooking , or

**أيضا بجد يدرس ملابس**

washing your clothes when you have to study hard , too.

**Answered by Jim 2 days ago:**

Good point, Mark! One of the biggest differences about life at university and being

**كل فجأة المنزل عن بعيدا**

at school is that when you live away from home you suddenly have to do all those

**مع يعيش لست ملزما كثير الاعمال اليومية**

everyday jobs that many of us don’t have to do when we live at home with our

**جدول الدراسة بسيطة نصيحتي الوالدين**

parents. My advice is simple. First , you should check your teaching timetable to find

**أفضل يختار فصول محاضرات**

out the times of your lectures , tutorials , etc. Then you ought to choose the best

**مقدما تخطط جدول تلتزم بـ العمل الروتيني**

day and time to chores and try to keep to that schedule. When you plan ahead , you can always find time for everything, even your dirty socks!` جوارب

**Robert writes:** Is it difficult to make friends in the first few weeks of university?

**Answered by Richard 12 hours ago:**

Although you're going to be busy in the first few weeks , you must find time to get

**نفس الموقف الجميع الأخبار**

out and meet people . The good news is that everyone is in the same position as

**جمعيات أندية مختلفة**

you. In the first week , you can see all the different clubs and societies that your

**مرتبط يلتحق بـ تقدمه**

university has to offer, and when you join one , you you're bound to meet other

**الانشطة اللامنهجية في رأيي بصفة عامة**

people with similar interests . In general, in my opinion extra-curricular activities are a really important part of life at university **التقييم**

**Francine writes** Are there lots of exams like at school , or is assessment different at university?

**Answered by Penny one day ago:**  Hi Francine . I suppose it depends what subjects

**بصفة عامة اقول**

you're studying, but I'd say that in general at university you don't have to do as

**نهاية اختبارات شخصيا**

many exams as at school. Personally, I only have to do exams at the end of the year.

على مدار العمل المنهجي اسلم من ناحية أخرى

On the other hand , I do have to hand in lots of coursework throughout the year. –

**يقلل من تقدير مهام عملية واجبات مقالات مشاريع**

Projects , essays, assignments, and practical tasks. You mustn't underestimate the

importance of this coursework as it will all contribute to your final mark or grade.

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**4: Answers :-**

**1- According to Mandy, the main difference between studying at school and at university is that you have to organize yourself a lot more and plan ahead.**

**2- According to Mandy, you have professors, tutors and lecturers as well as specialists such as university librarians who can help offer advice about making the best use of your time.**

**3- According to Jim, life at university is different from studying at home because you also have to do all the everyday chores that your parents used to do.**

**4- According to Jim, you can find time to do everything at university if you check your teaching timetable, make a schedule and keep to it.**

**5- According to Richard, a good way to make new friends at university is to take part in the extra-curricular activities, clubs and societies that your university offers.**

**6- According to Richard, it is important to make friends and do other things apart from studying at university because it is an important part of life at university and it makes you more interesting to future employers.**

**7- According to Penny, evaluation at university is different from evaluation at school because there are not so many exams – usually only one at the end of the year – as well as coursework.**

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**5- Answers:**

1. **professors, tutors and lecturers** **teaching staff at a university.**
2. **librarians**  **people who work in a library.**

**3- to cope with** **to deal successfully with**

**4- bound to**  **sure or certain to**

1. **uni**  **an informal way of saying university**

**6 -extra-curricular activities** **things that are not a part of the course.**

**7- tutorials** **small classes at university**

**8- lectures** **talks given at university to large groups of students.**

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**Grammar**

**Modal Verbs**

**تسمى بالأفعال الناقصة لأنه ليس لها تصريف ثالث و لانها لا تأتى إلا كفعل مساعد و دائما بعدها المصدر**

**= يختلف معناها في المضارع عنه في الماضي و في السؤال عنه في الجملة الخبرية**

**Can shall will may must**

**Could should would might had to**

I ***will*** phone you but I ***can't*** visit you at home .

We **shall visit** you tomorrow. You should wait for us.

I ***can not*** speak French very well.

**Can** I go home now , please?!

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**Permission :- الاذن**

**للتعبير عن اعطاء أو طلب الاذن نستخدم كلمة can**

**Can** I go home now ?

**Can** I borrow your car ?

You **can** take my pen .

You **can** leave the class now.

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**Obligation :الاجبار**

**= للتعبير عن شيء اجباري أو الزامي necessary = essential = obligatory**

**= نستخدم الكلمات الآتية : must – have to – has to**

**تستخدم have – has to للتعبير عن الإجبار القوي لفعل شيء ما**

**= هذا الإجبار خارجي من سلطة خارجية او قانون او العمل ..الخ .**

**= يأتي الفعل في المصدر بعد كلمة have – has to**

**= أما كلمة must فتعبر عن اجبار نابع من داخل الشخص نفسه و لا يستخدم بعدها to**

In England, you **have to drive** on the left.

In the army m you **have to wear** a uniform.

**Do** you **have to** get up early on Fridays?

**Does** he **have to** get a visa to go to the USA ?

My hair is very long. I **must cut** it .

A student **must study** hard for the exam.

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**Prohibition :المنع**

**أما كلمة mustn't= can't فتعبر عن تحريم و تجريم فعل شيء ما .**

You **mustn't smoke** in a hospital .

She **can't come** late. It's an exam.

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**Advice :-النصيحة**

###### Should = ought to = had better

**تستخدم للتعبير عن النصيحة أو الشيء الواجب عمله و يأتي بعدها الفعل في التصريف الأول ( في المصدر ) .**

You **should** **help** your father with his work .

You **ought to help** the poor .

You**'d better study** day by day.

**Choose the right answer :**

1-I don't think you …………… leave school until you finish.

**a-must b-should c- would d- will**

2-They …………….be at work early every day or they will be punished.

**a-must b-should c- would d- will**

3- We should ……….. our lessons day by day .

**a- study b- studied c- studies d- studying**

4-He …………… stop work now and leave the office. We will close .

**a-should b- has to c- will d-must**

5- Your hair is very long . You ………….. cut it .

**a- shall b- would c- should d- could**

6-He is a doctor . He ………………. go to hospital every day .

**b-should b- would c- has to d-must**

7- You ………… help poor people .

**a- must b- have to c- should d- mustn't**

8-You …………….. tell lies. It's wrong

**a- must b- have to c- should d- mustn't**

9-I …………….. go now . My boss is calling me .

**a-have to b- has to c-can't d-had to**

10- To drive a car , you ………… have a driving license .

**a-have to b-should c-mustn't d-had to**

11-I …………… go to the doctor yesterday. I was very ill.

**a-have to b-must c-should d-had to**

12- The sign says “No smoking”. You …………… smoke here .

**a-have to b-mustn't c-must d-had to**

13- The sign says “***No parking***”. You …………… park here .

**a-can b- have to c-mustn't d-had to**

14- The sign says “***No swimming***”. You …………… swim here .

**a-has to b- have to c-must d-mustn't**

15-My bedroom is a real mess. I ………………… it now.

**a- mustn't b- should c- must d- have to**

**1a: Answers:-**

**a- *must, have to* b- *don’t, have to* c - *mustn’t, can’t***

**d- *should*, *ought to*, *had better* e- *can***

**1b: Answers:-**

**1- T 2- T 3- F 4- T**

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**1b: Answers:-**

**1 *mustn’t* 2 *have to* 3 *don’t have to***

**4 *can’t* 5 *must* 6 *mustn’t***

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**3: Answers:-**

**1-You should arrive early. 2- You must carry ID.**

**3-You mustn’t cheat in tests. 4-You mustn’t eat or drink in class.**

**5-You ought to participate in class. 6-You have to wear special shoes and clothes for PE**

**4a: Answers:-**

**1- You have to go to school until you are at least 16.**

**2 -You can’t own your own home until you are 21.**

**3 -You have to be at least 17 to drive a car.**

**4 -You don’t have to be 18 to ride a moped.**

**5 -You must be 18 before you can get married without your parents’ permission.**

**6- You can’t change your name until you’re 16.**

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**4a: Answers:-**

**a-- ‘d / had e in i have b- too / very f to j However / But**

**c- must g questions k old d- there h the l don’t**

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**Developing vocabulary**

**للحصول على اسم الفاعل:**

**نستخدم بعض النهايات الآتية التي تضاف للأسماء أو الأفعال أو الصفات : er – or - ist – ian - ee**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| عالم | scientist | معلم | teacher |
| صحفي | journalist | موظف(صاحب عمل) | employer |
| فيزيائي | Physicist | لاعب | player |
| كيميائي | chemist | محاضر | lecturer |
|  |  | مصور | photographer |
| كهربائي | electrician |  |  |
| فني | technician | معلم | instructor |
| مؤرخ | historian | ممثل | Actor |
|  |  | أستاذ جامعة | professor |
| موظف | employee | مدير/ مخرج | director |
| متدرب | trainee |  |  |
| لاجئ | refugee |  |  |

**1-director** someone who **runs or directs** a company

**2-electrician** somebody whose job is to **repair electrical** systems

**3-employee** somebody who is **paid to do work** for another.

**4-employer** somebody who **pays someone to work** for them.

**5-instructor** somebody who **teaches particular skills** e.g. ski or play sports

Somebody who teaches at university .

**6-journalist** someone who report t**he news.**

**7-photographer** somebody whose job is to **take photos .**

**8-scientist** somebody who **use science** to develop things .

**2-Answers** \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**1- lecturer, professor 5- technician**

**2 -instructor 6- journalist**

**3- employee 7- trainee**

**4- employer 8- electrician**

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**3-Answers**

1-di**rect**or 2- em**ploy**er 3- pho**tog**rapher 4-elec**tric**ian

5-in**struc**tor 6-**sci**entist 7-employ**ee**  8-**jour**nalist 9- tech**nici**an

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**4-Answers**

**1- photographer 2- instructor 3- scientist, physicist**

**4- employer, employee 5- director**

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**Listening :**

**Audioscript**

**1 Man:** Now, if you can all listen for a moment. OK, I’m here to tell you a little bit about our society. Now, people often think it must be a bit boring because it sounds like a school or university subject. And if you’re studying all day, why do it in your spare time, right? Well, no: wrong, actually. We try to bring the past to life. We organise trips to old castles and places like that – in fact there’s one next week that you can go on if you join now. Another activity we do is re-enacting past events, complete with period costumes and so on. And there’s lots more. If you have any interest in the past, we can promise you’ll have fun.

2 **girl 1:** So what activities have you chosen, Nadia?

**girl 2:** Would you believe there’s a Hummous Club here?

**girl 1:** What!? That’s a food, not a club. It’s a bit strange. What do they do?

**girl 2:** They organise trips to local restaurants – there are a lot in the city apparently so they can do a diff erent one every month.

**girl 1:** Is that all?

**girl 2:** No, there also tastings you can go to. They said there’s one next week with over 20 diff erent types, from lots of different countries.

**girl 1:** I’m sure they won’t be as good as what your mother makes at home.

**girl 2:** Maybe not, but it’ll be interesting anyway. Why don’t you join too, Miriam?

**girl 1:** I don’t think so. I want to do something more active. And anyway, I think I’m a bit fat, so I should eat less, not more!

3 **Student :** Hi Mum!

**MuM:** Hi, darling. How are you? How’s your first week at university been?

**Student :**Yeah, it’s been great. There’s so much happening. Yesterday there was a fair where all the clubs and societies explained what they do, and how you can become a member.

**MuM:** Mmm, that sounds interesting. Did you join any?

**Student :** Yes, two.

**MuM:** Oh! Which ones?

**Student :** The Italian Society and the Mountaineering Club.

**MuM:** The Italian Society? What do they do?

**Student :** Oh, they organise talks by Italian people, and they have conversation classes. And sometimes they do these foodtasting evenings, you know, when they do special Italian dishes.

**MuM:** Mmm, I think I’d like that part. I love Italian food! And what was the other club?

**Student :** Mountaineering.

**MuM:** Mountaineering? But there aren’t any mountains near Cambridge!

**Student :** I know! But they do special weekend trips away.

**MuM:** But if you go climbing every weekend you won’t have time to study!

**Student :** I’ll be OK if I organise my time well! Mum, relax! It isn’t every weekend anyway.

4 **Boy 1:** So have you joined any clubs or anything yet?

**Boy 2:** No, you know I play tennis? Well I went along to a meeting for the tennis team and they said I was good enough to join. But they practise every evening between 6 and 8.

**Boy 1:** So?

**Boy 2:** Ahmed, I’m studying two different courses this year. If I had time, I’d join the team. But I just don’t have a minute of free time. It’s going to be difficult studying two courses in one year anyway.

**Boy 1:** You know what? If I were you, I’d study one course and play tennis. You have to find a balance, you know. Too much work can be a very bad thing!

**Boy 2:** Hmm, you know what? Maybe you’re right.

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**Answers 2: 1- History Society/Club 2- Hummous Club**

**3- Italian Society and the Mountaineering Club 4- Tennis team**

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**Answers 3: 1- trip 2- she wants to do something more active and she thinks she’s a bit fat so should eat less (not more)**

**3- she loves Italian food; there aren’t any mountains near Cambridge and weekend trips will mean he doesn’t have time to study**

**4- is doing two courses in one year; study one course and play tennis**

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**Grammar**

**The first and second conditional**

***The Conditional Clause*الجملة الشرطية**

**الحالة الأولى إذا كان فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط** **,فان جواب الشرط يتكون من المصدر will +**

**If S *فعل مجرد – به*  *Will + infinitive* الفعل في المصدر**

***Will + infinitive* If  *فعل مجرد – به***

**يمكن استخدام can – shall – be going to – may – must بدلا من will**

**I - We - You - They - Plural فعل مجرد - don't**

**He - She - It - singular  S فعل به - doesn't**

If you ***study*** hard, you ***will succeed***.

**\*** If I ***have*** a camera , I ***will take*** some photos .

\*He ***will win*** the prize , if he ***does*** his best .

\*They ***will come*** if you ***phone*** them .

**Will  'll will not  won't ملحوظة هامة :**

**الحالة الثانية : تستخدم للتعبير عن اشياء خيالية غير واقعية تدخل ضمن نطاق التمني او التخيل**

**If  ed- V2 / didn't  would + infinitive الفعل في المصدر**

**Would + infinitive  If  ed - V2 / didn't**

If I ***had*** a lot of money , I***’d buy*** a new car .

If you ***went*** to the club , you ***would meet*** them What ***would*** you ***do*** if he ***came*** late ?

**يمكن استخدام could – should – might – ought to بدلا من would**

**If  were ( لكل الضمائر )  would + infinitive الفعل في المصدر**

If I **were** a millionaire , I **would buy** a Ferrari.

If The prophet **were** alive , there **would be** no wars.

If they **were** here today , they **would meet** the professor.

**Choose the right answer:**

1-If we used better fertilizers, our crops ................ faster.

**a-would grow b- will grow c- can grow d- grow**

# 2-If you had to live in another country, where ……………… go?

a- **do go b- did go c- will go d-would go**

3-If I had enough time, I………………………for a walk .

**a-will go b-would go c-should go d- can go**

4**-**If you run fast, you ……………………. the race.

**a-will win b- would c-should d-could**

5- If you ...................... to the party , I would be angry .

**a-didn’t come b-don’t come c-hadn’t come d- wouldn’t come**

6- If I have enough money , I…………………. that car .

**a-will buy b- buys c-bought d-to buy**

7- They will take good photos if they ……………….. a good camera .

**a- has b-have c-had d- having**

8-If she ………………. time , she will visit us .

**a- has b-have c-had d-will have**

9-If I won some money , I …………………….. a new car .

**a-will buy b-would buy c- buys d-buy**

10-If she…………………….. up early, she would catch the bus .

**a-gets b-got c-getting d- get**

11- We will arrive early if we…………………… a taxi.

**a-take b-took c-takes d-taking**

12- My friends will get high marks if they …………………. hard

**a- studies b-study c-studied d-will study**

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**1a: Answers ;**

**= First conditionals 2, 4**

**= Second conditionals 1, 3, 5**

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**1b: Answers ;**

**1 Second conditional 4 Second conditional**

**2 First conditional 5 Both**

**3 First conditional 6 Second conditional**

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**2: Answers ;**

**1- doesn’t come, ´ll ring 5- will learn, are**

**2- is, ´ll lend 6- don’t know, will help**

**3- have, ´ll go 7 -arrive, will get**

**4- won’t like, don’t enjoy**

**3: Answers ;**

**b - were f didn’t work**

**c - would spend g would have**

**d - studied**

**4 - Students complete the text with the verbs in the correct form of the first or second conditional.**

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**4: Answers ;**

**a - were/was f would/´d think**

**b - would/´d play g were**

**c - find h wouldn’t be**

**d - will/´ll join i have**

**e - had j will/´ll talk**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Audioscript**

In the photo I can see, erm, four people. And some other people at the top of the

photo. On the right there’s a man standing by a table, and he’s got a piece of paper.

He’s maybe talking to the people who are there, the public, but we can’t really see

them. He’s wearing erm, a university … gown. I don’t know, maybe he’s the director

of the university. In the middle, there is another man, an older man. He is wearing a

suit and tie and, er, university gowns. But his are brighter. He is shaking hands with a

student who is on the left. In the background, another student is walking away. I

think the students are receiving something. That would be normal, to get maybe

books as a prize at university. Erm, because I think the picture shows a moment at

university when they give prizes to students, maybe to the best students, the ones

with the best grades … I can see flowers in the background and in the foreground, so

I think it’s a happy event. The only thing is that the students don’t look very happy. I

think it’s a bit unusual. I’ve never won a prize but I think I would be happy if I won

one. I don’t know but I think it looks like quite a serious picture. It looks like a very

serious university.

**4: Answers ;**

**1 -T 2- F 3 -T 4- F 5- T**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**5: Answers ;**

**1 The photo shows/In the photo I can see 2 - It looks like**

**3- middle of the photo 4- right 5- left**

**6- In the background 7-it looks like**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**Grammar revision**

**1: Answers ;**

**1- I can’t go to the café.**

**2 - Students don’t have to wear a uniform here.**

**3- You mustn’t make a loud noise here.**

**4- You have to/must wear a seat belt.**

**5- You can’t copy in exams.**

**6- I must/have to get a new passport.**

**7- My little brother can ride his bike alone**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

***Should, shouldn’t , ought to, ´ d better***

**2: Answers ;**

**1- My friends and I shouldn’t to go out at the weekend.**

**2- You had better walk to school.**

**3 -I think you ought to go to the dentist.**

**4- Correct**

**5- Correct**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**First and second conditional 3: Answers ;**

**1 -´d tell 2- ´ll buy 3 -would *…* say 4- finds**

**5- asked 6- were/was 7- don’t go 8 –had**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**Vocabulary revision 1: Answers ;**

**1 -physics 2- ICT 3 -media studies 4- PE**

**5 -law 6- engineering 7- literature**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**Words connected with school and university 2: Answers ;**

**1- cheat 2- certificate 3- fail 4- re-sit**

**5- essay 6 –timetable 7- coursework**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**Noun suffixes *-er, -or, -ist, -ian, -ee***

**3: Answers ; 1 - scientist 2 - instructor 3- technician**

**4 employer 5 – employee 6- electrician**

**اجابة تمارين كتاب work book**

**Vertical :رأسي**

2-medicine - 4-media studies - 5-math - 6-art – 7-english – 8-biology

Horizontal أفقي

1-physics 3- history 9- engineering

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

2 :- 1-( art ) chemistry 2- ( should )shouldn't 3-( dislike ) love 4- (medicine ) art 5-(geography ) history

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

3:- 2- term 3- timetable 4- re-sit 5- degree 6- coursework

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**4** *:- Students’ own answers*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**Reading p3**

1 - Non-academic subjects

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

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

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

4:- 1- c 2-b 3-c 4 - a 5- c

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**5 Suggested answers**

1 -Oxford and Cambridge University and London School of Economics. I think they are ‘top’ because they are more difficult to get into and have higher standards.

2- PE, media studies, art, textiles, design technology.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**Grammar in context p4**

1- a- have to b- don’t have to c –must d- mustn’t

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

2- 1 don’t have to 2- mustn’t 3 -mustn’t 4- have to

5 must 6 don’t have to

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

3- a- give b- refuse c -advised recommendations

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

4- 1- can’t 2- should 3- have 4- ought 5- mustn’t 6 -had better 7- must 8 can 9 don’t have

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

5 1 -c 2- h 3- g 4- e 5- a 6- d 7 -f 8- b

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

6:- a- can b- have to c- have to d- can e- can

f -have to g -‘d better h- can

**Developing vocabulary p5**

1:- 1- photographer 2- scientist 3 –instructor 4 - journalist

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

2:- 1- lecturer 2- employer / employee 3 - trainer / trainee

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

4- physician / physicist 5- technician 6- professor

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| er | or | ee | ist | ian |
| **Hair dresser** | **Sailor** | **Payee** | **Chemist** | **Comedian** |
| **Leader** | **Translator** |  | **Economist** | **Librarian** |
| **Painter** | **Editor** |  | **Receptionist** | **Optician** |
| **Teacher** | **Author** |  | **Telephonist** | **politician** |
|  | **Actor** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**Grammar in context p6**

1 a - if, present simple b - won’t c- past simple d- would e infinitive

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

2:- 1 will have 2 - studies 3- arrive 4- ‘ll help 5- goes 6 -‘ll learn

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

3 :-2- If I had a yacht, I would sail around the world.

3: If I hired a surfi ng instructor, I would become an expert surfer.

4: If I had an expensive camera, I would take great photos.

5: If I bought a private helicopter, I would employ a pilot.

6 : If I were a really good person, I would give lots of money to charity.

4 2 get terrible headaches if she didn’t drink coffee all day.

3 didn’t spend all his money on magazines, he could buy more books.

4 didn’t feel ill, she would come to the wedding.

5 If his train wasn’t late, he would arrive on time.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**Developing writing p8**

1:- 1 I 2 I 3 F 4 F 5 I

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**2:- *Suggested answers***

1- Please telephone us. 2- I would be grateful for your help.

3- I can’t wait to hear from you. 4- I need some info.

5- I am very interested in the course you off er.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

3:- and I’ll tell you why I’m really into I can’t wait to hear from you

*They are all informal phrases in a formal letter.*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

4:- 1- for these reasons 2- I’m very interested in

3- I look forward to hearing from you

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

5 1 a good level of spoken and written English

2 a special interest in any of the class topics

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

**2 Appliance of science**

**Vocabulary p9**

1 1- b 2- e 3- d 4- f 5- g 6- c 7- h 8- a

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

2 1- remote control 2- microwave oven

3- dishwasher 4- digital camera

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

4 :-1- plug in 2- Select 3 –charge 4- connect 5 fast forward

**Reading p10**

3:- 1- germs 2- regenerate 3 brain 4- impact

5 aerodynamics 6- strike

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

4:- 1- dropped on the floor 2- can be 3- damages memory

4- being hit by 5- be OK 6- regularly

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Key**

5:- 1- germs 2- a brain cell 3 -a coin

4- lightning striking the same place more than once

**Key**

Unit 2

**Appliance of Science**

camcorder كاميرا الفيديو

digital camera كاميرا رقمية

satnav

vacuum cleaner مكنسة

oven فرن

dishwasher غسالة أطباق

carpet سجادة

charge battery يشحن البطارية

function وظيفة

aware of عارف بـ

annually سنويا

inform يبلغ عن – يعرف بـ

scientific research البحث العلمي

practical عملي

project مشروع

extract يستخرج

basis أساس

fragrance عطور

in honour of على شرف

ceremony حفل

excrement براز

never-ending لا نهاية له

conclusion نتيجة

acquire يكتسب – يحصل على

fingernails أظافر الأصابع

invention اختراع

mental عقلي

cosmetics مواد تجميل

fluid سائل

repair = mend يصلح

**1:- Answers**

**a -vacuum cleaner c -remote control**

**b- camcorder d- microwave oven**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**2:- Answers**

**1- washing machine 2 - vacuum cleaner**

**3- remote control 4 –satnav 5- laptop/mobile phone**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**2:- Answers**

**a -select a programme b -connect X to Y c- press a button**

**d- charge/recharge a battery e- switch/turn on/off f- plug in g- insert**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**Listening :-**

**Audioscript**

1

**Boy:** A: Well, I can’t do that, can I? I don’t know how it works, do I?

**Mum:** Don’t worry. I’ll explain. If you can study advanced maths and physics at school, I think you’ll be able to do this. Look. You plug it in, you switch it on, and you move it all over the floor like this, until it’s clean. Do you think you can do that?

**Boy:** Mmm, I’m not sure. Can you explain again?

**Mum:** Of course. Let me explain another way. If you don’t clean the carpet in your bedroom in the next five minutes, you can’t go out this weekend. Now do you understand?

**Boy:** Err. Yeah.

**2**

Let’s see what the instructions say. It says to switch it on by pressing Power. Then to take pictures you press the red button. You can select the ones you want to keep by pressing this button here and connect to a computer or laptop to save them. You recharge the battery when the red light flashes. Oh, well. That’s easy. It was a good idea to buy this. We’ll be able to take hundreds of pictures next week when we’re on holiday. Oh, and it says you can record short videos too.

**3**

**Woman:** So how does this work exactly?

**Man:** Oh, it’s really simple. You switch the machine on here, like this. If they’re really dirty, select a long programme. One hour is normally enough. There, can you see it says 45 minutes? That should do. So, select that one and then press the button here

and just leave it. When it’s finished, the plates and glasses should be good and clean – sparkling in fact!

**6-: Answers:-**

**1- vacuum cleaner 2- digital camera 3- dishwasher**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**أفضل تمنح جوائز عن يعرف**

**A:** Everybody knows about Nobel prizes. They are givenevery year to the best

**يعلم عن ناس كثير العالم كتاب علماء**

scientists and writers in the world. Not so many people are **aware of** lg Nobel

**تشرف عليها العلماء سنويا بالرغم من ذلك**

prizes though. These are also given annually to scientists. But they are organized by

**علمية يعرفوا هدفهم ابحاث غير منطقية تسمى**

a group called Improbable Research. their aim is to inform people of "'scientific

**يفكرون تجعلهم لكن يضحكون تجعل اكتشافات**

investigation which makes people laugh, but then makes them think'.

**مشاريع عملية يفكرون في أبحاث علمية**

**B:** When we think of scientific **research** we usually think of practical projects which

**أفضل اختراع الحياة اليومية**

make a big difference to our everyday lives, like inventing smaller and better laptops

**مشاريع علمية رقمية**

satnavs, and digital cameras. But not all scientific projects are like this. The Ig® Nobel

**مختلف**

prizes go to scientists whose work is funny, unusual, and different. Here are some examples of projects which have won the prize.

**جائزة فاز**

**C:** A Japanese scientist called Mayu Yamamoto won a prize a few years ago. She

**أساس براز بقرة استخراج اكتشف**

discovered a new way of extracting vanillin from cow excrement. Vanillin is the basis

**مواد تجميل صناعة الطعام تستخدم عطور**

of vanilla flavouring and fragrance. It is used in the food industry and in cosmetics. A

**اكتشاف على شرف ابتكر مشهور**

famous ice cream shop created a new ice cream in honour of Yamamoto's discovery

**براز يحتوي على حفل قدمته**

and presented it at her prize ceremony. The ice cream contained no cow excrement.

**الطعام يستخدم اكتشاف**

The Japanese scientist doesn't think that her discovery will ever be used in food. She

**يريد ياتي من مذاق حيث يعلمون حسبت**

reckons that if people know where the vanilla flavour comes from, they won't want to eat it!

**D:** Talking about food, a food psychologist from New York called Dr Brian Wansink

**اخترع شوربة تجربة مدهشة**

won his Ig® Nobel prize for an interesting experiment with soup. He invented a

**طبق حساء شوربة لا ينتهي**

never-ending bowl. When people ate tomato soup from the bowl, the bowl was

**قاع موصل بـ من ثانية يمتليء ذاتيا**

automatically filled again from a tube connected to the bottom of the bowl. He

**استخدموا المعتاد اكتشف**

discovered that people ate 73% more than usual when they used this bowl. But they

**يأكاون قرروا النتيجة**

didn’t feel full. The conclusion was that we decide how much to eat with our eyes, not with the way our stomach feels**تحس به المعدة**

**E:** Another Ig Nobel Prize was won by neuroscientists at Barcelona University. They

**المخ تكتسب اللغات استكشاف مهتم بـ**

were interested in exploring the way in which languages are acquired by the brain.

**يتحدث بين الفرق فئران اكتشف**

They discovered that rats cannot tell the difference between somebody speaking

**تعلموا بالمقلوب اللغة الهولندية**

Dutch backwards and somebody speaking Japanese backwards. 64 rats were taught

**يتعلم عادي سمع زر يضغط على**

to press a button when they heard normal Dutch or Japanese. They could learn to

**فكرة**

do this. But when they heard the languages backwards they had no idea what was happening.

**F:** Other scientists have won prizes for thinking about questions like 'Why is the

**عادة جاف مخيف الأظافر صوت**

sound of fingernails on blackboards so awful?', 'Why does dry spaghetti usually

**صور فطع**

break into three pieces, not two?', or 'How many photos do you need to take to be

أسئلة مغلقة مجموعة متأكد

fairly sure that nobody in a group has their eyes closed?'. Maybe these questions are

**ربما أنفسهم نموذجية من مختلفة**

different from the typical questions that scientists ask themselves, and maybe

questions like this won't change the world. But they will make you laugh ... and then think.

**1-Answers :**

1 Rats can recognize Dutch and Japanese when they are spoken normally, but they do not recognize these languages when they are spoken backwards.

2 Sword-swallowing gives you a sore throat if you are learning to do it, if you do it too often, when the sword has an unusual shape or if you swallow more than one sword at the same time.

3 If you eat from a soup bowl that never gets empty, you eat more than usual. The quantity of food we eat depends more on what we see than what our body tells us.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**1-Answers :**

**1- A 3- D 5- C 7- E 2- C 4- F 6- D 8 -B**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Different passive forms**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tense** | **active** | **passive** |
| **The Present Simple Tense**  **Every- always – usually**  **Sometimes – rarely – never** | **I–you–we–they+ الجمع infinitive**  **He – She – It + infinitive + S** | **am**  **O. + is + V3**  **are** |
| **The Past Simple Tense**  **Last- yesterday – ago – in the past – once – in 1990** | **Verb + ed ( played )**  **The second form( went )** | **was**  **O. + + V3**  **were** |
| **The Present Continuous**  **Now = at the moment**  **At present – look ! listen!** | **am**  **as + verb + ing**  **are** | **am**  **O. + is + being + V3**  **are** |
| **The Present Continuous**  **While= as - when**  **أي علامة تدل على الاستمرار في الماضي** | **was**  **+ verb + ing**  **were** | **was**  **O. + + being + V3**  **were** |
| **The Present & The Past**  **Perfect Tense** | **have**  **has + V3**  **had** | **have**  **has + been + V3**  **had** |
| **Future - Modal Verbs**  **Next – tomorrow – soon later – in the future** | **will**  **can**  **have to + infinitive**  **be going to** | **will**  **can**  **have to be + V3**  **be going to** |

***Choose the right answer :-***

1-Every car engine……………… thoroughly .

**a-is checked b- checks c- has checked d-will check**

2-The flat …………..next week .

**a-will decorate b-was being decorated c- will be decorated d- decorate**

3-Cars ……………………here .

**a-mustn’t park b-mustn’t be parked c-won’t park d- shouldn’t park**

4-The harvest …………………… by farmers .

**a-is going to collect b-will collect c-is going to be collected d-may collect**

5-All the lights ……………………….. out I went to bed.

**a-turned b- were turning c-had been turned d- had turned**

6-Many people …………………… to the wedding .

**a-invite b-have invited c-were invited d-will invite**

7-All the questions ……………… on the paper.

**a-will answer b-must answer c-have to answer d-must be answered**

8-When he returned home, he found that all his money…………… stolen.

**a-had been b-had c- is d- will be**

19-Hazem ………………… at the party last night.

**a-is not seen b- hasn't seen c- didn't see d- wasn't seen**

10-A nice story ……………. to the child.

**a-was told b-told c-is telling d-was telling**

11-The arrangement for the party ……………… tomorrow.

**a-will discuss b- may discuss c-will be discussed d- will be discussing**

12-The chairs……………….. out into the garden at the moment.

**a-are being carried b- are carrying c-were carrying d-will be carried**

13-He had an accident and …………………… to hospital .

**a-took b-takes c-has taken d-was taken**

14-The Egyptian cotton ……………………. to different countries.

**a-is exported b- exports c- exported d- is exporting**

15-This room …………………… slept in for years.

**a-hasn’t b-hasn't been c-hadn't d- aren’t**

16-The show………………… repeated again.

**a-has b-was c- being d-will**

17-The article ……………………read by the boy now .

**been b-is being c-going to d-has to**

18-More oil wells ………………….. exploited nowadays .

**a-been b-are c- being d- should**

**1a: Answers :**

**Sentence 4 (past simple)**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**1b: Answers :**

**1- action 2- don’t know 3- is**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**1c: Answers :**

**1:** 1 **present simple passive** 2**- present perfect passive** 3- **past simple passive**

4 **- past simple** 5**- future passive** 6**- present continuous passive**

**2 -The verb *to be* 3 *-by***

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**2a: Answers :**

**1- The gadget was invented last year. 2- The new phones are sold here.**

**3- Ten prizes were given. 4 -The disc was inserted.**

**5- Emails are sent every day.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**3: Answers :**

**1- is 5 discovered 2- gave 6 being filmed**

**3- has been 7 been spent 4- was 8 being decided**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**4: Answers :**

**1 Modern surgery was first developed by al-Zahrawi.**

**(past simple)**

**2 Many inventions have been created by Islamic scientists. (present perfect)**

**3 A lot of people think most jobs will be done by robots in a few years.**

**(future with *will*)**

**4 Velcro, penicillin and the microwave oven were invented by accident. (pastsimple)**

**5 Millions of dollars are spent on CDs and DVDs every year.**

**(present simple)**

**6 Football is watched by thousands of professionals and amateurs each weekend. (present simple)**

**7 The first Arabic dictionary was written by Khalil ibn Ahmad.**

**(past simple)**

**8 Walt Disney’s creations have been seen by millions of children around the world (present perfect)**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**5: Answers :**

1. **Dynamite was invented by Alfred Nobel in 1867.**

**2 -The first Nobel prizes were given in 1901.**

**3- A way of finding the direction of Makkah from anywhere in the world was invented by Al-Battani.**

**4- This invention has been used since 1908.**

**5 -This invention is being used right now.**

**6- Perhaps electricity won’t be used in the future.**

**7- The 1001 Inventions exhibition in Dhahran was visited by over 50,000 people.**

**8 -A lot of photos are taken on holidays.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**6: Answers :**

**a- is used f- was made j- is being used**

**b- are made g- was thrown k -isn’t put**

**c -use h -have been sold l- will be invented**

**d- was invented e invented**  **i -buy m don’t make**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**K7a: Answers : ey**

**1- Sir Alexander Fleming 2- Spain 3 -King Abdulaziz Al Saud**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**Developing vocabulary p19**

**Prepositional phrases with adjectives**

**K1a: Answers : ey**

**aware of different from interested in**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**K2: Answers : ey**

1- **good at** 2- **bored with** 3- **worried about** 4- **tired of**

5- **afraid of** 6- **responsible for** 7 -**similar to** 8- **ready for**

9- **pleased with/ about**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**3: Answers :**

**1-at 5- with 9- about**

**2- in 6- for 10 -for**

**3- of 7- of 11 -with**

**4- of 8- to, from**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**Listening**

**Audioscript**

**Presenter:** Well, it may seem like science-fiction, but iris recognition is becoming more and more common as a way of having your identity checked. Here to tell us about it is expert Amelia Jones. Amelia,

can you begin by explaining what exactly iris recognition is

**Amelia:** Yes, certainly. Of course, as we all know, the iris is the green, grey or blue part of the eye – the coloured ring around your pupil, which is made with different pigments. If you don’t have much pigment you probably have blue eyes, and if you

have more pigment you will probably have brown. Now the important thing here is that each person’s eye is totally unique. Nobody else has an iris with the same colours or pattern as you. In fact, the iris in one of your eyes is so unique that it’s also different from the iris in your other eye. Some people are even born with two eyes of totally different colour.

**Presenter:** So that’s why iris recognition is such a good way of identifying somebody?

**Amelia:** Exactly. And, another thing. Your iris stays the same all the way through your life. It’s such a good system that experts think that, in the future, we’ll all be identified by our eyes. That has some advantages of course. You won’t need a passport or a PIN number or anything to prove who you are. You can just look into a machine and be identified immediately. So you could get money from a cash machine just by looking into it. Or you could check in at an airport in the same way. No passport.

**Presenter:** How does an iris recognition system work?

**Amelia:** Well, first, you have a special photo taken of your eye. Then this photo is changed into a digital code and this digital code is put into a database with your name and details. Every time you need to be identified you look into a special machine. You look into it for a few seconds, a video image is taken and then the image is checked in the database. Like I say, it only takes a second or two.

**Presenter:** How far away should you be from the machine?

**Amelia:** Well you shouldn’t be more than 90 centimetres away, but it’s better to be closer. The best distance is nine or ten centimetres from the machine.

**Presenter:** Hmm. One thing. I wear contact lenses. Does the system work if you wear glasses or contact lenses?

**Amelia:** Oh, yes. That’s not a problem. All in all it’s a great system – fast, easy to use and very safe. It works.

**Presenter:** So can you give some more examples of practical applications?

**Amelia:** Well, yes. At school it could be used to check that all the students are there. As you walk into school, you could pass next to a machine, have your eye checked, and then the school knows automatically who is there and who isn’t. Or for example

with your computer or laptop. You can have the computer set up so that it only works when it recognizes your iris.

**Presenter:** Now that sounds useful. Amelia, thanks for coming and telling us all about iris recognition.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**Answers1 :-**

**1- Iris recognition is a technology that is used to identify people, using the unique colours and patterns of each person’s eye to make a personal digital code.**

**2- Passports and PIN numbers (and school registers) will become unnecessary.**

**3- The expert thinks it is a good thing because it’s fast, safe and practical**

**Answers2 :-**

**1 - b 2- b 3- c 4- b 5- c 6- b**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Key**

**The Causative sentence**

**تستخدم الجملة السببية عندما لا نستطيع فعل شيء ما و يقوم شخص اخر بعمله لنا .....لا نود ذكره**

**repair my car يصلح السيارة mend my bike يصلح سيارته**

**wash my car يغسل السيارة make my thobe يخيط ثوبه**

**shave my head يحلق شعره cut my hair يقص شعره**

**design my house يصمم بيته build my house يبني بيته**

**paint my room يدهن غرفته examine my teeth يفحص أسنانه**

**cook my food يطهو طعامه mend my shoes يصلح حذاؤه**

**present simple**

**Subject + have - has + Object + V3**

1- *I* can not repair my car .A mechanic repairs it .

**= I have my car repaired .**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2- Past Simple :-**

**Subject**  + **had** + **Object** + **V3**

1- **I** could not repair my car .A mechanic repaired it .

**= I had my car repaired .**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3-Present Continuous**

**Subject + am - is - are having + Object + V3.**

1- *I* can not repair my car .A mechanic is repairing it .

**= I am having my car repaired .**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4-Present Perfect:**

**Subject + have – has had + Object + V3.**

My thobe is very clean now .

**I have had my thobe washed .**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4-Future**

**Subject + will have + Object + V3.**

He's walking towards the car workshop.

**He'll have his car repaired.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

1- Your hair looks different. **( Give a causative )**

**a-You have your hair cut. b- You has your hair cut**

**c- You have had your hair cut d- You are having your hair cut**

2- We couldn't build our house . A builder did it last week. **( Give a causative )**

**a-We have our house built. b- We had our house built**

**c- We have had our house built. d-We are having our house built.**

3-His hair was long. It is short now . **( Give a causative )**

**a-He has his hair cut . b- He has his hair cut .**

**c- He is having his hair cut. d- He has had his hair cut .**

4- We today.

**a-have the car serviced b- had the car serviced**

**c- has the car serviced d- the car serviced**

5- I last week.

**a-have my room painted b- had my room painted**

**c- has my room painted d- my room painted**

6- We every day.

**a-have my apartment serviced b- had my apartment served**

**c- has my apartment serviced d- the apartment serviced**

7- My clothes are dirty. I must \_

**a-have them cleaned b- had them cleaned**

**c- having them cleaned d- has them cleaned**

8- Yara (ears! pierce) when she was born.

**a-have her ears pierced b- had them cleaned**

**c- having them cleaned d- has them cleaned**

9-She has her dress ……………….. yesterday.

**a-make b- made c- making d- makes**

10- They …………………. The house next month.

**a-will have b- has had c- have d- has**

11- He ………………… the car washed already.

**a-will have b- has had c- have d- has**

12- They ……………………… now.

**a-will have b- has had c- have d- are having**

13- My father ………………….. his head shaved every month.

**a-will have b- has had c- have d- has**

14-They have their lunch …………………… .

**a-cook b- cooked c- cooking d- cooks**

15- We are having a tree ………………. In the garden .

**a-grown b- grow c- growing d- grows**

**Grammar in context p20–21 :**

**Have something done**

**Test before you teach**

Tell students that a woman is at the hairdresser’s and is explaining to the hairdresser what she would like them to do. Write the following sentences on the board and ask students to complete them with the correct form of *have* and the verb in brackets.

*My hair’s getting far too long. I need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (cut)*

*I’m bored with the colour of my hair. I want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (dye)*

*My nails are in a mess. I need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (manicure)*

**Answers :-Key**

**have it cut have it dyed have them manicured**

**We use *have something done* when we ask somebody to do something for us (usually a professional who we pay to do the**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**1 -the object of the sentence (i.e. the noun) 2- verbs 3- Yes – in sentence 1 *have* is in the present simple, in 2 and 3 *have* and *got* are in the past simple. 4 *-by* introduces the agent**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2:-Answers :-Key**

**a- He had his hair cut. b- He had his car repaired.**

**c -She had her eyes tested. d- He had his bedroom painted.**

**e -She had a dress made. f- He had his tooth taken out.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3:-Answers :-Key**

**a- an b- to c- how d- have/get e- doing f- press g- by**

**h -of i- do j- it k –was l -into/in m- been n- by**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4:-Answers :-Key**Key

**1- We had our computer fixed last week.**

**2- He had the operating system reinstalled on his computer.**

**3- I had my fi les rescued by a computer specialist.**

**4- I’m going to have my car serviced next week.**

**5- He has all his suits made by Armani.**

**6- We’re having our kitchen wall knocked down on Saturday.**

**7- My friend had a swimming pool built in her garden last summer.**

**8 She has her telephone bills paid by her parents.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4:-Answers :-Key**Ke**1- How often do you get your hair cut?**

**2- Can you fi x your computer yourself? 3- Have you ever had a tooth taken out?**

**4- When was the last time you had your eyes tested? 5- Have you ever had clothes made for you? 6- Do you like having your hair cut?**

**Developing speaking p22**

**Answers :-Key**Key

**Antibiotics are good because they can cure a lot of infections.**

**Antibiotics are bad because we can use them too often and then they don’t work anymore.**

**Cars are good because you can get from A to B quickly.**

**Cars are bad because the exhaust fumes pollute the air.**

**Computers are good because they connect people around the world.**

**Computers are bad because people spend too much time on them.**

**Mobile phones are good because you can phone people from anywhere.**

**Mobile phones are bad because they distract people from driving safely.**

**Nuclear reactors are good because they provide cheap, clean energy.**

**Nuclear reactors are bad because they produce radioactive waste.**

**Oil tankers are good because they transport large quantities of oil quickly and cheaply.**

**Oil tankers are bad because if they have an accident at sea they can cause an ecological disaster.**

**Spaceships are good because we can find out more about the universe.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Listening :- Audioscript**

**Brother:** What do you think about the statement?

**Sister:** Well, first of all, I think that it’s impossible to say that all technology is good or bad. Or, ermm, that all technology makes life better or worse. Personally, I think it depends on the invention because in my opinion some have definitely improved

life.

**Brother:** I take your point but I think that in general new technology *has* made life worse. Think of all the pollution that transport makes. Planes, cars, lorries …Think of the pollution from oil tankers when they have accidents at sea! They’re all ruining the planet because of the pollution they cause.

**Sister:** I see what you mean, but scientists can work on making new technology that doesn’t cause so much pollution. And anyway, what’s the alternative? If we didn’t have those types of transport we’d all have to ride horses or go on bikes.

**Brother:** True, but maybe that wouldn’t be a bad thing. Modern life is much faster than it used to be, but is that a good thing? I think the quality of life is worse now than in the past.

**Sister:** I totally disagree with you. Have you thought about medicine? Think of all the new technology that has helped to save lives and make life better for people who have problems or illnesses or disabilities.

**Brother:** Hmm, you’ve got a point. Perhaps medicine is the one area where I agree life is better because of technology. But remember that new technology can also create terrible problems for our health too. What about illnesses caused by

pollution? And don’t forget nuclear power. Or even mobile phones. We still don’t know how dangerous mobile phones may be for our health.

**Sister:** Yeah. I agree to an extent that new technology can cause health problems. But it helps us in so many other ways that it’s worth it. Think about how fast communication is nowadays thanks to mobile phones and the Internet. You can be in contact with anyone in the world in almost no time. That’s what I call progress.

**5 : Answers**

**I agree to an extent, but … That’s true, but**

**You’ve got a point, but … I take your point, but**

**I see what you mean, but**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Developing writing p23**

**3 : Answers**

**Paragraph 1: Introduction – state the topic of the essay**

**Paragraph 2: Arguments for / advantages – justifications and reasons**

**Paragraph 3: Arguments against / disadvantages – justifications and reasons**

**Paragraph 4: Conclusion – gives the writer’s opinion**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4 : Answers**

**Sequencing arguments: Secondly Adding arguments: In addition**

**Making contrasts: However *Expressing opinions: As far as I’m concerned***

***Concluding: To sum up …***

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Grammar revision p25**

**The passive – present simple**

**1 : Answers 1 -Cars are made by robots in this factory.**

**2- Millions of people watch this programme.**

**3- SEAT cars are made in Spain.**

**4- German is taught in our school.**

**5- My neighbour looks after the dogs.**

**6- People of all ages read this comic**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**The passive – other tenses**

**2: Answers**

**1 - was stolen 2- have been sold 3- is visited**

**4- are going to be built / will be built 5- was invented**

**6- will be played 7- has been translated**

**Have something done**

**3: Answers** Key**1- He had the house decorated by professionals.**

**2- He will have the car fixed at a garage.**

**3- She has her hair done at the hairdresser’s.**

**4- We had the room painted.**

**5- They had the garage built by a special company.**

**6- He had the programme installed by a friend.**

**7- They have had their son’s eyesight tested by an optician.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Audioscript**

**Vocabulary revision p25**

**Everyday inventions**

**1 -Students complete the names of the everyday inventions and write if they are usually used for pleasure (P) or housework (H).**

**1-- dishwasher H 2- camcorder P 3- vacuum cleaner H**

**4- washing machine H 5- MP3 player P 6- microwave oven H**

**7- remote control P**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Operating technology**

**2 Students complete the text with the words.**

**a- plug *…* in b- switch *…* on c- insert f switch … off**

**d- select e- press**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Prepositional phrases with adjectives**

**3 Students choose the correct alternatives.**

**1- with 2- about 3- to 4 - of 5- of 6- for 7- with**

Unit 3

**Game On**

athletics

basketball كرة السلة

boxing الملاكمة

diving الغطس

gymnastics الجمباز

ice hockey هوكي الجليد

judo جودو

sailing الابحار

skiing التزحلق

snowboarding التزلج الجليدي

swimming السباحة

table tennis تنس الطاولة

volleyball الكرة الطائرة

weightlifting رفع الأفعال

course مسار

Court ملعب التنس

gym نادي رياضي

Pitch ملعب كرة القدم   
poolحمام سباحة

rink حلبة التزلج

slope منحدر

track المضمار

boots حذاء برقبة

club نادي رياضي

goal هدف

goggles نظارات واقية

net شبكة

racket مضرب تنس

skates الواح التزلج الجليدي

skis زحافات

trainers

**1:- Answers**

**a - ice hockey b - volleyball c - golf d- snowboarding e- football**

**f- boxing g -gymnastics h - diving i- skiing j- judo**

**k-athletics l- weightlifting m- sailing n-basketball o- table tennis p-swimming**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2b:- Answers**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ●●● | ●●● | ●● | ●●●● |
| Basketball  ice hockey  snowboarding  volleyball  judo  weightlifting | athletics  gymnastics | Boxing  Diving  Football  Judo  Sailing  Skiing  Swimming | Table tennis |

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3:- Answers**

**1 football, rugby**

**2 golf, running**

**3 basketball, baseball 6 judo, karate**

**4 swimming, water polo**

**5 skiing, ice skating**

**3:- Answers**

**1 -pool 2- gym 3- slope 4- court 5- pitch**

**6- rink 7 –track 8- rink**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**6:- Answers**

**You need a net to play tennis, table tennis, volleyball**

**You need boots to go skiing, play football**

**You need a club to play golf**

**You need a goal to play football, ice hockey**

**You need goggles to go swimming, play water polo, go diving**

**You need skates to go ice-skating, rollerblading, skating**

**You need skis to go skiing**

**You need trainers to do athletics, gymnastics**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**7-Listening**

**Audioscript**

**1**

**Boy 1**: So what do you need to play?

**Boy 2**: Just a net, a ball.

**Boy 1**: And what do you have to do?

**Boy 2**: Well, basically there are two teams and you have to hit the ball over the net.

**Boy 1**: But do you hit it with a racket?

**Boy 2**: No, no, with your hands.

**Boy 1**: Oh, right. So how do you win the game?

**Boy 2**: If the other team can’t return the ball and it hits the ground, you win a point.

**2**

**Boy 1**: Ouch, this is a really violent sport, isn’t it?

**Boy 2**: Yeah. It’s like a boxing match, isn’t it? The players spend more time hitting each other than trying to score goals.

**Boy 1**: I’m cold too. It’s freezing here next to the rink.

**Boy 2**: I know. It’s a difficult sport to play, don’t you think?

**Boy 1**: Yeah. You need to be able to skate well but you need to be strong, too. They wear lots of protective clothes, don’t they? It must be difficult to move wearing all that stuff.

**3**

**Boy 1**: Did you bring your boots?

**Boy** 2: Boots? No. I thought we were playing inside.

**Boy 1**: No, I told you we were playing on the big pitch today.

**Boy 2**: The big pitch? Oh no. I hate playing on the big pitch. The goal’s so big that I never save any goals.

**4**

Boy 1: You need to have a really flexible body to do that, don’t you?

**Boy 2**: And you can’t be afraid of heights, can you?

**Boy 1**: It’s amazing that their goggles don’t come off when they hit the water.

**Boy 2**: I love watching it but you have to be mad to do it, don’t

you? I mean jumping ten metres into a pool. It’s *dangerous*, isn’t it?

**7:- Answers**

**1- volleyball 2- ice hockey 3- football 4- diving**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Champions of the future**

potential احتمال

huge ضخم

amateur هاوي

mission مهمة

surprising مدهش

sailor بحار

wealthy = rich ثري

practice يمارس –ممارسة

modesty التواضع

experienced = expert متمرس – خبير

close to= near قريب من

champion بطل رياضي

dream حلم – يحمل

seriously بجدية – بخطورة

difficulties صعوبات

ultimate نهائي

region منطقة

handle = deal with يتعامل مع

characteristic صفات – ملامح

competition منافسة

**Reading p:29**

**Nabil Suwaidi رياضي طريقه جيدا**

Although he is still only 14, **Nabil Suwaidi** is well on his way to being a sporting

**يحب الرياضة مختلفة نجم رياضي**

superstar. He plays a lot of different sports, but football is the sport which he loves

**يشاهد طفل**

the most. As a child in Jeddah, he always went with his father to watch al-lttihad,

**أبطال يصبح عاش حيث قريب**

whose very close to where they lived. When they became champions in 2008, .he

**يحلم كان حياة أسعد**

says it was the happiest day of his life. Be he used to dream of playing for them but at the time he was still only playing for fun.

**بجدية يأخذ الأمر الثانوية حتى**

It wasn't until he started secondary school that he began to take it more seriously ,

**لاعبين كل لاحقا فريق كابتن**

and he was made captain school team a year later. 'All the other players were at

**صعوبات يسبب يقول**

least two years older he says, 'but it didn't cause any difficulties. They could see I

**طموح نهاية كل أفضل**

only wanted the best for the whole team.' What is his ultimate ambition? 'Of

**الآن الفريق الوطني لـ عظيم**

course it would be great to play for the Saudi national team. But at the moment I'm happy with what I'm doing.'

**3 CARLOS GOMEZصغير بطل رياضي منطقة**

At the age of 14, Carlos Gomez is already junior squash champion for his region of

**لاعب ناشيء بالتأكيد يقولون**

Spain, and those who've seen him play say he's by far the best young player in the

**اسكواش ضخم احتمال**

country, with the potential to be one of the best ever. 'My father was a huge squash

**بقدر ما استطيع يفسر لاعب هاوي**

fan, and an amateur player too,' he explains. 'I've been playing for as long as I can

**دائما عظيم لقطات**

remember, and watching TV footage of all the great players. The one I have always

**مرات بطل العالم مدهش**

liked best is the amazing Jahangir Khan, who was world champion six times in a

**ناجح مباراة يخسر طول**

row. At his height, he didn't lose a match for five years. If I can be half as successful

**اهدف الى بطل إسبانيا**

as he was, I'll be happy. Spain has never had a world squash champion, but I aim to change that. It's my 65 mission in life.'

**4 WILLIAM DAVIES**

Sixteen-year-old William Davies was born in Weymouth, a town on the south coast

**قرب حدثت الابحار حيث**

of England where the Olympic sailing took place in 2012. He has always lived near

**الابحار جيد مدهش ربما**

the sea, so perhaps it's not surprising to find that he's so good at sailing. But

**بحار انتهى به المطاف كبر الجميع بوضوح**

obviously not everyone who so grows up by thesea ends up being a sailor. 'I was

**اعتاد أن قارب ثري أفترض**

lucky, I suppose. My family were quite wealthy and my dad had a boat. He used to

**قارب يتعامل مع الى حد ما**

take me out in it when I was pretty young and teach me how to handle the boat.

**التواضع الى حد ما يفشل فعليا ممارسة**

With all that practice, I couldn't really fail to get quite good at it.' Such modesty is

**فعليا شاب الى حد ما صفة مميزة**

characteristic of William, who is at heart rather a shy young man. He's actually a lot

**يشمل منافسات ابحار فاز**

better than 'quite good', having won sailing competitions involving people much

**اثارة اكبر متمرس**

older and more experienced than he is. His greatest excitement, though, came from

**ميدالية بطل**

watching his hero Ben Ainslie when he won his fourth sailing gold medal at the

**موطنه الالعاب الاوليمبية**

2012 Olympics, right there in William's home town. 'One day,' says William, 'I want to be as good as he is, if that's at all possible.' ممكن – محتمل

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Person** | **age** | **country** | **sport** | **Future aim** |
| **Nabil Suwaidi** | **14** | **Saudi Arabia** | **Football** | **Play for Saudi national team.** |
| **Carlos Gomez** | **14** | **Spain** | **Squash** | **Be first Spanish world Champion** |
| **William Davies** | **16** | **England** | **sailing** | **Be as good as Ben Ainslie** |

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4:Answers:**

**1 -Nabil 4- Carlos**

**2- Carlos 5- Carlos**

**3 -William 6- Nabil**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4:Answers:**

**1 -takes 2- well on his way 3- (ultimate) ambition 4- potential**

**5- in a row 6- wealthy 7 -handle 8- characteristic**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Defining Relative Clauses**

**1-who تربط بين جملتين فاعلهم أو مفعولهم عاقل**

**عند الربط :- نحذف الاسم المكرر الثاني و نضع who بعد الاسم الأول**

1- this is my friend . He plays for Mahalla team .

This is my friend **who** plays for Mahalla team .

2-the doctor is brilliant . He was able to teat my cousin .

The doctor **who** is brilliant was able to teat my cousin .

3- The man is my friend . You meet him yesterday .

The man **who** you met him yesterday is my friend .

4- This is the man .You are looking for him .

This is the man **who** You are looking for .

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2- which**  **تربط بين جملتين فاعلهم أو مفعولهم غير عاقل**

**عند الربط :- نحذف الاسم المكرر الثاني و نضع which بعد الاسم الأول**

This is the car .Ali bought the car .

This is the car **which** Ali bought .

2- The car broke down yesterday .He mended it .

He broke down the car **which** broke down yesterday .

3- That is the office . He works in that office .

That is the office **in which** he works .

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

3- **whose تحل محل صفات الملكية و يتبعها اسم الشيء المملوك .**

1- A widow is a woman **.Her** husband is dead .

A widow is a woman **whose**  husband is dead .

This is my friend .

My friend’s sister is a teacher .

**This is my friend whose sister is a teacher .**

**4-Where للمكان**

1-That is the school . We study at that school .

That is the school **where**  we study .

2-I went to the restaurant . MY friend works there .

I went to the restaurant **where** my friend works .

**A- Choose the correct answer from a. b. c or d:**

1- He married the girl …………………. father is the owner of the company.

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

2- This is the house …………………. I lived when I was young .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

3- The student …………………. is sitting next to me is not clever .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

4- The boy …………………. I gave the book , got the best mark .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

5-This is the time …………………. he usually arrives .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

6-This is the player …………………. scored four goals .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

7- Kamel works in a building …………………. has no elevator .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

8-The man …………………. you are talking about left last week .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

9- Chemistry about …………………. I know nothing ,seems to be very difficult .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

10- They lived in the house …………………. I used to live .

**a- whose b- where c- who d- which**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Rewrite using the words in brackets :**

1-The man was angry because his car was stolen . ( whose )

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

2-When the man saw the accident , he called the police . (who)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

3-The library is a place and we like to read in it . (where )

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

4- He wants to know the time of his arrival . (when )

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

5-When the police dog saw the thief , it attacked him . ( which)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

6- This is the house .We lived in it . ( where )

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

7-The clever student can answer the question . ( who)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

8-This is my friend . His father is an engineer . (whose )

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

9- I bought a new car but it was expensive . ( which )

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………. .

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Answers 1a:**

a -We use *who* and *that* with people

b- We use *which* and *that* with things.

c -We use *whose* to talk about possessions.

d -We use *where* with places.

e -We use *when* with times.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Answers 1b:**

The purpose of a defining relative clause is to clearly define who or what we are talking about. Without this information, it would be difficult to know who or what is meant.

The relative pronoun can be omitted when it is the *object* of the clause.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2 : Answers :**

1 which/that 2- - where 3 -who 4- whose

5 -when 6- who/that 7- which 8- that

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**3 : Answers :**

a- which /that b- whose c -who/that d- which/that g -where

e- where f -who/that h -who/that i- where

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4 : Answers :**

1-**d** The winner in a gymnastics competition is the person **whose** mark is the highest.

2 -**g** A referee is the person **whose** job is to control football matches.

3- **e** 2020 is a year **when** there will be the Olympic Games.

4 -**h** A room with a tatami mats is the place **where** you do judo.

5- **f** Timeout is a moment in a basketball match **when** the players stop playing.

6**- a** A black belt is a thing you get **when** you are really good at judo.

7 -**b** In football, goalkeepers are often the players **whose** shirt has a number 1 on the back.

8**- c** The puck is the **thing –/that** you hit in an ice hockey match.

**referee** *–* someone whose job is to make sure that players in a game obey the rules

**tatami** – a type of carpet made from the dried stems of plants, used in traditional Japanese buildings

**time out**– a short period of time in a game of basketball or ice hockey when players rest and plan their game

**black belt**– the highest level of skill in some types of martial art such as judo or karate, represented by the right to wear a black belt

**goalkeeper**– the player whose job is to stop the ball going into the goal in games such as football

***puck*** – the round flat piece of rubber that you hit in the game of ice hockey

**Study skills**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**5 : Answers :**

1 -Hussain Sulaimani is a football player who comes from Saudi Arabia.

2- Basketball is a game which became an official Olympic sport in 1936.

3 -A racket is an object that you play tennis with.

4 -The goal is the place where you try to put the ball.

5- Camel racing is a sport that is popular in Saudi Arabia.

6- Winter is the season when you can go skiing.

7 -Physical Education is a subject which I enjoy.

8- The beach is a place where you go to sunbathe.

9- Ice hockey is a sport which can be quite dangerous.

10- A gym is a place where you do exercise and make friends.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**6a : Answers :**

**1 -pedestrian 2- beef 3 -factory 4- check in**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Developing vocabulary p31**

**1 : Answers :**

**1- e 2 -a 3 –g 4 -d 5- b 6 –c 7- f**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2 : Answers :**

**1- take up 2- knocked … out 3- join in 4 -gives in**

**5- go for 6- warm up 7- work out**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3 : Answers :**

**1- work 2- join 3- go, give 4- knocked 5- warm up 6- take up**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Listening**

**Suggested answers :**

**It’s a boy who collects the balls from the court and gives them back**

**to the players.**

**It’s a game where players play in teams of two.**

**It’s a thing which divides the two halves of the court.**

**It’s the person who is in charge of the match.**

**It’s a stringed bat that players hold to hit the ball.**

**Audioscript**

**Presenter:** And continuing our series about the origin of different popular sports, today we have with us Anna Philips who’s going to tell us a bit about the origin of tennis. Anna, the origin of tennis isn’t totally clear, is it? Why is that?

**anna:** Well, I think it’s because it’s such an old game. It began in at least the eleventh century. And, in fact, one theory says it started much, much earlier than the eleventh century.

**Presenter:** Really? And *where* did it begin?

**anna:**Hmm. Again there are diff erent theories. One theory is that it started in Egypt, where there is a town called Tinnis, T- I- N- NI- S, and some people think this is where the name of the sport came from. But the game that was played in Egypt was probably just a sport that was more similar to hand-ball than to tennis. The first game that was clearly similar to modern tennis came from France.

**Presenter:** So, in that case, where did the name ‘tennis’ come from?

**anna:** Hmm. One idea is that it came from the French word ‘Tenez’, T- E- N- E- Z, which means ‘Take it’, or ‘Have it’.

**Presenter:** And who fi rst played this game?

**anna:**Well, it was played in monasteries or castles. And it was played by royal families or aristocrats. They put up a net and knocked a ball over the net, first with their hands, then with gloves, then with bats, and finally with rackets, like today.

**Presenter:** And when did they start playing tennis in England?

**anna:** Err, in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. We know that King Henry VIII, who was very fat, loved playing tennis. In fact, they say that it’s because of Henry VIII that we use the expression ‘to serve the ball’ . You know, like in ‘first service’, ‘second service’.

**Presenter:** Why?

**anna:**Well, Henry VIII was a big man, as I said. He was too fat to throw the ball up and hit it, so he had a servant who had to throw the ball up for him, or ‘serve’ him.

**Presenter:** That’s interesting. By the way, something I’ve always wanted to know. Why do we say ‘love’ to mean ‘zero’?

**anna:** Well, as always, there are lots of different ideas, but I think the best explanation is this. We’ve already seen that tennis had French origins. In French, ‘l’oeuf’ means ‘the egg’. And, of course, an egg has a similar shape to a zero. So they weren’t really saying ‘love’ as in ‘romance’, they were saying the French word for egg, because it was maybe nicer than saying ‘zero’.

**Presenter:** I see. Fascinating. Now, going back to the story of tennis. In the beginning, it was only an indoor sport, wasn’t it?

**anna:** That’s right. It wasn’t until 1858 that an outdoor version of tennis was invented by an English man and a Spanish man. They wrote a list of rules for the game. And when a club at Wimbledon, where they still play today, decided to have the first ever tennis championship, they made a new version of the rules. And really the rules haven’t changed much since then, since that first championship at Wimbledon.

**Presenter:** When was the first tennis championship?

**anna:** That was in 1877. And, as we all know, both Wimbledon, and tennis, are still going strong!

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2 : Answers :**

**1 T 2 F 3 F 4 F 5 T**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3: Answers :**

1- One possible origin of tennis is that it started in Egypt and was named after a town called Tinnis, and the other idea about its origin is that it came from the French word *tenez*.

2- The possible origin of the word ‘serve’ in tennis comes from when Henry VIII played tennis in the 14th century. He was so fat that a servant had to throw a ball up to him or ‘serve’ him.

3- A possible origin of the word ‘love’ instead of zero in tennis is the French word for egg, ‘l’oeuf’ which has a similar shape to a zero. They probably said ‘l’oeuf’ because it sounded nicer than ‘zero’.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Grammar in context p32**

**Non-defining Relative Clause**

**جملة تعطي معلومات اضافية يمكن فصلها عن الجملة بفواصل قبل جملة الوصل و في نهايتها و لا يؤثر حذف جملة الوصل على معنى الجملة لانها معلومات اضافية .**

**= و لا يمكن استخدام ضمير الوصل that**

**Non-defining relative clauses. gives additional information that is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. In these clauses only the relative pronouns *who* or *which* may be used; and not *that.***

Ali’s brother who lives in Bisha visited last week.

Ali’s brother **, *who lives in Bisha*** **,** visited last week

\*Ali’s brother visited us last week .

Youssef **, who met me at the airport ,** is bigger than me .

\* Youssef is bigger than me .

Faisal **who has been working all day** wants to stop .

\*Faisal wants to stop .

His house **which he bought last year** was very expensive .

\* His house was very expensive .

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**1: Answers :**

**a- Sentences 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 c No, we can’t b- Non-defining clauses d A comma**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2: Answers :**

1- Tennis balls, which are usually yellow for high visibility, used to be white.

2-Adi Dassler, whose younger brother was the owner of Puma, began Adidas in the early 1920s.

3- Formula 1, which is probably the world’s most expensive sport, has seen great technological progress.

4 -Scotland, where golf began, has lots of great golf courses.

5- Paul Tergat, who held the world record from 2003 to 2007, was a great marathon runner.

6- In 1966, when the final was held in London, England won the World Cup.

7- Roger Federer, who is from Switzerland, has been called the greatest ever tennis player.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3: Answers :**

**1 –D 2- A 3- B 4 –D 5 -B**

**6- B 7- B 9- D 8- C 10 -B**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3: Answers :**

1- The city where I was born is beautiful.

2-The boys, who I met on holiday, were really nice.

3 -Last year, when I passed all my exams, was great.

4- The shirt, which I bought last Saturday, is really smart.

5-This drink, which is really healthy, is my favourite.

6- My neighbors, whose son makes a lot of noise, aren’t very nice.

7- The hotel where we stayed in the summer was beautiful.

8- This writer, whose last book sold over a million copies, is very good.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Developing speaking p34**

**Giving a presentation**

**1: Answers :**

**For**

– Footballers are paid huge amounts of money but they don’t contribute anything to society. They do not invent anything or help in medical research.

– Some people have very difficult jobs with a lot of responsibility, and they have studied hard for many years, but their salary is much less than some 18-year-old football stars.

– Many footballers are not good role models for young people. When they are paid so much money they have a responsibility to set a good example.

**Against**

– Elite sportsmen and sportswomen make a lot of money, but they work very hard to become the best.

– Top footballers have a special talent and people pay to see that talent. When they reach about 35 they will no longer earn this amount of money.

– Sport is a huge business and it earns a lot of money from entrance tickets to stadiums, television broadcasting, advertisements and merchandising.

– High salaries help motivate and reward players and management for winning.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Listening**

**Audioscript**

I’d like to begin by saying that football is my favourite sport. I watch football matches on TV and I sometimes go to stadiums. So erm perhaps that is why I don’t agree with the idea that football players are paid too much. Firstly, I er think that the top people in any profession are always paid well, for that reason – they are

the top, the best. There are many football players who aren’t paid that much because they are good, but not very good. Secondly, football players do an important job. Erm… They entertain people, they make them happy, they make them forget their, erm, they make them forget their problems. TV stars are similar

to football players but people don’t complain about them. They are millionaires but that is OK. Another thing is that some people say that there is too much football on TV, too much football in newspapers and magazines. But why? Why do football players appear on TV and in magazines all the time? Because they are popular and people are interested in them and the sport. Look at the case of David Beckham. He became more than just a football player. He became a star because people like his appearance, er his personality. Why can’t people like football players the same way

that they like TV stars? To sum up, I don’t think top football players are er paid too much because in my opinion they do an important job and they do it well. But I do agree that top football players, who are paid millions, should not complain about being slaves or that they have a difficult life. A slave is somebody who has to do a

terrible job that they don’t like, for no money. Top football players are not in this position.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4: Answers :**

I’d like to begin by saying …

Firstly, …

Secondly, …

Another thing is that …

Look at the case of …

To sum up, …

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**5: Answers :**

**1- 6 2- 3 3 -7 4 -1 5- 2 6- 5 7 -4**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Developing writing p35**

**2: Answers :**

1 Jamil

2 -A young footballer from Saudi Arabia gets the chance to play for an Italian team. When he gets there he has various problems fitting in, which are the main part of the story. He finally goes back home after playing in Italy for two seasons.

3 -The writer really liked the descriptions of the characters, especially Jamil himself, because the reader is made to care about him.

4- Anyone who enjoys a good story (even if they aren’t very interested in football), or anyone who has to travel abroad and live ‘away from home’.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3: Answers :**

Paragraph 1: basic information about the book

Paragraph 2: a summary of the plot or story

Paragraph 3: the writer’s opinion of the book

**4 Answers :**

1- Present simple

2- The writer is not describing real events that actually

happened (see extra activity below).

3- No, the writer uses the same tense.

4 -No, the t---ext gives basic information about the book, the writer’s opinion and recommendations.

5- Yes, the writer explains what he likes and doesn’t like about the book and gives examples.

**Grammar revision p37**

**1 Answers :**

**1 – 3 who 2- whose 4 – 6 –where 5- when**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2- Answers :**

1 -The driver, whose car wasn’t very fast, never won a race.

2- This sport, which was invented only a few years ago, is

becoming really important.

3 -Correct

4- My neighbours, who are really nice, have got two kids of my age.

5 -That house, which I lived in when I was small, now belongs to

my uncle.

6- Correct

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Defining and non-defining relative clauses**

**3- Answers :**

**Waleed Abdullah**

1 Waleed Abdullah, who plays for al-Shabab, is a goalkeeper.

2 Waleed Abdullah is the goalkeeper who played for Saudi Arabia over 30 times.

**King Fahd International Stadium**

1 King Fahd International Stadium, which was built in 1987, is in Saudi Arabia.

2 King Fahd Stadium is the stadium that has the largest roof in the world.

**Last year**

1 Last year, when I was 16, I went to Oxford.

2 Last year is a year which I will never forget!

**Chocolate**

1 Chocolate, which comes in dark and milk varieties, is full of sugar and fat.

2 Chocolate is the one food which I can’t eat.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Vocabulary revision p37**

**Sports**

**1- Answers :**

**1- play basketball 2- go snowboarding**

**3 -do judo 4- go sailing**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Sports venues and equipment**

**2- Answers :**

**1- pitch 2- rink 3- club 4- net 5- slope 6- court**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Phrasal verbs connected to sports**

**2- Answers :1- warm up – c 2- knock out – b 3- join in – a**

**4- give in – d 5 -go for – f 6 -take up – e**

Unit 4

**Culture ,Old and New**

audience المشاهد

lighting البرق

performance أداء

scenery مناظر طبيعية

stage خشبة المسرح - مرحلة

sketch رسم

exhibition معرض فني

lyrics قصائد غنائية

abstract painting رسم تجريدي

verses قصائد شعرية

rhyme القافية

poetry الشعر

textiles منسوجات

Calligraphy فن الخط

carving النحت

Percentage

architect فنان معماري

traditional تقليدي

in public على الملأ

gallery معرض بيع تحف

humanity البشرية

injury اصابة

artist فنان

recentمعاصر

non-existent منقطع

inspired ملهم

generation جيل

coastal ساحلي

valuable ثمين – قيم

owner مالك

reward مكافأة

**1: Answers:-** A large group of people is standing on a stage in front of some scenery that includes two large Saudi flags and a large video screen showing King Abdullah. Everyone is in traditional Saudi dress and there are three men dressed in white standing at thefront. It’s some kind of performance, obviously quite an important one because there’s lots of lighting and a big audience.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3: Answers:-**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Art and design** | **Crafts** | **Poetry** |
| **drawing**  **sketch**  **exhibition**  **abstract painting**  **calligraphy** | **exhibition**  **materials**  **textiles**  **carving** | **lyrics**  **verses**  **rhyme** |

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4a: Answers:-**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **verb** | **Noun( art form)** | **Noun ( person)** |
| **paint** | **painting** | **Painter** |
|  | **art** | **artist** |
|  | **Craft** | **Craftsman** |
|  | **Calligraphy** | **Calligrapher** |
|  | **Architecture** | **architect** |
| **tell** | **Storytelling** | **storyteller** |
|  | **poetry** | **poet** |

**4b: Answers:-**

**1- architect 2- poetry 3- craftsman**

**5- calligrapher 4- paintings 6- poet**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Reading p39**

**عمل فني احدث في يسقط المستشفى نقلوا**

**A** Three people had to be taken to hospital after falling into the latest 'artwork' at

**شق الارض معرض**

the Tate Modern gallery in London - a crack in the floor. The 152-metre crack runs

**شق اعتقدوا قاعة**

along the floor in the Turbine Hall of the Tate Modern. Some people think the crack

**كولومبي سقطوا خطاهم أدركوا**

is painted and realize their mistake when they fall in! The work is by Colombian

**يتسع شق**

artist Doris Salcedo. It begins as a small crack but gets wider and wider. It's 152

**الفنان بالرغم من عمق تقريبا**

metres long, but it's also nearly a metre deep in some places, although the artist

**مسئول عن الانسانية بلا قاع**

said, 'It is bottomless. It is as deep as humanity.' A representative for the gallery said

**اصابات خطيرة سقطوا زوار**

that three visitors had fallen in but that there hadn't been any serious injuries.

**اليوم الأول تركيب – استخدام**

'Twelve thousand people visited the installation on the first day and there have been

**المسئول احداث**

no other incidents,' said the representative. The installation cost £300,000 and took

**المراسلين يكتمل شهور**

more than six months to complete. The artist told reporters that the installation had

**هام قارة**

needed delicate work by artists on two continents. 'But what is important is the meaning of the piece. The making of it is not important.'

**تجريدي يدعى معرض معاصر**

**B** For a recent exhibition in Dubai called Al Akhar (The Other), the Saudi abstract

**موقع المعرض موضوع مستقبلي**

artist Zaman Jassim had a futuristic theme. The exhibition website said he had

**عوالم تمثل أطباق شكل قطع**

presented pieces in the form of satellite dishes to represent other worlds, or even

**نحاس اصفر معدن مواد متنوعة القطع أبعاد غير موجودة**

non-existent dimensions. The pieces use various materials like metal, wood, brass,

**يحتوي على من منتجات قمامة الياف زجاجية**

fibreglass and even waste products from factories. The works also contain Arabic

**يتذكر حياة مرتبط بـ**

lettering, which is a connection to the artist's early life, when he can remember

**بين ارتباط فن الخط يلهم**

being inspired by calligraphy. This connection between past, present and future has

**مواد تقليدية يستخدم بينما ملامح**

always been a feature of Zaman's work. While he often uses traditional materials

**تقاليد ينسخ ببساطة تشير الى**

like wood that refer to old traditions, he doesn't simply copy the traditions but

**تصبح اجيال تقدمهم الى**

brings them into the present, a present that for future generations will become the

**منح جائزة**

past. Zaman was born in al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, in 1971, and was awarded a B.A

**لاحقا فقط معهد**

degree from the Art Foundation Institute of Riyadh only 18 years later. He has

**دولي مبنى نفس الوقت تعليم**

worked in art education for 23 years, at the same time as building an international

**جوائز دولية وطني كثيرة عالم الفنون سمعة**

reputation in the art world. He has won many national and international prizes and

**معارض تشمل اوروبا كل انحاء معارض**

had exhibitions all over the Middle East and in Europe, including solo exhibitions in

**واحة ساحلي ما زال**

Paris, France. He still lives in Saudi Arabia, in the coastal oasis of al-Qatif.

**بيعت شارع**

**C** A painting which was found in the street has just been sold for over $1 million.

**مانهاتن حديث تقدم**

One morning in 2003 Elizabeth Gibson was taking her morning walk in Manhattan

**ممتاز تحول اللوحة**

when she came she said. The painting turned out to be an interesting work by

**شهور جدار**

Mexican artist Rufino Tamayo, from 1970. It was on her wall for months when a

**اكتشفت ثمينة**

friend told her that it might be valuable. Ms Gibson soon discovered that it was. It

**بحثت عن اكتشفت الامر**

was worth over a million dollars! When Ms Gibson found out, she looked for the

**سرقت اللوحة ترده الملاك الاصليين**

original owners and she gave the work back to them. The painting had been stolen

**وجدها ظهرت ثانية**

from them in 1987 but it only reappeared when Ms Gibson found it in 2003. The

**مكافاة اللوحة مرتبك الملاك**

owners were amazed to get their painting back and gave Ms Gibson a reward and a

**اللوحة مزاد نسبة**

percentage of the sale of the painting.

**1-: Answers:-**

**a-** I can see a long crack in the floor. There are several people in the photo. One man is kneeling down and taking a photograph. Another man is walking over the crack.

**b-** There is a large dish pointing up into the sky. It’s probably a satellite dish of some sort, but I don’t see how it might be related to art.

**c -**Photo C is an abstract, colourful painting. The colours are very bright – purple, orange, and yellow.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2-: Answers:-**

1- Text A Photo a 2- Text C Photo c 3- Text B Photo b

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3-: Answers:-**

**1- c 2- b 3- b 4- c 5- b**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4-: Answers:-**

1- 1 million = how much the Rufino Tamayo painting is worth in dollars.

2- two = the sculpture in the Tate Modern was worked on by artists on two continents

3 -300,000 = how much the sculpture in the Tate Modern cost to install in pounds

4- 18 = Zaman’s age when he got his B.A. 5- 152 = the crack is 152m long

6 -23 = how many years Zaman has worked in education

7- 1970 = this is when the work was painted by Rufino Tamayo

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**5-: Answers:-**

**Text A**

1- a long way down from the surface 2- extremely deep

3- something that happens which is unusual, violent or dangerous

4- very detailed in design or structure

**Text B**

1- show or symbolize 2- important part or aspect

**Text C**

1-- a large number of things on top of each other 2 - got rid of

3 - worth a lot of money

Example opinions

**Grammar**

**The Reported Speech**

**كيف نحول الجملة الخبرية إلى غير مباشر**

**أولا : نغير فعل القول** :

said ****  **said** said to **** **told**

**ثانيا :** **نحذف الأقواس ونغير الضمائر إلى ضمائر الغائب** :

I me my mine

You you your yours ***ضمائر المفرد***

**He him his his**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

We us our ours

You you your yours **ضمائر الجمع**

**They them their theirs**

**ثالثا :نحول جميع الأفعال إلى ماضيها إذا كان فعل القول : said-told**

***1-verb to be :***

am - is **** **was**

are ** were**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

***verb to have :***

have - has **** **had**

had **** **had had**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Defective verbs :**

Can shall will may must

**Could should would might ought to**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**present simple**(..ed-V2) **** **past simple**

play –plays **** **played**

go – goes **** **went**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**past simple** (..ed-V2) ****  **past perfect ( had + p.p.)**

played **** **had played**

**نغير ظرف الزمان و المكان كما يلي :-**

here **** **there** **over there** now **** **then**

there **** **over there** last **** **before**

this **** **that** yesterday **** **the day before** these **** **those** ago **** **before**

1-" I am the youngest tea taster in my team " ***(Report )***

1. **He said he was the youngest tea taster in his team .**
2. **He says I am the youngest tea taster in his team .**
3. **He said he was the youngest tea taster in his team .**
4. **He said he is the youngest team I my team .**

2-"I tasted one hundred kinds of tea yesterday ." ***(Report )***

1. **He said he tastes one hundred kinds of tea yesterday.**
2. **He said he tasting one hundred kinds of tea yesterday.**
3. **He said he taste one hundred kinds of tea yesterday.**
4. **He said he had tasted one hundred kinds of tea the day before.**

3-He said that he ……………….mend it for me .

**a- will b- can c- can d- would**

4-He said that he ………….. a good match .

**a- playing b- play c- played d- plays**

5-My Mother said that she ………………. to the supermarket . .

**a -went b- goes c- going d- go**

6-He said that he …………………. Finished his work .

1. **has b- had c- having d- have**

7- He said that he ……………………….. happy to be a tea taster

1. **was b- were c- are d- am**

8- He said that his teammates …………………. all helpful ".

1. **was b- were c- are d- am**

9- He said in the past , only women ……………… tea leaves"

1. **collects b- collected c-collecting d- had collected**

10- He said that women only …………………. the two leaves o top of the tree."

1. **collects b- collected c-collecting d- had collected**

11- He said that he ……………….. one hundred kinds of tea today".

1. **tastes b- taste c-tasting d- had tasted**

12-He said that he……………….. training . Sometimes it is hard .

**likes b- liked c-liking d- has liked**

**Grammar in context p40**

**1-: Answers:-**  **Faisal said he liked abstract art.**

**1a -: Answers:-**  Key

**1- b 2- d 3- f 4- a 5- h**

**6- g 7- c 8- I 9- e**

**1b -: Answers:-**  Key

**1- Pronouns 4- need 2 - change 5 don’t always need 3- don’t need**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**1b -: Answers:-**  Key

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| **1- present simple**  **2 -present continuous**  **3- present perfect**  **4- past simple**  **5 -will**  **6- can**  **7- may**  **8- must/have to** | **past simple**  **past continuous**  **past perfect**  **past perfect**  **would**  **could**  **might**  **had to** |

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**1b -: Answers:-**

1-this **** **that** 2- here **** **there** 3-today **that day** 4- yesterday **** **the day before**

5-tomorrow **** the following day 6-tonight **** **that night** 7-next …… **** **the following** 8-/9- last week **** a week **before**

Key

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4 -: Answers:-**  Key1- The student told his teacher (that) he couldn’t recite the poem because he had forgotten some of the words.

2- You told me (that) you wanted to be an architect.

3- Karima told her mother (that) she would enjoy doing embroidery.

4- She told us (that) the performance had been fantastic.

5- The artists told the reporters (that) the exhibition was going to be a great success.

6- The artist told the exhibition organizer (that) he was presenting five new paintings.

7- The museum guard told the boy (that) he had to stop touching exhibits.

8- The editor told the poet (that) his poems weren’t good enough to be included in the programme.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**5 -: Answers:-**  Key

1- I can’t recite the poem because I have forgotten some of the words.

2- I want to be an architect. 3- I will enjoy doing embroidery

4- The performance was fantastic. 5- The exhibition is going to be a great success.

6- I’m presenting five new paintings. 7- You must/have to stop touching exhibits.

8- Your poems are not good enough to be included in the programme.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**5 -: Answers:-**  Key

1- He said the way of building ships was written in his soul.

2- He said he had constructed many ships and fishing boats since he was/had been a boy.

3- He said he had tried to teach his children the secrets of his trade, but they were attracted to the modern way of life.

4- He said he had learned woodwork from his father in Oman and had come to Saudi Arabia when he was 18.

5- He said the demand for his boats and ships had disappeared many years before.

6- He said earned a little from selling wooden models of boats, but it wasn’t enough (for him) to live on.

7- He said his friends helped to pay the rent on his shop.

8- He said he hoped one day people would buy his boats again so that he could repay everyone for their kindness.

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**Developing vocabulary p41**

**Adjectives ending in -ing and – ed**

…**ed adjectives** **** describe people.

…**ing adjectives** **** describe things .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Describing Things** | **Describing People** |
| excit**ing** مثير  frighten**ing** مخيف  bor**ing** ممل  interest**ing** شيق  confus**ing** مربك  disappointed محبط  worry**ing** مقلق  surpris**ing** مدهش  exhaust**ing** مرهق  embarrass**ing** محرج  poison**ing** مسمم  tir**ing** متعب  annoy**ing** يضايق  inspir**ing** ملهم | excit**ed** منفعل – مستثار  frighten**ed** خائف – مرعوب  bor**ed** يمل – يسأم  interest**ed** مهتم بـ  confus**ed** مرتبك – متحير  disappoint**ed** يخيب أمله  worri**ed** قلق  surpris**ed** مندهش  exhaust**ed** متعب  embarrass**ed** محرج  poison**ed** متسمم  tir**ed** متعب  annoy**ed**  متضايق  inspir**ed** ملهم |

**Voiced sound:** if the stem ends with a vowel sound or the consonant ***b, g, l, m, n, th, v* or *z*,** we pronounce the -*ed* ending /d/, but if the stem ends with *d* or *t*, we pronounce the *–ed* ending /ɪd/.

**Voiceless sound:** if the stem ends with *f, p, k, s, sh, ch, x, h* we pronounce the -*ed* ending /t/.

**1 -: Answers:-**  Key

1 *amazed* (i.e. adjectives ending in *-ed*) describes how someone feels.

2 *amazing* (i.e. adjectives ending in *-ing*) describes why someone feels this way

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2 -: Answers:-**  Key

**Positive (+):** amazed, excited, inspired, interested, relaxed, surprised (can also be negative)

**Negative (-):** bored, confused, disappointed, embarrassed, frightened, tired, uninspired

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**4 -: Answers:-**  Key

Choose the correct alternative.

1-The artist's work was inspiring/ inspired by his early experience of calligraphy.

2-The range and quality of crafts for sale in the market is amazed/amazing,

3-Working all day and studying at night is tiring/tired.

4-Many people are confusing/confused when they see modern art.

5-When artists explain their own work, it can be a bit boring/bored,

6-I would be embarrassing / embarrassed if I had to stand on a stage and read out my poetry.

7-In my opinion, his more recent work is disappointing/. disappointed.

8- We're really exciting /excited about going to see that exhibition next week.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Listening p42**

**Woman 1:** Have you read this story about the man and these vases?

**Woman 2:** No. What happened?

**Woman 1:**: Well, he was in a museum. Let’s see, the British Museum it says here, in London. He was walking down some stairs when he tripped over his shoelace and fell into a big Chinese vase on the windowsill.

**Woman 2:** Oh no! He knocked it over?

**Woman 1:**Yes, it fell onto the floor and smashed into thousands of pieces! But that’s not all. There were two other vases on the windowsill, and as the first one fell it knocked into the other two …

**Woman 2:** [groans] What a disaster! Did they all break?

**Woman 1:**Sadly, they did. The man tried to catch one of them, but he wasn’t fast enough.

**Woman 2:** Oof. Were they expensive?

**Woman 1:**Well, it says here they were *priceless*.

**Woman 2:** Wow. They must have been very old vases.

**Woman 1:**Yes, at least a thousand years old. There weren’t any others like them. Look, here’s a photo before the accident.

**Woman 2:** Oh, they were beautiful. It’s such a shame. What did the museum do? I suppose you can’t do very much with thousandsof pieces of broken vase.

**Woman 1:**Well that’s the amazing thing. People said that it would be impossible to restore the vases, but then an expert took all the pieces and used special technology to start rebuilding them. She worked for three months and managed to put all the pieces back together again!

**Woman 2:** That’s incredible. What happened to the man?

**Woman 1:**The people from the museum asked him how it had

happened, and he told them it was an accident. Then they asked him if he realised the vases had been priceless, and he said he had no idea. He felt very bad about it.

**Woman 2:** Did they make him pay for the damage?

**Woman 1:**No, they didn’t, because it was an accident. But they told him he wasn’t allowed to come to the museum any more.

**Woman 2:** I’m not surprised he wasn’t allowed back! But he should have had to pay something towards the damage, even if it was an accident.

**Woman 1:**I’m not so sure. I mean, he didn’t *intend* to smash the vases. Besides, the museum should have put them in a safer place, behind glass maybe. Instead they were on a windowsill near a staircase with no protection – that was an accident waiting to happen. I’m surprised nothing had happened to them sooner.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3 -: Answers:-**  Key

**1- c 2- b 3- a 4- b 5 c**

**Grammar in context p.42–43**

**Reported speech – questions**

**Yes – No Question*.***

***إذا كان السؤال يبدا بفعل مساعد من :***

**verb to Be** - **verb to have** - **Defective verbs**

**1- نحول فعل القول إلى : asked**

**2-نحذف الأقواس و نربط بكلمة  if**

**3-نقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد ....... و نطبق ما سبق**

“Can you answer the question for me ?”

**\* A said to B “ Have you finished your work ?**

“Will you visit your uncle tomorrow ?”

**\* A said to B “Has your friend gone with you to Alexandria ?”**

**\*\* أما إذا كان السؤال يبداْ بكلمة DOES - Do** **نحذفها و نضع فعل الجملة الأساسي في التصريف الثاني**

“ Do you go to school on Friday ?”

**\*A said to B” Does your father work in Cairo ?”**

“ Do your friends speak French ?”

**A said to B “ Does your brother phone you ?”**

**أما إذا كان السؤال يبدا بكلمة Did ......... نحذفها و نضع فعل الجملة *(had + p .p* .) أي ماضي تام .**

“ Did your father arrive yesterday ?”

=\*A said to B “Did they paint the house last week ?”

**أما إذا كان السؤال يبدا بكلمة استفهام ........1-.. نربط بنفس كلمة الاستفهام .**

1. **نطبق كل ما سبق بخصوص الفعل المساعد**\*

= “ When can you see me ?

**A asked B when I can see him .**

= “When did you pay back the money ?”

**A asked B** **when I had paid the money.**

= A said to B “ What are you looking for ?”

**Aasked B what he was looking for.**

= A said to B “ Where does Ali phone ?:”

**Aasked B where Ali phoned.**

= A said to B “Why did the prisoner escape ?”

**Aasked B why the prisoner had escaped.**

**عند الاختيار لاحظ ما يلي :-**

1. **لا تختر إلا الفعل في الماضي ( التصريف الثاني (**
2. **لا تختر إلا التي بها فعل مساعد من Do / Does / Did**
3. **لا تختر الجملة التي يسبق فيها الفعل المساعد على الفاعل .**

***Choose the right answer :-***

1-He asked me …………… .

**a- where she went b-where did she go**

**c- where she did go d- where has she gone**

2- He asked me how my brother was . " How………..? "he asked .

**a-is your brother b-your brother was**

**c-your brother is d-was your brother**

3-He asked me ………… on holiday .

**a-where do I go c-where did I go**

**b- where I went d-where will I go**

4-Ahmad's father asked him why …….. late

**a-do you come b-had he come c-he had come d-did he come**

5- Omar asked Sara if …………. Handball .

**a-did she like b-she liked c-does she like d-she likes.**

6- He …………..Ahmad what his favourite subject was .

**a-told b- asked c-spoke d-said**

7- Nabila asked Samia if ……………… to buy the red dress .

**a-was she going b-she is going c-is she going d-she was going**

8-The policeman asked the boy if he ………..anything .

**a-lose b-had lost c-have lost d-losing**

9-Ali asked Samy If ……………… his homework .

**a-he finished b-does he finish c-do you finish d- he finishes**

10-Ali asked Samy if he ……………the Saudi Kapsah .

**a-like b- likes c-liked d-has liked**

11-He asked me ………… last holiday.

**a-where do I go b- where I went c-where did I go c-where will I go**

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**1 -: Answers:-**  Key

**a- T b- T c- T d- F e- T**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**2-: Answers:-**  Key**1- where he was from**

**2- he had hurt himself 3- he knew**

**4- had been to the museum 5- he would be more careful**

**4 -: Answers:-**  Key1- He asked him if he had enjoyed visiting the castle.

2- He wanted to know who he was (there) with.

3- He asked him if he often visited ancient buildings.

4- He asked him if he would recommend the castle to other people.

5- He wanted to know why he had decided to visit the castle.

6- He asked him if he was going to visit any other buildings in Riyadh.

7- He asked him if he had been to Riyadh before.

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**Reported speech – commands**

هناك نوعان من الجملة الأمرية: منفية و مثبتة

لتحويل الأمر المنفي إلى غير مباشر **:** لتحويل الأمر المثبت إلى غير مباشر **:**

**1- نبدأ بكلمة*He told me not to*  2- نبدأ بكلمة *He told me***

**2- نحذف *do not* ونربط بكلمة *not to***  2- **-نحذف** الأقواس **ونربط بكلمة *to***

**ملحوظة:- نحول ضمائر المتكلم إلى مخاطب . كآلاتي:- your****my**

***Positive*** مثبتة  ***Negative*** منفية

Help your friends . \*Don’t waste your time .

***= He told me to help my friends = He told me not to waste my time .***

Please! Help the old man . \* Don’t play with fire .

***= He told me to*** ***help the old man*** ***. = He told me not to play with fire***

Could you answer the quiz? . \*Don’t hit your sister .

***= He told me to answer the quiz. = He told me not to hit my sister .***

**Report the following :-**

*4-"*Don't order a big meal *"* ………………………………………………………………………………………..

4- " Wait a few minutes .  ……………………………………………………………………………………….

6- " Sit on the other one .  ……………………………………………………………………………………….

8- " Do not complain so much . ……………………………………………………………………………………….

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**4 -: Answers:-**  Key

a- The most common verbs are *ask* and *tell.*

b- We use *to* + infinitive in the reported command (i.e. the imperative changes to the infinitive). c- *not* comes before *to* + infinitive i.e. *not to do*

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**6 -: Answers:-**  Key

1- The teacher told the class to pay attention.

2- The man at the entrance asked them to give him their tickets.

3- His mum told him not to shout.

4- The guide asked the visitors not to take photos inside the museum.

5- Dad told me not to come home late.

6- The art teacher told Jake to use a bigger brush.

7- The teacher asked the students to write a description of the painting for homework.

**Developing speaking p44**

**Answers:**

The picture shows a group of school students. They are visiting a museum or gallery with their teacher. Some of them are looking at the things in the museum, and some are taking notes. Some students are visiting a craft market with their teacher. They

are looking at all the different things that people are selling,like baskets and textiles. A girl is standing on a stage. She is probably reading poetry. The picture shows a group of men in Saudi dress. They are performing the traditional Saudi ‘sword dance’. Some people are watching them. Some students are visiting an old town with their teacher. It might be the old part of a town in Saudi Arabia, or another Arabic country. One of the boys is pointing to the carving on a wooden door.

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33- **Play the CD for students to listen to a teenager talking about a school trip that was special to her. Tell students to choose which pictures are similar to her experience.**

**Audioscript**

**Teenage girl 1:** Do you remember any particular school trips?

**Teenage girl 2:** Oh, yes! The one I remember the most was about two years ago, when I went to a recording of a poetry programme with my class, oh, and with our teacher of course.

**Teenage girl 1:** Where was that?

**Teenage girl 1:** It was at a small TV studio near to the centre of my hometown.

**Teenage girl 1:** And what happened? Why do you remember it?

**Teenage girl 2:** Well, at first it wasn’t anything special. It was a bit boring to be honest. But later, after about half an hour, the presenter asked if anybody had a poem they wanted to read. I was really shy when I was smaller but I used to write poems. All my friends knew I’d written one that was on the wall of the classroom. So they started to say ‘Rana has a poem, Rana has a poem!’ So the presenter asked me to go up onto the stage. At first I said I didn’t want to, but in the end she kept on insisting and so I went.

**Teenage girl 1:** How did you feel?

**Teenage girl 2:** I was really frightened! It was embarrassing because I’d never read anything in public, apart from with friends. Anyway, I wasn’t sure I could remember all of the words. I was so nervous that at first nobody could hear me, but after a

minute or two I started to feel more relaxed and enjoy myself. At the end, all of the audience was clapping and shouting my name. It was an amazing experience!

**Teenage girl 1:** What happened next?

**Teenage girl 2:** Next they asked if I’d written any more poems. I said I didn’t have one that was ready – just one that wasn’t quite finished. But they asked me to read it anyway, so I did. Later on everybody said that the best thing about the school trip was my poetry! I think that’s why I enjoy reading and writing poetry so much now!

**3: Answers:**

**Picture 3**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**4: Answers:**

1- T

2- F (The programme was a bit boring.)

3- F (The girl was shy and didn’t want to go on stage at first.)

4- T

5- F (She read a second one, even though it wasn’t quite finished.)

5- Play the CD again for students to tick the expressions in the *Speaking Bank* that they hear.

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**Developing writing p.45**

**An announcement**

**1: Answers:**

1- A craft exhibition

2- The organizers want students to bring anything they’ve made

themselves to the exhibition.

3- They need the work by 20th October.

4- You can win prizes.

5- The event starts on the 1st November.

6- Everyone can be in the event.

7- Call 02 463 7979

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**2: Answers:**

**1 6 2 3 5 4 7**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**3: Answers:**

Yes, it does.

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**Grammar revision p47**

**Reported speech – Statements**

**1: Answers:**

1- He said he was happy to be there that day.

2- He told the reporter that he was writing a lot of new poems.

3- He said he would read some of them at his next performance.

4- He said he had been very inspired after travelling to Morocco the previous week.

5- He told the reporter that he might go again the following year.

6- He said he had never appeared on TV outside the Middle East.

7- He said he had to go then because the producer was waiting for him.

**Reported speech – Questions**

**2: Answers:**

1- ‘What are you doing here?’

2- ‘When did you arrive?’

3- ‘Do you know what the answer is?’

4- ‘Have you ever written a poem?’

5- ‘What will you do with the money?’

6- ‘How many pages has the book got/does the book have?’

7 ‘Is that bag yours?’

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**Reported speech – Commands**

**3 Answers:**

1- ‘Get out of the car!’ 4 ‘Don’t read that poem!’

2 -‘Don’t panic!’ 5 ‘Turn round slowly!’

3- ‘Do the exercise carefully!’ 6 ‘Don’t interrupt me!’

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**Vocabulary revision p47**

**Art and design, crafts, poetry**

**1: Answers:**

1- shows only shapes and patterns, not people or things.

2- groups of lines that a poem is divided into.

3- beautifully illustrated writing.

4- watch a performance or a recital.

5- everything would be in darkness.

6- is drawn quickly and doesn’t have many details.

7- paint brushes and paper.

8- cotton and silk.

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**Artists**

**2: Answers:1- craftsman 2 –performer**

**3 -calligrapher 4- architect 5 -wood carver**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Adjectives ending in -*ing* and -*ed***

**1- tired 2- embarrassing 3- confused 4- disappointing**

**5- surprised 6- relaxed 7 -inspiring**

Unit 5

**Histories mysteries**

liberal ليبرالي

Conservativeالمحافظين

distinction تمييز

run يدير

justice عدالة

foreign affairs الشئون الخارجية

prime minister رئيس الوزراء

minister وزير

political party حزب سياسي

labour party حزب العمال

candle شمعة

spread ينتشر – انتشار

constitutional دستوري

democracy الديمقراطية

monarchy مملكة

republic جمهورية president رئيس

Vote يصوت

elections انتخابات

govern يحكم

government الحكومة

rumours اشاعات

circulate تدور حول

incident أحداث

**1: Answers:-**

**a- capital city b- currency c- flag/national anthem d- king**

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**2: Answers:-**

The currency of the United Kingdom is the pound sterling.

The United Kingdom has a queen – Queen Elizabeth II.

The UK national anthem is ‘God Save the Queen’.

The flag of the United Kingdom is sometimes called the Union Jack. It’s red, white and blue.

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**2: Answers:-**

**Republic ** A country that is ruled by a president or other leader, not by a king or queen.

**Democracy** ****A system of government where people vote in elections to choose the people who will govern them.

**Monarchy** ****A type of government where a country is ruled by a king or queen. **( Saudi Arabia )**

**Constitutional monarchy** ****A country ruled by a king or queen whose powers are limited by a set of basic laws. **( United Kingdom )**

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**الحكومة يصوت مناسبات انتخابات عامة**

1-- **general elections **occasions when you can **vote** for a government:

**أهداف أفكار اجتماعية يساري**

2- **left-wing**  **** with **socialist** ideas and objectives.

**سياسات متشابهة مجموعة عضو**

3- **member** ****A **group of people** with similar ideas about politics

**منظمة جزء حزب سياسي**

4- **political party** **** A part of an **organization** or group

**أهداف محافظة يميني**

5- **right-wing** ****with **conservative ideas** or objectives.

**محافظ اجتماعي وسطي**

6- **in the centre** **** **not socialist** or conservative

**ينظم يدير يدير**

7- **run** **control, organize**

**الدول الاخرى يحدث الشئون الخارجية**

8- **foreign affairs** **** Things which happen in **other countries**

**أقسام حكومية يديرون وزراء**

9- **ministers** **** **People in control** of government departments

**Histories mysteries**

unusual غير معتاد

political سياسي

enemy عدو

conspiracy مؤامرة

substitute يستبدل

suspicion شكوك

obedient مطيع

sensitive حساس

royal ملكي

military عسكري

politician سياسي

established أسس

supporters مساندين – مشجعين

ordinary عادي

**ملك الدولة رأس ملكية دستورية المملكة المتحدة**

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. The head of state is the King or

**رئيس الوزراء في يد السلطة ملكة**

Queen but power is in the hands of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the

**عامة انتخابات عامة حزب سياسي قائد**

leader of the political party which wins the general elections. They have general

**يصوت سنوات ك على الاقل انتخابات**

elections at least every five years. You have to be 18 to vote in a general election.

**يساري تقليديا حزب العمال احزاب سياسية**

The three biggest political parties are the Labour Party (traditionally left.-wing), the

**الحزب الديمقراطي الحر يميني حزب المحافظين**

Conservative Party (traditionally right-wing), and the Liberal Democrat Party

**بين التمييز بين هذه الأيام الوسط أقل أكثر تقليديا**

(traditionally more or less in the centre). In fact, nowadays the distinction between

**تقريبا رئيس الوزراء واضح**

the three parties is not always so clear. The Prime Minister has approximately 22

**يوجد مثلا الدولة يدير**

senior ministers who help him or her to run the country. For example, there are

**عضو الشئون الخارجية العدل الصحة وزراء**

ministers for Health, Justice and Foreign Affairs. The United Kingdom; is a member of the European Union and the United Nation!**الامم المتحدة**

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**Reading p51**

**First king or butcher's son ?**

**ايطاليا الملك الاول من عاش**

Victor Emmanuel II, who lived from 1820 to 1878, was the first king of Italy and is

**الآباء يشير**

still referred to by some Italians as 'the father of the fatherland'. You may

**لقب غامض فورا**

immediately think there is something a little mysterious in his title: why would he be

**الملك الاول الثاني يدعى**

called Victor Emmanuel the second if he was the first king? Yet that is not the

**فقط عندما الناس طبقا لـ سر**

greatest mystery about him, according to some people. Even when he was only a

**فعليا يقترح تحيط به اشاعات**

baby, rumours began to circulate about him, suggesting that he was not really the

**ارستقراطية أمير**

son of Charles Albert, prince of the House of Savoy (an old aristocratic family), but that his true father was a butcher.**الجزار**

In September 1822, while Prince Charles Albert and his family were staying at a villa

**الامراء غرفة بدأت**

near the city of Florence, a fire started in the bedroom of the Princes two-year-old

**لمس فستانها تسبب بها الحادث**

son. The accident was caused by the boy's nurse, Teresa, whose dress touched a

**حروق خطيرة عانت من تنقذ جهودها اشتعلت**

candle and caught fire. In her efforts to save the boy, she suffered serious burns.

**يقول الحادث سجلت وثائق رسمية**

Official documents recorded the incident on 16th September, and said that four

**تقارير عادت الى لاحقا**

days later the family returned to Florence, but there are no reports of Charles Albert

**خادم مع ذلك حتى في العلن يظهر**

appearing in public until 10th October. On 3rd October, however, a family servant

**اصابات تشفى من متوقع الممرضة**

wrote in a letter that the nurse was expected to recover from her injuries and would

**اليوم التالي الملكية تعود الى**

be returning to Florence with the royal family the day after. Two days after that,

**تاريخ الفرق غير مبرر معا ماتت**

Teresa died. This, together with the unexplained difference in the date of the

**غامض يفكر في كاف عودة**

family's return, was enough for some people to start thinking something mysterious had happened.

**الفوارق فسر بالفعل قصة الحقيقة**

So, what is the truth of the story? Certainly, no one has explained the differences in

**تماما موت الحريق أثناء**

time during the month after the fire, but the death of the nurse just after she was

**صعبة غريبة جدا بالفعل يتحسن من المفترض**

supposed to be getting better is surely not so strange or difficult to explain. It's also

**الحياة السياسية أحدهم الآخر عن مختلف غير معتاد**

not unusual for two brothers to be quite different from each other. In political life,

**أسباب لديهم يتخيل أعداء**

most people have enemies, and it isn't hard to imagine people having reasons to

**تؤكد القصص يسمع**

spread stories like this. Above all, people seem to enjoy hearing stories that suggest

**الرئيس ربما حقيقي تفسيرات رسمية حقائق قبلوا**

that accepted facts and official explanations are not true. Perhaps US President John

**فعليا رواد الفضاء بمفرده يتصرف لم يقتل**

Kennedy was not killed by one man acting alone. Maybe astronauts didn't really

**معروف قصص مئات**

land on the moon in 1960s. There are hundreds of stories like this, known as conspiracy theories', and many people believe in them.

**الحريق قالوا الابن الحقيقي**

The stories soon began. Charles Albert's real son, they said, had died in the fire, and

**يستبدل يسمى الجزار**

another boy, the son of a butcher called Gaetano Tiburzi, had been substituted for

**حادث عناوين**

him. Tiburzi had a large three-storey house, and soon after the incident had a new

**مالك مات بنى**

house built for him. By the time he died, he was the owner of 43 houses which he

**يتوقع ان جزار عادي اغنى استأجر**

rented to others, and was far richer than any ordinary butcher could expect to he.

**صمته يدفع مقابل**

Had he sold' his son to Charles Albert, and was he being paid for his silence?

**الاصغر شكوك أسباب كبر**

As Victor Emmanuel grew up, there were other reasons for suspicion. His younger

**مطيع حساس هادئ الحريق**

brother Ferdinand, who was born after the fire, was quiet, sensitive and obedient –

**سليم صحيا في الحقيقة شبيه**

very similar, in fact, to his father. He was also not a very healthy child. Young Victor

**مهتم بـ مليء بالحيوية عكس كليا بالرغم من**

Emmanuel, though, was the complete opposite: strong, lively and not interested in

**شخص مثل يتصرف يبدو لاحظوا**

studying. People sometimes remarked that he did not look or act like someone of royal blood.**ناجح لا شك ان بالرغم من ذلك**

Whatever his origins were, though, there is no doubt that he was a successful

**وطني نفسه سياسي قائد عسكري**

military leader and politician. Allying himself with the nationalist leader Garibaldi,

**الدولة الايطالية أسس مستشاره بمساعدة**

and with the help of his advisor Cavour, he established the first Italian state, with

**يسمى مخيب للآمال مساندوه**

himself as king. Some of his supporters were disappointed that he chose to be called

**لقب يأخذ بدلا من**

Victor Emmanuel II (of Savoy) instead of taking the title Victor Emmanuel I (of Italy).

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**1: Answers:-**

1-Victor Emmanuel II, who lived from 1820 to 1878, was the first king of Italy.

2-One mystery is that he was called Victor Emmanuel the *second* even though he was the first king. The other is that some people think he was the son of a butcher, not a real prince.

**3: Answers:-**

When he became king of Italy, he chose to be called Victor Emmanuel II (of Savoy) instead of taking the title Victor Emmanuel I (of Italy).

Most leaders at that time had enemies, so perhaps it was some of his political enemies who wanted to make people question whether he should really be king.

There is some evidence but I don’t think there’s enough to prove the story. There might be other explanations.

**4: Answers:-**

No, the writer strongly suggests that the story is not true, and is one of many similar ‘conspiracy theories’

**5 : Answers:-**

1- It was an accident caused when the nurse’s dress touched a candle flame and caught fire.

2- She was badly burnt and later died.

3- The servant’s letter said the family would go home on the4th of October, while the official document said they had returned on the 20th of September.

4- By the time of his death he owned a lot of houses and was much richer than an ordinary butcher.

5- He was lively and not interested in studying. He did not act like someone of royal blood.

6- He established the first Italian state and became the first king of Italy.

**6 : Answers:-**

**incident** **** something that happened

**rumours : **belief that something is wrong

**suspicions** ****stories that may or may not be true

**spread**pass from person to person

**substituted** ****put in place of

**established** ****started or brought into existence

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**Grammar in context p52–53**

**Modal verbs of speculation and deduction – Present**

**تسمى بالأفعال الناقصة لأنه ليس لها تصريف ثالث=**

**= و لانها لا تأتى إلا كفعل مساعد و دائما بعدها المصدر**

**= يختلف معناها في المضارع عنه في الماضي و في السؤال عنه في الجملة الخبرية**

**Can shall will may must**

**Could should would might had to**

**تتعدد استخدامات الأفعال الناقصة و تستخدم للاستنتاج في المضارع**

**Subject + modal verb + infinitive**

*He must be the king.*

They must be students. They are carrying books.

**• To speculate about an ongoing action, use modal verb + *be + ing*, *e.g.***

He hasn’t come to the meeting, he **must be** working.

She **might be** cooking lunch now.

**عند التأكد من وقوع أو عدم وقوع الحدث بنسبة 90% فأكثر نستخدم must – couldn't - can't**

It **can't be** a fish. It's flying in the sky.

He **couldn't be** Ali. Ali is taller than this man.

He is examining a patient. He **must be** a doctor.

It's a Ferrari. It **must be** expensive.

He is in the mosque . He **must be** praying

**عند التأكد من وقوع أو عدم وقوع الحدث بنسبة 50% فأكثر نستخدم may – might**

**• If the situation is 50% possible use *might, may, could***

Ali may be sleeping. He isn't playing football .

He might be a pilot. I'm not sure.

**2 : Answers:-**

**1-Country 1 1 Country 2**

**1- can’t 1- could**

**2- might 2- may**

**3- must 3- must**

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**3 : Answers:-**

**Flag 1 Flag 2**

**1- may/might 1- can’t**

**2- can’t 2- may/might**

**3- must 3- must**

Past modals

**Could have – might have – may have – must have – can't have**

**1- must have+ V3**

**تعبر عن التأكد من صحة شيء ما في الماضي أو أنه كان حقيقة أو استنتاج مؤكد**

**Expresses definite positive deduction in the past. (95%- 100% )**

It is 1 o'clock. Ali **must have left** the office . He usually leaves at 12:00.

The exam was easy . He **must have answered** all questions.

They **must have sold** the old car. They have a new one now.

**Can't have – couldn't have+ V3 ( 0% )**

**تعبر عن التأكد من عدم صحة حدوث شيء ما في الماضي و أنه كان استنتاج خاطئ .**

**Expresses definite negative deduction in the past.**

It is 11 o'clock. Ali **couldn't have left** the office . He usually leaves at 12:00.

The exam was difficult . He **can't have answered** all questions.

They **couldn't have sold** the old car. They still use it every day.

**May – might – could have + V3 (50% )**

**تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيئا ما كان ممكن حدوثه في الماضي و لكننا لسنا متأكدين 100%**

**Expresses a deduction about a possibility in the past.**

Mona is absent today. She **might have gone** to the doctor.

Yes, he **could have sold** his car. I'm not sure.

They **may have gone to** London . I don't know where they are.

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**Should have + V3**

**تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء كان يجب فعله في الماضي لكنه لم يحدث**

Ali didn't study hard. He failed the test.

**He should have studied hard.**

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**5 : Answers:-**

**a- must b- can’t c- may/might/could d- past participle**

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**6a : Answers:-**

**1- /əv/ 2- /əv/ 3- /əv/ 4- /əv/**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**7 : Answers:-**

**1- can’t have written 2- might/could have been 3- must have created**

**4- can’t have had 5- must have worked 6- might have been**

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**8 : Answers:-**

Key

**1- A 2- C 3- C 4- D**

**5- B 6- A 7- C 8- A**

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**Developing vocabulary p53**

**Adjective suffixes**

**2 : Answers:-**

**Noun Adjective**

**Aristocracy aristocratic**

**comfort uncomfortable/comfortable**

**danger dangerous**

**help helpless**

**hunger hungry**

**care careful**

**office official**

**terror terrible**

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**3 : Answers:-** Key

**-y -ous -able -ible**

**thirsty famous enjoyable sensible**

**mysterious**

**-ful -less -al -ic**

**useful senseless natural artistic**

**useless**

**Listening p54**

**Play the CD for students to listen to two people talking about the Titanic and find the answers to the questions in 1.**

**Audioscript**

**Sister:** Wow, I’ve just been reading this article about the Titanic. There’s a lot of stuff that I didn’t know before.

**Brother:** Like what?

**Sister:** Well, about the lifeboats. Look, there were about 2,200 people on board the ship. And how many lifeboats were there? Only 20. Even if every lifeboat had been full, more than a thousand people would have stayed on the ship.

**Brother:** So there weren’t enough lifeboats?

Sister: No, there were twenty, but they needed *at least* 40.

**Brother:** So why weren’t there enough?

**Sister:** The people who designed the ship told the director of the company that there weren’t enough. But the director, err, let’s see, Ismay his name was, this Ismay said there could only be 20.

**Brother:** But why?

**Sister:** Because he said it would look ugly, having so many lifeboats on the deck. He wanted the ship to look nice. That was the most important thing for him. And of course he said they weren’t necessary because it was impossible for the Titanic to sink.

**Brother:** Hmm, yeah, well we all know he was wrong there.

**Sister:** The thing is, they say that if Ismay had allowed more lifeboats, a lot more people would have survived. But do you know the worst thing?

**Brother:** What?

**Sister:** Ismay was actually a passenger on the Titanic and he was one of the people who got a place in a lifeboat.

**Brother:** But I thought it was women and children first?

**Sister:** Yes, exactly. He said that he only got in the lifeboat because there were no more women or children. He said there was nobody else waiting.

**Brother:** Well if that’s true then I can understand it. I would have done the same if I’d been in his place.

**Sister:** Yeah, maybe, but other people say that if it had been their decision to limit the number of lifeboats, they would have stayed on the ship. And there was another thing about this Ismay too. A lot of people say that it was his decision to go so fast, not the captain’s. The ship went at full speed, even though they knew that there was the possibility of icebergs in the area. If the ship hadn’t been going so fast, the iceberg wouldn’t have caused so much damage. But Ismay really wanted to arrive on

time in New York because it would have been great publicity for the Titanic.

**Brother:** Hum. This Ismay was quite a character.

**Sister:** Well, they say that later he did try to get as much money as possible for the families of the victims. He wanted to help them. So I suppose he wasn’t *all* bad.

**2 : Answers:-** Key

1- There were 2,200 people on board the ship.

2 -There were only 20 lifeboats.

3- The ship’s director, Ismay, decided the number of lifeboats.

4- The most important factor for Ismay was that the ship looked nice.

5- Ismay wanted the Titanic to go fast in order to reach New York on time and create good publicity for the ship.

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**2 : Answers:-** Key

Play the CD again for students to decide if the sentences are true or false. Tell students to correct the false sentences.

1- F (They needed at least 40 lifeboats.)

2- F (Ismay got on one of the lifeboats and was saved.)

3- T 4- F (They knew there could be icebergs in the area.)

5- F (Ismay later tried to collect money for the victims’ families so there is something nice to say about him.)

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**Grammar in context p54–55**

**Third conditional( improbable actions)**

**الحالة الثالثة :**

**إذا كان فعل الشرط ماضي تام ( had+ p. p.) , فان جواب الشرط يتكون منwould have + p.p.**

**IF **  **had + V3 **  **would have + V3**

**Would have + V3  if**  ****  **had + V3**

1-If you **had studied** ,you **would have passed .**

2-If he **had built** a new house , he **would have moved** to it .

3-He **would have avoided** the truck , if he **had driven** slowly .

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

***Correct the following verbs:***

1-If the boat had sunk , they …………………… .

**a-had died b- would have died**

**c -would die d- will die**

2-If I had waited for five minutes ,the rain …………………… .

**a-had stopped b-would stop**

**c- would have stopped d- will stop**

3-If he had watched the programme , he ……………….. it.

**a-would have enjoyed b-would enjoy**

**c-had enjoyed d- will enjoy**

4-If the Titanic hadn't hit an iceberg, it ………………….in New York safely.

**a-would have arrived b-would arrive**

**c-had arrived d- will arrive**

5- If Ali …………………… harder, he would not have failed .

**a-worked b-had worked c- working d- work**

6- If I ( know )the answer , I would have told you .

**a-had known b-have worked c- knew d- know**

7-If they………………………. there, they would not have learned to ski .

**a-don't go b-didn't go c- hadn't gone d- won't go**

8-If they…….oil in 1938, Saudi Arabia would never have become such a rich country.

**a-don't find b-didn't find c- hadn't found d- won't find**

9--He would have written much better if he …………………… a good pen .

**a-had used b-have used c- used d- would use**

10-I would have taken some photos if I ………………. a camera.

**a-got b-had got c- have got d- would get**

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**1 : Answers:-** Key

1-We use the past perfect in the *if-*clause.

2 -We use *would have* + the past participle of the verb.

3- No, it can come second.

4- We know ’*d* is *had* if it is in the *if* clause.

5- We use the third conditional for imaginary situations in the past.

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**2 : Answers:-** Key

**1- had continued 5- hadn’t met**

**2- would have arrived 6- wouldn’t have found out**

**3- would have survived 7- had invented**

**4- hadn’t fallen 8- would have found**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**3 : Answers:-** Key

**1- existed, have 4- hadn’t, wouldn’t**

**2- been, wouldn’t 5- released, been**

**3- had, would 6 -had, have**

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**4 : Answers:-** Key

1- My friend wouldn’t have been able to fix my computer if she hadn’t done a course in computer science.

2- If they hadn’t paid my brother his salary that morning, he wouldn’t have had enough money to buy the tickets.

3- If I hadn’t studied a lot, I wouldn’t have got 90% in the exam.

4- The road wouldn’t have been wet if it hadn’t been raining.

5- I would have bought you a present if I had had some money.

6- I wouldn’t have known the answer if you hadn’t told me.

7- We wouldn’t have become their friends if we had known they were such horrible people.

8- If he had trained more, he wouldn’t have done so badly in the race.

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**5 : Answers:-** Ke

1- I would have gone skiing.

2- I would have voted for Barack Obama.

3- I would have passed all my tests.

4- I would have have been very happy

5- it would have been the end of the world.

6 we wouldn’t have eaten that giant pizza.

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Developing speaking p56

**Describing photos 2**

Who can you see in the picture?

Where do you think they are?

What do you think the man is doing?

Why do you think he is there?

Who are the other people in the photo?

How do you think he feels?

Listening

**Play the CD for students to listen to a student talking about the photo. Students listen to find out if she answers any of their questions and make a note of her answers.**

**Audioscript and Key**

Erm, in this picture I can see two men. One of them is a Saudi. I think it’s al-Waleed Bin Talal, the Saudi millionaire. He looks as if he’s welcoming the other man because he’s smiling and I think they’re shaking hands. Erm, if that’s right then it’s probably in Saudi Arabia, and it’s probably an official meeting of some sort. I can’t see the other man’s face so I’m not sure who it is. Erm, he’s going a bit bald and he’s wearing a jacket. Maybe he’s European. Oh, and he’s wearing glasses too. He must be a visiting politician or businessman. Anyway, it looks as if they’re pleased to see each other. There are some other men in the background but it isn’t clear what they’re doing and I don’t know who they are.

**3 : Answers:-** Key

I agree with some things that the girl says. It is al-Waleed Bin Talal greeting someone, but it can’t be in Saudi Arabia because if you look closely there’s a sign at the back saying ‘Abu Dhabi 2010. I think I can see the word ‘Media’ too, which makes me think the other man is Rupert Murdoch, the man who owns a lot of newspapers and TV stations. If so, he isn’t European; he comes from Australia.

**4 : Answers:-** Key

I think

I imagine

he must be (visiting)

I’m not sure

It can’t be

it’s probably

It might be

it looks as if

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**Developing writing p57**

**A story**

**1 : Answers:-** KeyKey

1 The story happened on the last day of the summer holidays

when the writer went to a new indoor ski slope.

2 The characters are the writer and his/her friends.

3 The writer had an accident and had to go to hospital for an

operation on his/her knee.

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**2 : Answers:-** Key

Key

It was the last day of the summer holidays.

When we arrived,

First,

then,

After an hour,

Later,

finally,

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**3 : Answers:-** Key

Paragraphs 1 and 2 introduce the story (characters, relationship,

setting, background)

Paragraphs 3 and 4 describe the main events in the story

Paragraph 5 describes the outcome of the story

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**5 : Answers:-** Key**1- d 2- e 3 -a 4- b 5- c**

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**Grammar revision p59**

**Modal verbs of speculation and deduction – Present and past**

**1 : Answers:-** Key

**1- can’t 3- can’t 5- must**

**2- must 4- might 6- might**

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**2 : Answers:-** Key

**1- can’t have seen 2- might have been 3- must have come**

**4- must have rained 5- can’t have snowed 6- might have done**

**7- can’t have stolen**

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**Third conditional**

**3 : Answers:-** Key

**1- had passed 2- would have bought 3- had died 4 had cooked**

**5- had shone 6- would have sent 7- had played**

**Vocabulary revision p59**

**Nations**

**1 : Answers:-** Key

**1- capital city 2- national anthem 3- flag 4 -President**

**5- population 6- currency**

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**Adjective suffixes**

**2 : Answers:- KeyKey**

**1- thirsty 2- careless 3- artistic 4- sensible**

**5- comfortable 6- natural 7- enjoyable 8- mysterious**

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**State and politics**

**3 : Answers:- Key**

1- general elections – occasions when you can vote for a government

2 -right wing – with conservative ideas or objectives

3- political party – a group of people with similar political ideas

4 -foreign affairs – things which happen in other countries

5- constitutional monarchy – a country ruled by a king or queen whose powers are limited by a set of basic laws

6- left wing – with socialist ideas or objectives