رابط الدرس الرقمي

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الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

ما الأنشطة التي تمارسها كل يوم؟ مرتين في اليوم؟

What activities do you do every day? Twice a day?

- Watching TV
- Playing video games

تحقق من نمط حياتك

Check Your Lifestyle

Which of the people are you most like? Why?

أي من الأشخاص تحبهم أكثر؟ ولماذا؟

- I like my dad because he is educated and talented person. He works very hard. He's really devoted to his job





Arthur is really into fitness. He works out at the gym regularly. He runs frequently, and he plays tennis twice a week. From time to time, Arthur goes rock climbing.





Refaa is a health food fanatic. She normally eats vegetarian meals. She hardly ever eats meat. She never drinks coffee, but she loves herbal tea. Sometimes she drinks six cups a day.



John hates any type of physical exercise. He enjoys challenging puzzles like sudoku. He spends most of his free time playing video games or solving puzzles in magazines.



Josh is an Internet addict. He seldom spends less than three hours a day on the computer. While he's chatting online, he often checks his cell phone for text messages.

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Part 1



Noura wants to be an artist. After school, she always does her homework and helps with the chores. Then she paints for at least two hours every evening. She says it makes her feel happy.



Martin works very hard. He always takes work home from the office, and he rarely takes a vacation. He's really devoted to his job.

امثلة على الحلول
Sample answers

على الطالب الإجابة وهذه أمثلة على الحلول

Your Profile ملفك الشخصي

أجب عن الاسئلة حول عاداتك وروتينك اليومي
Answer the questions about your habits and routines.

How many hours a day do you watch TV? **About 1-2 hours**

How long do you talk on the phone a day? **About 30 minutes**

How much money do you spend a week? **Roughly $50**

How much time do you spend on the Internet? **Around 2-3 hours a day**

How often do you exercise? **Twice a week**

How often do you go shopping? **Once a week**

How many hours a day do you sleep? **About 7-8 hours**

What two activities do you do very often? **I do my homework and help with the chores.**

What two activities do you hardly ever do? **I hardly ever watch sports or play video games.**

What activities do you think you overdo? **I probably spend too much time on my phone and social media.**

Now compare your answers with a partner.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Quick Check ☑ تحقق سريع

A. **Vocabulary.** Underline words and expressions on pages 2 and 3 that tell about frequency (how often). المفردات

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions about the people. الإستيعاب

1. How often does Arthur go rock climbing?
2. How frequently does John exercise?
3. How often does Refaa eat meat?
4. How long does Josh spend on the Internet?
5. How much time does Noura spend painting?
6. How often does Martin go on vacation?

Answers in next page الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

2 Pair Work عمل ثنائي

أجب عن الأسئلة. مثل دور الاشخاص المذكورين في المقال

A. **Ask** and **answer**. Role-play the people in the article.

So, Martin, how often do you watch TV?

I seldom watch TV. I have no time.

B. **Ask** and **answer** with your information.

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موقع واجباتي

Quick Check ☑

A. **Vocabulary.** Underline words and expressions on pages 2 and 3 that tell about frequency (how often).

Answers:

regularly, frequently, twice a week, from time to time, normally, hardly ever, never, sometimes, seldom, often, always, rarely

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions about the people.

Answers:

1 . Arthur goes rock climbing from time to time.
2 . John never exercises.
3 . Refaa hardly ever eats meat.
4 . Josh seldom spends less than three hours a day on the computer.
5 . Noura spends at least two hours a day painting.
6 . Martin rarely takes a vacation.

2 Pair Work

A. **Ask** and **answer**. Role-play the people in the article.

Sample answers:

A: How often does Arthur go rock climbing?
B: From time to time, he goes rock climbing.
A: How often does Refaa eat meat?
B: She hardly ever eats meat.

B. **Ask** and **answer** with your information.

Sample answers:

A: How often do you watch TV?
B: I hardly ever watch TV.

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3 Grammar القواعد

زمن المضارع البسيط: الأنشطة المعتادة
Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities

Do / **Does**	you / he/she	usually **drink** coffee?	I rarely **drink** coffee. He/She **drinks** coffee now and then.

ظروف/ تعبيرات التكرار
Adverbs/Expressions of Frequency

100% of the time	always, all the time
50%–99%	usually, generally, normally, frequently, often, regularly
20%–49%	sometimes, occasionally, from time to time
1%–19%	once in a while, now and then, hardly ever, seldom, rarely
0%	never

I **rarely** eat junk food. I'm **usually** a salad-and-fruit person.
But I'll eat a piece of pizza **once in a while**.

ظروف التكرار تأتي قبل الفعل
- Adverbs of frequency usually come before the verb.

تأتي بعد فعل الكينونة
- However, they come after the verb *be*.
- Expressions such as *all the time, now and then, once in a while, twice a week, once a month, every two months* usually come at the end of the sentence.
- Some adverbs and expressions can come at the beginning of the sentence.

Sometimes Hameed works late. **From time to time,** he brings work to do at home.

الأسئلة عن المدة
Questions with *How Often/How Much/How Long*

Q: How often do you use your cell phone? **A:** I use it 20 times a day.
Q: How much time do you spend in the shower? **A:** I spend about 5 minutes.
Q: How long do you spend on your homework? **A:** I spend about 2 hours every night.

أعد كتابة الجمل بطريقة عكسية. استخدم الكلمات بين القوسين

A. Rewrite the sentences in the opposite. Use the words in parentheses.

Jamal frequently exercises. (seldom) *Jamal seldom exercises.*

1. Ibrahim constantly talks on the phone. (rarely) **Ibrahim rarely talks on the phone.**
2. My brother occasionally checks his email. (often) **My brother often checks his email.**
3. I sometimes surf on the Internet. (once in a while **I sometimes surf on the Internet once a while**
4. Qassim always arrives at work on time. (hardly ever) **Qassim hardly ever arrives at work on time**
5. Maha usually drinks tea instead of coffee. (from time to time) **From time to time, Maha drinks tea instead of coffee.**

الآن اكتب أسئلة على الأشخاص في التمرين أ

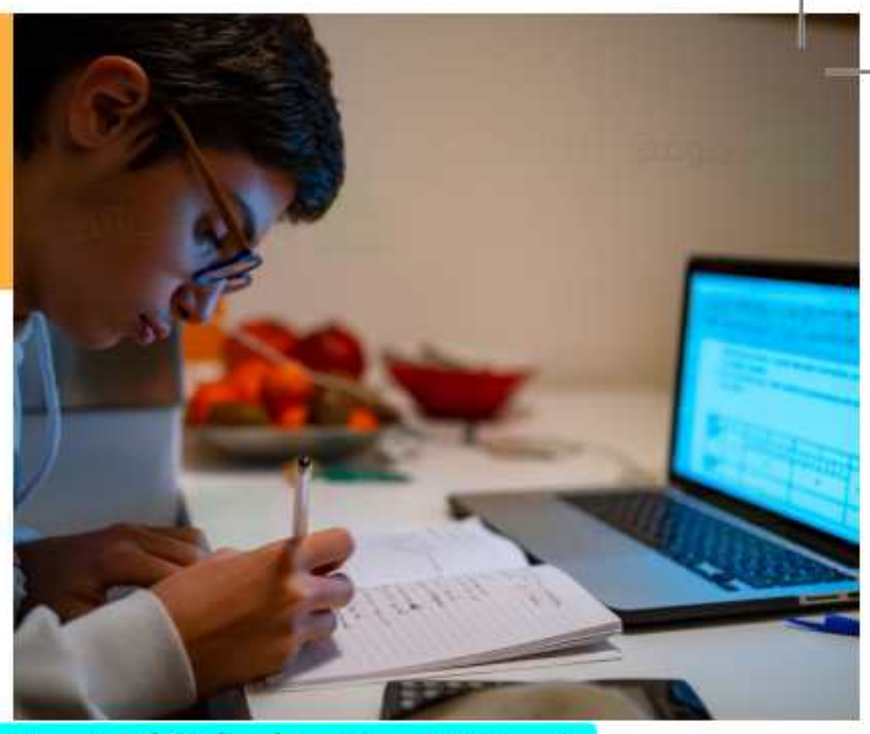
B. Now ask questions about the people in exercise **A**.

How often *does Jamal exercise* ?

1. How often **does Ibrahim talk on the phone** ?
2. How often **does your brother check his email** ?
3. How often **do you surf on the Internet** ?
4. How often **does Qassim arrive at work on time** ?
5. How often **does Maha drink tea instead of coffee** ?

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موقع واجباتي



إسأل وأجب عن أسئلة حول عادات الأشخاص وروتينهم اليومي

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about people's habits and routines.

A: What does Adnan normally do in the evening?
B: He usually studies.

Adnan / normally / evening

Sample answers in next page

مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الإجابة وأمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية



1. Faris / generally / for lunch



2. Frank and Ali / occasionally / in the park



3. Emma / seldom / after dinner



4. Ahmed and his family / often / on the weekend



5. Kyle / sometimes / with his friends



6. Ben / now and then

كم مرة تقوم بالأنشطة الموجودة في التمرين C؟ اكتب جملاً بإستخدام ظرف أو تعبير عن التكرار. قارن الجمل في مجموعات صغيرة

D. How often do you do the activities in exercise **C**? Write sentences using an adverb or expression of frequency. Compare sentences in small groups.

على الطالب الإجابة وأمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

I normally get a haircut every two months.

اكتب جملاً عن الأشياء التي تفعلها عادة / دائماً والأشياء التي تفعلها نادرًا / أبدًا لا تفعلها. اكتب على الأقل جملتين غير صحيحتين. اقرأها لزميلك, وحاول معرفة أي الجمل حقيقية وأيها خاطئة

E. Write sentences about things you ***usually/always*** do and you ***seldom/never*** do. Write at least two false sentences. Read them to your partner. Can your partner guess which sentences are true and which sentences are false?

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

	True	False
I usually hang out with my friends at the mall.	✓	
I never watch TV on the weekend.		✓
1. I always do my homework.	✓	
2. I usually visit my grandpa on the weekend.	✓	
3. I never arrive school late.	✓	
4. I usually go shopping on Saturday.	✓	
5. I rarely play video games.		✓
6. I seldom help with the chores		✓

5

موقع واجباتي

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about people's habits and routines.

Sample answers:

1 . **What does Faris generally eat/have for lunch?**
He generally eats/has a burger and a soda for lunch.

2 . **What do Frank and Ali occasionally do in the park?**
Frank and Ali occasionally play tennis in the park. /Frank and Ali play tennis in the park occasionally.

3 . **What does Emma seldom do after dinner?**
Emma seldom does/washes the dishes after dinner.

4 . **What do Ahmed and his family often do on the weekend?**
Ahmed and his family often go to the park on the weekend.

5 . **What does Kyle sometimes do with his friends?**
Kyle sometimes goes bowling with his friends.

6 . **What does Ben do now and then?**
Ben gets a haircut now and then.

D. How often do you do the activities in exercise **C**? Write sentences using an adverb or expression of frequency. Compare sentences in small groups.

Sample answers:

1 . **I seldom eat a burger for lunch.**

2 . **From time to time, I play with my friends in the park.**

3 . **I usually washes the dishes after dinner every day.**

4 . **I often go with my family to the park on the weekend.**

5 . **I sometimes hang out with my friends at the mall.**

6 . **I normally get a haircut every two weeks.**

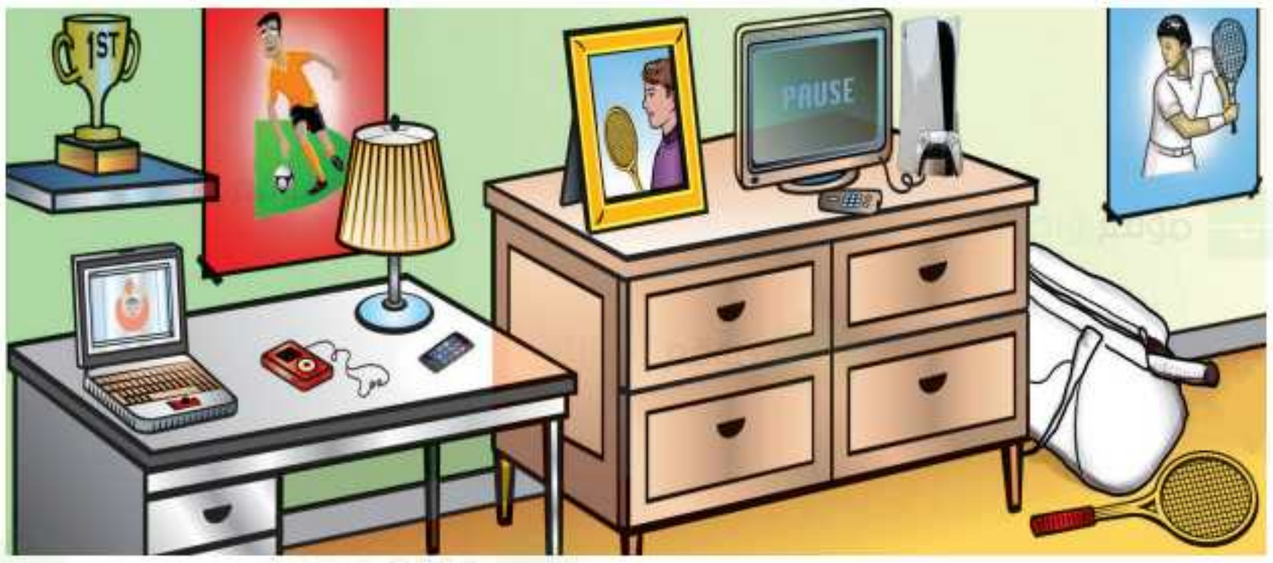
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4 Language in Context اللغة في السياق

اعمل مع زميل. انظر إلى صورة غرفة توم. ماذا يمكنك إخباره عن نمط واسلوب حياته؟

A. Work with a partner. Look at the picture of Tom's room. What can you tell about his lifestyle?

He usually does his homework on the computer.



Sample answers:

He likes football.
He plays computer games.
He plays tennis.
He has a trophy.
He sends text messages.
He likes tennis a lot.

B. In what ways is your room like the one above? In what ways is it different?

5 Listening الإستماع

استمع إلى موسى, لاعب كرة قدم محترف, وهو يتحدث عن مسيرته المهنية وأسلوب حياته. اكتب صح أو خطأ



Listen to Musa, a professional football player, talking about his career and lifestyle. Write ***true*** or ***false***.

1. **true** Musa comes from a poor background.
2. **false** He spends a lot of time with his family.
3. **true** Musa is proud of playing for his country.
4. **true** He likes to wear fashionable clothes.
5. **true** He gives money to help those in need.
6. **true** Musa doesn't like the media following him.

6 Pronunciation النطق

استمع ولاحظ تنطق كلمتا do, you معًا ككلمة واحدة, ثم تدرب على النطق

Listen. Notice how ***do*** and ***you*** are said together as one word. Then practice.

Do you have a cell phone?
Where **do you** live?
How often **do you** get a haircut?
How much time **do you** spend on the Internet?

7 About You عن نفسك

على الطالب الإجابة وأمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

اعمل ضمن مجموعة. تحدث عن هواياتك وروتينك اليومي

Work in a group. Talk about your pastimes and routines.

How much time do you spend... كم من الوقت تقضيه في

- on your homework? أداء الواجبات المنزلية؟
- on the phone? التحدث على الهاتف؟
- on the Internet? استخدام الإنترنت؟
- in the shower? الإستحمام؟
- shopping? التسوق؟
- exercising? ممارسة الرياضة؟
- with your family? قضاء الوقت مع عائلتك؟
- with your friends? قضاء الوقت مع الأصدقاء؟

موقع واجباتي

7 About You

Work in a group. Talk about your pastimes and routines.

How much time do you spend...

on your homework?	shopping?
on the phone?	exercising?
on the Internet?	with your family?
in the shower?	with your friends?

Sample answers:

A: How much time do you spend on your homework?

B: I usually spend about 3 hours a day.

A: How long are you on the phone?

B: Perhaps 30 minutes.

A: How much time do you spend on the Internet?

B: Probably 3 to 4 hours a day.

A: And in the shower?

B: About 10 to 15 minutes.

A: What about shopping?

C: I go shopping once a week and spend around an hour.

A: Do you exercise much?

C: I works out at the gym regularly.

A: Do you spend time with your family?

C: Yes, around 2 hours every evening.

A: How often do you spend time with your friends?

C: On weekends mostly - we hang out a few hours.

8 Conversation المحادثة



Majid: How often do you go to the gym?
Omar: I work out every day, except weekends. I'm a bit of an exercise freak.
Majid: Exercise turns me off.
Omar: Anyway, what are you doing now?
Majid: I'm checking my email.
Omar: How much time do you spend on the Internet?
Majid: A lot. I take my smartphone with me wherever I go. My friends say that my smartphone is really my best friend. You see, I can access the Internet almost everywhere.

Your Ending

What do you think Omar answers?

1. I prefer to exercise my body, not my thumb.
2. I only use my computer to send and receive email.
3. I don't have a cell phone. I don't want people calling me all the time.
4. Your idea: _____

Real Talk

exercise freak = someone who exercises a lot
turn (someone) off = does not interest at all
Anyway = a word to introduce a change in topic
You see = a phrase to introduce an explanation

على الطالب الإجابة وأمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

أسئلة حول المحادثة
About the Conversation

1. Does Omar exercise a lot?
2. Does exercise turn Majid off?
3. Does Majid spend a lot of time on the Internet?
4. Why can Majid check his email frequently?

دورك
Your Turn

أجر مقابلة مع زميلك حول استخدامه للإنترنت مستعيناً بالأسئلة التالية

Interview your partner about Internet use.
Use the following prompts:

1. frequency عدد المرات
2. number of hours عدد الساعات
3. purpose (what for?) الغرض من الإستخدام
4. type of connection نوع الإتصال
5. where مكان الإستخدام
6. others: _____ أخرى

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية

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موقع واجباتي

About the Conversation

1. Does Omar exercise a lot?
2. Does exercise turn Majid off?
3. Does Majid spend a lot of time on the Internet?
4. Why can Majid check his email frequently?

Answers:

1 . Yes, he does. He works out every day except weekends.
2 . Yes, it does.
3 . Yes, he does.
4 . He has a smartphone, and he can access the Internet almost everywhere.

Your Turn

Interview your partner about Internet use.
Use the following prompts:

1. frequency
2. number of hours
3. purpose (what for?)
4. type of connection
5. where
6. others: _____

Sample answers:

1 . A: How often do you use the Internet?
B: Every day.
2 . A: How many hours a day do you spend online?
B: Approximately 3-4 hours.
3 . A: What do you use the Internet for?
B: Mostly for studying, watching videos, and chatting with friends.
4 . A: What type of connection do you use?
B: Wi-Fi.
5 . A: Where do you usually use the Internet?
B: At home and sometimes at school.
6 . A: What is the most common of using the internet?
B: My intention of using the Internet is for studying purposes. I rarely use the Internet for social and entertainment purposes.

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9 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

Look at the graphs below. What do you think the article will say about college students?

انظر إلى الرسوم البيانية أدناه. ما الذي تتوقع أن يتحدث المقال عن طلاب الجامعة؟

Sample answers:

I think the article will talk about college students' lifestyle: their eating, sleeping, and exercise habits.

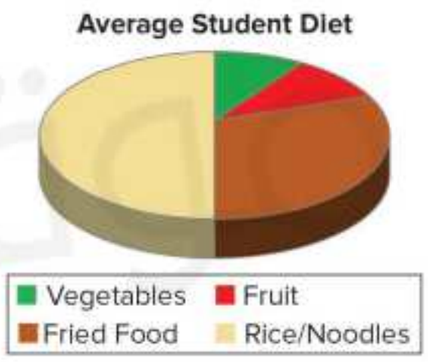
هل لدى طلاب الجامعة أسلوب حياة صحي؟

Do College Students Have a Healthy Lifestyle?

The majority of college students seem to be quite healthy. They don't suffer from health issues that older people have because **they** are still young. However, that doesn't mean they shouldn't try to improve **their** lifestyle. We carried out research at a local college to find the truth about students' lifestyle: their eating, sleeping, and exercise habits.



Our findings below show that the *Average Student Diet* differs greatly from that of a *Healthy Diet*. A healthy diet contains plenty of fresh produce, and moderate amounts of protein and grains. Yet, the diet of most students consists mainly of rice and noodles. **It** also contains a lot of fried food, which suggests that they eat too much fast food and need to add more fresh fruit and vegetables to their diet.

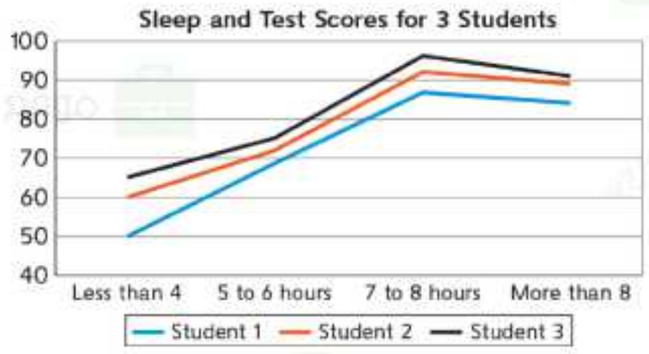


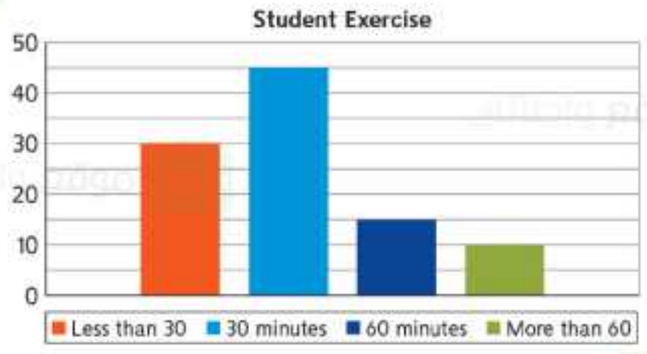


Getting the required amount of sleep is another important factor in students' health. Studies have shown that **it** has a positive effect on memory and concentration. We recorded the sleeping habits of three college students for one semester. The *Sleep and Test Scores* results in the graph below support this theory: when the students got enough sleep, **their** exam scores were much higher. On average, however, most of **them** only get about six hours of sleep every night.

Finally, we interviewed students to find out how much they exercise. The *Student Exercise* graph below shows that the majority work out for at least 30 minutes a day. This is positive, because students **who** get enough exercise are usually happier, more energetic, and find it easier to pay attention.

Unfortunately, many college students are so busy focusing on their studies that they don't take time to look after **themselves**. All it takes is some good time management. Healthy habits can help them succeed in their classes, so they should try to get enough sleep, eat well, and exercise.





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بعد القراءة
After Reading

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

1. **false** The writer thinks that most college students have healthy habits.
2. **true** The diet of most students doesn't contain enough fruit and vegetables.
3. **true** It's probably not a good idea to stay up late studying before an exam.
4. **false** Most college students don't get enough daily exercise.
5. **true** If students manage their time better, they can have a healthier lifestyle.

المناقشة Discussion

A. Discuss the questions. ناقش الأسئلة التالية

1. What do you think about the study on college students' health habits?
2. How does your diet compare to the ones shown in the graphs?
3. Does the amount of sleep you get affect your test scores?
4. Do you think you get enough exercise every day?
5. Discuss the advantages of having a healthy lifestyle.

B. Read and discuss. إقرأ وناقش

Many studies agree that certain foods can boost brain power and memory. These include oily fish (tuna, salmon, sardines), green vegetables (spinach, kale, broccoli), berries (blueberries, blackberries, strawberries), and dark chocolate. What do you think?

What other foods do you know about that are beneficial and in what ways?

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

10 المشروع Project

اعمل في مجموعات. قم بإجراء استبيان لمعرفة عدد المرات والمدة التي يقضيها أعضاء المجموعة في الأنشطة التالية:



Work in groups. Do a survey to find out how often and how long group members spend on the following activities:

- on chores - الأعمال المزلية
- on homework - أداء الواجبات
- on a hobby/sport ممارسة هواية أو رياضة
- watching TV مشاهدة التلفاز
- on the Internet - استخدام الإنترنت
- shopping التسوق
- using a cell phone
- other: _____ أخرى

Discuss and compare results as a class. What habits or pastimes are the most common? On average, how often and how much time do members of the class spend doing them?

ناقش وقارن النتائج مع الصف باكمله
ما هي العادات أو الهوايات الأكثر شيوعًا؟
في المتوسط, كم مرة وكم من الوقت يقضي أعضاء الصف في القيام بها؟

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Discussion

A. Discuss the questions.

Sample answers:

1 . I think the it shows that many college students are struggle with healthy habits and don't take into account the seriousness of their health behaviours.

2 . My diet is a bit better than the ones shown in the graphs. I try to eat fruits and vegetables every day.

3 . Yes, definitely. Getting 7-8 hours of sleep really helps me perform better.

4 . Not really. I try to walk, but I don't always have time for a full workout.

5 . A healthy lifestyle improve your physical health, gives you more energy, and improve your mood. It also reduces the risk of getting sick and helps you feel more confidence.

B. Read and discuss.

Sample answers:

Yes, I agree with the idea that some foods help improve brain power and memory.

Foods like oily fish, green vegetables, and berries are good for brain health.

Other foods I know that are beneficial:

- Nuts: Help with memory and focus.
- Eggs: Rich in choline, which supports brain function.
- Avocados: Improve blood flow to the brain.

10 Project

Sample answers:

Habits and Pastimes Survey – Group Results

Activity	How Often (per week)	How Long (per day or per week)
Chores	5 times	1 hour per day
Internet Use	Every day	4–5 hours per day
Homework	5 times	2 hours per day
Shopping	1–2 times	1–2 hours per trip
Hobby/Sport	3 times	1 hour per session
Using Cell Phone	Every day	3 hours per day
Watching TV	4 times	1–2 hours per day
Other (e.g., Reading)	3 times	30 minutes per session

1 . Most Common Activities

- **Internet use, cell phone use, and homework were the most common among all group members.**

2 . On Average

- **Students spend 4-5 hours daily online.**
- **They do homework for about 1.5 -2hours a day.**
- **Cell phones are used for 4 hours each day.**
- **Chores and TV are done a few times a week.**

3 . Interesting Notes

- **Some students don't watch much TV but spend more time on You Tube or social media.**
- **Hobbies and sports vary - some do them regularly. others hardly at all.**

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11 الكتابة Writing

ماذا تعلمت من استبيان الصف حول عادات الشباب؟ أكمل الجدول بالنتائج التي حصلت عليها

A. What did you learn about the habits of young people from your class survey? Complete the chart with your findings.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

أمثلة على الحلول
Sample answers:

Habit/Pastime	How often?	How long?
Doing homework	5-6 days a week	2-3 hours a day
Doing chores	3-4 times a week	30 minutes each time
Using the Internet	Every day	4-6 hours a day

Writing Corner

Cohesion is important in writing. Cohesion means the way sentences link together. One way to make writing more cohesive is to use pronouns and possessive adjectives.

1. Pronouns and possessive adjectives link ideas in sentences.
   Teenagers **who** play a sport say **they** often become friends with **their** teammates.
2. Pronouns help avoid repeating the same word or words.
   Football is popular because **it** is fun. **It** has simple rules, so **it** is easy to learn.
3. Pronouns can refer to one word or a group of words.
   Playing a team sport is beneficial because **it** keeps young people in shape and teaches **them** about cooperation.

عد إلى القراءة صفحة 8. ما الذي تشير إليه الضمائر أو صفات الملكية في النص؟

B. Look back at the **Reading** on page 8. What do the pronouns or possessive adjectives refer to?

1. they (line 3) college students
2. their (line 5) college students
3. It (line 15) the diet of most students
4. it (line 20) (getting)the required amount of sleep
5. their (line 22) the three college students
6. them (line 23) college students
7. who (line 27) college students
8. themselves (line 30) college students

C. Complete the text with suitable pronouns. أكمل النص بالضمائر المناسبة

Teenagers in my country are obsessed with (1) **their** computers. The majority of (2) **them** spend an average of two to three hours a day on the computer. (3) **They** regularly surf the Internet to learn about things that interest (4) **them**, and (5) **they** sometimes use (6) **it** to do research for school. Young people also frequently communicate through social media like Twitter and Facebook. They say that (7) **it/this** is a great way to keep in touch with (8) **their** friends. There are other teenagers (9) **who** just prefer to play video games.



For teenagers, the computer is a tool for learning and a means of communication. But most of all, (10) **it** is simply entertaining.

اكتب تقريرًا عن أكثر العادات والهوايات شيوعًا بين الشباب في بلدك. استخدم المعلومات من الإستبيان. تذكر استخدام ظروف التكرار والضمائر

D. Write a report about one or more of the most common habits and/or pastimes among young people in your country. Use information from your survey. Remember to use adverbs of frequency and pronouns.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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D. Write a report about one or more of the most common habits and/or pastimes among young people in your country. Use information from your survey. Remember to use adverbs of frequency and pronouns.

Sample answers:

Report on Common Habits and Pastimes among Young People in Saudi Arabia Based on our survey, one of the most common habits among young people in Saudi Arabia is using the Internet. Almost all participants said they always go online every day, usually for four to six hours. They often use it for studying, social media, and entertainment. Many of them also mentioned that they usually connect through Wi-Fi at home.

Another popular pastime is using a cell phone. Young people frequently spend three to five hours a day on their phones, mainly for chatting with friends, watching videos, and browsing social media. They sometimes use their phones for online shopping or playing games.

Watching TV is also common, but it happens less frequently. Most participants sometimes watch TV three to four times a week for one to two hours. They usually prefer entertainment programs and sports.

From the survey, we can see that digital activities are a big part of young people 's lives in Saudi Arabia. They often spend more time online than on traditional pastimes, and they rarely spend a whole day without using their devices.

موقع واجباتي

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الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

12 Form, Meaning and Function

كلاهما, جميع, لا أحد منهم
All, Both, Neither, None

تستخدم Both / Neither للحديث عن شخصين أو شيئين

All / Both / Neither / None + of + object pronoun + verb

Both / Neither refer to two people or two things.
Neither means *not one* and goes with singular verbs and nouns.

تعني Neither لا أحد منهم وتأتي مع الأفعال والأسماء المفردة

Both of them are teachers.
Both of them teach science.

Neither of them *is* a math teacher.
Neither of them *teaches* math.



All / None refer to three or more people or things.

All of them are teachers.
All of them teach science.

None of them are math teachers.
None of them teach math.



All / Both

All / Both can go after the auxiliary verb (be, can, do, etc.) and before the main verb.

They are **both** teachers.
They can **all** speak English.
We **both** teach science.
We are **all** having fun.

Are they **both** science teachers?
Can they **all** speak English?
Do you **both** teach science?
Are you **all** having fun?



استبيان نمط الحياة Lifestyle Survey	نورة Noura	مها Maha	بدرية Badria
Are you a vegetarian?	no	no	no
Do you often eat junk food?	no	no	yes
Can you cook?	yes	yes	yes
Do you work out regularly?	yes	yes	no
Do you drink a lot of coffee?	no	no	no

انظر إلى الإستبيان واكتب جملاً عن نورة ومها وبدرية بإستخدام both أو neither

A. Look at the survey. Write sentences about Noura and Maha. Use ***both*** or ***neither***.

Sample answers:
1. *Neither of them is a vegetarian.*
2. Neither of them eats junk food often.
3. Both of them can cook./They can both cook.
4. Both of them work out regularly./They both work out regularly.
5. Neither of them drinks a lot of coee.

اكتب جملاً عن نورة ومها وبدرية بإستخدام all, not all, or none

B. Now write sentences about Noura, Maha, and Badria. Use ***all***, ***not all***, or ***none***.

Sample answers:
1. None of them are vegetarians.
2. Not all of them eat junk food often. They don't all eat junk food.
3. All of them can cook./They all can cook.
4. Not all of them work out regularly./They don't all work out regularly.
5. None of them drink a lot of coee.

أنشيء استبيانك الخاص بأسئلة عن أسلوب الحياة. اجب عن الاستبيان بنفسك, ثم اسأل زميلين في الصف أسئلة الإستبيان. اكتب جملاً عنك وعن زميليك بإستخدام all, neither, none, both

C. Create your own survey with questions about lifestyle. Answer the survey. Then ask two classmates the survey questions. Write sentences about you and your classmates with ***all***, ***none***, ***both***, and ***neither***.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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C. Create your own survey with questions about lifestyle. Answer the survey. Then ask two classmates the survey questions. Write sentences about you and your classmates with ***all***, ***none***, ***both***, and ***neither***.

Sample answers:

Lifestyle Survey – Questions

1 . Do you exercise regularly?

2 . Do you eat breakfast every day?

3 . Do you stay up late on weekdays?

4 . Do you read books in your free time?

5 . Do you spend more than three hours a day on the Internet?

My Answers	Classmate A's Answers	Classmate B's Answers
1 . Yes	1 . No	1 . Yes
2 . Yes	2 . Yes	2 . No
3 . Yes	3 . Yes	3 . No
4 . No	4 . No	4 . Yes
5 . Yes	5 . Yes	5 . Yes

Sentences using all, none, both, and neither:

All of us spend more than three hours a day on the Internet.

None of us read books every day.

Both my classmate A and I eat breakfast every day.

Neither my classmate A nor my classmate B exercises regularly.

2 Life Stories

قصص الحياة

1 Listen and Discuss

الإستماع والمناقشة

Do you have a "People in the News" column in your local newspaper or magazine? What kind of information does it include?

هل يوجد في جريدتك المحلية أو مجلتك عمود بعنوان "أشخاص في الاخبار"؟ ما نوع المعلومات التي يتضمنها؟

Sample answers:

Yes, there is a "People in the News" column in many Saudi newspapers and magazines. It usually includes information such as coverage of community events, brief interviews, and highlights of cultural contributions.

People in the News

THE GIFT OF LIFE



Trent Olsen donated blood for the 100th time on Wednesday, June 23rd. Trent made his first donation at the Red Crescent Mobile Blood Donor Clinic when he was in his 20s. He said, "It started when some colleagues and I saw the mobile clinic parked outside our office. We all decided to give blood. I continued regularly after that because I thought it was the right thing to do. I didn't have a lot of money for charity, so it was my way of helping others." Every eight weeks, Trent makes his next appointment to give blood at the Fairview Clinic. One donation can save up to three lives. :

Thank you, Trent!

ATHLETE OF THE YEAR

Congratulations to Ahmed Jamal who was awarded "Athlete of the Year" for his outstanding leadership in sports. Ahmed, 16, received the award from the school principal in a ceremony at Al Marwah High School on Monday evening.



HIS STORY

Ahmed was born with a crippling disease that made it difficult for him to walk. But that didn't stop him from playing his favorite sport – football. Ahmed explained, "I used to love watching AFC games, and my older brother, Ali, played football in high school. When I was 12, he taught me to play in the park. My family really encouraged me, so I got in touch with other kids like me and we formed a team." Ahmed and his team compete in the Special Olympics Junior League. He is team captain and this year's highest scorer. Ahmed is an example to all young athletes.

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BLUE FLAG FOR SUNSET

Over one hundred employees from local hotels and restaurants gathered at Sunset Beach again on Tuesday for a clean-up operation. The employees combed the beach for plastic bottles, bags, cans, and other litter. Last year, hotel and restaurant owners in the community decided to take responsibility for keeping the beach clean. Their efforts are a big success, and Sunset Beach was awarded the Blue Flag by the Foundation for Environmental Education.



NEWBORN



David and Mary Ann Taylor are the proud parents of twins. Linda and Jenny were born at Newton Maternity Hospital on Monday, June 21st. Mother and infants are in good health. We wish the parents and the babies all the best.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

تحقق سريع
Quick Check ☑

ابحث في النص عن كلمات تعني ما يلي

المفردات **A. Vocabulary.** Find words in the text that mean:

1. gave to charity **donated**
2. an arrangement to meet **appointment**
3. excellent **outstanding**
4. supported someone to succeed **encouraged**
5. got together/met **gathered**
6. a baby **infant/newborn**

أجب عن الأسئلة

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

1. Why did Trent continue to give blood?
2. How often does Trent give blood?
3. Why was it difficult for Ahmed to walk?
4. Who taught Ahmed to play football?
5. Why did the employees gather at the beach?
6. When were the twins born?

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي
2 Pair Work

اسأل واجب عن الأشخاص المذكورين في القصص

A. **Ask** and **answer** about the people in the stories.

- What award did Ahmed receive?
- He received "Athlete of the Year."

اسأل وأجب عن ماضيك

B. **Ask** and **answer** about your past.

- Where were you born?
- I was born in Madinah.

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B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

1. Why did Trent continue to give blood?
2. How often does Trent give blood?
3. Why was it difficult for Ahmed to walk?
4. Who taught Ahmed to play football?
5. Why did the employees gather at the beach?
6. When were the twins born?

Sample answers:

1 . Because he thought it was the right thing to do.

2 . He gives blood every eight weeks.

3 . Because he was born with a crippling disease.

4 . Ahmed's brother, Ali, taught him how to play football.

5 . They gathered at the beach for a cleanup operation.

6 . The twins were born on Monday, June 21.

2 Pair Work

A. **Ask** and **answer** about the people in the stories.

Sample answers:

A: What did the employees do at the sunset beach?

B: The employees gathered at the beach for a clean-up operation and combed the beach for plastic bottles,bags, cans, and other litter.

A: Why was it difficult for Ahmed to walk?

B: Because he was born with a crippling disease.

A: Where were the twins born?

B: The twins were born in at Newton Maternity Hospital.

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3 Grammar القواعد

زمن الماضي البسيط
Simple Past Tense

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

أسئلة المعلومات

Information Questions (?)	Answer
Where **did** you/he/she/they **live**?	I/He/She/They **lived** in Riyadh. (+)
What **did** you/he/she/they **wear**?	I/He/She/They **wore** formal clothing. (+)
Where **did** you/he/she/they **work**?	I/He/She/They **didn't work** in an office. (–)

Be + Born استخدام
Be + Born

I **was born** in Syria.

The twins **were born** on June 21st.

تعابير في صيغة المبني للمجهول
Expressions with the Passive

To be raised, *to be married*, *to be called*, *to be educated*, etc., are commonly used in stories about people's pasts. For the passive in the past, use *was/were* + past participle.

Michael **was raised** in Montreal.
The team **was called** *The Lions*.

His parents **were married** in Tabuk.
He **was educated** in private schools.

Used to استخدام
Used to

Use *used to* for past habits and states.

Affirmative (+)

When I was little, I **used to** play with toys.

Negative (–)

I **didn't use to** play video games.

Questions (?)

Did you **use to** play with dolls?
What **did** you **use to** play with?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
I **used to** play with toy cars.

كون جملاً عن نفسك. استخدم العبارات الموجودة في المربع وأضف بعضاً من أفكارك الخاصة. شارك جملك مع زميل

A. Make sentences about yourself. Use the phrases, and add some of your own. Share your sentences with a partner.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

be born
say my first word at the age of...
go to school at the age of...
grow up
start walking at the age of...
first use a computer at the age of...

Sample answers:

I was born in Madina. I grew up in Riyadh.
I don't remember when I said my first word.
I started walking at the age of 18 months.
I went to school at the age of five.
I first used a computer at the age of six.



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موقع واجباتي



ضع قائمة بالأشياء التي إعتدت عملها / لم تعتد عملها عندما كنت صغيراً ثم قارن واشرح ذلك مع زميل

B. List some of the things you ***used to do/didn't use to do*** when you were young. Then compare and discuss with a partner.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

Used to Do	Didn't Use to Do
Play football in the neighborhood.	Travel abroad.
Visit my grandparents every weekend.	Drink coffee
Watch cartoons early in the morning.	Stay up late at night

أكمل الفقرة بإستخدام زمن الماضي البسيط للأفعال بين الأقواس

C. Complete the paragraph with the past tense form of the verbs in parentheses.



Let me tell you how I **met** (**1.** meet) my best friend. Yousef and I **went** (**2.** go) to the same elementary school. Yousef **was** (**3.** be) a new 6th grade student, and the teacher **asked** (**4.** ask) me to show him around during his first week. I **agreed** (**5.** agree) to help out, and we **spent** (**6.** spend) every day together. Yousef **grew up** (**7.** grow up) in Abha, and his family **moved** (**8.** move) when his father **got** (**9.** get) a new job in Jeddah. He **didn't know** (**10.** not know) anyone, so I **introduced** (**11.** introduce) him to my friends and classmates. After school, he **came** (**12.** come) with me to football practice. At first, he just **watched** (**13.** watch), but then he **wanted** (**14.** want) to play. He **didn't play** (**15.** not play) well at first, but he **tried** (**16.** try) very hard. And now Yousef is the best player on the team!

اعمل مع زميل. اسأل وأجب عن أول وآخر مرة عملت الأنشطة

D. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about the first and last time you did the activities.

A: When was the first time you rode a bike?
B: I first rode a bike when I was four.
A: When was the last time you rode a bike?
B: I last rode a bike the day before yesterday. I rode it to school.



Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية













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D. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about the first and last time you did the activities.

Sample answers:

1. **A: When was the first time you used a computer?**
   B: I really can't remember. I think I was five or sex.
   A: When was the last time you used a computer?
   B: Last night I used it to do my homework.
2. **A: When was the first time you got a haircut?**
   B: I first got a haircut when I was four.
   A: When was the last time you got a haircut?
   B: Last week I had gotten a haircut.
3. **A: When was the first time you went to city garden games?**
   B: I first went there when I was four.
   A: When was the last time you went to garden games?
   B: Two weeks ago.
4. **A: When was the first time you went to animals zoo?**
   B: I first went there when I was four.
   A: When was the last time you went to animals zoo?
   B: Two months ago.

اللغة في السياق

4 Language in Context

اعمل بشكل ثنائي. انظر إلى هذه الصورة القديمة وخمن ما عمل وما لم يعملوه الأشخاص

Work in pairs. Look at this old photo, and guess what people did and didn't do then.

People used to walk or ride donkeys and camels in the city.

People didn't use to drive cars and trucks in the city.

Sample answers:

People used to get news from the radio.

People didn't use to get news from the Internet.

People used to play more games.

People didn't use to watch TV.



▲ Kano, Nigeria, 1860

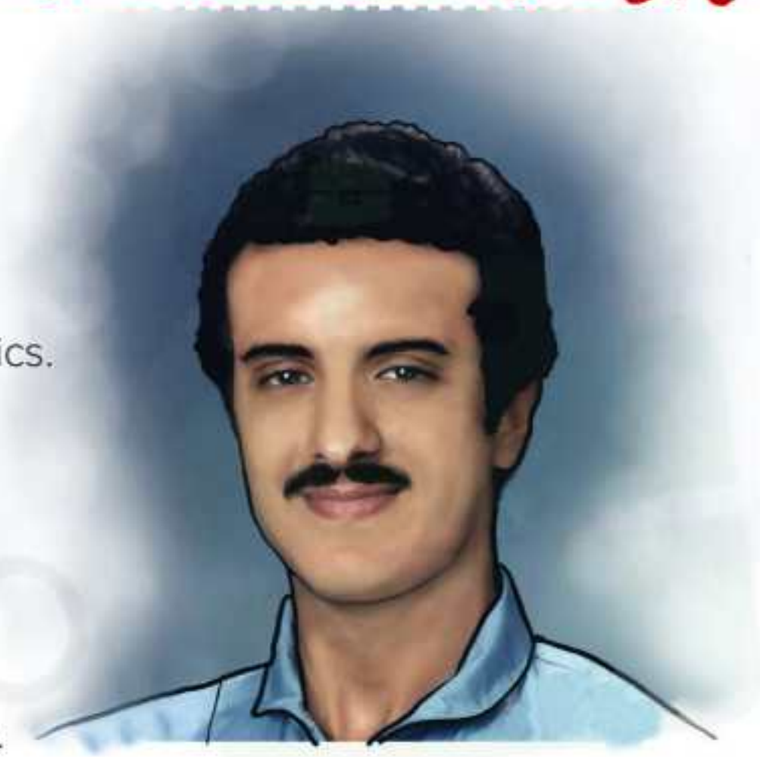
الإستماع

5 Listening

استمع إلى السيرة الذاتية لصاحب السمو الملكي الأمير سلطان بن سلمان آل سعود. ضع الاحداث بترتيب زمني من 1-8

Listen to the biography of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Salman Al Saud. Put the events in chronological order. Number them from 1 to 8.

6 He began helping organizations for the disabled.
2 He completed university and flight training in the U.S.
4 He was on the Saudi Media Committee during the 1984 Olympics.
1 He was born in 1956 in Riyadh.
3 He started working for the Ministry of Information.
8 He became Secretary General of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities.
5 He flew aboard the space shuttle *Discovery*.
7 He became involved in preserving Saudi architectural heritage.



النطق

6 Pronunciation

استمع إلى النطق لـ used to ثم تدرب

Listen to the pronunciation of ***used to***. Then practice.

I **used to** play with dolls.
Mona **used to** teach English.
He **used to** live next door to me.
They **used to** work together.

النطق

7 About You

1. Where were you born? أين ولدت؟
2. Where did you grow up? أين نشأت؟
3. Where is your family from? من أين أصل عائلتك؟
4. Did you use to live in a different place? Where? هل كنت تعيش في مكان مختلف من قبل؟ أين؟
5. What games did you use to play? ما الألعاب التي كنت تلعبها؟
6. Did you ever meet a friend somewhere by chance? Explain. هل قابلت صديقاً بالمصادفة من قبل؟ كيف؟
7. Where did you meet your best friend? أين قابلت أعز أصدقائك؟
8. Did you ever take part in an activity to help the community? What did you do? هل شاركت في نشاط لخدمة المجتمع؟ ماذا فعلت؟

Sample answers:

1 . I was born in Madina.
2 . I grew up in Riyadh.
3 . My family is from Saudi Arabia.
4 . No, I always lived in the same city.
5 . I used to play football.
6 . Yes, I once met a school friend by chance at the mall.
7 . I met my best friend at school.
8 . Yes, I joined a charity event to distribute food to needy families.

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8 Conversation المحادثة



Reporter: Your basketball team, The Falcons, is now leading the Junior League. So, how did the team start?

Khalid: Our coach posted a note on the bulletin board at our high school asking for players. The team was formed from the group of hopeful athletes that turned up at the gym.

Reporter: Do you still have the original team members?

Khalid: Yeah. Charlie and Dave are forwards, Carlos plays shooting guard, and I'm the point guard. But Trevor...

Reporter: What about your center forward? When did he join the team?

Khalid: Trevor came along a few months later. He used to play on another team, but he wasn't into the attitude of the players. He said they weren't serious enough, so he joined our team.

Reporter: Where did you practice, and where did you play?

Khalid: We used to practice in the school gym, but now we use the sports center. It has better facilities. We started in B Division, but now we're in A Division.

Reporter: When did your first big break come?

Your Ending

What do you think Khalid's answer was?

1. When Trevor joined our team.
2. When we won an important tournament.
3. When we beat the best team in Division B by 20 points.
4. Your idea: _____

Real Talk

to turn up = to appear unexpectedly
What about...? = used to introduce a new topic
to be into something = to be interested in, to like
big break = important opportunity

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

دورك Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Make up a "fake" interview with a famous athlete. Ask about how the person's career started. Present your interview to the class.

قم بدور تمثيلي مع زميلك. اجر مقابلة وهمية مع رياضي مشهور اسأل عن كيف كانت بداية مسيرة الشخص الرياضية. ثم قدم مقابلتك إلى الصف

أسئلة حول المحادثة About the Conversation

1. How and where did the team members meet?
2. Were all the players originally on the team?
3. Where did they use to practice?
4. Why did Trevor leave the other team?
5. Why did the team change gyms?

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية

About the Conversation

1. How and where did the team members meet?
2. Were all the players originally on the team?
3. Where did they use to practice?
4. Why did Trevor leave the other team?
5. Why did the team change gyms?

Answers:

1 . They met in high school. The coach put a note on a bulletin board asking for players.

2 . No, Trevor was not originally on the team.

3 . They used to practice in the school gym.

4 . He wasn't into the attitude of the players.

5 . The sports center has better facilities.

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Make up a "fake" interview with a famous athlete. Ask about how the person's career started. Present your interview to the class.

Sample answers:

Reporter: Today we have Saudi athlete star with us. Majid, thank you for joining us.

Majid: Thank you for inviting me.

Reporter: How did your career start?

Majid: I started playing football when I was about 8 years old.

Reporter: When did you first play professionally?

Majid: I joined a local club at 16, and by 18, I was playing in the Saudi Professional League.

Reporter: What was the biggest challenge at the beginning?

Majid: Balancing my studies and training.

Reporter: What advice do you have for young athletes?

Majid: Work hard, stay focused, and never give up on your dream.

Reporter: Thank you, Majid, It was great talking to you!

Majid: My pleasure.

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9 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

هل قرأت من قبل عن حياة الملوك أو العائلات المالكة؟ لمن قرأت؟

1. Have you ever read about the lives of royalty? Who have you read about?
2. What do you know about the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud?

ماذا تعرف عن خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود؟

The King of Saudi Arabia



The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud was born in Riyadh on December 31, 1935. He was educated at the Princes' School in Riyadh where he studied sciences, religion, and the Holy Qur'an. He was appointed Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Deputy Prime Minister by his predecessor, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, on June 18, 2012. Crown Prince Salman became the King of Saudi Arabia and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques on January 23, 2015.

King Abdulaziz appointed young Prince Salman as the Emir of Riyadh in March 1954, when he was just 19 years old. He served as Deputy Governor of Riyadh for just over a year. Then, he became Governor of Riyadh until 1960 and again from 1963 to 2011, when he became the Minister of Defense. He was also Honorary President of the Friends of the Red Crescent and President of the Higher Committee for the Development of Riyadh. The Prince helped Riyadh develop from a mid-sized town into a major urban metropolis. He attracted a lot of tourism, business, and investment in the Kingdom. Today, Riyadh is one of the richest cities in the world, and it is a major center of travel and trade.



For over 50 years, in his capacity as a prince, His Royal Highness worked with many humanitarian groups that offer relief from natural and human disasters in the Kingdom and abroad. For his humanitarian work, he received many awards: from Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Morocco, Palestine, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Nations, Yemen, and the King Abdulaziz Medal-First Class. He also supported many cultural projects. He was Chairman of the Riyadh Charity for Sciences and President of the Prince's Prize for the Memorization of the Holy Qur'an.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud holds many degrees and academic awards, including an honorary doctorate from the Islamic University of Madinah and the Kant Medal from the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. He was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Literature from the University of Umm Al-Qura in Makkah.



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After Reading بعد القراءة



A. Match each word with the meaning. طابق كل كلمة بالمعنى المناسب

1. e	abroad	a.	a big city
2. d	humanitarian	b.	taking away stress and pain
3. b	relief	c.	name someone for an important position
4. c	appoint	d.	a person who helps others
5. a	metropolis	e.	in other countries

B. Answer the questions about the reading. أجب عن الأسئلة حول القراءة

1. Where did the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud go to school?
2. When was he appointed as Crown Prince of the Kingdom?
3. For how many years was he the Governor of Riyadh?
4. How did he help to change Riyadh?
5. When did he become the King of Saudi Arabia?

Sample answer in next page أمثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

C. Write down important events in the life of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. Compare your answers with a partner.

اكتب في المخطط أهم الأحداث في حياة خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود. قارن أجوبتك مع زميل

أمثلة على الأجوبة
Sample answers:

1.	He was educated at the Princes' School in Riyadh.
2.	He was appointed Emir of Riyadh in 1954.
3.	He was the Governor of Riyadh from 1963 to 2011.
4.	He became the Minister of Defense in 2011.
5.	He was appointed Crown Prince of the Kingdom on June 18,2012.
6.	He became the King of Saudi Arabia on January 23, 2015.

D. What are some of the accomplishments of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud? Compare your answers with a partner.

اذكر بعض الإنجازات التي تحققت في عهد خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود؟ ثم قارن أجوبتك مع زميل

أمثلة على الأجوبة
Sample answers:

1.	At the age of 19 he became the Emir of Riyadh.
2.	He helped Riyadh develop into a major urban metropolis by attracting tourism, business, and investment.
3.	For over 50 years, he worked with many humanitarian groups and received many awards.
4.	He supported many cultural projects such as the Riyadh Charity for Sciences and the Prince's Prize for the Memorization of the Holy Qur'an.
5.	He holds many degrees and academic awards.



Discussion المناقشة

Sample answers: أمثلة على الأجوبة

1 . Yes, if they set a positive example.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذه أمثلة على الحلول

1. Do you think famous people are good role models?
2. What do you think about famous people who speak in favor of certain causes and issues?
3. What do you think about famous people who are philanthropists and raise money for different causes?

2 . It's good—they can use their influence to raise awareness.

3 . I respect them—it shows generosity and social responsibility.

B. Answer the questions about the reading.

Sample answers:

1 . King Salman went to the Princes' School in Riyadh.

2 . He was appointed Crown Prince on June 18, 2012.

3 . He was the Governor of Riyadh for about 53 years.

4 . He attracted a lot of tourism, business, and investment.

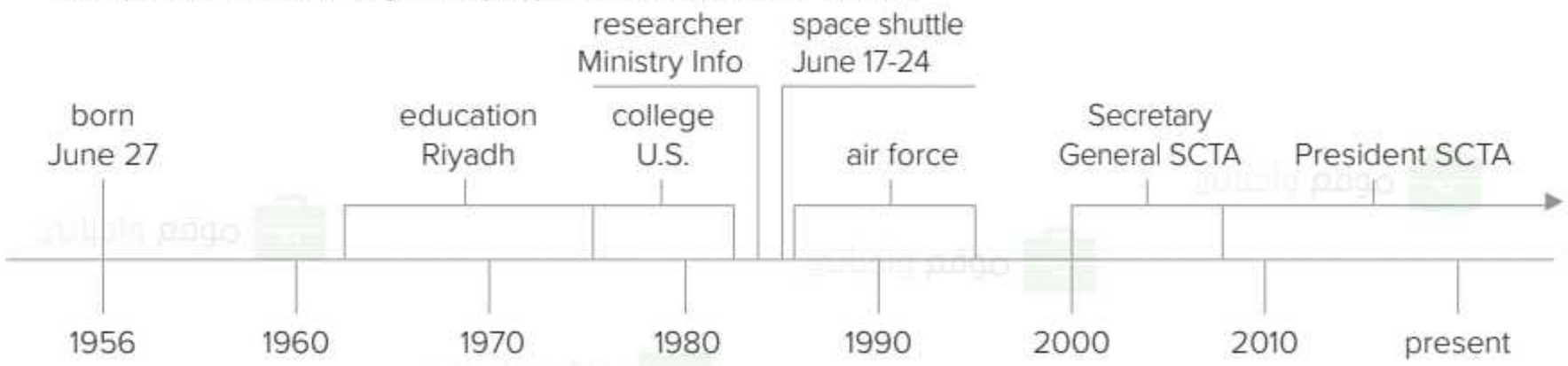
5 . He became the King of Saudi Arabia on January 23, 2015.

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10 Writing الكتابة

انظر إلى الخط الزمني للأحداث في حياة صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير سلطان بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود ثم أكمل الملخص بإستخدام حروف الجر وكلمات الزمن

A. Look at the timeline of events in the life of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Salman Al Saud. Then, complete the summary with prepositions and time words.



His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Salman Al Saud was born (1) **in** Riyadh (2) **on** June 27, 1956. He was educated (3) **in** Riyadh. (4) **After** high school, he went to study communications and aviation (5) **at** the University of Denver (6) **in** the U.S. (7) **When** he was there, he also became a pilot. He started his career (8) **in** 1982 as a researcher (9) **at** the Ministry of Information (10) **in** Saudi Arabia. (11) **In** 1985, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Salman Al Saud made history (12) **when** he became the first Saudi astronaut to travel (13) **in** space. He flew aboard the space shuttle *STS-51-G Discovery* (14) **from** June 17 (15) **to** June 24. (16) **Then** he joined the Royal Saudi Air Force as a pilot, and retired (17) **in** 1996. (18) **From** 2000 (19) **to** 2008, he was Secretary General of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities, and (20) **since** 2008 he has served as its President.

Writing Corner

1. Prepositions of place: *in, on, at*
   in Jeddah — **in** Saudi Arabia — **in** the world
   on Earth — **on** an island — **at** school
2. Prepositions of time: *on, at, in, from...to...*
   on Monday — **on** June 3rd — **at** 8:00 a.m. — **at** noon
   in 2001 — **in** May — **in** the winter — **from** 2007 **to** 2010
3. Time words: *since, ago, then, when, before, after*
   I was raised in Abha. **Then** my family moved to Riyadh **when** I was twelve.
   I have lived here **since** I was twelve. We moved here two years **ago**.
   I learned to read **before** I went to school.

ارسم خطاً زمنياً عن حياتك. ضع اهم الاحداث والإنجازات فيه

B. Make a timeline about your life. Mark the important events in your life and your accomplishments on the timeline.

اكتب قصتك الشخصية. اذكر أين ولدت, أين نشأت, وأين تعلمت. ثم أذكر اهم الأحداث والإنجازات والتأثيرات في حياتك

C. Write your life story. Say where you were born, raised, and educated. Include important events, accomplishments, and influences in your life.

Sample answer in next page
أمثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

11 Project

اختر شخصية مشهورة وابحث عن أهم الاحداث والإنجازات في حياته ثم اكتب سيرة ذاتية عن الشخص. قدم السيرة الذاتية أمام الصف

Choose a famous person and research the events and accomplishments in his/her life. Write a biography of the person. Present the biography to the class.

أمثلة على الأسئلة وأمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية
على الطالب الإجابة على الأسئلة وأمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

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موقع واجباتي

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مجرد مثال على الحل

B. Make a timeline about your life. Mark the important events in your life and your accomplishments on the timeline.

Sample answer:

2005 - Born in Madina, Saudi Arabia
2011 - Started primary school
2017 - Won first place in a school science competition
2020 - Graduated from middle school with honors
2021 - Joined the high school football team
2023 - Volunteered in a charity event to help orphans
2024 - Graduated from high school and started university

C. Write your life story. Say where you were born, raised, and educated. Include important events, accomplishments, and influences in your life.

Sample answer:

My Life Story

I was born in Madina, Saudi Arabia, in 2005. I grew up in a supportive family that encouraged me to work hard and follow my dreams. I attended primary and middle school in Riyadh, where I developed a strong interest in science and sports. One of my proudest accomplishments was winning first place in my school's science competition in 2017. During high school, I joined the football team and improved my teamwork skills. In 2023, I volunteered in a charity event for orphans, which taught me the importance of giving back to the community. Now, I am studying at university, aiming to build a successful career while continuing to learn and help others.

11 Project

Choose a famous person and research the events and accomplishments in his/her life. Write a biography of the person. Present the biography to the class.

Sample answer:

Biography of Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al Gosaibi

Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al Gosaibi was born in 1940 in Al-Ahsa, Saudi Arabia. He lost his mother at a young age and moved to Bahrain, where he completed his early education. Later, he studied law at Cairo University, earned a master's degree in international relations from the University of Southern California, and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of London. Al Gosaibi had a distinguished career as a government official, diplomat, writer,and poet. As Minister of Labor, he worked hard to reduce unemployment and encourage Saudization of jobs.

Al Gosaibi was also a prolific author, publishing over 60 books, including poetry collections, novels, and essays. . His works often addressed social and political issues, as well as human values.

He passed away in August 2010 in Riyadh, leaving behind a rich legacy of public service and literature.

موقع واجباتي

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12 الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة Form, Meaning and Function

تعبيرات الزمن في الماضي
Time Expressions for the Past

Last—last night, last Tuesday, last week, last month, last year, last summer
Yesterday—yesterday, yesterday morning, the day before yesterday
Ago—six years ago, two days ago, a week ago, five hours ago, ten minutes ago

When clauses

They didn't go to school *when they were four years old*.
When I was a child, I used to play with my toys all day.

التواريخ والاوقات في الماضي
Past dates and times

in 1998, in the 20th century, on May 25th 2000, on Monday, this morning, at 6 A.M.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذه أمثلة على الحلول

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام عبارات الزمن الصحيحة. استخدم الكلمات بين الأقواس

A. Complete the sentences with the correct time phrases. Use the words in parentheses.

أمثلة على الأجوبة
Sample answers:

1. I'm in grade 9. **Last year** (last) I was in grade 8, and **two years ago** (ago) I was in grade 7.
2. I was born **in 2005** (in). I was born **on April 26** (on) **20 years ago** (ago).
3. What time did you go to bed **last night** (last)? What time did you wake up **this morning** (this)?
4. I went to bed **at 10 p.m.** (at) last night, and I woke up **at 5 a.m.** (at) this morning.
5. We finished Unit 1 of *SuperGoal 3* **(a week) ago** (ago).
6. I started learning English **when I was (7)** (when).
7. I didn't use to read and write **when I was (6)** (when).
8. I started going to this high school **in (2020)** (in).
9. King Abdulaziz Ibn Saud founded the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia **in the 20th century** (ce
10. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded **in 1932** (in) **on September 23rd** (on).



ضع الكلمات بالترتيب الصحيح لتكوين جمل. إبدأ بالكلمة بالخط العريض

B. Put the words in order to make sentences. Start with the word in **bold**.

1. hosted / in / **Beijing** / the / Summer Olympics / 2008
2. took / before / math / a / test / **We** / day / yesterday / the
3. graduated / **Fahd** / when / was / he / 23 / university / from
4. he / to / morning / was / sick / **Ali** / so / didn't / class / this / go
5. ago / ten / **Mona** / a / started / years / as / working / teacher
6. century / didn't / **People** / cars / to / the / in / use / drive / 19th
7. parents / me / cell phone / **My** / week / bought / a / last
8. friends / new / I / when / started / high school / made / **I**

Answers in next page
الحلول في الصفحة التالية



اعمل مع زميل. اسأل زميلك أسئلة بإستخدام تعبيرات الزمن في الماضي ثم بدل الأدوار

C. Work with a partner. Ask your partner questions using time expressions for the past. Then change roles.

A: What did you do last weekend?
B: I visited my grandparents last weekend.
A: What time did you wake up this morning?
B: I woke up at 6:30 this morning.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Sample answer in next page
امثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

B. Put the words in order to make sentences. Start with the word in **bold**.

Answers:

1 . **Beijing hosted the Summer Olympics in 2008.**
2 . **We wrote a math test the day before yesterday.**
3 . **Fahd graduated from university when he was 23.**
4 . **Ali was sick, so he didn't go to class this morning. /Ali was sick this morning, so he didn't go to class.**
5 . **Mona started working as a teacher ten years ago.**
6 . **People didn't use to drive cars in the 19thcentury.**
7 . **My parents bought me a cell phone last week.**
8 . **I made new friends when I started high school.**

C. Work with a partner. Ask your partner questions using time expressions for the past. Then change roles.

Sample answers:

A: What did you do last night?
B: I studied for my English test.
A: When did you last travel?
B: I traveled to Jeddah two months ago.
A: What did you have for breakfast this morning?
B: I had eggs and bread for breakfast.
A: What time did you go to bed yesterday?
B: I went to bed at 10:00 p.m.

موقع واجباتي

3 When Are You Traveling?

متى ستسافر؟

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الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

ما المشاكل التي يواجهها المسافرون جوًا في الوقت الحاضر؟ ناقش مع زميلك

What problems do air travelers have nowadays? Discuss with a partner.

Sample answers: مثال على الإجابة

1. Flight delays and cancellations.
2. Lost or delayed luggage.
3. Overbooked flights leading to denied boarding.
4. Long security checks and immigration lines.
5. High ticket prices and extra fees for baggage or seat selection.



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نصائح للمسافرين

⚠ Advice to Travelers ⚠

- Keep your belongings with you at all times to ensure their safety.
- Put a name tag on your suitcase to identify it.
- Do not agree to pack any items from strangers.
- Do not carry containers with liquids. Place liquids in your checked baggage.
- Always arrive at the airport at least two hours before departure to have extra time in case of long lines.
- Check that you have your photo identification (passport is required for international travel), ticket, and boarding pass with you to avoid difficulties.
- Check with your travel agent about visas and vaccinations for the countries you are visiting.
- Carry a major credit card.

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

ضع خطاً تحت الأشياء التي يحتاجها ركاب الطائرة

المفردات **A. Vocabulary.** Underline items that airplane passengers need.

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

1. How many bags is the man checking?
2. Does the man need to take off his glasses?
3. Why is the pilot going to bed early?
4. Why is the young man going to Hawaii?
5. Where should you put liquids when you travel?
6. What do you need to have with you before you leave for the airport?

Answers in next page
الطول في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

اسأل واجب حول الصورة اعلاه

A. Ask and **answer** about the pictures.

- What time is the couple's flight leaving?
- It's leaving at ten.
- Who will the parents miss?
- They'll miss their son.

B. Ask and **answer** about a trip. Use real or made-up information.

- When are you going to leave on your trip?
- I'm leaving for Paris tomorrow.
- Where will you stay?
- I'll stay with friends.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

موقع واجباتي
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Quick Check ☑

A. **Vocabulary.** Underline items that airplane passengers need.

Answers:

ticket, passport, suitcase, carry-on, bags, name tag, photo identification, boarding pass, visas, vaccinations, credit card

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

Sample answers:

1. **The man is checking one suitcase.**
2. **No, he doesn't.**
3. **The pilot is going to bed early because he is flying to Japan the next morning.**
4. **He's going to Hawaii to surf.**
5. **You should put liquids in your checked baggage.**
6. **You need to have photo identification and a ticket.**

2 Pair Work

A. **Ask** and **answer** about the pictures.

Sample answers:

A: What time is our flight to Abha?

B: It's at 2:30 p.m., but I don't see the gate number.

A: Is this suitcase the only baggage you're going to check?

B: Yes, it is. And then I have one carry on, too.

A: Is my seat number on my boarding pass?

B: Yes, it is, sir. You'll be next to a window.

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3 Grammar القواعد

المضارع المستمر
Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now or for definite arrangements in the future.

My friends **are waiting** for me at the airport.
What **are** you **doing** now?

My friends **are arriving** tomorrow.
What **are** you **doing** tonight?

Note: Time expressions such as the following indicate the future: *tonight, tomorrow, next week.*

المستقبل بإستخدام Going to و Will
Future with *Going to* and *Will*

Use (*be* +) *going to* to talk about plans. Use *will* + *maybe/probably* for uncertain or indefinite plans.

What are you **going to** do on your vacation?
I'm **going to** travel to Europe.
I'm not **going to** travel this year.

Where **will** you stay?
Maybe I**'ll** stay with friends.
I probably **won't** stay in a hotel.

استخدام المصدر مع بيان الغرض
Infinitives of Purpose

Use the infinitive to say why people do things.

I'm going to KSA **to visit** relatives.

He got up early **to catch** the plane.

اسأل واجب عن الرحلات الجوية, المواعيد, أوقات الوصول, والوجهات

A. Ask and answer about flights, times, arrivals, and destinations.

A: What time is Flight 720 arriving?
B: It's arriving at 9:45.
A: Where is it coming from?
B: It's coming from Dubai.

A: What time is Flight 239 leaving?
B: It's leaving at ten o'clock.
A: What gate is it going to depart from?
B: It's going to depart from Gate D22.

Arrivals

Flight	From	Arriving	Gate
SV 345	DAMMAM	8:00 AM	D 20
EK 720	DUBAI	9:45 AM	C 11
LH 87	FRANKFURT	10:20 AM	B 19
IB 605	MADRID	11:00 AM	A 17
SV 94	RIYADH	11:40 AM	C 8
AZ 348	CAIRO	1:00 PM	D 7

Departures

Flight	To	Departing	Gate
JAL 33	TOKYO	8:15 AM	A 90
SV 633	AMMAN	9:10 AM	B 7
BA 239	LONDON	10:00 AM	D 22
TP 987	LISBON	11:30 AM	C 15
SV 621	JEDDAH	12:20 PM	C 10
AF 573	PARIS	1:25 PM	B 16

أمثلة على الأجوبة
Sample answers:

A: Where is flight SV345 coming from?
B: It's coming from Dammam.
A: What time is it going to arrive?
B: It's going to arrive at 8 a.m. o'clock.
A: What time is Flight JAL 33 leaving?
B: It's leaving at 8:15 a.m. o'clock.
A: What gate is it going to depart from?
B: It's going to depart from Gate A90.

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اسأل ثم أجب عن الأسئلة.اعمل مع زميل

B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions.

A: Why is Matt going to Colorado?
B: He's going there to ski.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Matt / go / to Colorado



1. Sam / go / Paris



2. Ali and Maha / go / airport



3. Badr / go / travel agency

Sample answer in next page
أمثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية



4. Ted and his son / go / mall



5. Sabah / go / bank



6. Rudy / go / consulate

قم بتمثيل الادوار للعناصر الموجودة في التمرين B. اسأل زميلك ماذا سيعمل / ستعمل في مكان محدد

C. Now do role plays for the items in exercise **B.** Ask your partner what he/she is going to do in a particular place.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

A: What are you going to do in Colorado?
B: I'm going to ski. / I'll probably go skiing.

أكمل جدولك للسبت القادم. ثم اسأل وأجب مع زميلك. حاول ترتيب موعد لتقوما بالواجب معاً

D. Complete your schedule for next Saturday. Then ask and answer questions with a partner. Try to arrange a time to meet and do homework together.

A: What are you doing at two o'clock next Saturday?
B: I'm getting a haircut. How about you?
A: I'm not doing anything.

Sample answer in next page
أمثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

أمثلة على الأجوبة
Sample answers:

My Schedule	Activities and Times	My Partner's Schedule	Activities and Times
Morning	**Go to Cultural Festival 9 a.m to 10 am**	Morning	**Gym from 9 to 10 am**
Afternoon	**Free after 2 pm**	Afternoon	**Free after 3 pm**
Evening	**Homework at 5 pm**	Evening	**Homework at 6 pm**

B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions.

Sample answers:

1 . A:Why is Sam going to Paris?
B:He's going to Paris to study French.
2 . A:Why are Ali and Maha going to the airport?
B:They're going to the airport to meet their son.
3 . A:Why is Badr going to the travel agency?
B:He's going to the travel agency to plan a trip.
4 . A:Why are Ted and his son going to the mall?
B:They're going to the mall to buy a suitcase.
5 . A:Why is Sabah going to the bank?
B:She's going to the bank to get foreign currency.
6 . A:Why is Rudy going to the consulate?
B:He's going to the consulate to get a visa.

C. Now do role plays for the items in exercise **B.** Ask your partner what he/she is going to do in a particular place.

Sample answers:

1 . A: What are you going to do in Paris?
B: I'm going sightseeing. / I'll probably visit museums.
2 . A: What are you going to do at the airport?
B: I'm going to catch a flight. / I'll probably wait for my friend.
3 . A: What are you going to do at the travel agency?
B: I'm going to book a ticket.
4 . A: What are you going to do at the mall?
B: I'm going shopping.
5 . A: What are you going to do at the bank?
B: I'm going to withdraw some money.
6 . A: What are you going to do at the consulate?
B: I'm going to apply for a visa.

3 When Are You Traveling?

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4 Language in Context — اللغة في السياق

Yahya lives in Dammam. He's going to London on vacation next month.

1. List eight items he's going to need. Compare with a partner.

He is going to need a passport.
He's going to have to get a U.K. visa.

2. What do you think he's going to do in London? Discuss in small groups.

He's going to take lots of photos.

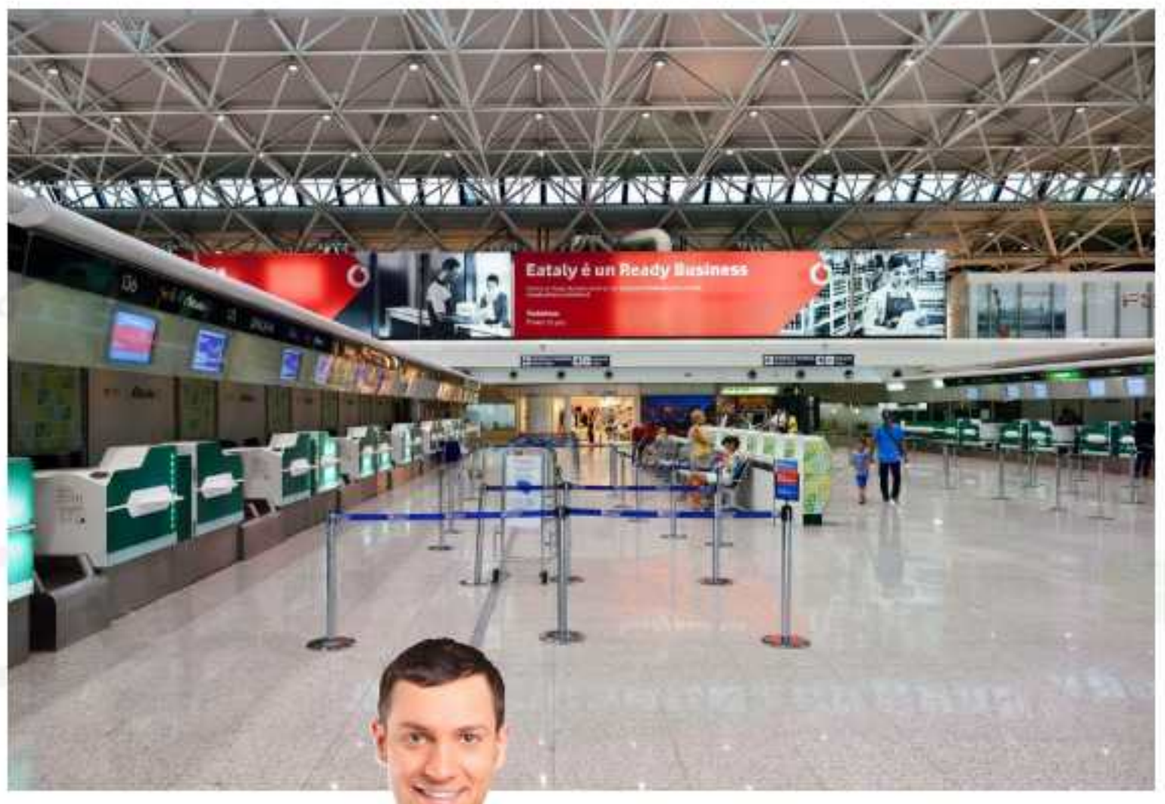
Sample answer in next page
أمثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

5 Listening — الإستماع

استمع إلى المحادثة. أجب بصواب أو خطأ

Listen to the conversation. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. **false** Dan and Larry last saw one another two years ago.
2. **true** Dan is working in the clothing industry.
3. **false** They are both traveling to Milan.
4. **false** Larry is going to Florence to study architecture.
5. **true** Dan is going to Milan to find new clothing designs.



6 Pronunciation — النطق

Listen to the pronunciation of ***-ing***. Then practice.

The plane is arriv**ing** at two.
Where are you go**ing** on vacation?
When are you leav**ing**?
He's com**ing** tomorrow.



7 About You — عن نفسك

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

هل سافرت بالطائرة من قبل؟

1. Have you ever traveled by plane?

هل تشعر بالخوف من الطيران؟

2. Are you afraid of flying?

ما الذي يعجبك أو لا يعجبك في رحلا الطيران؟

3. What do you like/dislike about plane trips?

ما الذي يعجبك أو لا يعجبك في المطارات؟

4. What do you like/dislike about airports?

5. What do you think are the good and bad things about traveling?

ما الجوانب الجيدة والسيئة للسفر؟

6. Have you ever had a bad travel experience? Tell about it.

هل مررت بتجربة سفر سيئة من قبل؟ تحدث عنها

Sample answer in next page
أمثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

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4 Language in Context

Yahya lives in Dammam. He's going to London on vacation next month.

1. List eight items he's going to need. Compare with a partner.

Sample answers:

1 . He's going to need a passport. He's going to need a U.K. visa.He's going to need British pounds. He's going to need warm clothes. He's going to need a hotel reservation. He's going to need a camera. He's going to need comfortable shoes.

2 . He's going to go sightseeing. He's going to go to the British Museum. He's going to speak English.

7 About You

1. Have you ever traveled by plane?
2. Are you afraid of flying?
3. What do you like/dislike about plane trips?
4. What do you like/dislike about airports?
5. What do you think are the good and bad things about traveling?
6. Have you ever had a bad travel experience? Tell about it.

Sample answers:

1 . Yes, I have traveled by plane.

2 . No, I'm not afraid of flying.

3 . I like traveling by plane as it's relatively safe and comfortable. But I dislike many things like delays, extra luggage fees, and unclean bathrooms.

4 . I like duty-free shops but dislike long security lines.

5 . The good thing is to know different more cultures and bad thing tiredness, delays and jet lag.

6 . Yes, my luggage was lost once during a trip.

المحادثة

8 Conversation

Michael: Are you going to Saudi Arabia on business or vacation?

Mr. Parker: I'm going on business. My company has a branch in Riyadh. I'm attending a conference tomorrow morning, and then I'll probably fly back home to London next week. How about you?

Michael: I'm going to Saudi Arabia to study Arabic at King Khalid University. I'm an exchange student.

Mr. Parker: How long are you staying?

Michael: For a year, in Abha. Have you been there?

Mr. Parker: Yes, I have. It's very nice. Wonderful climate, but kind of slow for me, compared to Riyadh.

Michael: How's your Arabic?

Mr. Parker: Pretty good. I lived in Dubai for a while.

Michael: Well, I still make a lot of mistakes in Arabic, but my Arab friends say I have a good accent.

Mr. Parker: I'm sure you'll pick up the language quickly.







Real Talk

kind of = in some ways/slightly
pretty = very/quite
pick up = learn

Answers in next page
الحل في الصفحة التالية

أسئلة حول المحادثة

About the Conversation أجب عن ميشيل ثم اكمل نفس المعلومات عن السيد باركر

Answer about Michael. Then complete the same information about Mr. Parker.

1. Why is he going to Saudi Arabia? _____ _____
2. How long is he staying? _____ _____
3. What's his Arabic like? _____ _____
4. In which city is he going to stay? _____ _____

الحل في الصفحة التالية

دورك

Your Turn

تخيل أنك مسافر والتقيت شخصًا على متن الطائرة. قم بتمثيل الحوار مع زميلك بإستخدام الأسئلة التالية

Imagine you are traveling and you meet someone on the plane.
Role-play the conversation with a partner. Use the following cues.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

1. Where / stay? أين ستقيم؟
2. Why / go / name of place? لماذا ستذهب إلى هذا المكان؟
3. How long / stay? كم ستبقى هناك؟

Sample answer in next page
امثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

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About the Conversation

Answer about Michael. Then complete the same information about Mr. Parker.

Answers:

Michael

1 . He’s going to Saudi Arabia to study Arabic.
2 . He’s staying for a year.
3 . He still makes mistakes in Arabic.
4 . He’s going to stay in Abha.

Mr. Parker

1 . He’s going to Saudi Arabia on business.
2 . He’s staying for a few days.
3 . His Arabic is pretty good.
4 . He’s going to stay in Riyadh.

Your Turn

Imagine you are traveling and you meet someone on the plane.
Role-play the conversation with a partner. Use the following cues.

1. Where / stay? **2.** Why / go / name of place? **3.** How long / stay?

Sample answers:

A: Where are you staying?
B: I’m staying at the A Hotel.
A: Why are you going to Riyadh?
B: I’m going for a business conference.
A: How long are you staying?
B: I’m staying for five days.

موقع واجباتي

3 When Are You T

9 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

Sample answers:

1 . It's a program in which students from a high school or higher education study abroad at one of their institution's partner institutions.

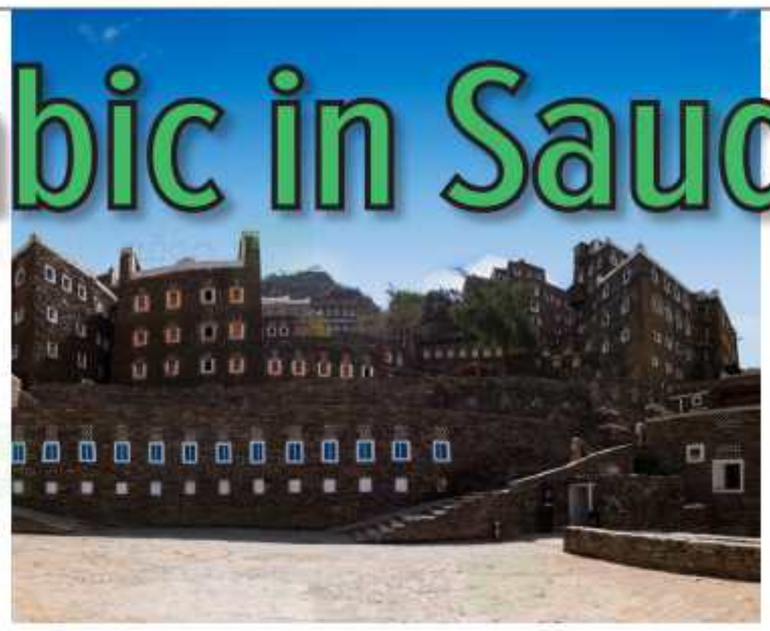
2 . Yes, I would like to go on one because it's a great way to learn a new language, meet new people, and explore

ماذا تعرف عن برامج تبادل الطلاب أو الدراسة في الخارج؟

1. What do you know about student exchange or language study programs abroad?
2. Would you like to go on one? Why or why not?

هل تود المشاركة في أحد هذه البرامج؟ لماذا أو لم لا؟

Study Arabic in Saudi Arabia



Saudi Arabia is the perfect destination if you want to learn the Arabic language and Islamic culture. Saudi Arabia is unique, with lots of traditions, historic places, and contrasts in scenery.

Why learn Arabic in Saudi Arabia?

Because there is so much to see and visit, you can be sure you'll never run out of things to do before and after your Arabic classes.



Why learn Arabic?

Arabic is the language of the Holy Qur'an. It is spoken by more than 400 million people around the world, mainly in the Middle East and North Africa. Like English, there are many different dialects in Arabic, but the majority of speakers in Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Oman, Kuwait, Yemen, Bahrain, and Egypt all understand each other. Arabic is commonly spoken in many other places, even where it is not the first language; for example, in the United States and increasingly in European countries.

Why register at the Arabic Language School?

Learning the language

At our school, you will study the language and the culture of Islam! You will recite the Holy Qur'an, practice conversation, listen, and learn to read and write Arabic. Soon you will be comfortable speaking and using words and expressions the local people use.

Accommodations

You will live with a family. You will share their delicious food, their experiences, and learn all about everyday life in Saudi Arabia. The family members and local people will be pleased to help you with the language and help you experience the culture.



Why Abha?

Abha is the capital of Asir province. It is located in the Asir Mountains, 2,200 meters (7,218 feet) above sea level.



Its mild climate makes it a popular tourist destination, with average temperatures between 12° C (54° F) and 24° C (75° F). With a population of over 250,000, Abha is neither big nor small. The town is known for its traditional stone and mud-brick houses, but it also has modern hospitals and universities.

Abha has a rich heritage and a buzzing marketplace with regional foods and crafts. It attracts a great number of visitors, especially in summer, who come to relax and to take part in the lively atmosphere at the local summer festivals. Some even enjoy paragliding!

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موقع واجباتي

بعد القراءة
After Reading

ضع دائرة على المعنى الصحيح للكلمة حسب استخدامها في البروشور

A. Circle the correct meaning of the words as used in the brochure.

1. unique (1st paragraph)
- **a.** strange
- **b.** special
- **c.** to be chosen

2. to run out (2nd paragraph)
- **a.** to go out the door
- **b.** to come to an end, be left without
- **c.** to use up everything

3. dialects (3rd paragraph)
- **a.** local varieties of language
- **b.** spelling differences
- **c.** different accents

4. recite (4th paragraph)
- **a.** tell a story
- **b.** answer a question
- **c.** repeat from memory

5. rich (last paragraph)
- **a.** wealthy
- **b.** have a lot of sugar
- **c.** have a lot of good things

6. heritage (last paragraph)
- **a.** traditions
- **b.** money from relatives
- **c.** a preserved building

7. buzzing (last paragraph)
- **a.** chaotic
- **b.** busy and lively
- **c.** very hot

8. atmosphere (last paragraph)
- **a.** the way a place or situation makes you feel
- **b.** traffic
- **c.** gases surrounding Earth

B. Answer the questions. **أجب عن الأسئلة**

1. What are the advantages of learning Arabic? **ما هي إيجابيات تعلم اللغة العربية؟**
2. How will students learn Arabic at the Arabic Language School? **كيف سيتعلم الطلاب اللغة في مدارس اللغة العربية؟**
3. Where will students live during their stay in Abha? **أين سيعيش الطلاب فترة بقائهم في أبها؟**
4. What's the weather like in Abha? **كيف هي حالة الطقس في أبها؟**
5. Why is the town so popular with visitors? **لماذا هي المدينة مليئة بالزوار؟**

Sample answer in next page
أمثلة على الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

المناقشة
Discussion

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

1. Have you ever been on an exchange program or studied in another country? Tell about it.
2. How do you think you would adjust to a foreign culture?
3. Which country would you like to go to and study a foreign language?
4. Discuss the importance of English as a world language. What do you know about where it is used?
5. Approximately 580 million people speak Spanish around the world. Do you think that Spanish will be an international language in the future? Say why or why not.

10 المشروع
Project

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Work in groups. Plan a study program for foreign students in your country. Include information about the classes, the accommodations, the location, and entertainment.

اعمل في مجموعات. خطط برنامجاً دراسياً للطلاب الأجانب في بلدك يتضمن:
معلومات عن الدروس, أماكن الإقامة, الموقع, ووسائل الترفيه

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

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موقع واجباتي

B. Answer the questions.

Sample answers:

1. Arabic is spoken by more than 340 million people, so it can help you communicate with lots of people.
2. Students will recite the Holy Qur'an, practice conversation, listen, and learn to read and write Arabic.
3. Students will live with a family.
4. Abha has a mild climate with temperatures between 12°C and 24°C.
5. The climate is good, and Abha has a rich heritage, a buzzing marketplace,a lively atmosphere, summer festivals, and even paragliding.

Discussion

Sample answers:

1. Yes, I have been on an exchange program in Spain and it was great and exciting.
2. I would adjust by learning the customs, language, and daily habits of the culture.
3. I would like to go to Spain to study Spanish.
4. English is important because it's used in business, education, travel, and international communication worldwide.
5. Yes, sure! Spanish might become more international because it's widely spoken. For demographic reasons, the percentage of the world's population that speaks Spanish as a native language will continue.

10 Project

Sample answers:

Study Program for Foreign Students in Saudi Arabia

1 . Classes:

- Arabic language (reading, writing and conversation).
- Saudi history and traditions.
- Islamic culture and architecture.

2 . Accommodations:

- Comfortable student dormitories with Internet, laundry, and shared kitchens.
- rooms available for those who prefer more privacy.

3 . Location:

- Riyadh — modern city with rich cultural heritage and easy access to landmarks.
- Close to universities, shopping centers, and public transport.

4 . Entertainment:

- Guided tours to Diriyah, Edge of the World, and Al Ula.
- Visits to museums, cultural festivals, and local markets.
- Desert camping trips and traditional music nights.

11 الكتابة Writing

Sample answers:

Yes — Adnan seems to be having a good time in Toronto. Although he found it difficult to adjust at first because of the cold weather and unfamiliar food. However, he enjoys his classes, has made friends, and is excited about upcoming activities like visiting Niagara Falls.

A. Read the email. Do you think Adnan is having a good time in Toronto?

إقرأ البريد الإلكتروني. هل تعتقد ان عدنان يقضي وقتاً ممتعًا في تورونتو؟

Dear Mom and Dad,

It was so nice to hear from you. I think of you all the time, too. You don't need to worry about me because I'm doing fine.

It was a little difficult for me to adjust at first because everything here is so different. The weather in Toronto is quite cold. It's about 14°C right now, but they say it can get really cold in the winter. The food is strange, too. The meals at the cafeteria are pretty good, but nothing like Mom's cooking. This afternoon, we had vegetarian pizza and salad.

The university has quite a large campus. I got lost on the first day, but I managed to ask for directions and made it to class on time. As for my classes, they are really interesting and the teachers are extremely helpful. I have four hours of English every day, so I'm learning quite fast. I still can't speak very well, but my teachers and classmates usually understand me. By the way, my classmates are very friendly, and I've made some new friends. We study together and hang out in the evenings.

Next week, our class is going to visit Niagara Falls. They've arranged for a tour guide to show us around. I'm sure it's going to be fantastic. I'll send you some photos.

I'm going to the library to study now. So, let's talk on Skype this Saturday. I miss you!

Love,

Adnan

Writing Corner

1. Intensifiers such as *very, quite, really, pretty, so,* and *extremely* make adjectives and other adverbs stronger. These adverbs are placed before the adjective or adverb.
   - The people are **really** friendly.
   - I feel **pretty** lonely sometimes.
   - The weather is **so** cold.
   - I'm learning **quite** fast.
   - My teachers are **extremely** helpful.
   - I can't speak **very** well yet.
2. When there is a singular noun, *quite* is placed before the article.
   - It has *a* **very** large campus.
   - It has **quite** *a* large campus.

انظر إلى الكتابة في التمرين C قبل أن تكتب. أنشئ جدولاً واكتب ملاحظات لكل فقرة. الجدول ادناه مثال للبريد الإلكتروني لعدنان

B. Look at the writing task in **C** below. Before you write, make a chart and write notes for each paragraph. The chart below is an example of Adnan's email.

1	greetings	think of you, don't worry
2	differences	difficult to adjust: weather, food
3	campus/classes	large campus (got lost), interesting classes, helpful teachers, learn fast, friendly classmates (new friends)
4	plans	visit Niagara Falls: tour guide, photos
5	closing	library, Skype Saturday, miss you

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

C. Imagine you are a student studying in a foreign country. Write an email to a friend telling him/her about your experience. Describe your impressions, how you feel, and what you plan to do while you are there.

تخيل انك طالب تدرس في بلد أجنبي. اكتب بريدًا إلكترونيًا لصديقك تخبره فيه عن تجربتك, مشاعرك, انطباعاتك, وخططك أثناء وجودك هناك

على الطلب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

B. Look at the writing task in **C** below. Before you write, make a chart and write notes for each paragraph. The chart below is an example of Adnan's email.

Sample answers:

1	greeting	Hi, thinking of you, hope you're doing well
2	differences	Difficult to adjust: weather, language, and food
3	campus/ classes	Very large campus, interesting subjects, teachers very helpful, classmates friendly and welcoming.
4	plans	Planning to visit Great Mosque of Cordoba, Alhambra, and other tourist attractions
5	closing	Happy to see and hear you, , miss you, best regards

C. Imagine you are a student studying in a foreign country. Write an email to a friend telling him/her about your experience. Describe your impressions, how you feel, and what you plan to do while you are there.

Sample answers:

Sub: My Life Abroad

Hi Hosam,

How's it going? I hope you are doing well! I've been thinking of you a lot. I wanted to tell you about my life here in (Spain). Life here is exciting, but it was a little hard to adjust at first. The weather is much colder than back home, the language, and the food. But now I'm starting to get used to it.

The campus is very large. The classes are interesting, and the teachers are very helpful. My classmates are friendly, and I've already made some new friends.

The local food is delicious—though I still miss some dishes from home!

This week, I plan to visit the Great Mosque of Cordoba, Alhambra, and other tourist attractions in the country.

I really like this country, but I miss you, and sometimes I feel really homesick. I will be happy to see and hear you.

Best regards

Loai

موقع واجباتي

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12 الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة Form, Meaning and Function

الجمل الزمنية Time clauses

الجمل الزمنية تكون مسبوقة بأدوات ربط مثل after, as soon as, before, until, when, while

لا نستخدم صيغة المستقبل في جملة زمنية, بل نستخدم المضارع

Time clauses are introduced by conjunctions such as: *after*, *as soon as*, *before*, *until*, *when*, *while*. We do not use future forms in a time clause; we use the present.

They'll probably go skiing **when** they *are* on vacation. (future)
They went skiing **when** they were on vacation. (past)
I'll go shopping **while** you *cook* dinner. (future)
He went shopping **while** his wife cooked dinner. (past)

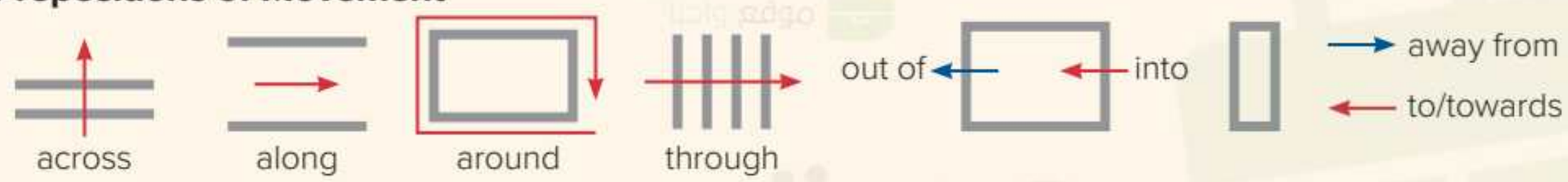


نضع فاصلة بعد الجمل الزمنية إذا بدأت بها الجملة

We place a comma after the time clause when it begins the sentence.

As soon as we arrive, we're going straight to the hotel.

حروف الجر للحركة Prepositions of Movement



طابق كل عبارة بإستخدام جملة زمنية صحيحة

A. Match each phrase with the correct time clause.

1.	f	Take your ticket and passport with you	a. two hours before departure.
2.	j	He's going to play football with his friends	b. when they're in London.
3.	g	I won't spend a lot of money	c. until they call for boarding.
4.	b	They'll probably visit a museum	d. until he finishes his homework.
5.	i	We're going to miss you	e. as soon as he arrives.
6.	h	You must go through the security check	f. before you leave for the airport.
7.	c	Passengers should wait by the gate	g. when I go to the shopping mall.
8.	e	They're meeting their son at the airport	h. before you board the airplane.
9.	a	You should arrive at the airport	i. while you're away at college.
10.	d	He won't go out with his friends	j. after he does his homework.

أكمل الفقرة بإستخدام حروف الجر الصحيحة

B. Complete the paragraph with the correct prepositions.

Imad and Jasem are visiting London for two days. When they arrive at Heathrow Airport, they're going to take the London Underground train (**1**) towards/to the center of town. The train travels above ground as it moves (**2**) away from the airport, but when it gets near the city, it travels (**3**) through underground tunnels. They're going to get off at Green Park Station, near the hotel. After they check (**4**) into the hotel, they'll probably rest and have dinner. The next day, they're taking a tour (**5**) around the city on a double-decker bus. The tour stops at Big Ben and Buckingham Palace, and includes a short cruise (**6**) along the Thames River. On their last day, they want to walk (**7**) across Millennium Bridge and visit the Tate Modern. In the evening, they're going to check (**8**) out of the hotel and take the Underground back (**9**) to the airport.

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مراجعة اللغة
1 Language Review

اكمل المعلومات التالية بمعلومات عن نفسك. اكتب جمل مكتملة ثم قارن مع زميل

A. Complete the following information about yourself. Write complete sentences. Then compare with a partner.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذه أمثلة على الحلول

ذكريات الطفولة
Childhood Memories

1. Place and date of birth — I was born in Madina, Saudi Arabia, on April 16, 2010.
2. Earliest memories — Playing in the garden with my friends.
3. Favorite toy — A blue toy car.
4. Favorite teacher in elementary school — Abdulah
5. Best friend in elementary school — Ali
6. Favorite pastime as a child — Drawing cartoons.
7. Things you used to do — Play football in the neighborhood.
8. Things you didn't use to do — Stay up late at night.

اكتب أسئلة للأجوبة التالية. استخدام الكلمات التي تحتها خط في كل سؤال

B. Write questions for the following answers. Use the underlined words in each question.

1. I don't know what I'm doing next Thursday. — What are you doing next Thursday?
2. No, I'm going to do my homework tonight. — Are you going to do your homework tomorrow?
3. He'll probably go to college after high school. — Will he go to college after high school?
4. Their friends are arriving from Syria tomorrow. — When are their friends arriving from Syria?
5. She's going to meet her sister at the mall. — Where is she going to meet her sister?

اكمل الجمل بإستخدام الفعل أو صيغة الفعل الصحيحة

C. Complete the sentences with the correct verb or verb form.

Sample answers:

النمور السيبيرية

Siberian Tigers



What (1) **will** probably become of the Siberian tiger, an endangered species, in the future? There (2) **are** now only about 400 to 500 Siberian tigers in the wild. (3) **Will** authorities be able to protect them? Siberian tigers (4) **live** in the forests of eastern Asia, northern China, and Manchuria, but the majority survive in the Ussuiland region of Russia. Some tigers (5) **are** born and raised in zoos. An adult male normally (6) **weighs** 440 to 660 pounds (200 to 300 kilograms) and measures about 13 feet (4 meters) from head to tail. They (7) **are** very large animals and consume a lot of food every day because of the cold climate. At one meal, a Siberian tiger can (8) **eat** up to 95 pounds (45 kilograms) of meat. Like all big cats, they hunt for their food. They sometimes (9) **leave** some of their catch in trees, so other predators can't see it or find it. If they can't eat it all in one meal, they take a nap and finish it off later.

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إقرأ النص, ثم استخدم التلميحات لطرح أسئلة حول حيوان الباندا ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

D. Read the text. Then use the prompts to ask questions about pandas. Then answer the questions.

Pandas

The lovable, cuddly-looking panda is one of the world's most popular animals. Unfortunately, it's also one of the most vulnerable species. Pandas live only in the dense bamboo areas of the misty, rainy forests of southwestern China. Today only about 1,900 pandas remain in the wild. The Chinese government and various conservation organizations are working to protect pandas in their natural habitat. They want to maintain a "bamboo corridor" through which pandas can move freely. Bamboo shoots and leaves account for 99 percent of a panda's diet. An adult giant panda eats up to 95 pounds (45 kilograms) of bamboo per day over a period of about 16 hours. So it is important to have a protected place with a lot of bamboo available.

على الطالب الإجابة وهذه أمثلة على الحلول

Sample answers:

1. Where / live?
2. How many?
3. How / work to protect pandas?
4. How much / eat?
5. How long / eat / a day?

Q: *Where do pandas live?*
A: They live only in the bamboo areas of the forests in southwestern China.
Q: How many pandas remain in the wild?
A: Today only about 1,600 pandas remain in the wild.
Q: How are people working to protect pandas?
A: They want to maintain a "bamboo corridor," through whichpandas can move freely.
Q: How much does a panda eat per day?
A: A panda eats up to 45 kilograms of bamboo per day.
Q: How long does a panda eat every day?
A: A panda eats for about 16 hours a day.

المناقشة

Discussion

1. Are there any endangered or vulnerable species in your country?
2. What are the authorities doing about conservation of wildlife in your country?
3. What can we do to preserve wildlife for future generations?

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

الكتابة

2 Writing

Imagine you belong to an organization that helps to protect endangered or vulnerable animals. Unfortunately, you only have funds to help one species. Decide which animal you would like to help protect and write a report about it.

تخيل أنك عضو في منظمة لحماية الحيوانات المهددة بالإنقراض أو المعرضة للخطر.
لكن لديك تمويل لمساعدة نوع واحد فقط من هذه الحيوانات. حدد أي حيوان تريد المساعدة في حمايته ثم اكتب تقريرًا عنه

على الطالب الإجابة وأمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

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Discussion

Sample answers:

1. Yes, there are several endangered species in Saudi Arabia, such as the Arabian leopard and certain types of mammal species.
2. The authorities have created protected areas and national reserves, enforced hunting regulations, and launched awareness campaigns to educate people about the importance of wildlife conservation.
3. We can protect natural habitats, avoid pollution, stop illegal hunting, and support conservation programs through volunteering or donations.

2 Writing

Sample answers:

Report: Protecting the Arabian Leopard

Introduction

Our organization's goal is to protect endangered animals. Sadly, we only have enough money to help one species. After much thought, we have chosen to focus on protecting the Arabian leopard.

Why the Arabian Leopard?

The Arabian leopard is one of the rarest big cats in the world. It lives in the mountains of Arabia, but fewer than 200 are believed to be alive today. Hunting, loss of habitat, and lack of food are the main reasons for its decline.

How We Plan to Protect It?

We will create safe areas where the leopards can live without danger from hunters. We will also work with local communities to stop illegal hunting and teach people about the importance of this animal. In addition, we will provide food sources by protecting prey animals like gazelles.

Why This Matters

The Arabian leopard is part of our natural heritage. If it disappears, we lose not only a unique species but also an important part of our ecosystem Saving the leopard will also help protect other wildlife in the same habitat.

Conclusion

By focusing our efforts on the Arabian leopard, we can make a real difference. Protecting this rare animal today means preserving it for future generations.

Sample answers:

1 . It looks like this text is about the importance of water, the global shortage of freshwater and different ways to conserve and recycle it.

2 . Recycling wastewater through natural cleaning systems, reducing water waste in daily activities, and educating people to use water wisely.

3 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

انظر إلى الصور. ما الذي تعتقد أن النص يتحدث عنه؟

1. Look at the photos. What do you think the text is about?

ماذا تعرف عن الطرق المختلفة للحفاظ على المياه وتوفير مصادر المياه العذبة؟

2. What do you know about the different ways of conserving water and providing freshwater?

الماء من أجل الحياة



WATER FOR LIFE

Imagine going to get a drink of water and discovering that the faucet is dry; or jumping into the shower to cool off on a steamy hot day and discovering that there's no water... Most of us simply take water for granted. We think there's plenty of it—in oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams. But this is not the case. The water we are using now is the very same water that the dinosaurs used millions of years ago. It is simply recycled over and over again. There will never be any more water on Earth than there is now.

Most of the water on our planet (97%) is salt water stored in oceans. The remaining 3 percent is freshwater—and most of that is locked up in ice caps and glaciers. In fact, less than 1 percent of the planet's water is usable freshwater. It's alarming that at the projected rate of population growth, humanity will use up more than 70 percent of all accessible freshwater by 2025.

Water is essential to people in more ways than we might think. We need water for cooking, bathing, transportation, and recreation. We eat aquatic plants and fish. We use water to irrigate our crops, to produce hydroelectric power, and to manufacture products. Water is indispensable for human health and well-being. People can live for two months without food, but will die in less than a week without water.

One of the greatest challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century is to preserve our natural reserves and to provide safe drinking water to the 20 percent or more of Earth's population that currently lacks easy access to it. The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the years from 2005 to 2015 as the International Decade for Action "Water for Life."

One of the solutions to the problem of water conservation is to recycle wastewater. Stensund Folk College near Stockholm, Sweden, for example, is putting wastewater to good use. The school treats the wastewater in a greenhouse, where it is then used to provide water to plants and fish in an integrated cultivation system. In Lima, Peru, ponds full of algae and other small organisms clean up the wastewater. After 20 days, it is safe for reuse. Currently many factories, hotel chains, and apartment buildings around the world are installing water recycling systems.

We all need to be part of the solution, too. We need to learn how to use our water wisely. So the next time you have a drink or take a shower, think of how fortunate you are, and save water for life.



Stensund Wastewater Aquaculture

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بعد القراءة

After Reading اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Why do many people take water for granted?
a. It's cheap. **b.** It cools you down. **c.** It's easily available.

2. How much of the water on our planet is freshwater?
a. a great part **b.** a small amount **c.** a lot

3. How long can human beings live without water?
a. less than one week **b.** two weeks **c.** one month

4. What is one of the world's greatest challenges in the 21st century?
a. to recycle seawater **b.** to find water **c.** to provide freshwater

5. What do people use to clean up wastewater in Peru?
a. algae **b.** fish **c.** sun





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

1. **false** There is more freshwater today on Earth than at the time of the dinosaurs.
2. **false** By 2025, we'll use up 1 percent of all existing freshwater.
3. **true** At least one-fifth of the world's population does not have easy access to safe drinking water.
4. **false** The main goal of "Water for Life" is to recycle wastewater.
5. **true** At Stensund Folk College, Sweden, fish live in recycled water.

المناقشة

Discussion

الماء أساسي للحياة. ناقش الطرق المختلفة التي يعتمد عليها الإنسان يومياً

1. Water is essential for life. Discuss the different ways that humans depend on water every day.

ماذا سيحدث للمجتمع إذا حصل تلوث للمياه؟

2. What will happen to a community if its water becomes contaminated?
3. What do you know about the different ways of conserving and providing freshwater? مذاذ تعرف عن الطرق المختلفة للحفاظ على المياه العذبة وتوفيرها؟

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

على الطلب الإجابة والمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

4 المشروع Project

Work in a group. Research ways to save water in our everyday lives. Then prepare a campaign to persuade people to save water.

1. Find a title for your campaign.
2. List everyday suggestions to save water.
3. Present to the class.

اعمل ضمن مجموعة وابحث عن طرق للمحافظة على المياه في حياتنا اليومية. ثم قم بإعداد وتحضير حملة توعوية لإقناع الناس بأهمية المحافظة على المياه.

1. اختر عنواناً مناسبًا لحملتك
2. ضع قائمة بالإقتراحات اليومية للمحافظة على المياه
3. قدم حملتك التوعوية للفصل



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Discussion

Sample answers:

1. We use water every day for drinking, cooking, bathing, cleaning, farming, and making products. It is also used for electricity, transportation, and recreation.
2. If water is contaminated, people can get sick, food production will drop, and life in the community will become difficult.
3. We can save water by fixing leaks, using less water, recycling wastewater,collecting rainwater, and desalinating seawater.

4 Project

Sample answers:

Title: "Every Drop Counts – Save Water, Save Life"

Everyday Suggestions to Save Water:

1. Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.
2. Fix leaking taps and pipes immediately.
3. Take shorter showers instead of long baths.
4. Use a bucket to wash the car instead of a hose.
5. Water plants early in the morning or late in the evening to reduce evaporation.

Presentation to the Class:

"Our campaign 'Every Drop Counts – Save Water, Save Life' aims to remind everyone that water is precious. By making small changes—like turning off taps, fixing leaks, and reusing water—we can all help protect our future.

Remember, saving water today means having enough for tomorrow."

5 Chant Along النشيد

ماذا فعلوا بك؟

What Have They Done to You?



Parrot, parrot, what have they done to you?
Parrot, parrot, what have they done to you?
They put you in a cage and made you talk.
They cut your wings and made you walk.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!





River, river, what have they done to you?
River, river, what have they done to you?
Your crystal waters no longer flow.
The fish and the lilies no longer grow.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!



Forest, forest, what have they done to you?
Forest, forest, what have they done to you?
They cut your trunks and cut your branches.
They said they needed you for ranches.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!



But we can save the birds and bees,
Mountains, rivers, flowers, and trees.
It's a problem that we all must face.
If we all just do our share.
Save the water, clean the air.
We can make the world a better place.
We can make the world a better place.
We can make the world a better place.



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Vocabulary المفردات

ابحث على كلمات في النشيد التي تعني

Find words in the song that mean:

1. a kind of farm — ranch
2. move, like water in a river — flow
3. a kind of flower — lilies (lily)
4. a kind of insect — bees (bee)

Comprehension الإستيعاب

أجب عن الأسئلة حول النشيد

A. Answer the questions about the song.

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

1. What happened to the parrot?
2. Is the water in the river clean?
3. Do fish live in the water now?
4. Why did they cut the trees down?
5. Who are "they" in the song?

B. What do you understand by the following? Write your answers.

1. "It's a problem that we all must face" means We all have to try to help solve the problem.
2. "If we all just do our share" means If we all work to protect the environment, we will have success.

Discussion المناقشة

نافش الطرق التي يمكن للناس من خلالها تحسين الأوضاع المذكورة في الأغنية

Discuss ways that people can improve the situations mentioned in the song.

1. How can people clean up pollution?
2. How can people prevent forests from being cut down?

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

6 Project المشروع

Many environmental organizations are concerned about wildlife and ecology. Research some environmental organizations in your country on the Internet and discuss your findings with the class.

الكثير من المنظمات البيئية تهتم بالحياة البرية والمحافظة على البيئة ابحث في الإنترنت عن بعض المنظمات البيئية في بلدك وجهز تقريرًا عن أنشطتها وناقش نتائج بحثك مع الصف

على الطالب الإجابة وأمثلة على الحلول في الصفحة التالية



▲ Coral Reef in the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia

موقع واجباتي
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Comprehension

A. Answer the questions about the song.

Sample answers:

1 . They put the parrot in a cage and made it talk.They cut its wings and made it walk.

2 . No. It is no longer clean.

3 . No, they don’t.

4 . They cut the trees to have land for ranches.

5 . "They” are people who don’t care about or harm the environment.

Discussion

Discuss ways that people can improve the situations mentioned in the song.

Sample answers:

1 . People can clean up pollution by reducing waste, recycling, and joining clean-up activities to keep animals’ homes safe.

2 . People can prevent forests from being cut down by planting trees, using less paper, and protecting wildlife habitats so animals like parrots can live freely.

6 Project

Sample answers:

Project: Environmental Organizations in Saudi Arabia

In Saudi Arabia, there are several organizations working to protect wildlife and the environment. One example is the Saudi National Center for Wildlife, which protects endangered animals like the Arabian oryx and reintroduces them into the wild. Another is the Saudi Green Initiative, which works on planting millions of trees and reducing carbon emissions.

These organizations organize awareness campaigns, protect natural reserves, and promote sustainable practices to keep the environment healthy for future generations.

الوحدة الرابعة: ماذا أحتاج أن أشتري؟

4 What Do I Need to Buy?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

Sample answers:

1 . I typically go grocery twice a week. I usually buy fruits, vegetables, milk, and bread.

2 . My father buys the food and supplies in our family.

كم مرة تذهب إلى السوبر ماركت؟ وماذا تشتري عادة؟

1. How often do you go to the supermarket? What do you usually buy?

من يقوم بشراء الطعام والمستلزمات المنزلية في عائلتك؟

2. Who buys the food and supplies in your family?

BEST PRICE SUPERMARKET *Special Offers!*



MEAT

beef
lamb
chicken
sausage





SEAFOOD

salmon
shrimp
crab
squid









FRUIT

mango
pineapple
strawberries
papaya
avocado









VEGETABLES

carrots
onions
peppers
potatoes
beans











DAIRY PRODUCTS

butter
cheese
milk
yogurt





BREAD AND GRAINS

cereal
bread
rice





OILS AND CONDIMENTS

corn oil
olive oil
salt
pepper

DRINKS

tea
coffee

OTHER

flour
sugar





grapes

7.45 a kilogram



milk

7.50 a carton

watermelons



18.65 each

This Week Only:

Buy one and get the second for half price!



eggs

8.40 a dozen



mushrooms

13.45 a box

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Let me see what I need for dinner.

First, for the appetizer, maybe I'll make a salad. I'll get a few tomatoes, peppers, and onions. I have enough parsley and cucumbers for a salad. I have to get some olive oil. I only have a little left, and I don't have any lemons at all.

Then for the main dish, I'm going to make chicken and rice. I'll need a whole chicken and some garlic. I think I have the other ingredients.

I have nothing for dessert. Maybe I'll bake some date cakes. I'll need some dates for that.

Now, I think that's everything.





Answers:

Fruit: apples, dates

Seafood: tuna

Oils and Condiments: ketchup

Meat: turkey

Vegetables: garlic

Bread and Grains: couscous

تحقق سريع
Quick Check ☑

استخدم المجموعات الموجودة في صفحة 32 لتصنيف الأطعمة التالية

A. **Vocabulary.** Use the groups on page 32 to classify these foods: apples, tuna, ketchup, couscous, turkey, garlic, dates.

تفاح, تونة, كاتشب, ديك رومي, ثوم, تمر

أكمل الجدول. ماذا تحتاج المرأة لتشتريه من السوبرماركت لإعداد العشاء؟

B. **Comprehension.** Complete the chart. What does the woman need to buy for dinner at the supermarket?

Dish	Ingredients Needed
Appetizer	
Main Dish	
Dessert	

Sample answer in next page

مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

الإستيعاب

عمل ثنائي
2 Pair Work

اسأل وأجب عن أخر تسوق لك من السوبرماركت

A. **Ask** and **answer** about your last trip to the supermarket.

- Did you get any coffee?
- I got a little.
- How about lemons?
- I got a few.
- How much chocolate did you buy?
- I bought two bars.
- And how many eggs?
- I got a dozen.

B. **Ask** and **answer** about prices.

- How much are oranges in your country?
- They're 2 euros a kilo.

Sample answer in next page

مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

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B. Comprehension. Complete the chart. What does the woman need to buy for dinner at the supermarket?

Sample answers:

Dish	Ingredients Needed
Appetizer	tomatoes, peppers, onions, olive oil, lemons
Main Dish	a whole chicken, some garlic
Dessert	dates

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and **answer** about your last trip to the supermarket.

Sample answers:

A: How much chocolate did you buy?

B: I bought two bars.

A: Did you get any coffee?

B: I got a little.

A: And how many eggs?

B: I got a dozen.

A: How about lemons?

B: I got a few.

رابط الدرس الرقمي
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3 القواعد Grammar

تعابير الكمية
Expressions of Quantity: *A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, Enough*

Count	Noncount
I eat **a few** carrots.	I eat **a little** seafood.
I eat **many** vegetables.	I don't eat **much** bread.
How many bananas do you eat?	**How much** milk do you drink?

Use *a lot of* and *enough* for both count and noncount nouns.

I eat **a lot of** eggs, but I don't eat **a lot of** bread. I don't eat **enough** fruit.

الضمائر
Pronouns: *Something, Anything, Nothing*

I have **something** for lunch.

I don't have **anything** for lunch.
I have **nothing** for lunch.

كلمات الترتيب / التسلسل
Sequence Words: *First, Then, After That, Finally*

First, you mix the flour and the eggs. **Then** you add a little butter.
After that, you put in a teaspoon of baking powder. **Finally**, you let it rise.

something, anything, nothing أكمل الجمل بإستخدام

A. Complete the sentences with ***something***, ***anything***, and ***nothing***.

1. You're a good cook. You always have **something** delicious for dinner.
2. The refrigerator is empty. There is **nothing** to eat in here.
3. I haven't made **anything** special for supper. Make yourself a sandwich.
4. There's **nothing** better than a nice cup of coffee after a meal.
5. Aren't you having **anything** for breakfast? You should eat **nothing** in the morning. It isn't good to go out on an empty stomach.

How many, How much اعمل مع زميل. اسأل وأجب بإستخدام

B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with ***How many*** and ***How much***.

A: How many onions are there?
B: There are a few.

A: How much cheese is there?
B: There is a little.

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية



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B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with ***How many*** and ***How much***.

Sample answers:

A:How many strawberries are there?

B:There are many.

A:How many tomatoes are there?

B:There are a few.

A:How much oil is there?

B:There is a little.

A:How much salt is there?

B:There is a lot.

A:How many carrots are there?

B:There are a few.

A:How many mushrooms are there?

B:There are a lot.



any, a little, a few, dozen, package, enough, many, much أكمل الحوار بإستخدام ثم تدرب مع زميل

1 . any
2 . many
3 . a few
4 . much
5 . a little
6 . enough
7 . package
8 . dozen

C. Complete the conversation with ***any***, ***a little***, ***a few***, ***dozen***, ***package***, ***enough***, ***many***, and ***much***. Then practice with a partner.

Noura: Do you need help?
Mona: Yes. I'm going to make a cake. Please check the refrigerator. Are there (1) ___ eggs?
Noura: Yes, there are.
Mona: How (2) _____?
Noura: There are only (3) _____ left.
Mona: How (4) _____ butter is there?
Noura: There's only (5) _____ left. There isn't (6) _____ for a cake.
Mona: Can you please go to the store and get a (7) _____ of butter, and a (8) _____ eggs?



after, before, first, finally, then أكمل الوصفة. استخدم

D. Complete the recipe. Use ***after***, ***before*** (twice), ***first***, ***finally***, and ***then*** (twice).

1 . Before
2 . First
3 . Then
4 . After
5 . Before
6 . Then
7 . Finally

HOW TO MAKE A PIZZA



(1) _____ you start, check that you have all the ingredients. (2) _____, put three cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt, and three teaspoons of baking powder into a bowl. (3) _____ add half a cup of milk, one tablespoon of margarine, and one egg to the ingredients in the bowl, and mix them well to make the dough. (4) _____ you have made the dough, let it stand for about 30 minutes. (5) _____ you spread the dough, make sure it has risen enough. (6) _____ spread it evenly on the pan using your fingers. (7) _____, you cover it with cheese and tomato sauce and let it bake in a very hot oven for about 30 minutes.

Serves 3 people

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4 What Do I Need to Buy?

رابط الدرس الرقمي
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4 اللغة في السياق Language in Context

إعط نصيحة حول الطبخ. مثل محادثة مع طالبين آخرين

Give advice about cooking. Role-play with two other students.

A: How should I cook the chicken?
B: Why don't you roast it in the oven?
C: I usually fry it.
A: I think I prefer to grill it.



▲ eggs / fry



chicken / roast ▸

▾ artichokes / steam





▲ vegetables / boil



▲ burgers / grill



▲ cake / bake

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

5 الإستماع Listening

استمع إلى المحادثة بين أسماء والسيدة حسن. ثم دون الأشياء الموجودة في عربة التسوق الخاصة بأسماء

Listen to the conversation between Asma and Mrs. Hassan. Write down the things that Asma has in her shopping cart in the supermarket.

In Asma's Shopping Cart
four packages of frozen chicken burgers
two dozen buns
extra large bags of potato chips

6 النطق Pronunciation

1- هل تحب الذهاب إلى السوق المركزي؟ لما أو لما لا؟
2- متى ذهبت إلى السوق المركزي آخر مرة ، وماذا اشتريت؟
3- ما هي (كيف تبدو) أسعار المواد الغذائية في بلدك؟
4- هل يمكنك الطبخ؟ ما هي وصفتك المفضلة؟
5- هل سبق لك أن خبزت كعكة؟ احكي عن خبرتك.
6- هل أكلت يوماً طبقاً غير عادي؟ أخبر عن ذلك.

7 عن نفسك About You

على الطالب الإجابة وأمثلة على الحل في الصفحة التالية

1. Do you like to go to the supermarket? Why, or why not?
2. When did you last go to the supermarket, and what did you buy?
3. What are food prices like in your country?
4. Can you cook? What's your favorite recipe?
5. Have you ever baked a cake? Tell your partner about your experience.
6. Have you ever eaten an unusual dish? Tell your partner about it.

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

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4 Language in Context

Give advice about cooking. Role-play with two other students.

Sample answers:

A: How should I make the vegetables?

B: Why don't you boil them?

C: I usually steam them.

A: That's what I'll do.

A: What's a good way to cook eggs?

B: I fry them.

C: I don't like fried eggs.A:How about if I boil them?

7 About You

Sample answers:

1 . Yes, I like it because I enjoy buying supplies for my family.

2 . I went last Saturday and bought vegetables, fruits and chocolate.

3 . Some food is cheap, like bread, but meat and fish are expensive.

4 . Yes, I can cook. My favorite recipe is Shakshuka.

5 . Yes, I baked a chocolate cake once. It was delicious.

6 . Yes, I tried camel meat. It was different but tasty.

المحادثة

8 Conversation

Father: Mmm! Smells good.
Mother: Well, I have a real international menu today. I hope you guys like it. First, I have a Mexican dip—tortilla chips and guacamole. Then for the appetizer I have a shrimp cocktail, New Orleans style. After that, we'll have Moroccan style chicken tagine and couscous, with Brazilian passion fruit mousse for dessert. And finally, Colombian coffee.
Father: Sounds great. I can't wait.
Daughter: Do you need any help?
Mother: No, thanks. Everything's under control. Let's sit down and have some guacamole.

* * *

Father: The guacamole was great!
Daughter: How do you make it?
Mother: It's easy. You just follow the recipe.
Father: This chicken is absolutely delicious, too!
Mother: Would you like some more?
Father: No, thank you. I've had more than enough.
Daughter: You should start your own restaurant. You're an excellent cook.
Father: Yeah. I totally agree, but let's keep Mom's cooking for us.
Daughter: I have to learn how to cook.
Mother: I can teach you. It's lots of fun, and it's relaxing.
Father: And it's much cheaper and healthier than eating out.









FYI

guacamole: an avocado dip—see page 45 for a recipe
chicken tagine: a spicy chicken stew, often with olives and apricots
couscous: grains of wheat dough that resemble rice

Real Talk

you guys = an informal way to address two or more people
I can't wait = I am very eager for something
Eve
I've

أسئلة حول المحادثة

About the Conversation

1. What kind of meal did the mother prepare?
2. Does she need any help in the kitchen?
3. What suggestion does the daughter make over di
4. What does the mother suggest to her daughter?
5. What does the father say about eating at home?

ما نوع الوجبات التي أعدتها الأم؟
هل تحتاج إلى المساعدة في المطبخ؟
ما هي المقترحات التي أبدتها الابنة على العشاء؟
ما اقترحت الأم على ابنتها؟
ماذا قال الأب عن الأكل في المنزل؟

Answers in next page
الأجوبة في الصفحة التالية

دورك

Your Turn

Role-play a conversation with a partner. Imagine you have invited someone for a meal. Discuss the food and the recipes you are preparing. Then switch roles.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

قم بتمثيل محادثة مع زميل. تخيل انك دعوت شخصًا لتناول وجبة. ناقشا الأطعمة والوصفات التي ستحضرها ثم بدل الأدوار

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

*FYI: For Your Information

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About the Conversation

Answers:

1 . She prepared an international meal.

2 . No, she doesn't.

3 . She says that her mother should start her own restaurant.

4 . She says that she can teach her daughter how to cook.

5 . It is cheaper and healthier than eating out.

Your Turn

Role-play a conversation with a partner. Imagine you have invited someone for a meal. Discuss the food and the recipes you are preparing. Then switch roles.

Sample answer:

Fatima: I was thinking about cooking dinner tonight.

Noura: What do you want to make?

Fatima: I'm not exactly sure.

Noura: I wouldn't mind a ground beef and rice.

Fatima: How do I make that?

Noura: All it has is rice and ground beef.

Fatima: That sounds easy, but how do I make it?

Noura: First, you need to make some white rice.

Fatima: Then what do I do?

Noura: Then you need to shred some beef and marinate it with sauce.

Fatima: Is there anything else I need to do?

Noura: Then you cook it up and eat it.

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9 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

ماذا تعرف عن الأطعمة الموجودة في هذه الصفحات؟

What do you know about the foods on these pages?

Foods from the Americas

إقرأ عن هذه الاطعمة من الأمريكتين ثم جرب الوصفات

Read about the foods from the Americas.
Then try out the recipes.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes are native to Mexico and Central America, and the Aztecs grew them back in the eighth century. In the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers introduced tomatoes to Spain, and the tomato's popularity spread quickly through Europe. The French, Germans, and Italians absolutely loved them. But the British thought they were poisonous at first. In the nineteenth century, a British diplomat introduced tomatoes to the Middle East, and now Egypt is among the world's top tomato producers.

Avocado

The Aztecs also cultivated the avocado (they called it ahuactl). The avocado is an oily fruit, rich in vitamins A, B, and C. The fruit does not get ripe on the tree. People need to pick it from the tree before it develops its flavor and full maturity. Sailors used to call avocados "seaman's butter," because the fruit lasts for a long time, and it was good for sea voyages.

Chocolate

Chocolate (chocolatl in the Aztec language) was the treasured drink of the Aztecs. When the Spaniard Hernán Cortés arrived in Mexico in 1519, the Aztecs gave him chocolate as part of a royal welcome. It is said that the Aztec Emperor, Moctezuma, used to drink 50 cups of chocolate a day out of a gold cup. The Spanish introduced chocolate to Europe. However, it was only in the nineteenth century that Henri Nestlé, in Switzerland, created the first bar of chocolate. Nowadays, very few people can resist the sweet food—once only for kings.

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Pasta with Tomato Sauce

INGREDIENTS:

- 5 cloves garlic
- 3 cups chopped tomatoes
- 5 tablespoons olive oil
- salt and pepper to taste
- fresh basil to taste
- 1 package pasta

DIRECTIONS:

Pasta: Cook separately according to package directions.

Sauce: First, chop the garlic into tiny pieces. Then put the tomatoes, olive oil, and garlic in a saucepan with salt and pepper, and cook on moderate to low heat for 20 minutes. After the sauce is thick, remove the pan from the heat. Tear fresh basil into pieces and add it to the sauce. Pour the sauce over the pasta.



Brownies

INGREDIENTS:

- ¾ cup margarine
- 1 ½ cups sugar
- 1 ½ teaspoons vanilla
- 3 eggs
- ¾ cup flour
- ½ cup dark cocoa (powdered chocolate)
- ½ teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt

DIRECTIONS:

Mix the margarine, sugar, and vanilla in a bowl. Add the eggs, and mix well. After that, add the flour, cocoa, baking powder, and salt. Put the mixture into a baking pan, and bake it in a hot oven at 180° C (350° F) for 40 45 minutes.



Guacamole

INGREDIENTS:

- 2 ripe avocados
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 small onion, chopped
- ½ teaspoon salt
- hot sauce (Tabasco or chili) to taste

DIRECTIONS:

Before you cut the avocados, make sure that they are ripe. Mash them in a bowl with the lemon juice. After that, add the chopped onion and the salt. Finally, add the hot sauce to taste, and mix the ingredients well. Serve the guacamole with tortilla chips.



بعد القراءة
After Reading

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

1. **true** The Spanish introduced tomatoes to Europe.
2. **false** Tomatoes are not grown in the Middle East.
3. **false** Early sailors used avocados because they tasted like butter.
4. **false** Moctezuma sent the king of Spain a gold cup to drink chocolate from.
5. **false** The first chocolate bars date from the twentieth century.
6. **true** The main ingredient of guacamole is avocado.

B. Work with a partner. Choose one of the dishes and describe how to make it.

10 المشروع Project

Work in a group. Plan a meal with foods from different countries or your own country.

- Write the recipes and illustrate them.
- Present your meal to the class.

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

اعمل ضمن مجموعة وخطط لإعداد وجبة تحتوي على أطعمة من دول مختلفة أو من بلدك

اكتب الوصفات وقم برسم صور توضيحية لها

قدم وجبتك إلى الصف

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

10 Project

Work in a group. Plan a meal with foods from different countries or your own country.

- Write the recipes and illustrate them.
- Present your meal to the class.

Sample answer:

Our group planned a meal with foods from Saudi Arabia and other countries.

- **Main dish: Kabsa with chicken (Saudi Arabia)**
- **Starter: Greek salad (Greece)**
- **Dessert: Chocolate cake (Switzerland)**
- **Drink: Fresh orange juice (Spain)**

Here are short and simple recipes for the dishes:

1 . Kabsa with Chicken (Saudi Arabia)

- **Ingredients:**
  - **Chicken**
  - **Rice**
  - **Tomatoes**
  - **Kabsa spices**
- **Steps:**

1 . Cook chicken with tomatoes and spices.

2 . Add rice and water.

3 . Cover and cook until rice and chicken are done.

The other simple recipes drawing pictures of the dishes will be presented to the class by students.

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11 Writing الكتابة

ما المكونات التي تحتاجها لتحضير طبقك المفضل؟ اكتب ملاحظة لأحد أفراد العائلة الذي سيذهب إلى السوبرماركت واطلب منه شراء ما تحتاجه

A. What ingredients do you need to prepare your favorite dish? Write a note to a family member who is going to the supermarket. Ask him/her to buy the things you will need.

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Dad,

I'm going to make spinach pasta for dinner. Can you please pick up the following things when you go to the supermarket?
—some grated Parmesan cheese
—a package of pasta (spaghetti or linguine)
—some fresh baby spinach
I think we have everything else. Wait... buy a bottle of olive oil since there isn't much left.
Thanks a lot. See you tonight.

Maha

Writing Corner

1. Use sequence words to show the order things happen: *first, next, then, after that, finally.*
   To boil an egg, **first** boil the water in a pot. **Next**, put the egg into the water. **Then**, wait 3-5 minutes. **After that**, remove the egg from the water. **Finally**, serve the egg.
2. Use time words such as *when* and *until*.
   Fry the onion in oil **until** it is golden brown.
   When the water boils, put the spaghetti in the pot.

ضع خطوات تحضير الوصفة في الترتيب الصحيح من 1-8

B. Put the directions for the recipe in the correct order. Number the steps 1–8.

Spinach Pasta



Ingredients

300 grams pasta
2 tablespoons olive oil
2-3 garlic pieces, sliced
250 grams baby spinach
150 grams cream cheese
30 grams Parmesan cheese, grated
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
salt and pepper

Directions

4 Add the garlic to the hot oil and cook for about 1-2 minutes.
8 Finally, add the pasta and combine it with the sauce.
3 Next, heat the olive oil in a large frying pan over medium heat.
1 Start by cooking the pasta according to the package directions.
5 After that, slowly add the spinach and gently stir it with the garlic.
7 Then add the Parmesan cheese and nutmeg to the sauce and stir it well.
2 Drain the pasta and put aside 1/2 cup of the cooking water.
6 When the spinach is soft, stir in the cream cheese, the cooking water, and salt.

Suggestion: Serve with grated Parmesan cheese and a dash of black pepper.

اكتب المكونات والتعليمات الخاصة بتحضير وصفتك المفضلة وتذكر أن تستخدم صيغة الأمر وكلمات الترتيب التسلسلية

C. Write the ingredients and the directions for your favorite recipe. In the directions, remember to use the imperative and sequence words.

Sample answer in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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11 Writing

A. What ingredients do you need to prepare your favorite dish? Write a note to a family member who is going to the supermarket. Ask him/her to buy the things you will need.

Sample answer:

Dear Faisal,

I'm planning a trip to the mountains with my friends . I'm going to make kabsa for dinner. Can you please buy the ingredients I need to cook my favorite dish, kabsa:

- **1 kg chicken**
- **3 cups rice**
- **2 tomatoes**
- **1 onion**
- **Kabsa spices**
- **Salt and oil**

Thank you!

C. Write the ingredients and the directions for your favorite recipe. In the directions, remember to use the imperative and sequence words.

Sample answer:

Mandi Recipe

- **Ingredients:**
  - **1 kg chicken**
  - **3 cups basmati rice**
  - **2 onions**
  - **2 tomatoes**
  - **Mandi spices**
  - **Salt and oil**
- **Directions:**
  * **First, wash the rice and chicken well.**
  * **Then, fry the onions and tomatoes in oil.**
  * **Next, add the chicken, spices, and salt, and cook for 10 minutes.**
  * **After that, add water and rice to the pot.**
  * **Finally, cover the pot and cook until the rice and chicken are done.**

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الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

12 Form, Meaning and Function

الضمائر العكسية
Reflexive Pronouns

نستخدم الضمائر العكسية عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول به هو نفس الشخص

Use the reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person.

I	→	myself	we	→	ourselves
you	→	yourself	you	→	yourselves
he	→	himself			
she	→	herself	they	→	themselves
it	→	itself			



He likes to look at **himself** in the mirror.

ملاحظة: يمكن استخدام الضمير العكسي للتأكيد على أنك فعلت شيئاً بنفسك

Note: You can also use the reflexive pronoun to say that you did something without anyone's help: I made the cake **myself**.

Because مقابل So
Because versus *So*

The subordinate conjunction *because* introduces a reason—it tells why.
The conjunction *so* introduces a consequence or a result.

You should eat a good breakfast **because** it gives you energy.
We didn't have anything to eat at home, **so** we went out for dinner.

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام الضمائر العكسية الصحيحة

A. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. Nawal cut **herself** while she was peeling potatoes.
2. The instructions on the box say: "Do it **yourself**."
3. Welcome everyone! Please help **yourselves** to coffee and snacks.
4. My father was hungry, so he made **himself** a sandwich.
5. When you set the timer, the oven will turn **itself** off.
6. Our refrigerator broke down, so we bought **ourselves** a new one.
7. The children are old enough to look after **themselves**.
8. I burned **myself** when I took the cake out of the oven.



أكمل الجمل بإستخدام so أو because

B. Complete the sentences with ***so*** or ***because***.

1. The service was excellent, **so** they left the waiter a big tip.
2. She bought four frozen pizzas **because** they were on sale.
3. Avocados are good for you **because** they're rich in vitamins.
4. Ali didn't feel well, **so** his mother made him some chicken soup.
5. I can't make cookies **because** I don't have all the ingredients.
6. She didn't remember the recipe, **so** she called her mother.

اربط الجمل بإستخدام so, because. استخدم الضمير it كلما تطلب ذلك

C. Join the sentences with ***so*** and ***because***. Use the pronoun *it* where necessary.

We need to go grocery shopping. The fridge is empty.

We need to go grocery shopping because the fridge is empty.

1. The bread was stale. We threw the bread away.
2. I can't cut the steak with this knife. The knife isn't sharp enough.
3. Maha is on a diet. She avoids eating foods with lots of calories.
4. I really enjoy cooking. Cooking is fun and relaxing.
5. She watches cooking shows on TV. She can learn new recipes.

Answers:

1. **The bread was stale, so we threw it away.**
2. **This knife isn't sharp enough, so I can't cut the steak with it.**
3. **Maha is on a diet, so she avoids eating foods with lots of calories.**
4. **I really enjoy cooking because it's fun and relaxing.**
5. **She watches cooking shows on TV, so she can learn new recipes.**

5 Since When?

رابط الدرس الرقمي

منذ متى تظن أن هذه الاختراعات وجدت؟
كيف غيرت هذه الاختراعات حياة الناس؟
أي من هذه الاختراعات لا تستطيع العيش بدونه؟

1 المناقشة والإستماع
Listen and Discuss

1. How long do you think these inventions have been around?
2. How have these things changed people's lives?
3. Which of them can't you live without?

الإجابة في الصفحة التالية
Answers in next page

الإختراعات
INVENTIONS

Many inventions aren't as old as you think. The following inventions are part of people's everyday lives, but some haven't been around for all that long. Read about their history. Does any of the information surprise you?



كمبيوترات
COMPUTERS

Computers have changed the lives of so many people. The IBM 701 computer produced in 1953 was huge, slow, and took up an entire room. It was the first computer that was successfully sold to businesses. Smaller PCs came into widespread use in the 1980s. Over the last few years, laptop computers have become smaller, faster, and lighter, and they contain a greater number of features.

طابعات
PRINTERS

Mass printing has been around since Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type and the printing press in 1440 in Germany. Nowadays, small, portable, high-tech printers can be found in offices and homes everywhere.





تلفاز
TELEVISIONS

Television has been around for a long time. The television set has become a common household device. It first became commercially available in the late 1930s, and black-and-white TVs became widespread in homes in the 1960s. Nowadays, we have digital color TVs and even mirrors that are also TV screens.



كاميرات
CAMERAS

Digital photography hasn't been around for that many years. In 1975, Steven Sasson, an engineer at Eastman Kodak, captured a black-and-white image on a digital cassette tape at a resolution of .01 megapixels. Before that, cameras used rolls of film to produce a photograph. George Eastman introduced rolls of film to the public in 1888 for use in his box camera.

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المواقد والأفران
STOVES AND OVENS

The first successful gas stove appeared in 1826, and the first electric stove in 1891. The microwave oven was invented by accident in 1946, when engineer Percy Spencer realized that microwaves could heat and cook foods faster than conventional ovens. The first microwave oven for use in homes was produced in 1967.

هواتف
CELL PHONES

Portable cellular phones first appeared in the 1970s. The early model was called "the brick." It weighed 2 pounds (907 grams), offered just a half hour of talk time for every recharge, and sold for $3,995. Even though it was clumsy and expensive, consumers lined up by the hundreds to buy the first cellular phones as soon as they hit the market. Since then, phones have gotten smaller and much lighter, and they have become a necessary part of everyday life.



تحقق سريع
Quick Check ☑

ابحث عن 6 كلمات في المقال تتعلق بالتكنولوجيا

A. Vocabulary. Find six words in the article that relate to technology.

المفردات

أجب حول الإختراعات

1. *high-tech*

الإستيعاب

B. Comprehension. Answer about the inventions.

1. How long has IBM produced commercially successful computers?
2. Has printing been around for a long time?
3. How long have TV sets been common in homes?
4. How long ago did the first microwave ovens appear in homes?
5. How long have cameras been on the market?
6. For how many years have people had cell phones?

Answers in next page
الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

عمل ثنائي
2 Pair Work

إسأل وأجب عن الإختراعات

Ask and **answer** about the inventions.

- How long have people used cell phones?
- They've used them since the seventies.
- How long have you had a computer?
- I've had a computer for a long time.

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موقع واجباتي

1 Listen and Discuss

Sample answers:

1 . I think these inventions aren't old. They are part of people's everyday lives, but some haven't been around for all that long.

2 . These inventions have made life easier and helped people communicate and learn.

3 . I think cell phones have become a necessary part of everyday life.

Quick Check ☑

A. **Vocabulary.** Find six words in the article that relate to technology.

Sample answers:

invention, computer, printer, television, digital, recharging, megapixels

B. **Comprehension.** Answer about the inventions.

Sample answers:

1 . IBM has produced commercially successful computers since 1953/ for about 70 years.

2 . Printing has been around since 1440/for almost six hundred years.

3 . TV sets have been common in houses since the1960s/for more than 60 years.

4 . The first microwave oven appeared in homes about 55 years ago.

5 . Cameras have been on the market for more than 130 years/since 1888.

6 . People have had cell phones for about 50 years.

2 Pair Work

Ask and answer about the inventions.

Sample answers:

A: How long have TV sets been common in homes?

B: TV sets have been common in houses since the1960s.

A: How long have people used cell phones?

B: They've used them since the seventies.

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القواعد
3 Grammar

زمن المضارع التام مقابل الماضي البسيط
Present Perfect Tense versus Simple Past

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي غير معروف او مهم وقت حدوثه

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

يستخدم الماضي البسيط عندما يتم الوقت المحدد

Present Perfect	Past
A: **Have** you ever **been** to France?	**A:** When **were** you there?
B: Yes, I**'ve been** there.	**B:** I **was** there **two years ago**.

المضارع التام باستخدام For, Since
Present Perfect with *For* and *Since*

يستخدم المضارع التام مع for, since للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ومستمر حدوثه في الحاضر

Use the present perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about an action that began in the past and that continues into the present.
For indicates the period of time: *for two months, for a year, for a long time.*
Since indicates when the action began: *since yesterday, since last June.*

Past	Present	Future
2018	I've lived here for several years. I've lived here since 2018.	→

Affirmative (+)

I've	studied English	**for** five years.	(I + have)
You've			(you + have)
He's		**since** third grade.	(he + has)
She's			(she + has)
We've			(we + have)
They've			(they + have)

Negative (–)

I/You/We/They	haven't	received an email	**for** two days.
He/She	hasn't		**since** Tuesday.

أسئلة بإستخدام How Long
Question with *How Long*

How long have you played football?	I've played football		**for** three years.
			since I was 12.

أجب عن الأسئلة بإستخدام for أو since

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

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

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موقع واجباتي

Answers in next page

العمل مع زميل. كون جمل عن الإختراعات

B. Work with a partner. Make sentences about the inventions.

People have had credit cards since 1950 / for about 70 years.

Invention	Date	Invention	Date
credit card	1950	electric lightbulb	1879
canned food	the early 1800s	filmmaking	1895
wristwatch	1868	paper clip	1867
radio	1901	airplane	1903
toothpaste	1824	ballpoint pen	1888











هل استخدمت أي من الإختراعات الموجودة في التمرين ب أعلاه أو التي في الصفحات 48 و 49

C. Have you used any of the inventions in exercise **B** above or on pages 48 and 49? How long have you used them? Ask and answer questions with a partner. Add other inventions.

كم من المدة استخدمتها؟ إسأل وأجب عن الأسئلة مع زميل. أضف إختراعات أخرى

A: Do you have a credit card?
B: Yes, I do.
A: How long have you had it?
B: I've had it for two years. OR
I've had it since I was 18.

A: Have you ever been on a plane?
B: Yes, I have. I flew on a plane on my vacation.

أكمل الفقرة بإستخدام الأفعال التي بين الأقواس استخدم زمن المضارع التام أو الماضي البسيط

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

Keep Cool

People **1. have tried** (1. try) to keep cool or keep their food cool for ages. The Chinese **2. invented** (2. invent) ice cream 4,000 years ago, and they **3. kept** (3. keep) it in snow in underground chambers. In Baghdad in the eighth century, a king **4. imported** (4. import) snow and **5. put** (5. put) it in the walls of his summer home to cool the home. In 1834, Jacob Perkins **6. built** (6. build) a machine to make ice in London. The first home refrigerators **7. appeared** (7. appear) in the early 1920s. Since then, people **8. have preserved** (8. preserve) their food in refrigerators. About the same time, air conditioning of large spaces **9. became** (9. become) possible. Since that time, people **10. have cooled** (10. cool) themselves with air conditioners in stores, offices, and homes.

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B. Work with a partner. Make sentences about the inventions.

Sample answers:

People have eaten canned food since the early 1800s.

People have worn wristwatches for over 150 years.

People have had radios since 1901.

People have used toothpaste for about 200 years.

People have used electric light bulbs since 1879.

People have made films since 1895.

People have used paper clips since 1867.

People have flown airplanes since 1903.

People have used ballpoint pens for a long time.

C. Have you used any of the inventions in exercise **B** above or on pages 48 and 49? How long have you used them? Ask and answer questions with a partner. Add other inventions.

Sample answers:

1 . A: How long do you have a cell phone?

B: I've had it since I was 12.

2 . A: Do you have a credit card?

B: Yes, I do.

A: How long have you had it?

B: I've had it for two years.

3 . A: Do you have a laptop?

B: Yes, I have.

A: How long have you had it?

B: I've had it for 7 years.

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على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

4 Language in Context

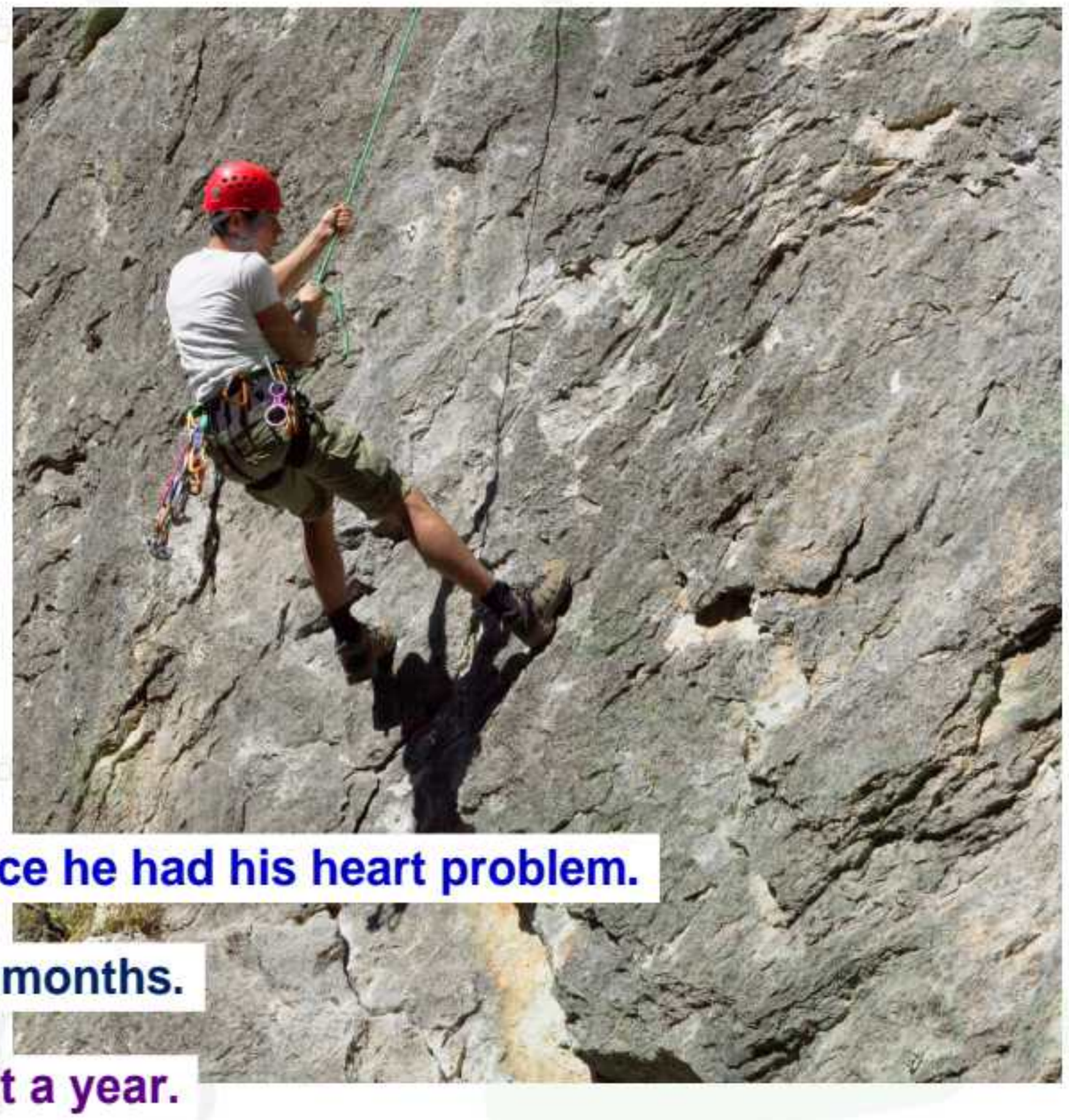
اللغة من السياق

ناقش هذه المواضيع مع زميل

Discuss these topics with a partner:

- Things you've done/haven't done for months, years, ages
- Things you've done/haven't done since you were small, last year, the age of 10
- Things you've never done

I haven't been rock climbing in a long time. OR *I've never been rock climbing.*



5 Listening

الإستماع

استمع إلى المحادثة ثم أجب عن الاسئلة

Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

1. Since when has Fahad walked for exercise?
   Fahad has walked for exercise since he had his heart problem.
2. How long has Fahad had his new job?
   Fahad has had his new job for six months.
3. How long has Saeed been married?
   Saeed has been married for almost a year.

6 Pronunciation

النطق

Listen. Notice the contractions of ***have***. Then practice.

How**'ve** you been? Where**'ve** you been? What**'ve** you done?

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

7 About You

عن نفسك

1. How long have you studied English?
2. How long have you played a sport or had a hobby?
3. How long have you had any of these items: computer, laptop, digital camera, scooter, cell phone?
4. How long have you gone to school?
5. How long have you lived in your house?
6. How long have you known your best friends?



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4 Language in Context

Discuss these topics with a partner:

- Things you've done/haven't done for months, years, ages
- Things you've done/haven't done since you were small, last year, the age of 10
- Things you've never done

Sample answers:

1 . A: How long haven't played football?
B: I haven't played football for two months.
2 . A: How long have you watched cartoons?
B: I've watched cartoons since I was small.
3 . A: How long have you seen your best friend?
B: I haven't seen my best friend since high school.
4 . A: How long have you had a laptop?
B: I've had a laptop for 10 years.

7 About You

Sample answers:

1 . I've studied English for ten years.
2 . I've played football for two years.
3 . I've had a laptop, and cell phone for almost 10 years.
4 . I've been gone to school since I was 6.
5 . I've been lived in our house for 18 years.
6 . I've been known my best friend since five years ago.



8 Conversation المحادثة



Fadi: Hi. This is a surprise.

Adnan: Hi there. Long time no see.

Fadi: Yeah. We haven't seen each other for about... er...

Adnan: Five years. Since high school.

Fadi: Has it been that long?

Adnan: Yeah. So, how are you doing?

Fadi: Great. I'm working in a bank. I've been in the accounting department for a year now. And you haven't changed at all.

Adnan: Well, you have. You're looking more, well, serious. I suppose you're happy with your job?

Fadi: Yes, very much so.

Adnan: This is good, as it is important to like one's job.

Fadi: And what have you been up to?

Adnan: I've taken over my father's restaurant. And I got married last year.

Fadi: Really? Congratulations! I'm getting married next month. I wanted to finish college and start a career before I settled down.

Real Talk

Long time no see. = I haven't seen you for a long time.
...er = a sound of hesitation, to show that the speaker is thinking
What have you been up to? = What are you doing these days?
Congratulations! = a response to good news relating to an achievement
settle down = get married

أسئلة حول المحادثة
About the Conversation

1. How long has it been since Adnan and Fadi have seen each other?
2. Have they changed a lot?
3. Where is Fadi working?
4. How long has Fadi been working in a bank?
5. How long has Adnan been married?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

دورك
Your Turn

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Work with a partner. Role-play a conversation between you and an old friend you haven't seen for a long time. Include the following topics:

1. Say how long you haven't seen each other.
2. Say where and when you last met.
3. Say what you're doing now.

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About the Conversation

1. How long has it been since Adnan and Fadi have seen each other?
2. Have they changed a lot?
3. Where is Fadi working?
4. How long has Fadi been working in a bank?
5. How long has Adnan been married?

Sample answers:

1 . They haven't seen each other for five years/since high school.

2 . Adnan hasn't changed at all, but Fadi looks more serious.

3 . Fadi is working in a bank.

4 . Fadi has been working in a bank for one year.

5 . Adnan has been married for about a year.

Your Turn

Work with a partner. Role-play a conversation between you and an old friend you haven't seen for a long time. Include the following topics:

1. Say how long you haven't seen each other.
2. Say where and when you last met.
3. Say what you're doing now.

Sample answers:

Role-play conversation

Conversation: Meeting an old friend

A: Hello, it's been a long time since I have seen you.

B: It is true that I have not seen you in a while.

A: Exactly how long do you think that it has been?

B: I believe it has been two years since we met park during summer vacation.

A: That's right! So what are you doing now??

B: I am working on my doctorate at USC.

A: That's great! We should meet again soon.

B: Sure! Let's plan it this weekend.

5 Since When?

Sample answers:

1 .Early films were short, black and white, and had no sound. They were made using simple cameras and actors had to move a lot to show emotions.

2 .Special effects are tricks used in movies to make things look real, like explosions, space scenes, or monsters. Today, computers help make amazing special effects.

9 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

1. What do you know about early film production? ماذا تعرف عن الإنتاج المبكر للأفلام؟
2. What do you know about special effects? ماذا تعرف عن المؤثرات الصوتية؟

A HISTORY OF SPECIAL EFFECTS

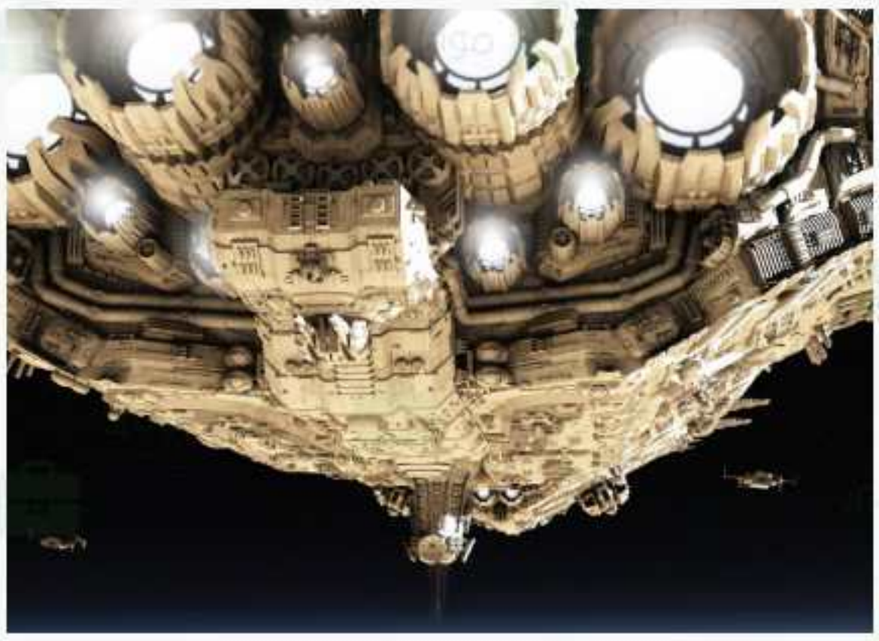
Audiences have been fascinated by the moving images in films ever since the Lumière brothers first showed short films in a café in Paris on December 28, 1895. **That** day, the audience screamed when a train on the film came straight toward them. Since **then**, filmmakers have used various techniques to amaze viewers. **These** techniques form the art of special effects—and create the visual illusions on the screen.



One of the first special effects used in motion pictures was discovered by accident. While filming in the streets of Paris in 1896, Georges Méliès's camera stopped and started again. When he viewed the film later, he found that the "stop trick" had caused a bus to turn into a carriage and pedestrians to disappear or change into different people. Because the film sequence had been interrupted, the picture seemed to mysteriously change before his eyes. Since **then**, filmmakers have used tricks like **this** to make people see things that didn't happen in real life.

Filmmakers today still use other old techniques such as miniatures and the animation of small-scale models. One of the most famous special effects in film history was the title character in *King Kong*, made in 1933. The huge gorilla on top of the Empire State Building was actually only 18 inches (45 centimeters) high. The film contained many revolutionary technical innovations for **its** time.

Another classic was *Star Wars (1977)* and its sequels, created by George Lucas. His ideas for the imagery and action scenes were so fantastic that the special effects crew often had to invent new techniques to accomplish them. **They** made many improvements in effects technology and developed a computer-controlled camera to create scenes with more realistic motion.



Nowadays, digital technology has given special effects a totally new dimension. Films such as *Jurassic Park*, *Transformers,* and *Pirates of the Caribbean* have become references in the art of visual effects. Imaginary situations and characters that only existed in books and comic books, such as *Spiderman*, have also been made to look realistic on television thanks to computer-generated images.

The art of filmmaking never stops. What amazing visual effects will filmmakers use in the future? You'll see **them** on the screen soon!

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بعد القراءة

After Reading طابق الكلمات مع معانيها

A. Match the words with their meanings.

1. d	technique	a.	a new way of doing things
2. f	sequence	b.	a small model
3. e	interrupt	c.	succeed in doing something
4. b	miniature	d.	a way of doing things
5. a	innovation	e.	stop in the middle
6. c	accomplish	f.	actions or events in a particular order



على الطالب الإجابة وهذه أمثلة على الحلول

أجب عن الأسئلة حول المقال

B. Answer about the article.

1. How long have audiences watched films?
2. How was the "stop trick" discovered?
3. What special effect was used for *King Kong*?
4. How did the special effects crew of *Star Wars* create realistic motion?
5. What films have become references in the art of visual effects?
6. Have you seen any of the films mentioned in the article? What is your opinion of them?

Sample answers:

1. **Audiences have watched movies since 1895/for more than 115 years.**
2. **The"stop trick" was discovered by accident.**
3. **A small model of a gorilla was used, but in the filmit looked large.**
4. **They used a computer-controlled camera to create scenes with more realistic motion.**
5. **Jurassic Park, Lord of the Rings, Toy Story, Transformers, and Pirates of the Caribbean.**
6. **I've seen all these movies. The ideas for the imagery and action scenes were so fantastic!**

المناقشة

Discussion

على الطالب الإجابة ومثل على الطول في الصفحة التالية

1. Give examples of special effects in films you've seen on TV. Which impressed you the most?
2. Describe a TV film you saw that had a lot of special effects.
3. Do you like to watch old black and white films? Why, or why not?
4. Have you ever seen a 3-D (three-dimensional) film?
5. What do you think special effects will be like in the future?

المشروع

10 Project

1. Work in groups. What do you think is the most important invention of the last century? How has it changed people's lives?
2. Present your arguments to the class about why you think it is so important.

العمل ضمن مجموعات. بإعتقادك ما الإختراع الاكثر أهمية في القرن الأخير؟
كيف أحدث تغييرًا في حياة الناس؟
قدم حججك إلى الصف مع ذكر سبب أهمية هذا الإختراع حسب ظنك

موقع واجباتي

Discussion

1. Give examples of special effects in films you've seen on TV. Which impressed you the most?
2. Describe a TV film you saw that had a lot of special effects.
3. Do you like to watch old black and white films? Why, or why not?
4. Have you ever seen a 3-D (three-dimensional) film?
5. What do you think special effects will be like in the future?

Sample answers:

1 . In the Star Wars, there are certainly examples of CGI technology. Also, it's used in The Lord of the Kings movie. The ideas for the imagery and action scenes were so fantastic!

2 . The visual effects team of The Lord of the Kings was tasked with making an entire cast of photo-realistic CG animals talk — and occasionally sing — their way through Simba's story.

3 . I don't. But in my own opinion, some are truly art pieces and interesting to watch.

4 . Yes, I've. At times, I felt like I was really inside the movie.

5 . The future of motion graphics with AI integration appears promising.

10 Project

1. Work in groups. What do you think is the most important invention of the last century? How has it changed people's lives?
2. Present your arguments to the class about why you think it is so important.

Sample answers:

The Most Important Invention

1 . Our Choice:

- **We think the Internet and cell phone are the most important invention of the last century.**

2 . How it changed people's lives:

- **It helps people talk and send messages easily.**
- **We can use the Internet and learn new things anywhere.**
- **It helps in emergencies and work communication.**
- **We can take pictures and watch videos for fun.**

3 . Why it is important:

- **Cell phones and computers have changed the way we communicate.**
- **It makes life easier and faster.**
- **It connects families and friends around the world.**
- **We can study and work using it.**

رابط الدرس الرقمي

11 الكتابة Writing

2 . December 28, 1895/when the Lumière brothers first showed short films

4 . 1896/ when Georges Méliès found the "stop trick"

انظر إلى القراءة صفحة 54 إلى ماذا تشير كل كلمة؟

A. Look back at the **Reading** on page 54. What does each word refer to?

1. That (line 3) December 28, 1895
2. then (line 5) _____
3. These (line 6) techniques filmmakers use
4. then (line 15) _____
5. this (line 16) the "stop trick"
6. its (line 20) the film King Kong
7. They (line 23) the special eects crew
8. them (line 33) amazing visual effects

Writing Corner

For better cohesion in writing:

1. Use subject, object, and possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives.
   I collect stamps. I keep **them** in albums according to **their** country and date.
2. Use demonstrative pronouns and adverbs like: *this, that, these, those* or *then, there*.
   I started collecting stamps five years ago. Since **then**, I've collected over 2,000 of them.
   This is the oldest stamp that I have. **Those** are from Argentina.
3. Use relative pronouns like: *who, that, which*.
   The man **who** gave me this stamp said it is very old. It was on a letter **that** he received when he was a young boy.

إقرأ الفقرات. ضع دائرة على الضمائر. إلى ماذا أو لمن تشير هذه الضمائر؟

B. Read the paragraphs. Circle the pronouns. What or who do they refer to?

I have one possession that is really important to me. This is my bike, which is special for many reasons.

I've had my bike for about two years. When I first saw it in the window of the sports shop, I just knew that I had to have it. My parents agreed that I could buy it, but they said I had to pay for it myself. That's one reason why it's so special to me. I'd never bought anything so expensive before. Since then, my bike and I go everywhere together. I ride it to school, to the park, to football practice, and sometimes I just ride it without any destination in mind.



I always try to keep my bike in good condition, but sometimes it breaks down. I've learned to repair a flat tire. Once, the chain came loose, so I learned how to fix that, too. Whenever I manage to save a bit of money, I like to get new accessories for my bike. I've bought reflectors, new handle bar grips, a bicycle pump, and a water bottle. As soon as I save enough money, I'm going to buy a Cateye Cycle Computer that calculates distance and speed.

I love riding and exploring new neighborhoods. Riding helps me clear my head and forget about my worries. It's great exercise, too. Of course, I'm careful when I ride in traffic and I always wear a helmet.

C. Write about some of your most important possessions. Say how long you've had them and why they are special. Remember to use appropriate pronouns to link sentences.

اكتب عن أهم ممتلكاتك الهامة. تحدث عن الفترة التي بحوزتك هذه الممتلكات وخصوصيتها
تذكر أن تستخدم الضمائر المناسبة لربط الجمل

Answers in next page

Answers in next page

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B. Read the paragraphs. Circle the pronouns. What or who do they refer to?

Answers:

Paragraph 1

I/me = the owner of the bike

that = one possession

This = the important possession

which = my bike

then = buying the bike

Paragraph 3

I = the owner of the bike

it = the bike

(fix) that = a loose chain

that = Cateye Cycle Computer

Paragraph 2

I/myself/me = the owner of the bike

it = the bike

they = my parents

That =having to pay for it myself

Paragraph 4

I/me = the owner of the bike

It = riding

C. Write about some of your most important possessions. Say how long you've had them and why they are special. Remember to use appropriate pronouns to link sentences.

Sample answers:

I think my personal laptop is one of the most important possession. I have had it for many years. It is my most important possession. I frequently use it for preparing researches, studies, and do homework. On the other hand, it is used to communicate. For instance, I usually used it for e-mailing to contact my friends and chat or video call via Skype through it. It's vey useful, and I can't imagine my life without it. That's why laptop is my most important possession

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12 الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة Form, Meaning and Function

المبني للمجهول The Passive

نستخدم المبني للمجهول لتاكيد الحدث دون النظر إلى من قام به أو ماهيته

We use the passive to emphasize the *action* and not *who* or *what* does it.
To make the passive, we use the verb *be* and a past participle.*

Simple Present: Millions of people use the Internet. (active)
The Internet **is used** by millions of people. (passive)

Present Perfect: Technology has changed our lives. (active)
Our lives **have been changed** by technology. (passive)

Simple Past: Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. (active)
The telephone **was invented** by Alexander Graham Bell. (passive)

The person or thing that does the action is the *agent*. When we want to show the agent, we use *by* + the agent. When the agent is not necessary, we leave it out.

A thief stole my bike.
My bike **was stolen**. (*by a thief* is not necessary)

Someone has broken the window.
The window **has been broken**. (*by someone* is not necessary)

The boys broke the window.
The window **was broken** *by the boys*. (necessary)



* See page 164 for a list of the past participles of irregular verbs.

غير الجمل من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول

A. Change the sentences from active to passive.

A company in Germany makes these cars.
These cars are made by a company in Germany.

1. Karl Benz made the first car in 1886.
2. Companies all the over world produce cars today.
3. They have made many changes in our city.
4. Did Alexander Fleming discover penicillin?
5. They filmed the documentary in a desert oasis.
6. Did they invite you to the graduation ceremony?
7. People speak English all over the world.
8. Steven Sasson invented the digital camera in 1975.



Answers in next page
الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

غير الجمل من المبني للمجهول إلى المبني للمعلوم

B. Change the sentences from passive to active.

1. Typewriters have been replaced by word processors.
2. All entrées in this restaurant are served with rice and salad.
3. Was the first airplane flown by the Wright brothers?
4. Soap has been used by people in the Middle East for nearly 5,000 years.
5. The way we communicate has been changed by cell phones and computers.
6. Roughly thirteen percent of the world's oil is produced by Saudi Arabia.
7. An encyclopedia of medical practices was written by Al-Zahrawi in 1000.
8. Many flying machines were designed by da Vinci, but they were never built.



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A. Change the sentences from active to passive.

Answers:

1 . The first car was made by Karl Benz in 1886.
2 . Cars are produced all over the world today.
3 . Many changes have been made in our city.
4 . Was penicillin discovered by Alexander Fleming?
5 . The documentary was filmed in a desert oasis.
6 . Were you invited to the graduation ceremony?
7 . English is spoken all over the world.
8 . The digital camera was invented by Steven Sasson in 1975.

B. Change the sentences from passive to active.

Answers:

1 . Word processors have replaced typewriters.
2 . This restaurant serves all entrées with rice and salad.
3 . Did the Wright brothers fly the first airplane?
4 . People in the Middle East have used soap for nearly 5,000 years.
5 . Cell phones and computers have changed the way we communicate.
6 . Saudi Arabia produces roughly thirteen percent of the world's oil.
7 . Al-Zahrawi wrote an encyclopedia of medical practices in 1000.
8 . Da Vinci designed many flying machines, but he never built them.

6 Do You Know W

Sample answers:

They usually mean it's safe, clean, and comfortable place to live. The people are friendly, there are good school, parks, and life there is peaceful and enjoyable.

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss

ماذا تفهم عندما يتحدث الناس بالقول أن مدينة أو حي ما يتمتع ولديه مقومات الحياة الجيدة؟

What do you think people mean when they say a town or neighborhood has a good quality of life?

Do You Know Where This Place Is?

Look at each photo, read the text, and guess the name of the city or country. In what ways is it similar to or different from where you live?

Japan



The public transportation system is the most efficient in the world. The bullet trains can travel at 186 miles (300 kilometers) per hour and are extremely punctual. Fares for the express trains are as expensive as airplane fares, but overall, the time required for the train trip is usually shorter, since there is no need to travel to an airport.

Hong Kong



The city is known to be one of the safest cities in the world. The overall crime rate is roughly the same as that of Singapore, but lower than that of Tokyo, Toronto, and many other large cities.

Cambridge (England)



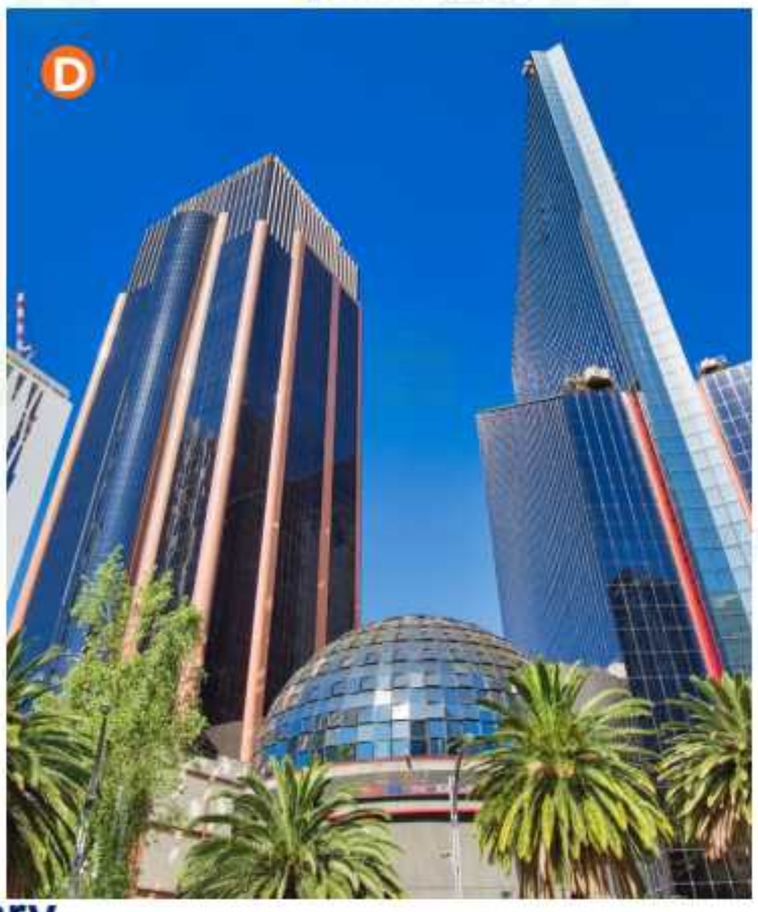
It is home to one of the oldest universities in the world and one of the largest. Nowadays, the town isn't as quiet as it used to be, but the quality of life is still just as good. There are lots of green areas, and a quarter of the population cycles around the town: over the bridges, through the parks, and along the narrow streets.

Answers

A Japan, **B** Hong Kong, **C** Cambridge (England), **D** Mexico City

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Mexico City



◂ Surveys show that the city has the worst traffic in the world. It is worse than Sao Paulo, Brazil. The average commuter spends four hours in traffic per day. There are approximately 6 million cars, taxis, buses, and other vehicles carrying 22 million people.

Quality-of-Life Indicators

What do you look for in a town/community? Check the indicators that are important to you.

- ☑ Cost of living
- ☐ Cost of housing
- ☑ Clean air/air quality
- ☑ Low crime rate
- ☐ Green areas
- ☑ Hospitals
- ☑ Schools
- ☑ Public transportation
- ☑ Culture and recreation

A. Vocabulary

A: the most efficient; as expensive as; shorter

B: the safest; lower

C: the oldest; the largest; as quiet as

D: the worst; worse

تحقق سريع

Quick Check ☑

المفردات

A. Vocabulary. Underline the comparative and superlative forms in the article.

أجب بصح أو خطأ

الإستيعاب

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

1. **false** In Japan, trains are less expensive than planes.
2. **false** The trains in Japan travel at a speed faster than sound.
3. **true** The crime rate in Hong Kong is as low as that of Singapore.
4. **false** Cambridge has a lot of green areas, but noise is a problem.
5. **true** The traffic in Mexico City is much worse than in Sao Paulo.

C. Rank the items in the quality-of-life chart from 1-9. Compare your answers with a partner.

عمل ثنائي

2 Pair Work

إسأل وأجب عن الاماكن التي تعرفها.

استخدم أفكار من المقال والمخطط

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

Ask and **answer** about the places you know. Use ideas in the article and the chart.

- Do you know what the cost of living is like in Amman?
- It isn't as expensive as it is in Abu Dhabi.
- Which do you think is more polluted, Sao Paulo or Mexico City?
- Sao Paulo is just as polluted as Mexico City.

Sample answers:

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

C .

1. Cost of living
2. Hospitals
3. Education
4. Low crime rate
5. Cost of housing
6. Clean air
7. Cultural and recreation
8. Green areas
9. Public transportation

2 Pair Work

Ask and **answer** about the places you know. Use ideas in the article and the chart.

Sample answers:

1 . A: Do you know what the cost of living is like in Riyadh?
B: It isn't as expensive as it is in New York.

2 . A: Which do you think is more expensive for transportation in Japan, trains or airplanes?
B: I think trains are more expensive than planes.

3 . A: Do you know what the crime rate in Hong Kong?
B: The overall crime rate is as low as that of Singapore.

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3 Grammar القواعد

صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل للصفات
Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

	Comparative	Superlative
Buses are **fast**. Bus tickets are expensive.	Trains are **faster** than buses. Train tickets are **more expensive**.	Planes are **the fastest**. Plane tickets are **the most expensive**.





Buses are **less expensive** than taxis. But the subway is **the least expensive** way to travel.

Irregular Forms: **good / better / the best** **bad / worse / the worst**

المقارنة بإستخدام as...as
Comparisons with *as...as*

Use *as...as* to say that two things are the same or different. You can use *just* for emphasis.

In Japan, trains are **as expensive as** planes.
This hostel is **just as comfortable as** the hotel, and it doesn't cost **as much**.
Our neighborhood isn't **as noisy as** our old one, and it isn't **as dangerous**.

أسئلة غير مباشرة
Indirect Questions

There is no inversion of the subject and verb in indirect questions.

Direct Questions	Indirect Questions
What's the name of the street?	Do you know what the name of the street is?
Where is the nearest bank?	Do you know where the nearest bank is?
When does the store open?	Do you know when the store opens?
Where can I get good pizza?	Could you tell me where I can get good pizza?
How many people live here?	Could you tell me how many people live here?
Who planned this town?	Could you tell me who planned this town?

أكمل الجمل. استخدم الصيغة الصحيحة للصفات

A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the adjectives.

1. The downtown area is usually **noisier** (noisy) than the suburbs.
2. The hospitals in cities are usually **better** (good) than ones in the country.
3. Public transportation is **less frequent** (frequent) at night than during the day.
4. My hometown has the **cleanest** (clean) air of all the towns in this country.
5. Many people say that Sao Paulo has the **worst** (bad) traffic in the world.
6. The subway is **more crowded** (crowded) at rush hour than at other times.
7. Housing is usually **less expensive** (expensive) in the country than in the city.
8. The cost of living in small towns is usually **cheaper** (cheap) than in big cities.

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اكتب جمل باستخدام as...as

B. Write sentences with ***as...as***.

The Maxi camera is easy to use. The Digitron model is just as easy.
The Maxi camera is just as easy to use as the Digitron.

1. The Flash computer is fast. The XYZ model is just as fast.
The XYZ model is as fast as the Flash computer
2. Majid is a smart young man, and so is his brother Nasr.
Majid is as smart as his brother Nasr
3. This red car is expensive. The blue car is less expensive.
The blue car isn't as expensive as the red car
4. Rome is an amazing city, and so is Paris.
Paris is as amazing as Rome

Answers in next page

Do you know...? or Could you tell me ..? استخدم أسئلة غير مباشرة. كون العمل مع زميل.

C. Work with a partner. Make indirect questions. Use ***Do you know...?*** or ***Could you tell me...?***

What time does the bus arrive?
Do you know what time the bus arrives?

1. Where is the main post office?
2. How often do the buses come?
3. What time does the bank open?
4. Where is the nearest pharmacy?
5. Who can give us directions?
6. Which way is the center of town?
7. When does the gas station close?
8. What is the name of the highway to town?

أكمل المحادثة. استخدم صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل للصفات ثم تدرب علي المحادثة مع زميل

D. Complete the conversation. Use comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

A: In your opinion, what is the **best** (**1.** good) restaurant in town?

B: I think it's Antonio's.

A: I disagree. Antonio's isn't as **good** (**2.** good) as Gino's.
Gino's has **better** **3.** good) pasta than Antonio's.

B: But Antonio's is always crowded.

A: Of course. It's the **most popular** **4.** popular) restaurant in town.
But it is still not the **best** **5.** good) place to eat.

B: So, can you tell me where the **best** (**6.** good) food in town is?

A: In my opinion, it's at 209 Mulberry Street.

B: But that's where you live.

A: Exactly. No one's cooking is as good as my mom's.



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اعمل مع زميلك. كون أسئلة غير مباشرة باستخدام

C. Work with a partner. Make indirect questions. Use ***Do you know...?*** or ***Could you tell me...?***

What time does the bus arrive?
Do you know what time the bus arrives?

1. Where is the main post office?
2. How often do the buses come?
3. What time does the bank open?
4. Where is the nearest pharmacy?
5. Who can give us directions?
6. Which way is the center of town?
7. When does the gas station close?
8. What is the name of the highway to town?

1. Could you tell me where the main post office is?
2. Do you know how often the buses come?
3. Could you tell me what time the bank opens?
4. Do you know where the nearest pharmacy is?
5. Could you tell me who can give us directions?
6. Do you know which way the enter of town is?
7. Could you tell me when the gas station closes?
8. Do you know what the name of the highway to town?

موقع واجباتي

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6 Do You Know Where It Is?

Sample answers: على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

I think the best and appropriate place for Yousef to live is the third option as it's quiet, safe, and in excellent neighborhood. It's very close from shopping malls and train station.

اللغة من السياق
4 Language in Context

العمل بشكل ثنائي. اختر أفضل مكان ليسكن فيه يوسف. ثم قارنه مع اختيارات الآخرون من زملائك

1. Work in pairs. Choose the best place for Yousef to live. Then compare with other pairs.

صوت كصف. أي مكان يعتقد الصف أنه الأضل ليوسف؟

2. Take a class vote. Which place does the class think is best for Yousef?

Yousef is looking for a place to live. He wants a small, quiet place in a good neighborhood. He doesn't have a car, but he has a motorcycle. Yousef is a student, and he has a part-time job. He earns about $1,500 a month.



الإستماع
5 Listening

استمع إلى الأخبار حول المخلفات والتدوير ثم أجب بصواب أو خطأ

Listen to the news story about garbage and recycling. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. true The garbage from one week in Mexico City can fill a large stadium.
2. false The United States doesn't produce as much garbage as Mexico.
3. false Today, only paper and cans are recyclable.
4. true About one hundred pounds of recycled paper saves one tree.
5. true In Curitiba, Brazil, people can get bus coupons when they recycle garbage.

النطق
6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice that the indirect question has rising intonation.
The information question with ***Where*** has falling intonation. Then practice.

Do you know where the bus stop is? ↗ Where is the museum? ↘

عن نفسك
7 About You

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

1. Describe three things in your town that have changed in the last year or two.
2. Talk about something that has become cheaper or more expensive recently.
3. Compare things that are/aren't as good in two neighborhoods in your town.
4. What are the best restaurants, stores, and hangout places in your town? Does the class agree?

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7 About You

1. Describe three things in your town that have changed in the last year or two.
2. Talk about something that has become cheaper or more expensive recently.
3. Compare things that are/aren't as good in two neighborhoods in your town.
4. What are the best restaurants, stores, and hangout places in your town? Does the class agree?

Sample answers:

1 . **Riyadh city has seen a dramatic transformation with new skyscrapers and comprehensive public transportation system, including a metro that aimed to improve mobility within the city.**

2 . **Street Food: Items like shawarma, falafel, and kebabs are popular and affordable.**

3 . **I think Al-Muhammadiyah neighborhood is one of the most exclusive and affluent neighborhoods in Riyadh. It's quiet and really nice neighborhood.**

4 . **Students answer this question!**

8 Conversation المحادثة

Faris: So how long have you lived out here in the suburbs?

Adel: Since I started college, about two years ago. The apartment was a bit run down, so I had to renovate it.

Faris: Well, you did a good job. It's really nice and cozy.

Adel: I'm glad I moved into this neighborhood. It's quiet and safe, and I have really nice neighbors.

Faris: Are there a lot of stores and green areas in the neighborhood?

Adel: Definitely! There are parks and supermarkets and a mall. The only thing is that I spend a lot of time commuting to college. But you can't have it all. What's your place like?

Faris: Do you know where the Rangers' stadium is? I live about two blocks away. I often can't find a place to park, and there's sometimes a lot of noise because of the games.

Adel: Why don't you find another place and move out?



Your Ending

What do you think Faris's response is?

1. It's close to my college.
2. I guess I'm used to it.
3. Now I'm a Rangers fan.
4. Your idea: _____

Real Talk

a bit = a little
run down = in need of fixing/not looked after
Definitely! = an expression that shows strong agreement
The only thing is that... = used to introduce a problem/issue
you can't have it all = everything has something negative

About the Conversation أسئلة حول المحادثة

1. Is Adel's neighborhood dangerous?
2. What did he do to his apartment?
3. What doesn't he like about the suburbs?
4. Where does Faris live?
5. What doesn't Faris like about his place?

Your Turn دورك

تحدث عن حيك مع زميل
أين تعيش - في منزل أو شقة؟
ما الذي تحبه لا تحبه في حيك؟
ما المرافق الخدماتية الموجودة في حيك؟

Talk with your partner about your neighborhood. Discuss the following things.

1. Where do you live—in a house or an apartment?
2. What do you like/dislike about your neighborhood?
3. What facilities are in your neighborhood?

Sample answers in next page
مثال على الإجابة في الصفحة التالية

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

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About the Conversation

1. Is Adel's neighborhood dangerous?
2. What did he do to his apartment?
3. What doesn't he like about the suburbs?
4. Where does Faris live?
5. What doesn't Faris like about his place?

Sample answers:

1 . No, it isn't. It's safe.

2 . Adel renovated his apartment.

3 . He spends a lot of time commuting to college.

4 . Faris lives near Rangers Stadium.

5 . He often can't find a place to park, and sometimes there is a lot of noise.

Your Turn

Talk with your partner about your neighborhood.
Discuss the following things.

1. Where do you live—in a house or an apartment?
2. What do you like/dislike about your neighborhood?
3. What facilities are in your neighborhood?

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

Sample answers:

A: Where do you live in a house or an apartment?

B: I live in a small house but it's very comfortable.

A: So how long have you lived here in this neighborhood?

B: Since I started high school, about three years ago.

A: Well, you live in a historic neighborhood, don't you?

B: Yes, I do. It has traditional buildings, but they have modern conveniences.

A: What do you like about your neighborhood?

B: I like my neighborhood as it has all facilities we need and the people in my neighborhood are friendly.

A: Great! What facilities are in your neighborhood?

B: All facilities we need are available in the neighborhood. We have stores, cafes, and restaurants. There is a supermarket, a bank, a pharmacy, apost-office and schools. My high school isn't far from my house.

9 القراءة Reading

قبل القراءة Before Reading

1. Which cities in the Middle East do you think have the best quality of life?
2. What do you base your opinions on? Give reasons.

Sample answers:

1 . I think Jeddah as a global city is one of the best places to live in the Middle East.

2 . My opinion is based on the city's cultural diversity, modern architecture and engineering, rich cultural heritage, and high quality of education.



King Fahd's Fountain ▸

THE BRIDE OF THE RED SEA

For 20 consecutive years, Jeddah has been named a "global city" by the GaWC for offering a high quality of life to its citizens. So what makes Jeddah a global city and one of the best places to live in the Middle East? Residents and visitors point out several aspects relating to everyday life, such as the city's cultural diversity, modern architecture and engineering, rich cultural heritage, and high quality of education.

Jeddah is a leading destination for international students and travelers. It has several public and private universities that provide a very high standard of academics. Jeddah is also the gateway to the Holy City of Makkah and hosts millions of pilgrims from around the world on their way to Hajj every year.

Jeddah has been an example of modern architectural and engineering innovation since the 1980s. One of the city's major landmarks is King Fahd's Fountain, the highest fountain in the world. It jets water as high as 312 meters (1024 feet) and can be seen from nearly everywhere in the city. Other landmarks include the NCB Tower, the IDB Tower, and the Jeddah Municipality Tower. There are also plans to build the 1,000-meter high Kingdom Tower, which, when completed, will be the world's tallest building.

During the 1980's, many works of art were introduced into Jeddah's public areas, making it one of the largest open-air galleries in the world. Modern sculptures, ranging from abstract works to traditional coffee pots and airplanes, decorate the pedestrian streets and roundabouts of the city. There are also a number of museums and galleries to visit. Bayt Naseef in Al-Balad was once home to the wealthy merchant family who hosted King Abdulaziz Ibn Saud in 1925. Today, it houses a historic museum and heritage exhibits.

The historic center of Al-Balad is a charming blend of traditional houses and modern glass skyscrapers, and its huge marketplace features a combination of traditional *souqs* and designer boutiques. Today, huge efforts are being made to preserve its historical architecture.

The city is also famous for its recreation. It is home to many famous football and athletic clubs. A light breeze cools the coast in the Corniche area, where visitors can eat at the many restaurants, relax by the beach, and have fun at the amusement park. And the beautiful coral reefs of the Red Sea are popular with scuba divers. There's always something interesting to do in Jeddah, the "Bride of the Red Sea."

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موقع واجباتي



▲ Abdul Raouf Khalil Museum and Mosque



▲ Bayt Naseef

After Reading بعد القراءة

اختر المعنى للكلمات التي تحتها خط الذي يتوافق مع سياق القراءة

A. Choose the meaning of the underlined words that best fits the reading context.

1. for 20 consecutive years (line 1)
a. recent **b.** an unbroken series **c.** next or future

2. point out several aspects (line 6)
a. ideas **b.** ways **c.** features

3. a leading destination (line 10)
a. popular **b.** winning **c.** most important

4. it houses a historic museum (line 39)
a. visits **b.** holds **c.** protects

5. a combination of traditional *souqs* (line 44)
a. mixture **b.** series of numbers **c.** things joined

حدد أي من الأشياء التالية يمكن للزائر عملها في مدينة جدة وفقاً للمقال

B. Mark which of the following things a visitor can do in Jeddah, according to the article.

1. ✓ You can meet people from different cultures.
2. ✓ You can study at university.
3. ✓ You can visit the world's tallest fountain.
4. ____ You can see modern sculptures at Bayt Naseef.
5. ✓ You can go shopping in Al-Balad.
6. ____ You can visit the Kingdom Tower.

المناقشة Discussion

What city would you like to live in? Why?

Sample answers:

I would like to live in Abha city as it's a wonder of nature nature and one of the crown jewels of the Asir province. province. Its mild climate makes it a popular tourist destination.

10 المشروع Project

Work in groups. Select a town or city in your country or in the world. Present its features to the class and say why you chose it.

العمل ضمن مجموعات. اختر بلدة أو مدينة في بلدك أو في العالم. قم بتقديم وشرح مميزات المدينة في الفصل وتحدث عن سبب اختيارك هذه المدينة

على الطالب الإجابة وبمثال على الحل في الصفحة التالية

موقع واجباتي

10 Project

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

Work in groups. Select a town or city in your country or in the world. Present its features to the class and say why you chose it.

Sample answers:

Abha: A Tourist Destination

Abha is the capital of Asir province. It is located in the Asir Mountains,2,200 meters (7,218 feet)above sea level. From the Green Mountain to the Abha Dam, Abha is a wonder of nature and one of the crown jewels of the Asir province. Its mild climate makes it a popular tourist destination,with average temperatures between 12˚C (54˚F)and 24˚C (75˚F). With a population of over 250,000, Abha is neither big nor small. The town is known for its traditional stone and mud-brick houses,but it also has modern hospitals and universities.

In 2017, Abha city was chosen as the capital of Arab tourism. It boasts a range of notable tourist attractions, such as Al-Soudah mountains, Mount Dhara, known as the Green Mountain, Lake Abha Dam,Al-Sahab park, the Fog walkway, and the garden of Sama Abha.

Abha has a rich heritage and a buzzing marketplace with regional foods and crafts. It attracts a great number of visitors, especially in summer, who come to relax and to take part in the lively atmosphere at the local summer festivals. Some even enjoy paragliding!

رابط الدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

رؤية VISION 2030

11 الكتابة Writing

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

A. Write about Saudi Arabia. Create a chart to make notes on the advantages and benefits (assets) of the country and what you think it can achieve (aims) in the future.
Organize your chart around these themes: Family and Community, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Culture and Recreation, Transportation, Tourism. Add a theme of your own.

اكتب عن المملكة العربية السعودية. أنشئ جدول لتدوين الملاحظات حول المزايا ومكاسب (مقومات) البلاد وما تعتقد أنه بإمكانها تحقيق تلك الاهداف في المستقبل. نظم الجدول بحيث يتضمن المحاور التالية: الأسرة والمجتمع, التعليم, البيئة والموارد, الطبيعية, الثقافة والترفيه, النقل, السياحة. أضف مجوراً من عندك.

B. Read the extract from the Vision 2030 program.
- Circle each asset
- Underline each aim

ب . إقرأ المقتطف من برنامج رؤية 2030 ثم ضع دائرة حول كل ميزة وضع خط تحت كل هدف



Saudi Arabia has many natural resources, such as oil, gold and other valuable minerals.
More importantly, it is blessed with the strength and potential of its people. The children of Saudi Arabia will create a great future and the government will support its people and country.
The families of Saudi Arabia are a strong and important part of society. Families will receive all the help they need to raise their children according to Islamic values and help them develop their abilities.
The country is rich in culture. More cultural events and activities will be organized to educate and provide entertainment. The government has a strong commitment to education and recreation. There will be more libraries, galleries and museums as well as sports facilities for everyone.
Health care and education will be available to all citizens making their lives happier and more secure.
A healthy economy offers opportunities to large and small businesses. Quality services and facilities will attract investors from different countries. A renewed business environment will provide professional opportunities to all citizens.
A high-quality educational system that meets the needs of the job market will provide Saudi professionals with the necessary knowledge and skills.
Saudi Arabia is also blessed with a good location – in between Africa, Asia and Europe – which helps trade. It also has a beautiful natural environment with a stable climate, which will allow us to develop tourism and attract visitors.
Telecommunications and information technology will be developed in and around cities. This will make it easier for people to communicate across the globe and access information.
Government services will support the growth and development of private and non-profit organizations and help them to operate successfully.

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

قارن العبارات التي وضعت تحتها خط بأفكارك من النشاط أ وشاركها مع زميل. ناقش جدولك مع زميلك. كيف ساعدك نوع الجدول في تنظيم أفكارك؟

- Compare the phrases you have underlined with your ideas from exercise **A** and share with a partner. Discuss your charts. How did your type of chart help you to organize your ideas?

أنشئ جدولاً آخر لتكتب فيه قائمة المزايا في مدينتك أو حيك وما تعتقد بضرورة تحقيق أهداف مستقبلية لمدينتك أو حيك في المستقبل. هل ستستخدم نفس نوع الجدول المستخدم في النشاط أ؟ لماذا؟ لم لا؟

على الطالب الإجابة ومثال على الحلول في الصفحة التالية

C.
- Make another chart to write lists of the assets in your city or neighborhood and what you think the aims should be for your city or neighborhood's future. Will you use the same style of chart that you made in **A**? Why? Why not?
- Write an essay about the aims of your city or neighborhood.
- Include ideas about how you, and other good citizens, can help your city to achieve these aims.

أكتب مقالة عن أهداف مدينتك أو حيك

قم بتضمين أفكار حول كيف يمكنك أنت والمواطنون الصالحون الآخرون المساعدة في تحقيق هذه الأهداف

Writing Corner

Most forms of writing are organized in paragraphs.
1. Essays begin with an introductory paragraph that presents the main idea of the essay.
2. The main body of an essay may have one or many paragraphs. Each paragraph focuses on and develops a specific topic; there is usually a topic sentence.
3. At the end, there is a conclusion that sums up the main idea of the essay.

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11 Writing

Sample answers:

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

A.

Saudi Arabia Assets and Future Goals

Theme	Assets (Advantages / Benefits)	Aims (Future Goals / Achievements)
Family and Community	Strong family values and close community ties	Continue to support families and develop their abilities.
Education	Strong commitment to education and recreation	Provide a high-quality educational system that meets the needs of the job market.
Environment and Natural Resources	Rich in oil, gas, natural environment, and growing green projects.	Use more renewable energy and protect nature
Culture and Recreation	Rich culture, traditions, national festivals, arts and sports	More cultural events and activities will be organized to educate and provide entertainment.
Transportation	New airports, metro systems, and modern roads	Develop smart transportation and electric cars
Tourism	Beautiful deserts, mountains, and World Heritage Sites, historical and cultural sites like AlUla and Diriyah	Attract more visitors and promote cultural tourism

C.
- Make another chart to write lists of the assets in your city or neighborhood and what you think the aims should be for your city or neighborhood's future. Will you use the same style of chart that you made in **A**? Why? Why not?
- Write an essay about the aims of your city or neighborhood.
- Include ideas about how you, and other good citizens, can help your city to achieve these aims.

Sample answers:

Al-Faisaliah Neighborhood in Jeddah City

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

Assets:

- Strategic location
- Cultural diversity
- Modern architecture and engineering
- Rich cultural heritage
- High quality of education.

Aims:

- A number of development projects carried are on the pipeline..
- Huge efforts are being made to preserve its historical architecture.

Al-Faisaliah District is strategically located in the heart of Jeddah, making it a central area with easy access to various other districts and vital facilities within the city. The District is a commercial hub with many malls and shopping centers serving the residents. It offers various recreational facilities catering to all family members.
Government services will support the growth and development of private and non-profit organizations and help them to operate successfully.

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12 Form, Meaning and Function
الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

The Definite Article: *the*
أداة التعريف أل

تأتي أداة التعريف أل قبل الأسماء المفردة والجمع

تستخدم أداة التعريف ال للأشياء المحددة أو الأشخاص الذين سبق التعريف بهم أو أنهم معروفين

لا تستخدم أداة التعريف ال مع الأسماء غير المعدودة أو الجمع التي تعبر عن العمومية

The definite article *the* comes before singular and plural nouns: **the** car, **the** cars.

Use *the* for specific objects or people that were introduced before or that are known.

Do not use *the* with plural or noncount nouns when talking in general.

He is a tourist. **The** tourist is in Jeddah.
What are **the** official languages of Canada?

Technology is used in classrooms.



Use *the* with the superlative.

Planes are **the** fastest means of transport.

Use *the* for objects that are one of a kind.

the Earth	**the** sun	**the** moon
the stars	**the** sky	**the** sea

Use *the* with the names of oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, deserts, groups of states, and monuments.

the Red Sea	**the** Amazon	**the** Eiffel Tower	**the** National Museum
the Arabian Desert	**the** Alps	**the** United States	**the** Pacific Ocean

Do not use *the* with proper names, possessive adjectives, months, days of the week, meals, games, sports, or with the words *home*, *school*, *work*, *business*, and *vacation* when used for their purpose.

Fahd is my brother. He is in Dubai on business. Let's play tennis after lunch.

اكتب أداة التعريف the حيثما لزم الأمر

A. Write the definite article ***the*** where necessary.

1. When **the** sun goes down at ____ night, you can see **the** moon and **the** stars.
2. **The** Burj Khalifa in ____ Dubai is **the** tallest building in **the** world.
3. **The** Great Pyramid of ____ Giza is one of **the** Seven Wonders of **the** Ancient World.
4. ____ Calligraphers used ____ Kufic script to write **the** first copies of **the** Holy Qur'an.
5. ____ Last year we went on ____ vacation to **the** island of ____ Penang in ____ Malaysia.

اكتب أداة النكرة a, an أو the حيثما لزم الأمر

B. Write the article ***a***, ***an***, or ***the*** where necessary.

1. **The** bullet train can travel at **a** speed of 300 km **an** hour. It isn't as fast as **an** airplane, but **a** trip on **the** express train can take **a** shorter time.
2. We usually play ____ football in **the** park on ____ Saturday morning. In **the** afternoon, we go for ____ lunch at ____ our favorite restaurant by **the** beach.
3. What makes ____ Jeddah **a** global city and one of **the** best places to live in **the** Middle East? Is it ____ quality of **the** life?
4. ____ Cambridge is surrounded by ____ green areas; **a** quarter of **the** population cycles around **the** town, through **the** parks, and along **the** narrow streets.
5. **The** coral reefs in **the** Red Sea are **a** popular destination for ____ scuba divers.

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EXPANSION Units 4–6

1 Language Review

مراجعة لغوية

أكمل الجمل بتعابير الكمية المناسبة. أحياناً قد يكون هناك أكثر من إجابة ممكنة

A. Complete the sentences with expressions of quantity. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. We only have a little olive oil left. Don't forget to buy some oil.
2. Tony doesn't eat any seafood at all. He's allergic to it.
3. I'm trying to lose weight. Please give me only a few french fries.
4. Many children don't eat some fruit because they don't like it.
5. How much milk do you drink in a day?
6. How many eggs do you eat in a week?
7. I never put any onions in the salad. They have too strong of a taste.
8. Have some hot tea. It'll make you feel better.

اختر الجملة التي تحمل نفس المعنى

B. Choose the sentence that means the same thing.

1. The cost of living in Rome is just about the same as in Paris.
   a. Rome is cheaper.
   b. There isn't much difference.
   c. They're both expensive.
2. My new air conditioner isn't as noisy as the old one.
   a. The new one is just as noisy.
   b. The new one is much noisier.
   c. The new one is less noisy.
3. This is the most crowded restaurant I've ever been in, but it's always like this.
   a. It's more crowded today than usual.
   b. It's as crowded as usual.
   c. It's sometimes more crowded than this.
4. The taxis are as slow as the buses during rush hour.
   a. Taxis are faster.
   b. Buses are as slow as taxis.
   c. Rush hour is annoying.
5. Our TV screen is as large as yours, but yours has a higher definition.
   a. They're not the same size.
   b. One has a better definition.
   c. They're exactly the same.

أكمل الجمل بإستخدام الفعل في زمن المضارع التام أو الماضي البسيط

C. Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the simple past form of the verb.

1. Sahar and Asma have been (be) friends for 10 years, and they call each other often.
2. Qassim worked (work) as a guide before he started his travel agency.
3. The team has won (win) all their games so far this season.
4. I haven't seen (not see) a good film on TV for a long time.
5. Ashraf has lived (live) in a dorm since he went to college.
6. Hameed and Adel met (meet) when they were at school.

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موقع واجباتي

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل



انظر إلى صور المغامرات في الصفحة وقل أي منها قمت به وأيًا لم تقم به

D. Look at the pictures of adventures on this page, and say which you have done or haven't done.



I've been go-kart racing. OR
I've never been go-kart racing.

1. go-kart racing
2. exploring a cave
3. mountain climbing
4. white-water rafting
5. skydiving
6. riding a camel

على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

1 . I've never been go-kart racing.
2 . I've explored a cave. or I've never explored a cave before.
3 . I've gone mountain climbing. or I've never gone mountain climbing.
4 . I've been white-water rafting once. Or I've never been white-water rafting yet.
5 . I've skydived more ten times. Or I've never gone skydiving.
6 . I've ridden a camel. Or I've never ridden a camel.

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

E. Now complete the chart with your opinions of the adventures. Then compare ideas with a partner. Write your partner's ideas in the third column.



اكمل الجدول برأيك حول المغامرات. ثم قارن أفكارك مع زميل. واكتب رأيه في العمود الثالث



على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Adventure	My Opinion	My Partner's Opinion
the most exciting	skydiving	White-water rafting
the cheapest	exploring a cave	Riding a camel
the most dangerous	mountain climbing	Skydiving
the shortest	skydiving	Go-kart racing
the longest	riding a camel	exploring a cave
the most tiring	mountain climbing	Go-kart racing
the craziest	skydiving	Go-kart racing



اعمل ضمن مجموعة. دافع عن آرائك حول المغامرات

F. Work in a group. Defend your opinions of the adventures.

White-water rafting is less dangerous than skydiving, and it's just as exciting.



على الطالب الإجابة وهذا مثال على الحل

Sample answers:

Skydiving is less dangerous than mountain climbing. It's exciting.
Go-kart racing is more exciting than riding a camel. It's just a fun!
I think skydiving is the most exciting because it's very fast and dangerous.
I think go-kart racing is the cheapest because it doesn't need special equipment.

2 Reading القراءة

Before Reading قبل القراءة

على الطلاب الإجابة وسئال على الطول لي الصفحة التالية

ناقش إيجابيات وسلبيات الرياضات والمغامرات التالية

Discuss the pros and cons of the following adventure sports.

Adventure Trips





Biking in the Alps, Germany

Pedaling through the Bavarian countryside is the way to go for many visitors. You can bike through green valleys and past rivers, including the Danube, while enjoying rural landscapes and experiencing life in German villages. The trail takes you over the Alps and crosses several mountain passes to Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The town is Germany's most famous winter sports center, close to Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain. A mountain railway and cable car can take you to the peak. The trip along this scenic route is a real treat.

Click here for details:
www.pedalps.com

Skydiving: Flying High in the Rockies, USA

Have you ever dreamed of flying? We can offer you a unique opportunity. SKYHI is top ranked and is the largest and most reliable skydiving facility in Colorado. Every year, people take more than 35,000 jumps at our facility. Conquer your fear, and get an awesome view of the snowy peaks from about 3,000 feet (900 meters) above the Rockies. For those of you who want to relive your greatest adventure over many years, our camera operator will accompany you and film your own personal jump video, or you can even carry your own camera!

Location: 1 hour from Denver, Colorado.
Information: www.skyhidive.com

White-Water Rafting, Chile

We invite you to come and explore the best-kept secret of Patagonia, an amazing place where glacial lakes are connected by hundreds of kilometers of rivers. The Futaleufu River offers 40 miles (64 kilometers) of top white-water rafting. Come and experience the turquoise-colored rapids rushing through the Andean mountain range. This is the safest ride there is, even for beginners. We've been providing rafting trips for more than 30 years.

For more information, click here:
www.andesrafting.net



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2 Reading

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

Before Reading

Discuss the pros and cons of the following adventure sports.

Sample answers:

1 . Pros and cons of Skydiving:

Pros

- **Sense of Freedom**
- **Adrenaline Rush**

Cons

- **Risk of Injury.**
- **Weather Dependency**

2 . Pros and Cons of Biking in the Alps, Germany

Pros

- **More comfortable to riding position**
- **Great for learning technical skills**

Cons

- **Slow on roads due to tyre resistance and gearing**

3 .Pros and cons of White-Water Rafting

Pros

- **Builds confidence to boost self-esteem**
- **Improves strength**

Cons

- **Drowning: This is one of the most serious risks associated with white water rafting.**

Comments from customers about their experience



The instructor told me to stand up and walk toward the exit door. I thought, "What if my parachute doesn't open?" I've never been so frightened in my life. My camera operator was ready. I couldn't back out now. So I let myself go out the plane. Those were the most exciting and enjoyable seconds that I have ever experienced. I saw the ground getting closer and closer, and I heard the wind rushing by. I checked my altimeter and pulled the ripcord of my parachute. There was a strong jerk. Suddenly it was calm, and I watched the beautiful landscape below as I floated peacefully to the landing area.

Mitch Taylor



I've ridden cross-country for several years, but this was my first cycling tour—and I'm looking forward to the next one. It was spring, there was still some snow on the slopes, and the countryside was green and full of wildflowers. I could smell the fresh scent of the plants in the air when the breeze blew against my face. Biking is much more fun than being stuck inside a car or on a tour bus. I love to be in contact with nature and hear all the sounds: the birds, the trees, the water in the streams. Going uphill can be tiring sometimes, but the views are worth the effort.

Daniel Garcia



At first, I was scared, but after a while, I got used to going up and down. The bumps, spins, and shakes were the least of my worries. I've gone to amusement parks since I was a kid, but this was a different matter. It was the real thing, and it was up to us to control the experience and stay safe. I paddled to get away from the rocks, and heard the sound of the boat hitting the water. It splashed up inside the boat, and I got completely soaked. But I wasn't worried about the freezing water. My objective was to get to the end of the journey safely. It was a great feeling of accomplishment when it was over.

Neil Davenport

بعد القراءة After Reading

إملأ الجدول بالمعلومات من النصوص أعلاه. ليست جميع الصفوف سيتم تعبئتها

Fill in the information from the texts. Not all the rows will be filled.

على الطلاب الإجابة ومثال على الطول في الصفحة التالية

	Mitch Taylor	Daniel Garcia	Neil Davenport
Kind of adventure			
Feel			
Hear			
See			
Smell			

المناقشة Discussion

ما هي رحلات المغامرات التي يقوم بها الناس في بلدك؟

What adventure trips do people take in your country?

الكتابة 3 Writing

اعمل مع زميل. اكتب بروشور عن رحلة مغامرات في بلدك ثم قدم ذلك إلى الصف

Work with a partner. Write a brochure for an adventure trip in your country. Present it to the class.

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After Reading

Fill in the information from the texts. Not all the rows will be filled.

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

	Mitch Taylor	Daniel Garcia	Neil Davenport
Kind of adventure	skydiving over the Rockies	biking in the Alps	white-water rafting in Chile
Feel	felt frightened	felt the breeze on his face; felt tired going uphill	felt scared; felt bumps, spins, and shakes; felt the freezing water
Hear	heard the wind rushing by	heard the sounds of nature: the birds, the trees, the water in the streams	heard the sound of the boat hitting the water
See	saw the ground getting closer and closer; watched the beautiful landscape below	saw snow on the slopes; saw green countryside that was full of wildflowers	
Smell		smelled the fresh scent of the plants	

Discussion

What adventure trips do people take in your country?

Sample answers:

Most popular adventure trips in Saudi Arabia include:

- **Camp in the desert.**
- **Thrills in the sands: desert adventures.**
- **Camel safaris in the empty quarter**
- **Mountain trekking adventures in Riyadh and Kharj.**
- **Mountain climbing in Asir Mountainous.**

3 Writing

Work with a partner. Write a brochure for an adventure trip in your country. Present it to the class.

Sample answers:

This Al-Ula adventure brochure highlights thrilling activities like the Al-Ula Stairway, a 45-meter climb followed by a 100-meter zipline, and abseiling down canyons.

1 . Experience the thrill

2 . Explore history and nature

3 . Sample adventure itineraries

- **Two-day adventure package: Combines outdoor activities like rock climbing hiking with historical and cultural experiences.**
- **All-rounder package: Includes a mix of adventure activities, Old Town exploration, and a visit to Elephant Rock**

4 . Glamping and activity package: Stay in a tent and choose two Husaak outdoor experiences, like camping between the sandstone mountains.

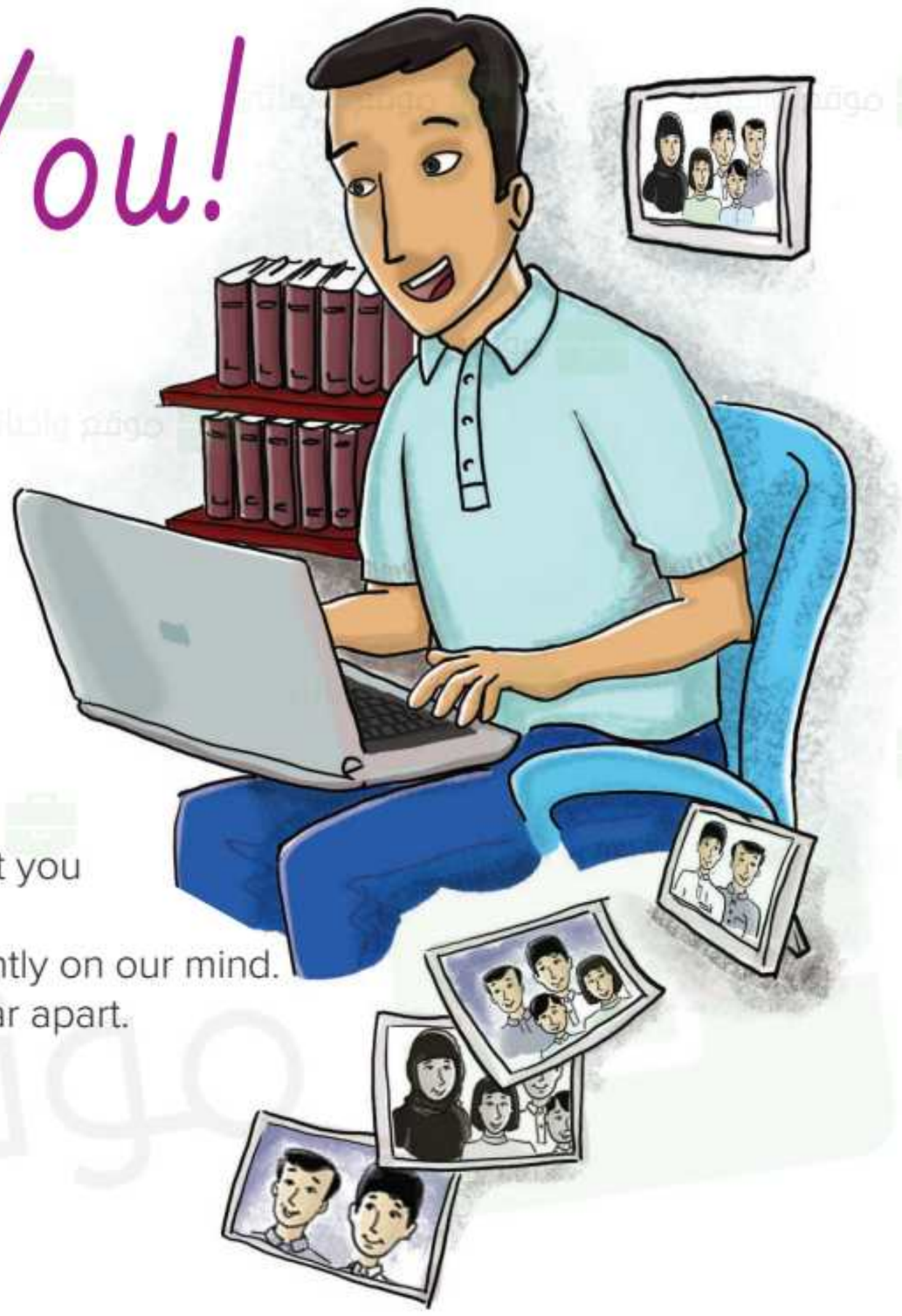
5 . Booking: It is recommended to book directly with a travel partner.

6 . Accessibility: Some areas, like the "old old town," may require a guided tour for entry.

7 . Access to Maraya: Access to the Maraya building requires a reservation, with the exception of guests staying at specific hotels.

4 Chant Along

I've Missed You!



Hello, Mom!
Hello, Dad!
It's been a long, long time
Since I've made a call.
It's been a long, long time
Since I've seen you all.
You have always been in my heart.

Listen, son!
We've thought about you
All this time.
You've been constantly on our mind.
We've been so far, far apart.



Been so busy.
Had exams.
Have I missed you?
Yes, I have.
Have I studied?
Yes, night and day.
I have worked hard
To make you proud.
I can't wait to come home.

Little brother, is that you?
You have grown an inch or two!
Little sister, how are you?
I have wondered what is new.
I've missed you all so terribly.
Have you thought about how much
You mean to me?

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المفردات Vocabulary

ما المقصود بالكلمات التالية في النشيد؟

A. What do the following words mean in the chant?

1. constantly
   a. forever b. all the time c. a occasionally
2. proud
   a. pleased b. disappointed c. worried
3. wonder
   a. be amazed b. dream c. ask oneself
4. terribly
   a. not well b. very much c. just a little not very much

اشرح معنى الجمل التالية بتعبيرك الخاص

B. Explain the meaning of the following sentences in your own words.

1. You have always been in my heart.
   You are very dear to me and I love you.
2. You've been constantly on our mind.
   We think about you all the time.

الإستيعاب Comprehension

Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. true The student hasn't seen his family for a long time.
2. true He's in a distant place.
3. false He hasn't studied very hard.
4. true The parents want to know if their son has missed them.
5. false The student doesn't want to come home.

الكتابة Writing

تخيل أنك طالب. اكتب بريد إلكتروني إلى عائلتك. تحدث عن ما تقوم به ولماذا تفتقدهم وهكذا

Imagine you are the student. Write an email to your family. Say what you have been doing, why you miss them, and so on.

على الطالب الإجابة وسأل على الحول في الصفحة التالية

المناقشة Discussion

1. Have you ever called a friend or family member that you hadn't seen for a long time?
2. What was his/her reaction?
3. What did you talk about?
4. Imagine you have to go far away to study. What would you miss most?

5 المشروع Project

Do a survey in your class to find out who communicates long-distance. Find out what methods of long-distance communication are the most popular.

قم بعمل استبيان في صفك لمعرفة من يتواصل لمسافات طويلة واكتشف

ما هي أكثر طرق الإتصال شيوعًا للمسافات الطويلة

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Writing

Imagine you are the student. Write an email to your family. Say what you have been doing, why you miss them, and so on.

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

Sample answers:

A letter from a student studying abroad to his Mom

Hello Mom,

How are you? Hope you are fine there.

It has been one year now since I left you at home. I know and I can feel how difficult it is for you to handle both the family and your job.

Mom, I miss you very much. It feels like I am all alone here. My memories with you are still greenish and I am missing your support, love and last but not the least 'food'. Yes mom, the food here is not good. Even the simplest dish of yours tastes better than the grand dish made here. It's because you served me with love but here they are doing it as a job. I am eagerly waiting to meet you mom. Convey my regards to dad and my brothers and sisters.

I miss you guys

Discussion

Sample answers:

1. **Yeah, I called my best friend from childhood after 7 long years.**
2. **He was so happy and excited.**
3. **We talked about school, family, and our old memories.**
4. **I would miss my family, food, and my traditions.**

5 Project

الإجابة تعتمد على الطالب هذا مثال للحل

Sample answers:

Survey on Methods of Long Distance Communications among Class Students

Student Name	Who He/She Communicate With	Method	How Often
Ahmed	His grandpa	Phone calls	Once a week
Ali	His friend (study abroad)	WhatsApp	Every day
Sara	Her Father (works in another city)	Video calls	Twice a week
Faisal	His friends	Social Media	Every weekend

Findings:

Most students communicate long-distance by WhatsApp, video calls, or social media to stay in touch with their family and friends. and they usually talk every week.

Vocabulary

1 Lifestyles

VOCABULARY

Nouns

addict
fanatic
fitness
herbal tea
lifestyle
puzzle
thumb

Verbs

enjoy
hate
overdo
solve
work out

Phrases with verbs

access the Internet
chat online
get a haircut
spend money/time

Adverbs/Expressions of frequency

all the time
always
every day/week
frequently
from time to time
generally
hardly ever
never
normally
now and then
occasionally
often
once/twice a day
once/twice a week
once in a while
rarely
regularly
seldom
sometimes
usually

Adjectives

challenging
physical
proud
vegetarian

Question words

How long?
How much?
How often?

Preposition

except

EXPRESSIONS

Real Talk

Anyway
exercise freak
turn (someone) off
You see

2 Life Stories

VOCABULARY

Nouns

appointment
attitude
blood
colleague
community
donation
effort
employee
facility
infant
leadership
league
litter
newborn
operation
owner
principal
twin

Verbs

award
compete
donate
encourage
gather
join
practice
receive

Phrases with verbs

comb the beach
get in touch with
grow up
take responsibility
used to

Adjectives

environmental
crippling
hopeful
original
outstanding

EXPRESSIONS

Wishing someone well

congratulations
wish (someone) all the best

Real Talk

big break
to be into something
to turn up
What about . . . ?

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3 When Are You Traveling?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

accent
baggage
belongings
boarding pass
carry-on
climate
container
departure
difficulty
exchange student
flight
gate
liquid
photo identification
safety
stranger
suitcase
tag
vaccination
visa

Verbs

board
check
ensure
identify
leave
miss
pack
proceed
remove

Phrases with verbs

fly back
make a mistake
take off (your shoes)

Adverb

nowadays

Adjectives

delayed
major
necessary
required

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

compared to
for a while
in case of

Expression to reassure

Don't worry. I'll be all right.

Requesting and agreeing

May I (see your ticket), please?
Sure.

Saying someone doesn't have to do something

That won't be necessary.

Real Talk

kind of
pretty
pick up

EXPANSION Units 1–3

VOCABULARY

Nouns

bee
branch
cage
crops
faucet
forest
glacier
ice cap
lake
parrot
planet
ranch
stream
trunk

Verbs

cool off
flow
install
irrigate
manufacture
preserve
provide
recycle
store

Adjectives

accessible
alarming
aquatic
essential
indispensable
locked up
steamy
usable

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

be the case
do our share
take for granted

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4 What Do I Need to Buy?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

appetizer
avocado
bean
beef
bread
butter
carrot
cereal
cheese
chicken
condiment
corn oil
crab
cucumber
dairy product
dates
egg
flour
fruit
garlic
grain
grape
ingredient
lamb
lettuce
mango
margarine
meat
milk
mushroom
olive oil
onion
papaya
parsley
pepper
pineapple
potato
recipe
rice
salmon
salt
sausage
seafood
shrimp
squid
strawberry
sugar
vegetable
watermelon
yogurt

Partitives

cup of
kilo of
package of
tablespoon of
teaspoon of

Verbs

add
bake
boil
cover
fry
grill
mix
roast
spread
steam

Sequence words

after that
finally
first
then

Pronouns

anything
nothing
something

Expressions of quantity

a dozen
a few
a little
a lot of
enough
many
much

EXPRESSIONS

Making offers

Do you need any help?
Would you like some more?

Real Talk

Everything's under control.
I can't wait.
I've had more than enough.
you guys

5 Since When?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

accounting
brick
consumer
device
feature
image
invention
microwave oven
model
printer
printing press
recharge
resolution

Verbs

appear
capture
invent
offer
produce
take up
take over

Adjectives

available
clumsy
conventional
digital
entire
high-tech
household
huge
light
mass
movable
portable
professional
successful
widespread

Prepositions

for
since

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

be around
by accident
hit the market

Real Talk

Congratulations!
. . . er
Long time no see
settle down
What have you been up to?

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6 Do You Know Where It Is?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

bridge
bullet train
commuter
fare
suburb
survey
vehicle

Features of a town/ community

clean air
cost of living
crime rate
green area
housing
public transportation system
quality of life
recreation

Nouns—Measurement words

kilometer
mile

Verbs

commute
cycle
move out
park
renovate

Adjectives

cozy
efficient
low
narrow
overall
polluted
punctual

Adverbs

approximately
roughly

EXPRESSIONS

Real Talk

a bit
Definitely!
run down
The only thing is that . . .
you can't have it all

EXPANSION Units 4–6

VOCABULARY

Nouns

accomplishment
breeze
cable car
landscape
objective
parachute
pass
peak
rapids
scent
skydiving
trail
treat
valley
white-water rafting

Verbs

accompany
conquer
float
paddle
pedal
rush
wonder

Adjectives

calm
enjoyable
freezing
frightened
glacial
long-distance
rural
proud
scenic
tiring
unique

Adverbs

constantly
terribly

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

be in contact with
get used to
look forward to
worth the effort

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Writing Checklists

1 A report on the habits of young people

I can ...	Great!	Good!	OK!	Needs work
organize and plan paragraphs				
take notes on the topic				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
write an introductory paragraph				
make clear and interesting statements				
give interesting examples				
use appropriate vocabulary				
write a closing paragraph				
use pronouns to link sentences				
edit and correct my mistakes				

2 A personal biography

I can ...	Great!	Good!	OK!	Needs work
organize and plan paragraphs				
mark the events in my life on a timeline				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
introduce myself in the opening paragraph				
order events chronologically				
give interesting examples				
use appropriate vocabulary				
write a closing paragraph				
use appropriate language/style				
edit and correct my mistakes				

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3 An email to a friend

I can ...	Great!	Good!	OK!	Needs work
organize and plan an email				
prepare notes for paragraphs				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
write an appropriate greeting				
express my feelings				
use interesting vocabulary				
describe activities and places effectively				
write an appropriate closing				
use appropriate informal language/style				
edit and correct my mistakes				

EXPANSION Units 1–3 A report about an endangered species

I can ...	Great!	Good!	OK!	Needs work
organize and plan a report				
research and take notes on the topic				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
write an introductory paragraph				
organize and order facts				
include interesting details				
use a range of vocabulary				
write a closing paragraph				
use appropriate language/style				
edit and correct my mistakes				

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4 A recipe

I can ...	Great!	Good!	OK!	Needs work
collect information about a recipe				
take notes and use them to write				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
express quantities correctly				
use sequence words				
use the imperative to give directions				
use appropriate vocabulary				
use appropriate language/style				
edit and correct my mistakes				

5 A description of personal possessions

I can ...	Great!	Good!	OK!	Needs work
organize and plan paragraphs				
prepare notes on the topic				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
write an introductory paragraph				
describe objects effectively				
express my feelings				
use a range of vocabulary				
write a closing paragraph				
use pronouns for better cohesion				
edit and correct my mistakes				

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6 An essay about my town

I can ...	Great!	Good!	OK!	Needs work
organize and plan paragraphs				
research and take notes on the topic				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
write an introductory paragraph				
compare and contrast details well				
develop paragraphs in the main body				
write topic sentences for paragraphs				
use a range of vocabulary				
write an appropriate conclusion				
edit and correct my mistakes				

EXPANSION Units 4–6 A brochure for an adventure trip

I can ...	Great!	Good!	OK!	Needs work
organize and plan information				
research and take notes on the topic				
use punctuation and capitals correctly				
use tenses correctly				
interest the reader				
give descriptive details				
use interesting vocabulary				
convince the reader				
use appropriate language/style				
edit and correct my mistakes				

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Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
blow	blew	blown
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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SUPERGOAL 3 Audio Track List

CD1

Track	Unit	Student Book Section	
2	Unit 1	**1**	Listen and Discuss
3	Unit 1	**2**	Pair Work
4	Unit 1	**5**	Listening
5	Unit 1	**6**	Pronunciation
6	Unit 1	**8**	Conversation
7	Unit 1	**9**	Reading
8	Unit 2	**1**	Listen and Discuss
9	Unit 2	**2**	Pair Work
10	Unit 2	**5**	Listening
11	Unit 2	**6**	Pronunciation
12	Unit 2	**8**	Conversation
13	Unit 2	**9**	Reading
14	Unit 3	**1**	Listen and Discuss
15	Unit 3	**2**	Pair Work
16	Unit 3	**5**	Listening
17	Unit 3	**6**	Pronunciation
18	Unit 3	**8**	Conversation
19	Unit 3	**9**	Reading
20	EXPANSION	**3**	Reading
21	Units 1–3	**5**	Chant Along

CD2

Track	Unit	Student Book Section	
2	Unit 4	**1**	Listen and Discuss
3	Unit 4	**2**	Pair Work
4	Unit 4	**5**	Listening
5	Unit 4	**6**	Pronunciation
6	Unit 4	**8**	Conversation
7	Unit 4	**9**	Reading
8	Unit 5	**1**	Listen and Discuss
9	Unit 5	**2**	Pair Work
10	Unit 5	**5**	Listening
11	Unit 5	**6**	Pronunciation
12	Unit 5	**8**	Conversation
13	Unit 5	**9**	Reading
14	Unit 6	**1**	Listen and Discuss
15	Unit 6	**2**	Pair Work
16	Unit 6	**5**	Listening
17	Unit 6	**6**	Pronunciation
18	Unit 6	**8**	Conversation
19	Unit 6	**9**	Reading
20	EXPANSION	**2**	Reading
21	Units 4–6	**4**	Chant Along

CD3

Track	Unit	Student Book Section	
2	Unit 7	**1**	Listen and Discuss
3	Unit 7	**2**	Pair Work
4	Unit 7	**5**	Listening
5	Unit 7	**6**	Pronunciation
6	Unit 7	**8**	Conversation
7	Unit 7	**9**	Reading
8	Unit 8	**1**	Listen and Discuss
9	Unit 8	**2**	Pair Work
10	Unit 8	**5**	Listening
11	Unit 8	**6**	Pronunciation
12	Unit 8	**8**	Conversation
13	Unit 8	**9**	Reading
14	Unit 9	**1**	Listen and Discuss
15	Unit 9	**2**	Pair Work
16	Unit 9	**5**	Listening
17	Unit 9	**6**	Pronunciation
18	Unit 9	**8**	Conversation
19	Unit 9	**9**	Reading
20	EXPANSION	**2**	Reading
21	Units 7–9	**4**	Chant Along

CD4

Track	Unit	Student Book Section	
2	Unit 10	**1**	Listen and Discuss
3	Unit 10	**2**	Pair Work
4	Unit 10	**5**	Listening
5	Unit 10	**6**	Pronunciation
6	Unit 10	**8**	Conversation
7	Unit 10	**9**	Reading
8	Unit 11	**1**	Listen and Discuss
9	Unit 11	**2**	Pair Work
10	Unit 11	**5**	Listening
11	Unit 11	**6**	Pronunciation
12	Unit 11	**8**	Conversation
13	Unit 11	**9**	Reading
14	Unit 12	**1**	Listen and Discuss
15	Unit 12	**2**	Pair Work
16	Unit 12	**5**	Listening
17	Unit 12	**6**	Pronunciation
18	Unit 12	**8**	Conversation
19	Unit 12	**9**	Reading
20	EXPANSION	**2**	Reading
21	Units 10–12	**4**	Chant Along

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