

## LESSON 1 Introducing Marhaba



- A** Sami's dad is asking the boys about their plans for the new website. Write his questions. Use the words in the brackets to help.

Sami's dad: <sup>1</sup> What are you going to call the website? (What?)

Adel: We're going to call it Marhaba.

Sami's dad: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (Who?)

Yazeed: Adel is. He enjoys designing things.

Sami's dad: What about you, Yazeed? <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (What?)

Yazeed: I'm going to edit the stories.

Sami's dad: And the other students? <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (What?)

Adel: They are going to send articles and pictures.

Sami's dad: Sami <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ anything? (Not)

Sami: Oh yes I am. I'm going to run it – and you're going to help! Please?

- B** Make sentences about what everybody likes or enjoys. What are they going to do?

1 He like/talk/football/and/look up facts/his favourite footballers

He likes talking about football and he is going to look up facts about his favourite footballers.

2 She enjoy/cook/so/send/some Saudi recipes

\_\_\_\_\_

3 I like write/sport/so/send/regular sports reports

\_\_\_\_\_

4 He quite like/edit/and/check/everyone's work

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Because they enjoy/listen/radio/write reports/world news

\_\_\_\_\_

6 We really like/do/puzzles/so/think of/lots of games and quizzes

\_\_\_\_\_

7 You quite enjoy/do research/so/write articles/interesting topics

\_\_\_\_\_

8 He (not) mind/teaching/people computers/so/help/with the website

\_\_\_\_\_

## The Answers:

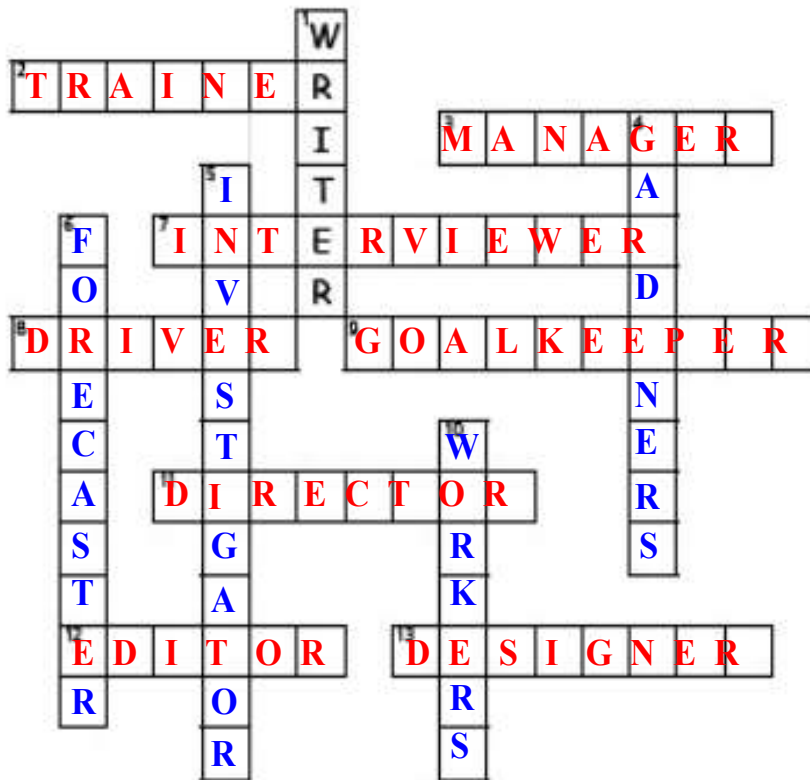
**A:**

2. Who's going to design it?
3. What are you going to do, Yazeed?
4. What are they going to do?
5. aren't you going to do anything?

**B:**

2. She enjoys cooking, so she is going to send some Saudi recipes.
3. I like writing about sport, so I am going to send regular sports reports.
4. He quite likes editing and he's going to check everyone's work.
5. Because they enjoy listening to the radio, they are going to write reports on/about world news.
6. We really like doing puzzles, so we are going to think of lots of games and quizzes.
7. You quite enjoy doing research, so you are going to write articles on/about interesting topics.
8. He doesn't mind teaching people to use computers, so he is going to help with the website.

**C** Complete the crossword. All the answers are jobs.



**Across**

- 2 They will help you get ready for the big race.  
 3 Someone in charge.  
 7 He asks people questions about themselves.  
 8 He'll take you where you want to go by car, by bus, or even by train.  
 9 The player who keeps the ball out of the goal.  
 11 Another word for the head of a school.  
 12 This person will check your articles and make them better.  
 13 He plans what the web page will look like.

**Down**

- 1 We need articles and reports so if you are a \_\_\_\_\_ we want your help.  
 4 They like growing plants and flowers.  
 5 This person investigates accidents.  
 6 Will it rain tomorrow? Ask a weather \_\_\_\_\_.  
 10 People with jobs.

**D** Complete the form with Information about yourself.

My profile	
Name: <u>Mona Ahmed.</u>	Age: <u>13.</u>
Boy: <input type="checkbox"/>	Girl: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (✓Tick)
Lives in: <u>Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.</u>	
Brother(s): <u>2.</u>	Sister(s): _____
Father's job: <u>doctor.</u>	Mother's job: <u>dentist.</u>
School: <u>Al noor school.</u>	
Favourite subject(s): <u>English.</u>	
Hobbies and interests: <u>Computer, drawing, reading.</u>	



**E** Now use the Information to write a short profile of yourself.

My name is Mona Ahmed. I'm 13 years old. I lives in Riyadh. I have two  
brothers. My father is a doctor. My mother is a dentist. My favourite  
subject is English. I'm interested in using computer, drawing and reading.



## LESSON 2 Introducing Saudi Stars



- A** Read Julie's e-mail to her friend In England.  
Answer the questions.

Hi Sue,

I have some interesting news. Do you remember Leena and Dalal? They are my friends. They go to the Intermediate Girls' School here in Riyadh. Last week, they decided to start an English magazine because they want to practise their English. They contacted their teacher and she agreed to help. Then, about three days ago, Dalal called me and now I'm going to help too! I'm looking forward to it. We are going to call it *Saudi Stars*. We printed the first one yesterday, to tell people about it. Next month it's going to have stories, reports and quizzes in it. I am going to meet Dalal and Leena tomorrow to discuss it. Dalal also suggested asking you to send interesting articles about school life in England. Would you like to? I'll arrange to get you some of the magazines to show your friends.

Julie

- 1 Why did Dalal and Leena decide to start an English newsletter?

Because they want to practise their English.

- 2 Who did Dalal contact first, her teacher or Julie?

Her teacher.

- 3 Does Julie want to help with the newsletter? Why or why not?

Yes, she does, because she thinks it sounds fun.

- 4 What did the girls do yesterday?

They printed the first (copy of their magazine) Saudi Stars.

- 5 What are they going to do tomorrow?

They are going to meet to discuss next month's magazine/the next magazine.

- 6 What does Julie want Sue to do?

To send interesting articles about school life in England.

- B** Put these past tense verbs into the correct column.

fasted    mixed    enjoyed  
weighed    replaced    printed  
checked    designed    edited

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
designed	checked	printed
enjoyed	replaced	edited
weighed	mixed	fasted



**C** Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the words in the box.

arrange	academy
decide	discuss
print	sound
	suggest

- 1 Dalal discussed the newsletter with Julie.
- 2 The other students suggested some names for the newsletter.
- 3 The Intermediate Girls' Academy in Riyadh is a school for older English girls.
- 4 The girls printed some of their articles and showed them to their friends.
- 5 The girls Decided to ask their teacher to help.
- 6 Dalal contacted Julie by e-mail.
- 7 Leena and Dalal arranged to meet after school.
- 8 They all agreed *Saudi Stars* sounded best.
- 9 Leena wanted to start immediately but Dalal wanted to speak to her teacher first.

**D** Write.

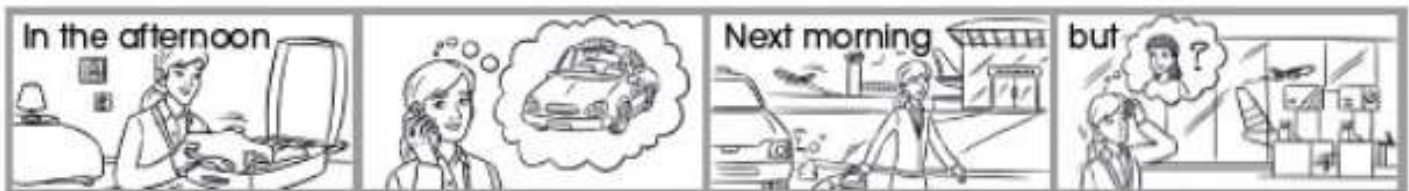
Sue wrote a story for the magazine. Sue's mum and her friend Helen planned to go to Paris for a few days. Look at the pictures to see what happened. Write one sentence about each picture to tell the story. Use the words to help.



call/Helen

discuss/weekend/Paris

arrange/meet/airport



pack/bag

book/taxi

arrive/airport

Helen/not/there



decide/phone/Helen

Helen/laugh

explain/plane/not/Friday/  
Saturday!

Last Thursday, my mum called her friend Helen. They discussed their weekend in Paris and  
They arranged to meet at the airport. In the afternoon, mum packed her suitcase and  
booked a taxi. The next morning, she arrived at the airport but Helen wasn't there. At  
eleven o'clock, mum decided to phone Helen. Helen laughed. She explained the flight  
wasn't on Friday – it was on Saturday!

## LESSON 3 What are they doing?

**A** Read and tick (✓) true (T) or false (F).

Marhaba Website  
http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

**Marhaba** HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Writing for Marhaba • Readers' Updates

**Rules for writers on Marhaba**

- Don't forget to give us your name and an e-mail address so we can contact you. Don't worry, we won't print them.
- Please keep your articles to no more than 100 words in length.
- If you send photos of people, check you have their permission first.
- Stay safe. Be careful what information about yourself you publish. (Don't put your address, for example.)
- When you are discussing something with someone and you disagree with them, always be polite.
- Don't panic if your work isn't on the website immediately. Look again next month.
- Work quickly! We need lots of articles, stories, reports and quizzes and we need them now!

Click here if you have any questions.

- |   |                                       |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Marhaba needs to publish your name with your article.             | T <input type="checkbox"/>            | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Articles shouldn't be longer than 100 words.                      | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 You need someone's permission before you print a picture of them. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 It isn't safe to publish your address on the internet.            | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 You can't disagree with anyone.                                   | T <input type="checkbox"/>            | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 If your work isn't used the first month, they don't want it.      | T <input type="checkbox"/>            | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

**B** Now underline all the Imperative verbs in the rules for writers.

**C** Choose the correct words to complete the spelling rules.

two syllable ends vowel -e  
consonant stressed one

Example 1: take – taking have – having imagine – imagining

Rule 1: If a word ends in an -e, take off the <sup>2</sup> -e before adding -ing.

Most verbs just add -ing in the present continuous, don't they?

Yes, but some verbs change their spelling. Can you find the rules?





Example 2:

put – putting    run – running    sit – sitting

Rule 2: If a word ends with one vowel and <sup>3</sup> one consonant, and has one syllable, put <sup>4</sup> two consonants before adding -ing.

Example 3:

'listen – listening    BUT    be'gin – beginning

Rule 3: If a word ends with one <sup>5</sup> vowel and one <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ but has more than one syllable, find the stress. If the first <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is stressed, don't put two consonants. Only put two consonants if the last syllable is <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**D** Add -ing to these verbs. Think about the stress.

- |           |                   |              |                     |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 design  | <u>designing</u>  | 2 prepare    | _____               |
| 3 choose  | <u>choosing</u>   | 4 swim       | <u>preparing</u>    |
| 5 'edit   | <u>editing</u>    | 6 'proofread | <u>swimming</u>     |
| 7 pre'fer | <u>preferring</u> | 8 en'joy     | <u>proofreading</u> |
|           |                   |              | <u>enjoying</u>     |

**E** Three letters don't follow Rule 2. Write them here.

w    y    x

**F** Match these words with their meanings.

- |                |          |   |
|----------------|----------|---|
| 1 prepare      | <u>f</u> | a It makes you worry or it's difficult.   |
| 2 punctuate    | <u> </u> | b Something you can hear.                 |
| 3 proofread    | <u>i</u> | c Make your mouth look happy.             |
| 4 relax        | <u>g</u> | d Move your hand to say hello or goodbye. |
| 5 smile        | <u>h</u> | e It protects you from the Sun.           |
| 6 sound (n)    | <u>c</u> | f Get something ready.                    |
| 7 sunshade (n) | <u>b</u> | g Check your writing for mistakes.        |
| 8 trouble (n)  | <u>e</u> | h Rest and be calm.                       |
| 9 wave         | <u>a</u> | i Add full stops and commas, for example. |
|                | <u>d</u> |   |

**G** Imagine you are in a beautiful place. Where are you? What is happening? What is everyone doing? Write five sentences.

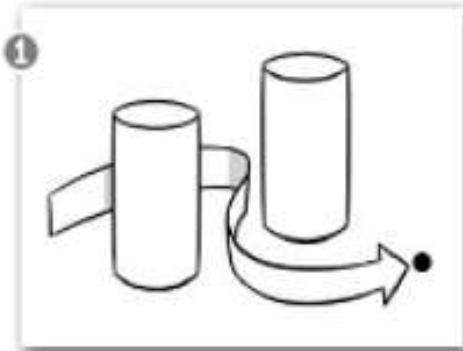
I'm imagining I'm ...

sitting in a beautiful park full of trees and toys. I'm sitting  
near a huge tree. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. Children were playing  
around me. They are singing beautiful songs.

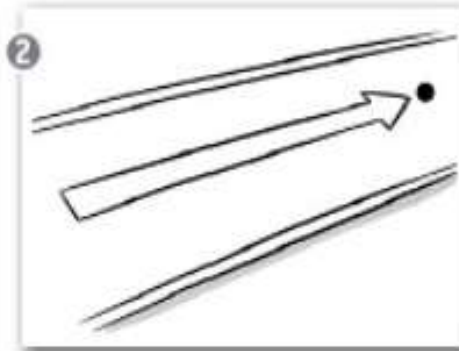


# LESSON 1 *An accident a long way from home*

**A** Write the missing words. Use the letters to help you.



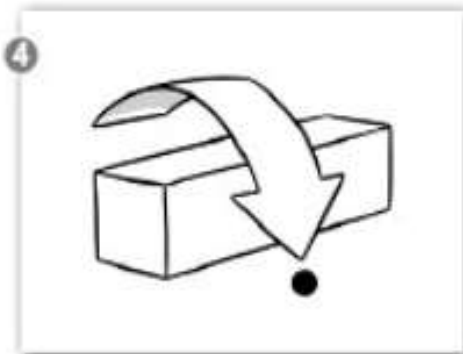
t h r o u g h



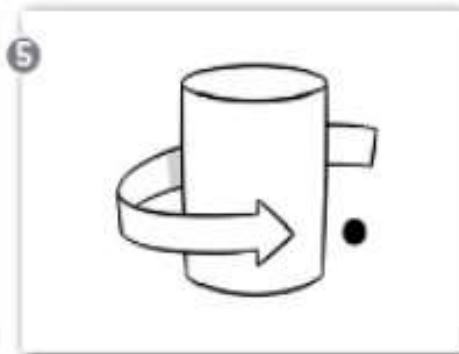
a l o n g



b e l o w



o v e r



a r o u n d



a c r o s s

**B** Lesley's sister is talking to a friend. Complete the sentences with **was** or **were**.

- Were you listening to the news about Lesley and Bruce?
- They were crossing a ravine when the bridge collapsed.
- I was sitting at home when Lesley called.
- We were watching television.
- Lesley was worrying about getting home.

**C** Complete the table with the missing verbs.

	Present	Past
1	<u>swim</u>	swam
2	come	<u>came</u>
3	<u>see</u>	saw
4	<u>go</u>	went
5	follow	<u>followed</u>
6	find	<u>found</u>
7	<u>spend</u>	spent
8	take	<u>took</u>
9	discover	<u>discovered</u>

**D** Julie wrote a story for *Saudi Stars*. Read Julie's story and answer t

One day, Jim and his friends found an old map. It showed a chest of gold, below a tree friends immediately sailed to the island in Jim's boat and set out across the beach with the map. Soon they were walking along a deep ravine. They climbed out and walked until they came to a jungle. They couldn't find a way around, so they had to go through. After the jungle, they saw a wide river with a little wooden bridge over it. The water below was moving fast and they hurried over very quickly. They crossed a low hill and saw the huge tree they were looking for. They dug a big hole below the tree and found an old chest – full of gold!

- 1 Who found the map?
- 2 How did they get to the island?
- 3 What did they have to go through?
- 4 How did they get across the river?
- 5 When did they see the tree?
- 6 Where was the gold?

Jim and his friends.

They sailed there in Jim's boat.

A jungle.

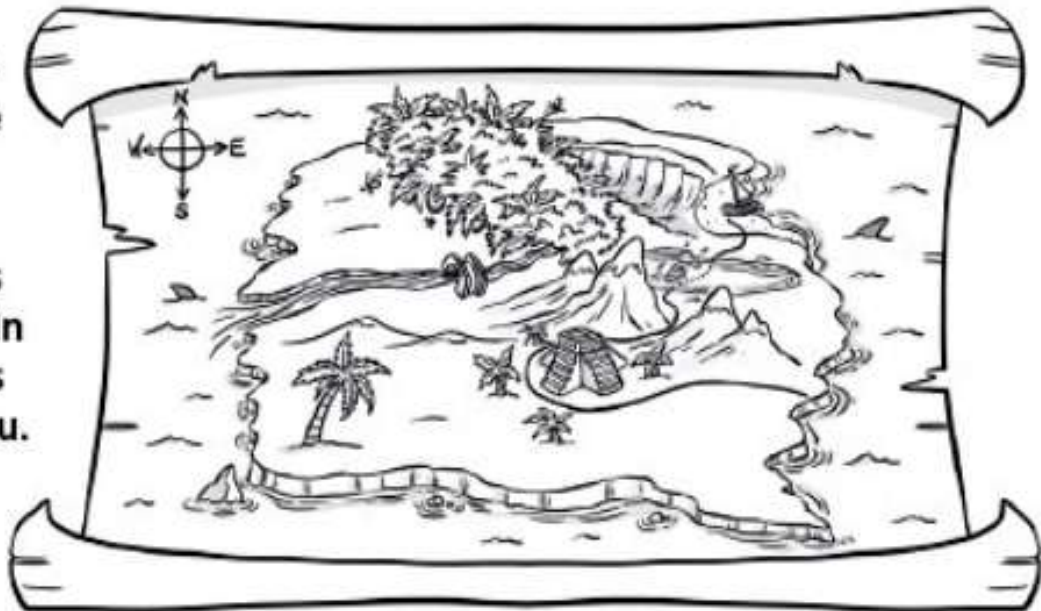
On a wooden bridge.

After they crossed a low hill.

In an old chest.

**E** Draw the boys' route from the beach to the gold on your map.

**F** Write the end of Jim's story. Use the words in the box and the verbs in brackets to help you.



across along around below over through

- 1 We took the gold to the boat and then we spent two hours exploring the island. (take, spend)
- 2 First, we came to some deep water. (come)
- 3 There wasn't a bridge, so we swam across it. (swim)
- 4 Next we saw some tall mountains. (see)
- 5 We were worried about getting over them when we found a path. (worry, find)
- 6 We followed the path through the mountains and into a forest. (follow)
- 7 In the forest, we discovered an ancient temple below the trees. (discover)
- 8 We walked around the temple and then we went along the path by the sea, back to the beach. (walk, go)



## LESSON 2 Favourites and pet hates

**A** The boys are relaxing. They are chatting. Match the answers to the questions.

- |   |          |   |
|---|----------|---|
| 1 Would you like to go to the cinema soon?        | <b>c</b> | a Yes, I do. Have you got some?             |
| 2 Do you like skating?                            | <b>e</b> | b No, thanks. I don't really need anything. |
| 3 I'm making a cup of coffee. Would you like one? | <b>d</b> | c Yes, I would. How about tonight?          |
| 4 Do you like chocolate?                          | <b>a</b> | d No, thanks. I had one not long ago.       |
| 5 I'm going shopping now. Would you like to come? | <b>b</b> | e I don't mind it, but I prefer swimming.   |

**B** Yazeed proofread this article from Fahim. He found six mistakes. Underline them.



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**Marhaba** HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Writing for Marhaba • Readers' Updates

**Readers' Updates**

Hil I'm Fahim. I'm 13 and I'm really enjoy reading Marhaba every week.

Here are some things I like doing: driving in the desert; relaxing with friends; listening to music, begining a holiday. And these are my pet hates: eating fish; getting up early; visiting my cousins.

I'm looking forward to hearring about your likes and dislikes.

**C** Write the correct words from Exercise B.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <u>enjoying</u>  | 2 <u>driving</u>   |
| 3 <u>listening</u> | 4 <u>beginning</u> |
| 5 <u>getting</u>   | 6 <u>hearing</u>   |

**D** Complete the sentences and do the word puzzle.

Across

- (see 3 down)
- (and 4 down) I don't enjoy living here. There's never a parking space for my car.
- A podcast is like an online radio or television show.
- I really love playing chess. Maybe you and I could play online?
- I hate anybody smoking near me. It makes my clothes smell bad.



Down

- I don't like giving my e-mail address to people I don't know.
- My pet hate is spending time in the shopping mall. I really can't stand it.
- See 3 across.



**E Read. Write a title for each paragraph.**
**1 Strong Favourites.**

80% of boys enjoy playing football but it isn't a strong favourite with any girls. Three quarters of the girls love shopping and 90% like drinking coffee and chatting with friends. Many students (boys and girls) quite like watching films. Most of these students look forward to going to the cinema but some prefer watching at home.

**2 Pet hates.**

More than half of you really dislike doing housework, and almost everyone hates studying for exams. 20% of students don't like touching insects and some can't stand even being in the same room with one. One boy's pet hate is eating ice cream – the cold hurts his teeth!

**3 No strong feelings/Things you don't mind.**

20% of students don't read very often but they don't dislike reading. And although over 40% of you don't enjoy visiting museums very much, you don't really mind visiting them sometimes. Nobody has very strong feelings about listening to radio.

We hope you enjoyed doing questionnaire on likes and dislikes. Here's what we found out.


**F Read and tick (✓) true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 50% of girls love shopping.
- 2 Someone doesn't like eating ice cream because it's too cold.
- 3 20% of students dislike reading.
- 4 Most people don't mind doing housework.
- 5 More than half of the girls enjoy drinking coffee with friends.
- 6 Nobody minds listening to the radio.

T <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>
T <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>
T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>

**G Write an article about you for *Marhaba*. Use the words from the box to help you.**

quite like enjoy love don't mind really hate  
dislike can't stand pet hate

I like watching TV. I enjoy reading stories. I love playing tennis. I really hate eating fish. I can't stand reading books. And these are my pet hates: getting up early, visiting my cousins.

## LESSON 3 Life has changed

### A Match the sentences with the same meaning.

- |  |          |   |
|--|----------|---|
| 1 They have constructed something new. | <b>h</b> | a They have changed and got better.                   |
| 2 They have made a discovery.          | <b>f</b> | b They are linked.                                    |
| 3 They have developed.                 | <b>a</b> | c People don't pay to see a doctor or go to hospital. |
| 4 Now there is more industry.          | <b>i</b> | d Now there are more people.                          |
| 5 They are married.                    | <b>g</b> | e They don't live in the same place all the time.     |
| 6 They are nomadic.                    | <b>e</b> | f They have found something new.                      |
| 7 They are connected.                  | <b>b</b> | g They are husband and wife.                          |
| 8 Healthcare is free.                  | <b>c</b> | h They have made something new.                       |
| 9 The population has increased.        | <b>d</b> | i Now there are more factories, etc.                  |

### B Complete the table. Read the text on page 11 of the Student's Book to help you.

Changes in Saudi Arabia since the discovery of oil	
Before 1938	Now
1 _____	The population is more than 30 million.
The Saudis were a nomadic people.	2 _____
3 _____	There are roads, ports and airports, so people can travel easily.
There were few schools or doctors.	4 _____
Islam was the religion.	5 _____

Saudi Arabia has really changed a lot, hasn't it?



### C Write the verbs in the right column and add the correct past participle.

connect construct destroy develop edit enjoy fix hurry increase label smile

A	Just add -ed		Verbs ending in -e	
	walk	walked	explore	explored
1	connect	connected	3 increase	increased
2	construct	constructed	4 smile	smiled

B	Verbs ending with a consonant + y		Verbs ending with a vowel + y	
	study	studied	stay	explored
5	hurry	hurried	6 enjoy	enjoyed

## The Answers:


**B-**

1. The population was two and a half million.
2. Most people live in modern cities.
3. Most people travelled by horse or camel.
4. Schools and hospitals have opened in all parts of the country.
5. Islam is the religion.



C

Verbs ending in one vowel and one consonant					
With <i>one</i> syllable or with the stress on the <i>last</i> syllable		With stress <i>not</i> on the			
	slip	slipped	listen	listened	
7	<u>edit</u>	<u>edited</u>	8	<u>develop</u>	<u>developed</u>



hulul.onli

D

Look out for:			
-l		-w, -y, -x	
	travel	travelled	show showed
9	<u>label</u>	<u>labelled</u>	10 <u>destroy</u> <u>destroyed</u>
			11 <u>fix</u> <u>fixed</u>

- D** Read Leena's list of things to do. Write sentences about what the girls have and haven't done.

List of things to do!	Who?	Finished?
1 Ask Aameena to write about the discovery of oil in 1938.	Leena	✓
2 Plan next month's newsletter.	Leena and Dalal	✓
3 Interview Hiba about the nomadic lifestyle.	Dalal	✓
4 Edit Aameena's report.	Julie	X
5 Label the pictures for Aameena's report.	Dalal and Julie	✓
6 Stop worrying!	Leena	X

- 1 Leena has asked Aameena to write about the discovery of oil in 1938.
- 2 Leena and Dalal have planned next month's magazine.
- 3 Dalal has interviewed Hiba about the nomadic lifestyle.
- 4 Julie hasn't edited Aameena's report.
- 5 Dalal and Julie have labelled the pictures for Aameena's report.
- 6 Leena hasn't stopped worrying!



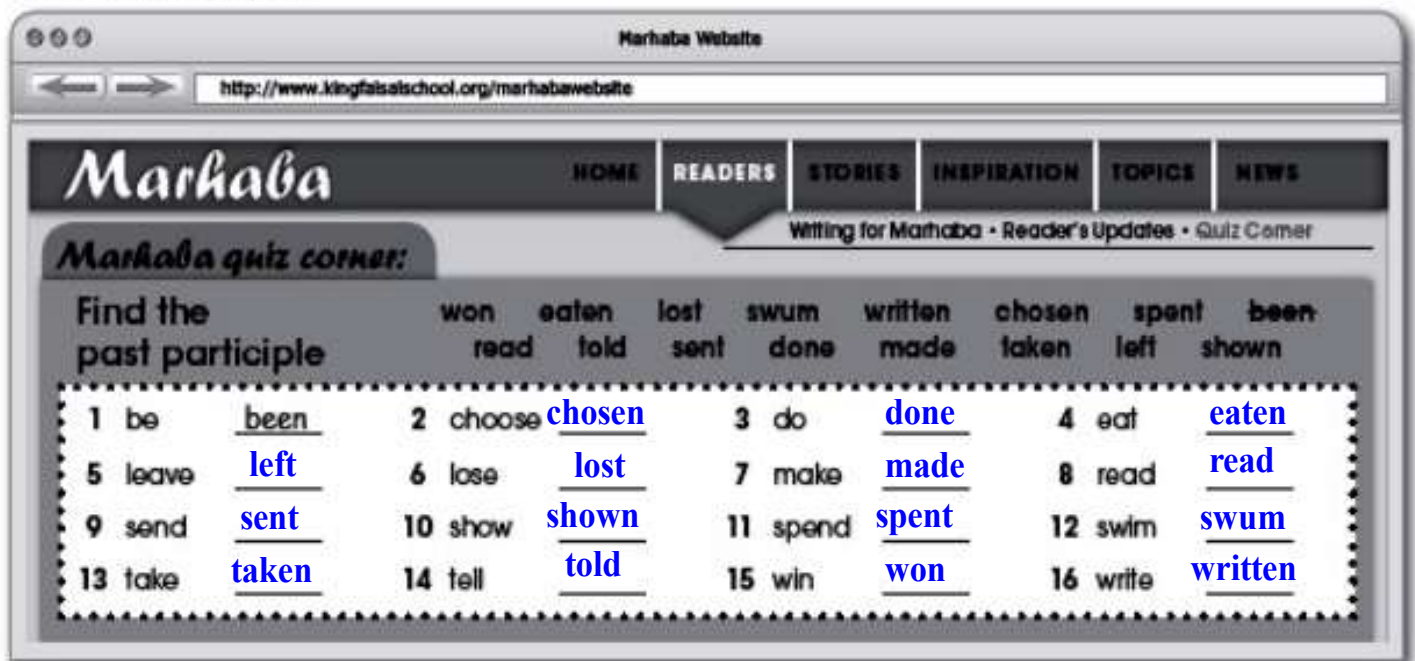
## LESSON 1 What's wrong?

**A** Complete these sentences with the right form of the words in the box.

dirty   break down   fall over   steal   give a lift

- 1 I left my phone in the café and it isn't there now. I think someone has stolen it.
- 2 It's very hot in here. Has the air conditioner broken down ?
- 3 Ahmed can't give us a lift to football today. We'll have to take the bus.
- 5 Grandma has fallen over and she's in hospital.
- 6 That shirt is dirty. Take this clean one instead.

**B** Match the verb with the correct past participle. The answers are at the bottom of the next page.



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Writing for Marhaba • Reader's Updates • Quiz Corner

**Marhaba quiz corner:**

Find the past participle

won	eaten	lost	swum	written	chosen	spent	been
read	told	sent	done	made	taken	left	shown
1 be <u>been</u>	2 choose <u>chosen</u>	3 do <u>done</u>	4 eat <u>eaten</u>	5 leave <u>left</u>	6 lose <u>lost</u>	7 make <u>made</u>	8 read <u>read</u>
9 send <u>sent</u>	10 show <u>shown</u>	11 spend <u>spent</u>	12 swim <u>swum</u>	13 take <u>taken</u>	14 tell <u>told</u>	15 win <u>won</u>	16 write <u>written</u>

**C** Match the excuse with the apology.

- |  |          |   |
|--|----------|---|
| 1 I'm sorry I haven't been to visit you.                     | <b>f</b> | a I've lost my pen.                           |
| 2 I'm sorry John hasn't done his homework.                   | <b>e</b> | b We've been really busy.                     |
| 3 I'm sorry I haven't written to you.                        | <b>a</b> | c But Salma has made a really fantastic cake! |
| 4 I'm sorry you haven't won the cooking competition, Hana.   | <b>c</b> | d But I've left my glasses at home.           |
| 5 I'm sorry I haven't read your report.                      | <b>d</b> | e His baby sister has eaten his book!         |
| 6 I'm sorry we haven't spent any time with you this weekend. | <b>b</b> | f I've broken my leg.                         |

- D** Complete this e-mail from Sami with the right form of the present Use Exercise C to help you.

Dear Yazeed,

Sorry I haven't finished (not finish) the article for Marhaba. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (write) it but I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not edit) it. Adel <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) lots of pictures and he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (send) them to me but he <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) me which ones to use. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ he <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (show) them to you? <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) the ones you want?

Sami

- E** Read Sami's article. Choose the best title for it.

- |                                     |                                     |                                |                          |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 How to grow flowers in the desert | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 2 Finding things in the desert | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 My desert rose                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 Desert plants                | <input type="checkbox"/> |



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Marhaba Website" with the URL "http://www.kingfalschool.org/marhabawebsite". The website has a navigation bar with links: HOME, READERS, STORIES, INSPIRATION, TOPICS, and NEWS. The "TOPICS" link is highlighted, and a sub-link "Desert Rose" is visible. The main content area has a heading "Have you seen?" and a large image of a desert rose. To the right of the image is a text box containing the article.

**Have you seen?**

Have you seen a desert rose before? This is a picture of one. As you can see, it looks like a flower, but it isn't alive, it's made of stone. You can find these beautiful things in the desert, usually where salt water has dried. I found this one five years ago. I have found three desert roses now. I have given two to the museum here, but I have kept this one. It is my favourite because it's the biggest one and also because it is the first one I found. I am very lucky. Lots of people have looked for desert roses but haven't been successful!

Sami

- F** Read Sami's article again and answer the questions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Are desert roses flowers?                           | <u>No, they aren't</u>                           |
| 2 What are desert roses made of?                      | <u>Stone.</u>                                    |
| 3 Where can you find desert roses?                    | <u>In the desert where salt water has dried.</u> |
| 4 When did Sami find this desert rose?                | <u>Five years ago.</u>                           |
| 5 What has Sami done with his other two desert roses? | <u>He has given them to the museum.</u>          |
| 6 Are desert roses always easy to find?               | <u>No, they aren't.</u>                          |



## The Answers:

**D:**

2. have written.
3. haven't edited.
4. has taken.
5. has sent.
6. hasn't told.
7. Has.
8. shown.
9. Have.
10. chosen.

## LESSON 2 A life abroad

**A** Rearrange the letters to make the names of six places. Write them in the grid.

1	E	c	a	d	o	r									
					V	e	n	e	z	u	e	l	a		
3	A	r	g	e	n	t	i	n	a						
4	A	m	e	r	i	c	a								
					S	a	u	d	i						
					E	n	g	l	a	n	d				
7	A	r	a	b	i	a									
					S	o	u	t	h						

- 1 draeouc
- 2 zelaveeun
- 3 aaitrenng
- 5 and 7 dasiu aaabir
- 6 dannleg
- 8 and 4 houts camera

**B** Look at the grid again. Find and circle another word for *abroad*.

**C** Complete these questions with a word or phrase from the box.

- 1 How many tonnes of silver has Argentina mined this year?
- 2 How much silver has Argentina mined this year?
- 3 How much oil does Saudi Arabia produce a day?
- 4 How many barrels of oil does Saudi Arabia produce a day?
- 5 How many years does a Saudi diplomat usually spend overseas?
- 6 How much time does a Saudi diplomat usually spend overseas?
- 7 How many peas have you eaten?
- 8 How much food have you eaten?

oil	time	barrels of oil
peas	years	food
tonnes of silver	silver	

**D** Match the numbers with the words.

- |               |                            |   |
|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 1,050       | <input type="checkbox"/> c | a fifteen thousand                            |
| 2 1,500       | <input type="checkbox"/> e | b one million five hundred and fifty thousand |
| 3 15,000      | <input type="checkbox"/> a | c one thousand and fifty                      |
| 4 150,000     | <input type="checkbox"/> f | d one and a half million                      |
| 5 1,550,000   | <input type="checkbox"/> b | e fifteen hundred                             |
| 6 1.5 million | <input type="checkbox"/> d | f one hundred and fifty thousand              |

**E** Write these words as numbers.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1 three hundred and six                    | <u>306</u>    |
| 2 twelve hundred                           | <u>1.200</u>  |
| 3 two thousand five hundred and sixty-four | <u>2,564</u>  |
| 4 eighteen thousand and twenty-seven       | <u>18,027</u> |


**F** Read and complete the table.

Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfalschool.org/marhabawebsite

**Marhaba** HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

**The World Cup**




World Cup winners	
Country	Wins
Brazil	5
Italy	4
West Germany	3
Argentina	2
Uruguay	2
England	1
France	1
Spain	1
All	19

Hi everyone! This week, my article is about football. In 2010, 32 teams played in the 19<sup>th</sup> World Cup. The competition started in 1930 and eight different countries have won it. England, France and Spain have each won it once. Argentina has won it the same number of times as Uruguay. Italy has won it more times than Germany but fewer times than Brazil. Brazil has won it most often. How many times has Brazil won?

As well as winning the most times, Brazil has scored the most World Cup goals, with 210. However, Germany has played the most World Cup matches, with 99. The Dutch East Indies has played the fewest matches – only one!

Saudi Arabia hasn't played in as many World Cup competitions as some of the other teams. They've only been in four. However six Saudi players have scored goals in World Cup matches. One of these is Yasser Al-Qahtani. As well as being a World Cup goal scorer, Yasser was also Asian Footballer of the Year in 2007.

The World Cup is very popular. More than 715 million people watched Italy win in 2006. In 2022 the World Cup is going to be in Qatar. I am looking forward to it!


**G** Read the article again. Tick (✓) true (T) or false (F).

- |  |                                       |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Nineteen teams played in the 2010 World Cup.               | T <input type="checkbox"/>            | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Teams from eight countries have won the World Cup.         | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 Argentina has won it more often than England.              | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 Germany has played fewer World Cup matches than Brazil.    | T <input type="checkbox"/>            | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The Dutch East Indies has only played one World Cup match. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 Saudi Arabia has played in six World Cup competitions.     | T <input type="checkbox"/>            | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Yasser Al-Qahtani scored his World Cup goal in 2007.       | T <input type="checkbox"/>            | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 In 2022, the World Cup will be in Qatar.                   | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**H** Write about the World Cup goals these Saudi footballers have scored. Use *more*, *most* and *fewer*.

Sami Al-Jaber has scored the most World Cup goals. He has scored three. Fuad Amin has scored fewer goals than Sami. He has only scored two. However, he has scored more goals than Fahad Al-Ghesheyen, Saeed Al-Owairan, Yasser Al-Qahtani or Yousuf Al-Thunayan. They have only scored one goal each.

Name	Goals scored
Sami Al-Jaber	3
Fuad Amin	2
Fahad Al-Ghesheyen	1



## LESSON 3 An adventurous life

### A Complete the crossword.

Marhaba Website  
http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

**Marhaba** HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Writing for Marhaba • Readers' Updates • Quiz Corner

**The Marhaba quiz**

o f f i c i a l r e m o t e b e c o m e t c h i e f S u r v i e w e r s S c o u t s

**Across**

- As decided by the government.
- Far away, and difficult to get to.
- To change into something.
- The head of a group of people.
- People who watch a television programme.
- This international boys' group trains boys to be kind, strong and brave

**Down**

- Very small living thing with six legs.
- Someone who likes doing exciting or dangerous things is very adventurous.
- Every week the boys have a meeting to decide what to put on the website.
- A Survival book teaches you how to stay alive in dangerous places.

### B Write the correct past participles. Use the table in Lesson 1 to check.

1 choose	<u>chosen</u>	2 do	<u>done</u>	3 eat	<u>eaten</u>
4 leave	<u>left</u>	5 lose	<u>lost</u>	6 make	<u>made</u>
7 read	<u>read</u>	8 send	<u>sent</u>	9 show	<u>shown</u>
10 spend	<u>spent</u>	11 swim	<u>swum</u>	12 take	<u>taken</u>
13 tell	<u>told</u>	14 win	<u>won</u>	15 write	<u>written</u>

### C Write questions with ever about the things Bear Grylls has done.

- do anything difficult?
- do anything dangerous?
- eat an insect for food?
- go somewhere very remote?
- catch animals in the desert?
- fly in a balloon?
- climb a mountain?
- make a television programme on survival?

Has he ever done anything difficult?

Has he ever done anything dangerous?

Has he ever eaten an insect for food?

Has he ever gone somewhere very remote?

Has he ever caught animals in the desert?

Has he ever flown in a balloon?

Has he ever climbed a mountain?

Has he ever made a television programme on survival?

# D Answer these questions about yourself. Explain your answers.

If you haven't done these things, say if you'd like to in the future or not.



1 Have you ever been on a plane? Yes, I've been on a plane. I went to London last year. / No, never, but I'd like to.

2 Have you ever gone on the Haj? Yes, I have gone on the Haj.

3 Have you ever been abroad? Yes, I have been abroad.

4 Have you ever cooked a meal? Yes, I have cooked a meal.

5 Have you ever taken a really good photograph? Yes, I have taken a really good photograph.

6 Have you ever won a competition? No, never, but I'd like to.



# E Find and correct eight wrong past participles. Use the table in Lesson 1 to help you.

Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfalschool.org/marhabawebsite

**Marhaba** HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Writing for Marhaba • Readers' E-mails

**Readers' E-mails**

To: Marhaba

been  
Hello Marhaba readers! I'm Fahad. Am I adventurous? You decide! I haven't ~~went~~ <sup>been</sup> to as many exciting places as Bear Grylls, and I haven't ~~ate~~ <sup>eaten</sup> as much strange food as he has, but I'm a scout and we like being adventurous. I've driven out into the desert many times, not alone, but with the other scouts and we've ~~slept~~ <sup>slept</sup> outside, under the stars. It's fantastic. I've ~~cook~~ <sup>cooked</sup> lamb out in the desert, in a hole in the ground. It was delicious. As well as going to the desert, I've also ~~swam~~ <sup>swum</sup> in the Red Sea and have ~~saw~~ <sup>seen</sup> some beautiful fish there. (But I've never ~~catched~~ <sup>caught</sup> any of them!) In the future I'd like to fly in a balloon, take photographs of wild animals in Africa or visit some really remote places - like the South American jungle. However my brother Fahim is very different. He's never ~~did~~ <sup>done</sup> anything adventurous!

# F Write an e-mail. Say what you have and haven't done, and what you'd like to do.

## **The Answers:**

**F:**

Hello Marhaba readers! I'm Mona. Am I adventurous? You decide! I haven't went to as many exciting places, and I haven't eaten as much strange food as he has, but I'm a scout and we like being adventurous. I've driven out into the desert many times, not alone, but with the other scouts and we've slepted outside, under the stars. It's fantastic. I've cooked lamb out in the desert, in a hole in the ground. It was delicious. As well as going to the desert, I've also swum in the Red Sea and have seen some beautiful fish there. (But I've never caught any of them!) In the future I'd like to fly in a balloon, take photographs of wild animals in Africa or visit some really remote places – like the South American jungle.

However my brother is very different. He's never done anything adventurous!



## LESSON 1 Different ways of communicating

### A Complete with words from the box.

informal    communicate    madam  
stranger    pronounce    expression  
tone of voice    emotion    situation

- 1 People don't use first names in a formal situation.
- 2 People who can't speak can often communicate by using their hands.
- 3 I could hear from Salma's tone of voice that she was excited.
- 4 Never give personal information to a stranger.
- 5 Americans and British people pronounce words differently.
- 6 'Hil' is too informal for people you don't know well.
- 7 I could see by Farouk's expression that he was unhappy.
- 8 Nasser was full of emotion when his team won the cup.
- 9 To call a woman madam is very polite.

### B Match the sentences to the correct pictures.

- 1 Come and sit here!
- 2 Do you want a drink?
- 3 Hil Come in!
- 4 Could I offer you some coffee?
- 5 Please sit down.
- 6 Good morning. Please come in.



### C Match the situations to the phrases.

- |                          |                            |                              |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Seeing a friend        | <input type="checkbox"/> d | 2 Asking about health        | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 Thanking               | <input type="checkbox"/> J | 4 Leaving                    | <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 5 Meeting                | <input type="checkbox"/> D | 6 Meeting for the first time | <input type="checkbox"/> E |
| 7 Answering about health | <input type="checkbox"/> A | 8 Answering thanks           | <input type="checkbox"/> H |
| 9 not understanding      | <input type="checkbox"/> B | 10 Introducing a friend      | <input type="checkbox"/> G |

A I'm not very well, today.

B Please can you repeat that.

C See you tomorrow.

D Hi Salma!

E How do you do?

F How are you today?

G Ali, this is Ahmed.

H That's OK. Don't worry about it.

I Good afternoon.

J Thank you very much.

**D Make nouns by adding -ation.**

Verb	Noun
1 continue	<u>continuation</u>
2 conserve	<u>conservation</u>
3 explore	<u>exploration</u>
4 imagine	<u>imagination</u>
5 prepare	<u>preparation</u>
6 transport	<u>transportation</u>

**E Make verbs by dropping -ion or -ation.**

Noun	Verb
1 abbreviation	<u>abbreviate</u>
2 congratulations	<u>congratulate</u>
3 education	<u>educate</u>
4 information	<u>inform</u>
5 invitation	<u>invite</u>
6 population	<u>populate</u>

**F Make sentences with *You can + by verb +-ing*.**

- make green paint/mix/blue/yellow  
You can make green paint by mixing blue and yellow.
- practise/English/watch English films on TV  
You can practise your English by watching English films on TV.
- save energy/turn off/lights  
You can save energy by turning off the lights.
- help people/understand/speak/slowly  
You can help people understand by speaking slowly.
- cook rice/boil/about ten minutes  
You can cook rice by boiling it for about ten minutes.
- get healthy/do/more exercise  
You can get healthy by doing more exercise.

## LESSON 2 Have you bought the flowers yet?

### A Complete the sentences to solve the crossword.



#### Across

- 3 After you have eaten, please do the washing up.
- 5 (and 2 down) When the bus comes, get on and buy a ticket.
- 7 Catch the train and your father will collect you from the station.
- 8 The ankle is between the leg and the foot.

#### Down

- 1 Don't switch on the television on. I want to sleep.
- 2 (see 5 across)
- 4 Tidy your room by putting your things away
- 6 Wear a warm coat. The weather is icy today.

### B Complete with *already*, *yet* or *just*.

- 1 Please put your clothes away now. I've put them away already.
- 2 Has he switched off his computer yet? Yes, he has.
- 3 Have you done the washing up yet? No, not yet.
- 4 I haven't seen them before. Have they just started?
- 5 We've already got our tickets. Dad collected them yesterday.
- 6 They haven't got on the plane yet.

### C Make sentences about the pictures. Use the present perfect and *already*, *yet* and *just*.



- 1 She's already cooked the rice.
- 2 He hasn't made his bed yet.
- 3 We haven't finished the shopping yet.
- 4 They've just come in.
- 5 You've already watched this film.
- 6 I've just washed the car.



# D Read and answer.

Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

**Marhaba** HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Interviews

**Interviews**


Interviewer: Hello everyone. You are listening to *Talk Time* on Al-Khaleej Radio. With me today is Fahim. Fahim has just written a book. It's called *Things to do before you're old*. So, Fahim, have you done all of these things already?

Fahim: No, I haven't. Not yet. But I've done most of them. I've already been to Riyadh and climbed to the top of the Al Faisaliyah Center. I've just come back from exploring Jebel Akdar in Oman. And in Egypt I've seen the pyramids and had a ride on a camel. However, I haven't been diving in the Red Sea yet. But one day I will.

Interviewer: Bear Grylls likes doing adventurous things too. Have you heard of him?

Fahim: Yes, I have. However, I've not eaten an insect yet, and I'm not going to – ever!!!

Interviewer: Fahim, thanks very much for talking to us today.

PODCAST

- 1 What has Fahim just done? He has just written a book (called Things to do before you're old).
- 2 Which three places has Fahim already visited? Riyadh, Oman and Egypt.
- 3 Find two things Fahim has done already. He has climbed to the top of the Al Faisaliyah Center. He has explored Jebel Akdar in Oman. He's seen the pyramids. He's had a ride on a camel.
- 4 What does he want to do that he hasn't he done yet? He hasn't been diving in the Red Sea.
- 5 Find one thing Fahim hasn't done and isn't planning to do. Eat an insect.

# E Read the list of things John's mum has asked him to do. Write John's text message to his mum.

Say what he's done and hasn't done. Say why not.

**Dear Mum,**

I've put away my books and I've done the washing up. I've switched off the lights and I've locked the door. However, I haven't got on the bus yet, because I've lost my money!  
Love John.

## To do

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| put away your books         | ✓ |
| do the washing up           | ✓ |
| switch off the lights       | ✓ |
| lock the door               | ✓ |
| get on the bus (lost money) | ✗ |





**D Write sentences with *already* or *yet* and *before* or *after* + verb + -/**

 ☺ /before  
supermarket


☹ /after news



☹ /before Noor



☹ /before bus



☺ /after breakfast



☹ /after homework



☹ /after sandwich


 ☺ /collect /Hamza/  
before home

- 1 I've already tidied the kitchen. I did it before going to the supermarket.
- 2 I haven't done the washing up yet. I'll do it after watching the news.
- 3 I've already done my homework. I did it before calling Noor.
- 4 I haven't taken my book to the library yet. I'll do it before catching/getting on the bus.
- 5 I've already made my sandwiches. I did it after having breakfast.
- 6 I haven't written the letter yet. I'll do it after finishing my homework.
- 7 I haven't cleaned my teeth yet. I'll do it after eating this apple.
- 8 I've already collected Hamza. I did it before driving home.

**E Write about someone you think is a hero. Say why you think that.**

My hero is **my uncle. He is a policeman. He is very brave and courageous. He helps all people. All people like him. Two months ago, an old woman called him for help. She told him that there was a robber in her home. She was alone and frightened. He went to her home. He arrested him and took her to have lunch with him because she was scared.**



LESSON 1 *Family heirlooms*

## A Match the words with the meanings.

- |                     |          |   |
|---------------------|----------|---|
| 1 recently          | <b>e</b> | a To bring together and keep.                                 |
| 2 own               | <b>d</b> | b Not needing to be repaired.                                 |
| 3 furniture         | <b>g</b> | c Your mother and father's grandparents.                      |
| 4 stamp             | <b>f</b> | d If you _____ something, it belongs to you.                  |
| 5 collect           | <b>a</b> | e Just a short time ago.                                      |
| 6 great-grandparent | <b>c</b> | f Before sending your letter, put one on the envelope.        |
| 7 in good condition | <b>b</b> | g Your house won't be very comfortable if you don't have any! |

## B Read and circle the correct answers.



**Marhaba Website**  
<http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite>

**Marhaba** HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

**My Heirloom**

My favourite piece of furniture is a Saudi chest. I don't know how old it is. I have owned it for 30 years. My mother gave it to me when I got married. Her grandfather bought it for her when she got married. She was 20 and the chest was older than she was! However, it is still in good condition. It is made of wood and decorated with silver, so it is both strong and beautiful. It is also very useful. I've used it as a table, and sometimes people have even sat on it! But for the last two years I've kept my photograph collection in it. One day, I will give it to my daughter. It is an heirloom. It belongs to the family, not just to me. I have to pass it on to the next generation.

**By Faiza**

- How long has Faiza been married?
  - 20 years
  - 30 years**
  - the text doesn't say
- How old is the chest?
  - about 30 years old
  - about 40 years old
  - more than 60 years old**
- What do you think *decorated* means?
  - made of
  - made to look nice**
  - made strong
- What do you think *to pass it on* means?
  - to give it to someone**
  - to get it from someone
  - to sell it to someone

**C** Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect. Write answers.

	Who?	What?	Started	Now
1	She	on holiday	1 <sup>st</sup> August	21 <sup>st</sup> August
2	Dalal	wait	1 pm	1.30 pm
3	Sami	fast/today	5 am	7 pm
4	Julie	live/here	January	June
5	Adel and Yazeed	study/English	12 years old	14 years old
6	Leena	ill	Monday	Thursday

- 1 How long has she been on holiday? She's been on holiday for three weeks.
- 2 How long has Dalal waited? She has waited for 30 minutes.
- 3 How long has Sami fasted today? He has fasted for 14 hours.
- 4 How long has Julie lived here? She has lived here for six months.
- 5 How long have Adel and Yazeed studied English? They have studied English for two years.
- 6 How long has Leena been ill? She has been ill for four days.

**D** Write about something important to you. Use some of these questions to help you.

What is it?	What is it like?/What condition is it in?
What does it look like?	What is it made of?
How old is it?	How long have you had it?
Where did you get it?	Who gave it to you?
Why do you like it?	Why is it important to you?

**My bear toy is very important for me. It is small and beautiful. I have had this for more than ten years. It was my favourite toy. My mother gave it to me. I played with it a lot. When I was small, I didn't like the dark, and it was always with me when I was in bed.**

**E** Can you change the word *heir* into *Dad*? Follow the instructions.

Do this:	To find a word for:	Write the new word here
Start with a word	someone who gets something valuable from their dad	1 heir
Change one letter	it grows on your head	2 hair
Change one letter	two people together	3 pair
Change one letter	past tense of pay	4 paid
Change one letter	past tense of say	5 said
Take away one letter	unhappy	6 sad
Change one letter	father	7 Dad



## LESSON 2 Which holiday would you prefer?

### A Match the words to the correct picture.

- 1 calligraphy
- 2 kimono
- 3 model
- 4 theatre



### B Match the word to the meaning.

- |                |          |                                    |
|----------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1 culture      | <b>e</b> | a enjoys lots of activity          |
| 2 educational  | <b>d</b> | b like one thing more than another |
| 3 energetic    | <b>a</b> | c a cheap hotel for young people   |
| 4 youth hostel | <b>c</b> | d helpful for learning             |
| 5 prefer       | <b>b</b> | e a country's way of life          |

### C Look at the faces. Write about the hotel and the hostel. Use as ... as.

The hostel food isn't as good as the hotel food.

The hotel \_\_\_\_\_

The hostel \_\_\_\_\_

The hotel \_\_\_\_\_

The hotel \_\_\_\_\_

The hostel \_\_\_\_\_

The hotel \_\_\_\_\_

		Youth hostel	Hotel
1	Food/good	😞	😊
2	Cheap	😞	😞
3	Clean	😊	😊
4	Furniture/modern	😞	😊
5	Near energetic activities	😊	😞
6	Near educational activities	😞	😊
7	Staff/friendly	😊	😞

### D Underline the best words.

A: So where would you like to go on holiday?

B: Oh, (I always prefer/I'd always prefer) going abroad.

A: And what kind of holiday do you want? (Do you prefer/Would you prefer) your holidays to be energetic or relaxed?

B: Well, (I usually prefer/I'd usually prefer) relaxing on a beach, but this time (I'd prefer/I prefer) to be a bit more energetic.

A: What about a skiing holiday?

B: No, thanks. That's too energeticl Anyway, (I'd prefer/I prefer) to do something more educational. I like learning about the culture of the countries I visit.

A: How about going to Egypt? You could go on a boat trip up the Nile or to visit the Pyramids?





**The Answers:****C:**

**The hotel isn't as cheap as the hostel.**

**The hostel is as clean as the hotel.**

**The hostel furniture isn't as modern as the hotel furniture.**

**The hotel isn't as near energetic activities as the hostel.**

**The hostel isn't as near educational activities as the hotel.**

**The hotel staff aren't as friendly as the hostel staff.**

**E** Read this description and complete the table with the information House Hotel.



*Blue Skies* is a modern hotel with 60 rooms, right on the beach. It has excellent facilities – internet (at £5 a day), satellite TV and good parking. It has two restaurants and a swimming pool. Some rooms have a sea view.

If you would prefer something cheaper, *The Red House* isn't as expensive as *Blue Skies*.

Mrs. Watson has owned this friendly hotel for ten years. It doesn't have as many rooms as *Blue Skies* (only eight), but they all have TVs (not satellite) and a view of the garden. *The Red House* is in town, so there isn't any parking, and it isn't as near the beach as *Blue Skies*. However, it's very near the theatre and the shops. The hotel has a restaurant but no pool and it offers free internet.





HOTEL	NEAR	NUMBER OF ROOMS	VIEW	INTERNET	POOL	RESTAURANT	PARKING	TV
<i>Blue Skies</i>	Beach	120	Sea (some rooms)	Yes (£5)	Yes	2	Yes	Satellite
<i>The Red House</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**F** Read these travellers' reviews. Write their comments about their holiday.

Write as much as you can. Use the words in Exercises A–D, and these questions to help you.

- What are the rooms like? Clean? Comfortable? Big? Modern?
- What facilities does the hotel have? Internet? (Satellite) TV? Parking? Pool?
- Is it in a good position? Near buses? Sights? Shops? Beach? Theatres? Activities?

	Hotel	Facilities	Activities	Price	Good value for money
 Sarah:	✓	✗	✓	££	✓
	The hotel is near the beach. There is no facilities. There are many activities. The price is good.				
 Hussain:	✓	✓	✓	£££	✓
	The hotel is near the beach. There are a lot of facilities. There are many activities. It's expensive.				

## The Answers:

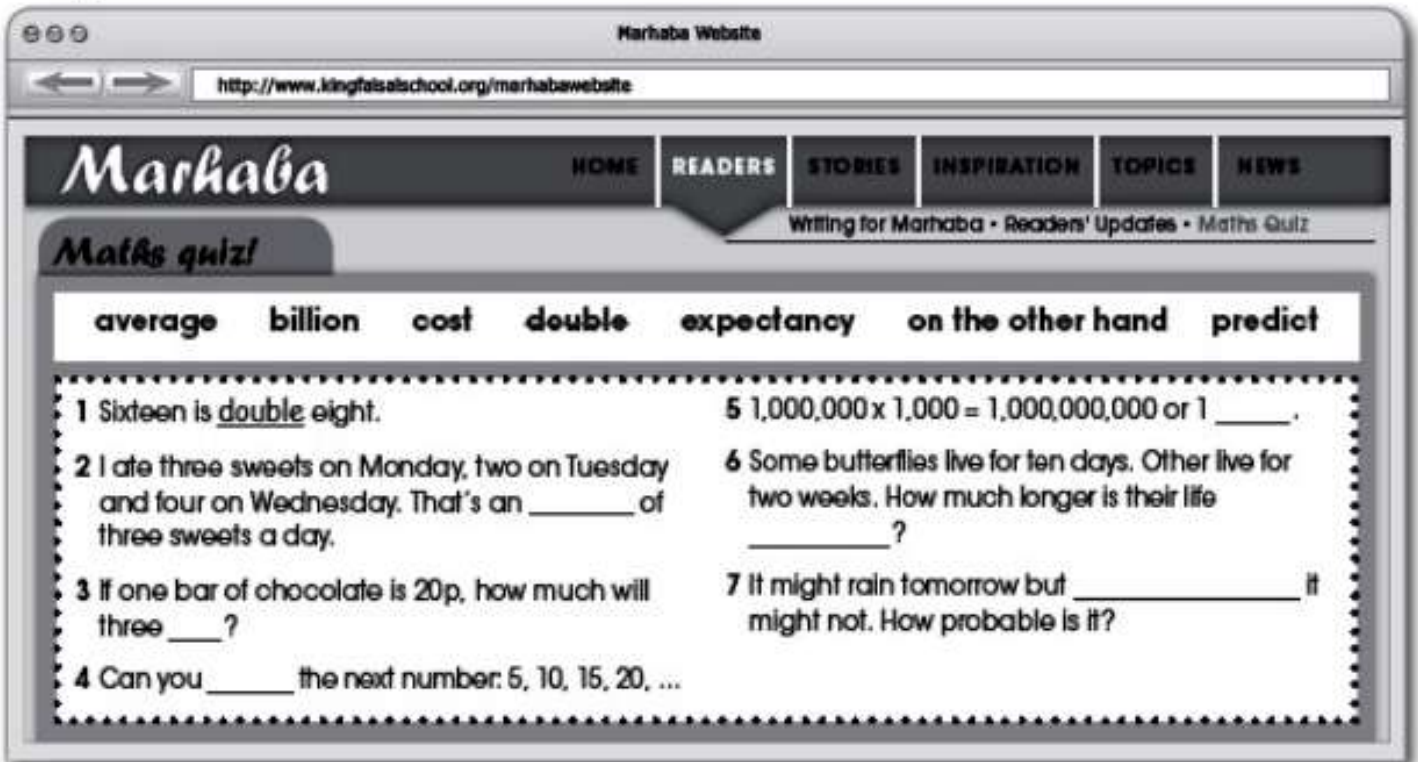
**E:**

HOTEL	NEAR	NUMBER OF ROOMS	VIEW	INTERNET	POOL	RESTAURANT	PARKING	TV
Blue Skies	Beach	120	Sea (some rooms)	Yes (£5)	Yes	2	Yes	Satellite
The Red House	theatre, shops	8	Garden (All)	(Yes) Free	No	Yes/1	No	Yes (not satellite)



LESSON 3 *Tomorrow's world*

## A Complete with words from the box.



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**Maths quiz!**

average billion cost double expectancy on the other hand predict

1 Sixteen is double eight.

2 I ate three sweets on Monday, two on Tuesday and four on Wednesday. That's an \_\_\_\_\_ of three sweets a day.

3 If one bar of chocolate is 20p, how much will three \_\_\_\_?

4 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the next number: 5, 10, 15, 20, ...

5  $1,000,000 \times 1,000 = 1,000,000,000$  or 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

6 Some butterflies live for ten days. Other live for two weeks. How much longer is their life \_\_\_\_\_?

7 It might rain tomorrow but \_\_\_\_\_ it might not. How probable is it?

## B Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- It's raining. I don't want to get wet, so I will go by car. (will/may)
- I think I might try some Japanese food. Would I like it, do you think? (might/will)
- I must go. The shops will close soon. (will/may)
- Don't worry. I won't tell her how much the kimono cost. (won't/might not)
- She may be late. She sometimes is. (will/may)
- I don't know where he is. He Might be still at school. (will/might)

## C Make new verbs and nouns. Follow the instructions. Circle two spelling changes.

Make the noun by adding or dropping -ance/-ence.	Make the verb
preference	1 <u>preference</u>
2 <u>acceptance</u>	accept
3 <u>appearance</u>	appear

Make the noun by adding or dropping -ition, -tion or -ion.	Make the verb
construct	4 <u>construction</u>
5 <u>introduced</u>	introduce
compete	6 <u>competition</u>

## The Answers:

**A:**

**2-average.**

**3-cost.**

**4-predict.**

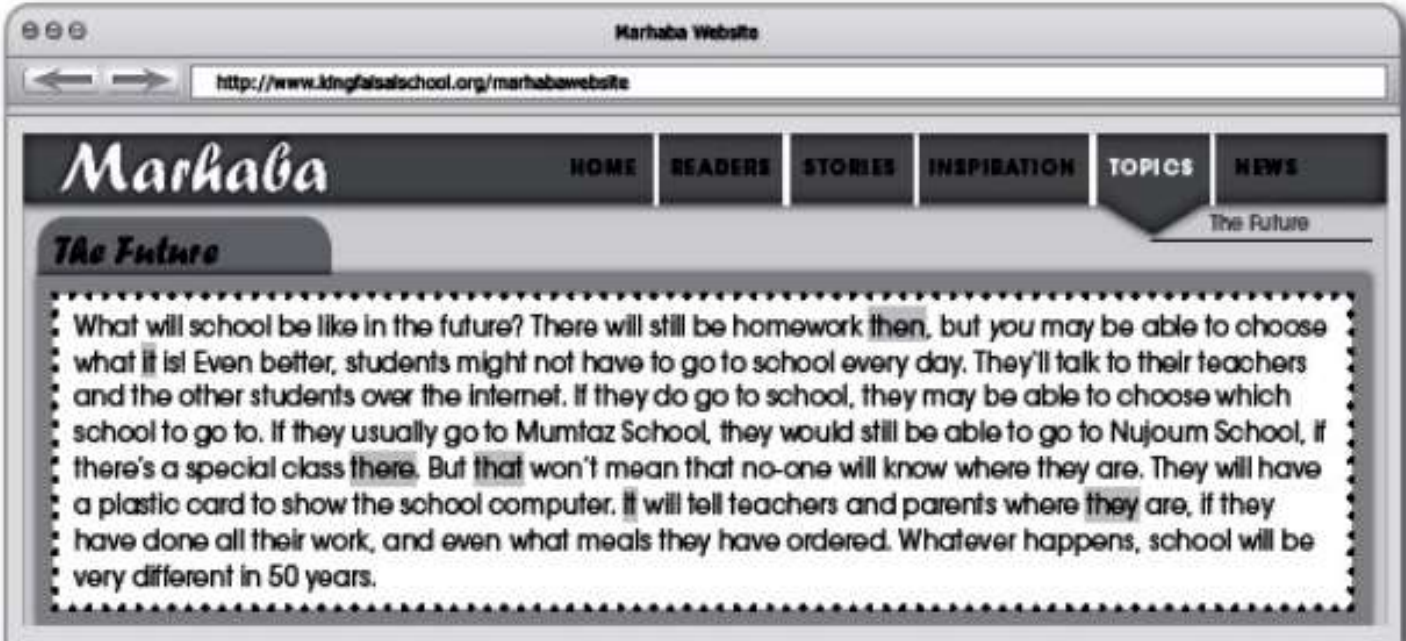
**5-billion.**

**6-expectancy.**

**7-on the other hand.**

**D Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word from E)**

- 1 I was surprised by his sudden appearance.
- 2 The construction of the new roads means people can travel more easily.
- 3 Before starting his talk, the speaker introduces himself.
- 4 Thousands of people will Compete in the London Marathon.

**E Read and answer.**


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**The Future**

What will school be like in the future? There will still be homework then, but you may be able to choose what it is! Even better, students might not have to go to school every day. They'll talk to their teachers and the other students over the internet. If they do go to school, they may be able to choose which school to go to. If they usually go to Mumtaz School, they would still be able to go to Nujoum School, if there's a special class there. But that won't mean that no-one will know where they are. They will have a plastic card to show the school computer. It will tell teachers and parents where they are, if they have done all their work, and even what meals they have ordered. Whatever happens, school will be very different in 50 years.

- 1 Circle the best title for this passage.
  - a Computers
  - b Computers in the future
  - c Homework in the future
  - d School in the future**
- 2 Tick (✓) to indicate how strong these predictions are.

	Prediction	Possibly	Certainly	Certainly not
a	Students will have homework.		✓	
b	Students will do their work from home.	✓		
c	Students will use computers to work together.		✓	
d	They will choose where to go each day.	✓		
e	No one will know where the students are.			✓
f	School will change in the future.		✓	

- 3 Who or what do the **highlighted** words refer to?

line 1 then \_\_\_\_\_ line 2 it \_\_\_\_\_ line 5 there \_\_\_\_\_  
 line 5 that \_\_\_\_\_ line 6 It \_\_\_\_\_ line 7 they \_\_\_\_\_



## The Answers:

3-

1-the future.

2-homework.

3-Kajoum School.

4-going to a different school/choosing the school to go to.

5-the plastic card.

6-the students.

## LESSON 1 An annoying friend

**A** Circle these words in the wordsearch. Words can go down (↓) or up (↑), forwards (→) or backwards (←), or diagonally (↘).

**B** Complete with the correct form of the verb.

- I've left my purse at home. Please could I borrow some money? (could/borrow)
- \_\_\_\_\_ your helmet? (would/take off). We need to know who you are.
- Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ lift? (could/give) My car has broken down.
- I may be late. Please \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (cook)

**C** Underline the Impolite requests. Write them more politely in the spaces.



## Saudi Stars

### Quizzes and games

annoying informal purse  
request surprise

G	N	Y	O	N	N	A
U	R	M	P	A	S	D
G	E	F	H	I	K	L
C	O	O	V	B	R	N
S	C	R	P	R	I	S
W	E	M	T	Y	S	F
V	S	M	Q	Y	T	D
L	T	H	R	S	I	P



**A:** Good morning. I'm here to see Doctor Mona.

**B:** Tell me your name

**A:** Kareema Ahmed.

**B:** You're late. Another patient has gone in. Take a seat.

**A:** Yes, I'm sorry. My taxi didn't come.

**B:** Oh, I need your name and address. Fill in this form.

**A:** Certainly.

**B:** And turn off your mobile.

**A:** Yes, I've turned it off already.

**B:** Wait over there.

## The Answers:

**B:**

2. Would you mind taking off.
3. could you give.
4. could you cook.

**C:**

- 1-Could you tell me your name?
- 2-Could you take a seat, please?
- 3-Would you mind filling in this form?
- 4-Could you turn off your mobile, please?
- 5-Would you mind waiting over there, please?

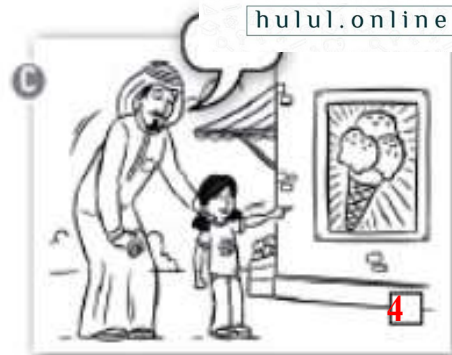


**D Match the answers with the pictures.**


Two women (strangers)



Two friends



Father and daughter



Mother and son



Two men (strangers)



Two sisters

1 OK!

2 No, I certainly will not!

3 Won't!

4 Yes, all right.

5 No. Sorry.

6 No, not at all.

**E Write the requests for Exercise E A–C. Use the words to help you. Remember who is talking.**
A open/door Would you mind opening the door?B hold/books Hold these books, please.C have/ice cream Please can I have an ice cream?
**F Write the requests and a more polite refusal for Exercise C D–F.**

D buy/new/football

Boy: Please buy me a new football.Mum: No, I'm sorry.

E use/mobile

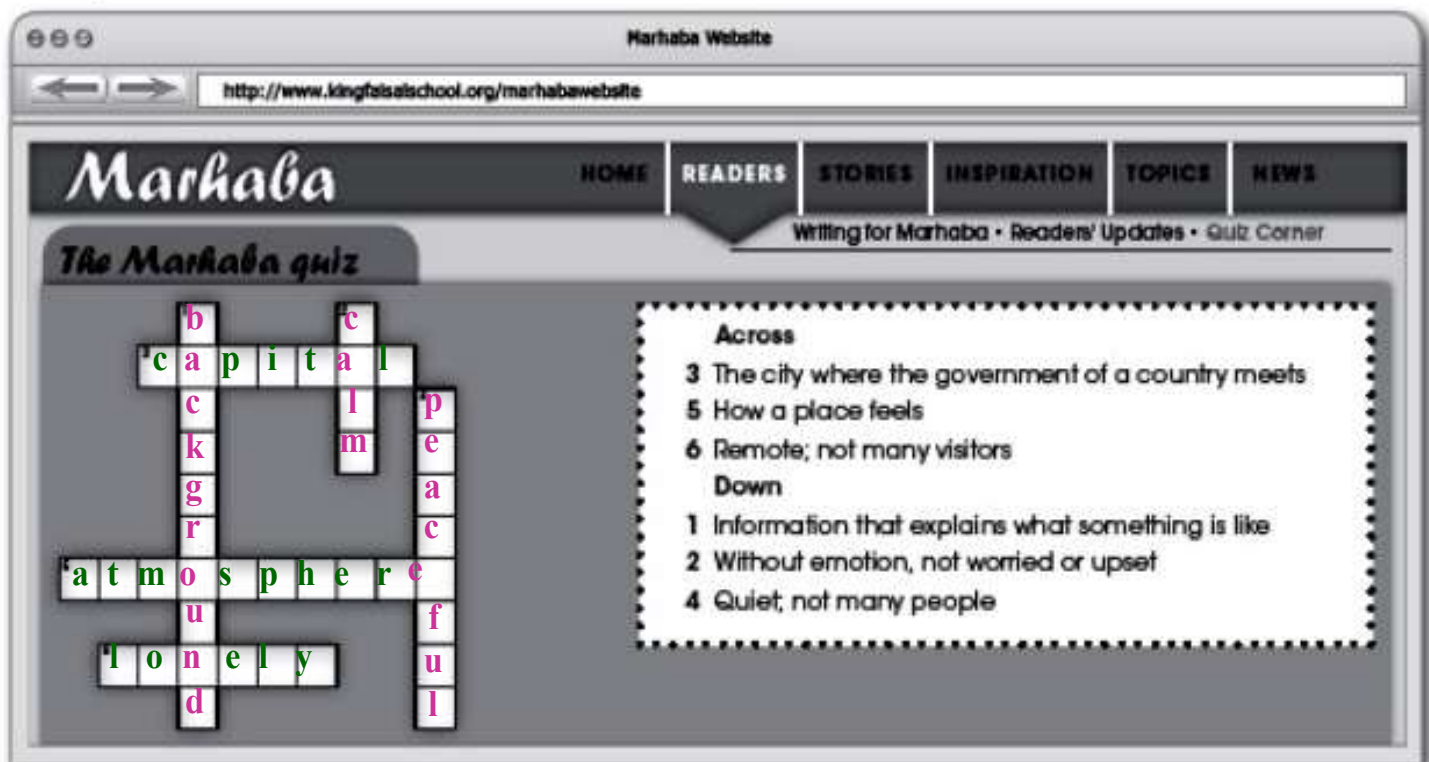
Man 1: Would you mind if I used your mobile?Man 2: Yes, I would mind. Sorry.

F help/tidy/toys

Sister: Please help me tidy up the toys.Brother: I'm sorry, I can't.

LESSON 2 *I'd rather live in ...*

## A Complete the crossword.



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**The Marhaba quiz**

**Across**

- 3 The city where the government of a country meets
- 5 How a place feels
- 6 Remote; not many visitors

**Down**

- 1 Information that explains what something is like
- 2 Without emotion, not worried or upset
- 4 Quiet; not many people

**Crossword Puzzle:**

Across: 3 Capital, 5 Pleasant, 6 Remote

Down: 1 Definition, 2 Unemotionally, 4 Quietly

B Write sentences with *don't like* and *I'd rather*. Use *a* or *some*.

- 1 I don't like fish. I'd rather have an egg. (fish/egg)
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (chips/jacket potato)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (cheese/chicken)
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (pasta/salad)

## C Read and choose the best title.

- 1 Science research
- 2 Children's diet and exercise
- 3 Healthy eating
- 4 Salt and sugar

After doing research into children's diets, scientists have found that, on average, boys are eating nearly 7 grams of salt a day. Scientists think that more than 5 grams a day is too much. Girls aren't eating as much salt as boys but it's still too much. Scientists think it's because many snacks are full of salt. They are also worried about fat and sugar. They say the children are eating too many cakes and biscuits, and too much chocolate. On the other hand, most children aren't eating enough healthy foods. Not many children eat fruit and vegetables five times a day.

The scientists also think these children aren't getting enough exercise. To be healthy, children need one hour of exercise every day. But many children don't like exercise and would rather read or watch television.

**The Answers:**

**B:**

2- I don't like chips. I'd rather have a jacket potato.

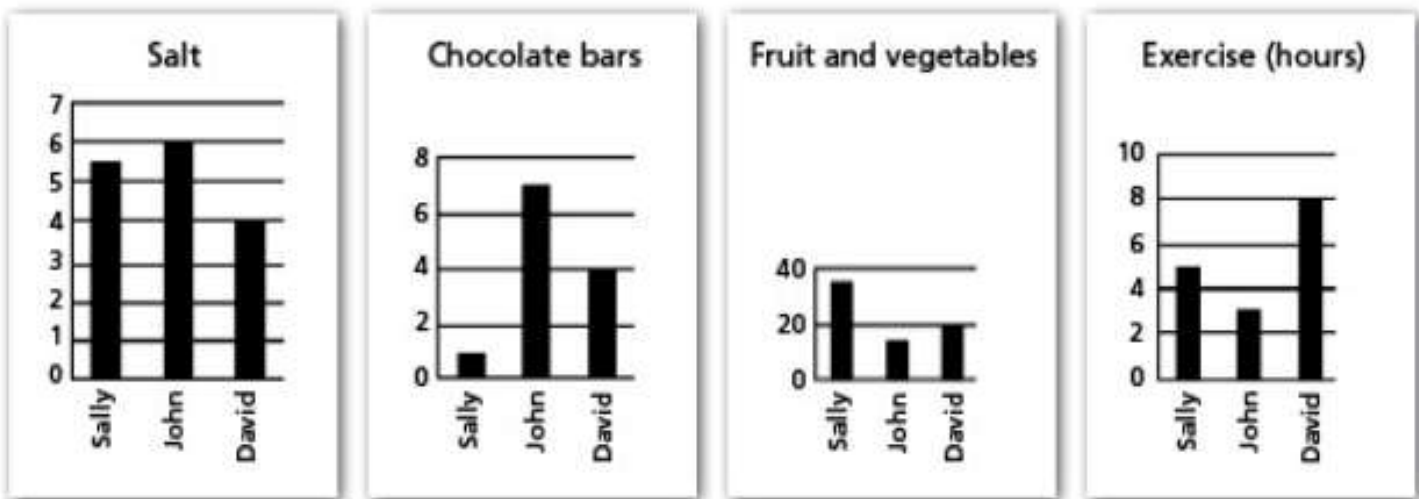
3- I don't like cheese. I'd rather have some chicken.

4- I don't like pasta. I'd rather have a salad.



**D** Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 How much salt are the boys eating? nearly seven grams a day.
- 2 What is the salt in? (many) snacks.
- 3 What are the children eating too many of? cakes and biscuits.
- 4 What are the children eating too much of? chocolate.
- 5 What are the children not eating enough of? healthy foods.
- 6 What else are children not getting enough of? exercise.

**E** Look at the graphs. Give your opinion about what the children do. Write sentences with *too much*, *too many* and *(not) enough*.

Sally

In my opinion, Sally eats

John

David

**F** Write about yourself. Use these questions to help you.

- 1 Do you eat too many cakes?
- 2 Do you eat too much chocolate?
- 3 Do you do enough exercise?
- 4 Do you eat enough fruit and vegetables?

I eat too many cakes.I eat too much chocolate.I do enough exercise.I eat enough fruit and vegetable.

## **The Answers:**

**E:**

**1-In my opinion, Sally eats a little too much salt and doesn't get enough exercise. However, she eats enough fruit and vegetables and she doesn't eat too many chocolate bars.**

**2-I think John eats too much salt and not enough fruit and vegetables. He eats too many chocolate bars and doesn't get enough exercise.**

**3-In my opinion, David gets enough exercise, and he doesn't eat too many chocolate bars or too much salt. However, he doesn't eat enough fruit and vegetables.**

LESSON 3 *Where's the nearest bank?***A** Reorder the letters to make words from the reading passage on page 50.

- |               |                    |             |                 |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 arelc       | <u>clear</u>       | 2 plisme    | <u>simple</u>   |
| 3 satinedc    | <u>distance</u>    | 4 mestys    | <u>system</u>   |
| 5 lageren     | <u>general</u>     | 6 nurt      | <u>turn</u>     |
| 7 ratlipucar  | <u>particular</u>  | 8 grinnut   | <u>turning</u>  |
| 9 obustoundar | <u>roundabouts</u> | 10 stirovis | <u>visitors</u> |

**B** Use the words from Exercise A to complete the sentences.

Tourists and other <sup>1</sup>visitors to a place often need help with directions. In <sup>2</sup>general, good directions should be <sup>3</sup>clear and easy to understand. Keep sentences short and <sup>4</sup>simple. A good <sup>5</sup>system is to point. Another way is to draw a map. Tell people about <sup>6</sup>particular buildings, bridges or <sup>7</sup>roundabouts they will see. Explain how many streets they will pass before they get to their <sup>8</sup>turning. Say if they need to <sup>9</sup>turn left or right. It's also important to tell them the <sup>10</sup>distance to the place they are looking for and how long it will take to get there.

**C** Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

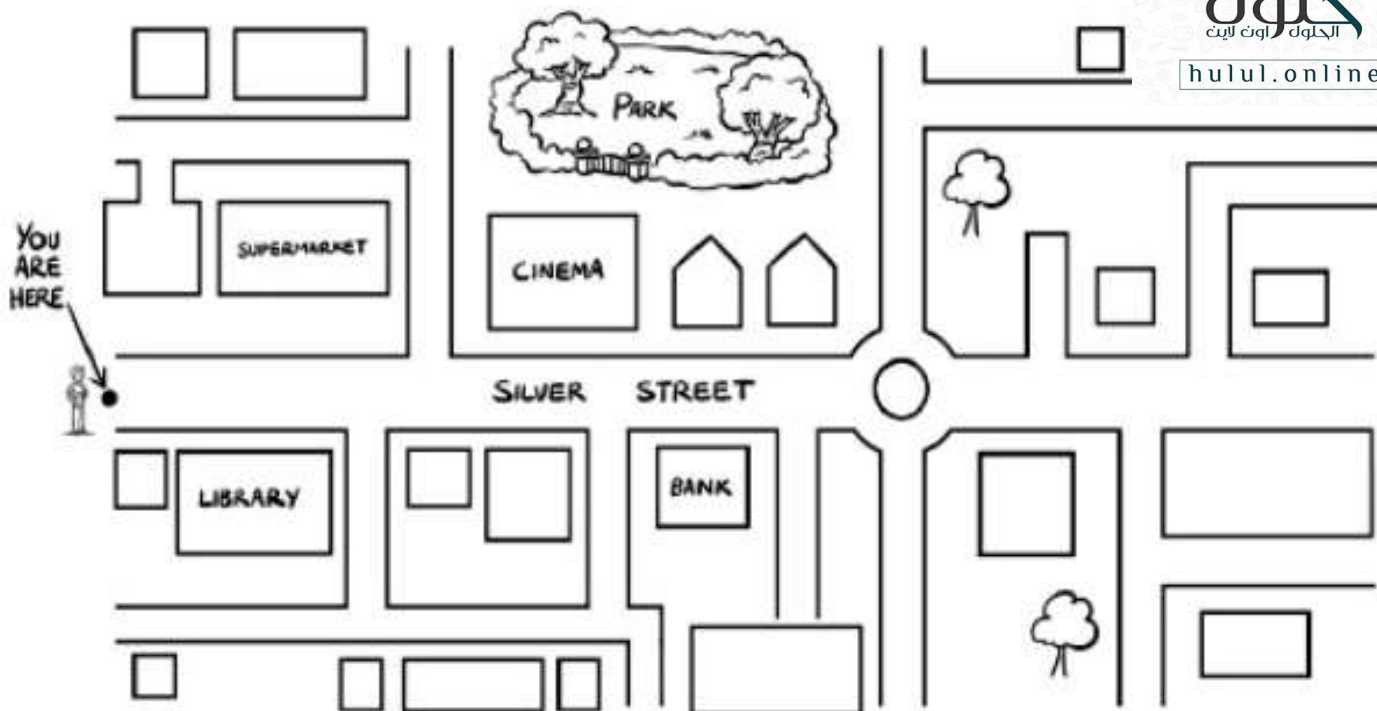
- First, walk straight along Bridge Street. (walk)
- After crossing the bridge, you'll see Green Road on the left. (cross)
- Before reaching the bank, turn left. (reach)
- You will see the post office on your left. (see)

**D** Read the directions and mark these places on the map. Write the number.

- |               |            |            |               |          |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| 1 Hope Street | 2 hospital | 3 car park | 4 post office | 5 school |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|----------|

- Hope Street is the second turning on the left after the roundabout.
- Go straight along Silver Street as far as the bank and then turn right. You'll see the hospital facing you, at the end of the street.
- Turn left over there, before the cinema and then, when you come to a small supermarket, turn left again. There's a car park there, next to the supermarket.
- Go left at the roundabout and go straight until you come to the park. Turn right there and the post office is about 200 metres along that street.
- After passing the library, go right and go straight for about 100 metres. Then turn into a small street on the left. The school is on the right between some shops and some big houses.





**E** Write a message to a friend, giving directions from your school to your house.

My house is very close. Go straight along El salam Street then turn left. You'll see the  
hospital facing you. My house is next to it.

**F** Puzzle fun! Take the turtle for a walk. Follow the directions to collect letters. Use the letters to make a word.

- 1 Go straight forward for one square. Turn left.  
Go forward two squares. R
- 2 Go forward three squares. O
- 3 Turn right. Go forward five squares. E
- 4 Turn right. Go forward one square. Turn right.  
Go forward two squares. S
- 5 Turn left. Go forward three squares. N
- 6 Go forward one square. Turn left. Go forward two squares. C
- 7 Turn left. Go forward two squares. Turn left. Go forward one square. I
- 8 Go forward two squares. D
- 9 Turn right. Go forward one square. Turn left. Go forward one square. I
- 10 Turn left. Go forward three squares. T
- 11 Stop. Rearrange the letters to make a word.



O	B	G	R	J	E
A	X	Y	S	B	P
S	I	M	T	F	T
R	O	D	C	I	Z
K	V	E	N	E	U
Q	T	H	L	W	C

**Direction.**

## LESSON 1 Sami's favourite sport

### A Complete with a word from today's article about Formula 1.

- The competitors have to run ten times round the race circuit.
- Studying maths is compulsory for everyone. You don't have a choice.
- There is always a big crowd of people at Formula 1 races.
- One lap of the Olympic running circuit is 400 metres.
- Student must not talk during the exam.
- He needs medical help. Call a doctor.
- Players can have a practice game before the match starts.
- Put your CD in a protective plastic bag to keep it safe.
- If you know the answer, raise your hand.
- The parking official(s) will show you where to park.

### B Make new words.

Make adjectives from nouns			
	Noun	Add/take off	Adjective
1	helmet	+ ed	helmeted
2	wall	+ ed	walled
3	distance	ce + t	distant
4	accident	+ al	accidental
5	speed	+ y	speedy
6	clothes	+ ed	Clothed

Make nouns from adjectives			
	Adjective	Add/take off	Noun
7	compulsory	ery + ion	compulsion
8	important	-t + ce	importance
9	special	+ ity	speciality

### C Complete using one of the new words from Exercise B.

- A helmeted man walked into the shop. I asked him to take his helmet off.
- The boys' clothes were green, but the girls were all clothed in white.
- This restaurant makes really special kabsa – it's their speciality.
- This news is important to everyone, but it is of particular importance to students.
- It happened by accident. It was accidental.
- The house had a walled garden. It was safe for the children to play there.
- I can't wait for a long time, so please send a speedy reply.
- He lives in a distant town, so it will take him a long time to get here.



**D** Make sentences with *mustn't*.


- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 <u>You mustn't take photographs here.</u> | 2 <u>You mustn't cycle here.</u>           |
| 3 <u>You mustn't eat or drink here.</u>     | 4 <u>You mustn't smoke here.</u>           |
| 5 <u>You mustn't feed the birds here.</u>   | 6 <u>You mustn't use your mobile here.</u> |
| 7 <u>You mustn't park here.</u>             | 8 <u>You mustn't dive here.</u>            |

**E** Read and circle *True* or *False*.

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**News**

Today was a special day for the students of Mumtaz School because they ran their first photograph competition. It was very successful. It wasn't compulsory to send a photograph but nearly everyone did. Competitors had to put their own photographs on the classroom walls before 12 o'clock. The officials published the names of the winners at 4pm but the competitors didn't have to stay all the time. During the afternoon crowds of people came to see the photographs. The winner was Ahmed M. After winning, he raised the silver cup and took it on a lap of the room.

Nearly all the photographs were excellent. Only one photograph wasn't good. Sami hasn't had a lot of practice with his new camera. His photograph was completely black because he forgot to take off the protective plastic cap!

- |   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| 1 Mumtaz School hasn't had a photograph completion before.          | True | False |
| 2 The students all had to send a photograph to the competition.     | True | False |
| 3 The competition officials put the photographs on the walls.       | True | False |
| 4 The competitors found out the names of the winners at 12 o'clock. | True | False |
| 5 The competitors had to stay for the whole afternoon.              | True | False |
| 6 A lot of people visited the competition.                          | True | False |
| 7 The winner walked round the room with the cup.                    | True | False |
| 8 Sami's photograph wasn't good.                                    | True | False |



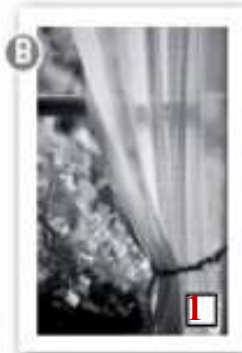
## LESSON 2 Grandma used to like the area

## A Reorder the letters to make words from the article Grandma's Old House.

- |            |                 |            |                 |           |                |
|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 cribk    | <u>brick</u>    | 2 realthe  | <u>leather</u>  | 3 tracuin | <u>curtain</u> |
| 4 trocenec | <u>concrete</u> | 5 doogs    | <u>goods</u>    | 6 dum     | <u>mud</u>     |
| 7 selojua  | <u>jealous</u>  | 8 lareamit | <u>material</u> | 9 elets   | <u>steel</u>   |

## B Match the words to the pictures.

- 1 curtain      2 wall      3 building      4 oven



## C Write sentences. Say what the things in Exercise B are made of.

- 1 The curtain is made of material.      2 The wall is made of brick.  
 3 The building is made of concrete.      4 The oven is made of mud

D Make sentences using the present tense and *used to*.

- 1 desert/small villages (live)      big cities  
People used to live in small villages, but now they live in big cities.
- 2 the population/2.5 million (be)      more than 30 million  
The population used to be 2.5 million but now it's more than 30 million.
- 3 nomadic (be)      live in one place all year  
People used to be nomadic but now they live in one place all year.
- 4 horse/camel (travel)      car/plane  
People used to travel by horse or camel but now they travel by car or plane.
- 5 many doctors (not/have)      hospitals/all over  
There didn't use to be many doctors but now there are hospitals all over (the country).
- 6 many/schools (not/be)      education/free/everyone  
There didn't use to be many schools but now education is free for everyone.

**E Read and circle *True* or *False*.**

# Saudi Stars

## Our Town

Many years ago, our town used to be a busy little place. First, of course, there was the library (where I worked), a post office and two banks. Then, as well as some general food shops, there used to be two butchers' shops, four bakeries and a fish shop. There were clothes shops, shoe shops, shops selling material of all kinds and even a leather goods shop. The streets always used to be full of

people and we could get everything we needed by walking a few hundred yards.

Now however, the town is very different. Most people have cars and they shop in the big supermarkets outside town. Or they visit the shopping malls in the city. Many of our small shops have closed since the old days and the streets are very quiet now.

- 1 The writer used to have a shop in the town.
- 2 Many shops only sold one kind of thing.
- 3 The shops didn't sell the same things as each other.
- 4 People used to shop on foot.
- 5 One shop only sold things made of leather.
- 6 The shops didn't have everything people wanted.
- 7 Nothing has changed very much.
- 8 People prefer to shop in bigger shops now.

True	<b>False</b>
<b>True</b>	False
True	<b>False</b>
<b>True</b>	False
<b>True</b>	False
True	<b>False</b>
True	<b>False</b>
<b>True</b>	False

**F Write a description of the area where you live or somewhere you have visited. Use these questions to help you.**

- 1 Is your area modern or traditional? Has it changed?
- 2 What materials are the buildings made of? Are they tall?
- 3 Are the streets quiet, or full of cars and people?
- 4 Are there shops or other houses near you?

I live in Riyadh. It's a modern city. The buildings are tall. They made of concrete.

The streets are full of cars. There are a lot of shops and houses near me.



## LESSON 3 *Young achievers*

### A Complete the crossword.

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**Across**

4 amazing  
7 a way to travel over snow  
8 to do better than, to win  
9 the very north or south of the Earth

**Down**

1 something that has happened to someone  
2 somewhere to stay for a short time  
3 temperature less than zero  
5 the best ever done  
6 someone who succeeds in an activity

**Crossword Grid:**

Across: 4. amazing, 7. a way to travel over snow, 8. to do better than, to win, 9. the very north or south of the Earth

Down: 1. something that has happened to someone, 2. somewhere to stay for a short time, 3. temperature less than zero, 5. the best ever done, 6. someone who succeeds in an activity

### B Make sentences with correct form of the present perfect or the past simple of the verb in brackets.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 We/two days/in the camp/last week (spend) | <u>We spent two days in the camp last week.</u>       |
| 2 Why/not/you/your homework/yet/? (do)      | <u>Why haven't you done your homework yet?</u>        |
| 3 They/the record/just (beat)               | <u>They have just beaten the record.</u>              |
| 4 They/never/to the South Pole before (ski) | <u>They have never been to the South Pole before.</u> |
| 5 Have/you/ever/a medal/? (win)             | <u>Have you ever won a medal?</u>                     |
| 6 I/my own record/yesterday (beat)          | <u>I beat my own record yesterday.</u>                |

### C Read the text and complete the table.

Another extraordinary young achiever is Ismail Al-Sabani. Ismail is from Saudi Arabia. He was born in Jeddah, on 25<sup>th</sup> April 1989, and he is a runner. His favourite distance is 400m. He has competed in international competitions since he was 16. He ran in his first race at the World Youth Championships in 2005. He has already won a number of gold medals. He won his first 400m gold medal in 2008 at the Asian Junior Athletics Championships. It must have been a fantastic experience.

As well as winning the gold medal, Ismail ran the race in 46.33 seconds. This was a record time for him. Since then, he has beaten his own record! In May 2009, he ran 400m in only 45.74 seconds.





Runner profile					
Name		'Ismail Al-Sabani		Date of first competition	
Born	Date of Birth	2	25 April 1989	First gold medal	Date
	City	3	Jeddah		Distance
	Country	4	Saudi Arabia	Fastest time	Date
Age began racing		5	16		Speed
					10

hulul.online

**D** Look at the table and answer the questions about Yahya Hassan Ibrahim Habeeb.

Runner profile		
Name		Yahya Hassan Ibrahim Habeeb
Born	Date of Birth	2 <sup>nd</sup> April 1986
	Country	Saudi Arabia
Favourite distance		100m
Other distances		200m, 60m
Age began racing		15
First international competition		2001 (Dammam)
Fastest time	Date	May 2006
	Speed	10.28 seconds
Medals (100m)	Silver	2002 Cairo, Pan Arab Junior Championships
	Gold	100m December 2006 Asian Games, Doha (beat Naoki Tsukahara of Japan)



- When and where was he born? 2nd April 1986 in Saudi Arabia
- What distance does he usually run? He usually runs 100 m.
- How long has been a runner? He has been a runner since he was 15.
- How fast is his record time? His record time is 10.28 seconds.
- When did he achieve it? He achieved it in May 2006.
- How many medals has he won? He has won two medals.

**E** Write about Yahya Habeeb. Use your answers to Exercise D to help you.

He was born in 2nd April 1986 in Saudi Arabia. He is a runner. He has been a runner since he was 15. He usually runs 100 m. His record time is 10.28 seconds. He achieved it in May 2006. He has won two medals.

# **LESSON 1** *The weather was so nice that I went to the park.*

**A** Circle these words in the wordsearch. Words can go down (↓) or up (↑), forwards (→) or backwards (←), or diagonally (↘).

**B** Read and answer the questions that follow.

People use billions of drinks cans every year. How should we deal with them after they have been used? We could get rid of them in a landfill, but there's a better solution – we recycle them into new ones!

Most drinks cans are made of aluminium. Aluminium is a valuable metal and a very useful resource. It isn't heavy and so it is very good for light objects such as drinks cans.

Producing new aluminium cans uses a lot of energy. As well as being expensive, using such a lot of energy is bad for the planet. However, recycling doesn't need as much energy as producing new aluminium. The energy saved by recycling one aluminium drinks can is enough to run a television for three hours. Recycling is so much better for the planet, and it's cheaper. That's two very good reasons to recycle!

1 Write the words in the passage with these meanings:

a a closed metal object for liquids \_\_\_\_\_ b not heavy \_\_\_\_\_

2 What do these words refer to?


a line 1: they \_\_\_\_\_ b line 3: ones \_\_\_\_\_

c line 5: it \_\_\_\_\_ d line 10: it \_\_\_\_\_

3 What two solutions are there for dealing with old aluminium cans? \_\_\_\_\_

4 How much energy do we save by recycling one can? \_\_\_\_\_

5 What are the two very good reasons for recycling aluminium? \_\_\_\_\_



## Saudi Stars

### Quizzes and games

deal with	landfill resource	reason
R	E	S
H	E	A
D	E	A
T	Y	U
C	V	B
L	J	G
P	O	N
L	L	I
F	D	N
A	L	

## The Answers:

**B:**

1- a- can.                      b- light.

2- a- cans.      b- cans.      c- aluminium.                      d- recycling.

3-put them/get rid of them in a landfill, recycle them.

4-enough to run a television for three hours.

5-it is much better for the planet; it's cheaper.



**C Write the letter of the correct word in the space.**

- Mum will tell me c if I drop my rubbish in the park.  
a away      b out      c off      d of
- Don't throw that plastic bag b. I will use it again tomorrow.  
a off      b away      c with      d up
- How can I get rid b this old mobile phone?  
a with      b of      c away      d off
- Recycling is a good way to deal a glass bottles.  
a with      b off      c away      d for
- He finished his drink and then he looked d a bin for the empty can.  
a at      b after      c up      d for
- Turn c the television if no one is watching it.  
a down      b on      c off      d away
- Don't leave the lights a when you leave the room.  
a on      b up      c with      d off
- When you leave, pick d your rubbish and take it home.  
a off      b away      c to      d up


**D Complete with *such a(n)* or *so*.**

- Wood is such a valuable resource that we shouldn't waste it.
- The results of using landfill are so bad for the planet that we must find better solutions.
- It is so hard to get rid of batteries that we have to take them to a special place.
- Paper is such an easy material to deal with that children can help to recycle it.
- Aluminium is such an expensive material to produce that we can't afford not to recycle.
- I was so annoyed with the children for dropping their rubbish that I told them off.

**E Write a paragraph about recycling. Use some of these questions to help you.**

Why should we recycle? What's the reason?

Who can recycle?

Which materials or goods are easy to recycle? How can we do it?

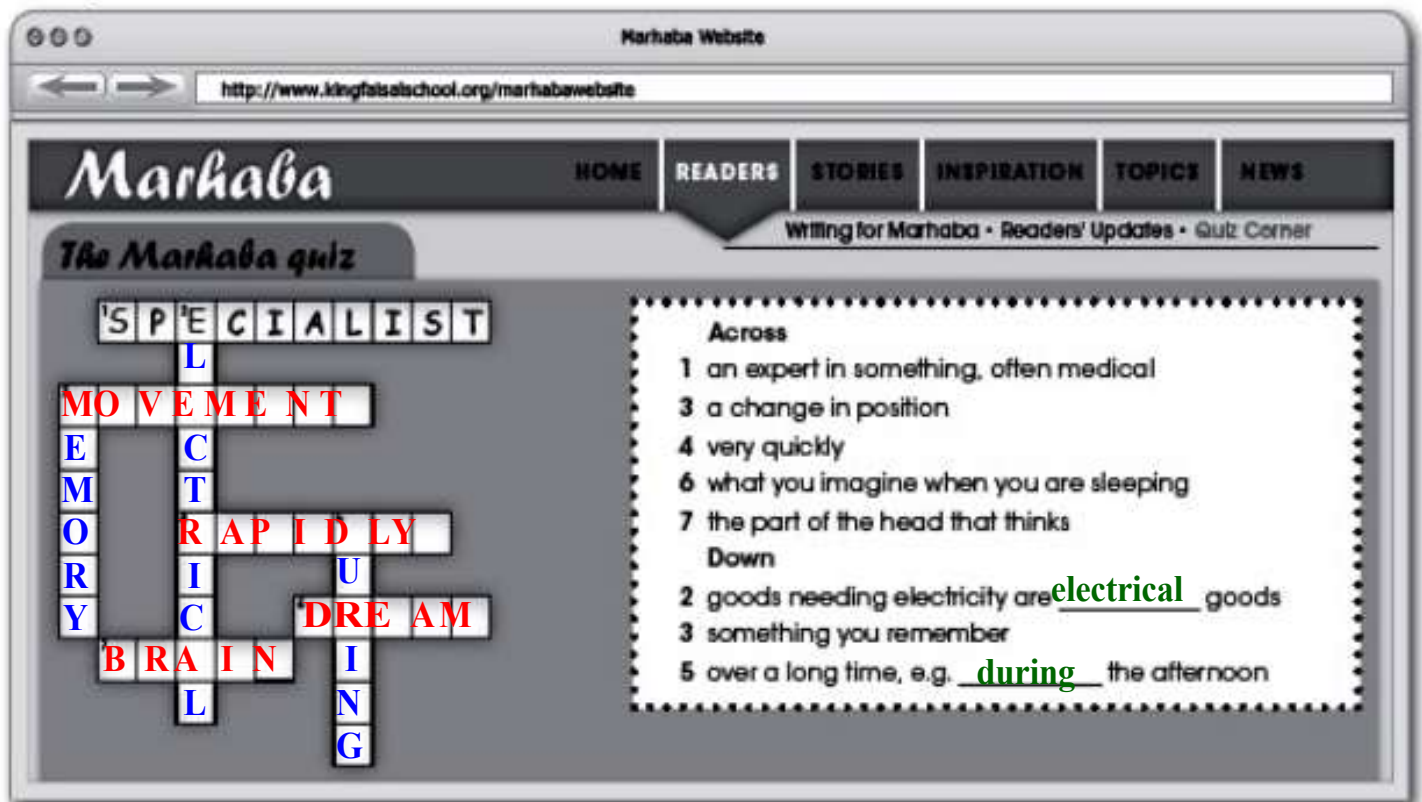
What can we do with goods that are hard for us to recycle?

If we all recycle well, what will the result be?

Recycling is the process of gathering used materials (mainly waste materials) & reprocessing them again in order to use them. During recycling the used materials are sorted & processed out so that they can be used again as 'raw materials' to manufacture new products. The most commonly recycled items are aluminum, glass, batteries, plastic, paper etc. Recycling is considered as the best way to create a positive impact over the environment where we live. Recycling plays an important role for both human beings and natural environment.

LESSON 2 *Did you sleep well?*

## A Complete the crossword.



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**Marhaba** HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

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**The Marhaba quiz**

**Across**

- 1 an expert in something, often medical
- 3 a change in position
- 4 very quickly
- 6 what you imagine when you are sleeping
- 7 the part of the head that thinks

**Down**

- 2 goods needing electricity are electrical goods
- 3 something you remember
- 5 over a long time, e.g. during the afternoon

**Crossword Puzzle:**

Across: 1. SPECIALIST, 3. MOVEMENT, 4. RAPIDLY, 6. DREAM, 7. BRAIN

Down: 2. ELECTRICAL, 3. REMEMBER, 5. DURING

## B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from Exercise A.

- 1 People often have strange dreams when they are asleep.
- 2 You should see a specialist if you have a serious health problem.
- 3 Jim had many happy memories of the time he spent in Saudi.
- 4 He walked so rapidly that he beat everyone into class.
- 5 Old Electrical goods like computers and televisions can be hard to get rid of safely.
- 6 The recycling centre is only open during the day.
- 7 Parrots have quite small brains; however they are surprisingly intelligent.
- 8 One month after breaking his leg, he still found Movement difficult.

## C Change the adjectives into adverbs.

By adding *-ly*

- 1 beautiful beautifully
- 2 brave bravely
- 3 nervous nervously
- 4 successful successfully

By taking off *-y* and adding *-ly*

- 5 busy busily
- 6 lazy lazily
- 7 hungry hungrily
- 8 thirsty thirstily

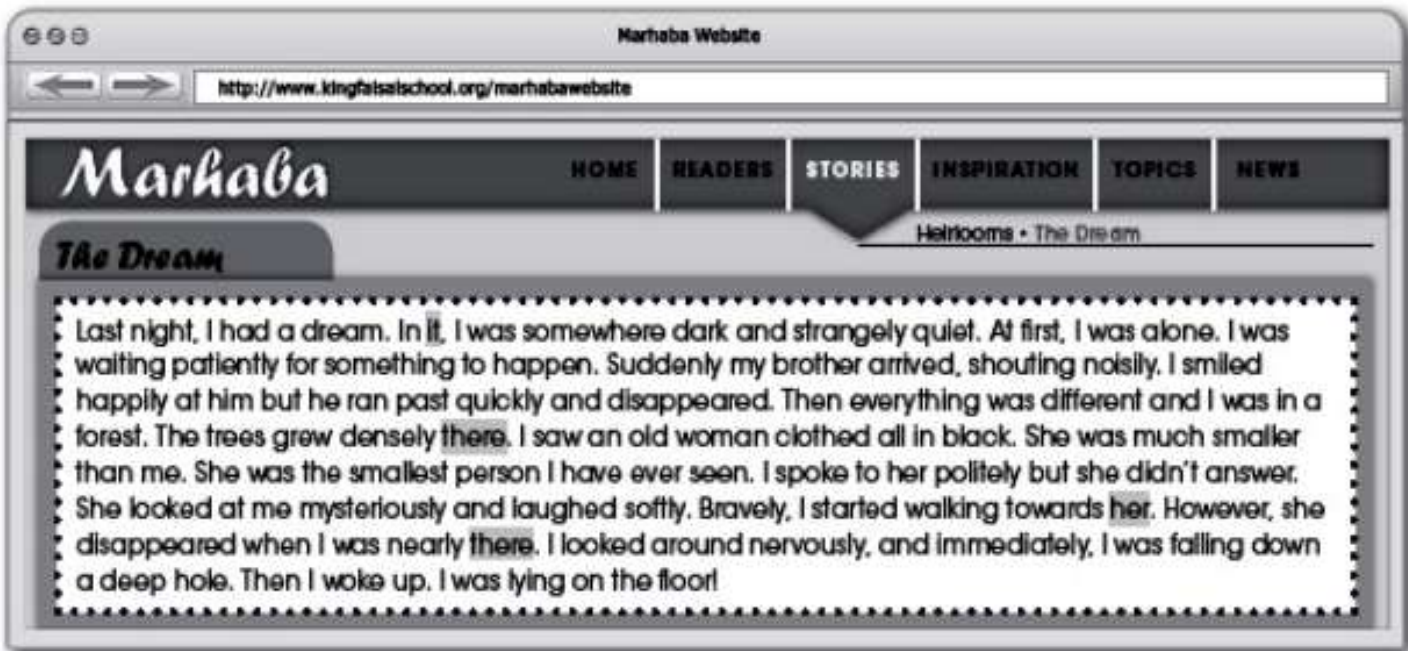
By taking off *-le* and adding *-ly*

- 9 fashionable fashionably
- 10 probable probably
- 11 possible possibly
- 12 suitable suitably



**C Write these sentences using adverbs.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Fred is a faster reader than Jim.       | <u>Jim reads faster than Fred.</u>             |
| 2 Huda is a confident speaker.            | <u>Huda speaks confidently.</u>                |
| 3 Salma is the hardest worker.            | <u>Salma works the hardest.</u>                |
| 4 He is as good a runner as you are.      | <u>He runs as well as you (do)/(run).</u>      |
| 5 Hassan is a neater writer than Ibrahim. | <u>Hassan writes more neatly than Ibrahim.</u> |

**D Read the passage and put these sentences in the correct order.**


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**Marhaba** HOME READERS **STORIES** INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Heliooms • The Dream

**The Dream**

Last night, I had a dream. In **it**, I was somewhere dark and strangely quiet. At first, I was alone. I was waiting patiently for something to happen. Suddenly my brother arrived, shouting noisily. I smiled happily at him but he ran past quickly and disappeared. Then everything was different and I was in a forest. The trees grew densely **there**. I saw an old woman clothed all in black. She was much smaller than me. She was the smallest person I have ever seen. I spoke to her politely but she didn't answer. She looked at me mysteriously and laughed softly. Bravely, I started walking towards **her**. However, she disappeared when I was nearly **there**. I looked around nervously, and immediately, I was falling down a deep hole. Then I woke up. I was lying on the floor!

- |                                   |          |                                |           |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| A He fell.                        | <b>9</b> | F He woke up.                  | <b>10</b> |
| B He wanted to talk to the woman. | <b>5</b> | G The woman went away.         | <b>8</b>  |
| C His brother disappeared.        | <b>3</b> | H His brother came.            | <b>2</b>  |
| D It was dark and he was alone.   | <b>1</b> | I He walked towards the woman. | <b>7</b>  |
| E There was an old woman.         | <b>4</b> | J The woman laughed.           | <b>6</b>  |

**E Who or what do the words in bold refer to?**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Line 1: it <u>the dream</u>       | 2 Line 4: there <u>in the forest.</u>             |
| 3 Line 6: her <u>the old woman.</u> | 4 Line 7: there <u>close to/at the old woman.</u> |

**F Write about your dream. Use adverbs to say how people were doing things.**

I was walking slowly through some trees. I saw a lion. It began to run. I ran. The lion  
ran more quickly than me. It was getting nearer. I tried to run faster but I couldn't. The  
lion opened its mouth. Then ... At this time I always wake up. I'm tired and breathing  
heavily.



LESSON 3 *Muslims in Britain*

- A** Rearrange the letters to find words from the passage in the Student's Book. Write them next to their meanings.

crenovt    croftay    damaborsas

- 1 the chief official of an embassy
- 2 to change from one thing into something else
- 3 a building where goods are regularly produced in large amounts

ambassador

convert

Factory

- B** Read the passage and answer the questions.

Bedouin are nomadic people who live in the deserts of Arabia. Traditionally, Bedouin lived by keeping animals: camels, goats and sheep. Animals are a valuable resource but they need water and food. Deserts are places where there is so little water that nothing much grows. However, an oasis is somewhere in the desert where water is so plentiful that plants grow well.

So the Bedouin used to move regularly from one oasis to another to find food and water for their animals. In the desert, the Bedouin lived in low black tents, made of wool or camel hair. These tents could be packed up and moved easily from place to place. Today, many Bedouin have converted from such a difficult way of life to living more comfortably in modern cities.



- 1 If something is *plentiful*, what does it mean?
  - a Plants grow there.
  - b** There is plenty of something.
  - c It is very dry.
- 2 In an *oasis*, plants grow well because ...
  - a an oasis is in the desert.
  - b you can find food and water there.
  - c** there is enough water.
- 3 Keeping animals in the desert is difficult because ...
  - a** there isn't enough water.
  - b there is an oasis.
  - c animals are a valuable resource.
- 4 Why did the Bedouin have to move so often?
  - a Because they lived in tents.
  - b** To find fresh food for the animals.
  - c They were nomadic.
- 5 Where do you think the material for their tents came from?
  - a** their animals
  - b shops
  - c an oasis
- 6 Today, most Bedouin ...
  - a still live traditionally.
  - b have a difficult way of life.
  - c** have moved to a city.

**C** Complete with the correct country or name for a people.

Country	People	Country	People
<sup>1</sup> <u>India</u>	Indian	Saudi Arabia	<sup>2</sup> <u>Saudi</u>
<sup>3</sup> <u>Pakistan</u>	Pakistani	England	<sup>4</sup> <u>English</u>
<sup>5</sup> <u>Yemen</u>	Yemeni	<sup>6</sup> <u>Britain</u>	British
<sup>7</sup> <u>Oman</u>	Omani	<sup>8</sup> <u>Jordan</u>	Jordanian
<sup>9</sup> <u>Qatar</u>	Qatari	<sup>10</sup> <u>Sudan</u>	Sudanese

**D** Complete with the correct form of the word from Exercise B.

- People who come from Britain are British.
- People who come from India are Indian.
- People who come from Jordan are Jordanian.
- People who come from Pakistan are Pakistani.
- People who come from England are English.
- People who come from Saudi Arabia are Saudi.
- People who come from Sudan are Sudanese.
- People who come from Yemen are Yemeni.
- People who come from Qatar are Qatari.

**E** Make sentences with *who* or *where*.

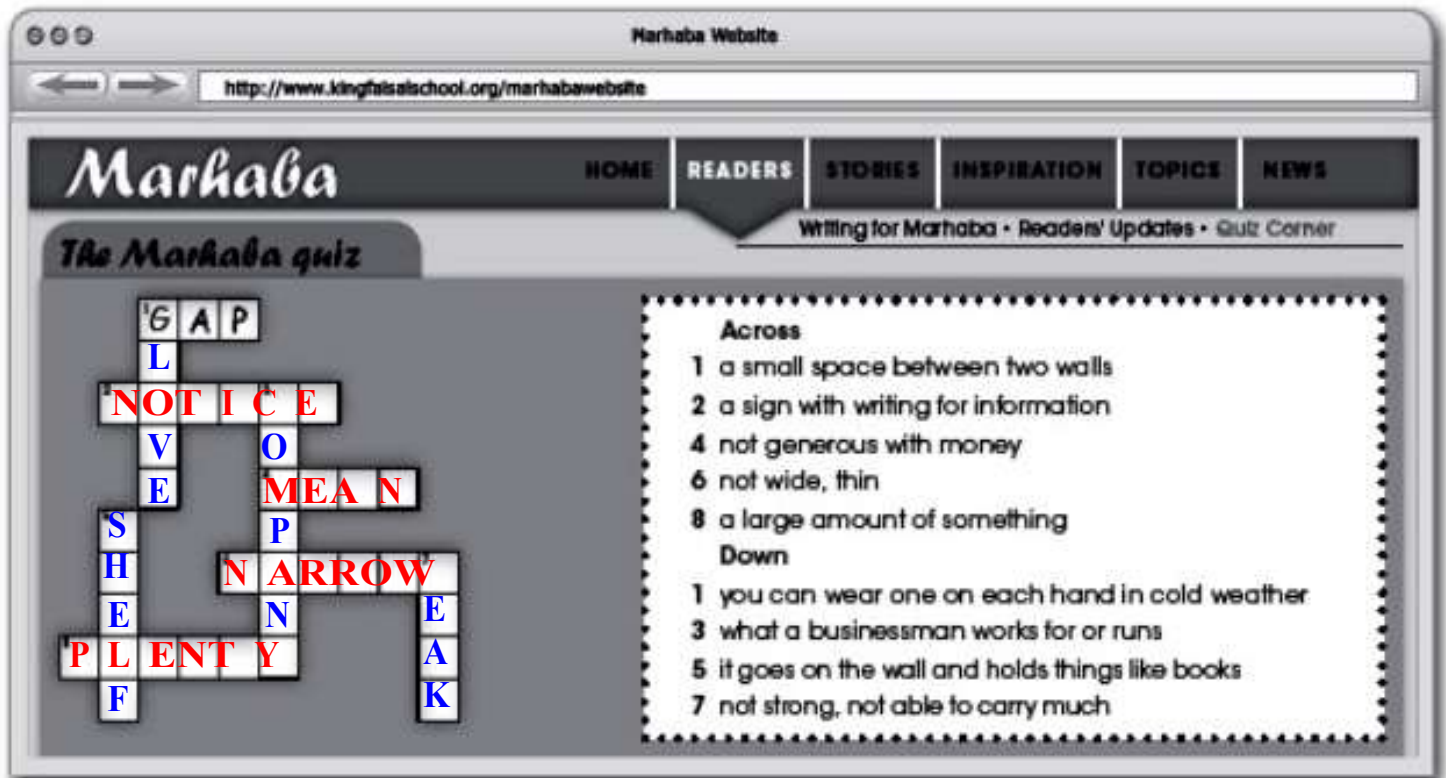
- someone/tell/what/weather/like/weather forecaster  
Someone who tells you what the weather will be like is a weather forecaster.
- library/can/go/borrow/books A library is a place where you can go to borrow books.
- someone/repair/cars/mechanic Someone who repairs cars is a mechanic.
- recycling centre/place/can/get rid of/old possessions  
A recycling centre is a place where you can get rid of old possessions.
- person/make/wooden furniture/carpenter A person who makes wooden furniture is a carpenter
- locker/place/can/leave/things/safely A locker is a place where you can leave your things safely.

**F** Describe your lifestyle for someone in England to read. Try to use *where* and *who* if you can.

I live in a big city where there are a lot of places to go. I live with my parents who are doctors. I go to school everyday. I live in a modern house. I go to a restaurant with my parents every weekend where I eat my favourite food.

LESSON 1 *Not too difficult to answer*

## A Complete the crossword.



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**Marhaba**

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**The Marhaba quiz**

**Across**

- 1 a small space between two walls
- 2 a sign with writing for information
- 4 not generous with money
- 6 not wide, thin
- 8 a large amount of something

**Down**

- 1 you can wear one on each hand in cold weather
- 3 what a businessman works for or runs
- 5 it goes on the wall and holds things like books
- 7 not strong, not able to carry much

**Crossword Puzzle:**

Across: 1. GAP, 2. NOTICE, 4. MEAN, 6. NARROW, 8. PLENTY

Down: 1. GLOVES, 3. SHOP, 5. SHELF, 7. FAK

B Complete the sentences. Use *too . . . to*.

1 Why can't we go to the shops? (far/drive)

It's too far to drive.

2 Why can't you have lunch at two o'clock? (hungry/wait)

I'm too hungry to wait.

3 Why can't you fill out that form tomorrow? (important/wait)

It's too important to wait.C Complete the sentences. Use *not . . . enough . . .*

1 Why can't we dive in the pool? (deep/be safe)

It isn't deep enough to be safe.

2 Why can't animals talk? (intelligent/learn)

They aren't intelligent enough to learn.

3 Why can't you finish your book? (quiet/read)

It isn't quiet enough to read.



**D Match the activities with the possible results.**

- |   |          |                             |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1 I'm not good enough to ski alone yet.         | <b>d</b> | a I might get thirsty.      |
| 2 The museum isn't exciting enough to visit.    | <b>c</b> | b I might be sick.          |
| 3 The zoo is too hot and noisy to be enjoyable. | <b>e</b> | c I might be bored.         |
| 4 It's too far to travel without water.         | <b>a</b> | d I might have an accident. |
| 5 That film is too mysterious to watch tonight. | <b>f</b> | e I might get a headache.   |
| 6 It's too bumpy to go in the car.              | <b>b</b> | f I might have bad dreams.  |

**E Read the dialogue and answer the questions.**

- Andy:** What shall we do today? Do you want to go skating?
- Bob:** No, I haven't got enough money to go skating.
- Andy:** Why not go for a walk then? That's really cheap!
- Bob:** Well, I think it's too cloudy to go for a walk. It might rain.
- Andy:** How about visiting the museum?
- Bob:** No, the museum is too crowded to visit on a Saturday.
- Andy:** Is the cinema too expensive for you to afford?
- Bob:** No, but the cinema is too far away to get to. We might be late for dinner.
- Andy:** Well, let's stay at home then. I'm too comfortable to move now.
- Bob:** Oh no! It will be too boring to stay here all day! We might argue.
- Andy:** Oh. OK. So what shall we do?



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Why can't Bob go skating?                               | <u>Because he hasn't got enough money.</u> |
| 2 What is Andy sure won't be too expensive?               | <u>Going for a walk.</u>                   |
| 3 What does Bob think might happen because of the clouds? | <u>It might rain.</u>                      |
| 4 Why will the museum be too crowded?                     | <u>Because it is Saturday.</u>             |
| 5 Is the cinema too expensive?                            | <u>No (it isn't).</u>                      |
| 6 What two problems are there with staying at home?       | <u>It's too boring. They might argue.</u>  |

**F Write a dialogue like the one in Exercise E.**

Make a few suggestions and say why you can't do them. Say what might happen.

**Mona:** What shall we do today? Do you want to go shopping?

**Maha:** No, I haven't got enough money.

**Mona:** Why not visit our friend then?

**Maha:** Well, I was tired. Her home is very far.

**Mona:** How about going to the park?

**Maha:** No, I think it's cloudy. It might rain.

**Mona:** oh, no! it will be boring to stay here all the day! We might argue.

**Maha:** Oh. Ok. So what shall we do?

## LESSON 2 E-mails and letters

- A** Circle these words in the wordsearch. Words can go down (↓) or up (↑), forwards (→) or backwards (←), or diagonally (↘).

# Quizzes and games

# Saudi Stars



advice   although   due to   improve  
lonely   nerves   swap

- B** Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise A.

- Due to the bad weather, we won't be able to fly to London today.
- Ali and Ahmed swap books regularly, so they can check their work.
- I didn't know what to do, so I asked my friend for her advice.
- She drank warm milk to calm her nerves.
- She was lonely at her new school until she made some friends.
- Although she was ill, she still went to school.
- Your English will improve faster if you practise more.





**C** Read and circle *True* or *False*.

## Saudi Stars: Parrot questions



**I'd like to buy a parrot. Have you any advice?**

It would be a good idea to think about the particular kind of parrot you want. Smaller parrots are less noisy than the bigger birds, but in general, they aren't as good talkers.

**What do parrots eat?**

They need lots of fruit and vegetables. You should never feed them chocolate because it makes them ill.

**What about a cage?**

You'd better buy the largest cage you can afford. And, although it's expensive, steel is the best value for money. Parrots are so intelligent that they get bored easily, so try to give them toys to keep them busy and give them exercise.

**Should I let my parrot out?**

Yes, but you ought to stay in the room. It's too dangerous to leave parrots alone as they may destroy your furniture.

- 1 Small parrots are noisy.
- 2 Big parrots are better talkers than small parrots.
- 3 Parrots can eat apples and bananas.
- 4 Parrots can sometimes have chocolate.
- 5 A large cage is a good idea.
- 6 You shouldn't buy a steel cage because they are too expensive.
- 7 Parrots get bored quickly because they are intelligent birds.
- 8 It is dangerous to be alone with your parrot when he is out of his cage.

True

False

True

False

True

False

True

False

True

False

True

False

True

False

True

False

**D** Write replies to these problems. Give advice. Use the language from Exercise C.

## Saudi Stars

Readers' letters

1

*I'd like to improve my diet. Can you give me some advice?*

**You should eat healthy food.**

2

*I need to exercise more, but running is too boring to do regularly. Have you any suggestions?*

**You'd better go to gym.**

3

*Due to swapping schools this year, I've no friends and I'm really lonely. What can I do?*

**You should talk with your classmates and make new friends.**

4

*My best friend won't talk to me, although I don't think I've done anything wrong. Help!*

**You should ask him about the reason.**



## LESSON 3 What is it?

### A Reorder the letters to make words from the passage in the Student's Book.

1 ellc	<u>cell</u>	2 cloxmep	<u>complex</u>	3 glayax	<u>galaxy</u>
4 earth	<u>heart</u>	5 namelt	<u>mental</u>	6 nargo	<u>organs</u>
7 tropine	<u>protein</u>	8 slicaphy	<u>physical</u>	9 naitvim	<u>vitamins</u>

### B Complete the sentences. Use the words from Exercise A.

- 1 A galaxy is a group of stars.
- 2 A mental picture is a picture you only imagine.
- 3 Fresh fruit and vegetables give our bodies the vitamins they need.
- 4 The heart and the brain are two important organs in the body.
- 5 Languages are so complex that it takes a long time to learn a new one.
- 6 protein comes from foods like lamb, milk, fish and eggs.
- 7 cell are the smallest working parts of our bodies.
- 8 Try to eat enough fruit and vegetables to keep your heart healthy.
- 9 If you are ill, a doctor may give you a physical examination.

### C Match the sentence with the correct extra information.

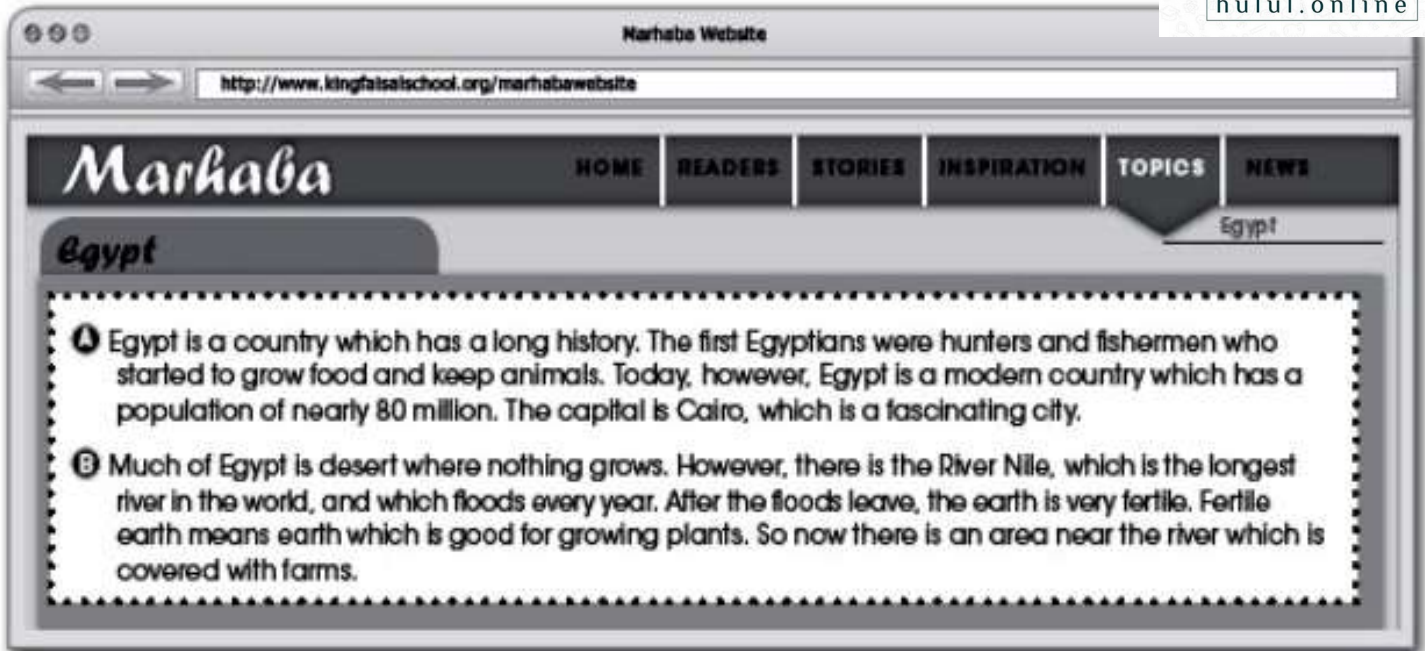
- |                                 |          |   |
|---------------------------------|----------|---|
| 1 Hippos are very large animals | <u>d</u> | a which jump through trees in the jungle.   |
| 2 Parrots are birds             | <u>e</u> | b which give us honey.                      |
| 3 Bees are insects              | <u>b</u> | c which have very big ears.                 |
| 4 Monkeys are animals           | <u>a</u> | d which spend a lot of their time in water. |
| 5 Rabbits are animals           | <u>c</u> | e which can learn to talk.                  |

### D Put the words in the box in groups of three. Choose the best name for each group.

ancient   ankle   stomach   desert   head   jungle   mountains  
oasis   old   prehistoric   river   sea

'Not new'	<u>ancient</u>	<u>old</u>	<u>prehistoric</u>
Body parts	<u>ankle</u>	<u>stomach</u>	<u>head</u>
Environment	<u>desert</u>	<u>jungle</u>	<u>mountains</u>
Water	<u>river</u>	<u>oasis</u>	<u>sea</u>

**E** Read and answer the questions.



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Marhaba Website" with the URL "http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite". The website has a navigation bar with links: HOME, READERS, STORIES, INSPIRATION, TOPICS, and NEWS. The "TOPICS" link is selected, and a sub-menu shows "Egypt". Below the navigation bar, the word "Egypt" is written in a stylized font. The main content area contains two paragraphs labeled A and B, enclosed in a dashed border.

**A** Egypt is a country which has a long history. The first Egyptians were hunters and fishermen who started to grow food and keep animals. Today, however, Egypt is a modern country which has a population of nearly 80 million. The capital is Cairo, which is a fascinating city.

**B** Much of Egypt is desert where nothing grows. However, there is the River Nile, which is the longest river in the world, and which floods every year. After the floods leave, the earth is very fertile. Fertile earth means earth which is good for growing plants. So now there is an area near the river which is covered with farms.

- 1 Choose the best title for each paragraph.  
 a Food production today **B**      b Background history **A**
- 2 How did people live in Egypt, before they started to grow their food? they were hunters and fishermen.
- 3 What is the population of Egypt today? nearly 80 million.
- 4 Write two pieces of information about the River Nile.  
 a it is the longest river in the world.  
 b it floods every year.
- 5 Why do plants grow well after the floods go? because the earth is fertile.

**F** Write about Saudi Arabia. Use *who*, *where* and *which*. Use Exercise E to help you.

**Fact file**

Name:	Saudi Arabia
Capital:	Riyadh
Population:	27 million
Official language:	Arabic
History:	nomads, desert, animals
Today:	modern cities, roads, schools, hospitals
Resources:	oil, gas
Tourists:	mosques, souks shopping malls

Saudi Arabia is a modern country which has a population of nearly 27 million. The capital is Riyadh which is a fascinating city. It's language is Arabic. In the past, it was full of nomads, desert and animals, but now there are modern cities, roads, schools and hospitals. It has many resources such as oil and gas. Tourists go there to visit many places such as mosques and souks shopping malls.

## LESSON 1 Healthy food

### A Complete the crossword.



#### Across

- 1 things which are unhealthy to eat
- 5 carrots and onions are examples of these
- 9 (see 10 down)
- 11 something which is difficult to understand or deal with

#### Down

- 2 a kind of small fruit which some trees produce and which is in a hard protective cover

- 3 an illness which is made worse by eating too much sugar
- 4 beans are vegetables which can be long, green and thin or small and round
- 6 easy to understand or do
- 7 an illness
- 8 olive oil is a much healthier fat to cook with than butter.
- 10 whole grain bread has more vitamins than white bread.

### B Complete with *so* or *neither* and the right form of the verb.

- 1 Tomatoes are really a kind of fruit. So is a nut.
- 2 Due to her diabetes, Ann never eats sugar. Neither her parents.
- 3 I'm looking forward to the weekend. So are we.
- 4 Ahmed had a strange dream last night. So did Fahim.
- 5 I eat some fresh fruit every day. So does Huda.

### C Complete with *a*, *an*, *the*, *some*, *any*, or *nothing* (x).

- 1 X gold is so expensive that I can't afford to buy any.
- 2 Some foods have too many calories to be healthy.
- 3 Can I have an orange? I'm sorry, I don't have any oranges, today.
- 4 Have a banana. It is full of - vitamins.
- 5 The healthiest diet is one with some protein, lots of fresh food, and not much fat.



**D Choose the best title for each paragraph. Write the paragraph number**

- a What to eat for healthy teeth. **3**      b Visiting a dentist. **4**  
 c How to clean your teeth. **2**      d When to clean your teeth. **1**

- 1 You should clean your teeth not less than twice a day. The sugar which is left in your mouth after eating will destroy your teeth, so try to brush them after every meal. Fruit also has sugar in it, and is as bad for your teeth as cake!
- 2 Clean your teeth carefully. Less than two minutes isn't long enough. And you ought also to clean the gaps between your teeth where food can stay. An electric toothbrush is best. If you can't clean your teeth, how about drinking some water?
- 3 Make sure you eat a good diet and drink enough low-fat milk. Milk will give you calcium which is necessary for building strong bones and teeth.
- 4 It's also a good idea to visit your dentist regularly. He/she is the only one who can really tell you if your teeth are healthy or not.

**E Answer the questions.**

- 1 What is left in your mouth after eating? sugar
- 2 Where can food stay? (in) the gaps between your teeth
- 3 What is necessary for building strong bones and teeth? Calcium
- 4 Who can tell you if your teeth are healthy or not? your dentist

**F Write a reply from Julie to this letter.**

Do you think this is a good idea? Give advice. What could Ann offer to do? Make suggestions.

**Saudi Stars**


Readers' letters

Dear Saudi Stars

I never get any sweets because my mum says they are bad for my teeth. She always gives me a healthy snack for school. Do you think I should swap it for my friend's chocolate?

Ann

Dear Ann,

**I think you shouldn't swap it for your friend's chocolate. Your mother is right. The chocolate is bad for your teeth.**



## LESSON 2 A doctor's story

## A Reorder the letters to make words from the passage on page 80.

- |            |                 |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 forfe    | <u>offer</u>    | 2 eli      | <u>lie</u>      |
| 3 stugges  | <u>suggest</u>  | 4 trebulo  | <u>trouble</u>  |
| 5 crondise | <u>consider</u> | 6 groine   | <u>ignore</u>   |
| 7 gamnea   | <u>manage</u>   | 8 grentsar | <u>stranger</u> |

## B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from Exercise A.

- I was so ~~1~~ ignoring ~~2~~ suggested not cleaning my teeth.
- She might be ~~3~~ lying ~~4~~ ignoring you – maybe she's too scared to speak to you.
- He left his ~~5~~ manage ~~6~~ lying on the table.
- I'm sure you'll ~~7~~ suffered ~~8~~ manage to make friends quickly at your new school.
- Julie ~~9~~ had ~~10~~ strangers to write an article for the newsletter.
- You ought not to give your personal information to strangers.
- Have you ~~11~~ suggest ~~12~~ trouble talking to your teacher about your problems?
- It was kind of you to go to so much trouble to help me.

## C Complete with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Alan: Will you <sup>1</sup>be going away (be/go away) on holiday this summer, Fred?

Fred: Well, we can't <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (afford/go) abroad, this year, but Mum and Dad are <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (consider/visit) friends in the country.

Alan: Don't you <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in the country? (like/live)

Fred: I don't <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (mind/spend time) there. But I'd <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (prefer/stay) in a hotel. Staying with strangers is too much trouble when you <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (want/relax). I <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (suggest/look for) a cheap hostel but Mum thinks hostels aren't comfortable enough.

Alan: Well that's not as bad as me. I will <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (be/spend) a week with my cousins in their tent. That's much worse! My little cousin is too young to be any fun and the older one will probably ignore me. And I will <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (have to/sleep) on the ground at night. I hate <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the ground – it's so bumpy that I never manage <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) very well.

## D Write the story you talked about on page 81. Use the questions there to help you.

I was planning to go shopping. I decided to call my friend first. When I was talking to her, the bell rang. It was my grandmother. I decided not to go to stay with her.

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## The Answers:

**C:**

2- afford to go.

3- considering visiting.

4- like living.

5- mind spending time.

6- prefer to stay.

7- want to relax.

8- suggested looking.

9- be spending.

10- have to sleep.

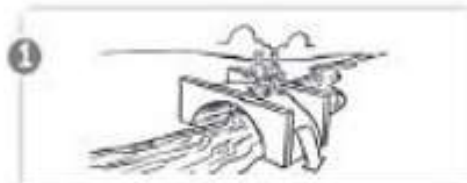
11- hate lying.

12- to sleep.



**E Test yourself. Match the word and the meaning.**

- |            |          |                         |                |          |                   |
|------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 collapse | <b>d</b> | a check for mistakes    | 6 proofread    | <b>a</b> | f be              |
| 2 sound    | <b>h</b> | b far away              | 7 develop      | <b>c</b> | g feelings        |
| 3 survival | <b>i</b> | c make bigger or better | 8 remote       | <b>b</b> | h noise           |
| 4 emotions | <b>g</b> | d fall down suddenly    | 9 champion     | <b>e</b> | i the end of life |
| 5 death    | <b>i</b> | e winner                | 10 calligraphy | <b>f</b> | j staying alive   |

**F Complete the sentences.**


First we have to get across the river.



Then we go along the ravine.



Next we go below the bridge.



Then the path goes through the trees.



Let's set out immediately.



Come Back safely!

**G Complete the table with the correct forms of the verbs.**

	Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
1	am, is, are	was, were	been
2	choose	chose	chosen
3	do	did	done
4	eat	ate	eaten
5	find	found	found

	Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
6	go	went	gone
7	lose	lost	lost
8	see	saw	seen
9	take	took	taken
10	write	wrote	written

**H Write sentences about the boys and their books. Use *more, the most, fewer, the fewest*.**

- Adel has fewer books than Yazeed and Sami has the most.
- Yazeed has fewer books than Sami but he has more than Adel.



Adel Sami Yazeed

## LESSON 3 *For and against*

**A** Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

against    difficulty    editions    favourable    keep in touch  
negative    positive    texting    unfavourable

- The girls have managed to produce four editions of their newsletter this term.
- A mobile is too expensive for Julie to use to \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends in England.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of communicating which is easy, quick and cheap.
- The girls have had very few e-mails which were \_\_\_\_\_ about the newsletter.
- Nobody who worked on the newsletter feels at all \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
- One disadvantage of mobiles is the \_\_\_\_\_ of getting rid of old ones.
- Older girls in particular have a \_\_\_\_\_ opinion of our newsletter.
- I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ mobiles in general, only mobiles in the classroom!
- Luckily, editing the newsletter has had a very \_\_\_\_\_ effect on Dalal's English.

**B** Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

as a result    because    due to    in case    so    ~~so ... that~~    such a/an ... that

- I'm so fond of vegetables that I've always eaten a good diet.
- Editing *Saudi Stars* has been \_\_\_\_\_ positive experience \_\_\_\_\_ I'd like to do it again next term.
- It's been interesting, but on the other hand, it's taken a lot of time, \_\_\_\_\_ I may not.
- Lena has given Julie her e-mail \_\_\_\_\_ there's a problem and they need to stay in touch.
- I've never learned to swim and \_\_\_\_\_, I don't enjoy going to the beach.
- We've had a lot of transport problems \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.
- I haven't taken any photographs \_\_\_\_\_ nobody has sent me any articles yet.

**C** Write about you. Write five things you do or don't do. Write the reason why/why not. Use Exercise B to help you.

I like eating fruits that I've always eaten healthy diet.

I've never learned to swim because I am frightene of the sea.

I haven't taken any photographs because nobody has sent me any articles yet.

We've had a lot of transport problems due the bad weather.

## The Answers:

**A:**

2-keep in touch.

3-Texting.

4-unfavourable.

5-negative.

6-difficulty.

7-favourable.

8-against.

9-positive.

**B:**

2-such a, that.

3-so.

4-in case.

5-as a result.

6-due to.

7-because.



**D** Write the word group. Write *N* for noun, *V* for verb, *Adj* for adjective for adverb. (There may be more than one of each kind in the same

1	resource	<u>N</u>	resourceful	<u>Adj</u>				
2	fat	<u>V</u>	fatty	<u>Adj</u>				
3	improve	<u>V</u>	improved	<u>Adj</u>	improvement	<u>N</u>		
4	consider	<u>V</u>	considerate	<u>Adj</u>	inconsiderate	<u>Adj</u>	consideration	<u>N</u>
5	reason	<u>N</u>	reasonable	<u>Adj</u>	unreasonable	<u>Adj</u>	reasonably	<u>Adv</u>

**E** Complete the sentences. Use the correct word from each line in Exercise D. (The line numbers match those from Exercise D.)

- 1 She always finds a solution to a problem; she is very resourceful.
- 2 Fat is bad for your heart; you ought not to eat too many fatty foods.
- 3 There has been a great improvement during this week and I'm much better now.
- 4 You have brought me flowers! How thoughtful and considerate you are.
- 5 There is no reason for you to be angry; you are being unreasonable.

**F** Complete with the right form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 I have broken three cups since Monday. (break)
- 2 It was so dark this morning that I \_\_\_\_\_ over my bag. (fell)
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ many times. (fly)
- 4 They \_\_\_\_\_ Jim a lift every day this week. (give)
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ for the newsletter for a whole term. (write)

**G** Write one word for each meaning.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1 wanting something which someone else has    | jealous    |
| 2 general information about a topic           | background |
| 3 very easy and uncomplicated                 | simple     |
| 4 a building where workers produce goods      | factory    |
| 5 to be successful                            | Manage     |
| 6 the opposite of wide                        | narrow     |
| 7 part of a road which goes round in a circle | roundabout |
| 8 the answer to a problem                     | solution   |
| 9 a temperature below zero                    | minus      |
| 10 a material made from animals               | leather    |

## The Answers:

**F:**

2-fell.

3-has flown.

4-have given.

5-have written.

## A

academy	أكاديمية
achiever	صاحب إنجاز
across	عبر
address	عنوان
adventurous	محفوف بالمخاطر
advice	نصيحة
afford	يتحمل
against	ضد
along	بجانب
although	على الرغم من
aluminium	ألومنيوم
ambassador	سفير
ankle	كاحل
annoying	مزعج
Argentina	الأرجنتين
arrange	يرتب
as well as	و كذلك
atmosphere	جو
average	متوسط

## B

background (adj.)	خلفية
barrel	برميل
beans	حبوب
beat (win) (v)	يهزم
become	يصبح
below	أسفل
billion	بليون
boxing	ملاكمة
brain	مخ
break down	يتعطل
brick	حجر
bridge	جسر

## C

calligraphy	فن الخط
calm, (adj.)	هادئ
camp (n)	مخيم
capital	عاصمة
cell	خلية
champion	بطل
chess	شطرنج
chief	رئيس
circuit	دائرة كهربائية
clear (adj.)	واضح - صافي
collapse (v)	ينهار
collect	يجمع
collect (v)	يجمع - يحصل
collection	مجموعة - تجميع
communicate	يتواصل
company	شركة
complex	مجمع
complicated	معقد
compulsory	إجباري
concrete	صلب
condition	حالة
connect (v)	يوصل
consider	يعتبر
construct	يبني
contact	يتصل
convert (v)	يحول
cost (n, v)	تكلفة - يكلف
crowd	حشد
culture	ثقافة

## D

deal with	يتعامل مع
death	موت



decide	يقرر
design	يصمم – تصميم
develop	يطوّر
diabetes	مرض السكري
difficulty	صعوبة
diplomat	دبلوماسي
dirty	متسخ
disabled	معاق
discovery	اكتشاف
discuss	يناقش
disease	مرض
distance	مسافة
double (v)	يضاعف
dream (n and v)	حلم – يحلم
during	خلال

## E

Ecuador	الإكوادور
edit	يحرر
edition	طبعة
educational	تعليمي
electrical	كهربائي
emotion	عاطفة
energetic	مفعم بالحيوية
enjoyable	ممتع
expectancy	توقع
experience (n)	تجربة
expression	تعبير
extraordinary	غير عادي

## F

fact	حقيقة
factory	مصنع
fall over	يقع – يتعرقل
fat (n)	دهون
favourable	مفضل
feeling	إحساس
fight(er) (fought)	يقاتل (مقاتل)

## formal

frightened
furniture
futurologist

## G

galaxy	مجرة
gap	فجوة
general	عام
generation	جيل
get on (a bus)	يركب الباص
get rid of	يتخلص من
give (someone) a lift	يوصل شخصا ما
glove	قفاز
goods	بضائع
great grandparents	الجد والجدة

## H

hate (n and v)	يكره - كره
healthcare	عناية صحية
heart	قلب
heirlooms	متاع – إرث
hero	بطل
hostel	سكن طلاب
however	مع ذلك

## I

icy	ثلجي
ignore	يتجاهل
immediately	فورا
improve	يحسن
increase (v)	يزيد
India	الهند
industry	صناعة
insect	حشرة
intermediate	متوسط

<b>J</b>	
jealous	غيور
jungle	ادغال
junk food	طعام غير مفيد

<b>K</b>	
keep in touch	كن على اتصال
kimono	الكيمينو - لبس ياباني

<b>L</b>	
landfill	نفايات
lap	حجر
leather	جلد
lie (on something) (v)	يستلقي
lonely	وحيدا

<b>M</b>	
madam	سيدة
manage (succeed)	ينجح
marry (v)	يتزوج
material	نسيج
mean (adj.)	حقير
medal	مدالية
medical	طبي
meeting	اجتماع
memory	ذاكرة
mental	عقلي
mine (v)	ينقب
minus	ناقص - سالب
model	نموذج
movement	حركة
mud	وحل

<b>N</b>	
narrow	ضيق
negative	سلبى
nerve	عصب
nomadic	بدو - رحالة
notice (n)	ملاحظة
nuts (food)	مكسرات

<b>O</b>	
offer (v)	
official	
on the other hand	
organ	عضو
overseas	من خارج البلاد
own (v)	يمتلك

<b>P</b>	
Pakistan	باكستان
parking space	موقف سيارة
particular	بالتحديد
peaceful	مسالم
peas	بازلاء
physical	حركي
podcast	

بودكاست - ملف وسائط متعددة عبر الإنترنت

Pole	قطب
positive	إيجابي
practice	يتدرب - يتمرن
prediction	تنبؤ
prefer	يفضل
prepare	يعد
print (v)	يطبع
profile	نبذة عن
pronounce	ينطق
proofread	مراجعة البروفات
protective	واق
protein	بروتين
punctuate	ضع علامة الترقيم
purse	حقيرة يد نسائية
put away	يحفظ

<b>R</b>	
raise	يرفع
rapid(ly)	بسرعة
ravine	وادي
reason	سبب
recently	مؤخرا
record (n)	تسجيل - سجل

relax	يسترخي
remote	بعيد
repair (v)	يصلح
reply	يجيب
request (n)	يطلب
resource	مصدر
result (n)	نتيجة
roundabout	دوار

## S

satellite	قمر صناعي
scout	كشافة
set out	يبدأ رحلته
shelf	رف
simple	بسيط
situation	وضع
ski (v)	يتزلج
smile (v)	يبتسم
smoking	تدخين
solution	حل
sound (n)	صوت
sound (v)	يبدو
specialist	اخصائي
spend (time)	يمضي
sportsman	شخص رياضي
stamp (n)	طابع
steal (stolen)	يسرق
steel	فولاذ
stranger	غريب
suggest	يقترح
sunshade	ظل
surprised	مدهش - متفاجئ
survival	نجاة
swap (v)	يبدل
switch on/off	يشغل/يطفى
system	نظام

## T

technician
tell off
texting
theatre
through
tone
topic
trouble (n)
trouble (v)
turn (v)
turning (n)

## U

unfavourable
--------------

## V

vegetables
Venezuela
viewer
visitor
vitamin
voice

## W

washing up
wave (v)
weak
website
whole grains

## X

x-ray
-------

## Y

Yemeni
youth

ارسال رساله نصية
مسرح
من خلال
نغمة
موضوع
مشكلة
يسبب مشكلة
يعود
استدارة

غير مرغوب
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خضروات
فنزويلا
مشاهد
زائر
فيتنام
صوت

غسيل
يلوح
ضعيف
موقع إلكتروني
حبوب كاملة

أشعة
------

اليمن
شباب