

Mega Goal3

Workbook

For the second grade of Secondary

Unit 1: Connected by Technology

P. 1

A

1. straightforward
2. loner
3. adventurous
4. spontaneous
5. laid back

B

1. a
2. f
3. b
4. d
5. c

P. 2

C

	Simple present or past	Present or past perfect	Present or past progressive	Present or past passive
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D

1. g Has the internet been working?
2. a Do you ever use a fax machine?
3. e Were you texting me last night?
4. b Was the account closed?
5. f Are you sending an instant message?
6. c Have you changed your password?

Page 3

E

1. didn't
2. was
3. hadn't
4. did
5. were
6. do
7. Have
8. Do
9. do
10. do
11. do
12. do
13. are
14. Do
15. do
16. Do
17. do
18. Did
19. haven't
20. don't
21. didn't

F

1. Do you have a laptop?
2. Have you eaten dinner?
3. How does it work?
4. When was the telephone invented?
5. Had you called me before I arrived?
6. Is your cell phone working?
7. What were you doing last night?

Page 4

G

1.

A: How long have you had that laptop?

B: I've had it for a year.

2.

A: What are you doing tonight?

B: I'm going to play computer games.. How about you?

C: We're going to play computer games too!

3.

A: Do you like this rug?

B: Yes, I do!!

Page 5

H

Advantages of IM:

1. It's more like a real conversation.
2. It's more private than talking on the phone if you're in a room with others.

Disadvantages of IM:

1. Everybody knows when you're online.
2. It can be dangerous.

Ways to stay safe:

1. Don't give out your personal information.
2. Don't open pictures or files from someone you don't know.

Page 6

I

1. WRU?WU B ovr sn?
2. HzNGT meet us. Hz Bzy
3. Wz gvnULTInformtn?
4. OC, ILDI4U. UVhelpt meSMTmz.
5. √TStrOTCrnr. It's Chpr.

J

1. I would text message because the shop is busy and noisy.
2. I would text message because he might not hear the phone if there are trains going back and forth. But I would also call just in case.
3. I would text message because you're not supposed to make noise and disturb other people in the library.
4. I would call to apologize, because he/she is my cousin and a text message would not be suitable or it might show that I don't care enough.
5. I would call him because he is in his car driving and he probably won't check his text messages but he will hear the phone.

Page 7

K

Main objects: car, cell phone, steering wheel, dashboard, windshield

Main actions: driving OR just stopped to wait for something

/ checking phone for text messages OR just received a text message and is reading it.

1. A man is in his car. He has just stopped and is checking his cell phone for text messages.
2. He's reading a text message that he has just received and he is getting ready to reply to it.
3. He may send his reply and wait for an answer or he may drive away.

P. 9

M

Adjective	Comparative Adjective	Superlative Adjective
expensive	more/less expensive	the most/least expensive
difficult	more/less difficult	the most/least difficult
easy	easier	the easiest
successful	more/less successful	the most/least successful
useful	more/less useful	the most/least useful
relaxing	more/less relaxing	the most/least relaxing
wealthy	wealthier	the wealthiest
important	more/less important	the most/least important
risky	riskier	the riskiest
economical	more/less economical	the most/least economical
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best

N

1. the oldest – the most significant – heavier – more difficult
2. most successful – bigger – easier – the best
3. the wealthiest – richer – the most generous - the poorest

P. 10

P

1. our car serviced twice a year
2. to be checked
3. the new website designed
4. this program downloaded before I could play the game.
5. to be installed on this smartphone
6. to be disposed of carefully

Q

1. broken
2. get - replaced
3. damaged

- 4. have – checked**
- 5. to be repaired**
- 6. connected**
- 7. had – installed**
- 8. plugged**
- 9. unplugged**
- 10. had – cleaned**
- 11. disconnected**
- 12. to be fixed**
- 13. to be done**
- 14. satisfied**



Unit 2: Crime Doesn't Pay

P. 11

A

Across

1. burglar
4. hijack
5. abandon
7. decline
9. misdemeanor
10. fled

Down

2. unauthorized
3. accuse
6. seize
8. inmate

P. 12

B

1. A
2. A
3. P
4. P
5. A
6. P
7. P
8. P
9. A
10. P

C

1. A lot of money was taken from the cash register.
2. The burglar was caught on videotape.
3. The cashier was not hurt.
4. The burglar has been arrested by the police.
5. The store has been reopened.
6. An alarm system will be installed by the store owner.

Page 13

D

1. The window was broken by Bob.
2. Thieves are caught by the police.
3. The door has been opened.
4. The car was stolen.
5. The child was kidnapped.
6. The airplane will be hijacked tomorrow.
7. The captain has been murdered.
8. The mystery will be solved by the police detectives.

E

1. Ana Maria had been sleeping when she heard a knock on the door.
2. Before it was stolen, I had had a nice bicycle.
3. Before he was arrested for stealing, everybody had liked him.
4. She was very sad because her cat had been lost..
5. He had been eating dinner when the police came to his door.

Page 14

F

1. Somebody had broken into the house before he got home.
2. Somebody had stolen her wallet when she was talking to her friend.
3. The birds had been eating her sandwiches when she went inside.

G

1. had gone
2. had graduated / was graduating
3. had decided
4. had checked
5. was offering / had been offering / offered
6. had asked
7. put / had put
8. left / had left
9. had told
10. had been going
11. had decided
12. changed
13. got
14. had put
15. got out
16. had been showing
17. realized
18. did not have
19. had stolen
20. asked
21. tried
22. had left

Page 15

H

	Story 1	Story 2
What did the robber do wrong?	He made mistakes on his stick-up note.	He showed the cashier his driver's license.
What would be a good name for the story?	It Pays To Be Able To Read And Write	Old Enough But Not Smart Enough
Do you feel sorry for the criminal? Why?	No. He should not have tried to rob the bank.	No. He should not have tried to rob the store.

Page 16

I

6, 7, 8, 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 9, 10

Answers will vary. Sample answer:

I would have left the house and called the police.

Page 17

J

People: Police

Things: crime scene tape, wall with graffiti

Actions: police are guarding the area, watching people, preventing people from crossing the line

1. The crime scene tape is securing the crime area.
2. Police officers are posted behind the crime scene tape to prevent unauthorized individuals from crossing the line.
3. The crime area is secured because the police are investigating the crime scene and they don't want it to be compromised.

Page 19

L

1. were
2. were
3. played
4. studied
5. didn't go
6. went
7. got
8. emigrated
9. didn't like
10. involved
11. missed

12. didn't want
13. stayed
14. didn't find
15. decided
16. was
17. robbed
18. caught
19. started
20. wanted
21. traveled
22. saw
23. recognized
24. didn't arrest
25. met
26. opened

M

1. They used to play sports and study together
2. No, he didn't because it involved a lot of routine work.
3. He became a thief because he couldn't find a job easily.
4. No, he didn't, because they were school friends

Page 20

O

1. were you sitting, heard
2. were watching, was breaking
3. lived, was always blocking
4. was running, was waiting
5. activated, entered
6. were wearing, came
7. knew, was acting
8. was serving, studied

9. stopped, was lying

10. was always taking, were

P

1. e – was working

2. a – was teaching

3. c – was living

4. b – were offering

5. d – was always raining



Unit 3: Far and Away

P. 21

A

1. relatively
2. unique
3. alternative
4. ecosystem
5. surface
6. widespread
7. capsule
8. commercial
9. undisturbed

B

1. relatively
2. unique
3. alternative
4. cozy
5. widespread
6. surface
7. ecosystem
8. undisturbed
9. capsule

Page 22

C

1. You've barely eaten anything!
2. Is the light bright enough?
3. I scarcely know his name.

4. He goes to Asia very frequently.
5. The potatoes are not cooked quite perfectly.
6. I completely disagree.
7. That road is extremely dangerous.
8. They've almost finished planning their vacation

D

1. enough
2. extremely
3. almost
4. too
5. rather
6. just

Page 23

E

1. It's so hot in here. Do you have a fan?
2. I'm very tired. I want to go to bed now.
3. I'm absolutely sure. I have no questions about it.
4. There isn't enough tea. I will make more.
5. There's barely anybody here. Only 3 people!
6. I am completely out of coffee. I don't have any more.

F

1. She is probably sleeping right now.
2. Admittedly, they didn't like the hotel.
3. We actually missed the beginning.
4. They have undoubtedly tried to call by now.
5. Evidently, Bob is avoiding me.
6. Naturally, you'll be staying with us.

Page 24

G

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

H

Youth hostels are undoubtedly the most popular places to stay for young people who are traveling. Probably the reason they are so popular is that in many cities they are clearly the cheapest option. Youth hostels allow travelers to stretch their budget and travel to more places. Admittedly, youth hostels are often not as luxurious as traditional hotels, but frankly, I don't think that most travelers mind. They are usually happy enough just to be visiting new places and seeing new things.

Page 25

I

1. They were built by hand, on raised platforms.
2. Rain collection and passive solar architecture OR low-flush toilets and pull-chain showers that save water.
3. Because they need to use stairs and walk along walkways.
4. Ecotourism costs more to sustain.

Page 26

J

Message 1: camping vacation

Clues: edge of a forest, beautiful beach, pitch tents, bungalows on the grounds.

Message 2: ecotourism

Clues: view/spectacular, wildlife/unbelievable, cut off, no cell phones, nature

Message 3: business trip (conference in luxury hotel)

Hotel/fabulous, five restaurants, spa, designer village, breathtaking view of the bay, conference, our group, meet them in the lobby

I think I would choose ecotourism because it sounds very attractive. It would be nice to be cut off for a while and not have to call people or answer emails.

Page 27

K

Nouns: reservoir, sand, evaporation, climate, desert, landscape, drought

Adjectives: hot, dry, barren, dried-up

Verbs: evaporate, dry up, die out

- 1. The temperature on earth keeps rising because of the depletion of the ozone layer and the increase of greenhouse gases.**
- 2. Global warming causes extreme changes in climate and bring about drought.**
- 3. In hot, dry areas, evaporation can result in a huge loss of water. The level of reservoirs in deserts can drop significantly in just one year, and eventually dry up completely.**

Page 28

L

PROs of Ecotourism:

Experiencing nature without causing damage, going back to basics/ living off the grid, raising environmental consciousness, promoting environmental awareness, fostering a symbiotic relationship between nature and people

CONs of Ecotourism:

If not organized and monitored it can cause damage

Large numbers of ecotourists can damage/environment

M

1. are going to visit
2. are going to take
3. are going to get
4. is going to pick
5. are going to invite
6. are going to go
7. is going to stop
8. are going to cross
9. are going to say
10. am going to have

N

1. Where, They're going to go to London.
2. How long, they're going to stay there for two days.
3. How, They're going to take the Underground train.
4. Who, Adnan's uncle is going to meet them.
5. What, They're going to take a tour (of the city) on a double-decker bus.
6. Which, It's going to stop at Big Ben and Buckingham Palace.
7. When, They're going to take the plane home in the evening on their last day.

O

1. The city is famous for its historic buildings.
2. The climate is hot and humid in the summer.
3. Winter temperatures are much cooler.
4. Ankara is the capital city of Turkey.
5. The fertile plains are renowned for producing citrus fruits like lemons and oranges.

P. 30

P

1. What are you doing this weekend?
2. Are you going to drive home tonight?
3. Where will he go (on his) next vacation?
4. What are their friends doing tomorrow?
5. Who's she meeting at the airport in an hour?

Q

1. will go
2. will probably stay
3. am definitely going to go
4. will probably be
5. are going to find
6. am not going to spend
7. won't be
8. am going to watch
9. will probably stay
10. am going to go
11. will join
12. will call

EXPANSION Units 1–3

P. 31

A

1. g

2. e

3. i

4. a

5. j

6. c

7. f

8. l

9. k

10. b

11. d

12. h

B

1. c

2. c

3. d

4. a

5. a

6. c

7. b

8. a

P. 32

C

1. was

2. didn't / was

3. is
4. Were
5. are
6. has
7. doesn't
8. am
9. have

D

1. A lot of information has been sent by email.
2. The Internet is going to be used in more and more remote areas.
3. A text message was sent to me today.
4. The Internet was invented in the 1960s.
5. Computers are purchased for schools by the government.
6. The mobile phone was invented in 1908 by Nathan Stubblefield.
7. The first cellular network was launched by the Japanese telephone company.

P. 33

E

1. was playing, saw
2. had left, arrived
3. waiting
4. arrested, was running
5. had lived, moved
6. had never been, turned
7. was, wrote
8. was, had been running

F

1. I had just left the house for 10 minutes.
2. The robber probably saw me leave.

3. Admittedly, I didn't even lock the door.
4. He must have been extremely fast.
5. When I got back home, all of my electronics were completely gone.
6. I was so upset.
7. Naturally, I called the police right away.
8. They were very nice.
9. Apparently, there have been a lot of robberies lately.
10. They actually think they will find him.
11. I obviously hope they do.

P. 34

G

- I would like to participate in mountain climbing because there are easier and more difficult routes for everyone. I am not very fit but I like walking and hiking.
- I don't think I would be interested in participating in rock climbing. It's a very demanding sport that requires fitness, practice and technique.
- I would be very keen on cave exploration. I like the feel of caves with their special acoustics, cool water running, bats, stalagmites and stalactites.

P. 35

H

Nouns: conference room, laptop, business, businessmen, professionals, presentation, notes, skyscrapers, pointer, flip chart

Verbs: listening, looking, showing, presenting, thinking, considering, asking, commenting, agreeing, disagreeing, suggesting, modifying, making a deal

1. How long have you been in the conference room?
2. How long has the man been presenting his idea/plan?
3. Who are the people who are participating in the meeting?



Unit 4: TV Around the World

P. 37

A

1. broadcast
2. contestants
3. fictional
4. version
5. talent
6. prosperous
7. award
8. plot

B

1. fictional
2. broadcast
3. plot
4. talent
5. contestants
6. version
7. puzzling
8. prosperous

P. 38

C

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. D.O. = a secret | I.O. = me |
| 2. D.O. = the poem | I.O. = his wife |
| 3. D.O. = dinner | I.O. = us |

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. D.O. = a letter | I.O. = the producer |
| 5. D.O. = coffee | I.O. = me |
| 6. D.O. = the prize | I.O. = the best athlete |
| 7. D.O. = the show | I.O. = them |
| 8. D.O. = a present | I.O. = me |
| 9. D.O. = SR 100,00 | I.O. = the winner |
| 10. D.O. = the email | I.O. = me |

D

1. They bought a new DVD player for her.
2. Could you give the remote control to me?
3. Not possible
4. He lent a friend his car.
5. Matt gave his fans pictures.
6. Not possible
7. Not possible
8. The host gave a cup of coffee to the guest star.

P. 39

E

1. to
2. to
3. to
4. for
5. to
6. for
7. for
8. to
9. for
10. to

F

1. He sold it to me.
2. Maria opened the box for him.
3. My parents bought a computer for me.
4. Can you cash the check for me?
5. John turned on the TV for his dad.
6. They gave the part to him.
7. Will you tell me a story?
8. Andrew passed it to me.

P. 40

G

1.
 - a. The talk show is on air.
 - b. Maria introduces the talk show.
 - c. She introduces the talk show to the audience.
2.
 - a. Master Quiz is on T.V.
 - b. Ali is sharing in Master Quiz.
 - c. Master Quiz gives Ali a prize.
3.
 - a. He is talking while looking from the window.
 - b. He is looking to people from the window.
 - c. Now, he is looking to me.

H

1. bug
2. c'mon
3. get a kick out of
4. couch potato

5. all

6. Nah

P. 41

I

	Ahmed	Hameed	Dave
Does the person like game shows?	No	No	No
Why or why not?	It is bad for contestants to make important life decisions on camera within a time frame.	It's a waste of time. Brings out the worst in people.	The situations are boring and unrealistic. The contestants are whiney and annoying.
What does the person like to watch?	Documentaries and films.	Mystery shows	The news

P. 42

J

The ideal game show contestant likes speaking in public.

He can work with people he has met recently and can control his feelings. He is keen to win but he is also a good loser who doesn't hold grudges. He can take criticism and follow instructions. He is competitive and likes being in front of a camera, a video or strong lights..

P. 43

K

Nouns: men, pens, office, desk, chair, window, view, beard

Verbs: sit, talk, discuss, smile, look at, try, say, communicate, discuss, decide, look alike

Place: office, work, company, KSA

Time: morning, noon

1. The two men must be brothers because they look alike.

2. They are sitting in their office or meeting room talking about things.
3. One of them is holding a pen and he is about to write or sign something.

P. 45

M

1. The, - , - ,the, the, the
2. The, -, the, the
3. The, -,the, the
4. -, -, the, the
5. -, the, -, the, -

N

1. a/the, -, the, the, a, -
2. -, -, -, the, -,-, the
3. -, a, the, -, the, -
4. -, -, a, the, the, the/-, the/-
5. A, a, an, an, a,an, a

P. 46

O

1. which/that
2. which/that
3. which/that
4. who/that
5. which/that
6. who/that
7. who/that

P

1. which/that; ✓ subject
2. which/that/Ø; ✓ object

3. who/that; ✓ subject

4. which/that; ✓ subject

5. who/that/ Ø; ✓ object

6. which/that/ Ø; ✓ object

7. who/that; ✓ subject

8. who/that/ Ø; ✓ object



Unit 5: Working 9 to 5

P. 47

A

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

B

1. satisfaction
2. income
3. appreciated
4. entail
5. entire
6. cooperate
7. respectful
8. status

P. 48

C

1. take this medicine every day
2. to do your homework
3. stay out of the street
4. to stay still
5. vote for me
6. not play with matches
7. send this first-class mail
8. wear a seatbelt

D

1. I recommend that you bring your résumé.
2. It is important that you dress nicely.

3. It is imperative that you make eye contact.
4. It is essential that you shake the interviewer's hand.
5. It is important that you sit up straight.
6. I suggest that you use a confident voice.
7. It is essential that you answer all of the questions.
8. I recommend that you ask them questions, too.
9. I suggest that you write a thank-you note afterwards.

Page 49

E

1. I recommend that you put your educational background on it.
2. It is necessary to give your phone number.
3. I suggest that you give your email address, too.
4. It is essential that you list your work experience.
5. It is imperative that you be clear and concise.
6. I recommend that you talk about your skills.
7. It is important that you include a list of references at the end.
8. I want you to call me if you have any questions.

F

1. It is important that they know how to sew.
2. It is necessary that they go to medical school.
3. It is essential that they like to cook.
4. I recommend that they like talking to people.
5. It is important that they are good at math.
6. It is important that they like working outside.
7. It is essential that they be good with children.
8. It is necessary that they be healthy and strong.

Page 50

G

1.

- a. It is important that you wear a seat belt.
- b. I recommend that you lock your doors.

2.

- a. I want you to clean your teeth.
- b. It is important that you don't eat sweets.
- c. I'd like you to open your mouth.
- d. I insist that you brush your teeth before you go to bed.

3.

- a. It is essential that you not get up during take-off and landing.
- b. It is necessary to wear a seatbelt.
- c. It is important that you not use a phone while we're in the air.
- d. I recommend that you take a nap.

H

- 1. keep it to yourself
- 2. jumped ship
- 3. take off
- 4. in a bind
- 5. Will do
- 6. cover
- 7. No kidding

Page 51

I

- 1. false
- 2. true
- 3. true
- 4. false

5. true

6. false

Page 52

J

1. construction engineers

It is important that they are good at supervising building projects.

2. accountants

It is necessary that they keep records meticulously

3. medical doctors

We expect them to cure us.

4. architect

It is essential that they have an eye for style and design.

5. teachers

It is necessary that they take work home.

6. flight attendants

It is imperative that they be courteous and efficient.

7. TV presenters

They need to pay attention to the way they look.

8. consultants

It is important that they listen carefully.

9. photographers

It is necessary that they have an eye for detail and know what to do.

10. reporters

It is imperative that they check information before using it.

Page 53

K

First name

Family name

Address

Contact details

Work experience

Qualifications

Professional training

Interests

References

Previous employer/s

- 1. Have you ever worked in this kind of area before?**
- 2. Where were you trained?**
- 3. Why did you leave your last job?**

P. 55

M

- 1. wasn't it**
- 2. doesn't he**
- 3. aren't you**
- 4. don't they**
- 5. isn't there**
- 6. will we**

N

- 1. Could I have an application form?**
- 2. Could/Can I take a short break?**
- 3. Excuse me, can you tell me where the manager's office is?**
- 4. Would you mind telling me your address and phone number?**
- 5. Would you be able to lend me your phone to send a text?**

O

- 1. b**
- 2. c**
- 3. c**

4. a

5. c

6. b

7. c

8. a

P. 56

P

1. doesn't have to

2. mustn't

3. must / has to

4. must

5. mustn't

6. have to

7. has to / must

8. mustn't

Q

1. didn't have to / didn't need to

2. needed to / had to

3. didn't have to / didn't need to

4. needn't

5. had to / needed to

6. needn't

7. had to / needed to

8. needn't

9. didn't have to / didn't need to

10. needn't



Unit 6: Going Green

P. 57

A

1. tap water
2. crank up
3. pesticides
4. thermostat
5. conserve
6. plastic
7. consumption
8. source
9. efficient
10. recycle

B

1. Pesticides keep bugs and animals away. They can hurt the environment.
2. You can crank up the radio, the TV, the heat, and the air conditioning.
3. Bottles, silverware, and furniture are commonly made of plastic.
4. We recycle plastic and glass bottles, tin cans, and paper.
5. They want to save money on gas.

P. 58

C

I am writing because I have a concern about our community and our environment. I have been living in this town for three years now. I love living here because most people are interested in protecting the environment. However, I have noticed that when I go shopping, most people have been using the plastic bags that the store provides. I quit using those years ago because they are damaging our planet. I can't stand seeing people who say they care about the environment using them. I recommend

buying three or four canvas bags at the store and using them every time you go shopping. I advise keeping them in your car or near your front door so that you remember to take them when you go to the store. By making small changes, I think we can make a big difference to our world.

D

Can only be followed by a gerund	Can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive	Can only be followed by an infinitive
consider	can't stand	agree
finish	continue	decide
imagine	hate	offer
keep	love	plan
recommend	prefer	promise
suggest	start	want

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E

1. getting
2. watering
3. to get
4. separating
5. to conserve
6. to have
7. insulating
8. to eat

F

1.
 - b. I recommend eating fruits and vegetables every day.
 - c. I hate eating old vegetables from the supermarket.
2.
 - a. I attempt to recycle everything possible.
 - b. I recommend getting two recycle bins.

c. I like knowing that I'm helping the earth.

3.

a. We started biking to work so that we don't pollute the environment.

b. We hate paying for parking in the city.

c. We even prefer to bike to work on rainy days.

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G

1. The farmer began using organic methods. / The farmer began to use organic methods.

2. We decided to get solar panels.

3. I prefer to eat organic food.

4. We expect to see her soon.

5. She quit smoking.

H

1. a hassle

2. a piece of cake

3. chuck

4. lame

5. I guess

6. a no-brainer

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I

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a

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J

1. Products are packaged in a particular way to protect them from damage, make packing and transport easier and present them in an attractive manner. For example, cereal like corn flakes comes in a colorful box with a vacuum sealed paper bag inside containing the cereal. Eggs come in special plastic or papier mâché case.

2. Certain types of packaging are used to preserve food products. For example, canned milk and other food, vacuum wrapped cheese or meat, vacuum packaged nuts.
3. Packaging is used to promote products.
4. People who live off the grid avoid buying packaged goods to avoid polluting the environment and causing further environmental damage.
5. There are plenty of products with multiple packaging such as frozen seafood in plastic wrapping in a cardboard box. Many people dispose of the packaging by throwing it away with the rest of the garbage. We try to throw all plastic, paper and glass objects into special recycling bins

K

Paper cartons can be recycled; however, they require wood for the paper so more trees are cut. So they are not environmentally friendly.

Plastic containers or bottles are harmful to the environment.

Glass bottles, or jars can be recycled or reused. If they are not recycled they can be harmful to the environment as they are often the cause of forest fires and fires in general especially in hot weather.

Cellophane bags or wrapping can be recycled, and are biodegradable so they are environmentally friendly.

Paper packaging can be recycled but more trees are cut in order to make paper that is used for wrapping, writing etc. So it is harmful.

Paper and plastic packaging is usually thrown away and is harmful to the environment.

Cloth bags and wrappers are environmentally friendly because they can be reused and do not cause any damage.

We can reuse paper/cardboard boxes to store things.

We can use cloth bags and wrappers to store things or carry them.

Cellophane bags can be reused to pack or store things.

Glass bottles and jars can be reused to store jam, spices, oil etc. but they can also be cut and turned into water glasses, candleholders or pencil holders.

L

Things and People: boys, children, gloves, bins, containers, rubbish, garbage, trees, environment

Verbs: carry, collect, sort, put into, recycle, help

Adjectives: aware, friendly, happy, hardworking, active, conscious

1. Children are conscious of what needs to be done to preserve the environment.
2. They are proud to be active participants in “green” projects.
3. They often participate in “clean the forest” or “clean the beach” campaigns enthusiastically.

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N

1. grow
2. is changing
3. goes
4. work
5. are considering
6. does he know
7. are melting
8. doesn't have
9. are currently researching
10. Do you believe

O

1. boils – is boiling
2. study – is studying
3. are living - live
4. is depleting - depletes
5. doesn't looking - look

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P

1. heat, will melt
2. replant, will take
3. won't improve, don't stop
4. install, will we cut
5. don't water, won't grow
6. will ask, don't obey
7. teach, will treat
8. will be, don't reduce

Q

1. we will reduce our carbon emissions
2. we may grow more food
3. our town will be attractive
4. the oceans will soon be completely depleted of fish
5. our planet might not damage
6. we will make a good project
7. If we don't do the homework, we may fail the class.
8. If I don't go to college, I might not get a good job.

EXPANSION Units 4–6

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A

Across

2. hassle
3. in a bind
5. humiliating
7. puzzling
9. ditch
12. income
14. fictional
16. help me out
17. take off
18. version

Down

1. get a kick out of
4. a piece of cake
6. appreciate
8. organic
10. prosperous
11. pesticides
13. cooperate
15. chuck

P. 68

B

1. for
2. to
3. for
4. to
5. to
6. for
7. to

C

- 1. helping**
- 2. to start**
- 3. to get**
- 4. working / to work**
- 5. going**
- 6. working**
- 7. to apply**
- 8. to bring**

D

- 1. hanging out with my friends**
- 2. to pay a lot of money for clothes**
- 3. to go to the store today**
- 4. waiting in line**
- 5. to vacation close to home**
- 6. to get a job for the summer**
- 7. going to a university that is far away**
- 8. to do very well in this class**

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E

- 1. He suggested that I buy a hybrid car.**
- 2. I want you to buy a stainless steel water bottle.**
- 3. It is essential that we all try to save water.**
- 4. Environmentalists request that we eat locally grown food.**
- 5. It is important that everyone try to conserve energy.**
- 6. Environmentalists recommend that you turn off the lights when you're not in a room.**
- 7. I'd like you to recycle all of that paper.**
- 8. They asked that she reuse containers as much as possible.**

F

1. I want you to become a lawyer.
2. He ordered it for me.
3. The carpenter built a new closet for us.
4. I decided to take a break.
5. It is important that you come on time.
6. Will you reserve a table for me?
7. Maria asked that Lisa bring a dessert.
8. My teacher suggested coming a little early tomorrow.
9. I love to eat/eating out at restaurants.
10. I demand that you tell me what you're talking about.

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G

1. To meet the demand for chocolate during the festive season.
2. Dark, light, white, bitter, semi-sweet, sweet, with wafers, caramel or fruit, in powder or syrup form, in different sizes and shapes.
3. The busiest time is the post-Ramadan period because of the numerous orders of chocolate arrangements that have to be filled.

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

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H

Feelings: happy, surprised, shocked, excited, delighted

Actions: exchange gifts, give, see, find, be faced with, get a gift

1. Children get really excited with celebrations.
2. Most people are delighted to have surprise gifts; but most of all they are really happy to see someone they like turn up unexpectedly.
3. The boy is delighted with the present that his parents got him to reward him for his good grades at school.