

Mega Goal5
Student's book
For the third grade of Secondary

Unit 1: Two Is Better Than One

Intro

P. 4

Your Turn

B

1. He must be home. / He can't have left.
2. He must have arrived earlier. / He must be in. / He must have walked to the park.
3. It must be broken. / There must be a problem.
4. He/ She must be sick.
5. They must have left. / They must be at the restaurant.

P. 7

Quick Check

A

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

B

1. Because women were not able to attend university in Poland.
2. They had to work long hours in order to earn a living and their laboratory did not have a lot of facilities.
3. The discovery of radioactivity made them famous.
4. They received a Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903 and Marie Curie won another Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1911.
5. He went to South America and fought for the independence of Uruguay. He met Anita there.
6. Yes, it was. He also met the first king of a unified Italy.

P. 8

A

1. another
2. others
3. another
4. other
5. other
6. others
7. another

P. 9

B

1. Others do not.
2. Another thing you can do is conserve water.
3. The other has blond hair.
4. My other class is biology.
5. Another synonym is good-looking.
6. I need another one.
7. There are three others in front of us.
8. Another thing you should do is eat healthy foods.

C

1. I do hope you get better quickly.
2. He does enjoy playing on his own.
3. He does need to find a job soon.
4. I did ask my friend to join us.
5. This store does have the best selection.
6. The teacher did notice you were absent.

D

2. e I'm afraid of heights, though I do fly occasionally.
3. b I forgot to call my friend, but I did send my friend an email.
4. f I didn't have a lot of time, but I did manage to finish my homework.

5. a She doesn't want to go shopping, but her sister does want to go shopping.

6. d Although she's a bit quiet, she does have a great sense of humor.

P. 10

About the Conversation

1. They don't want to argue about chores.
2. They will both clean their own rooms. They will each clean a bathroom. They will take turns cleaning the rest of the apartment. Adnan will wash the laundry and Badr will fold it.
3. Neither of them wants to cook. Badr suggests they order takeout food often.

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5 Listening

- 1 He realizes he wants to become a doctor.
- 2 He graduates from King Saud University.
- 3 He gets his Master's in Pediatric Surgery.
- 4 He is a member of the Canadian Board of Pediatric Surgeons.
- 5 He is assistant professor at King Saud University.
- 6 He becomes Executive Director of Health Affairs at the National Guard.
- 7 He is appointed Minister of Health.
- 8 He and his team perform surgery on Polish twins.
- 9 He is honored by the Polish community.

7 Vocabulary Building

A

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

P.13

After Reading

1. Symbiosis is a relationship in which two animals depend upon and benefit from one another.

2. The plover cleans the crocodile's teeth, which prevents infection and provides a meal for the plover.
3. The honeyguide bird and the ratel help each other get honey. The honeyguide bird finds the hive, and the ratel tears it open.
4. The zebra has bad eyesight, but good senses of smell and hearing. The ostrich has poor senses of smell and hearing, but good eyesight.
5. The anemone provides a safe home for the clownfish and leftover food. The clownfish attracts prey to the anemone, cleans up food scraps and dead tentacles, and chases away fish that eat the anemone.

P. 14

10 Writing

A

1.

- No, I don't. I think that people can get along well with each other if they have the ability to respect and understand each other.

2.

- The writer's maternal grandparents.
- Grandfather: dedicated lawyer, moral fiber, highly respected, the most honest law specialist, genuinely interested in people, history, law and philosophy, calmest, most serene person, never raised his voice, never lost his temper, special ability to rationalize things smoothly (worst calamity reduced to a light twitch), sense of aura and peace.
- Grandmother: get all worked up and flustered over minor irregularities, everything planned just so, worried about things that could go wrong, wanted everything perfect/to an extreme, cleanliness frenzy
- They don't seem to share much aside from the fact that they complement each other.
 - a. if they were both like the grandfather, they would probably forget to take care of practicalities and day to day issues.
 - b. if they were like the grandmother, they would probably end up annoying each other and causing a lot of stress

- The writer chose to portray this incident because it provides a perfect example of symbiosis and a sense of priorities that is led by feelings and primary concern for the other person rather than material possessions.

3.

- Paragraph 1: Introduce theme/topic/focus: grandparents (There is)
- Paragraph 2: grandfather (My grandfather)
- Paragraph 3: grandmother / tendencies and impulsive actions (Grandmother)
- Paragraph 4: grandfather's reaction (When grandfather)
- Paragraph 5: Conclusion/ writer's point of view (This incident)
- Not all paragraphs are the same length because each paragraph serves to focus on a particular topic /purpose that can be catered for through more or less in terms of length/ words/sentences. So the length will vary depending on amount of information, focus and intended effect. Sometimes a very brief statement can imply more than a whole page.
- See answer to 2 above with highlighted words and phrases
- Understanding, empathy, humor, lack of conflict, symbiotic attitude, caring.

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A

1. are
2. doesn't do
3. is
4. clean
5. is always leaving
6. am constantly cleaning up
7. do

P. 17

C

1. Visiting times for families are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday from half past three in the afternoon until half past nine in the evening.

- 2. Women can visit the museum on Tuesday mornings from nine until three p.m.**
- 3. The museum is open for school groups from Sunday through till Thursday.**
- 4. The museum is free for students.**
- 5. A ticket for an adult costs SR10.**
- 6. The museum exhibits historical manuscripts.**



Unit 2: Rags to Riches

P. 21

Quick Check

A

1. excelled
2. reputation
3. prominent
4. impoverished
5. philanthropist

B

1. It sold designer fashions at a reasonable price.
2. In recognition of the services offered by ALJCI in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab world.
3. By offering thousands of job opportunities on an annual basis.
4. He was poor and had to leave high school when his father died to help support his family.
5. Although he dropped out of college, he co-founded Apple, and developed and marketed personal computers.
6. Whereas he argued and resigned from Apple, Jobs was brought back and became Apple's CEO.

P. 22

A

1. used to
2. is used to
3. used to
4. used to
5. is not used to
6. used to
7. is not used to
8. wasn't used to

P. 23

B

1. When I was young, I always used to go barefoot in the summer.
2. When I was little, I would play with my friends for hours.
3. I didn't use to like candies when I was a child.
4. When we used to go to the beach, we would build castles in the sand.
5. I used to have a favorite English teacher named Mr. Lincoln.
6. When I was younger, I didn't use to help with the chores.
7. When I was little, I used to hate going to bed early.
8. When my brother and I were young, we would make up funny stories.

C

1. We were going to watch a film tonight, but we were too tired.
2. He was going to pay for dinner, but he lost his credit card.
3. I was going to ask you to go out tonight, but you weren't home.
4. She was going to attend that university, but she didn't get accepted.
5. We were going to drive the new car, but we were too nervous.
6. He was going to run in the race, but he didn't feel well.

D

When Ming was younger, his life was very different. He used to live in an old apartment. But since he became wealthy he lives now in a modern apartment. He would dream of being rich. He used to read about future architects. But now he becomes very rich and read about investment bankers. He used to eat cheap canned food. But now he eats caviar.

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About the Conversation

1. He is considering buying a car, going on vacation, and putting the money in the bank.
2. He can't make up his mind.
3. I think he will buy a used car, because that is what I would do.

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5 Listening

<u>2</u>	cowrie shells	1200 <u>B.C.E.</u>
<u>5</u>	paper money	800 <u>C.E.</u>
<u>1</u>	bartering	9000 <u>B.C.E.</u>
<u>6</u>	electronic money	today
<u>3</u>	inexpensive metal coins	1000 <u>B.C.E.</u>
<u>4</u>	coins made of valuable metals	500 <u>B.C.E.</u>

7 Vocabulary Building

A

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

P. 27

After Reading

1. He did not seem to have much hope of becoming a billionaire.
2. Banking, agricultural development, organic farming, real estate, investment, health and more.
3. Islamic banking in the UK because British officials were not aware of the principles and requirements of Islamic banking.
4. His work and contribution to education, health and charities worldwide through SAAR, the largest foundation of its kind in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
5. It is common for people to set aside one third or one fourth of their wealth for endowment, effective after death..
6. Having been poor early in life, he was not afraid to donate and distribute his wealth so he could concentrate on managing the endowment project through SAAR.
7. He was awarded the prize in recognition of his outstanding service to Islam, his role in the establishment of the world's largest Islamic bank and his ongoing contribution to charities.

P. 28

10 Writing

A

1.

I don't know about e-commerce. I never buy books on the Internet, but I bought other products like sunglasses, shirts and home tools.

2.

Advantages:

- 1. More competitive prices because of lower costs**
- 2. No transport required**
- 3. Saves time**
- 4. Allows research for better prices/quality**

Disadvantages:

- 1. Buyer can only see photos of products**
- 2. Products might differ from photo items**
- 3. Unless delivered by hand, products can get lost**
- 4. Some products cannot be returned.**

3.

Jeffrey P. Bezos was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico in

1964. He displayed a remarkable mechanical aptitude from an early age. He discovered computers when he was a teenager and studied computer science and electrical engineering in Princeton University. He worked for well-known firms of Wall Street. He started the first and largest on line bookselling business which expanded to include all kinds of products from clothing to appliances, to furniture.

4.

1) When, 2) where, 3) then, 4) After, 5) when, 6) One day, 7) where, 8) By, 9) When, 10) As

5.

Paragraph 1: Jeffrey P. Bezos early years

Paragraph 2: Jeffrey Bezos as a teenager and young adult/education

Paragraph 3: Jeffrey Bezos after graduation/work/discovery

Paragraph 4: The internet and bookselling/research

Paragraph 5: The new online business

Paragraph 6: The online bookselling business/ expansion and success of the Bezos family

6.

Past forms

Past simple: displayed, managed, moved, graduated, completed, worked, made, changed, observed, researched, found, attended, opened, predicted, expanded, turned out, thought, turned

Past perfect: The Internet had been used.../ ...major wholesalers had already compiled electronic lists ...

Passives: Jeffrey P. Bezos was born in .../ The internet had been used mainly by the Defense Department, .../ The new online company was set up .../ The site was opened ...

They're used to switch focus/set a new theme from JB to the Internet, the company and the site.

7.

J. Bezos was born in 1964 –displayed a remarkable mechanical aptitude family moved to Miami - discovered computers

– graduated/high school-graduated / College- worked on Wall street - made a discovery - observed/Internet usage was increasing - researched and found no book catalogue existed -attended American Bookseller's Convention- discovered electronic lists of booksellers' inventories - new online company was set up - site was opened - business expanded – changed face of commerce - turned Bezos family members into billionaires

P. 30

A

1. for

2. since

3. for

4. since

5. for

6. for

7. since

8. Since

B

1. was

2. worked

3. became

4. began

5. had

6. has gained

P. 31

C

1. given, haven't, gave

2. ate, were

3. Has, been, has, given, has, gave

4. been, flew

Unit 3: What Will They Think of Next?

P. 35

Quick Check

A

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

B

- 1 The average life expectancy in 1900 was 35 years.
2. He thought there would be no C, X, or Q; spelling would be by sound; the language would be condensed; and English would be the most widely spoken language. The prediction about English being the most widely spoken language came true.
3. He was probably thinking about airplanes.
4. Automobiles have replaced all horse-drawn vehicles.
5. There will never be tubes connecting houses to a store. This is impossible.

P. 36

A

1. By the time we arrive at the picnic, it will have started to rain.
2. I will have fallen asleep by the time this DVD film is over.
3. By 2020, I will have gotten married and had children.
4. By the time my father retires, he will have worked at his company for 20 years.
5. He will have decided which college to attend by February.

6. By the time you come to the table, the food will have gotten cold.
7. He will have learned to drive by the time he graduates.

P. 37

B

1. By 2020, they will have been married for 30 years.
2. By next week, he will have been a vegetarian for four weeks.
3. By November, he will have been working there for 10 months.
4. By 8:00, you will have been studying for four hours.
5. If I lose another 2 kilograms, I will have lost 7 kilograms.
6. By 2020, I will have lived in Singapore for 22 years.
7. If she gets here in 10 minutes, we will have waited for 30 minutes.
8. In another half hour, it will have been playing for three hours.

C

1. The company will manufacture the parts when they receive the order.
2. After I make a million dollars, I am going to buy my parents a house.
3. I am going to travel the world before I get married and settle down.
4. He will run to the store before it starts raining.
5. When you drive down the road, you are going to see a large, red building.
6. Are you going to argue with me until I change my mind?

P. 38

About the Conversation

1. He wants her to try reading on an electronic book reader.
2. E-book readers can hold hundreds of books. You can buy, download, and start reading a book in minutes.
3. Edward does not persuade Grandma. She doesn't want to change.

P. 39

5 Listening

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Print	large, lightweight, portable	not up-to-the-minute news; not free
Online	free; up-to-the-minute news, interactivity, video capability	computer screen graphics
Electronic	look more like paper than a computer screen; large, lightweight, portable; savings for newspapers	

7 Vocabulary Building

A

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

P. 41

After Reading

1. false (He paid 20 million dollars.)
2. false (The first year of flights is already booked.)
3. true
4. false (The hotel will spin in order to reproduce Earth's gravity.)
5. false (The moon hotel will be powered by solar power.)
6. true

P. 42

10 Writing

A

3.

- Cities: will have expanded and space will be restricted to a minimum
- Industry/ manufacturing: new recycling systems to optimize available materials and save natural resources

- Shopping/ commerce: conventional shopping restricted to a few large malls, trade will be carried out electronically
- Hospitals: special, zero gravity hospitals will have been constructed and place to orbit above the earth.
- Land: will be used to grow fuel crops rather than food.
- Vehicles/transportation: Conventional vehicles will have become obsolete, new small vehicles and tele-transportation will have been introduced.
- Homes/buildings: Homes will have gone off the grid, buildings will have been fitted with special tanks to collect rain water.
- Biospheres/shields: Foundations for special biospheres will have been laid around existing buildings or outside the perimeter of doomed towns and neighborhoods. All inhabited areas will have been fitted with a special shield to protect them from harmful radiation.

4.

- Paragraph 2: will be used, will increase, will have changed
- Paragraph 3: will have become, will have been introduced, will be restricted, will be representing
- Paragraph 4: will have gone, will be making, will have been furnished, will have been fitted, will be processed and filtered, will be collected/processed/used
- Paragraph 5: will have been laid, will be placed/located, will have been fitted
- Paragraph 6: will be protected with special shields, will have developed.

5.

- Future with will for predictions: for example, will increase, will be restricted.
- Future perfect: for example, will have expanded, will have become, will have been introduced
- Passive forms: for example, will have been furnished, will be placed
- Future with will for predictions and future perfect (will have done) are used more as the text speculates about and predicts how things will be in the future.

P. 44

A

1. What's your last name?
2. How do you spell your first and last names?
3. How old are you?
4. When were you born?
5. Where are you from?
6. Where did you live?
7. What's your telephone number?
8. What's your email address?
9. What is your job?

P. 45

C

1. solar system, Earth
2. star
3. meteor
4. build, moon

EXPANSION Units 1–3

P. 48

1 Language Review

A

- 1 another
2. Other
3. another
4. Another
5. other
6. others
7. Others
8. Another

B

1. When he lived in Riyadh, he often drove by Faisaliah Tower. /
When he lived in Riyadh, he often used to drive by Faisaliah Tower.
2. He was used to having her in the house.
3. I used to study at this coffee shop when I was in college. /
This coffee shop is where I would study when I was in college.
4. He is much more materialistic now than he used to be when he was a teenager.
5. The cough was so persistent, after a while she was used to it.
6. When I was younger, I would exercise rigorously. / When I was younger, I used to exercise rigorously.
7. I am not used to shopping in chain stores.
8. When he was a child, he and his dad would build circuit boards together. / When he was a child, he and his dad used to build circuit boards together.

P. 49

C

1. I do think scientists will have found a cure for cancer.
2. I do think space travel will have become commonplace.
3. I do not think that the world will have become more peaceful.
4. I do think that we will have started using something other than gas to run our cars.
5. I do think that global warming will have slowed down.
6. I do not think that engineers will have developed a computer capable of thought.
7. I do not think that scientists will have contacted life on other planets.

D

- Ten years ago, Asma used to eat unhealthy food.
- She was going to be a **history professor**.
- She would eat while she was studying.
- In ten years, Asma will have gotten married.
- She will have had two children.
- Asma will have become a history professor.
- In ten years, Asma will have been eating healthier foods for a long time.

P. 51

After Reading

A

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

B

1. The goal is to find other civilizations in the universe.
2. Only a small number of stars in the universe have been monitored for signals.
3. Technology is improving and volunteers add more computing power to the search.
4. We send signals into space through radio and TV waves.
5. SETI@home is a volunteer program in which people allow their computers to analyze data gathered from the Arecibo radio telescope.

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3 Language Plus

1. Where in the world
2. was on top of the world
3. are worlds apart
4. carrying the weight of the world on your shoulders
5. is in another world
6. The world is his oyster.

4 Writing

1. less
2. fewer
3. further



Unit 4: The World of TV

P. 55

Quick Check

A

1. animated
2. prestigious
3. idiosyncratic
4. untimely
5. capture
6. prominent
7. abrupt
8. delusion

B

1. Animated, science fiction, fantasy films
2. War films, Sci-fi films
3. Adventure, documentary films
4. Documentaries, biographical, drama, epic films.

P. 56

A

1. nor pizza
2. and expensive
3. but also football
4. or Chinese food
5. nor listen to the radio
6. but also saved the victim
7. or tea

8. nor emailed us
9. and a fever
10. or stay at the job you have

p. 57

B

1. Both the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building are in New York.
2. She not only broke her leg, but she also dislocated her shoulder.
3. Neither Bill James nor Charlie Bower succeeded in climbing mount Everest.
4. I'll either call you or email you later.
5. We're neither angry nor disappointed.
6. Both ice and vapor are states of water.

C

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 2. f | I told them I'd come over for dinner, but I'm really not feeling well. |
| <hr/> | |
| 3. e | He's a vegetarian, so he's not going to eat any beef burgers. |
| <hr/> | |
| 4. a | She's lied to her more than once, but she continues to consider her a friend. |
| <hr/> | |
| 5. b | One of their children lives in Japan, and the other lives in Argentina. |
| <hr/> | |
| 6. d | He's very comfortable in the U.S., but he continues to miss his home in Brazil. |
| <hr/> | |

P. 58

About the Conversation

1. He thought it was exciting.
2. He thought the Bull's key player didn't play well and Bull's cowhide tops were ridiculous.

P. 59

5 Listening

Design 1	Design 2	Design 3	Final Design
stylish	aesthetically superb	nothing good	what they needed
functional problems	staff isolated in cubicles	not modern enough	
doesn't meet needs	superb style but not functional	neither stylish nor functional/ disappointing	satisfying

7 Vocabulary Building

A

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

P. 61

After Reading

1. false (They are popular both on TV and in literature)
2. true
3. true
4. false (There are different types of heroes)
5. false (It's hard to imagine that it will be altered)

10 Writing

4.

• Categories of films based on theme, setting, plots/ stories, characters, and other specific features such as special effects, computer enhancement, animation, etc.

There are major genres and subgenres.

• It is not always easy to classify films as they often combine elements of different genres.

• No there aren't because film genres evolve according to appeal.

For example action films with superhuman heroes used to be popular over a decade ago. They're not so popular any longer.

5.

• action: martial arts, superhuman heroes

• adventure: tropical setting (unusual setting),

• comedy: Toy Story (also animated)

• drama: serious, realistic life situations, character development, interaction, melodramas, biographies, biopics

• animation: Toy Story(cartoon, design)

• epics: costume dramas, historical dramas, war dramas, extravagant settings, lavish costumes, spectacular version of biopic film

• biopics: The Last Emperor (a film based on a true story)

• detective: criminal action, mystery, suspense

• horror: frighten audiences, combined with science fiction, earth invaded by alien monster

• war: horror and destruction of war, documentary excerpts, paired with other genres

• western: oldest genres, recognizable plots, elements and characters, horses, dusty towns, Indians and cowboys, good and bad guys, sheriff and deputies, common formula, modified, revisited

• science fiction: earth invaded by alien monster, visionary, futuristic technology, extraordinary creatures, outer space, ET

P. 64

B

1. Chinese Mandarin (number of speakers is 1 billion +)
2. Mount Everest (8,850m)
3. Sahara, North Africa (3,320,000 sq. miles)
4. Pacific Ocean (10,924 m)
5. Shanghai, China (13.3 million)
6. Caspian Sea, Asia-Europe (371,00 sq m)
7. Dalol, Ethiopia (annual average temperature is 93.2F, 34C)
8. Aswan, Egypt (0.02 inches of rainfall a year)

P. 65

C

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. biggest | 11. rocky |
| 2. smallest | 12. almost |
| 3. farther | 13. farthest |
| 4. closest | 14. cold |
| 5. close | 15. icy |
| 6. larger | 16. most |
| 7. inhabitable | 17. largest |
| 8. slightly | 18. most |
| 9. close | 19. More |
| 10. hotter | 20. farthest |

Unit 5: Do You Really Need It?

P. 69

Quick Check

A

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

B

1. BMX-3000 Sports Car
2. Planet Mercury Sneakers
3. Dynex Laundry Detergent and Crystal Spring Water
4. Planet Mercury Sneakers
5. I think the ad for the BMX-3000 Sports Car is the best because it makes me want to buy one.

P. 770

A

1. c ► They patented their new formula so that no one else could use it.
2. d ► She can't use that brand of makeup because she's allergic to it.
3. f ► Even if you are in perfect health, you should have an annual checkup.
4. e ► I shop where I can get the best prices.
5. b ► I'll come to the picnic tomorrow only if I finish my paper tonight.
6. a ► Since I started exercising, I feel so much more energetic.

P. 71

B

1. Even if / Unless
2. so that
3. in order to
4. because of
5. Wherever
6. Because / Since / Now that

C

1. Since we have no idea how to get there, we're going to use a map.
2. Now that a new leader has been elected, things are starting to change.
3. Even if you get the flu shot, you can still get the flu.
4. She takes her electronic dictionary with her wherever she goes.
5. If you want to go to a top university, you must have excellent grades.
6. I'd be happy to keep you company unless you want to be alone.
7. The game was cancelled because of the rain.
8. Keep in touch so that I know how you are doing.

D

1. I will read more books now that I have more time.
2. Global warming will continue unless people begin taking better care of the planet.
3. If I found my best friend's journal, I would not read it.
4. Take a phone with you in case you need help.
5. Wherever you go these days, people are talking on the phone.
6. Unless you have a passport, you will not be allowed to cross the border.

P. 72

About the Conversation

1. They are at the mall or in a department store. Amal has bought a lot of different things.
2. Farah tells Amal not to buy anything else because she has already bought a lot of clothes.
3. Amal decides not to buy the red sweater since she doesn't want to max out her credit card.

P. 73

5 Listening

	Advertising Technique
1. Sparkle Bright toothpaste	Endorsement
2. Dew Top cola	Bandwagon Technique
3. Indigo jeans	Anti-Bandwagon Technique
4. Caremark cards	Emotional Appeal
5. Safe Home alarm systems	Emotional Appeal

7 Vocabulary Building

A

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

P. 75

After Reading

- 1. The average person is exposed to between 400 and 600 advertisements each day.**
- 2. TV commercials, newspaper ads, and magazine ads are traditional advertising approaches.**
- 3. Selling advertising space on one's body is a strange development in advertising.**
- 4. Buzz marketing is considered the sneakiest form of advertising.**

P. 76

10 Writing

A

3.

- Handwriting involves forming letters with a writing implement. Cursive writing requires formal training and initial literacy stages require children to learn how to manipulate a writing implement and develop their eye-hand coordination.**
- Some people are not keen on handwriting because they prefer word-processing.**
- Specialists can analyze a person's handwriting to determine character traits, gender, personality, emotional state or to authenticate documents.**

- It's popular because it is fast and efficient and facilitates editing as people can make changes, add or correct parts of a text without having to write the whole thing. In addition, a computer can be used to check spelling through spell-check.
- There are computer based tests and pen and paper tests. Computer based tests do not require writing by hand within a set time limit, whereas pen and paper tests do.
- The writer is in favor of technological advances that allow us to do things efficiently but he is also keen to preserve the skill of writing by hand without the help of a device; as a means of self sufficiency and independence which is not reliant on machines.

4.

Thesis statements:

- Paragraph 1: Handwriting involves...implement.
- Paragraph 2: As learners get older, ... to write
- Paragraph 3: Handwriting has ... feature.
- Paragraph 4: On the other hand, ... we write.
- Paragraph 5: Some ... computer-based;
- Paragraph 6: Overall, there ... reliant on it.
- Paragraph 7: In view of ...standpoint...

Supporting statements:

- Subsequent information, details and arguments in each paragraph are used as supporting statements. An alternative way of analyzing the text would also make it possible to consider the first half of the last paragraph as the main thesis statement with the rest of the paragraphs serving to support it.

5.

Expository essay: objective statements, thesis and information that has been researched and evidenced/ comments and examples made by others/ quotes, exchanges and arguments from different sources

Persuasive essay/this text: a thesis statement and a title that will attract readers/ exploit controversy/ avoid controversy/ consider different views/ use of questions/ objections to your arguments or viewpoints and ways to overcome them/ focus on getting your reader to agree with you.

P. 78

A.

1. heat, boils
2. climb, need
3. stop, will be

B

1. they might want them.
2. I will buy the black jacket.
3. I will face troubles.
4. I will give you a present.
6. If I travel to Dubai, I will go shopping.

Unit 6: The Gender Divide

P. 83

Quick Check

A

1. stereotype
2. restless
3. repetitive
4. anxiety
5. intensity
6. capacity
7. temperament
8. tedious
9. gender

B

1. Women tend to speak more in informal settings.
2. Women's brains produce less of a chemical that controls anxiety than men's brains do.
3. Women tend to lie to avoid hurting another's feelings. Men tend to lie to make themselves look more impressive.
4. It is possible that women are better at keeping their thoughts and imaginations active.
5. Women have a longer life expectancy than men. In the U.S., the life expectancy for women is 79, but for men it is 72.

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A

1. to shut
2. playing
3. sending

4. scoring
5. to email
6. to inform

P. 85

B

1. I remember going to the park every Sunday.
2. I forgot to go to my doctor's appointment.
3. I tried to bake a cake, but it didn't turn out very good.
4. I will never forget visiting China.
5. I try to remember to take a vitamin every day.
6. I regret not buying some shoes I really liked.

C

1. The trash needs to be taken out.
2. He expects to be promoted soon.
3. I remember being read to as a child.
4. He waited to be invited to sit down.
5. The car needs to be repaired.
6. Many celebrities enjoy having their picture taken.

D

1. John lives close to school, but Kurt doesn't.
2. Louis was in school yesterday, but George wasn't.
3. John is wearing blue today, but Mike isn't.
4. Natalie never comes to class late, and Melanie doesn't either.

E

1. Faris likes Indian food, and Abdullah does too.
2. Faris doesn't like coffee, and Abdullah doesn't either.
3. Faris likes comedy shows, but Abdullah doesn't.
4. Abdullah likes video games, but Faris doesn't.
5. Abdullah doesn't like the beach, but Faris does.

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About the Conversation

1. Fahd wants to stop and ask for directions, but Faisal doesn't.
2. They were looking for the wrong street name.
3. Fahd is glad that they stopped, but Faisal isn't.

P. 87

5 Listening

1. false (Ken Larder is the host of the show.)
2. false (The book is new.)
3. true
4. true
5. false (Younger drivers normally have faster reflexes.)
6. true
7. true

7 Vocabulary Building

A

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

P. 89

After Reading

A

1. Women see communication as a way of establishing intimacy. Men use communication to accomplish a task.
2. Men often bond through shared activities.
3. Men often talk about sports, the economy, and facts. Women often talk about feelings, relationships, and people.
4. Women talk to explore problems, but men talk to solve problems.
5. Male and female brains are wired differently, and men and women are raised to behave differently.

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10 Writing

A

4.

A picture shows and represents so much that would otherwise require a lot of time, effort and words to explain and even then one might not do as good a job.

5.

Main thesis statement: the second half of the first paragraph; Language is our ...means of communication

Supporting paragraphs: paragraphs 2 to 6.

Arguments:

- Describing as opposed to looking at a photograph of the center of town (par.2)**
- Showing or telling a friend about a new gadget (par. 3)**
- Situations where verbal language is required, for example when running into someone you haven't seen for a long time (par. 4)**
- Having to communicate with someone at a distance/at the airport to get his phone number (par. 5)**
- According to studies 60% of communication is carried out through non-verbal means. (par. 6)**

P. 92

A

A: What has the lady at the taxi been doing during the rain?

B: A lady has been sitting in a taxi for a long time. She looks fed up.

A: What have the two friends at the cafe been doing during the rain?

B: Two friends have been catching up over a cup of coffee.

A: How many cups have they drunk?

B: They have drunk four cups.

A: What has the man standing at the center of the street been doing?

B: A man has been directing traffic.

A: What has the man in blue suit been doing?

B: A businessman has been talking on his phone.

A: What has the man with a bag been doing?

B: A man with a bag has been waiting for a taxi for a long time. He is soaking wet.

P. 94

12 Project

1, 2, 3

Notes:

- **Picture 1: a white dove with a message tied to its leg/ Doves were used to carry mail**
- **Picture 2: a postman in his uniform carrying his mail bag/ possibly delivering letters**
- **Picture 3: A man of Native American origin sending smoke signals with a blanket**

EXPANSION Units 4–6

P. 96

1 Language Review

A

1. Both, and
2. either, or
3. both, and / not only, but also
4. Both, and
5. either, or
6. Both, and
7. neither, nor
8. Neither, nor
9. either, or
10. both, and / not only, but also

B

1. Even if you feel anxiety about leaving your job, you should still do it.
2. The police will have trouble finding the criminal unless there is a witness.
3. Now that we have finished this tedious task, we can relax.
4. She feels restless wherever she is.
5. Let's choose our destination so that we can book our trip.
6. More consumers buy that brand because it has a good reputation.
7. If he wants to be accepted to a prestigious university, he will have to study hard.
8. Because/Since the secret agent altered her appearance, it was difficult to recognize her.

C

1. I ride my bicycle wherever I go.

Since I got a new bicycle, I don't mind riding to school.

2. Now that I have an electronic bilingual dictionary, it is easier to look up words.

I use my bilingual dictionary only if I can't understand the **English definition.**

3. I always carry my cell phone in case of an emergency.

Bring your cell phone so that you can call me when you get there.

4. I can't resist a chocolate bar, even if I'm not hungry.

I'm not hungry for dinner because I ate a chocolate bar earlier.

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D

1. Ahmed regrets buying her car.

2. Abdullah regrets not being able to be at the meeting.

3. Tom got so bored of that TV show that he stopped watching it.

4. Allen told us to remember to vote on Monday.

5. Dennis will always remember watching the Olympics live.

6. Andrew and Jack were driving when they stopped to watch the fireworks.

7. Kaya is trying to find a dress for the wedding.

8. Jimmy asked if we tried looking online for the tennis match schedules.

E

1. Gold is a kind of metal, and silver is too.

2. Shoes are worn on the feet, but gloves aren't.

3. Alligators don't live in the desert, and monkeys don't either.

4. An uncle is a male relative, and a nephew is too.

5. Ice is a form of water, and steam is too.

6. Elephants aren't predatory animals, and deer aren't either.

7. Kenya is an African country, and Nigeria is too.

8. Men often wear ties, but women don't.
9. Apples aren't tropical fruits, and cherries aren't either.
10. Colombia is in South America, but Canada isn't.
11. Penguins can't fly, but parrots can.
12. The United States doesn't have a royal family, but England does.

F

1. China is a large country, and the U.S. is too.
2. A cell phone is a form of technology, and a laptop is too.
3. A burrito is a typical Mexican food, but sushi isn't.
4. A mechanic fixes cars, but a race car driver doesn't.

P. 99

After Reading

A

1. diminishing
2. norm
3. intimidated
4. utilize
5. acronym
6. interlocutor
7. abbreviated
8. overrated

B

1. Although young people communicate online, face-to-face communication is still very important for the formation of lasting friendships.
2. Project participants believed that face-to-face communication and mobility were requirements for the formation of long-term friendships.
3. Participants who travelled were more highly motivated, interested and enthusiastic and had the opportunity to experience different cultures in person. Those who didn't, gradually lost interest.

P. 100

3 Language Plus

1. break into a cold sweat.
2. The third time's the charm.
3. throw caution to the wind
4. root for you.

4 Writing

1. The weather has been great. It has been warm. / The weather has been great, and it has been warm.
2. She can't make it. She has other plans. / She can't make it, for she has other plans.
3. He's tired. He doesn't want to stay out late. / He's tired, so he doesn't want to stay out late.
4. I understood the lesson. I can help you. / I understood the lesson, and I can help you.