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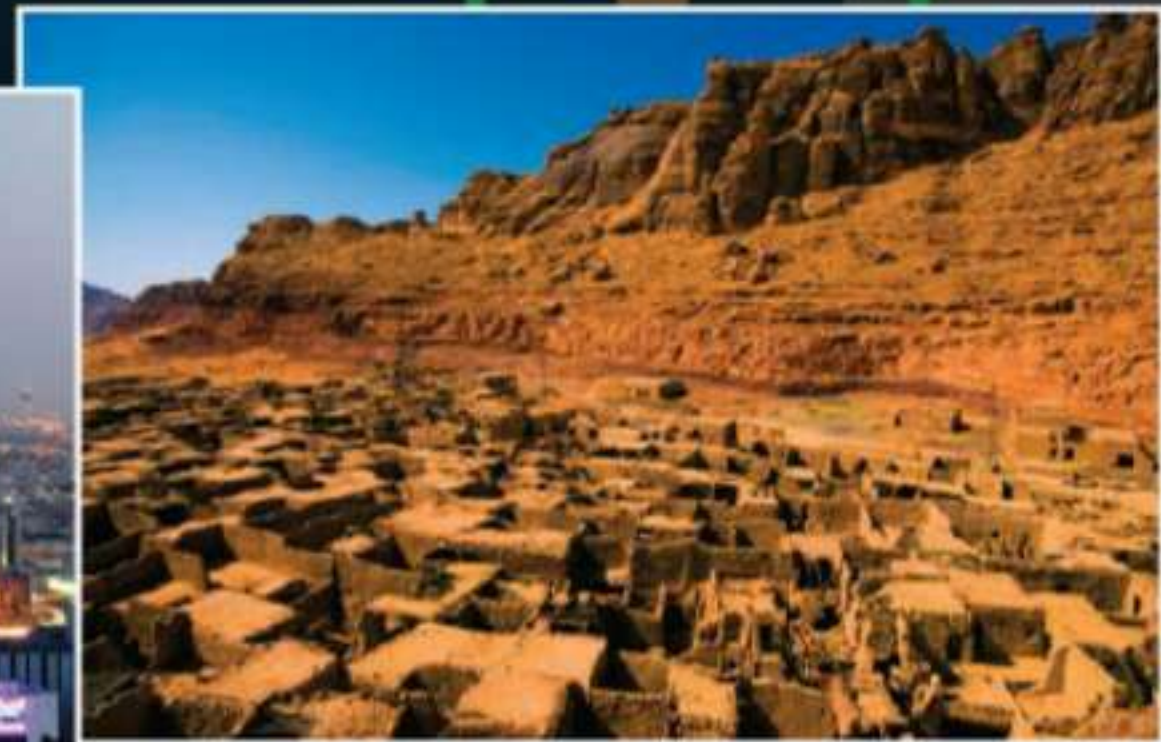
Level Five المستوى الخامس

English Language 5 اللغة الإنجليزية ٥

MEGA

GOAL 5

KSA Edition



كتاب الطالب

STUDENT'S BOOK

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GOAL 5

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Scope and Sequence

	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
	Intro Pages 2–5	Express opinion and viewpoint, argument; agree and disagree Make deductions about the past and the present	<i>can't be – must be/ must be + -ing – can't have – must have</i>
1	Two Is Better Than One Pages 6–19	Discuss how people/animals can help each other Negotiate Words connected with museums and galleries Express enthusiasm	<i>Other, others, and another</i> Emphatic <i>do</i> Simple present tense vs. present progressive Gradable and non-gradable adjectives
2	Rags to Riches Pages 20–33	Talk about fame and fortune Discuss options Asking and telling about personal experiences	<i>Used to</i> versus <i>be used to</i> <i>Would</i> for repeated action in the past versus <i>used to</i> <i>Was/Were going to</i> (future in the past) Present perfect simple tense Past simple vs. present perfect
3	What Will They Think of Next? Pages 34–47	Discuss technology invented over the last one hundred years Make predictions about life in the year 2100 Persuade Words connected with Space and the Planetary system:1	Future perfect Future perfect progressive The future with dependent time clauses Simple present: <i>be</i> and information questions Simple past: <i>be</i> and <i>be born</i> Regular and irregular verbs in the past
EXPANSION Units 1–3 Pages 48–53		Language Review Reading: Is Anybody Out There? Language Plus: Idioms with <i>world</i>	
4	The World of TV Pages 54–67	Talk about TV films and documentaries Identify genres of TV films Agree and disagree with opinions Words connected with space and the planetary system:2	<i>Both... and, not only... but also, either... or, neither... nor</i> Independent clauses with <i>and, but, or, so, and yet</i> Comparatives and superlatives <i>I'd rather / I'd prefer</i>
5	Do You Really Need It? Pages 68–81	Evaluate and discuss the influence of advertising Create an advertisement for a product Advise someone against something Express preference: <i>I'd rather/ I'd prefer</i> Words connected with shopping habits	Adverb clauses <i>Because, because of, since, and now that (in order) to and so (that)</i> Conditional sentences with <i>when, if, even if, in case, only if, and unless</i> <i>Where, wherever, and everywhere</i>
6	The Gender Divide Pages 82–95	Talk about gender differences and similarities Discuss stereotypes Ask for and give directions Words connected with hobbies and interests	Verbs + infinitives or gerunds with different meanings Passive forms of infinitives and gerunds Auxiliary verbs after <i>but</i> and <i>and</i> Present perfect progressive vs present perfect simple with time markers <i>Adjectives + preposition + gerund</i>
EXPANSION Units 4–6 Pages 96–101		Language Review Reading: The Impact of a Changing World on Human Language and Communication Language Plus: Idioms	

Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen and identify features of spoken discourse versus written discourse	Recycling and using familiar stress, intonation patterns, expressing disbelief, surprise, query		
Listen for sequence of events in a summary about Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah	The English /r/	Animal Partners	Write an essay about two friends Write and prepare a PowerPoint presentation about symbiotic relationships in teams (Project)
Listen for sequence in a lecture about the history of money	Past tense endings: /t/, /d/, and /ɪd/	Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi: A Success Story	Write a descriptive biographical essay about a person's life Research and make a poster presentation about a person you admire (Project)
Listen for specific information in a talk about the future of newspapers	Consonant clusters	An Out-Of-This-World Vacation	Write a discursive essay about a future change or discovery and its impact on you and on society Research and make a PowerPoint presentation on future changes and their impact in a particular area that you are familiar with (Project)

Tools for Writing: Commonly confused words

Writing: Write an expository essay about the history of a common device or technology and how it will change in the future

Listen for specific information from a TV interview about office designs	Linking vowel sounds	The Formula behind Detective Stories on TV	Write an expository essay about the formula of a TV film genre Create and present a storyboard on important events in a person's life (Project)
Listen for specific details in a lecture on advertising techniques	To before consonants and vowels	Ads Everywhere: Do You "Buy" It?	Write a letter to your local newspaper Create and present a new advertisement for an existing product (Project)
Listen for specific details in a discussion about young/new and experienced drivers	Rising and falling intonation on tag questions	Do Men and Women Speak the Same Language?	Write an essay about the communication features of men or women from different cultures Research and make a PowerPoint presentation on communication methods through time (Project)

Tools for Writing: Run-on sentences

Writing: Write an essay about animal tales in your culture

1 Listen and Discuss

Read the texts and underline the words or phrases that provide facts and/or opinions.



Collaborative learning promotes teamwork in class. Learners work together in small or large teams. However, it is not always easy for individuals to work effectively with others. Some learners prefer to work on their own first, then share ideas and information. Others are reluctant to share, because they want to impress the teacher with their performance. Negative competition in class tends to prevent students from working together, as they feel that they need to keep what they know to themselves, in order to gain credit against everyone else in class.

Who are they? How do you feel about them?

What do people mean when they say that someone is "self-made"? They usually refer to success stories of individuals who have been able to recognize and utilize opportunities in their lives, for the purposes of improving their personal living standards, gaining respect in their community, and helping others. Can you think of successful "self-made" people in your country? Who are they? How do you feel about them?



Would you take a course on future studies?



Have you heard of the terms 'future studies' or 'strategic foresight'? Future Studies is an interdisciplinary field that studies and analyzes current and past changes with respect to tomorrow. For example, many people believe that the Earth's ecosystem will collapse in the near future, while others believe that it will survive. A foresight approach would analyze and highlight the assumptions underpinning such views. Would you choose to take a course on future studies at university?

Would you buy it?

Infomercials are longer television commercials that include demonstrations of product features and customer comments. A toll-free telephone number and/or website is included for potential buyers accompanied by "an offer you can't refuse".



2 Pair Work

A. Before you discuss each Issue, brainstorm and think of:

- phrases you can use to express your opinion/ view
- ways to agree and disagree
- arguments to support your view

B. Which topic would you like to know more about? Why? Which topic do you find least interesting? Why?

3 Conversation



Listen and practice reading the conversation in pairs. Then act it out.

Adnan and Yahya are high school students. They are walking along the corridor, chatting during break.

Adnan: You've heard, haven't you? Our chemistry teacher has been transferred.

Yahya: It can't be true. I saw him yesterday. He can't have left. I thought he must still be teaching in our school.

Adnan: Yes, so did I. But apparently, he has been transferred to his home town. So someone else is going to be teaching chemistry.

Yahya: I am sorry to hear that.

Adnan: I saw someone new walking into the chemistry lab. He must be our new teacher...

Yahya: Let's have a look. No, it can't be. I don't believe it. He must be looking for me.

Adnan: What are you talking about? That must be our new teacher.

Yahya: No, it can't be.

Adnan: Oh, come on. Why not?

Yahya: Because that's my uncle! He must have known about this but never told me.

Adnan: He must have wanted to surprise you! It's good news, isn't it?



Your Turn

A. Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner. Use phrases from the box.

Making Deductions

(present) It can't be true. / He must be ...

He must be ...ing ...

(past) He can't have ... (left.)

He must have ... (known) ... / He must have ... (wanted) ...

B. Read the situations and make deductions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Your father's car is in the garage. | <i>He must be home. / He can't have left.</i> |
| 2. Your cousin's bicycle is in the garden. | <i>He/She ...</i> |
| 3. You can't turn on your new computer. | <i>It ...</i> |
| 4. Your best friend is not at school today. | <i>He/She ...</i> |
| 5. You are 15 minutes late. Your friends don't seem to be in the mall. | <i>They ...</i> |



4 Speaking

1. Listen and compare the written text with the spoken account of the incident. Tick the features that you identify in each or both.

	Spoken Text	Written Text
pauses and fillers		
false starts & re-starts		
complete sentences		
Incomplete sentences		
re-ordering		
re-wording		
self-correction		
connectors		
punctuation		
Intonation		



Has it happened to you or someone you know?

About a week ago I went to check my bank account for the umpteenth time, hoping that I'd find some cash. I placed my card in the machine, keyed in my password and to my great delight; there was the money in my account. So I pressed withdrawal, took my card out of the machine, as I was supposed to, and happily walked away...

I must have taken about ten steps or so, when I thought of checking to make sure that I'd put the money away securely. I searched my small bag and my pockets to no avail. I immediately turned and rushed back to the ATM. As I had feared, there was no cash in the slot.

I then checked my account to only get a confirmation that the amount I had requested had in fact been withdrawn. I was really upset and embarrassed. I called the bank and reported the incident. They promised to check the following day.

Fortunately, the machine had a security feature which pulled back cash that was not collected within fifteen or twenty seconds!

I was feeling really foolish to have done such a thing but then I was told that it happens all the time! Would you believe it?

2. Work in pairs. Think about an incident you heard or read about or something that happened to you or someone you know. Make notes.
3. It might help to write the actions/verbs in the order they happened and then add people, objects and places. Lastly, don't forget to also convey the manner in which things happened. Use your voice, exclamations, adjectives and adverbs.
4. Now use your notes and tell your partner or your class.

1 موقع Two Is Better Than One

رابطہ البرق الإلكتروني



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1 Listen and Discuss

1. Name some famous husbands and wives from history. Tell the most legendary story you know of a famous couple.
2. Read the texts about some famous marriages from history. Do you think their marriage made it easier for them to achieve certain goals?

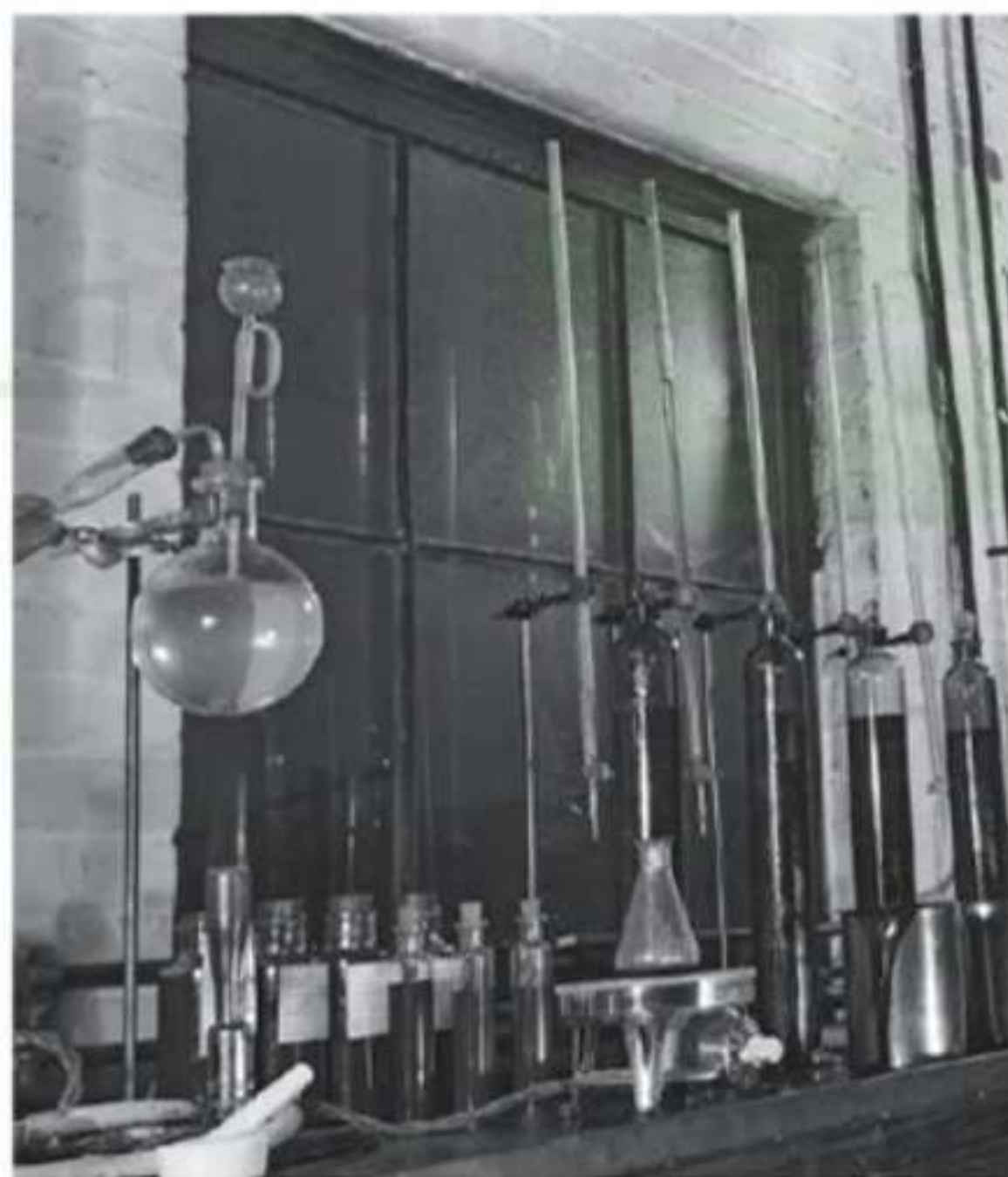
Marie and Pierre Curie (1894–1906)

Maria Skłodowska was born in Warsaw in 1867. She was the daughter of a secondary-school teacher. She studied in local schools and received some training in science from her father. Because women were not able to attend university in Poland in the 19th century, Maria left Poland to study at a French university in 1891. Now known by the French name Marie, she worked hard in a laboratory that was owned by Pierre Curie.



Pierre Curie was born in Paris in 1859. He received his early education at home and then joined the Faculty of Sciences at the Sorbonne. He was promoted to Professor in 1900.

Marie and Pierre Curie got married in 1895. Although poor, they were devoted to each other and their research. Their studies of radioactive substances were carried out under difficult conditions. Their laboratory facilities were hardly adequate and they had to do a lot of teaching to earn a living.



In 1898, the couple discovered the elements Polonium and Radium. They eventually won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903 for the discovery of radioactivity. When Pierre died in 1906, Marie honored his memory by continuing their work. In 1911, Marie Curie won another Nobel Prize, this time for chemistry. She was the first person to win the Nobel Prize twice.





Anita and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1839–1849)

Giuseppe Garibaldi was a leader in the struggle for Italian unification and independence. When Garibaldi was exiled from Italy, he fled to South America, where he lived for 12 years and fought in another struggle for independence—this time for the independence of Uruguay from Argentina.

While in Brazil, Garibaldi married Anita Ribeiro, a young woman from Laguna, a small town in Southern Brazil. As husband and wife, the two traveled everywhere together. It was known that Anita even accompanied her husband to battles.

However, on August 4, 1849, Anita, pregnant and sick, died in Garibaldi's arms.

Garibaldi never did get over his grief at Anita's death. Over a decade later, he was still grieving, when he first went to meet the king of a unified Italy, wearing one of her scarves.

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Match each word to its meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. c devoted | a. bringing together |
| 2. e exiled | b. ran away |
| 3. b fled | c. dedicated |
| 4. f grieving | d. famous |
| 5. d legendary | e. forced to leave one's native country |
| 6. a unification | f. mourning |

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the marriages from history.

- Why did Marie Curie leave Poland after school?
1. He must be home. / He can't have left.
- Why were conditions difficult for Marie and Pierre Curie?
2. He must have arrived earlier. / He must be in. / He must have walked to the park.
- Which discovery made them famous?
3. It must be broken. / There must be a problem.
- How many Nobel prizes did they win? When?
4. He/ She must be sick.
- Where did Giuseppe Garibaldi go after he fled Italy? What happened to him there?
5. They must have left. / They must be at the restaurant.
- Was Garibaldi's campaign in Italy finally successful?

2 Pair Work

Discuss historically famous people with your partner. Choose a person who has changed the world for the better. Explain to your partner why you selected the person.



3 Grammar

Other, Others, and Another

Other / Others

Other can be used as an adjective before a plural noun to mean "additional" or "further."

Many scientists feel that global warming can be reversed. **Other** scientists disagree.

Others can be used as a pronoun to mean additional or other persons or things.

Many scientists feel that global warming can be reversed. **Others** disagree.

Another

Another can be used as an adjective or a pronoun.

As an adjective, it means an alternative to something previously considered.

I know you want to go to Mexico on vacation, but I have **another** idea.

As a pronoun, it means an additional one of the same kind.

That was a good cup of coffee. I think I'll have **another**.

Whether used as an adjective or a pronoun, *another* is only used with singular nouns.

Incorrect: I think I'll have **another** beef burgers.

Note: Don't confuse *other*, *others*, and *another* with the pronouns *each other* and *one another*. Note that *each other* and *one another*, which are inseparable phrases, are used to express a mutual relationship.

My friends have deep trust in **each other**. I know that none of them could let down the others.

Emphatic Do

Do is usually used as an auxiliary in negative and question forms of the simple present and past tense.

However, the auxiliary *do* can also be used before the infinitive in affirmative sentences to add special emphasis.

I **do** enjoy his company.

He **does** like to talk.

We can also use emphatic *do* to show a contrast between expectations and reality.

A: You didn't call me yesterday. **B:** I **did** call you yesterday.

We usually get along very well, but we **do** have arguments occasionally.

Note: Emphatic *do* is strongly emphasized in speech.

A. Complete each sentence with **other**, **others**, or **another**.

1. He says he is so full of beef burgers. He says he could not eat **another**.
2. You can use that topic for your paper. I have a few **others** in mind for my paper.
3. They like their cats so much that they are talking about getting **another** ten.
4. You can keep that pen. I have two or three **other** pens in my backpack.
5. There are six **other** people in line ahead of us.
6. Cover your mouth when you cough so that **Others** won't catch your cold.
7. I just recovered from a cold, and already I'm getting **another** ?.





B. Read each sentence. Then use your own ideas to write a second sentence, using **other**, **others**, or **another**.

Some people are happy about the new shopping mall.
Others are upset about it.

1. Many young people like to socialize on the Internet.
1. Others do not.
2. One thing you can do to help the environment is recycle.
2. Another thing you can do is conserve water.
3. Two of my three sisters have brown hair.
3. The other has blond hair.
4. English isn't the only class I have on Mondays.
4. My other class is biology.
5. *Attractive* is one synonym for *pretty*.
5. Another synonym is good-looking.
6. My backpack is ripping.
6. I need another one.
7. We're not the first people in line.
7. There are three others in front of us.
8. One thing you should do for your health is exercise.
8. Another thing you should do is eat healthy foods.

C. Rewrite each sentence, adding **do**, **does**, or **did** for emphasis.

I feel tired. I do feel tired.

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

D. Match the sentence beginnings and endings. Rewrite the sentences, adding **do**, **does**, or **did** for emphasis.

We don't usually watch TV, but we do watch that program.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. We don't usually watch TV, <u>c</u> | a. but her sister wants to go shopping. |
| 2. I'm afraid of heights, <u>e</u> | b. but I sent my friend an email. |
| 3. I forgot to call my friend, <u>b</u> | c. but we watch that program. |
| 4. I didn't have a lot of time, <u>f</u> | d. she has a great sense of humor. |
| 5. She doesn't want to go shopping, <u>a</u> | e. though I fly occasionally. |
| 6. Although she's a bit quiet, <u>d</u> | f. but I managed to finish my homework. |





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4 Conversation



- Badr:** I'm really excited that we're going to share an apartment to save money while we study in New York.
- Adnan:** I am, too. But, you know, a lot of friends end up arguing about chores. So, I was thinking it might be a good idea for us to divide up the chores before we move in.
- Badr:** Yeah. I do think we should discuss that. I'm sure we can work out a fair division of chores.
- Adnan:** Of course, we'll each clean our own room. And since there are two bathrooms, how about if I clean one and you clean the other?
- Badr:** That's fair. And each week we can take turns cleaning the rest of the apartment.
- Adnan:** Hey, do you want to do our laundry together so that only one of us has to go to the laundromat each week?
- Badr:** We're **on the same wavelength**. I was just going to suggest that.
- Adnan:** I really don't like folding the wash. If I wash the laundry, would you be willing to do the folding?
- Badr:** **No sweat**. And how about cooking? I don't mind cleaning, but cooking is really **not my cup of tea**. Would you do the cooking if I did the cleaning up?
- Adnan:** Sorry, but if there's one chore I hate, it's cooking.
- Badr:** Well, it looks like we're going to be eating a lot of takeout!



About the Conversation

1. What problem are Badr and Adnan trying to avoid?
1. They don't want to argue about chores.
2. How do Badr and Adnan divide up the 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. Don will wash the laundry and Brian will fold it.
3. What chore does neither of them want to do?
What solution does Badr offer?
3. Neither of them wants to cook. Brian suggests they order takeout food often.

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Pretend that you are dividing up responsibilities for something you are doing together, such as working on a school project. Figure out a list of tasks, and then discuss who will be responsible for each task. Use the phrases for negotiating.

Real Talk

- on the same wavelength** = thinking the same thing
- No sweat** = No problem.
- not my cup of tea** = a polite way to say you don't like something

Negotiating

- How about if I...and you...?
- I think it would be fair if...
- I'm sure we can work this out.
- OK, I'll agree to...if you will...
- Would you (be willing to)...if I...?



5 Listening

Listen to a summary about Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah, a famous pediatric surgeon. Then number his achievements in the correct order / in chronological order.



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

6 Pronunciation

While most languages have the /r/ sound, it is pronounced differently in different languages. Listen and practice the English /r/ sound in these sentences.

1. Dr. Rabeeah is respected for his contribution to pediatric surgery.
2. They have enriched the lives of children around the world.
3. He received a Bachelor's of Surgery from King Saud University in Riyadh.
4. After the operation, the mother was relieved.
5. The Ambassador held a reception to honor Dr. Rabeeah.

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 12 and 13. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. _ e _ compensate | a. ways in which something lacks what it needs |
| 2. _ a _ deficiencies | b. causing great fear |
| 3. _ b _ fearsome | c. animals that live by hunting others |
| 4. _ d _ invaluable | d. extremely valuable; priceless |
| 5. _ c _ predators | e. to overcome a weakness with a strength |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.





8 Reading

Before Reading

Do you think animals ever form partnerships to help one another? Explain.

ANIMAL PARTNERS

For animals in the wild, each day is a struggle to survive. They must continually search for food, while at the same time keeping themselves safe from predators. Some animals have learned that teaming up with another animal makes the struggle to find food, shelter, and safety a bit easier. This kind of special relationship in which animals depend upon and benefit from one another is called *symbiosis*.

One of the most visually surprising examples of symbiosis occurs between the fearsome African crocodile and the small plover bird. When a plover is nearby, a crocodile will open its long, sharp-toothed jaws to invite it inside. You might assume that the plover would quickly reject this invitation and fly off. Yet surprisingly, the plover does hop inside. Perhaps even more amazingly, the crocodile, normally known for its aggression, does not snap its mouth shut and have the plover for a snack. Instead, it remains still, not closing its mouth until the plover leaves. How can this strange behavior be explained? The answer is symbiosis. The plover picks out all the small pieces of meat stuck between the crocodile's teeth. In doing so, it cleans the crocodile's teeth, which prevents it from getting infections. Because the crocodile can not clean its own teeth, it depends on the plover to perform this service. In return, the crocodile provides an easy meal for the plover.



In some cases of symbiosis, like the crocodile and the plover, each animal in the pair benefits from their relationship in a different way. However, in other cases, the animals share a common goal. This is true of the honeyguide bird and the ratel, a furry creature with short legs and long claws. Both these animals live on grasslands in Africa and have an appetite for honey. As its name suggests, the honeyguide has a special ability for locating beehives. However, this small bird cannot open a beehive to get at the honey. To accomplish this, it teams up with the ratel. Ratels are a perfect match for the honeyguide as they love honey, are large enough to crack open a hive, but have no ability to find hives themselves. The honeyguide flies over grasslands looking for a hive. When it does spot a hive, it swoops down and makes a noise to alert the ratel. The ratel uses its claws to tear open the hive. After eating its fill, the ratel invites the honeyguide to finish the leftovers.



Another two animals that team up to compensate for their own weaknesses are the zebra and the ostrich. These two animals often travel together. This is no surprise since they are a perfect match. While the giant, flightless ostrich has poor senses of both smell and hearing, the zebra has acute senses of smell and hearing. On the other hand, the zebra has terrible eyesight, while the ostrich has excellent eyesight, enhanced by its long neck which enables the ostrich to see far into

the distance. In this way, each makes up for the other's deficiencies. As a result, the animals are far safer together than they would be apart. Ostriches can see predators, such as lions, far in the distance, while zebras can smell or hear others as they approach.

Birds and land animals aren't the only ones that work in symbiotic pairs. Some sea animals, like the clownfish and the sea anemone, do as well. Sea anemones, which look like plants, are actually dangerous animals with poisonous





tentacles. Most fish stay away from anemones to avoid being stung. However, the clownfish makes its home among the sea anemones. It does not get stung because its body is protected by a special coating. Living among the deadly tentacles of an anemone has a clear advantage—most predators stay away! Another benefit for the clownfish is that it is able to eat the anemone's leftover bits of food. But what is the advantage to the anemone? There are several. First, the brightly colored clownfish attracts predators. When the clownfish swims under the anemone's tentacles to safety, if the predator follows, the anemone has the chance to sting and eat it. Other services the clownfish performs are cleaning up food scraps and dead anemone tentacles, and chasing away fish that might eat the anemone.

While many symbiotic pairs may at first look like odd partners, the benefits they provide one another are invaluable, and may make the difference between life and death. In fact, it is often these animals' very differences that make them perfect partners.

After Reading

Answer the questions.

1. Explain the meaning of symbiosis.

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

2. In what way do the African crocodile and the plover have a symbiotic relationship?

2. The plover cleans the crocodile's teeth, which prevents infection and provides a meal for the plover.

3. Give an example of a case of symbiosis in which each animal has the same goal.

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. Name two animals that make up for each other's deficiencies. How do they do this?

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. What benefits do the clownfish and anemone offer each other?

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

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Think about your relationship with a good friend. What can you offer each other?
2. Complete the chart with your notes and use them to discuss in class.

What can you offer your friend?	How does it help your friend?	What can your friend offer you?	How does it help you?



10 Writing

- A. 1. Do you think it is necessary for people to share the same characteristics in order to get along well with each other? Why? Why not?
2. Read the text and find out.
- Who are the people involved?
 - What kind of people are they? Underline words that provide information about each one.
 - In your view, what are the characteristics that they share?
 - What do you think might have happened if they both shared exactly the same characteristics and attitude to life?
 - a. If they were both like the grandfather
 - b. If they were both like the grandmother
 - Why did the writer choose to describe the particular incident? What do you think it portrays?

- 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 / answers will vary
- Answers will vary/ possible sample answer 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
- Answers will vary/ possible sample answer
- 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.





There is a memory that always makes me smile with contentment and admiration, and that is the memory of my maternal grandparents.

My grandfather was a dedicated

lawyer whose moral fiber prevented him from taking advantage of circumstances to make a profit! He was highly respected in Turkish courts and had the reputation of being the most honest law specialist. He was genuinely interested in people, history, law, and philosophy and was always reading when he was at home. He was the calmest, most serene person I have ever met. He never raised his voice, never lost his temper, and had a special ability to always rationalize things ever so smoothly that the worst calamity seemed like a slight twitch. Nothing could make him lose his sense and aura of peace.

Grandmother, on the other hand, was the exact opposite. She used to get all worked up about things and flustered over minor irregularities. She had to

have everything planned just so and still worried about things that could go wrong. She wanted everything to be perfect, sometimes to an extreme. Once, when she had gotten into her cleanliness frenzy, she called someone in and got rid of genuine antique furniture that grandfather had painstakingly collected over a number of years and arranged in this perfect replica of a drawing room. There were fine, elegant chairs with brocade upholstery on the seats and beautiful tables, not to mention some exquisite mirrors. Grandmother had gotten it into her head that it was all useless because it collected too much dust and decided to sell it off to the first bidder for next to nothing.

When grandfather came home, he opened the door to the little drawing room to admire his creation and found an empty shell. He asked grandmother where everything was, and she very naturally informed him that she'd gotten rid of it because it was a dust magnet. All he did was chuckle, and then sat down at the table to have his lunch!

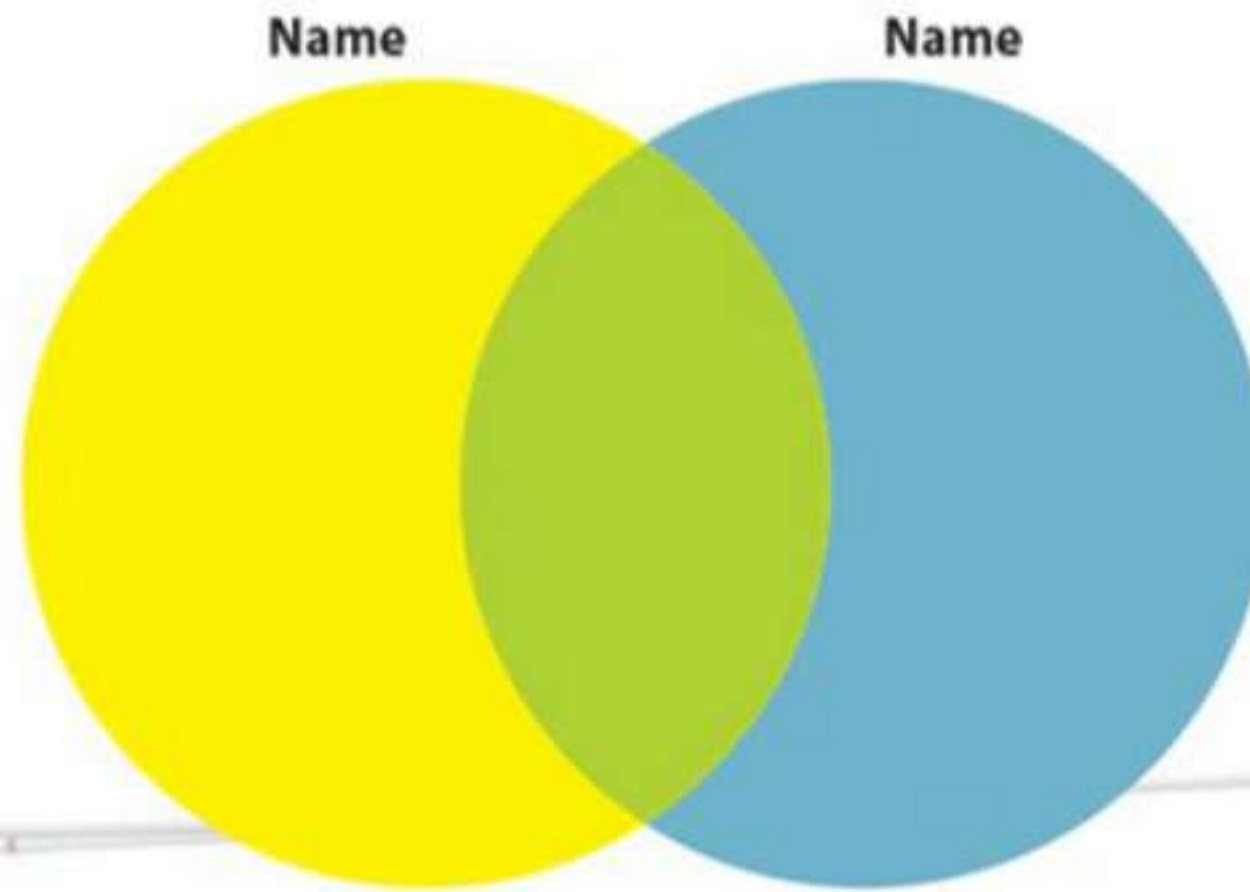
This incident pretty much rounds up the amazing symbiosis between these two wonderful people. In spite of their different characteristics, they obviously complemented each other in a way that only they could fully appreciate!

3. Read the text again and find out.

- What is the topic of each paragraph? (What or who is the paragraph about?)
- Are all paragraphs about the same length? Why? Why not?
- What words/phrases describe the qualities of each person? Can you think of more?
- Which qualities are demonstrated through the incident?



- B. 1. Think about two people you know who are good friends.
2. Using a Venn diagram, write the qualities you feel each person has. In the overlapping portion of the diagram, write the qualities/characteristics that they share.
3. Write a short essay about the two friends, explaining how they complement each other.



Rosa and Miriam: A Perfect Friendship

My sister Rosa and her best friend Miriam have been friends since elementary school. They always seem to be together, and others joke that they are twins. However, their personalities are quite different...

Writing Corner

When you write a descriptive essay about people's qualities/characteristics:

- think about their positive and negative qualities, their needs and the things they offer, their attitude to life, typical incidents, etc.
- express your personal feelings/views about the people.
- do not simply write a list of adjectives.
- vary the way you express thoughts, memories, and feelings; use expressions like these: *I think he/she is..., I have always felt that..., I regard him/her as..., He/She seems to..., He/She tends to..., Anytime I think of..., I have never..., He/She is the most (adjective) person I have ever known/met, etc.*
- use linking devices that indicate similarity and contrast, cause and effect, consequence, reason, etc.; use a variety of expressions and words like these: *due to this..., although..., in spite of..., while..., compared to..., because of..., as a result, both, etc.*
- plan your essay carefully by deciding what/who you are going to focus on in different sections/paragraphs.
- write a first draft, then read it and make corrections or write questions about things you are not sure about.
- hand over the draft to someone else to read and edit; encourage him/her to write comments and questions.
- read the comments and edit your essay.



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present tense for facts and things that are true in general.

For animals in the wild, each day **is** a struggle to survive.

Use the simple present tense to talk about future timetables or schedules.

My flight from Dubai to Bahrain **leaves** at 08:10 tomorrow. I then **fly** to Saudi Arabia and **arrive** in Riyadh at eleven o'clock.

Use the present simple with exclamations with **Here...!** and **There...!**:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Q: Can I have the check, please? | A: Of course, Sir. Here you are! |
| Q: Dad, can I borrow your cell phone, please? | A: I suppose so. Here you go! |
| Q: Where are my glasses? | A: Ah! There they are! |
| Q: Where is Nathalie? | A: Here she comes! |



Simple Present versus Present Progressive

Use the simple present tense to talk about habits and routine, and use the present progressive for actions occurring now or for a temporary situation.

Badr usually **eats** takeout, but today he **is cooking** dinner.

Use the present progressive for changing or developing situations.

More and more students **are sharing** apartments to save money while they study.

Use the present progressive with *always*, *continually*, *constantly* to describe an ongoing annoying situation or habit.

He **is always asking** his brother to lend him money.

Note: Some verbs are not often used in the progressive form: *believe*, *think* (opinion), *know*, *remember*, *like*, *hate*, *want*, *prefer*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *seem*, *appear*, *have*, *belong*, *own*.

- A. Read the telephone conversation between Badr and his brother, Fahad. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the word in the parentheses. Use the simple present or present progressive.

Fahad: Hi Badr. How are (1. be) things in New York?

Badr: To tell you the truth, Fahad, not so good. It's my flatmate, Adnan. I was really excited about us sharing a flat but _____ (2. not/do) any chores. One bathroom _____ (3. be) spotless because I _____ (4. clean) it but the other one is very dirty. The rest of the apartment is very untidy. He _____ always _____ (5. leave) his dirty dishes around the flat. I _____ constantly _____ (6. clean up). We agreed to take it in turns to do the laundry but he is always busy. I _____ (7. do) the laundry every week. Also, about the cooking ...

1. are

2. doesn't do

3. is

4. clean

5. is always leaving

6. am constantly cleaning up

7. do

- B. Complete the conversation with your own ideas. Compare with a partner.



Some words we commonly associate with different types of museums and galleries are:

Archaeological	Technological	National
history culture antiques pottery jewelry exhibitions ruins	space robots science seminars 3-D digital cinema showing scientific documentaries educational books	antiques manuscripts documents state-of-the-art informative exhibits interactive displays

Expressing Enthusiasm with Intensifiers and Adjectives

We use the intensifiers *really*, *very*, *absolutely* and *quite* with adjectives to express our enthusiasm with something. There are two kinds of adjectives: gradable and non-gradable. Gradable adjectives can be measured in degrees, such as size, age, quality etc. Non-gradable adjectives cannot be measured like this.

We use certain intensifiers with each group of adjectives.

	Gradable Adjectives		Non-Gradable Adjectives
very	expensive	absolutely	priceless
really	old	really	ancient
extremely	beautiful	quite	stunning
	important		crucial
	good		amazing
	interesting		fascinating
	frightening		terrifying
	small		tiny
	big		massive

Note: The intensifier *really* can be used with both gradable and non-gradable adjectives.

- C. Look at the information about the National Museum of Saudi Arabia. Write sentences using the prompts. Use the present simple tense.

Address:	Street King Saud Rd, Riyadh
Prices:	adult/child/student SR10/free/free
Opening hours:	men & schools 9am-noon Sun, Mon, Wed, Thu & 3.30-9.30pm Tue, women & schools 9am-noon Tue, families 3.30-9.30pm Sun, Mon & Wed-Fri
Exhibits:	manuscripts, documents, antiques

- visiting times for families _____
- visiting times for women _____
- visiting times for school groups _____
- ticket cost for students _____
- ticket cost for adult _____
- exhibits and attractions _____

- Visiting times for families are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday from half past three in the afternoon until half past nine in the evening.
- Women can visit the museum on Tuesday mornings from nine until three p.m.
- The museum is open for school groups from Sunday through till Thursday.
- The museum is free for students.
- A ticket for an adult costs SR10.
- The museum exhibits historical manuscripts.

- D. Make some notes about your favorite museum or gallery. Work with a partner and using your notes tell your partner about it. Use the present simple tense, intensifiers and adjectives.

12 Project

- Find out how members of a certain team in your country share a symbiotic relationship and depend on each other to reach a shared goal.
 - Note that some people offer a service and have clients pay for that service, for example a store owner and a customer. This is NOT a symbiotic relationship. A symbiotic relationship is when two or more individuals depend on each other, such as teams. There are teams in sports, business, medicine, etc.
- Write the information in the chart below and use it to make a PowerPoint presentation for your class.
- Try to find appropriate pictures for your presentation.
- Present in class. Allow at least 5 minutes for questions afterward.



Team or group	
Field (business, sports, education, family, etc.)	
Members of team/group	
Role/contribution of each member	
Benefit for other member(s) of the team	

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 1:	Things that I didn't like very much:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Things that I found easy in Unit 1:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 1:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Unit 1 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about famous marriages in history			
discuss how people/animals can help each other			
negotiate			
use <i>other, others, and another</i>			
use emphatic <i>do</i>			
use the simple present for future timetables or schedules			
use the present progressive			
talk about museums and galleries			
express enthusiasm using intensifiers and adjectives			

My five favorite new words from Unit 1:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 1:
<hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

2 موقع Rags to Riches

رابطہ القربى الإلكتروني



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1 Listen and Discuss

1. Talk about a person who went from not having much money to being wealthy.
2. What qualities do you think a person needs to excel in life and be successful?

AMANCIO ORTEGA

Industry: Retail Clothing **Country of Citizenship: Spain**



Amancio Ortega is the founder and chairman of a company that owns many stores, including the enormously popular international clothing store, *Zara*. Now Spain's richest man, Ortega is the son of a railroad worker, and had no formal higher education. When Ortega was 13, he worked as a delivery boy for a shirtmaker and later became the manager of a clothing store. He began making clothing in his living room and selling it to local stores. Ortega had an ability to predict what styles were going to be popular and to create these styles with inexpensive materials. In 1975, Ortega opened his first *Zara* store. *Zara* gained a reputation for selling designer fashions at reasonable prices. Today Ortega's company has more than 4,000 stores in 71 countries.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL LATIF JAMEEL

Industry: Business **Country of Citizenship: Saudi Arabia**



A great philanthropist and prominent businessman, Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel, president of ALJ, runs one of the world's largest car dealerships, with operations in the Middle East, UK, Central Asia and China. A leading figure in corporate social responsibility, he has created a series of initiatives against poverty and has contributed greatly to the government's Saudization program in the Kingdom, by promoting thousands of jobs every year through the ALJ Community Services Programs. Abdul Latif Jameel is an MIT alumnus, member of the board of trustees and dedicated supporter of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL). He has been named "Saudi Volunteer of the Year" for 2012, in recognition of the services offered by ALJCI in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab world.

LI KA-SHING

Industry: Business **Country of Citizenship: China**



Li was born into an impoverished family in China in 1928. When he was 15, his father died, forcing Li to leave high school so that he could work to support his family. He took a job in a plastics company, where he would work 16 hours a day. At this company, Li used to assemble plastic flowers. By 1950, Li had started his own plastics manufacturing company. His company prospered, which led Li to expand his business into many different fields.

However, his successes are not all monetary. Li Ka-shing has a reputation for being honest and generous. In fact, he is one of Asia's most prominent philanthropists, and has announced plans to donate one-third of his wealth to charity.



STEVEN PAUL JOBS (1955-2011)

Industry: Computer Design

Country of Citizenship: U.S.



Steven Paul Jobs was born in 1955 and adopted into a working class family. He grew up in what later became Silicon Valley. He dropped out of college because he could not afford to pay his tuition. In the late 70s, he co-founded *Apple* with Steve Wozniak and others, and proceeded to develop and market the first successful lines of personal computers. He eventually resigned from *Apple* over an argument with the board of directors in 1984, and founded *NeXT*. *Apple's* buyout of *NeXT*, in 1997, brought Jobs back to *Apple* as its CEO. He was the largest individual shareholder of The Walt Disney Company and a member of the board. Jobs was admired by many for his entrepreneurial skills, his foresight, and his ability to create and support products that were both functional and aesthetically pleasing.

Quick Check ✓

A. **Vocabulary.** Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

excelled	philanthropist	reputation
impoverished	prominent	

- Not only was Jake an excellent student in high school, but he _____ in sports as well.
- He has a _____ for being one of the greatest doctors in the field of neurosurgery.
- My professor is a _____ economist who is often quoted in magazines.
- The charity I donate to helps to build schools in _____ areas.
- Businessman and _____ Sulaiman Al-Rajhi gives millions of dollars to charities each year.

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

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

- Why was Zara successful?
1. **It sold designer fashions at a reasonable price.**
- Why was Abdul Latif Jameel named "Saudi Volunteer of the Year"?
2. **In recognition of the services offered by ALJCI in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab world.**
- How has Abdul Lateef Jameel contributed to the Saudization program in Saudi Arabia?
3. **By offering thousands of job opportunities on an annual basis.**
- What challenges did Li Ka-shing face early in life?
4. **He was poor and had to leave high school when his father died to help support his family.**
- What did Steven Jobs do in his teens that demonstrated his determination, entrepreneurial skills, and foresight?
5. **Although he dropped out of college, he co-founded Apple, and developed and marketed personal computers.**
- Which event, in your view, must have given Jobs a great sense of satisfaction and self-worth?
6. **Whereas he argued and resigned from Apple, Jobs was brought back and became Apple's CEO.**

2 Pair Work

Role-play with a partner. Choose a person from one of the *Rags to Riches* stories. You play this person, and your partner plays a reporter who interviews you. Then switch roles.



3 Grammar



Used To versus Be Used To

Used to + the base form of a verb is used to talk about an activity that was repeated habitually in the past, but which is not done now.

He **used to** live in a mansion. But he lost all his money and now he lives in a small apartment.

She **didn't use to** care about money. But now she's become very materialistic.

Note: For the negative, use *didn't use to* (omit the -d).

Be used to + gerund or noun is used to talk about something that has become familiar or habitual.

Some people think it's crazy that he works seven days a week. But he **is used to** it.

Although she is a millionaire now, she **isn't used to** shopping in expensive stores.

Note: For the negative, use *be + not + used to* (do not omit the -d).

Would for Repeated Action in the Past versus Used To

Would can be used to talk about an action that happened regularly in the past. Used this way, *would* means the same thing as *used to*.

When I was a child, I **would** dream of being a millionaire. = When I was a child, I **used to** dream of being a millionaire.

Note: Only *used to* (not *would*) can be used to talk about a situation that was true (without habitual action) in the past.

He **used to** live at home until he got a job. (Correct)

He **would** live at home until he got a job. (Incorrect)

Was/Were Going To (Future in the Past)

Was/Were + going to + the base form of a verb is used to talk about a prediction for the future made in the past, or a past plan that was not carried out.

I knew that company **was going to** be a great success.

He **was going to** spend the money, but he decided to invest it in the stock market instead.

A. Complete the sentences with either *use(d) to* or *be used to*. Use the negative in some cases.

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**

1. We _____ eat at all the best restaurants, but then we started saving more money.
2. She's from Costa Rica, so she _____ warm weather all year round.
3. The bed in my first apartment was so uncomfortable that I _____ sleep on the couch.
4. Marco _____ live with his whole extended family.
5. Even though he loves his apartment, he _____ living alone.
6. We _____ swim in that pond, but now it's too polluted.
7. He likes his new job, but he _____ wearing a suit and tie.
8. She had always excelled in English, so she _____ receiving poor grades.



B. Use the phrases to write sentences about your own childhood, including either **would** or **(didn't) used to**. In some cases, both are possible.

💡 help my mother with the cooking

When I was a child, I used to help my mother with the cooking.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. go barefoot in the summer | 5. have a favorite teacher |
| 2. play with my friends for hours | 6. help with the chores |
| 3. like candy | 7. hate going to bed |
| 4. build castles in the sand | 8. make up funny stories |

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. Complete the first part of the sentences. Use **was/were going to** and your own ideas.

💡 ... but then I found a better one.

I was going to take the first job I was offered, but then I found a better one.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ... but we were too tired. | 4. ... but he didn't get accepted. |
| 2. ... but he lost his credit card. | 5. ... but we were too nervous. |
| 3. ... but you weren't home. | 6. ... but she didn't feel well. |

- 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. Look at the pictures. Complete the paragraph about how Ming's life has changed since he became wealthy. Use **used to**, **be used to**, **would**, and **was going to**.

When Ming was younger, his life was very different: ...





4 Conversation



- Ahmed:** My parents gave me SAR 30,000 for graduation.
- Ibrahim:** Wow! What are you going to do with all that **cash**?
- Ahmed:** I don't know. I'm **going around in circles** about it, **driving myself and everyone else crazy**. At first I was going to do something really indulgent with it, like take a vacation. I was ready to book it, but then I **got cold feet**.
- Ibrahim:** Why? I think a vacation sounds like a great idea. You've worked really hard for four years. You deserve a break.
- Ahmed:** That's true. But, on the other hand, I don't want to spend all that money on something that will be over in a week. So, then I was thinking of buying something useful, like a used car.
- Ibrahim:** That's a good idea.
- Ahmed:** Yeah. It would be a great convenience to have a car. But, at the same time, I'm used to taking public transportation, and I really **don't mind** it. Frankly, I can't think of anything that I really **need**. So maybe I should **put the money aside for a rainy day**.
- Ibrahim:** Well, yes, I suppose the alternative would be to just put it in the bank until you need it.
- Ahmed:** Right. But then again, what's the point of having money if you're not enjoying it? Maybe I **should** do something indulgent with it—like take that vacation.
- Ibrahim:** Now I see how you're driving everyone crazy!



Real Talk

cash = money

go (around) in circles = to think through many possibilities over and over without coming to a decision

drive someone crazy = greatly annoy or irritate

get cold feet = to decide not to do something because you are too scared or nervous

don't mind = not annoyed or bothered by

put (something) aside for a rainy day = to reserve something, usually money, for a future need

About the Conversation

- What options is Ahmed considering?
- He is considering buying a car, going on vacation, and putting the money in the bank.
- How is he driving people crazy?
- He can't make up his mind.
- What do you think he'll do with the money? Why?
- I think he will buy a used car, because that is what I would do.

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Discuss a choice that one of you has to make. The choice can be real or made-up. Use phrases for discussing options.

Discussing Options

At the same time,...

But then again,...

I could always...

On the other hand,...

The alternative would be to...

What would you think about...?



5 Listening

Listen to the lecture about the history of money.
Write the date by each form of money. Then number the forms of money in the order they were used.

2
cowrie shells
1200 B.C.E.

5
paper money
800 C.E.

1
bartering
9000 B.C.E.

6
electronic money
today

3
inexpensive metal coins
1000 B.C.E.

4
coins made of valuable metals
500 B.C.E.



6 Pronunciation

In English, the past tense ending **-ed** has three different pronunciations.

For verbs that end in the sounds **p, k, f, s, ch**, or **sh**, pronounce the ending /t/ as in **worked**.

For verbs that end in vowel sounds or **b, g, v, z, zh, th, j, m, n, ng, l, r**, pronounce the ending /d/ as in **opened**.

For verbs that end in the sounds **d** or **t**, pronounce the ending /ɪd/ as in **wanted**.

Listen and practice.

1. They **traded** something of value that they **possessed** for something they **needed**.
2. What if no one **wanted** or **needed** it?
3. The first coins were **produced** in China, and the first paper money **appeared** in China.
4. Money **called** digital cash is already being **exchanged** over the Internet.

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 26 and 27. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>a</u> renowned | a. known, respected and admired |
| 2. <u>g</u> comply with | b. to put into practice, to make changes |
| 3. <u>e</u> hurdle | c. things of value that are owned by a person, or organization |
| 4. <u>b</u> implement | d. amount of money that is given as income to an organization, group, charity, project |
| 5. <u>h</u> founder | e. an obstacle, a problem or difficulty |
| 6. <u>d</u> endowment | f. strong disagreement or argument |
| 7. <u>f</u> dispute | g. be in accordance/agreement with, obey |
| 8. <u>c</u> assets | h. the person or people that establish an organization or company |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.



8 Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about Sheikh Sulaiman Al-Rajhi?
What do you think matters to him most?

Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi



Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi, the world-renowned philanthropist and winner of the 2012 King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam, has not always been a billionaire.

Born in 1920, he spent his youth in Al-Qassim where he and his brother Saleh began their business, changing money for pilgrims, on their way to the cities of Makkah and Madinah.

Their business expanded in the 1970s during the oil boom in Saudi Arabia. The Al-Rajhi brothers helped migrant workers from Indonesia, Pakistan and other places to send their earnings home. They were granted permission to establish a bank, the Al Rajhi Bank, which complied with religious tenets such as a ban on interest.

Founding the bank, which is now the world's biggest Islamic lender, was not hurdle-free. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi began by opening an office in Britain, to introduce the Islamic banking system on a more international basis. However, his initial attempts to secure a banking license were unsuccessful, as British officials were not aware of the principles and requirements of Islamic banking. He had to travel to different countries in order to explain to bankers that interest was forbidden by Islam and regarded as unacceptable by pious people all over the world. He pointed out that interest caused a lot of people to avoid transactions with banks, and to keep their cash and valuables at home. Eventually, the banking system he proposed was launched in Saudi Arabia and subsequently implemented in the United Kingdom.

Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi is also chairman of the National Agricultural Development Company and founder of the Al-Watania agricultural projects, which include the largest poultry farm in the Middle East and one of the most successful companies in Saudi Arabia. Al Rajhi had visited a poultry farm abroad and had been shocked by the improper way chickens were fed and slaughtered. This prompted him to launch the poultry farm project, making sure that chickens were naturally fed and halal slaughtered according to Islamic tenets. He has also introduced and supported organic farming throughout the Middle East, intent on securing healthy food for all as a means of fostering good health, preventing illness and consequently reducing the cost of medical treatment. The Al-Rajhi projects diversified into other areas, as well, such as real estate and other investment projects.

In 2009, Sulaiman Al-Rajhi established the Sulaiman Al-Rajhi University, a non-profit research university with three departments: Medicine, Nursing and Applied Science. In fact, the university was established by the Sulaiman Al-Rajhi Charitable Foundation (SAAR), which is considered the largest foundation of its kind in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in terms of capital as well as range and volume of activities. SAAR now owns and controls more than half of Sulaiman Al-Rajhi's wealth. The foundation organizes and oversees a substantial number of charities and humanitarian activities worldwide.





In May 2011, Sulaiman Al-Rajhi announced that he was donating most of his \$7.7 billion fortune to charity. It is not uncommon for people in the Islamic world, to set aside one third or one fourth of their wealth for endowment, effective after death. In Sulaiman Al-Rajhi's case, however, this was implemented during his lifetime. He distributed the rest of his wealth to his children in order to avoid potential disputes over inheritance, that could destroy kinship and harmony among them.

Sulaiman Al-Rajhi was awarded the highly prestigious King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam, in 2012, 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, and humanitarian projects' fight against poverty.

Having experienced extreme poverty earlier in life, he chose to donate and distribute all his assets, becoming poor once again but gaining peace of mind and inner happiness. Despite his advanced age, he enjoys a fully active life as he travels to various regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, managing the endowment project under his flagship, the SAAR Foundation.

After Reading

Answer the questions.

1. What were Suleiman Al-Rajhi's life prospects in relation to his early life?
2. What type of companies has he been involved in?
3. Which business was the most difficult to establish? Why?
4. What is notable about Suleiman Al-Rajhi in comparison to other wealthy businessmen?
5. What is common regarding endowments in the Muslim world?
6. Why did Al-Rajhi decide to donate most of his fortune to charity during his lifetime?
7. Why was Al-Rajhi awarded the King Faizal International Prize for Service to Islam?

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.



10 Writing

A. 1. What do you know about e-commerce? Do you ever buy books or other products on the Internet?

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. What are the advantages and disadvantages of e-commerce, in your view?

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. Do you know who Jeffrey Bezos is? What has he accomplished? Scan the text and find out.

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.





10 Writing

4. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases. Some can be used more than once. Listen and check your answers.

when (3 times) where (twice) then after one day by as

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



Jeffrey P. Bezos was born in 1964, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He displayed a remarkable mechanical aptitude when he managed to dismantle his crib with a screwdriver as a toddler!

(1)_____ Jeffrey was a teenager, the family moved to Miami, (2)_____ he discovered computers.

He graduated from high school, the valedictorian of his class. He (3)_____ completed his studies in computer science and electrical engineering at Princeton University.

(4)_____ graduation, he worked at some well-known firms on Wall Street. It looked as if Jeff would have a successful career in finance, but (5)_____ he made a discovery that changed his life and changed the course of business forever.

The Internet had been used mainly by the Defense Department, the government, and academic researchers until as late as 1994. (6)_____, Jeff Bezos observed that Internet usage was increasing by 2,300% a year. He researched the top 20 mail order businesses and found that books were the only item for which no catalogue existed as it would be far too big to mail. He attended the American Bookseller's Convention the very next day, (7)_____ he discovered that major wholesalers had already compiled electronic lists of their inventory. All he needed was a location on the Internet.

The new online company was set up in a two-bedroom house with a garage, in Seattle. On July 16, 1995, the site was opened to the world. (8)_____ September, it had weekly sales of \$20,000. The business grew faster than anyone could have predicted.

(9)_____ the online bookselling business expanded to include an endless range of products from clothing to electronic goods to furniture and so on, skeptics thought it was growing too fast to be successful. (10)_____ it turned out, it was the smartest move anyone could have made that changed the face of commerce forever and turned several members of the Bezos family into billionaires.





10 Writing

5. Identify the topic/theme of each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: _____ Paragraph 2: _____ Paragraph 3: _____

Paragraph 4: _____ Paragraph 5: _____ Paragraph 6: _____

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. Which verb forms are mostly used? Are passive sentences used in any sections? Why? Why not?

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. Make a list of the key events, including no more than 12 items. Highlight the key events/verbs in the text. Then write them on a timeline.

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

8. Now cover the text and look at your 12 items. Reconstruct the story and tell your partner. Then switch roles and repeat.



- B. 1. Choose a famous and/or wealthy person.
2. Research information about this person's life, including the events (steps) that took the person from obscurity to fame or poverty to wealth.
3. Note these events or steps in a chart.
4. Write a descriptive essay about this person's life.

Name of Person:	
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	

Mohamed Aboutrika

Mohamed Aboutrika has one of the most successful careers of any football player in the world today. But nothing about his early life could have predicted his success. Mohamed Aboutrika was born in Giza, Egypt, to a family of Syrian heritage. As a child, he would play football any time he had the chance. He used to dream of growing up and joining his favorite team, Al-Ahly Egypt...

Writing Corner

When you write a descriptive essay about a person's life:

- distinguish the main life events from surrounding information.
- select key events that provide a complete picture of how someone's life developed from the time they were born.
- list the events in chronological order, then switch them around if you wish, e.g. *Having completed his studies, he proceeded to apply for any position that was advertised in his area of specialty.*
- use connectors to show the order of events such as: when; then; after; while.
- be as descriptive as possible: Describe the person's character, qualities and actions. Choose key events based on these qualities so that the reader has a clear picture of the person's character as well as the person's life story.



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Present Perfect Simple Tense

Use the present perfect to talk about actions that started at an indefinite time in the past. It is often used to talk about time from the past to now in a person's life.

Q: Have you **been** to Kuwait?

A: Yes, I've **been** to Kuwait. I **have visited** many places in the Middle East.

Use the present perfect to talk about recently completed actions.

Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel **has contributed** greatly to the government's Saudization program in the Kingdom.

Use the present perfect simple to emphasis an action that started in the past and has continued until now and may continue in the future.

Li Ka-Shing **has lived** in China for all his life.

Time Expressions with *For* and *Since*

Use the present perfect simple tense with *for* to indicate the duration of the action: *for two months, for a year, for a long time.*

Use the present perfect simple with *since* to indicate when the action began: *since yesterday, since last June.*

Questions with *How Long*

Q: How long has the clothing store been in operation?

A: It's been in operation since 1975.
It's been in operation for 40 years..

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

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

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

Amancio Ortega

The son of a railroad worker, Ortega is now Spain's richest man. When Ortega was (1. be) 13, he _____ (2. work) as a delivery boy for a shirtmaker and later _____ (3. become) the manager of a clothing store. He _____ (4. begin) making clothing in his living room and selling it to local stores.

Ortega _____ (5. have) an ability to predict what styles were going to be popular and to create these styles with inexpensive materials. Over the last 40 years, the clothing store _____ (6. gain) a reputation for selling designer fashions at reasonable prices. Today Ortega's company has more than 4,000 stores in 71 countries.



Past Simple versus Present Perfect

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

Present Perfect

A: Have you ever met a billionaire?

B: No, I've never met a billionaire.

Simple Past

A: When did he start the company?

B: He started the company in the late 70s.

Note: Time expressions we can use with the present perfect are: *yet, so far, ever, never, already, recently, lately, once, twice, etc.*

Asking and Telling about Personal Experiences: Have you ever ..?

Have you ever ordered books online

Yes. **So far** this year. I've ordered 25 books online.
No. I've **never** ordered books online, but I've **bought** other products through the Internet. I **haven't** bought books online **yet**. I buy them from the bookstore on the corner.



C. Complete the conversations. Use the present perfect and simple past. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** Have you ever _____ to charity?

B: No, I _____. Have you?

A: Yes, I _____ some clothes and books.

B: That's great! I want to make a donation, too.

2. **A:** I _____ tacos in Mexico years ago.

B: What did they taste like?

A: They _____ spicy.

3. **A:** _____ Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi always _____ a billionaire?

B: No, he hasn't.

A: _____ he ever _____ money to charity?

B: Yes, he _____. He _____ some of his wealth to charity in 2011.

4. **A:** I've never _____ in a helicopter.

B: I have. I _____ in one over the Red Sea.

A: I'd like to do that one day.

1. given, haven't, gave

2. ate, were

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

4. been, flew

D. Make some notes in the chart below. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about your personal experiences.

People I have met	Places I have been	Events I have attended
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

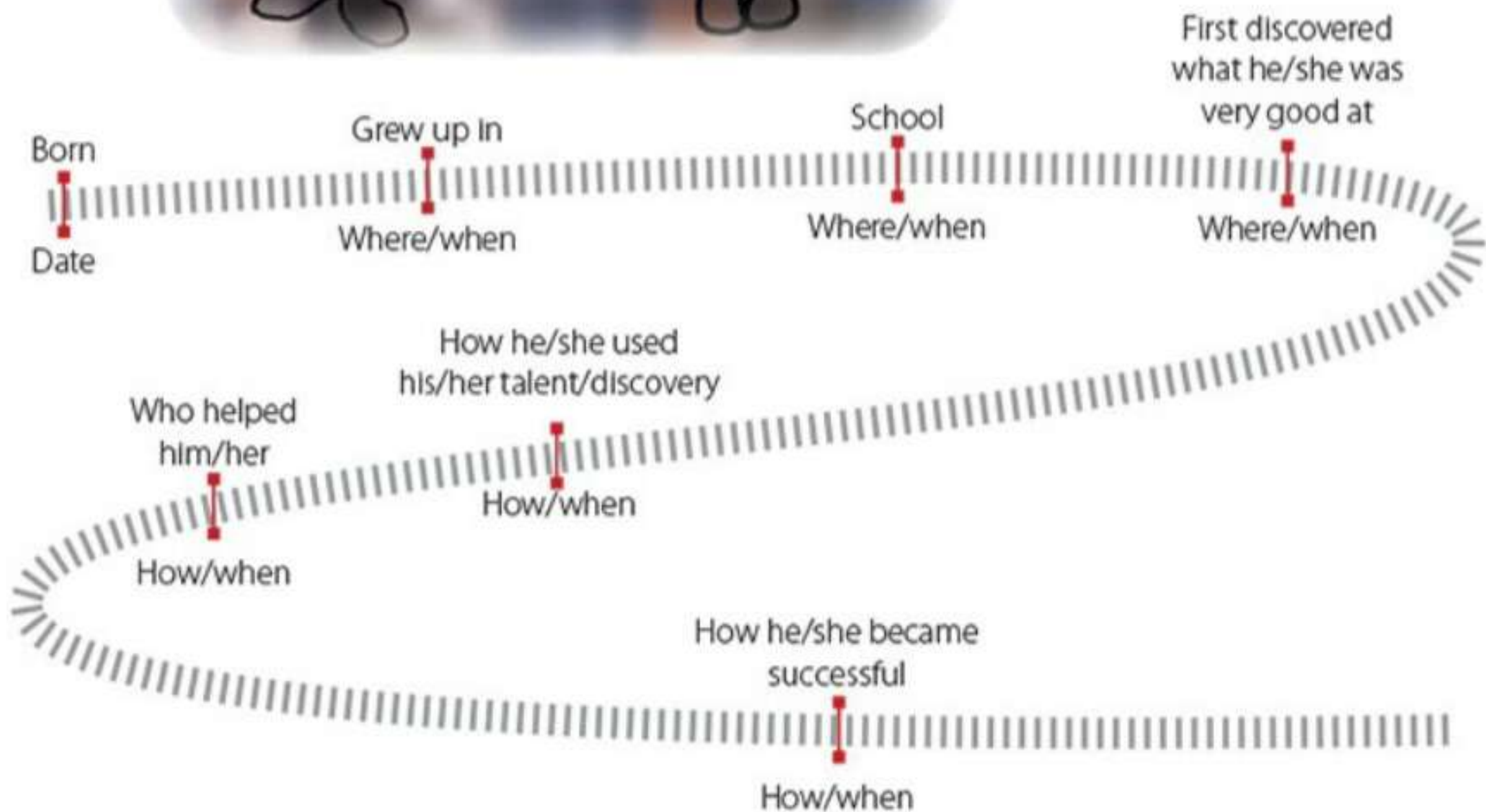
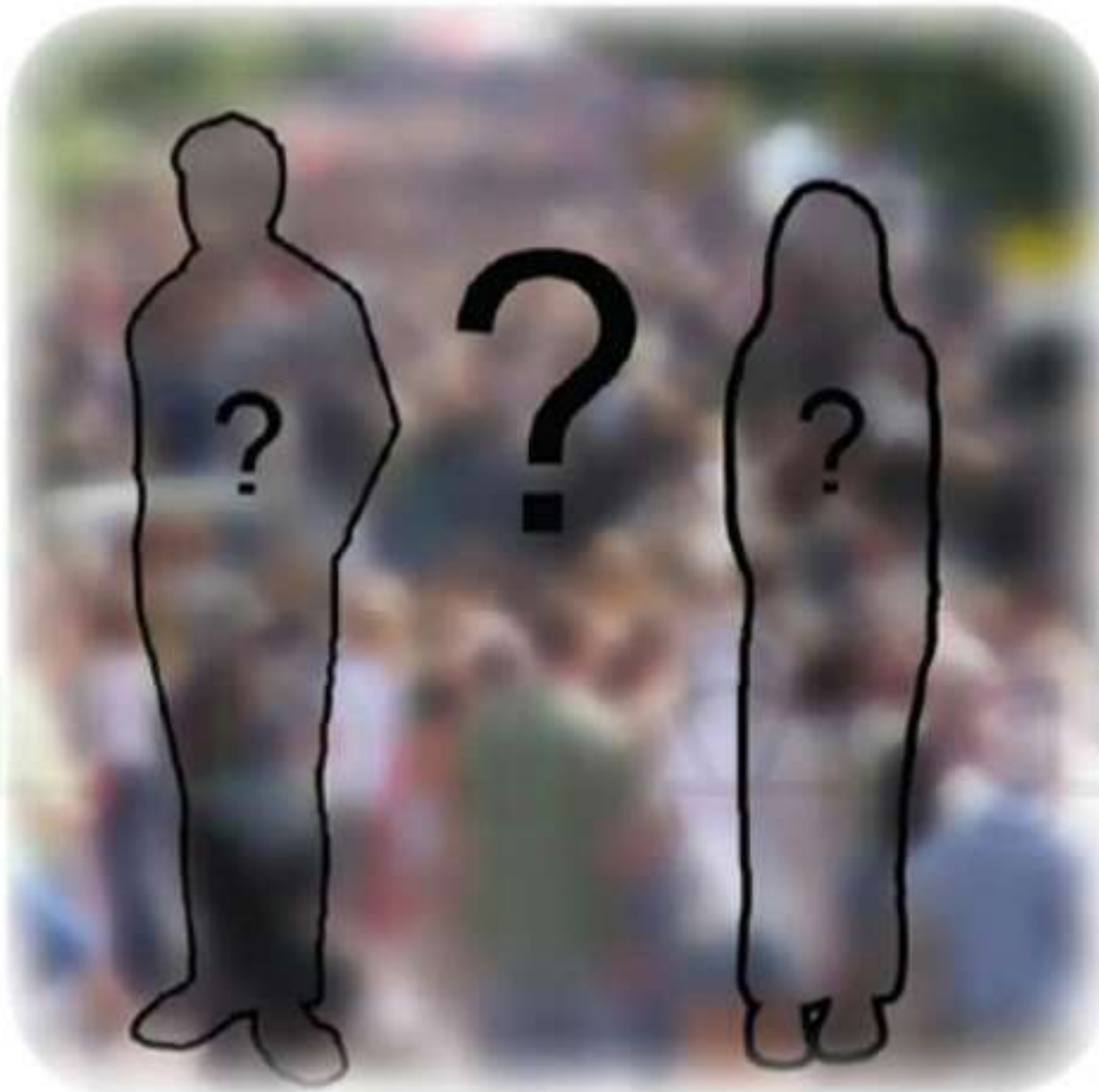
E. Tell your partner's experiences to the class.





12 Project

1. Think about a person you admire who could be a role model for you and your friends.
2. Research and collect information about his/her life and achievements. Make notes along the timeline below.
3. Draw the timeline on a large poster. Use your notes to write brief summaries at each point.
4. Include pictures or drawings to illustrate the person's achievements.
5. Present your poster in class. Allow time for questions afterward.



13 Self Reflection



Things that I liked about Unit 2:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 2:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 2:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 2 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about fame and fortune			
discuss options			
use <i>used to</i> versus <i>be used to</i>			
use <i>would</i> for repeated action in the past versus <i>used to</i>			
use <i>was/were going to</i> (future in the past)			
use the present perfect simple tense			
use time expressions with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>			
ask questions with: <i>How long...?</i>			
use the past simple and present perfect tense			
ask and talk about personal experiences using: <i>Have you ever...?</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 2:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 2:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

3 موقع What Will They Think of Next?

رابطہ القبر من الموقع



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1 Listen and Discuss

1. What things that we take for granted today did people not have 100 years ago?
2. Name a discovery or development that you think people will have (or use) 100 years from now.

In 1900, a popular American magazine, called *Ladies' Home Journal*, published an article called "What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years," making predictions about what life would be like in the year 2001. Read and discuss the predictions.



People

People will be taller by one to two inches. This increase in height will be a result of better health, due to improvements in medicine, sanitation, and diet. The average life expectancy will have risen from the current age of 35 to the age of 50.

Language

There will be no C, X, or Q in the English alphabet as these letters will have been determined to be unnecessary. Spelling by sound will have been adopted. English will have become a language of condensed words. English will also be more extensively spoken than any other language. Russian will rank second.

Transportation Traffic

Cars will be cheaper than horses are today. Automobiles will have been substituted for every horse vehicle now known. A one-pound motor in one of these vehicles will do the work of a pair of horses or more.

There will be air-ships, but they will not successfully compete with cars and ships for passenger or freight traffic. They will be used mainly by the military.

There will be no traffic on the streets of large cities. All traffic, including subways, cars, and buses will be either below ground or high above ground. "Moving-sidewalk" stairways will connect them to the street level. The vehicles on the busy underground and overhead streets will have cushioned wheels. Therefore, there will be almost no noise in cities.





Media

Photographs will be telegraphed from any distance. If there is an Important event happening halfway around the world, photographs of the event will be published in newspapers an hour later.

Deliveries

When people make purchases from stores, their purchases will be delivered by tubes, connected from the store to houses. These tubes will also collect, deliver, and transport mail over distances, perhaps for hundreds of miles.

Communication

Wireless telephone circuits will span the world. A person in New York will easily be able to call someone in China.

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Match each word to its definition.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>e</u> circuits | a. extend across |
| 2. <u>b</u> condensed | b. shortened |
| 3. <u>f</u> determined | c. covering a wide range or area |
| 4. <u>c</u> extensively | d. position in an ordered group |
| 5. <u>d</u> rank | e. paths for electrical currents |
| 6. <u>a</u> span | f. decided |

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

- What was the average life expectancy in 1900?
- What predictions did the author make about the English language? Have they come true?
- What do you think the author was referring to when he used the term *air-ships*?
- Choose a prediction and give an example of how it has come true.
- Which prediction do you think is the least likely to ever come true? Why?

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.

2 Pair Work

Work with a partner to make predictions about the year 2100. Create one prediction for each of the categories in the article. Discuss your predictions with the class.

موقع واجبات





3 Grammar

Future Perfect

The future perfect is used to express the idea that an action will be completed in the future, before another event or before another specific time in the future. The future perfect is formed with *will have* + past participle.

By the time my children are grown, scientists **will have found** a solution to global warming.

The car company **will have introduced** their new models by November.

Future Perfect Progressive

The future perfect progressive is used to focus on the duration of an action that will be happening in the future before another time or event happens in the future. The future perfect progressive is formed with *will have + been + present participle*.

By the year 2020, people **will have been flying** for 117 years.

Note: Sometimes either the future perfect or the future perfect progressive can be used to express the same idea.

By 2020, I **will have been living** in Sao Paulo for 15 years.

By 2020, I **will have lived** in Sao Paulo for 15 years.

The Future with Dependent Time Clauses

We can talk about a future event using a time clause with *when, before, after, while, until, and since*. A present tense verb form (not a future form) is used in the time clause, and *will* or *be going to* are used in the main clause.

My father **will** keep using his old-fashioned cord phone **until it breaks**.

When he finishes working on his invention, he's **going** to let me try it out.

A. Use the future perfect to combine the future events into one sentence, using *by* or *by the time*.

1st Event: I will take all my final exams. **2nd Event:** The end of June will come.

By the end of June, I will have taken all my final exams.

1. **1st Event:** It will start to rain.

2nd Event: We will arrive at the picnic.

2. **1st Event:** I will fall asleep.

2nd Event: This DVD film will be over.

3. **1st Event:** I will get married and have children.

2nd Event: 2020 will come.

4. **1st Event:** My father will work at his company for 20 years.

2nd Event: He will retire.

5. **1st Event:** He will decide which college to attend.

2nd Event: February will come.

6. **1st Event:** The food will get cold.

2nd Event: You will come to the table.

7. **1st Event:** He will learn to drive.

2nd Event: He will graduate.

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.**

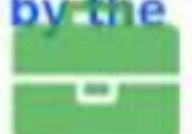
3. **By 2020, I will have gotten married and had children.**

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**



- B. Use the future perfect or the future perfect progressive to complete each sentence. In some cases, both forms are possible.

🔦 Sheri started studying biology in 2013.
By 2017, she will have been studying biology for four years.

1. My parents got married in 1990. By 2020, _____.
2. My brother became a vegetarian three weeks ago. By next week, _____.
3. Jasim started his new job in February. By November, _____.
4. You started studying at 4:00. By 8:00, _____.
5. I've already lost five kilograms on my diet. If I lose another two, _____.
6. I moved to Singapore in 1998. By 2020, _____.
7. We started waiting 20 minutes ago. If she gets here in 10 minutes, _____.
8. This TV show started two-and-a-half hours ago! In another half hour, _____.

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. Put the verbs in parentheses in either the future tense (**will** or **be going to**) or the present tense.

🔦 I 'll call (call) you as soon as I get (get) home.

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

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?**

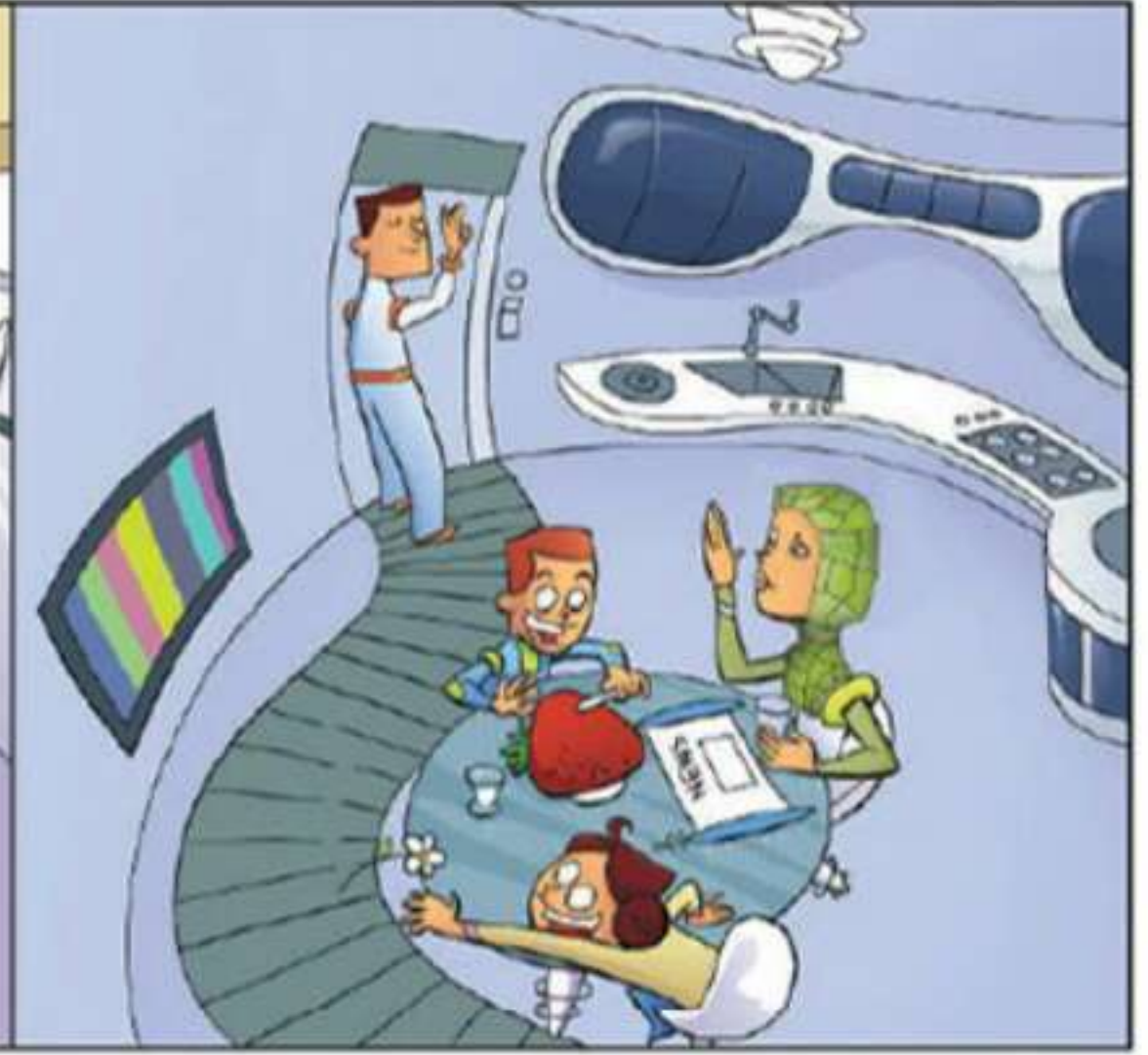


- D. Look at the pictures. Then complete the paragraph about how life will be different in the year 2050. Use the future perfect, future perfect progressive, and the future with dependent time clauses.

While some things will have stayed the same for the average family in 2050,
some things will have changed dramatically...



Today's family



The family of 2050





4 Conversation

- Edward:** Grandma, you've been **lugging** that book around all weekend.
- Grandma:** If I want to read it, what choice do I have?
- Edward:** You can **ditch** the book and get an electronic book reader.
- Grandma:** *A what?*
- Edward:** An electronic book reader. They're these great little devices that let you read books electronically. So, you read on screen instead of on paper.
- Grandma:** But I like reading on paper.
- Edward:** Trust me, Grandma. In a few years, no one is going to be reading books printed on paper anymore. Paper books will have disappeared.
- Grandma:** I don't like all this new technology. I'm happy with things the way they are.
- Edward:** You really should **check out** e-book readers. One of the advantages is that you can buy, download, and start reading a book in minutes. Another great thing about it is that you can carry hundreds of books with you without it being heavy.
- Grandma:** Why would I want to carry hundreds of books around with me?
- Edward:** Grandma, I'm sure if you just gave it a try, you'd find that you actually prefer it. Why not **go with the flow**?
- Grandma:** I think this is all just a lot of **hoopla**. I've been reading my books on paper for 68 years, and I'm not about to change that now.



Real Talk

- lugging** = carrying, especially something heavy or awkward
ditch = leave, get rid of
check out = look at something in order to evaluate it
go with the flow = accept things
hoopla = excitement created by a large amount of publicity

About the Conversation

1. What does Edward want Grandma to try?
2. What arguments does he make?
3. Is Edward successful in persuading Grandma? Why or why not?

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Tell your partner about something you use or do, such as a kind of technology or a sport. Try to persuade your partner to try it. Use phrases for persuading.

Persuading

- (I'm sure) if you just give it a try, you'll find that...
 Look at it this way...
 One of the advantages is...
 One reason you should consider...
 Trust me on this...
 What's great about this is...

5 Listening

Listen to the Information about the future of newspapers. Then complete the chart with the advantages and disadvantages of each news format.

1.

	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	

2. What do you think some disadvantages of the electronic newspaper might be?



6 Pronunciation

Consonant clusters may contain two or three consonants, for example: **broken**, **plan**, **understand**, **street**, **spray**, **hungry**. Be careful not to separate the consonants in a cluster with a vowel sound or add a vowel sound before the cluster. Listen and practice.

- The Internet **brought** **great** change to the newspaper **industry**.
- To **stay** competitive, it soon became important to have an online **presence**.
- Newspapers could **present** up-to-the-minute news, **instead** of having to wait to **print** it.
- The **electronic** newspaper reader will have the look and feel of a **print** newspaper.
- It will have a portable **screen** that is **flexible**.
- One newspaper **publisher** **predicts**, "By 2030, we will have **stopped** **printing** paper newspapers **completely**."

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 40 and 41. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. __ c __ chain | a. extremely difficult |
| 2. __ e __ commonplace | b. a path in space followed by a planet, moon, or spacecraft |
| 3. __ g __ estimated | c. a group of businesses owned by the same company |
| 4. __ f __ lucrative | d. expensive |
| 5. __ b __ orbit | e. frequent or usual |
| 6. __ a __ rigorous | f. producing a lot of money |
| 7. __ h __ simulate | g. given an approximate cost |
| 8. __ d __ steep | h. imitate |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.



8 Reading

Before Reading

If you could go into space, would you? Why or why not?

AN OUT-OF-THIS-WORLD VACATION



Things that once seemed impossible often become commonplace with the passing of time. There are people predicting that this will happen with space tourism in the next decade or two. Some are even investing in and developing space tourism technology, believing that space tourism will be the next big thing. They imagine a future in which space travel will have become a reality for millions of ordinary people.

At the moment, space tourism is only a possibility for the incredibly wealthy. In 2001, American multi-millionaire Dennis Tito paid \$20 million to become the first space tourist. After eight months of rigorous training, Tito traveled aboard a Russian capsule that was launched by an American company called 'Space Adventures.'

He then spent seven days aboard the International Space Station. Since then, a number of other millionaire space tourists of different nationalities have gone into space.

Although up to now only very wealthy people have had the opportunity to be space tourists, many see this as the beginning of what will eventually become a lucrative new industry. There are several companies that have already invested millions of dollars in developing new, reusable launch vehicles. Their goal is to lower launch costs enough to make it possible for the average person to buy a ticket to space. The Japanese Rocket Society, for example, has set a target price of one million yen (about \$10,000).

Virgin Galactic, a British company owned by Richard Branson's Virgin Group, has been working on plans for sending people into space for years. The company is about to begin testing of their eight-seat spacecraft, and expects that they will have worked out any problems by 2020. When the spacecraft is shown to be safe, Virgin Galactic will begin their flights. Although tickets are a steep £100,000 (\$160,000), amazingly, the first year of flights has already been booked. One of these future passengers is Lisa Ramirez, a mother of three. When asked why she was prepared to spend so much money on a Galactic flight, Ramirez explained, "I'm 58 years old, and by the time this happens, I will have been dreaming of going to space for at least 45 years!"

There are even companies working on plans to build hotels for space tourists. The Shimizu Corporation, a giant Japanese construction company, has detailed plans for a hotel they expect to complete by 2020. They believe that by then they will have created a 63-room hotel which will orbit 279 miles (450 kilometers) above the surface of Earth. The hotel will slowly spin in order to produce enough force to simulate Earth's gravity. It is estimated that such a space hotel would cost 6 to 12 billion dollars, and would take about six years to build.

Since water was discovered on the moon in 1998, the multi-national hotel chain, Hilton Hotels, has been working on plans for a hotel on the moon. The plans call for a 5,000-room complex with a beach, a working farm, a medical center, and even a school. Two huge solar panels will generate the power. Hilton is working on this project with experts at NASA.



You may wonder what space tourists will do while in space. To begin with, most will probably want to spend some time simply enjoying the incredible sight of Earth from space. After that, no doubt they will spend some time gazing at the amazingly bright stars, and will take a space walk or two. When space tourists have had their fill of observing, they are likely to spend hours amusing themselves floating and doing acrobatics in the zero gravity of space. This zero gravity could provide endless recreational opportunities, including swimming in a zero gravity swimming pool in which people move through a floating mass of water.

With so much research, energy, and money being poured into space tourism, it is clear that it is a matter of *when*, rather than *if* space tourism will become a reality.



After Reading

Answer **true** or **false**. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

- _____ The first tourist in space paid two million dollars.
- _____ Virgin Galactic is struggling to book its first year of flights.
- _____ A Japanese construction company has plans to build a hotel in space.
- _____ The entire hotel will experience zero gravity.
- _____ The Hilton Hotel chain plans to power a moon hotel with wind power.
- _____ Hilton Hotels is working on the moon hotel with NASA.

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

9 Speaking

1. Work in groups/pairs. Think about space tourism in the future. Do you think it will happen? Why? Why not?
2. What do you think some of the advantages and disadvantages will be?
3. Think about transportation, accommodation, cost, and advertising.
4. Make notes in the chart and use them to help you present your opinion and discuss in class.

Advantages of space tourism	Disadvantages of space tourism	My opinion
		Space tourism will / will not happen. Reasons:





10 Writing

- A. 1. How do you think the world will have changed by the year 2050? Think about cities, crops, manufacturing, vehicles, trade, homes and other buildings, measures to protect people from environmental factors such as possible radiation from nuclear power stations, etc.
2. Do you think changes will be good or bad? Why? Why not?
3. Read the essay about the future and find out what will have happened or will be happening and make notes about:
- cities
 - Industry/manufacturing
 - shopping/commerce
 - hospitals
 - land
 - vehicles/transportation
 - homes/buildings
 - biospheres/shields
- Compare notes and discuss in groups or in class.
4. What do you think of the vision of the future presented in the essay? Which points do you agree/disagree with? Why?



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.





By 2050, the world will have changed for the better in some ways and for the worse in others.

Cities will have expanded beyond conceivable limits and space will be restricted to a minimum.

Land will be used to grow fuel crops rather than food and this will increase food shortages. Industry as we know it will have changed to accommodate new recycling systems that will optimize available materials to an extreme and save natural resources.

Conventional vehicles will have become obsolete. New small vehicles and tele-transportation will have been introduced. Conventional shopping will be restricted to a few large, dome-shaped malls with moving aisles and stairs. Most trade will be carried out electronically. E-commerce will be the bulk of trade.

Most homes will have gone off the grid and will be making optimal use of renewable sources of energy. Each home will have been furnished with a hanging vegetable patch to grow fresh food. Buildings will have been fitted with special tanks to collect rain water that will then be processed and filtered to make it safe for use. Gray water from households will be collected, processed, and used to water crops and clean external areas.

Foundations for special biospheres will have been laid. Some will be placed around existing building complexes that satisfy safety and environmental requirements and others located outside the perimeter of towns or neighborhoods marked for demolition. All inhabited areas

will have been fitted with a special shield to protect them from harmful radiation.

National heritage sites and densely populated wildlife habitats will also be protected with special shields when required. English will have developed into a different international variety shared by all on a global basis.

Special, zero gravity hospitals will have been constructed and placed in orbit above the earth. Regular shuttle or tube transportation will have been installed for patients, visitors, and staff.

People will have developed a common conscience as citizens of the Earth and will be committed to maintaining as much of its remaining biodiversity as possible.

5. Read the text again and highlight future forms. Which form(s) are used more? Why?
6. Choose the sections that you disagree with. Maintain the structure and make changes to express your ideas/vision. Exchange texts and compare.

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



- B.**
1. Choose one large change or discovery that you think will happen by the year 2030.
 2. Think about the impact this change will have on both your personal life and on society. Write your ideas in the organizer.
 3. Write an essay presenting your ideas and give some examples. Say if you think the change will be positive or negative.

The change that will have taken place by 2030:

The Impact on my life:

The Impact on society:

Education in 2030

By 2030, I believe that technology will have completely changed the way we learn. Instead of going to school, we will be able to stay home and learn with the use of computers. One way we will do this is to use an educational robot. This is a robot which goes to school in our place. We will use the robot to communicate remotely with our teacher and our classmates

Writing Corner

When you write a personal essay which expresses your views:

- make notes before you start writing to plan what you want to say.
- organize your thoughts into paragraphs; for example, describe the change in the introduction. Use the main body to talk about the impact on you and the impact on society.
- include a conclusion to sum up your views or opinions. Don't include any new information in the conclusion.
- be creative but focused on the topic.
- you don't have to be objective.
- address your audience directly.
- use "I" narration, as in "I think" or "I feel."
- include examples, personal anecdotes, thoughts, interpretations, or ideas.
- try to get your point across as clearly as possible.
- do not repeat yourself.



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Simple Present Tense

Yes/No Question (?)

Do they use the Internet?

Does she have a laptop?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, they **do**.

Yes, she **does**.

Short Answer (-)

No, they **don't**.

No, she **doesn't**.

Simple Present of the Verb Be and Information Questions

Information Questions (?)

What's your last name?

How's it going?

When's the festival?

Where's your friend from?

Who's that tall man?

Why's he here?

Answer

It's Al Zahrani.

Fine, thanks.

It's in February.

He's from Jeddah.

That's my uncle.

He's here for the festival.



Simple Past of the Verb Be and Be Born

Q: Where **were** you born?

A: I **was** born in Oman.

Q: Where **was** he/she born?

A: He/She **was** born in Kuwait.

Simple Past with Regular and Irregular Verbs

Yes/No Question (?)

Did you/he/she/they live in Riyadh?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, I/he/she/they **did**.

Short Answer (-)

No, I/he/she/they **didn't**.

Information Questions (?)

Where **did** you live?

What **did** you he wear?

Answer

I **lived** in Riyadh.

He **wore** formal clothing.

Irregular Past Forms

be—been

drive—drove

go—went

make—made

spend—spent

buy—bought

eat—ate

give—gave

meet—met

swim—swam

come—came

feel—felt

have—had

ride—rode

take—took

do—did

fly—flew

know—knew

see—saw

win—won



3 What Will They Think of Next?

رابطہ المدرس الإلكتروني



www.jen.edu.sa

A. Interview a classmate. Ask for this personal information.

1. name	4. date of birth	7. telephone number
2. spelling of first and last names	5. nationality	8. email address
3. age	6. address	9. occupation

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?



B. Read the predictions again made in 1900 on page 34 and 35. Which predictions came true? Which predictions didn't come true? Use the simple present and simple past tenses.

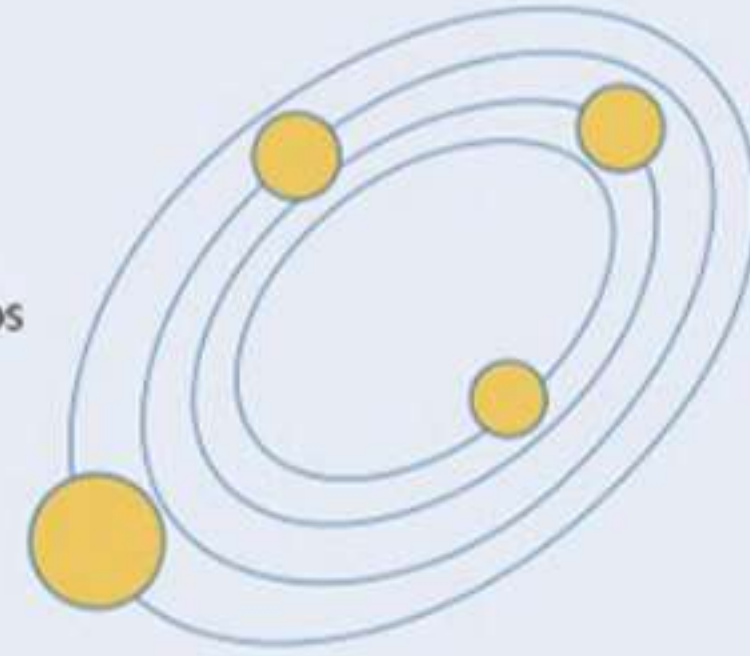
💡 Life expectancy didn't rise from 35 to the age of 50. It rose from 35 to the age of 75. People are taller now than they were in 1900.



Words Connected with Space and the Planetary System: Part 1

Some words we associate with space and the planetary system are:

technology	gas	solar system	rocks	orbit
space station	gravity	the moon	volcanoes	launch
spacecraft	stars	the sun	poisonous air	land
robot car	meteors	Earth	high mountains	take photos
astronauts	eclipse	the planets	atmosphere	build



Our **planet Earth** is a lump of **rock** in **space**.

Each planet **orbits** the **sun** on its own invisible path.

The sun was formed by thick clouds of dust and **gas**.

The **moon** is the only place in space where people **have landed**.

An **eclipse** is when the moon moves in front of the sun for a short time. The sky gets darker and the temperature drops.

C. Complete these facts about space with an appropriate word. Use the vocabulary words above.

1. **solar system, Earth** The sun is at the center of our _____. _____ is one planet in a group of eight planets. Scientists now consider Pluto to be a *dwarf* planet.
2. **star** The sun is a _____. Because it is very close to Earth, it looks bigger than the other stars.
3. **meteor** Sometimes a _____ crashes into the moon and makes a crater or giant hole in the surface.
4. **build, moon** In the future, scientists want to _____ hotels on the _____ so people can go there on vacation.

D. Work with a partner. One person should read EXTRACT 1 and the other person should read EXTRACT 2. Ask and answer each other to talk about your reading extract.

⚡ A: What is EXTRACT 2 about?

B: It's about space tourism and what tourists will do in space.

A: What will they do?

EXTRACT 1

Are humans the only intelligent life in the universe? Or, are we just one of many advanced civilizations out there? While people used to assume we were alone in the universe, we now know that the galaxy contains over 100 billion stars. This fact has led many scientists to think it unlikely that we are the only intelligent life form in the universe. Some of these scientists have devoted themselves to searching for other civilizations. This search is commonly referred to as the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, or SETI. Since the SETI program began in 1959, scientists have been scanning the sky for signals sent by another, alien civilization. To do this, they use the world's largest radio telescope which is located in Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The Arecibo telescope is 1,000 feet (305 meters) in diameter. This telescope is so large, it is said that it could hold 10 billion bowls of cornflakes! The telescope collects and sends data to SETI computers 24 hours a day.

EXTRACT 2

There are companies working on plans to build hotels for space tourists. The Shimizu Corporation, a giant Japanese construction company, has detailed plans for a hotel they expect to complete by 2020. They believe that by then they will have created a 63-room hotel which will orbit 279 miles (450 kilometers) above the surface of Earth. The hotel will slowly spin in order to produce enough force to simulate Earth's gravity. It is estimated that such a space hotel would cost 6 to 12 billion dollars, and would take about six years to build. You may wonder what space tourists will do while in space. To begin with, most will probably want to spend some time simply enjoying the incredible sight of Earth from space. After that, no doubt they will spend some time gazing at the amazingly bright stars, and will take a space walk or two. When space tourists have had their fill of observing, they are likely to spend hours amusing themselves floating and doing acrobatics in the zero gravity of space. This zero gravity could provide endless recreational opportunities, including swimming in a zero gravity swimming pool in which people move through a floating mass of water.



12 Project

Take a closer look at your neighborhood or an area in your town and think about changes that have been taking place over the last year or two.

1. Look at the area and write things that you see, e.g. old and new buildings, sidewalks, street lights, new and old stores, traffic, sanitation system, parks, etc.
2. Research and collect information about constructions or other projects. Talk to people who live in the area. This type of information will give you ideas about the kinds of development/changes that will probably take place.
3. Use the chart to make notes about the information and your ideas.
4. Think of how the area will have changed by 2030 or 2040.
5. Select and print out pictures or draw if possible.
6. Use your notes and pictures to prepare a PowerPoint presentation for your class.



The area as you see/know it now	The area as you imagine it in 2030 or 2040	Comment on change (positive or negative)



13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 3:	Things that I didn't like very much:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Things that I found easy in Unit 3:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 3:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Unit 3 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
discuss technology invented over the last 100 years			
discuss technology of the future			
make predictions about life in the future			
use the future perfect and the future perfect progressive			
use the future with dependent time clauses			
ask information questions			
use be and be born in the present and the past			
know some regular and irregular past verb forms			
talk about space and the planets			

My five favorite new words from Unit 3:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 3:
<hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

1 Language Review



A. Complete each sentence with **other**, **others**, or **another**.

1. I'm almost done with this soda. Can you please bring me **another** _____?
2. Some predators wait for their prey to come to them. **Other** _____ predators chase their prey.
3. Don is so materialistic. Although he already has two cars, he's going to buy **another** _____.
4. One lucrative crop for many farmers is soy beans. **Another** _____ is corn.
5. He excels in football, track, gymnastics, and a handful of **other** _____ sports.
6. That store is a chain. There are a few in Spain and Italy and **others** _____ in France and Germany.
7. One of the most famous children's books by Dr. Seuss is *The Cat in the Hat*. **Others** _____ are *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish* and *Horton Hatches the Egg*.
8. One option would be to spend the money on a vacation. **Another** _____ would be to put it in a savings account.



B. Rewrite the underlined sentences with **used to**, **be used to**, or **would**.

⚡ He's a very humble man. He doesn't usually take credit for anything.
He's not used to taking credit for anything.

1. When he lived in Riyadh, he often drove by Faisallah Tower.
2. Bobby felt lonely when his sister went to college. It felt strange not having her in the house.
3. This coffee shop is where I studied when I was in college.
4. He's much more materialistic now than he was when he was a teenager.
5. The cough was so persistent, after a while she didn't even notice it.
6. When I was younger, I exercised rigorously. Now I hardly exercise at all.
7. I usually shop in small stores. I don't usually shop in chain stores.
8. He has always loved electronics. When he was a child, he and his dad built circuit boards together.



1. When he lived in Riyadh, he often drove by Faisallah Tower./

When he lived in Riyadh, he often used to drive by Faisallah 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.



C. Answer and discuss these questions about life in the year 2050.

1. Do you think scientists will have found a cure for cancer?
2. Do you think space travel will have become commonplace?
3. Do you think the world will have become more peaceful?
4. Do you think we will have started using something other than gas to run our cars?
5. Do you think global warming will have slowed down?
6. Do you think engineers will have developed a computer capable of thought?
7. Do you think scientists will have contacted life on other planets?

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. Look at the pictures of Asma below. Write sentences about her, using the following grammar points from Units 1–3.

☐ *used to*

☐ *was going to*

☐ *would*

☐ future perfect

☐ future perfect progressive

☐ future with dependent time clauses



- 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.

Asma, 10 years ago

Marital status: single, lives at home with parents

Occupation: student

Hobbies: writing poetry, playing video games

Likes: sleeping late, spending time with friends

Dreams: to become a professor, to get married and have kids, to have laser eye surgery



Asma, 10 years from now

Marital status: married, two children

Occupation: history professor

Hobbies: writing poetry, gardening

Likes: spending time with family, eating healthy foods

Dreams: to get more sleep!

2 Reading

Before Reading

1. Do you think there is life on other planets?
2. If there were life on other planets, how could we find this out?



IS ANYBODY OUT THERE?

Are humans the only intelligent life in the universe? Or, are we just one of many advanced civilizations out there? While people used to assume we were alone in the universe, we now know that the galaxy contains over 100 billion stars. This fact has led many scientists to think it unlikely that we are the only intelligent life form in the universe. Some of these scientists have devoted themselves to searching for other civilizations. This search is commonly referred to as the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, or SETI.

Since the SETI program began in 1959, scientists have been scanning the sky for signals sent by another, alien civilization. To do this, they use the world's largest radio telescope which is located in Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The Arecibo telescope is 1,000 feet (305 meters) in diameter. This telescope is so large, it is said that it could hold 10 billion bowls of cornflakes! The telescope collects and sends data to SETI computers 24 hours a day.

Many people don't realize that in addition to searching for radio waves, we humans are sending them out into space as well. This is because all of the radio and television signals that come into our homes also travel into space. We have been constantly and unintentionally leaking radio

waves into space for over sixty years now. One day these signals may be detected by an alien civilization. In fact, it is possible that aliens are already listening to *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?*, *CSI*, and *The Simpsons*!

Although SETI has found some unexplained signals, there have not been any clear, confirmed extraterrestrial signals yet. However, SETI scientists are not at all discouraged. They know that the universe is vast, and searching the entire sky for a distant signal is like searching for a needle in a haystack.

Not only are SETI scientists not discouraged, they are actually more optimistic than ever before. They do feel that in another 50 or 100 years, they will have succeeded in detecting alien signals. What is the reason for this confidence? Previous searches were limited by the shortcomings of available technology. For example, while there are hundreds of billions of stars in our galaxy, fewer than a thousand have been monitored for alien signals. But technology is improving all the time. As technology improves, scientists are going to have a better chance of picking up alien signals. In the next few decades, hundreds of thousands of stars, maybe even millions, will have been monitored.



Arecibo Radio Telescope



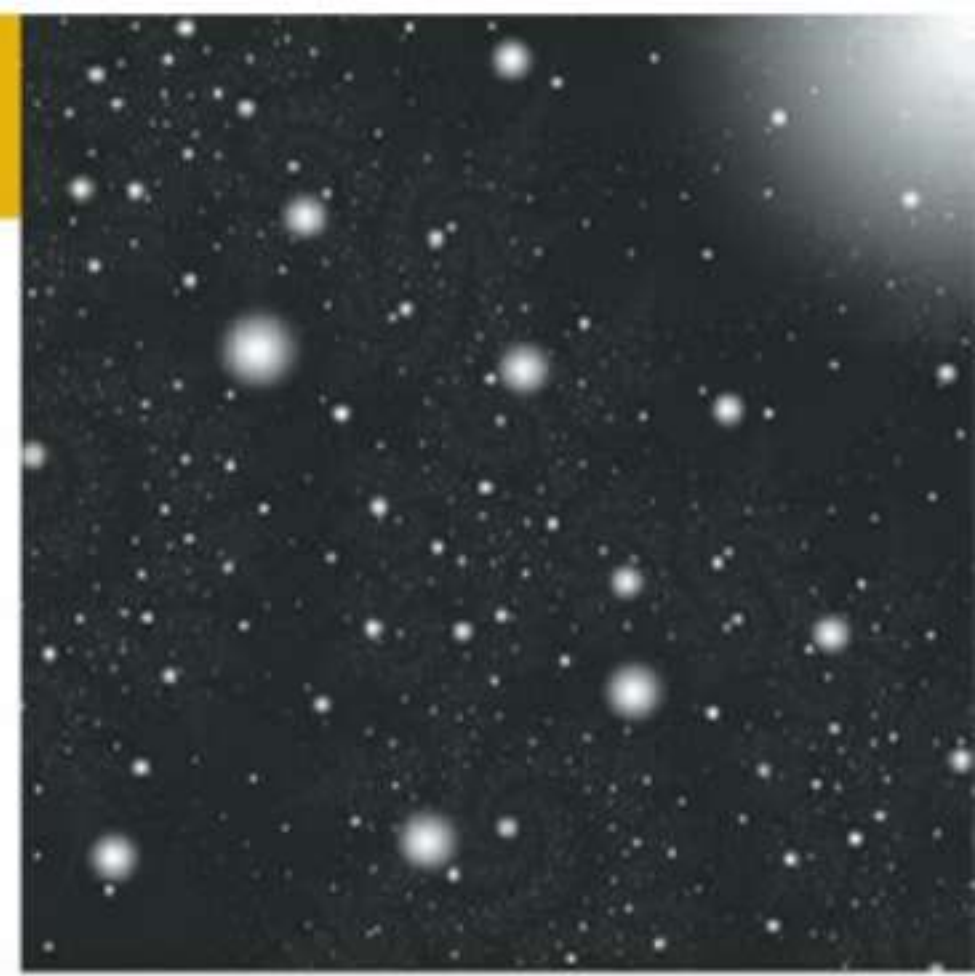


Dan Wertheimer, a SETI researcher at the University of California in Berkeley, says, "We're making Incredible progress. The more computing power you have, the better job you can do looking for these signals. Capabilities have been doubling every year." One reason SETI's computing power has been increasing is a volunteer program started in 1999 called SETI@home, in which the computers of ordinary people around the world are used to analyze SETI data.

Through the SETI@home program, volunteers download a special SETI screensaver to their home computer. When the computers are not in use and go into screensaver mode, the computers begin to analyze data gathered by the Arecibo radio telescope. The home computers search through the data for any signals that may have been created by an alien civilization. There are currently over 5 million volunteers in 225 countries participating in this program. Wertheimer says, "If you're the lucky one that finds that distant signal, then you might get the Nobel Prize, but you'll have to share it with 2 million people around the world who are helping us analyze that data."

Some people find it hard to believe that perhaps one day we will be communicating with aliens from distant planets. But others feel differently. Eighty-six-year-old Daniel Jackman says, "When I was a young man, if you had told me that one day we were going to send people into space, I would've told you that you were crazy. Now I know better. Just because we're used to certain limitations doesn't mean we can't go beyond them."

We may well learn one day that we are not alone in the universe. In the meantime, when sitting on your couch, watching your favorite TV program, consider that an alien civilization may be listening to it with you!



After Reading

A. Match each word to its synonym.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <u> b </u> diameter | a. accidentally |
| 2. <u> d </u> detected | b. width |
| 3. <u> c </u> limitations | c. restrictions |
| 4. <u> e </u> monitored | d. observed |
| 5. <u> f </u> optimistic | e. searched |
| 6. <u> a </u> unintentionally | f. hopeful |
| 7. <u> g </u> vast | g. enormous |

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is the goal of the SETI program?
2. Why haven't any signals been picked up from other planets yet?
3. Why are SETI scientists confident that they have a better chance of picking up signals in the future?
4. How do we send signals into space?
5. What is SETI@home?

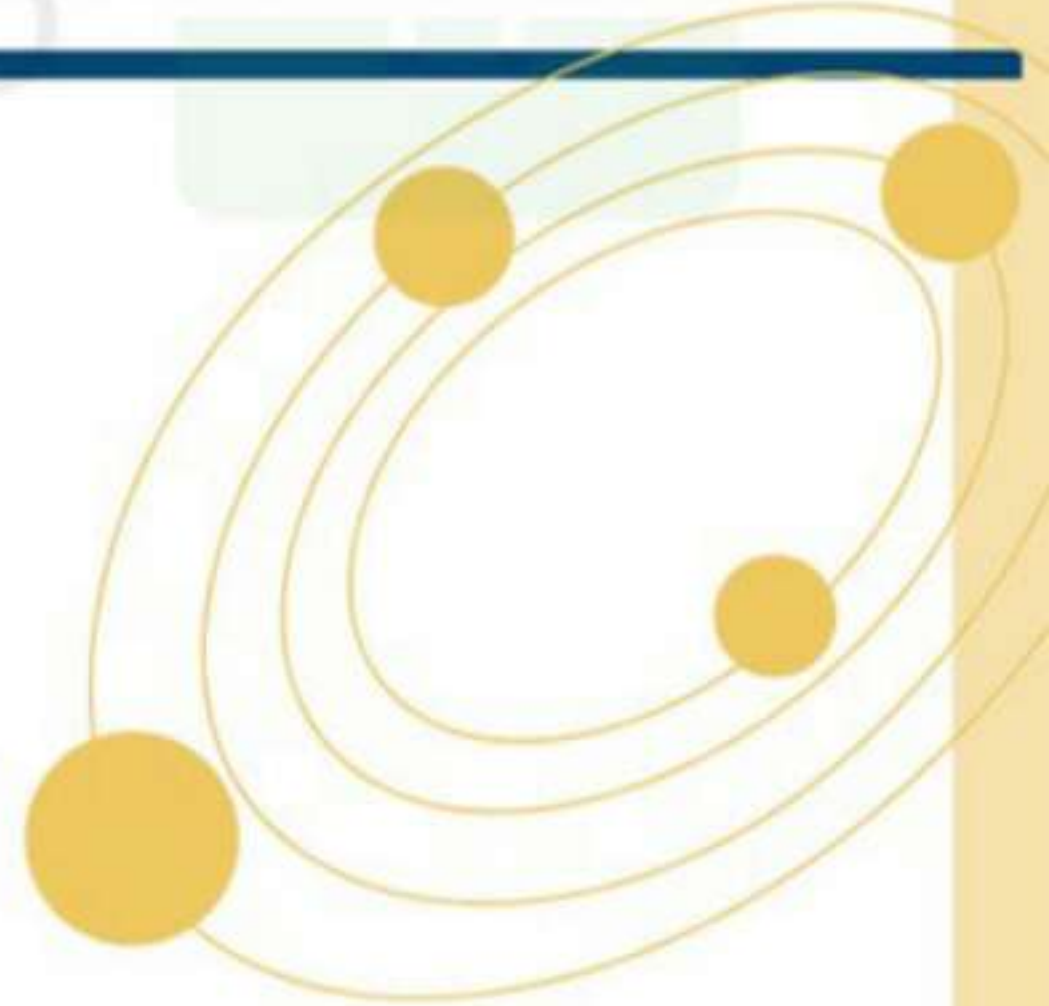
1. The goal is to find other civilizations in the universe.

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



3 Language Plus Aa



be in another world



carry the weight of the world on (one's) shoulders



be on top of the world



be worlds apart



The world is (one's) oyster.



Where in the world...?

Complete each sentence with an idiom shown. Be sure to put each idiom in the correct tense.

- I just can't find my glasses. _____ could they be?
- After Jim won the tennis championships, he _____
- Dan and Warren have different views on everything. They _____
- You need to stop worrying and quit _____
- Frank is so happy with his success, he doesn't seem aware of anything else. It's like he _____
- He graduated at the top of his class. He can do anything he wants with his life. _____

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

Tools for Writing: Commonly Confused Words

Fewer and *less* have the same meaning. They are both the opposite of *more*. However, *fewer* is used with count nouns and *less* is used with noncount nouns.

Fewer people are buying newspapers than ever before.

Since the new police chief took over, there has been **less** crime in our city.

Farther is used to talk about distance. *Further* is used to mean *additional*.

Most Arabian bred horses can run faster and **farther** than English bred horses.

I'm going to call the school to get **further** information about the program.

Complete each sentence with the correct commonly confused word.

- The invention of the microwave made it possible to cook meals in _____ time.
- I make _____ grammatical mistakes than I used to.
- I don't want to discuss this any _____.

1. less
2. fewer
3. further



An expository essay is an essay in which the writer explains, describes, or gives information about a subject.

Writing Prompt

Write an expository essay about a common device or technology. Write about the history of the technology, and make predictions about how you think the technology will change in the future. Include grammar points from Units 1, 2, and 3.

Write Your Essay

1. Decide on the type of device or technology you will write about.
2. Use a chart to organize your ideas. Write your topic at the top. Then write ideas about the past, present, and future of the device or technology.
3. Write a draft of your essay.
4. Have a partner read and comment on your draft. Use your partner's comments and suggestions to revise your essay.

Device/Technology: _____

Past

Present

Future

Developing Your Writing: Prewriting Techniques

Prewriting is an important first step in the writing process. Prewriting helps you explore and gather your ideas before you begin organizing and writing your essay. These are some of the most common types of prewriting techniques:

Freewriting: Freewriting involves taking the time (usually about five minutes) to write down all of the ideas you have about your topic before you begin researching or organizing the topic. When you freewrite, do not worry about using correct spelling, grammar, or punctuation, or even writing in complete sentences.

Brainstorming: Like freewriting, the purpose of brainstorming is to capture all of the ideas you have on a topic before you begin writing about it. However, when you brainstorm you only write words or phrases related to your topic.

Questioning: Ask the journalist's five *W*'s—*Who? What? When? Where? Why?*—about the topic. List as many questions as you can about the topic. This will help you start thinking about questions to research and answer in your essay.

The Past, Present, and Future of the Telephone

Telephones are something we all take for granted. We are so used to having them that it is hard to imagine that they were only invented a little over 100 years ago. Just think, at the beginning of the twentieth century there were fewer than four million phones in the world. And if you wanted to speak with another person over the phone, you would need an operator to make the connection between you and the other person. Telephone technology has changed a lot over the last 100 years, and I believe in just another ten or twenty years it will have changed radically from what it is today...

4 The World of TV

رابطہ الکر من الرقعي



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1 Listen and Discuss

1. What is your favorite TV film? Explain why it is your favorite.
2. Which of the following genres do you like best: animation, comedy, or adventure? Why?
3. What's the worst TV film you have ever seen? Explain.

1 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This animated film is about Andy and his idiosyncratic toys. Andy Davis is a little boy whose favorite toy, Woody, a cowboy doll, coordinates a mission with the rest of the toys to try and find out what presents Andy is getting from his parents before they all move to a new house. What Andy doesn't know is that his toys come to life when there is no one around. When Buzz Lightyear, a new toy space ranger, appears, Andy is really taken by him. Woody and Buzz dislike each other intensely as they compete for Andy's attention. But when they get into trouble and nearly get lost during the move, they end up supporting each other in an effort to rejoin the family.



3 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This animated film is about Marlin, a clownfish that lives in the Great Barrier Reef. Marlin loses his son Nemo when a diver captures him and takes him to a dentist's office, where Nemo finds himself in a tank with other sea creatures. Marlin sets off with Dory, a blue tang fish with short-term memory loss, to rescue him. They travel a great distance, running into sharks, jellyfish, and whales and getting rides on sea turtles. While Marlin and Dory are trying to get to the dentist's office, Nemo and the other sea animals in the dentist's tank are plotting their escape in order to return to Sydney Harbor and their homes.

2

2 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This animated film presents the story of a lion cub's journey to adulthood. The cub is the son of a powerful and wise king. But his happy childhood comes to an abrupt end when his evil uncle murders his father and drives him away from the kingdom. The young lion goes into exile in the jungle, where he makes two good friends and lives a carefree life. However, as he gets older, he dreams of his father, who tells him to battle his evil uncle and reclaim his family throne.

4

4 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This is a documentary about Bruce Lee's life, career, and untimely death. It reveals a side of Lee unknown to the public, along with the better known qualities of the celebrity—the man that the world knew. Lee had been working on a new project at the time of his death, ironically titled *Game of Death*. Rare camera shots have been included in the documentary according to Lee's own script notes in an attempt to convey his ambitions for the project and his frame of mind toward the end of his life.





5

NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: Based on the real life story of prominent mathematician John Nash, this film portrays Nash's struggle with his delusions caused by a mental condition. Nash starts a seemingly promising academic career and makes a remarkable advancement in "game theory," when he begins having delusions and struggles to maintain control over his mental state. His wife, Alicia, stands by him through years of therapy, and he is eventually able to resume his research and goes on to win the prestigious Nobel Prize.

Answers:

1. Toy Story, 2. The Lion King, 3. Finding Nemo, 4. Bruce Lee: A Warrior's Journey, 5. A Beautiful Mind

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

abrupt	animated	prominent	untimely
delusions	capture	prestigious	idiosyncratic

1. *Finding Nemo* and *Toy Story* are two examples of _____ films.
2. The Nobel Prize is the most _____ award a scientist can win.
3. Geniuses are often quite _____ individuals. They tend to have unusual behavior and habits.
4. A young actor's _____ death in an accident usually gets wide media coverage.
5. A cameraman's job is to _____ the scenes on film.
6. Chris O'Donnell played the part of Hemingway, a _____ American writer.
7. The _____ ending of the film surprised us.
8. _____ can sometimes be a symptom of mental instability.

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

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

1. Which TV films use fictional characters?
2. In which TV films are there characters who are allies?
3. In which TV films do the characters take a journey?
4. Which TV films are biographical?

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

2 Pair Work

In pairs, create your own clues for one or two TV films or documentaries you have seen. Read the clues to your class and see if they can guess the film or documentary.



3 Grammar

Both...And, Not Only...But Also, Either...Or, Neither...Nor

Both...and, not only...but also, either...or, and neither...nor are all paired conjunctions. They are used to link two words, phrases, or clauses of the same type. For example, nouns are linked with nouns, adjectives are linked with adjectives, and verbs are linked with verbs.

My favorite animated film is **either** *Toy Story* **or** *Simba*.

He is **not only** *hardworking*, **but also** *intelligent*.

When connecting two subjects with *both...and*, be sure to use a plural verb.

Both my father **and** his boss *were* present in the meeting.

When connecting two subjects using *either...or, not only...but also, or neither...nor*, the choice to use a singular or plural verb depends on the subject that is closer to the verb.

Neither my uncle **nor** my brothers *want* to see that documentary.

Neither my brothers **nor** my uncle *wants* to see that documentary.

Independent Clauses with And, But, Or, So, and Yet

An independent clause is a group of words that includes a subject and verb. It expresses a complete thought, and can stand alone as a sentence.

I ordered the engine part online.

Two or more independent clauses can be combined with coordinating conjunction words, like *and, but, or, so, and yet*.


I ordered the engine part online, **but** now I can't find the confirmation number.

The conference hall wasn't air-conditioned, **so** I demanded a refund.

I liked the book, **yet** I hated the DVD film.

Note: When a sentence includes two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, use a comma before the coordinating conjunction.

A. Complete each sentence with the correct paired conjunction and an idea of your own.

 She arrived with both her brother and her sister.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. We like neither fast food _____ | 1. nor pizza _____ |
| 2. The university is both prestigious _____ | 2. and expensive _____ |
| 3. He not only plays basketball well, _____ | 3. but also football _____ |
| 4. We're either going to eat pizza _____ | 4. or Chinese food _____ |
| 5. I neither watch TV _____ | 5. nor listen to the radio _____ |
| 6. The policeman not only stopped the crime, _____ | 6. but also saved the victim _____ |
| 7. In the morning, she drinks either coffee _____ | 7. or tea _____ |
| 8. Jack has neither called us _____ | 8. nor emailed us _____ |
| 9. Bruno has both a sore throat _____ | 9. and a fever _____ |
| 10. You can either look for a new job _____ | 10. or stay at the job you have _____ |



B. Combine each pair of sentences using a paired conjunction.

Jack isn't old enough to vote. Richard isn't old enough to vote.

Neither Jack nor Richard is old enough to vote.

1. The Statue of Liberty is in New York. The Empire State Building is in New York.
2. She broke her leg. She dislocated her shoulder.
3. Bill James didn't succeed in climbing Mount Everest. Charlie Bower didn't succeed in climbing Mount Everest.
4. I'll call you later. I'll email you later.
5. We're not angry. We're not disappointed.
6. Ice is a state of water. Vapor is a state of water.

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. First, match the independent clauses. Then rewrite them as one sentence using a coordinating conjunction and correct punctuation.

You can admit your mistake, or you can just hope no one notices it.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. You can admit your mistake. <u>c</u> | a. She continues to consider her a friend. |
| 2. I told them I'd come over for dinner. <u>f</u> | b. The other lives in Argentina. |
| 3. He's a vegetarian. <u>e</u> | c. You can just hope no one notices it. |
| 4. She's lied to her more than once. <u>a</u> | d. He continues to miss his home in Brazil. |
| 5. One of their children lives in Japan. <u>b</u> | e. He's not going to eat any beef burgers. |
| 6. He's very comfortable in the U.S. <u>d</u> | f. I'm really not feeling well. |

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

D. Write sentences about the animals using both paired conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions.

Both the cheetah and the ostrich are fast runners.

goldfish

deer

salmon

bear

camel

ostrich

hawk

fox

elephant

snake

penguin

turtle

cheetah

tiger





4 Conversation



Adel: That was such a fantastic basketball game on TV.

Fahd: You *must* be joking.

Adel: Why? Didn't you like it?

Fahd: I thought it was a terrible game. The whole thing was **just** awful.

Adel: What didn't you like about it?

Fahd: For one thing, the Bulls' key player missed every easy shot. It really bothered me throughout the entire game.

Adel: Well, you're right about *that*. But what else didn't you like?

Fahd: I thought their uniforms were ridiculous. I found the whole idea of the Bulls' players wearing cowhide tops **hard to swallow**.

Adel: I don't agree at all. The whole idea is to stand out in the game. The tops are not real cowhide. It's fake cowhide.

Fahd: I'm not sure they were fake. Think of all the poor animals they took the hides from. They must believe that the poor animals are **a dime a dozen**. Anyway, by the end of the game, I started to **doze off**.

Adel: We seem to have very different tastes in basketball and uniforms. Maybe next time we get together we should just go out to a restaurant.

Fahd: I couldn't agree more.

About the Conversation

1. What did Adel like about the game?
2. What did Fahd dislike about the players?

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.

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Think of a situation in which two people might disagree. Discuss your opinions, using the phrases for agreeing and disagreeing.

Real Talk

just = really, very

hard to swallow = not easy to believe

a dime a dozen = something so common that it doesn't have much value

doze off = fall asleep

Agreeing

I agree completely.

I couldn't agree more.

You're absolutely right.

You're right about *that*.

Disagreeing

(I'm sorry but) I don't agree (with you).

I see it differently.

I totally disagree.

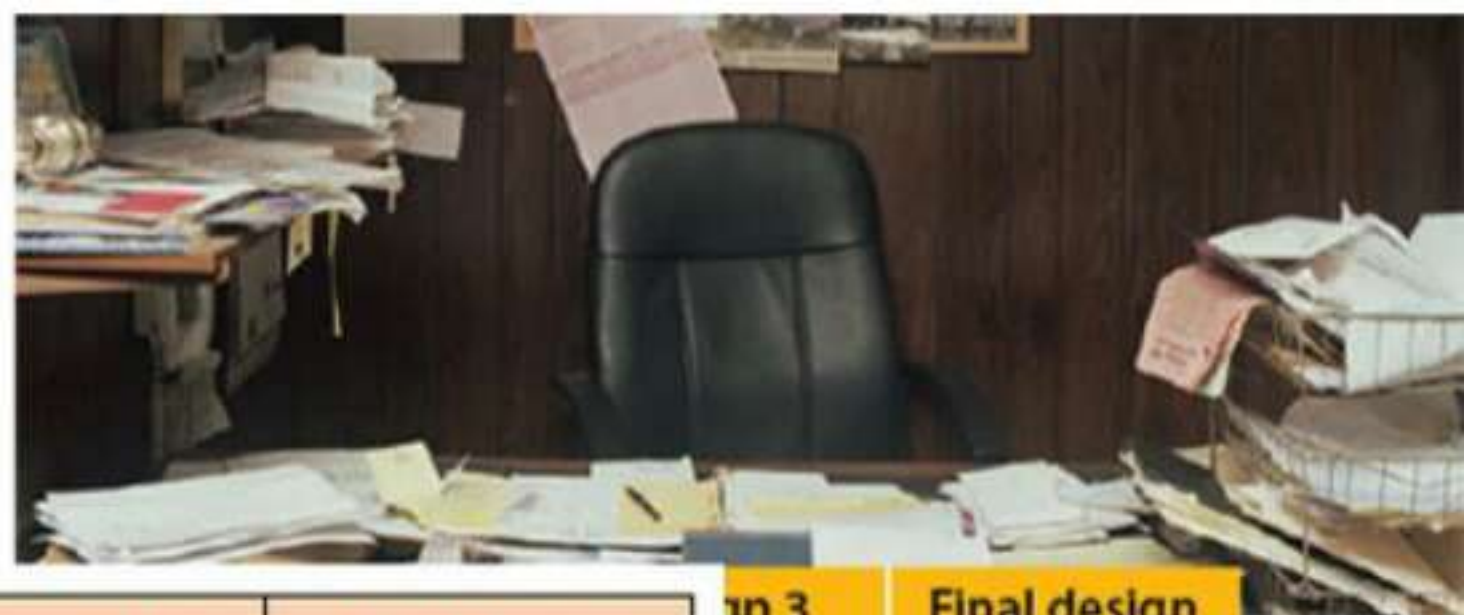
(I'm afraid) I don't really agree.

I'm not so sure about that.

You *must* be joking. (Informal and not very polite)



Listen to the interview from the TV show *Special Places for Special People* and complete the chart.



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

Design 3	Final design

6 Pronunciation

When a word that ends in a vowel sound is followed by a word that begins with a vowel sound, the words are naturally linked by an inserted w or y sound. Listen and practice.

1. Hello and welcome to our new offices.

↑↑ w ↑↑ w ↑↑ w

2. I am very happy with the designs.

↑↑ y

3. The design lives up to our expectations.

↑↑ w

4. In the end, it all comes together.

↑↑ y

5. My only complaint about the new one is that it is not modern enough!

↑↑ y

↑↑ w

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 60 and 61. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. f ____ altered | a. unusual and attractive |
| 2. d ____ captivates | b. extremely important |
| 3. i ____ confronts | c. imperfections |
| 4. b ____ crucial | d. captures someone's attention |
| 5. c ____ defects | e. lasting |
| 6. e ____ enduring | f. changed |
| 7. a ____ exotic | g. great, remarkable |
| 8. h ____ ironically | h. against the way it appears |
| 9. g ____ phenomenal | i. meets something difficult or dangerous |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.



8 Reading

Before Reading

Brainstorm a list of elements in a detective story.

The Formula behind Detective Stories on TV



Detective stories have always been a favorite in literature, and now they are one of the most popular genres in TV films and series. There is something appealing about the mystery and intrigue that captivates viewers and keeps them in suspense until the case is finally solved.

But what accounts for the phenomenal success and enduring popularity of detective stories? Is it the charismatic and fearless hero and his uncanny ability to uncover the truth? Is it the action and adventure—the high-speed chases, danger, and exotic settings? Is it the psychological wit and hi-tech gadgets that the detective has at his disposal? Or is it the simple fact that the viewer knows the hero will triumph over the villain in the end?

Clearly, the TV audience enjoys the mystery and non-stop suspense of detective films. However, ironically, there is also predictability to the story that is tremendously appealing. Certain elements and sequences of events appear over and over in detective stories and are eagerly awaited by fans. TV films and series with such predictable elements are known as *formula* films. The TV audience knows the plot will be puzzling and sometimes have unexpected results. They know the hero will confront dangerous villains. They know there will be complicated steps involved in piecing together all the clues, and they are challenged to try to figure out the mystery before the detective.

The most basic element in the formula of a detective story is the hero—the detective. This is the character the viewer identifies with throughout the film. He is usually a courageous individual with superior intelligence. He is often charming and outgoing, which helps him socialize with others, while, in fact, he is collecting information from witnesses and gathering evidence for his case. Another type of hero is the gruff and serious detective, who rarely smiles, but is very efficient at his job. In contrast, the hero in detective comedies is a naïve and clumsy character who accidentally stumbles across clues to eventually solve the crime.

Of course, the villain also plays a crucial role in the story. On occasion, the villain's identity is a mystery and is only revealed at the end, but more often he is introduced to the TV audience. Just as there are formulaic types of heroes, there are stereotypical villains: cold-blooded, greedy criminals, evil geniuses, and mad scientists. Most villains also have physical or psychological defects that add to the ugliness of their character, such as a scarred face, a missing limb, or a split personality.

The detective is challenged to find the villain by following clues. To assist him, he uses special talents in intellectual reasoning or has help from technological devices. These range from a simple magnifying glass to sophisticated DNA analysis and electronic tracking devices. Some detectives even use high-tech gadgets that are disguised as everyday objects, such as an explosive pen, a laser watch, or a computerized, talking vehicle!

When the hero confronts the villain, there are always scenes of action and danger. These involve high-speed chases on any kind of vehicle imaginable—cars, motorcycles, helicopters, speed boats, skis, submarines, camels, or simply on foot.

If the detective is captured, he finds himself in life-threatening situations and must use his skills to escape. He is then even more determined to catch the villain.

One way or another, the detective always accomplishes his mission, much to the satisfaction of the audience. The formula for detective stories is so successful; it is hard to imagine that it will ever be significantly altered. After all, who wants to watch a detective story without action and adventure, or in which the villain wins?

After Reading

Answer **true** or **false**. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ Detective stories are only popular on TV. **1. false (They are popular both on TV and in literature)**
2. ___ The success of detective stories is due to a combination of elements. **2. true**
3. ___ Many elements of a detective story are predictable. **3. true**
4. ___ All detective stories have an intelligent and charming hero. **4. false (There are different types of heroes)**
5. ___ The formula of detective stories is likely to change in the future. **5. false (It's hard to imagine that it will be altered)**

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Compare two TV films or documentaries that you have seen. Think about the characters, setting, plot, story development, special effects, and other features in the TV films; consider the theme, setting, time period, history, special effects, and outcome in the documentaries.
2. Make notes in the appropriate chart. Use your notes to talk about the similarities and differences of the TV films/documentaries that you have compared in class.

Title	TV Film 1: _____	TV Film 2: _____
characters/actors		
setting		
plot		
story development		
special effects		
other features		

Title	TV Documentary 1: _____	TV Documentary 2: _____
theme		
setting/location		
time period		
history		
special effects		
outcome		



10 Writing

- A. 1. What kind of TV films do you enjoy? Why?
2. Are there categories of TV films that you are not interested in or you dislike? Which? Why?
3. Can you explain what is meant by "film genres"?
4. Read the text and find out.
- What are genres? How are they defined?
 - How easy is it to classify TV films?
 - Are there distinct and permanent categories? Why? Why not?
5. What are the distinguishing characteristics of different genres? Underline/highlight words/phrases or sentences that provide the answer.

action	adventure	comedy	drama	animation	epics
biopics	detective	horror	war	Western	science fiction

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



- B. 1. Think of a TV film genre that uses a formula (e.g. action, adventure, comedy, Western). Choose a particular TV film in this genre as an example.
2. Think about the different parts of the formula. Use a diagram to make notes.
3. Write an expository essay in which you reveal and explain the formula behind the film.



A Coming-of-Age Film

The Lion King is a coming-of-age film. Coming-of-age films focus on a young person's journey to adulthood, often both emotionally and physically. In these kinds of films there is usually a role model who helps teach the main character, and there is usually a test that the character must undergo. *The Lion King* is a good example of this kind of film because...

Writing Corner

When you write an expository essay:

- choose a specific area of a topic to focus on.
- think about your audience or readers.
- research and collect information from different sources.
- think of examples and comments made by others.
- you can use quotes, exchanges, and arguments from your sources.
- if necessary, you can present the information in three main sections:
 - a. an introduction and thesis statement
 - b. a longer paragraph or a number of paragraphs presenting the information about different aspects or categories of the main topic
 - c. a closing paragraph
- you are free to use different types of text, arguments, and material, including visuals.





11 Form, Meaning and Function



Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The Comparative

Use *more/less* + adjective, or adjective + *-er* to make the comparative.

Detective stories **are more/less popular than** stories about space travel.

Goldfish **are smaller than** clownfish.

Use words such as: *a little, slightly, much, a lot, considerably, definitely, and certainly* to express how much something differs, or to add emphasis.

Children's TV films are **considerably** better than they used to be.

Use *as* + adjective + *as* to compare things that are equal or similar.

Finding Nemo is **as good as** *Toy Story*.

Use *not as* + adjective + *as* to compare things that are different.

Finding Nemo and *Toy Story* are good TV films but **not as good as** *The Lion King*.

Use *the* + comparative, *the* + comparative to describe two actions. The second action happens as a result of the first.

The more I hear about the Giza Pyramids, **the more** I want to know.

The **harder** he works at speaking English, the **better** he becomes..

The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most/least* + adjective to make the superlative.

The Nobel prize is **the most prestigious** award a scientist can win.

The company director agreed that it was **the least attractive** offer, but he was obliged to take it.

We can use the expression *by far* to add emphasis.

The Lion King is **by far** the best TV film of all.



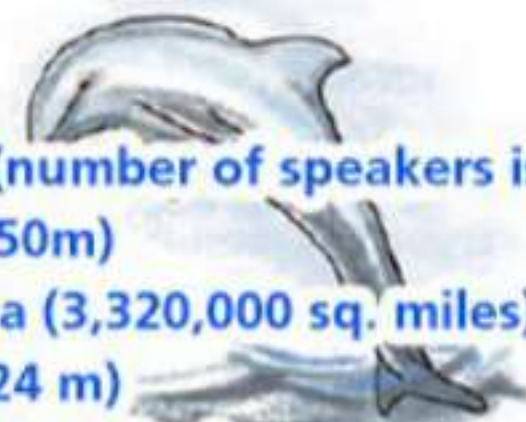
A. Write sentences about the animals using comparative and superlative structures.

camel • cat • cheetah • donkey • eagle • elephant • goldfish • horse • ostrich • snake • tiger • lion

1. Both cheetahs and tigers are big cats.
Lions **are the biggest** of the cats.
The biggest tigers **are as big as** lions.
Cheetahs **are a lot smaller and more slender** in comparison.
The cheetah **is by far the fastest** land animal on Earth.

- cheetah/tiger/lion
- camel/donkey/horse/elephant
- ostrich/eagle
- bear/ snake
- Your own idea

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



B. Imagine you are a contestant on a TV Quiz show. Work

- What's the most widely spoken language?
- What's the tallest mountain?
- What's the largest desert?
- What's the deepest ocean?
- What's the most populated city?
- What's the largest lake (by size)?
- What's the hottest place?
- What's the driest place?





Words Connected with Space and the Planetary System: Part 2

Look at this information about the planets in our solar system:

Name of Planet	Distance from the Sun (km)	Size (km)	Number of moons	Geographical Features or Special Facts
Mercury	57,909,227	2,439.7	None	rocky
Venus	108,209,475	6,051.8	None	rocky, high mountains, volcanoes, poisonous air
Earth	149,598,262	6,371	1	rocky, inhabited, mountains, volcanoes
Mars	227,943,824	3,389.5	2	rocky, mountains, volcanoes
Jupiter	778,340,821	69,911	68	cold, rings
Saturn	1,426,666,422	58,232	62	cold, rings
Uranus	2,870,658,186	25,362	27	cold, icy rings
Neptune	4,498,396,441	25,362	14	cold, icy rings

Note: Our Solar System used to be described as a group of nine planets, but scientists now consider Pluto to be a dwarf planet.

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

In most cases we make comparative and superlative adjectives by adding **-er/ -est**, or we use **more/most** or **less/least**. However, a small number of adjectives are irregular.

well (healthy) – better – the best

far (distance) —farther or further – the farthest or the furthest

old (people in a family) – older or elder – the oldest or the eldest

bad – worse – the worst good –better – the best



- C. Use the chart above to find information about the planets. Choose the correct word to make true facts about our solar system.

Some planets are much bigger and farther away from the sun than others. Jupiter is by far the (1. **biggest** / **hottest**) and Mercury is the (2. **smallest** / **coldest**) in our solar system. Mars is (3. **closer** / **farther**) from the sun than Earth. Mercury is the (4. **closest** / **farthest**) planet to the sun. It is so (5. **close** / **far**) to the sun that if you stood on the surface of the planet, the sun would appear at least three times (6. **larger** / **smaller**) than it does on Earth.

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are all rocky planets, but Earth is the only one that is (7. **inhabitable** / **uninhabitable**), which means that people, animals and plants live on it. Venus is only (8. **slightly** / **almost**) smaller than Earth and has many high mountains and volcanoes. Venus is so (9. **close** / **far**) to the sun that the land is (10. **hotter** / **colder**) than boiling water. Mars is a (11. **rocky** / **icy**) planet and is known as the Red Planet because of the red color of the planet's surface. Mars is (12. **almost** / **considerably**) half the size of Earth.

The four planets (13. **farthest** / **closest**) away from the sun are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are very (14. **hot** / **cold**) and (15. **green** / **icy**) places. Jupiter has the (16. **least** / **most**) number of known moons. Jupiter's four (17. **largest** / **smallest**) moons were observed in 1610 by an Italian astronomer called Galileo Galilei. Saturn has the (18. **least** / **most**) spectacular ring system of all the planets. There are 7 rings made up of dust, rocks and ice. (19. **Most** / **More**) than 40 spacecraft have explored Saturn, but only one has visited Uranus and Neptune. Neptune is the (20. **farthest** / **closest**) from the sun and makes a complete orbit around the sun in about 165 Earth years.



1. biggest

2. smallest

3. farther

4. closest

5. close

6. larger

7. inhabitable

8. slightly

9. close

10. hotter

11. rocky

12. almost

13. farthest

14. cold

15. icy

16. most

17. largest

18. most

19. More

20. farthest





12 Project

1. When certain kinds of films such as documentaries are being planned/designed, a storyboard is created. A storyboard includes representative scenes with notes/comments. See the example below.
2. Think about the most important events and times of a Muslim person's life that you can present in a documentary and make notes in the chart.

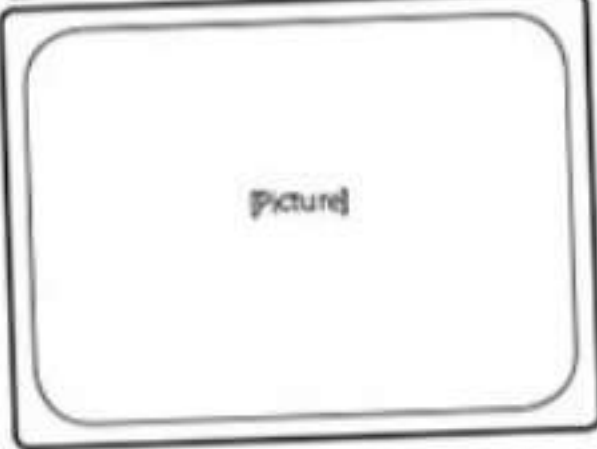
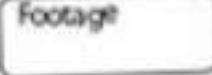


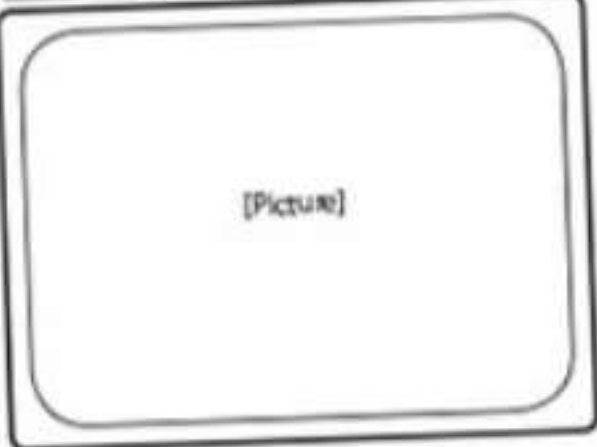

AGE	Important events and times
0 - 10	
11 - 15	
16 - 20	
Over 20	



3. Use the storyboard framework below. Write the script/commentary of the documentary under **Comments** and what will be happening in the scene under **Action**.
4. Use a large sheet of paper or cardboard to create a realistic storyboard. Draw and/or use photos or parts of photos and drawings for the scenes. Transfer your script and action notes onto the storyboard. You can write your notes by hand or word process them. Use a font that is easy to read. Present your storyboard in class.

Student's name: _____

Production: Documentary: Events in a Muslim Person's Life

Panel	Footage	Panel	Footage	Panel	Footage
					
Comments		Comments		Comments	
Action		Action		Action	

page 1 of...



13 Self Reflection



Things that I liked about Unit 4:	Things that I didn't like very much:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Things that I found easy in Unit 4:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 4:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Unit 4 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about TV films and documentaries			
identify genres of TV films			
agree and disagree with opinions			
use <i>both...and, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor</i>			
use independent clauses with <i>and, but, or, so, and yet</i>			
use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives			
talk more about space and the planets			

My five favorite new words from Unit 4:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 4:
<hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

5 Do You Really Need It?

موقع

رابطه المدرس الإلكتروني



www.jen.edu.sa

1 Listen and Discuss



1. Do you think you are influenced by advertisements? Explain.
2. Describe an advertisement that you think is memorable or effective.

The BMX-3000 Sports Car

Introducing the new BMX-3000. Set yourself apart from the crowd with a car as modern and sophisticated as you are. The BMX-3000 has everything you ever dreamed of — speed, beauty, power, and performance. But be prepared for the attention: Wherever you go, people will watch and admire you and your BMX-3000. Wake up and get into the car of your dreams.

Drive a BMX-3000, because you only live once.



FLORAL ESSENCE SHAMPOO

Put an end to dull, lifeless hair with Floral Essence Shampoo. Floral Essence contains 28 vitamins and minerals, so your hair will shine with health. Studies show that Floral Essence's exclusive new formula makes your hair twice as strong, while protecting your hair against the harmful effects of wind and sun. Use Floral Essence Shampoo for strong and healthy hair.



DYNEX LAUNDRY DETERGENT

Trying to get rid of tough laundry stains can be frustrating. Luckily, there's Dynex Laundry Detergent. Dynex has 33 percent more cleaning power than the next leading brand. If Dynex won't work, nothing will! Yet, while Dynex is powerful enough to get out the worst stains, it is gentle enough to use with all your clothes. Give it a try and see the Dynex difference for yourself. Unless your clothes look their best, you won't feel your best.



Crystal Spring Water

Crystal Spring: It's the clear choice.

When you drink Crystal Spring Water, you refresh your body with 100 percent all-natural spring water. Unless you like lots of artificial additives in your water, you'll love the pure, clean refreshment of Crystal Spring Water. Collected straight from a Swiss mountain spring, with nothing added and nothing changed, Crystal Spring is water the way nature intended it. And at Crystal Spring, we are committed to taking care of the environment. Our plastic bottles are 100 percent recyclable and use 50 percent less plastic. Drink Crystal Spring Water because it's good for your body and good for the environment.



PLANET MERCURY SNEAKERS

Until you put your feet in Planet Mercury sneakers, you won't know what they are capable of. With Planet Mercury's revolutionary new patented sneaker technology, you can run faster, jump higher, and perform better. Why settle for less when you can have the best? Take it from NBA star Derek Larkin, who says, "I wouldn't wear anything else on the court." Join the Planet Mercury generation. Don't let everyone else have all the fun.

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Match each word with its definition.

- | | | |
|--------|---------------------|---|
| 1. - d | _____ admire | a. meant or planned |
| 2. - g | _____ brand | b. causing big change |
| 3. - f | _____ exclusive | c. combination of ingredients |
| 4. - c | _____ formula | d. respect |
| 5. - a | _____ intended | e. having high-class tastes |
| 6. - b | _____ revolutionary | f. belonging only to one (company) |
| 7. - e | _____ sophisticated | g. the name that identifies a product or manufacturer |

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the advertisements.

- Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to be special?
- Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to do what other people are doing?
- Which advertisements use statistics to sell their products?
- Which advertisements use famous people to sell their products?
- Which advertisements do you think are most effective? Why?

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



3 Grammar

Adverb Clauses

An adverb clause is a dependent clause. It begins with an adverb and is always linked to an independent clause.

Because the shoes were on sale, I bought two pairs.
(adverb clause) (Independent clause)

Don't buy that dress **unless you really need it.**
(Independent clause) (adverb clause)

Note: When an adverb clause begins the sentence, use a comma to separate it from the independent clause. When the adverb clause is at the end, do not use a comma.

Because, because of, since, and now that begin adverb clauses that give information about **reasons**.

They closed the store early **since there were no customers.**

Because of must be followed by a noun (or noun phrase).

They went to the mall **because of the sale.**

(In order) to and *so (that)* begin adverb clauses that give information about **purpose**.

(In order) to must be followed with the base form of the verb.

Advertisements use many techniques **in order to convince people to buy products.**

Clauses with *so (that)* usually include a modal.

I left my wallet at home **so that I wouldn't be tempted to buy anything.**

If, even if, in case, only if, and unless begin adverb clauses that give information about **conditions**.

I'll write down my phone number **in case you need it.**

Use *if* to show that the condition affects the result. Use *even if* to show that it does not. Use the present tense with an *if*-clause, even if it refers to a future time.

We won't go to the picnic **if it rains.**


We're going to the picnic, **even if it rains.**

Where, wherever, and everywhere begin adverb clauses that give information about **place**.

He buys something **wherever he goes.**

The advertisements were placed **everywhere you could imagine.**

A. Match the main clauses and adverb clauses to form sentences. Use correct punctuation.

 They patented their new formula so that no one else could use it.

1. They patented their new formula c
2. She can't use that brand of make-up ____
3. Even if you are in perfect health ____
4. I shop ____
5. I'll come to the picnic tomorrow ____
6. Since I started exercising ____

- a. I feel so much more energetic
- b. only if I finish my paper tonight
- c. so that no one else could use it
- d. because she's allergic to it
- e. where I can get the best prices
- f. you should have an annual checkup

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.



2. Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

because of	In order to	since	unless
even if	now that	so that	wherever

🔦 I'll give you a call while we're hiking unless I can't get a signal on my cell phone.

1. Even if / Unless It rains tomorrow, the parade will still happen.
2. It is important to wear your seatbelt so that you don't get hurt in an accident.
3. People vote in order to have an impact on their government.
4. The football game had to be canceled because of the heat.
5. Wherever he goes, his little brother follows him.
6. Because / Since / Now that working in a prestigious law firm, he wears sophisticated clothes.

C. Combine each pair of sentences using the appropriate word or phrase in parentheses.

🔦 I'll buy an electronic book reader. I won't buy it if it's too expensive. (because / unless)
I'll buy an electronic book reader unless it's too expensive.

1. We're going to use a map. We have no idea how to get there. (since / so that)
2. A new leader has been elected. Things are starting to change. (unless / now that)
3. You get the flu shot. You can still get the flu. (even if / in order to)
4. She takes her electronic dictionary with her. She takes it to each place she goes. (unless / wherever)
5. You want to go to a top university. You must have excellent grades. (because of / if)
6. I'd be happy to keep you company. You might want to be alone. (unless / if)
7. The game was canceled. The rain was the reason. (only if / because of)
8. Keep in touch. I want to know how you are doing. (so that / even if)

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. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ...now that I have more time. | 4. ...In case you need help. |
| 2. Global warming will continue unless... | 5. Wherever you go these days,... |
| 3. If I found my best friend's journal,... | 6. Unless you have a passport,... |
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

E. Look at the TV commercial for toothpaste. Imagine what the man is saying. Write a script for the commercial, using some of the words from the box.

because	in case	so that
because of	in order to	unless
even if	now that	where
everywhere	only if	wherever
if	since	





4 Conversation



- Farah:** Wow. Look at all those bags! I wouldn't buy any more if I were you. I think you're going to regret spending so much money today. You bought four sweaters, three dresses, and two pairs of shoes.
- Amal:** Actually, I bought three pairs of shoes. But don't worry. I'm not buying another thing. I don't think I could carry anything else. And anyway, after all this shopping, I'm officially **broke**.
- Farah:** Let's go so that you're not tempted to buy anything else. Hey, where are you going?
- Amal:** Look at this gorgeous sweater!
- Farah:** Amal! Didn't you just say you weren't going to buy another thing?
- Amal:** Yeah, but now I'm not so sure. I hardly have any red sweaters, and this one is adorable.
- Farah:** I thought you were broke. I would just walk away from it if I were you.
- Amal:** Well, I do have my credit card.
- Farah:** I don't think using your credit card is a good idea. Think carefully about it before you **blow** more money on more clothes.
- Amal:** You're right. I'd better not **max out** my credit card. OK. I'm going to show some self-control. If I stay here another minute or two, I'll break down and buy it. So quick—let's **beat it**.

About the Conversation

1. Where are Farah and Amal? How do you know?
2. What is Farah trying to convince Amal not to do? Why?
3. What does Amal change her mind about in 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.

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Imagine that you are about to do something that is enjoyable, but probably isn't a good idea, such as spending a lot of money on clothes, taking a nap when you should be studying, or eating a second helping of dessert. Your partner will try to convince you not to do it, using the phrases for advising against something.

Real Talk

- broke** = out of money
blow = waste money
max out = spend up to the limit
beat it = leave quickly

Advising Against Something

- Are you sure you want to do that?
 I don't think that's a good idea.
 I wouldn't do that if I were you.
 I'm afraid you're going to regret it if you...
 You should think carefully before you...



5 Listening

Listen to the lecture about advertising techniques.
Then identify the kind of technique each product uses.

	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



6 Pronunciation

The word **to** has different pronunciations. Before consonants, **to** is generally pronounced /tu/, like the first sound in the word **tug**. Before vowels, **to** is generally pronounced /tu:/ like the word **two**. Listen and practice.

1. Good morning and welcome **to** Advertising 101.
2. You are here today because you want **to** learn the secrets behind how advertisers sell **to** consumers.
3. Because viewers admire and want **to** be like the person, they may want **to** use the product.
4. The advertiser tries **to** get the viewer **to** respond **to** the commercial with some kind of strong emotion.
5. The advertiser wants the consumer **to** associate the product with the emotion.

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 74 and 75. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. e ____ consumer | a. shockingly strange or unexpected |
| 2. f ____ exposed | b. design symbol of a business or product |
| 3. b ____ logo | c. without planning |
| 4. a ____ outlandish | d. different from what is typically expected |
| 5. c ____ spontaneously | e. a person who buys things or services |
| 6. d ____ unconventional | f. left unprotected |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

8 Reading



Before Reading

Make a list of all the places you see ads in your everyday life. How many ads do you think you are exposed to in an average day?

ADS EVERYWHERE: *Do You "Buy" It?*

For most people, it is virtually impossible to go through the day without seeing advertisements. From the time we wake up and flip on the TV or check our email, we are surrounded by advertisements. They are in magazines, on buses, on billboards, online, and on

buildings, to name just a few of the places we see them throughout the day. According to a recent study, the average person is exposed to between 400 and 600 advertisements each day. This means that by the time we are 60, we will have been exposed to 40 to 50 million advertisements!

In the past, advertisements were usually designed to reach people in their homes through traditional approaches, like TV commercials and newspaper and magazine ads. However, people's viewing habits have changed dramatically in the last couple of decades. These days, people are less likely to give one form of media their full attention. For example, even if someone is watching TV, they are also often using the Internet at the same time. Advertisers need the consumer's attention in order to promote their products. But because getting this attention is harder than it used to be, advertisers have been forced to find new ways of reaching the consumer.

One unconventional place advertisements are popping up is in doctors' offices. In some doctors' offices, pharmaceutical companies advertise products on everything from boxes of tissues to the paper covering the exam table. Doctors get free products, and the advertisers get the consumers' attention. Similarly, advertisements are becoming more common in schools. "Free" products such as book covers and educational posters are offered by companies so that the company can advertise on these materials. In the U.S., a company called Channel One broadcasts a ten-minute news program followed by two minutes of commercials each day in 350,000 schools. Because the schools show these news programs, the companies give them thousands of dollars worth of much needed audiovisual equipment.

Advertisers have found that one of the best ways to get consumer attention is to place ads in unusual places. So, ads are popping up in all kinds of unexpected places like pizza boxes, grocery carts, air sickness bags on airplanes, and even on pieces of food like bananas and apples. A television network recently imprinted its logo on 35 million eggs. They called the approach "egg-vertisements."

One of the strangest developments in advertising has been people selling advertising space on themselves! This mini-trend began in 2005 when a man offered his face for advertising to the highest bidder on eBay. A pharmaceutical company won the spot, paying the man \$37,375 to place a temporary sticker on his forehead to advertise one of their products. He may have been the first to offer such an unusual exchange, but he was not the last.





Perhaps the sneakiest form of advertising is called *buzz marketing*. This involves a company hiring people to create excitement about a product. In exchange for free products or money, these people pretend to talk about the product spontaneously in everyday settings to people they meet in their daily lives. Sometimes professional actors are even hired

to pose as users of the product. If the technique is done correctly, the consumers do not even know that they were the target of buzz marketing. Lately, buzz marketing has been spreading to chat rooms, Internet forums, and blogs.

Wherever we go, advertisements seem to follow. Unless you're reading this article on a desert island, there's probably an advertisement close by. And there seems to be no limit to the lengths advertisers will go to in order to catch our attention. In the years ahead, we can expect advertisers to come up with even more creative, surprising, and outlandish forms of advertising in their ongoing efforts to grab our attention—and our wallets!

After Reading

1. How many advertisements is the average person exposed to each day?
2. What are traditional advertising approaches?
3. What does the author of the article consider to be one of the strangest developments in advertising?
4. What does the author consider to be the sneakiest form of advertising?

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.



9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Think about advertising that is used to address adults, teenagers, and young children in your country. Decide on 2-3 products and/or services for each age group. Which advertisements are more memorable, in your view?
2. Talk about the slogans, images, and methods/techniques used in these advertisements and make notes in the chart. Then use your notes to discuss your ideas in class.

Target group	Product/service 1	Product/service 2	Method/technique
Adults			
Teenagers			
Young children			



10 Writing

- A. 1. Do you enjoy writing by hand? Why? Why not?
 2. Do you think handwriting is a useful skill? Why? Why not?
 3. Read the text and find out.
- What does handwriting involve?
 - Why are some people not keen on writing by hand?
 - What can specialists find out about someone through his or her handwriting?
 - Why is word-processing popular?
 - Which types of tests are mentioned? What is the difference between them?
 - What is the writer's viewpoint on the issue? Do you agree or disagree? Why?

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 wordprocessing.
- 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.





Is handwriting obsolete?

Handwriting involves forming letters with a writing implement. Proper handwriting, i.e. cursive writing, normally requires formal training that is still in place in some schools. Naturally, at initial literacy levels young learners are trained to manipulate a writing implement and develop their eye-hand coordination so they can form letters.

As learners get older, however, they are more reluctant to write. One of the reasons mentioned is the fact that most people word-process, making handwriting unnecessary. Even older adults that used to have a distinct handwriting style often claim to have lost the ability to write smoothly and evenly. So is handwriting obsolete? Should we forget about it?

Handwriting has been a very distinct identifying feature. It represents the writer in more ways than one. Graphologists analyze handwriting to determine character traits, gender, personality, and emotional state or to authenticate documents. Allowing it to truly become obsolete would remove an identity marker that has been regarded quite highly in historical and personal terms. Handwritten notes of prominent authors are coveted by collectors, who will often pay exorbitant amounts to possess them.

On the other hand, most of us will invariably use a computer when we write. It is fast and efficient, and it makes editing so much easier. You can delete, copy, paste, store versions of your work throughout stages of editing for later reference; you can spell-check

and search for words or alternative expressions. Compared to all these advantages, handwriting seems so restricting and restricted that most computer literate people limit it to scribbling notes for someone or filling in forms that are not available in electronic form.

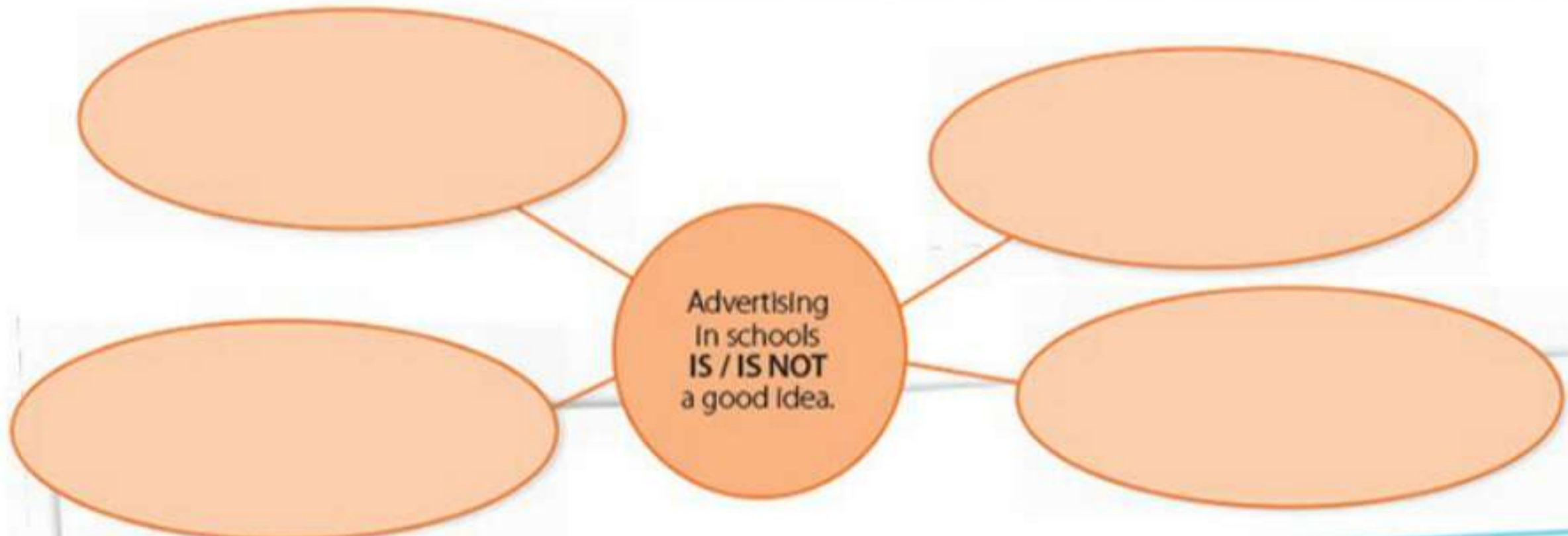
Tests, you might argue, require handwriting. Some do and some are computer-based; it is true, however, that a substantial number of pen and paper tests require writing by hand within a set time limit. "Rusty" handwriting is likely to affect the final score.

Overall, there seems to be some resistance to the total and unbroken hegemony of the computer, indicating that people do not want to become totally reliant on it. They are keen to hang on to some of the more tangible aspects of literate life that can be manipulated and accessed without the help of a device, such as reading books or writing by hand.

In view of the above, we would have to consider a more inclusive standpoint that allows us to exploit technological advances, while maintaining the ability to write with a simple implement on a surface for someone to read. Being able to record ideas, information, and messages in a self-sufficient and independent manner allows us to control the action itself and continue being masters of our expression.

4. Read the text again and identify:
 - thesis statements
 - supporting statements
5. What are some of the differences between this text and an expository essay?

- B. 1. Decide whether or not you support advertising in schools.
2. Think about reasons why advertising in schools is a good or bad idea. Use an organizer to write down your ideas.
3. Write a letter to your local newspaper about this topic, trying to convince the reader that your view is correct.



Dear Editor,

In response to last week's article about the rights and wrongs of advertising in schools, I am writing to give you my opinion on why I think it is a positive thing.

First of all, having adverts in and around the school gives teachers the opportunity to teach students about the field of marketing and advertising ...

Moreover, ...

To sum up, ...

Writing Corner

When you write a letter to communicate your opinion and feelings on a controversial topic:

- start with an appropriate greeting: Dear Editor, Dear Sir or Madam, Dear Mr. Jones.
- state clearly the reason why you are writing and give your general opinion on the topic.
- state your reasons for your opinion by giving reasons and/or examples.
- organize your reasons into clear paragraphs. Each paragraph should start with a sentence which gives the main reason (topic sentence). The paragraph should then be developed in such a way that you support the topic sentence with more details and examples.
- use connectors to list your main reasons: Moreover, ...; In addition, ...; Additionally, ...; What's more, ...; Last but not least, ... and so on.
- to express your opinion, use phrases such as: In my opinion, ...; From my point of view, ...; As far as I'm concerned, ...; I strongly believe that, ...
- ask yourself what objections your readers might have to your ideas and use phrases to express a general opinion such as: Most people think that ...; Everyone knows that ...; Most people support/ oppose the idea...
- select features and benefits that you can present to overcome these objections.
- do not forget to write a conclusion carefully, going back to your initial thesis statement and summarizing your facts/arguments. Use phrases such as: To sum up, ...; In conclusion, ...; To conclude, ... and so on.



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

You can use conditional sentences with *if* to talk about causes and results.

Present Facts

Use the *simple present tense* in both clauses.

Our bottles are recyclable. **If you drink** Crystal Spring water, not only do you **feel** more energetic but you **help** the environment.

Future Facts

Use the *simple present* in the *if*-clause and the *future* with *be going to* or *will* in the result clause.

If you drive the BMX-300, people **will notice** and **admire** you.

If you have dull and lifeless hair, Floral Essence shampoo **will make** it healthy and shiny.

You **won't feel** your best, if your clothes **don't look** their best.

May/Might

Use *may/might* in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

If you haven't yet worn Planet Mercury sneakers, you **may** not **be** performing to your best ability. Put your feet in them today to see what you can do!

I'd Rather / I'd Prefer

Use *I'd rather* (= *I would rather*) to talk about preferences.

A: Would you prefer to go shopping or stay home?

B: I'd rather go shopping.

A: I'd prefer to stay home. I don't want to spend all my money.

A. Complete the sentences about facts. Use the simple present or *will* in the second clause.

- If you **heat**, (heat) water to 100°C, it **boils** (boil).
- If they **climb**, (climb) up to 4,000 meters, they **need** (need) oxygen.
- Unless you **stop**, (stop) spending, you **will be** (be) completely broke before the end of the month.

B. Work with a partner. Say what happens, will happen, or might happen in the following situations.

- If children see a lot of toy commercials on TV, **1. they might want them.**
- If there is a sale at my favorite store, **2. I will buy the black jacket.**
- If I leave my wallet or cell phone at home, **3. I will face troubles.**
- If you get top marks at school, **4. I will give you a present.**
- If I see an advertisement on TV, _____.
- Your idea: **6. If I travel to Dubai, I will go shopping.**

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer. Would you rather buy clothes online or at the mall? Why?



Words Connected with Shopping Habits

Some words connected with different ways of shopping are:

Shopping Mall	Small Stores	Online Shopping
wide range of products	friendly service	convenient
discounts	neighborhood	door-to-door delivery
food courts	helpful staff	fast
entertainment	appealing atmosphere	wide range of products
luxury	convenient location	pay by card

Small, **neighborhood** stores offer a **friendly**, personal **service**.

Luxurious shopping malls provide **entertainment**, **food** and good **discounts** on products.

Online shopping is becoming more and more popular as it's **convenient**, **fast** and you can **pay by** credit **card**.

Conditional Sentences with *When* and *Unless*

Use **when** in place of **if** to talk about general truths. Use the present tense in both clauses.

When you **press** the button, the washing machine **turns** off.

When water reaches 100 °C, it **boils**.

You can use the word **unless** in place of **if** in negative sentences.

Unless I study hard, I **won't get** top marks.

Unless you exercise, you probably **won't lose** weight.

Unless you study harder, you **will fail** the test.

- D. Read the advertisements. Work with a partner and persuade him or her to buy the product. Use sentences with **when**, **if** and **unless**

- ⚡ **When** you brush your teeth with *Sparkle* toothpaste, your teeth will be cleaner and brighter. **If** you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look great. **If** you don't buy this toothpaste, you might need to visit the dentist. **Unless** you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look terrible.

- E. Work with a partner. Talk about your preferences and give some reasons. Use conditional sentences in the present or future.

- ⚡ I'd prefer to go the mall. If we go to the mall, we can also have lunch in the restaurant.

1. local store/ the mall
2. e-learning/ classroom
3. get a job/ go to college
4. buy a motorbike/ buy a car
5. visit Dubai/ Muscat



12 Project



1. Work in pairs/groups. Think about the advertisements that you see, watch, or hear every day. They can be billboards, advertisements in magazines or newspapers, TV commercials, radio advertisements, leaflets, stickers, etc.
2. Choose one that you think is beneficial and helpful to people.
3. Discuss and identify the product or service that is being advertised, the target group, the text/script or slogan that is being used, the image, and the message that the advertisement is trying to get across. Make notes in the chart.
4. Create a new advertisement for the product. Use a different medium. If for example, you have chosen a magazine advertisement, you might want to develop a TV advertisement for the same product or service. Use your notes to help you.
5. If you decide to create a TV advertisement, remember to make a storyboard. If, on the other hand, you have decided to create a radio advertisement with people talking to each other, remember to write a script. Finally, if you decide to design a magazine or billboard advertisement, make sure you prepare a sample with photos, colors, special fonts, etc.
6. Role-play. Take on the roles of advertising teams and clients (company executives of the product or service). Each advertising team has to present their new advertisement to the clients in a convincing manner so they can persuade them to agree to it.

Product/service:	Existing advertisement		New advertisement	
The medium	Billboard Magazine Newspaper	Radio TV Other: _____	Billboard Magazine Newspaper	Radio TV Other: _____
The target group				
The text/script or slogan				
The Image/design				
The message				
Special features/details				

13 Self Reflection



Things that I liked about Unit 5:	Things that I didn't like very much:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Things that I found easy in Unit 5:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 5:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Unit 5 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
evaluate and discuss the influence of advertising			
create an advertisement for a product			
advise someone against something			
use adverb clauses			
use conditional sentences with present and future forms			
use <i>may</i> and <i>might</i> to speculate about the the future			
talk about preferences using: <i>I'd rather</i> and <i>I'd prefer</i>			
talk about shopping habits			
use conditional sentences with <i>when</i> and <i>unless</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 5:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 5:
<hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

6 The Gender Divide

رابطہ المدرس من الموقع



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1 Listen and Discuss

1. In what ways do you think men and women behave differently?
2. In what ways do you think their behavior is similar?
3. Do you think there are more similarities or differences?

Do you think you know a lot about men and women?

Answer *True* or *False* for these statements.

Then check your answers with the results of gender studies.

1. Women talk more than men.	True	False
2. Women tend to worry more than men.	True	False
3. Men are more truthful than women.	True	False
4. Men are more easily bored than women.	True	False
5. Women have a greater tolerance for pain.	True	False
6. Women live longer than men.	True	False

Sandy: I think women talk much more than men.

Amal: That's just a stereotype. Though I do think women talk more than men about certain things.

Sandy: Like what?

Amal: Women like to talk about their feelings, but men usually don't.

Sandy: Men'd rather talk about sports. Or cars.

Amal: Typical!

1. The common stereotype that women talk more than men is wrong. In fact, recent research shows that there is very little gender difference in how much people speak. Some research suggests that men tend to speak more than women in formal settings, and that women speak more in informal situations. One study revealed that women speak an average of about 16,000 words a day, and men do too.
2. Studies show that women worry more frequently than men. This may be due to the fact that women's brains produce less of a brain chemical called COMT, which controls anxiety. Having less of this chemical can make it harder for a person to stop worrying.
3. Women lie frequently, and men do too. However, research shows that women and men tend to lie about different things. Women are more likely to lie in order to try to not hurt a person's feelings. They are also more likely to lie to try to avoid a conflict. However, you are more likely to be told a lie by a man for a different reason. Men more often lie in order to make themselves seem more impressive.
4. Studies show that men have more restless temperaments than women. For example, women seem to have a capacity to adjust to repetitive tasks, but men don't. They dislike being asked to do such tasks and are less likely to successfully complete them. It is speculated that women do better in these situations because they have a greater ability to keep their thoughts and imagination active, even during tedious activities.



5. Many people assume that since women have babies, and men don't, women probably have a greater ability to deal with pain. However, the research seems to indicate that, due to their body chemistry, women actually have lower tolerance for pain. During recovery after surgery, women tend to experience pain with greater frequency and intensity than men do.
6. Women outlive men all around the world, sometimes by an average of as much as 10 years. For example, in the U.S., the average life expectancy is about 79 for women, but only 72 for men. The gap is largest among people who live to be 100 or older. Worldwide among people 100 or older, women outnumber men 9 to 1.

Answers:

1. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. True; 5. False; 6. True

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

anxiety	gender	repetitive	stereotype	temperament
capacity	intensity	restless	tedious	

1. stereotype
2. restless
3. repetitive
4. anxiety
5. intensity
6. capacity

1. The _____ that blond-haired people are not smart is ridiculous.
2. We were bored and _____, so we decided to find something to do.
3. That film is very _____. It shows the same place over and over.
4. I always feel overwhelming _____ the night before a test.
5. The _____ of the thunderstorm made the animals nervous.
6. Some people believe that animals have the _____ to feel the same emotions that humans do.
7. Luisa has a lovely _____. She's always happy and smiling.
8. Finding sources for an essay can be a time-consuming and _____ task.
9. The _____ of an animal often has a specific name; for example, a male horse is a stallion and a female horse is a mare.

7. temperament
8. tedious
9. gender

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

1. In what types of settings do women tend to speak more?
2. What causes women to worry more than men?
3. What things do women tend to lie about? What things do men tend to lie about?
4. What might explain women's ability to deal with repetitive tasks better than men?
5. Which gender has the longer life expectancy? Give an example.

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



3 Grammar

Verbs + Infinitives or Gerunds with Different Meanings

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, but the verb + gerund and the verb + infinitive have different meanings. These verbs are *remember*, *forget*, *regret*, *stop*, and *try*.

He always **remembers to send** his grandparents a gift on special holidays. (**remember** + *infinitive* = remember to do a task)

He **remembers sending** gifts last year. (**remember** + *gerund* = remember having done something in the past)

She sometimes **forgets to call**. (**forget** + *infinitive* = not remember to do a task)

She sometimes **forgets calling**. (**forget** + *gerund* = not remember having done something in the past)

I **regret to tell** you that I have a secret. (**regret** + *infinitive* = wish it were not necessary to do something)

I **regret telling** you my secret. (**regret** + *gerund* = wish it were possible to undo something done in the past)

We **stopped to watch** the sunset. (**stop** + *infinitive* = stop doing something in order to do something else)

We **stopped watching** the sunset. (**stop** + *gerund* = stop doing something)

I **tried to reach** them, but they didn't answer the phone. (**try** + *infinitive* = make an attempt to do something)

I **tried reaching** them by email. (**try** + *gerund* = try a specific method to reach a goal)

Passive Forms of Infinitives and Gerunds

The passive form of an infinitive is: *to be* + past participle.

Everybody wants **to be respected** by somebody.

The passive form of a gerund is *being* + past participle.

Being asked to settle an argument can be awkward.

Auxiliary Verbs after *But* and *And*

When an addition is made to a statement with *but* or *and*, often the main verb is not repeated. Instead, it is replaced with an auxiliary verb.

but + subject + auxiliary

My sister isn't good at remembering special occasions, **but my mother is**.

John doesn't get frustrated easily, **but Sam does**.

and + subject + auxiliary + *too* (for positive sentences) or *either* (for negative sentences)

He enjoys outdoor activities, **and his son does too**.

We don't like going for walks in this heat, **and he doesn't either**.

A. Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1. Did you remember (to shut / shutting) the window before it started raining?

2. He stopped (to play / playing) football after he hurt his knee.

3. If you haven't been able to get an answer from the boss on the phone, maybe you should try (to send / sending) him an email.

4. He'll never forget (to score / scoring) that goal in the last minutes of the game.

5. Don't forget (to email / emailing) me the photos.

6. We regret (to inform / informing) you that your application has been declined.

1. to shut

2. playing

3. sending

4. scoring

5. to email

6. to inform

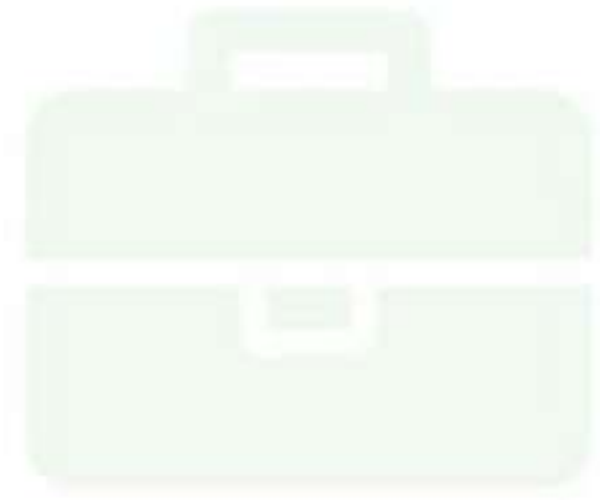


B. Answer the questions about yourself.

What is something you once did that you have stopped doing?
I have stopped biting my nails when I'm nervous.

1. What is something you remember doing often when you were a child?
2. What is something you forgot to do recently?
3. What is something you tried to do, but were not able to do?
4. What is something you will never forget doing?
5. What is something you try to remember to do each day?
6. What is something you regret doing?

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. Rewrite each sentence as a passive sentence.

The job candidate didn't expect the human resource manager to criticize him so harshly.
The job candidate didn't expect to be criticized so harshly.

1. You need to take out the trash.
2. He expects the manager to promote him soon.
3. I remember my father reading to me when I was a child.
4. He waited for his boss to invite him to sit down.
5. The mechanic needs to repair the car.
6. Many celebrities enjoy having photographers take their picture.

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. Complete each sentence with names of classmates and the appropriate auxiliary verb. When appropriate, use **too** or **either** after the auxiliary verb.

- Don _____ often volunteers in class, and Alex does too.
- _____ lives close to school, but _____.
 - _____ was in school yesterday, and _____.
 - _____ is wearing blue today, but _____.
 - _____ never comes to class late, and _____.

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



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E. Read about Abdullah and Faris. Then describe the similarities and differences between Abdullah and Faris, using auxiliary verbs after **but** or **and**.

Faris plays football, and Abdullah does too.

FARIS

Likes: comedy shows, Indian food, football, relaxing on the beach

Dislikes: coffee, video games, waking up early, hiking

ABDULLAH

Likes: game shows, Indian food, football, waking up early, hiking, video games

Dislikes: coffee, the beach, comedy shows

- Faris likes Indian food, and Abdullah does too.
- Faris doesn't like coffee, and Abdullah doesn't either.
- Faris likes comedy shows, but Abdullah doesn't.
- Abdullah likes video games, but Faris doesn't.
- Abdullah doesn't like the beach, but Faris does.





4 Conversation



- Fahd:** I don't know why the GPS can't find Lakeside Drive. I think we'd better stop and ask directions.
- Faisal:** Don't worry. I'm sure I can find it. Let's try going this way.
- Fahd:** I think we're lost. Look. There's a gas station. Let's pull over and ask someone.
- Faisal:** Oh, all right.
- Attendant:** You look lost.
- Fahd:** You can say that again. We're looking for Lakeside Drive.
- Attendant:** I know this town like the back of my hand, and I can tell you that there's no street by that name. Do you mean Riverside Drive?
- Faisal:** Oh, yeah! That must be it. I just got the street name wrong.
- Fahd:** Can you tell us how to get there?
- Attendant:** It's not far. It's just over on the other side of town. You need to turn left out of here. Then go straight for a couple of miles. Keep going until you see an Ice-cream shop. If you pass Town Hall, you've gone too far. Take the first left after the Ice-cream shop and you'll be on Riverside Drive.
- Faisal & Fahd:** Thanks!
- Fahd:** I guess it's a good thing I suggested we stop for directions. We would have been driving in circles for ages.
- Faisal:** Don't make a big deal about it. I'm sure I would have figured it out eventually.

Real Talk

You can say that again. = I agree with you completely.
 know (something) like the back of my hand = know something very well
 over = used to emphasize location
 for ages = for a very long time
 make a big deal about = make something small seem very important

About the Conversation

1. How do Faisal and Fahd react differently to being lost?
2. Why couldn't they find the street they were looking for?
3. How does each of them feel about having stopped to get directions?

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.

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Ask your partner how to get to his or her home (or some other destination) from school. Your partner will give you directions. Use phrases from the box.

Asking for Directions

Am I headed in the right direction?
 Can you tell me how to get to...?
 I'm looking for...

Giving Directions

Go straight on...until you get to a...
 If you see a...you've gone too far.
 Keep going until you come to a (crosswalk/set of traffic lights).
 Take a left/right after the (first, second, etc.) set of traffic lights.
 When you get to...you'll see a... موقع واجباتي

5 Listening



Listen to the morning news show discussion about the different strategies used by new and experienced drivers. Then answer **true** or **false**. If the sentence is false, rewrite it with the correct information.

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
1. _____ Kevin Shields is the host of the show.
 2. _____ The book they are discussing was written a long time ago.
 3. _____ New and experienced drivers use different driving strategies.
 4. _____ Experienced drivers seem to be better able to deal with difficult situations.
 5. _____ Older drivers' reflexes are as fast as younger drivers'.
 6. _____ New drivers tend to get more stressed and frightened when dealing with a dangerous situation.
 7. _____ Experienced drivers normally have lower insurance premiums than new drivers.



6 Pronunciation



Tag questions are short questions added to the ends of sentences. If the tag question uses rising intonation, the speaker isn't sure of the statement and is looking for information. If the tag question uses falling intonation, the speaker is sure of the statement and is expecting confirmation.

Listen and repeat. Then check whether the sentence has rising or falling intonation.

- | | Rising Intonation | Falling Intonation |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. So this means that experienced drivers have better reflexes, doesn't it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. So then it seems neither group has a total advantage in such cases, do they? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. That's true, isn't it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. That's a bit unfair for new drivers, isn't it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. So each group is the better driver in their own way, aren't they? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7 Vocabulary Building



A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 88 and 89. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. d _____ content | a. of or relating to women or girls |
| 2. e _____ convey | b. observe an incident |
| 3. a _____ feminine | c. emotionally close |
| 4. c _____ intimate | d. subject matter |
| 5. g _____ literal | e. communicate by statement or suggestion |
| 6. h _____ masculine | f. category or type of living thing |
| 7. f _____ species | g. concerned with facts only |
| 8. b _____ witness | h. of or relating to men or boys |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.



8 Reading

Before Reading

In what ways do you think men and women communicate differently?

Do **Men** and **Women** Speak the Same Language?

The difference in the ways that men and women communicate has been the subject of countless books, magazine articles, talk show discussions, and jokes. These differences can sometimes make men and women seem mysterious to each other, and can occasionally make communication difficult and confusing. People often jokingly say that men and women are from different planets or that they are different species. But just what *are* these communication differences and what is their cause?

One basic reason men and women have such different ways of communicating is that they see the purpose of communication differently. Research shows that women use communication as a way of growing closer to people and establishing intimate relationships. Women tend to use language to share thoughts and feelings, and to be supportive. Meanwhile, men tend to see the goal of communication as accomplishing a task. Men most often use language to persuade, argue, convey facts, and demonstrate knowledge.



Although men do not tend to use communication to achieve closeness, they have their own way of bonding. In one study, 75 percent of the men surveyed said that their most meaningful experiences with friends came not through talking, but through shared activities. In a related study, researchers found that fathers tend to show affection to sons by helping them with tasks and challenges. Javier Morales's experiences certainly support this idea. Says Morales, "My dad and I are really close, but I wouldn't say we talk very much. We spend a lot of time together doing things. We spent all of last Saturday repairing my car, and this week we're going hiking together. My dad and I have a deep bond. Just because we're not talking doesn't mean we're not sharing important time together."

The content of what males and females talk about tends to be different as well. Researcher Deborah Tannen has found that while feminine talk tends to focus on feelings, relationships, and people, masculine talk tends to focus on sports, the economy, and facts.

Women talk to explore problems, but men do not. Instead, men talk to fix problems. This can sometimes cause problems in communication. Janet West, a freshman in college, remembers encountering this issue recently. "I told my brother Derek about a problem I was having with my studies. He immediately came up with possible solutions to the problem. Being told how to fix the problem was kind of frustrating because it wasn't what I was looking for. I asked him to stop trying to fix the problem and try talking with me about it instead. He seemed completely confused and said, 'Why bother talking about a problem unless you're trying to find a solution to it?'"

Another way in which men and women differ is in the way they listen. Research has shown that men tend to place all of their attention on one thing at a time, but women do not. Instead, women commonly divide their attention between a number of things at once and make connections between these different things. Since this comes so easily to women, they are sometimes frustrated when men struggle to do this. For example, a common complaint among women is that when a man is watching television, he often doesn't hear a question asked by the person sitting right beside him. Sakura Kumi has witnessed this many times in her house. Sakura says, "My mother used to get so frustrated trying to get my father's attention while he was watching TV, and I did too. So she got into the habit of standing in front of the TV and saying, 'Hiroschi, I'm about to ask you a question.' It's become sort of a family joke."

Research has shown that these communication differences can be partially explained by the different ways in which the male and female brains are structured and wired. For example, the left side of the brain, where logic and literal thinking are processed, tends to be stronger in men. Meanwhile, women tend to think with the right side, which is where comprehension is processed. The female brain also has more connections between the right and left sides, so their thought process is likely to be more complex.





Research has also shown that the different ways that boys and girls are raised has a significant impact on how they communicate. Girls are raised to recognize and be sensitive to the feelings of others. On the other hand, boys are taught to be more direct and goal-oriented. Being raised in such different ways is bound to create two different styles of communication.

While the differences in the way men and women communicate can sometimes cause confusion, these differences are also what help maintain a balance in communication. It ensures that a variety of topics and viewpoints are explored, feelings are expressed, and problems are discussed and solved. This balance is what makes communication so rich and interesting.

After Reading

Answer the questions.

1. What do women see as the purpose of communication? What about men?
2. How are men most likely to bond with others?
3. How does the content of men and women's talk tend to differ?
4. How do men and women approach problems differently?
5. What causes men and women to communicate differently?

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.

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Use the questionnaire to ask each other about the way you communicate with people. If you like, add your own questions.
2. Compare answers with your classmates. Discuss individual preferences and your reasons.
3. Find people in class that communicate in a way that is similar to the way you communicate.

Do you talk about your problems?

Do you share your feelings with others?

Do you spend time with family/friends without talking?

Do you talk while you are doing something, e.g. fixing something, playing a game, etc.?

Which of these topics do you enjoy talking about? (circle)

people you know people you don't know sports TV video games books
clothes and accessories travel holidays food art cars buildings news
assignments activities shopping gadgets computers other: _____



10 Writing

- A. 1. How do we communicate? Do we mostly communicate through verbal or non-verbal language?
2. Try communicating these to your partner without speaking.
 - Can I have your pen, please?
 - Are you going to call me after school?
 - I went shopping yesterday.
3. Now write two of your own messages on a piece of paper, fold it, and set it aside or give it to your teacher. Use non-verbal language to communicate your message. Check. How successful were you?
4. "A picture is worth a thousand words." Explain.
5. Read the text and find:
 - the main thesis statement
 - the supporting paragraphs
 - the arguments used



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 nonverbal means. (par. 6)



Verbal and non-verbal communication

When people talk about communication, the first thing that comes to mind is words or language. Language is our primary means of communication as human beings, which sets us apart from other species. However, as studies have shown, it is not the only means of communication.

Think about a photograph taken in the center of a town. It provides information about the buildings, stores and services, people and cars, plants, and all kinds of details if you choose to take the time to look at it more carefully. Now try describing the picture and everything you have identified in it to your friend or write about it. How long do you think it's going to take you? Certainly a lot longer than it takes a photo to convey the same amount of information.

Suppose that you have just acquired the latest electronic gadget. Would you choose to tell your friend about it or show

it to him or her? Usually, we choose to do the latter, i.e. show it to somebody and point out all the new, amazing features. In other words, pictures and objects can "speak for themselves" more efficiently and effectively than we can through verbal language.

However, there are situations where a different type of interaction is required, when, for example, you run into somebody you have not seen for some time. You probably want to talk about everything that has happened, ask him/her questions, and talk about people you know, and so on. This is definitely a case that requires verbal language.

On a partly different note, you see a friend you have not seen for some time at a distance, e.g. different escalators at the airport leading to different lounges. You have both checked through security and cannot go back; and you certainly don't want to start shouting across the

airport building. You want to get his/her cell phone number. You probably resort to gesturing by holding your hand next to your ear and pretending to talk; you point to the "phone," point to your friend and use a hand gesture to signal "What?" pointing back to the imaginary phone. Your friend signals each number by holding up the appropriate number of fingers.

In other words, although language is important and allows us to communicate facts, feelings, thoughts, experiences, and practically everything and anything that we are interested in, it is not the only way we communicate with each other. As studies have shown, about 60 percent of human communication is carried out through non-verbal means, e.g. facial expression, gestures, or illustration. Maybe we should keep this in mind when we are "at a loss for words": our eyes and overall expression can convey what we cannot express through words.

- B. 1. Think of an Arab man or woman and a non-Arab man or woman you know personally or from TV.
2. Think about the way these people communicate. Research and collect information about culture-specific features of communication. Do you think they communicate in a way that is typical of their culture? Write your ideas in a chart.
3. Write an essay about the communication approaches used by each person. Give examples to support your ideas.

	Arab person's name: _____	Non-Arab person's name: _____
Culture-specific communication features		
Communication features that are not culture-specific		

A Friend from Sweden and a Friend from Poland

My two friends are also colleagues. We work together as researchers on an educational project that encourages schools to communicate online with schools in other countries. Although they come from different cultures, both of them are not really what you might consider typical according to national stereotypes.

Erik, my Swedish friend, is a very friendly, outgoing person in a quiet manner. Janek, my Polish colleague, on the other hand, does not look very friendly at first but ...

Writing Corner

When you write a comparative/contrastive essay:

- consider the different sides of the issue.
- develop a list of similarities and differences.
- establish your basis for comparison.
- create a thesis for their relative importance, e.g. similarities outweigh differences.
- structure your essay using an alternating or a block structure
 - a. an alternating structure involves a point by point discussion and can be quite systematic and analytical
 - b. a block method allows you to discuss each aspect or topic in distinct blocks and then conclude



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Present Perfect Progressive versus Present Perfect Simple

Use the present perfect progressive to say how long something has been happening.

Use the present perfect simple to say how many things have been done or how many times something has been done.

Present Perfect Progressive

Sandy and Amal **have been discussing** the differences in behavior between men and women for 2 hours.

How long **have you been discussing** stereotypes?

Saeed **has been driving** since early this morning.

How long **have you been driving**?

Use the present perfect progressive to talk about an annoying action or situation.

I haven't slept at all. My phone **has been ringing** all night.

Who's **been eating** the cakes? There is only one left!

Present Perfect Simple

They **have decided** that women talk about feelings more than men.

How many times **have you discussed** this issue?

He **has driven** 400 miles.

How many different models of car **have you driven**?



Time Expressions with the Present Perfect Progressive: *How long, for, since, all day/ all week/ all month/ all year*

They've been talking for over an hour. The children are getting bored.

A. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time? Use the present perfect progressive and the present perfect simple.

A: What has the man at the magazine stand been doing during the rain?

B: He's been reading.

A: How many magazines has he read?

B: He's read several magazines.





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.

Words Connected with Hobbies and Interests

Here are some words connected with popular free time activities. Write some words connected with a hobby or interest of your own.

Playing Sport

play a team sport
water sport
join a club
training
outdoors
keep fit
athletic track
rewarding
competition
awards

Reading Books

science fiction
detective stories
adventure stories
best seller
poetry
book worm
entertaining
bookmark
novel
writer

Collecting Items

stamps
stuffed toys
comic books
stickers
bookmarks
enjoyment
happiness
fascination
satisfaction
collection

Surfing the Internet

computer, laptop
educational
play games
Internet cafe
enjoyment
knowledge
new information



Your Hobby

Ahmed is a footballer. He has **played** every week since he was ten years old. He **plays** in his local **team** and they have won many **competitions** and **awards**.

Sally is a **bookworm**. She loves reading **novels** and **poetry**. One day she hopes to be a **writer**.

Ali has always been **fascinated** with superheroes and **comic books**. They bring him much **enjoyment** and **happiness** and he now has a **collection** of more than one thousand.

Adjective + Preposition + Gerund

I'm not very **good at playing** sport.

I'm **fascinated by** traditional stories and books.

I'm **interested in reading** all sorts of stories.



B: Work in groups. Find out about your classmates' hobbies and interests. Ask how long they've been doing them. Complete the chart.

A: Can you play a sport?

B: Yes, I can. I play tennis on the weekends.

A: How long have you been playing tennis?

B: I've been playing tennis since I was ten.

A: Have you taken part in any tournaments?

B: Yes, I have.

Hobby/Interest	Name	Length of Time
Sport		
Books		
Collecting something		
Your idea		
Your idea		
Your idea		

C: Tell the class about your group's hobbies and interests.



12 Project

1. Think about and research methods that people have used to communicate with others throughout history. For example, Native Americans used to communicate through smoke signals. They used a blanket to cover and uncover the fire in order to make a specific number of smoke puffs rise. Someone at a distance could watch and interpret the smoke signals and understand the message that was being sent.
2. Work in pairs/groups. Find out about different methods of communication that have been used through time and make notes in the chart.
3. Use your notes and the information that you have collected to prepare a PowerPoint presentation for your class.

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**



Communication Method	1	2	3	4
Description				
Time period				
Place				
Person/group involved				
Advantages				
Disadvantages				



13 Self Reflection



Things that I liked about Unit 6:	Things that I didn't like very much:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Things that I found easy in Unit 6:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 6:
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Unit 6 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about gender differences and similarities			
discuss stereotypes			
ask for and give directions			
use verbs + infinitives or gerunds with different meanings			
use passive forms of infinitives and gerunds			
use auxiliary verbs after <i>but</i> and <i>and</i>			
use the present perfect simple and the present progressive tense			
use time expressions: <i>How long ...?; for; since; all day, week, month, year</i>			
talk about hobbies and interests			
use adjectives + prepositions + gerunds			

My five favorite new words from Unit 6:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 6:
<hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

1 Language Review



A. Complete each sentence by adding **both...and**, **not only...but also**, **either...or**, or **neither...nor**. For some items, more than one answer may be possible.

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

1. _____ Beijing _____ Hong Kong are cities in China.
2. All numbers are _____ even _____ odd.
3. Solar energy is _____ clean _____ renewable.
4. _____ Ayrton Senna _____ Jim Clark were famous race car drivers.
5. In the Spanish language, nouns are _____ masculine _____ feminine.
6. _____ *Finding Nemo* _____ *The Lion King* are animated films.
7. Studies have found that _____ men _____ women talk more than the other.
8. _____ cars _____ airplanes existed 200 years ago.
9. The word *change* can mean _____ coins _____ to become different.
10. Some words in the English language, like *conflict* and *suspect*, are _____ nouns _____ verbs.

B. Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence with an adverb clause. Use a word or phrase from the box to begin each adverb clause. For some items, more than one answer may be possible.

because
even if

if
in case

(in order) to
now that

only if
since

so that
unless

where
wherever

Check the product carefully. There may be defects.
Check the product carefully in case there are defects.

1. You feel anxiety about leaving your job. You should still do it.
2. The police will have trouble finding the criminal. It would help if there were a witness.
3. We have finished this tedious task. We can relax.
4. She feels restless. It doesn't matter where she is.
5. Let's choose our destination. Then we can book our trip.
6. More consumers buy that brand. It has a good reputation.
7. He wants to be accepted into a prestigious university. He will have to study hard.
8. The secret agent altered his appearance. It was difficult to recognize him.

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. Write two sentences about each item using adverb clauses.

💡 I brought an umbrella in case it rains.
Wherever I go, I bring an umbrella.



1. a bicycle



2. a bilingual dictionary



3. a cell phone



4. a chocolate bar



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.

D. Explain what each person is saying. Use the verb in parentheses, followed by a gerund or an infinitive.

💡 Sabrina: Oh no! I think I left the oven on when I left my house. (forgot)
Sabrina thinks she forgot to turn off the oven.

1. Ahmed: I shouldn't have bought this car. It keeps breaking down. (regret)

2. Abdullah: I wish I could be at the meeting, but unfortunately I can't. (regret)

3. Tom: We got so bored of that TV show. We don't watch it anymore. (stop)

4. Allen: The election is Monday. Make sure you vote. (remember)

5. Dennis: Watching the Olympics live was incredible. I will never forget it. (remember)

6. Andrew: Jack and I were driving when we saw fireworks. We pulled over and watched them. (stop)

7. Kaya: I'm looking for a dress for the wedding. (try)

8. Jimmy: Did you look online for the tennis match schedules this weekend? (try)

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. Use the words to write sentences with **but** or **and** + an auxiliary verb.

 Ice cream is made from milk / butter
Ice cream is made from milk, and butter is too.

1. gold is a kind of metal / silver
2. shoes are worn on the feet / gloves
3. alligators don't live in the desert / monkey
4. an uncle is a male relative / nephew
5. ice is a form of water / steam
6. elephants aren't predatory animals / deer
7. Kenya is an African country / Nigeria
8. men often wear ties / women
9. apples aren't tropical fruits / cherries
10. Colombia is in South America / Canada
11. penguins can't fly / parrots
12. The United States doesn't have a royal family / England

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. For each pair of pictures, write sentences with **but** or **and** + an auxiliary verb.

 The K.S.A. is in the Middle East, but the U.S. isn't.

1. The K.S.A. / the U.S.



3. a burrito / sushi



2. a cell phone / a laptop



4. a race car driver / a mechanic



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.

2 Reading

Before Reading

1. Do you think it is easy for people to make real friends online? Why? Why not?
2. Do you text or call people you know? What kind of language do you use in each case?

The impact of a changing world on human language and communication

Recent research on the impact of online communication across cultures in Europe has revealed some very interesting findings.

Although, social networking and online communication has become the norm among young people nowadays, the formation of lasting friendships among peers appears to require face-to-face communication.

The project involved communication with partner schools in different countries. According to project participants, online communication and information exchange was effective for a period of time and undoubtedly provided the input and information needed. However, when it came to the formation of long-term friendships, they strongly felt that face-to-face communication was a key requirement; as was mobility, in other words travel to different countries.

The way one of the participants put it, "It's different to find out about each other's culture through reading, talking about it and exchanging pictures or videos, and different to actually experience it in person. It's the day-to-day things that tell you more about people and their mindset." These conclusions were reached after participants visited the countries where partner schools were located. As funding was limited, not all project participants were able to join.

All interviewees appreciated the accessible and affordable opportunities offered through technology and online communication but stressed the need for communication beyond cyberspace. Interestingly, young people nowadays take cyberspace for granted and consider more conventional, real world experiences to be more creative and rewarding. Overall, the conclusion reached pointed out that although technology "connects" people, lasting friendships require face-to-face contact to make

initial connections more meaningful. This was further confirmed by the diminishing interest and involvement of the participants that had not been able to travel.

As expected, English was used as the common medium of communication. Project participants admitted to having been intimidated and reluctant to initiate conversation due to their language "inadequacies." They soon found out that none of their peers from other countries were perfect either, but were only too willing to utilize all available resources to speak. So they quickly revised their views on language competence and stopped being over-concerned with potential "errors."

The task at hand required them to communicate with people that they had previously communicated with through email and video conferencing, under more controlled circumstances with teacher support, and time to check and edit their language. Face-to-face communication had to be spontaneous and genuine, so they were required to do their best, to listen, understand, and ask for clarification or repetition, use gestures or point to things if they could not recall words and so on. More importantly, their peers from other countries routinely resorted to the same strategies in conversation.

On occasion, when lost for words, their interlocutors would say: "text me"; this they could do without difficulty, using abbreviated language. They would then use the text message, as a basis to clarify meaning. Abbreviated language, this special kind of electronic shorthand, which often confuses older adults, is accessible to young people. In fact, it is the electronic variety of English as an international medium, and an identifying marker of generations that are natives to technology.



The context and means of communication do have an immediate impact on the type of language used. The need for speedy and highly economical messaging has fostered the development and evolution of "texting" language. Abbreviated language is regarded as a type of 'slang', categorizing it as a substandard variety of language. On the other hand, some analysts attest to the fact that it indicates high intelligence and speed of processing that should not be overlooked.

According to Professor Crystal, "text-speak", the combination of vowel-free abbreviations and acronyms, "has definitely been overhyped" and does not qualify as a new language.

When these issues were addressed in a focus group with high school students who had participated in the multicultural project, they were ready with clear and highly articulate answers. They agreed that context and circumstances impose the need for changes in communication and therefore the type of language used. They were pleased to be able to use abbreviated language in texting and messaging effectively and efficiently. However, they pointed out that they would very much like to develop their language and communication skills further in order to be able to operate in a different range of contexts. As one of the interviewees put it, "It wouldn't be a good idea to use abbreviated language in term papers when I get to university!"

After Reading

A. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

norm	diminishing	utilize	interlocutor
abbreviated	intimidated	acronym	overrated

1. **diminishing** The disappointing results of the experiment were, unfortunately, caused by the researcher's _____ enthusiasm and interest.
2. **norm** Unfortunately, consuming too much fast food is the _____ among young people, these days, not the exception.
3. **intimidated** Although he had spent days preparing his presentation, he got so _____ by the audience that he could hardly say a word.
4. **utilize** You should not give up when you run into difficulties. Instead, you should _____ all your skills and experience to deal with them.
5. **acronym** UAE is an _____. It stands for United Arab Emirates.
6. **interlocutor** A good communicator always tries to facilitate his _____.
7. **abbreviated** Young people use _____ language in texting.
8. **overrated** People used to think that computers were vastly _____ as a home appliance.

B. Answer the questions.

1. What were the conclusions of research on the impact of online communication across cultures?
2. What did the project participants believe about lasting friendships?
3. What was the main difference between participants who travelled to different countries and those who didn't?
4. How did the project participants feel about their language competence to begin with? Why?
5. Which factors fostered the development of "texting" language?
6. What did high school students believe about different types of language? Why?

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.**



3 Language Plus

Read the definitions of these Idioms. Then complete each sentence with the correct Idiom.

break into a cold sweat = feel very anxious about something

root for someone = support and encourage a contestant or team by cheering

throw caution to the wind = take an unnecessary risk

The third time's the charm. = The third time you try to do something, it will work.



1. Every time I go to the dentist, I _____.
2. Finally! This cake is perfect. _____.
3. I was lucky not to get hurt last time I jumped. I don't want to _____ by jumping again.
4. I hope you win. I will _____.

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

Tools for Writing: Run-on Sentences

A *run-on sentence* is a sentence with two or more independent clauses that are incorrectly placed together without any punctuation or a coordinating conjunction.

Incorrect: You look in the cafeteria I'll look in the auditorium.

Run-on sentences can be avoided by using a period to separate the clauses into two separate sentences, or by adding a coordinating conjunction after a comma.

Correct: You look in the cafeteria. I'll look in the auditorium.

Correct: You look in the cafeteria, and I'll look in the auditorium.

Correct each run-on sentence in two different ways.

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

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.



Writing Prompt

Write an essay about tales involving animals in your culture. Include grammar points from Units 4, 5, and 6.

Write Your Essay

1. Think about the following questions: Where did the tale originate? What is the significance of the tale? Is there a moral?
2. Use a chart to organize your ideas. In the first column, write two or three tales about animals that you are interested in learning more about. Research these tales. Then write notes about the origin of each in the second column. Use these notes when you write your essay.
3. Write an outline for your essay, and then write a draft.
4. Have a partner read and comment on your draft. Use your partner's comments and suggestions to revise your essay.

Animal Tale	Origin of the Tale

Developing Your Writing: Outlining an Essay

Writers use outlines to help them organize their thoughts before they begin writing. Outlines show the order in which topics will be introduced. They also include categories and subcategories to show the relationship between the different parts of the essay. Outlines are usually arranged from general points to more specific points. Outlines are also usually arranged by a system of numbers and letters, as in the example below.

- I. Introduction
 - A. There are numerous tales about animals in American culture.
 - B. These tales often teach an important lesson/moral.
- II. Body
 - A. First tale: *The Tortoise and the Hare*
 1. origins of the tale
 2. significance/moral of the tale
 - B. Second tale: *The Lion and the Mouse*
 1. origins of the tale
 2. significance/moral of the tale
- III. Conclusion

Animal Tales in American Culture

American culture has a rich assortment of animal tales that are passed on from generation to generation. Most of these tales originated centuries ago, but are still told to children today. Each tale has a moral—an important lesson to be learned...

1 Two Is Better Than One

VOCABULARY

Nouns

aggression
companions
contentment
(moral) fiber
deficiencies
elements
grief
Intellect
leftovers
operation
pediatric
surgeon
predators
radioactivity
struggle
symbiosis
tentacles
unification

Verbs

chuckle
compensate
employ
exile
flee
honor
reject
swoop

Adjectives

acute
conjoined
devoted
fearsome
flustered
grieving
Invaluable
legendary
pregnant
symbiotic
unified

EXPRESSIONS

Negotiating

How about if I...and you...?
I think it would be fair if...
I'm sure we can work this out.
OK, I'll agree to...if you will...
Would you (be willing to)...if I...?

Real Talk

No sweat.
Not my cup of tea.
on the same wavelength

2 Rags to Riches

VOCABULARY

Nouns

asset
charity
dispute
endowment
founder
foresight
hurdle
inventory
obscurity
phenomenon
philanthropist
poverty
reputation
wealth

Verbs

assemble
complete
comply with
dismantle
excel
Implement
prosper
resign

Adjectives

formal
Impoverished
materialistic
overwhelming
prominent
reasonable
renowned
rural

Adverb

enormously

EXPRESSIONS

Discussing options

At the same time,...
But then again,...
I could always...
On the other hand,...
The alternative would be to...
What would you think about...?

Real Talk

cash
don't mind
drive someone crazy
get cold feet
go (around) in circles
put (something)
aside for a rainy day

3 What Will They Think of Next?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

acrobatics
biodiversity
biosphere
chain
circuits
conscience
demolition
expectancy
gravity
Industry
orbit
rank
sanitation

Verbs

adopt
compete
determine
estimate
gaze
generate
invest
optimize
preserve
simulate
span
substitute
transport

Adjectives

commonplace
condensed
cushioned
lucrative
obsolete
reusable
rigorous
steep

Adverbs of degree

amazingly
extensively
Incredibly
mainly

EXPRESSIONS

Persuading

(I'm sure) If you just give it a try, you'll find that...
Look at it this way...
One of the advantages is...
One reason you should consider...
Trust me on this...
What's great about this is...

Real Talk

check out
ditch
go with the flow
hoopla
lugging



EXPANSION Units 1–3

VOCABULARY

Nouns

capabilities
diameter
galaxy
life form
limitations
radio telescope
radio waves
shortcomings

Verbs

confirm
detect
monitor

Adjectives

discouraged
entire
extraterrestrial
optimistic
vast

Adverb

unintentionally

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

be in another world
be on top of the world
be worlds apart
carry the weight of the world on (one's) shoulders
The world is (one's) oyster.
Where in the world...?

4 The World of TV

VOCABULARY

Nouns

ally
defect
delusion
ease
formula
gadgets
intrigue
magnifying
glass
melodrama
obstacle
throne
villain

Verbs

captivate
capture
confront
reclaim
triumph

Adjectives

abrupt
altered
animated
carefree
cold-blooded
crucial
enduring
epic
essential
evil
evolutionary
exotic
formulaic
idiosyncratic
phenomenal
prestigious
prominent
superhuman
untimely

Adverbs

eagerly
ironically
tremendously

EXPRESSIONS

Agreeing

I agree completely.
I couldn't agree more.
You're absolutely right.
You're right about *that*.

Disagreeing

(I'm sorry but) I don't agree (with you).
I see it differently.
I totally disagree.
(I'm afraid) I don't really agree.
I'm not so sure about that.
You *must* be joking.

Real Talk

a dime a dozen
doze off
hard to swallow
just

5 Do You Really Need It?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

brand
consumer
formula
implement
logo
trait

Verbs

admire
authenticate
covet
expose
imprint
intend
promote

Adjectives

artificial
dull
cursive
exclusive
frustrating
obsolete
outlandish
revolutionary
sophisticated
unconventional

Adverbs

dramatically
similarly
spontaneously
virtually

EXPRESSIONS

Advising against something

Are you sure you want to do that?
I don't think that's a good idea.
I wouldn't do that if I were you.
I'm afraid you're going to regret it if you...
You should think carefully before you...

Real Talk

beat it
blow
broke
max out



6 The Gender Divide

VOCABULARY

Nouns

anxiety
capacity
content
gender
impact
intuition
intensity
recovery
reflex
species
stereotype
temperament

Verbs

convey
encounter
witness

Adjectives

countless
feminine
intimate
literal
masculine
non-verbal
repetitive
restless
rich
significant
tedious
verbal

EXPRESSIONS

Asking for directions

Am I headed in the right direction?
Can you tell me how to get to...?
I'm looking for...

Giving directions

Go straight on...until you get to a...
If you see a...you've gone too far.
Keep going until you come to a (crosswalk/set of traffic lights).
Take a left/right after the (first, second, etc.) set of traffic lights.
When you get to...you'll see a...

Real Talk

for ages
know (something) like the back of
my hand
make a big deal about
over
You can say that again.



EXPANSION Units 4–6

VOCABULARY

Nouns

acronym
impact
interlocutor
mindset
mobility
norm
peer

Verbs

utilize
overhype

Adjectives

abbreviated
affordable
diminishing
intimidated
overrated
potential

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

break into a cold sweat
root for someone
The third time's the charm.
throw caution to the wind

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
break	broke	broken
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sew	sewed	sewn
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

