

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي  
خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ  
وَالَّذِي جَعَلَ الْمَوْتَ  
وَالْحَيَاةَ وَالَّذِي  
يُحْيِي الْمَوْتَى وَالَّذِي  
يُخْرِجُ الْحَيَّ مِنَ  
الْمَقَابِرِ وَالَّذِي  
يُخْرِجُ الْحَيَّ مِنَ  
الْمَقَابِرِ وَالَّذِي  
يُخْرِجُ الْحَيَّ مِنَ  
الْمَقَابِرِ

## *Unit 1: Big Changes*

### **Intro**

#### **P. 3 & 4**

#### **1 Listen and Discuss & 2 Pair Work**

#### **A.**

**Space exploration**

**The Future**

**Learning**

**Accidents**

**Keeping fit**

**Advertising**

**Careers**

#### **P.5**

#### **5 Listening**

- The receptionist sounds pleasant and professional.
- The caller sounds composed at the beginning of the call but starts sounding more anxious and stressed as the conversation goes on because she's in pain. She is also worried that the dentist might not be available soon enough.
- What she says, "Could I see her sooner? I'm in a lot of pain." as well as the way she speaks (tone of her voice) indicate that he is stressed and/or upset. Finally she sounds thankful/ grateful and relieved at the very end of the call when the receptionist tells her about the cancellation.

#### **Examples:**

caller - I'd like to make ...

receptionist - The doctor (name) / is available ...

receptionist - He/ she's booked up

caller - t's (rather) urgent, I'm afraid.

caller - Would it be possible ...

receptionist - I'll see what ....

receptionist - Can you make it ...

receptionist - We'll be expecting you ...

**P. 7**

### **Quick Check**

**A**

1. c

2. b

3. d

4. a

5. e

**B**

1. true

2. true

3. false (It has 7 sheikhdoms.)

4. false (It came into use in 1973.)

5. false (They are something of the present.)

### **2 Pair Work**

**A:** Why was Apollo 11 important?

**B:** Because U.S. won the race

**A:** What was the Space Race?

**B:** A race to see who could land on the moon first

**A:** Why was it important for King Abdul-Aziz to conquer the Masmak Fortress?

**B:** Because it allowed him to establish his headquarters in Riyadh and take more areas

**A:** What was significant about Sultan Salman AbdulAziz Al-Saud?

**B:** He was the youngest person to fly on the space shuttle at the age of 28

**A:** What does UAE stand for?

**B:** United Arab Emirates

**A: What happened in the UAE in 1973?**

**B: The UAE dirham was launched as a national currency**

**A: What was Telstar?**

**B: The first communications satellite**

**A: How do you think satellites created a communications revolution?**

**B: Signals could be transmitted very quickly.**

**P. 8**

**A**

1. is living / 's living

2. is boiling

3. do not understand / don't understand

4. Does it snow

5. goes

6. do you think

7. is increasing

8. do not remember / don't remember

9. does not use / doesn't use

10. is not working / 's not working / isn't working

**P. 9**

**B**

1. are not working / aren't working

2. is

3. live

4. help

5. meet

6. was

7. arrived

8. got

9. have

10. is
11. have not seen / haven't seen
12. are swimming / 're swimming
13. am wearing / 'm wearing
14. applied
15. knew
16. was
17. wanted
18. like
19. miss
20. feel

## C

**A: Have you ever eaten in a traditional British restaurant?**

**B: Yes, I have.**

**A: When were you there?**

**B: I was there six month ago.**

**A: Did you like it?**

**B: Yes, I did.**

**A: Have you ever eaten fish and chips?**

**B: Yes, I have.**

**A: Do you like it?**

**B: Yes, I do.**

**A: Do you eat it often?**

**B: Yes, I do. It's cheap.**

**A: Have you ever played a game of cricket?**

**B: Yes, I have.**

**A: Do you enjoy it?**

**B: Yes, I do.**

**A: Do you play it usually?**

**B: Yes, I do.**

**A: Have you been to Shakespeare's house?**

**B: Yes, I have.**

**A: Where is it?**

**B: It is in Stratford-upon-Avon.**

**A: Did you like it?**

**B: Yes, I did. It's very big.**

## **P. 10**

### **5 Listening**

1. true
2. false
3. true
4. false
5. true
6. true

## **P. 11**

### **About the Conversation**

1. They are from Leipzig, Germany.
2. His family has been in the western part of Germany since soon after the reunification.
3. No, he hasn't.
4. He's allowed to work legally in Germany because his grandparents were from Germany.
5. No, he isn't. He is happy in Germany.

## **P.12**

### **Before Reading**

#### **Rip Van Winkle: Paragraph 1**

1. Rip Van Winkle was a character in a short story by the American writer Washington Irving. In the story,
2. Rip went out hunting and fell asleep. When he woke up 20 years later he found himself a citizen of a brand-new country- USA.

### Eid Al-Blewi: Paragraph 2

1. Eid Al-Blewi is an 80-year old man who had been in a coma for five years, woke up and was able to identify members of his family.
2. He had not regained consciousness after surgery to remove a tumor in his head.

### Jan Grzebski: Paragraph 6

At the time of the accident, Grzebski's doctors didn't give him long to live, but they were wrong.

He survived because his wife, Gertruda refused to believe the doctors and moved his body every hour to prevent bed sores.

### **P.13**

#### **After Reading**

#### **A**

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

#### **B**

1. wake up/become conscious again
2. lose consciousness
3. makes someone feel dizzy

#### **Discussion**

Story	Facts that are the same	Facts that are different
Rip Van Winkle	slept/many years (a long time)	woke up in/ brandnew country/ USA fell asleep under a tree
Eid Al-Blewi	slept/5 years (longer than Rip Van Winkle and the Egyptian man)	woke up in hospital (in the same place) had had surgery to remove a brain tumor

<b>Egyptian man</b>	slept/seven months (a long time but not as long as the rest)	woke up in hospital (in the same city) had been shot and injured
<b>Jan Grzebski</b>	slept/19 years (the longest time)	woke up in a changed country/Poland was hit by a train

## P. 14

### 10 Writing

#### A

1. Jack decided to fly to New York next Monday.
2. My brother has never been to Dubai.
3. Riyadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
4. The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.
5. Africa is an amazing continent.
6. We usually go shopping on Thursday evening.
7. A lot of people go away in August.
8. Lake Van, in central Turkey, is one of the largest lakes I have ever seen.

## P. 15

#### C

	<b>Major Change in Communication</b>	<b>Major Change in Education</b>	<b>Major Change in Information</b>
<b>Fact that caused or initiated change</b>	1969/Kline/log in remotely to machine/Stanford 1990 Worldwide Web	E-learning	accessible to all
<b>Advantages</b>	connect people/across globe communication with friends	attend courses online	'google' key words/ numerous sites and documents/ saves time
<b>Disadvantages (your view)</b>	e.g. restricts face-to-face communication	e.g. no chance to meet people face to-face	e.g. quality of information/uncertain
<b>Situation in the past (the way things were)</b>	e.g. too long to contact someone	e.g. physical presence was necessary	e.g. obtaining information was time-consuming and costly

## P. 16



**A**

1. Hans isn't from Leipzig. His family is from Leipzig.
2. Hans isn't from Dubai. Samir is from Dubai.
3. Hans didn't move to West Germany. His grandparents move to West Germany.
4. Samir has been in Berlin for almost 3 years.
5. Samir wasn't born in Berlin. Hans was born in Berlin.
6. Samir isn't from Germany. Hans is from Germany.
7. Samir is a biologist.
8. Samir has a good job.
9. Samir has lots of friends.
10. Samir is happy.

**B**

**A Did Hans' grandparents grow up in Berlin?**

**B No, they didn't. They were born in Leipzig.**

**B Did Han's grandparents stay in Leipzig?**

**A No, they didn't. They moved to West Germany.**

**A Did Samir's grandparents grow up in Berlin?**

**B Yes, they did. They were born in Berlin.**

**B Did Samir stay in contact with his relatives in Germany?**

**A No, he didn't.**

**A Did Samir's grandparents are from Leipzig?**

**B No, they didn't. They are from Berlin.**

**B Did Samir make a lot of friends?**

**A Yes, he did.**

**A Did Hans' family moved to Dubai?**

**B No, they didn't. They moved to West Germany.**

**P. 17**

**C**

- 1. Grzebski was working a railway line when a train hit him.**
- 2. Fatima was going home when she saw her friend, Nawal.**
- 3. Majid was looking at trees when he saw a parrot.**
- 4. The students were waiting for the bus when the rain started.**

**D**

- 2) travelled**
- 3) boarded**
- 4) was setting of**
- 5) cried**
- 6) were standing**
- 7) made**
- 8) arrived**
- 9) stepped**
- 10) were**



*Unit 2: Careers*

**P. 20**

**1 Listen and Discuss**

**CAR SCULPTOR**

Salim Saif went to art school and was going to be an artist, but he ended up as a sculptor for General Motors.

**FOOD SCIENTIST**

He's constantly searching for new combinations of flavors to keep the products fresh and interesting for the company's customers.

**ANIMATION DESIGNER**

As computer generated imagery (CGI) technology is used in both live action films and animated movies and interactive games, it has become necessary for designers to have scientific and technical knowledge.

**P. 21**

**Quick Check**

**A**

**CAR SCULPTOR:**

3. Teamwork skills
4. Interpersonal skills
9. Computer skills
10. Organizational skills

**FOOD SCIENTIST:**

4. Interpersonal skills
8. Analytical skills

### ANIMATION DESIGNER:

1. Communication skills (Verbal and Written)
3. Teamwork skills
9. Computer skills

### **B**

1. false (He makes clay models of cars)
2. true
3. false (He creates ice-cream flavors.)
- 4 true
5. false (They work with others)

### **P. 22**

### **A**

### CAR SCULPTOR:

- *He's been working* for the company since he left college, and he and **his team have helped design** the latest models to come off the showroom floor.
- (*He's been working*) ► happened all the time
- (**his team have helped design**) ►

### FOOD SCIENTIST:

- For the last three years, *he's been working* as a food scientist for the makers of Tasty's ice cream, and **he has created** several new flavors.
- (*he's been working*) ► happened all the time
- (**he has created**) ► happened or changed from time to time

### ANIMATION DESIGNER:

- **Animation has been** in high demand in advertising, special effects, video games, and films.
- **It has become** necessary for designers to have scientific and technical knowledge.
- (**Animation has been**) ► happened or changed from time to time

- (It has become) ► happened or changed from time to time

## **B**

1. I've been looking for, haven't found
2. has worked
3. has been writing, hasn't received
4. have you read

## **C**

1. I've been studying English for six years.
2. I've had three teachers.
3. I've used six books.
4. I've been using this book for three weeks.

## **D**

1. Faiz has been working in a restaurant for six months. He's good at baking things, and he's interested in becoming a chef.
2. Refah's been working in a nursing home for two years. She's good at helping old ladies, and she's interested in becoming a nurse.
3. Yahya's been working for a newspaper for a while. He's good at interviewing people, and he's interested in becoming a reporter.

## **P. 23**

### **F**

**A:** What has the utility worker been doing during the rain?

**B:** He's been trying to repair the stoplight.

**A:** What has the man at the newsstand been doing?

**B:** He's been reading a magazine.

**A:** What has the traffic cop been doing?

**B:** He's been directing traffic.

**A:** What has the driver in traffic been doing?

**B:** He's been listening to the news on the radio.

**A: What has the taxi driver been doing?**

**B: He's been looking at the limousine..**

**A: What have the people in the café been doing?**

**B: They've been drinking coffee.**

**A: What has the man under the umbrella been doing?**

**B: He's been waiting for the rain to stop.**

**A: What has the child been doing?**

**B: He's been playing in the rain.**

**P. 24**

### **5 Listening**

**Candidate =**

- **Name: Michael**
- **Education: majored in architecture, courses in marketing**
- **Skills: good at communicating with people, architectural skills**
- **Experience: 3 years as architect in apartment building company, part-time sales job in college**

**Job Applied For =**

- **Working hours:**
- **50–60 hours a week**
- **Salary: high-paying**
- **Job description: be involved in work through all stages, from selling to clients, to designing and putting up exhibit stands**

**P. 25**

### **About the Conversation**

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

**P. 26**

**Before Reading**

**Media Intern: They need to be:**

- Able to find information quickly, and summarize it in clear language
- Fluent in English
- Good at using computers
- Friendly, outgoing

**Archaeological interns: they need to:**

- Be very careful
- Be able to dig slowly

**Environmental engineering: they need to:**

- Be able to read blueprints
- Have some knowledge of Arabic
- Be able to cope with high temperatures

**P. 27**

**After Reading**

1. true
2. false
3. false
4. true
5. true
6. false

**P. 28**

**10 Writing**

**A**

<b>Job</b>	<b>Qualities</b>	<b>Qualifications (Certificates, awards, diplomas, degrees)</b>	<b>Experience</b>
<b>Media Intern</b>	Find information quickly/ summarize/ clear language • fluent English computer skills • friendly and outgoing	Not applicable (no mention) Research and public relation	Research and public relations
<b>Archeological Intern</b>	careful and methodical • interested in history • interested in archeology/ working with noted archeologists	Not applicable (no mention)	Not applicable / no mention probably experience is not a necessary requirement
<b>Engineering Intern</b>	ability to read blueprints • knowledge or Arabic • tolerance to high temperatures	Degree in civil engineering / graduate student	Not required

**P. 30**

**A**

1. does, do, writes
2. drives, at
3. do, work, work
4. writes/ works, works, on, on
5. flies, in

**P. 31**

**B**

1. who
2. that
3. who
4. that
5. who
6. that

**C**

1. Faisal was listening to the football while he was studying.
2. Fatima was talking on her cellphone while she was food shopping.
3. The people were talking while they were waiting for a bus.



## *Unit 3: What Will Be, Will Be*

### **P. 35**

#### **Quick Check**

#### **A**

- 1. adventure**
- 2. fast food**
- 3. used**
- 4. kitchen**
- 5. hair**

#### **B**

- 1 ✓**
- 2 ✓**
- 5 ✓**

### **P. 36**

#### **A**

- 1 will live / are going to live / will be living / are going to be living**
- 2. will study / are going to study / will be studying / are going to be studying**
- 3. won't run / aren't going to run / won't be running / aren't going to be running**
- 4. won't control / aren't going to control / won't be controlling / aren't going to be controlling**
- 5. will listen / are going to listen / will be listening / are going to be listening**
- 6. will be / are going to be**

**P. 37**

**B**

I think people will still be using DVD player, cell phone, ballpoint pens and flat screen TV in 50 years.

**C**

**A:** Do you think there will be enough food for everyone in the world?

**B:** I believe there will be. Scientists will figure out a way to feed more people with the resources we have.

**P. 38**

**5 Listening**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
<b>Ibrahim</b>	He was a good runner in school races.	He will be a physical education teacher.
<b>Steven</b>	He was captain of the debate team, and good at defending her point of view.	He will be a lawyer.
<b>Saeed</b>	He had a great scientific mind.	He will become a science researcher.
<b>Jim</b>	He raised money and worked for good causes.	He will be a social worker.

**P. 39**

**About the Conversation**

1. The intelligent house will monitor lighting, security, ventilation, heating, and audiovisual systems.
2. When someone enters the house, the lights will come on at night, the climate control will be activated, and music will play.
3. You will be able to “call” your refrigerator and find out about the things in it.
4. The reporter would like a robot to do the cleaning, washing, and cooking.

**P. 41**

**After Reading**

**A**

1. a / 2. c / 3. c / 4. b / 5. b / 6. c

**B**

1. The purpose was to show how people lived in Tulsa in 1957.
2. They included the gas in case the combustion engine became obsolete.
3. The microfilm is obsolete.
4. The winner of the contest was going to be the one who guessed the population of Tulsa in 2007.
5. Water got into the vault, and the car was covered in rust.

The microfilm for the contest wasn't found.

**C**

1. see what Tulsa was like in 1957
2. live long enough to win the prize
3. will find a woman's purse and its contents

**P. 42**

**10 Writing**

**A**

**3**

<b>Who found the treasure?</b>	<b>A Korean fisherman</b>
<b>Where did he find it?</b>	<b>Off/ near the Korean shore</b>
<b>How did he find it?</b>	<b>He caught an octopus with blue shards attached to its tentacles/ then caught another octopus with a whole plate</b>
<b>What was the treasure?</b>	<b>Thirty perfect 12th century bowls</b>
<b>What did he do with it?</b>	<b>He contacted the museum/ He reported it to the museum</b>

**P. 44**

**A**

**A:** When are they going?

**B:** They are going on Tuesday.

**A:** What will they see and do at the museum?

**B:** They will see exhibits about new inventions. They will learn about scientific discoveries that will change the world in the future. They will also do some experiments in a science laboratory and a scientist will answer any questions they have about how things work.

**A:** What will they wear in the laboratory?

**B:** They will wear a white coat and a mask to protect their eyes.

**A:** What time are they going to eat lunch?

**B:** They are going to eat lunch at 1 o'clock.

**B.**

**Hussain:** Let's go to the football game.

**Ahmed:** Great idea! Oh wait .... We can't. It's sold out.

**How about going to Centria Mall?**

**Hussain** Yes, why not! That sounds great!

**P. 45**

**C**

**A:** What are you going to do tomorrow?

**B:** I'll go to the mall.

**A:** That sounds great!

**B:** What will you do next Friday?

**A:** I'll maybe go horseback riding.

**D**

**A:** You are going to the mall, aren't you?

**B:** Yes, that's right!

**A:** You may go horseback riding, don't you?

**B:** Yes, I will probably go next Friday.

## **EXPANSION Units 1–3**

**P. 48**

### **1 Language Review**

**A**

1. Have you been waiting for the bus a long time?
2. Have you been eating chocolate?
3. Have you been cleaning the house?
4. Have you been skiing?
5. Have you been jogging?
6. Have you been sleeping?

**B**

1. has stolen
2. have been living / 've been living
3. have you been waiting
4. haven't slept
5. Have you been using
6. have been painting, have only finished / 've only finished

**C**

1. have you been flying airplanes
2. books have you written
3. cakes have you made
4. have you been playing for the local team
5. have you been studying English

**P. 50**

**After Reading**

**A**

1. It was concocted with a mixture of lead and lead salts.
2. It was used to adorn the eyes and ward off evil
3. They believed that make-up had medical properties.
4. They observed the effect of lead chloride on a single cell.
5. Lead produces a molecule that activates the immune system to attack bacteria.
6. For thousands of years.

**P. 51**

**B**

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

**P. 53**

**Vocabulary**

**A**

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

## **B**

- 1. to show a person what to do or how to do something**
- 2. something that is worthless and easily destroyed**

## **Comprehension**

### **A**

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



## *Unit 4: The Art of Advertising*

**P. 55**

**Quick Check**

**A**

**Car: tiny classic, new**

**Suitcase: most expensive, “friendly,” lighter than any other bag, price as high as a car**

**Bike: portable, smaller and less bulky, attractive**

**B**

- 1. true**
- 2. false**
- 3. false**
- 4. true**
- 5. true**
- 6. true**

**P. 56**

**A**

- 1. The first car was made by Karl Benz in 1886.**
- 2. Cars are produced (by companies) all over the world nowadays.**
- 3. In the future, smaller and smaller cars will be driven (by people).**
- 4. Perfume, watches, and jewelry are made by Cartier.**
- 5. The perfume industry was started by Francois Coty in the late 1800s.**
- 6. Famous perfumes have been produced by the French for many years.**
- 7. In the future, more and more hybrid cars will be bought (by people).**
- 8. In the past, bikes were used by many people to go to work.**



**p. 57**

**B**

1. are made
2. were considered
3. was used
4. was opened
5. were sprayed
6. was worn
7. was named
8. was packaged
9. was launched
10. has been enjoyed

**C**

**Perfume ad: most refreshing**

**Toothpaste ad: cleaner, brighter**

**Pet food ad: healthier**

**Hand-held device ad: most reliable**

**E**

1. sounds (or looks)
2. look
3. smells
4. taste
5. sound
6. look

**P. 58**

**4 Language in Context**

1. d
2. g

- 3. e
- 4. a
- 5. i
- 6. h
- 7. j
- 8. c
- 9. f
- 10. b

### **5 Listening**

- 1. b
- 2. d
- 3. a
- 4. c

### **P. 59**

#### **About the Conversation**

The flying helicopter alarm is placed on a base. When it goes off it flies so you have to get up and catch it.

### **P. 61**

#### **After Reading**

##### **A**

- 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. a

##### **B**

Incomplete, Insincere, Incorrect  
Impossible, Impatient, Impolite

##### **C**

- 1. Since the 1950s.
- 2. He didn't have enough money to pay for a business dinner.

3. He thought people should be able to spend what they could afford, not only what they are carrying in cash.

4. “charging it”

5. Hollywood made a film about it, and a board game called Diner’s Club was created.

6. It became a status symbol.

7. It started for use in restaurants and then expanded to other businesses and to other countries.

## P. 62

### 10 Writing

#### B

1843	Michael Faraday, research on electricity in space
1865	Dr. Mahlon Loomis, communication through wireless atmosphere
1973	Dr Martin Cooper, first user of cellular phone
1977	Cell phones go public in USA
1988	CTIA, goals & standards for cellular phone providers

## P. 63

### Writing Corner

1.

- Facts and events are organized in chronological order, as marked along the timeline.

Year/date	What happened
1843	Michael Faraday, research on electricity in space/ substantial effect on development /cellular phones – Stage 1
1865	Dr. Mahlon Loomis, communication through wireless atmosphere, developed method receiving/transmitting messages through atmosphere –Stage 2
1973	Dr Martin Cooper, first user of cellular phone/ invented

	<b>first portable cellular phone – Stage 3</b>
<b>1977</b>	<b>Cell phones go public in USA/ trial testing/Chicago then other cities, attracted large companies/ introduced around the world.- Stage 4</b>
<b>1988</b>	<b>&amp; CTIA – Cellular Technology Industry Association, goals standards for cellular phone providers – Stage 5</b>

- **40 years later commercially accessible**
- **Now one of the largest industries worldwide**
- **5 main stages of development**
- **People/organizations: Michael Faraday, Dr. Mahlon Loomis, Dr Martin Cooper, Cellular Technology Industry Association, CTIA.**

**2.**

**Yes, the writer is addressing people who are familiar with cell phones. He doesn't present or define cell phones as a new item.**

**P. 64**

**A**

**A: What's this?**

**B: It's a book.**

**A: What are those?**

**B: They're windows.**

**B**

- 1. Buy the best, lightest and fastest tablet!**
- 2. Feel fresh with just one spray of Bliss.**
- 3. Try Pet Foods for healthy and happy pets!**

**P. 65**

**C.**

- 1. yours**
- 2. ones**

- 3. mine**
- 4. his**
- 5. your**
- 6. too**
- 7. Mine**
- 8. Whose**
- 9. one**
- 10. one**
- 11. Who**
- 12. too**
- 13. my**
- 14. my**

## *Unit 5: Did You Hurt Yourself?*

**P. 69**

### **Quick Check**

**A**

**hurt, got a shock, injured, cut yourself**

**B**

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

**P. 70**

**A**

- 1. herself**
- 2. yourself**
- 3. myself**
- 4. himself**
- 5. themselves**
- 6. ourselves**

**P. 71**

**B**

- 1. The floor was wet, so Ahmed slipped and fell.**  
**- Ahmed slipped and fell because the floor was wet.**
- 2. Julian wasn't wearing a seat belt, so he hit his head on the windshield.**  
**- Julian hit his head on the windshield because he wasn't wearing a seat belt.**

3. The child put his finger in the socket, so he got an electric shock.  
- The child got an electric shock because he put his finger in the socket.
4. There wasn't any water to put out the fire, so we had to use sand.  
- We had to use sand because there wasn't any water to put out the fire.
5. Abdulah was riding too fast, so he fell off his bike.  
- Abdulah fell off his bike because he was riding too fast.
6. I didn't read the "Wet Paint" sign, so I got my hands all blue.  
- I got my hands all blue because I didn't read the "Wet Paint" sign.

### C

1. so
2. because
3. because
4. so
5. because
6. so

### D

1. Neither have I.
2. So do I.
3. So did I.
4. Neither did I.
5. Neither do I.
6. So am I.
7. So do I.
8. So did I.
9. Neither am I.

### P. 72

#### 4 Language in Context

1. b He sprained his ankle.
2. c He poked himself in the eye.
3. f She fractured her arm.

4. d He burned his hand.

5. a She cut her finger.

6. e He broke his nose.

### **P. 73**

#### **About the Conversation**

1. Samir's motorcycle skidded on a patch of oil, and it crashed into a car.

2. He was lucky because he was wearing a helmet, and it probably saved his life.

3. Jasem was cycling in the park. A squirrel ran in front of him, so he swerved to avoid it and hit a tree.

4. Jasem is sorry for Samir because he is going to be stuck in a wheelchair for a while.

5. He says that with two casts, he has enough room for all his friends to write their names on his casts.

### **P. 75**

#### **After Reading**

##### **A**

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

##### **B**

1. Aeschylus was killed

2. you will get hurt / should protect your head

3. many children were invited and a lifeguard was going to be present

4. it didn't open

5. couldn't believe he survived



**P. 76**

**10 Writing**

**B**

What happened: car crashed into us/ threw us into telephone pole/ hit my face on dashboard

When it happened: morning

Where it happened: on the way to school

How it happened: speeding car didn't stop at the intersection/ crashed into us

Who caused it: driver of the other car

Who it happened to: The writer and his brother

Why it happened: the other driver was 90 years old

**P. 78**

**A**

1. stop at a gas station
2. slow down
3. ask someone
4. speak on the phone when driving
5. take it to a car mechanic

**B.**

recklessly, well, fast, fast, dangerously, carefully

**P. 79**

**C.**

- (1) straight
- (2) turn
- (3) to
- (4) from
- (5) on
- (6) on

- (7.) Go
- (8.) on
- (9.) take
- 10.) next

**P. 80**

## **12 Project**

	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Your answers</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Where do the accidents happen the most?</b>	<b>On busy roads in the city, at intersections, on highways</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>What kind of accidents?</b>	<b>Car crashes, accidents that involve pedestrians, car breakdown</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>What caused the accidents?</b>	<b>Reckless driving, speeding, engine failure, brake failure, flat tire</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>How can these accidents be prevented?</b>	<b>Through more careful driving at reasonable speeds, obeying speed limits, watching out for pedestrians, stopping at intersections, servicing cars regularly</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>What can you tell people so these accidents won't happen?</b>	<b>That they are endangering their own and other people's lives, a small mistake can cause major damage, driving safely will ensure getting to their destination, driving fast won't</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>What changes should be made so that these accidents don't happen?</b>	<b>Speed should be monitored, speeding should be fined heavily, traffic police should run random checks of cars to make sure that they are in good working order, ...</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>What kind of poster can you design to inform people about the information you collected above?</b>	<b>A split poster showing a bad crash in one part and children greeting their father as he gets out of his car at home in the other/ A large poster that shows pedestrians about to run across a busy street with cars rushing past as someone stops them from crossing ...</b>

A decorative banner with a central rectangular box containing the text 'Unit 6: Take My Advice'. The banner has pointed ends on both sides.

## *Unit 6: Take My Advice*

**P. 83**

**Quick Check**

**A**

[you'd better, you should, you ought to, you could, you might]

**B**

1. You should call the counselors on the website.
2. They shouldn't avoid food.
3. Some young people avoid food to look attractive.
4. You might take up a sport or work out.
5. They should wear their seat belt. They should slow down on intersections.

**P. 84**

**A**

1. filled it out
2. took it back
3. cut it off
4. threw them away
5. turn it off

**P. 85**

**B**

1. throw away
2. put up with
3. put off
4. take up, give up
5. don't get along, put up with

## **C**

1. You could go to a sports club.
2. You ought to get a nicotine patch.
3. You'd better give up sweets. You ought to eat more vegetables.
4. You should have more confidence in yourself.
5. You should go out and have fun. You might volunteer to help others.

## **D**

1. You'd better go home.
2. I'd better take a vacation.
3. They'd better go to bed.
4. We'd better buy a new car.

## **P. 86**

### **4 Language in Context**

- He ought to work less.
- He shouldn't work on weekends.
- He ought not to drink a lot of coffee.
- He should move closer to work.
- He'd better start to exercise.
- He should go out with friends more.
- He'd better take a vacation.

### **5 Listening**

#### **1. Harvey**

**Problem:** He's gaining weight.

**Doctor's Advice:** He should change his diet and take up a sport or do some other physical activity.

#### **2. Adel**

**Problem: He has a problem with his skin.**

**Doctor's Advice: He should stop eating nuts..**

### **3. Saeed**

**Problem: He feels weak every time he exercises.**

**Doctor's Advice: He should start having salt in his food again.**

## **P. 87**

### **About the Conversation**

- 1. Mohammed's classmates keep calling him to ask questions or ask him to help them prepare for the exams.**
- 2. He says that Mohammed ought to talk to their classmates and explain that he has to work/study as well so they can't expect him to be free all the time.**
- 3. They think Mohammed knows everything and doesn't need time to study.**
- 4. To find out what kind of mood Mohammed is in before they call him.**
- 5. He is fed up with people calling him and has run out of things to say. He wants Mohammed to talk to their classmates and explain that he needs time to prepare before the exams as well.**

## **P. 89**

### **After Reading**

#### **A**

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

#### **B**

- 1. worry**
- 2. turn down the offer**

3. cut down food gradually or altogether
4. change your eating habits
5. give up

**P. 91**

**10 Writing**

**5**

<b>The problem</b>	
He is very unhappy and bored. He misses his friends. He can't adjust to his new school.	
<b>The cause of the problem</b>	<b>Your advice or solution to the problem</b>
He has not been accepted by his classmates in his new school	He'd better start to be friendly.
He is the "new student"	He ought to get involved with teachers and students.
He is not invited anywhere	He should make friendships.
He is not allowed to participate in the football team/ or play football at school	He'd better start to exercise. <b>OR</b> He should start a new hobby.
He is ignored and rejected by his classmates	He ought to build up friend's confidence.
Only one person turned up when he invited them	He shouldn't turn up.

**P. 92**

**A**

1. much
2. many
3. few
4. a lot of / lots of
5. many
6. much

**P. 93**

**D**

**1.**

**A: How do you feel when you exercise?**

**B: I feel strong / great / happy / tired.**

**2.**

**A: How do you feel when you eat a lot?**

**B: I feel bad / great / sick / sleepy.**

**3.**

**A: How do you feel when you need to go to the dentist?**

**B: I feel nervous / afraid / sick / terrible / fine / OK.**

**4.**

**A: How do you feel when don't sleep well?**

**B: I feel tired / sleepy / terrible.**

**5.**

**A: How do you feel when you have a headache?**

**B: I feel bad / terrible.**

**6.**

**A: How do you feel when you need to make an excuse?**

**B: I feel bad / fine / OK.**

**7.**

**A: How do you feel when you travel by plane?**

**B: I feel excited / happy / great / relaxed / wonderful / afraid.**

**8.**

**A: How do you feel when you need to say goodbye to a friend?**

**B: I feel sad / fine / OK.**

**E**

1.

**A: What do you do when you have a toothache?**

**B: I go to the dentist.**

2.

**A: What do you do when you have a rash?**

**B: I use a cream**

3.

**A: What do you do when you have flu?**

**B: I take medicine and stay in bed.**

4.

**A: What do you do when you feel stressed and anxious?**

**B: I try to relax.**

5.

**A: What do you do when you have a cough?**

**B: I take some a cough syrup.**

6.

**A: What do you do when you feel tired?**

**B: I get more sleep and take vitamins.**



## **EXPANSION Units 4–6**

**P. 96**

### **1 Language Review**

**A**

- 1. You should take a math course.**
- 2. You shouldn't skate without a helmet.**
- 3. The police should do more about crime.**
- 4. You shouldn't travel without a hotel reservation.**

**B**

- 1. You'd better take a math course.**
- 2. You'd better not skate without a helmet.**
- 3. The police had better do more about crime.**
- 4. You'd better not travel without a hotel reservation.**

**C**

- 1. she ought to study for it tonight**
- 2. You ought to put on a jacket**
- 3. you ought to go home**
- 4. The driver ought to get a ticket**

**D**

- 1. myself**
- 2. yourself**
- 3. themselves**
- 4. himself**
- 5. itself**
- 6. ourselves**

**P. 97**

**E**

1. gave up
2. took up
3. turned down
4. put off
5. didn't get along
6. throw away
7. broke down

**F**

1. is located
2. was built
3. are offered
4. are decorated
5. is surrounded
6. is dedicated
7. are prepared
8. are used
9. will be designed
10. will be created
11. will be improved
12. will be reduced

**P. 99**

**A**

1. d
2. f
3. c
4. e

**5. a**

**6. b**

**B**

- 1. Teens can experience stress related to money, family problems, self-esteem, acceptance by peers, getting accepted into college, choosing a career, and pressure to do well in school, sports, or clubs.**
- 2. Stress among teens is more common nowadays because childhood has gotten shorter, and the line between childhood and adulthood is less and less clear.**
- 3. You should avoid unnecessary worry and become better organized. You should see if you have a problem with stress and you should try to deal with your problems one step at a time.**

**P. 101**

**Vocabulary**

**A**

- 1. something that is currently very popular, such as a fashion or a type of clothing**
- 2. the entire family; a large group of people who are often together**
- 3. they're the very best**

**B**

**b**

**Comprehension**

**A**

- 1. The latest craze is to wear flip-flops.**
- 2. They are made of rubber, plastic, or leather.**
- 3. Everyone wears them.**
- 4. They can be worn anywhere.**