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زورونا على الموقع

www.tlabna.net

مكتبه طلابنا تقدم لكم كل ما يحتاج المعلم والمعلمه والطلبة , الطبعات الجديده للكتب والحلول ونماذج الاختبارات والتحاظير وشروحات الدروس بصيغة الورد والبي دي اف وكذلك عروض البوربوينت.

LESSON 1 *Introducing Marhaba*

A READING Ask and answer questions. 🧑🧑

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

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Hello everyone.

Welcome to **Marhaba**, a new website in English for young people. Thanks for taking a look. There are three of us in the **Marhaba** team. We all study at King Faisal Intermediate School in Jubail.

Each week we're hoping to have news, topics, facts and information about life here and around the world. Yazeed is editing the topics. Adel's designing the website and I am running it - with the help of my dad. He's a computer technician. It's going to be hard to run a website, because we have to do the work in the evening after school and our homework.

We want to make **Marhaba** interesting and enjoyable and we need your help to do this. Our website starts next week so please send your pictures, profiles, articles and reports now to marhaba@nefworld.co.sa.

Hello, I'm Adel.

Hi. My name's Sami.

Good evening, I'm Yazeed.

- 1 What are the names of the students?
- 2 Where do they go to school?
- 3 What is *Marhaba*?
- 4 What is going to be in *Marhaba*?
- 5 'We need your help to do this.' What does the team need help to do?
- 6 Why does the team want articles and reports?

B SPEAKING Ask tag questions and correct them. 🧑🧑

- 1 *Marhaba* is in Arabic.
- 2 We're hoping to have poems and stories.
- 3 Yazeed is writing the topics.
- 4 Adel's editing the website.
- 5 We want to make the website boring.
- 6 The website starts next month.

Marhaba is in Arabic, isn't it?

No, it isn't. It's in English.

A-

1 Sami, Yazeed and Adel, 2 King Faisal Intermediate School (in Jubail) 3 a new website (in English for young people).
4 news, topics, facts and information about life here and around the world.
5 to make 'Marhaba' interesting and enjoyable 6 to publish on the website/because the website starts next week.

B

1 Marhaba is in Arabic, isn't it?
No, it isn't. It's in English.

2 We're hoping to have poems and stories aren't we?
No, we're not.
We're hoping to have news, topics, facts and information about life here and around the world.

3 Yazeed is writing the topics, isn't he?
No, he isn't. He's editing the topics.

4 Adel's editing the website, isn't he?
No, he isn't. He's designing the website.

5 We want to make the website boring, don't we?
No we don't. We want to make it interesting and enjoyable.

6 The website starts next month, doesn't it?
No, it doesn't. It starts next week.

C LISTENING Complete the missing information.  Track 1



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.kingstonschool.org/marhabawebsite>. The website has a red header with the title 'Marhaba' and navigation tabs for HOME, READERS, STORIES, INSPIRATION, TOPICS, and NEWS. Below the header is a green banner with the text 'Reader profile' and 'Are you interested in helping us with Marhaba? Send a profile and leave a voice message.' with an envelope icon. The profile is for Rob Green, a young man in a school uniform. The profile is divided into sections: 'About you', 'Family', 'School', and 'Hobbies'. The 'About you' section lists his name, age, birthplace, and where he lives. The 'Family' section lists his brother's name and age, his sister's name and age, his father's job, and his mother's job. The 'School' section lists the school name, size, and his best subjects. The 'Hobbies' section lists his interests.

Reader profile
Are you interested in helping us with *Marhaba*?
Send a profile and leave a voice message.

About you
Name: Rob Green
Age: 15 years old
Born in: Leeds
Lives in: Leeds


Family
Brother: Harry, twelve years old
Sister: Kate, nine years old
Father's job: policeman
Mother's job: A nurse

School
Name: Park Road
Size: seven hundred
Best subjects: English, geography and maths


Hobbies
Football and skating, using computers and the internet, learning about young people in other countries.

D READING Ask and answer questions. 

- 1 What is Rob's surname? Green
- 2 Where was he born? Leeds
- 3 How old is Rob's sister? nine
- 4 What does his father do? He's a policeman.
- 5 What are Rob's best subjects? English, geography and maths
- 6 What are Rob's hobbies? Football; skating; using computers and the Internet; learning about young people in other countries.

 CHECK

4 He's a policeman.
5 English, geography and maths
6 football; skating; using computers and the Internet; learning about young people in other countries.

E SPEAKING Interview your partner: Use the questions from Exercise E and other questions. 

F VOCABULARY Work in groups. 

Jobs often finish with *-or* or *-er* in English, for example, *doctor* and *cleaner*.
In groups, make two lists: (1) jobs ending *-or* or *-er* (2) other jobs.

Answers

E

1. What's your surname?
Ahmed.
2. Where were you born?
In Saudi Arabia.
3. How old is your sister?
11 years old.
4. What does your father do?
He's a teacher.
5. What are your best subjects?
English and maths.
6. What are your hobbies?
Using computer and internet.

F

1

Engineer
Doctor
Teacher
Cleaner
farmer

2

Policeman
Journalist

Unit 1

A website and a newsletter

LESSON 2 *Introducing Saudi Stars*

A READING Complete the text with the words in the box.

hope learn newsletter month students
too Welcome write



Saudi Stars: Number One

Hello

Welcome to *Saudi Stars*, our new monthly English language newsletter for Saudi students by Saudi students. Your editorial team is Leena and Dalal from Olaya Intermediate Girls' School and Julie from Riyadh English Girls' Academy. Each month, we're going to have articles, questionnaires, stories and quizzes in our newsletter. We are going to learn a lot of English when we write the newsletter. We hope you're going to enjoy the newsletter and learn English from it too.

B WRITING AND SPEAKING Write three questions about the text. Ask and answer them. 🗣️

C READING Number the sentences in the correct order.

How Saudi Stars started

- A They discussed this idea with their teacher, Mrs. Rinad Abu Zinada. 4
- B Julie agreed because the newsletter sounded very interesting. 7
- C Mrs. Rinad arranged to print the newsletter for the girls. 5
- D Leena and Dalal started intermediate school at the same time. 1
- E Leena, Dalal and Julie decided to call the newsletter *Saudi Stars*. 8
- F They wanted to use and practise English for a project. 2
- G Leena suggested writing a newsletter in English. 3
- H Dalal contacted her friend Julie and asked her to help. 6

D LISTENING Check your work. 🎧 Track 2

Answers

B:

1-What is Saudi Stars?

It's a new monthly English language newsletter for Saudi students.

2-Who are the editors?

Leena, Dalal and Julie.

3-What are they going to have?

They are going to have articles, questionnaires, stories and quizzes.

E GRAMMAR Read and underline the correct words.

- Verbs like *played, washed, waited* are in the present / past tense.
- Verbs like *played, washed, waited* are regular / irregular verbs.
- The letters *ed* in *played, washed, waited* sound the same / different in the verbs.

F GRAMMAR Work in groups. 

In your notebook, make a list of ten verbs with regular past tenses and ten verbs with irregular past tenses. Use different verbs from the verbs in Exercise E.

G PRONUNCIATION Work in groups.

Look at the past tense verbs in Exercise E. Copy the table and write the verbs in the correct place.


played /d/	washed /t/	waited /id/
arranged	asked	sounded, started, decided, wanted, suggested, contacted
agreed	discussed	

H READING Underline the time phrases.

Saudi Stars: Number One



Julie's story



My dad worked as a teacher at an international school in Malaysia for four years. Three years ago the school closed so we returned to London. My dad started a new job in a school in Riyadh last year.

My mum and I stayed in London for two months so I could finish the school year. We arrived in Riyadh nine months ago. Dalal's father teaches Arabic in the school where my dad works. Last month Dalal's mum phoned and invited me to meet Dalal. We are good friends now.

I SPELLING Ask tag questions and correct them.

- Julie's dad worked/China/for four years
- the school closed four years ago
- Julie's dad started a new job two years ago
- Julie/mum/stayed/Paris/for two months
- Julie and her mum arrived/Riyadh three months ago

Julie's dad worked in China for four years, didn't he?

No, he didn't. He worked in Malaysia for four years.

J LISTENING AND SPEAKING Find five mistakes in Julie's story and correct them.   Track 3

Answers

F

Regular: arrived, asked, knocked,
looked, reached, returned,
thanked, touched, watched,
waited

Irregular: bought, came, did, fell,
gave, went, left, made,
saw, won

I

- 1- How long did Julie's dad work in Malaysia?
- 2- When did the school close?
- 3- When did Julie's dad start his new job?
- 4- How long did Julie stay in London?
- 5- When did Julie and her mum arrive in Riyadh?

J

- 2 Julie's dad didn't start his new job in Riyadh last year. He started it two years ago.
- 3 Julie and her mum didn't stay in London for two months. They stayed there for six months.
- 4 Julie and her mum didn't arrive in Riyadh nine months ago. They arrived there a year and a half ago.
- 5 Dalal's mum didn't phone last month. She phoned about six months ago.

LESSON 3 *Getting ready*

A READING Are the sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?



Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Marhaba is nearly ready!

Hi, everyone! Sami here. We're working in the school library. It's our office. We're preparing a page for this week's **Marhaba** website. It takes a day to do this.

Yazeed and Adel are working on an article and a picture. Adel is busy so he isn't looking at the camera. Yazeed isn't smiling in the photo because he always forgets to say, 'cheese'. I'm taking the photo. I usually take the photos.

Yazeed is editing an article. He always proofreads carefully and checks the spelling and the punctuation. He also makes sure that the information is correct.

Adel is designing a new page for the website. At the moment he's studying some photos. He doesn't use all of them. He chooses the best one and puts it into the article.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Sami is at Adel's house. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Yazeed is preparing a page for the website. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Adel always forgets to smile at the camera. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Yazeed takes the photos. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Yazeed checks information in the article. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Sami is checking spelling in an article. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Adel is taking a photo. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Adel uses the best photo with the article. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

B SPEAKING Work in pairs. 

- Correct the false sentences.
- Study the pictures, then close your books. What the boys are doing?

Sami, Yazeed and Adel are working in the school library.

Answers:

B:

1-

1. Sami, Yazeed and Adel are working in a room at Sami's father's house.

4. Sami is taking the picture.

6. Yazeed is checking spelling in an article.

7. Adel is designing a new page for the website.

2-

1. Sami, Yazeed and Adel are looking at (the Marhaba website on) a computer.

2. Adel and Yazeed are working at computers. Adel isn't looking at the camera. Yazeed is looking at the camera but he isn't smiling.

3. Yazeed is editing/proofreading an article. Yazeed is checking that the information in an article is correct.

4. Adel is designing a page for the website. Adel is choosing a photograph for an article.

C LISTENING Listen and repeat.  Track 4

Saudi Stars

Ten easy steps to a good night's sleep

Are you worrying about something? Are you having trouble sleeping? Dr. Mona Howaish tells us how to get a good night's sleep.

- Always pray on time.
- Go to bed at the same time each day.
- Don't change the time on different days.
- Don't eat or drink before you sleep.
- Don't watch TV or read before you sleep.
- Get ready for bed.
- Lie down on your bed in the dark.
- Relax. Don't think about sleep.
- Close your eyes.
- Imagine a beautiful place.
- Listen to The Holy Qur'an.

Think about this place and only this place. You will probably go to sleep quite quickly.




D SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say how to have a good night's sleep. 

E GRAMMAR Complete the text using the words in the box.

blow fly imagine listen sail shine sit watch wave

'I ¹ 'm imagining myself on the beach. I ² 'm sitting under a sunshade. I ³ 'm watching the waves and ⁴ listening to the wind. It ⁵ 's blowing across the sea. The sun ⁶ is shining. A boat ⁷ is sailing slowly across the water. A young child ⁸ is waving to me. I can see two birds in the sky. They ⁹ are flying behind the boat.'



F LISTENING Check your work.  Track 5

G SPEAKING Work in groups. 

Imagine and describe a beautiful place. What is happening? What are you doing?

Answer

D

Go to bed at the same time each day.
Don't change the time on different days.
Don't eat or drink before you sleep.
Don't watch TV or read before you sleep.
Get ready for bed.
Lie down on your bed in the dark.
Relax. Don't think about sleep.
Close your eyes.
Imagine a beautiful place.

G

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

Saudi Review

A VOCABULARY Match and number.

- 1 teacher 2 tailor 3 carpenter 4 editor 5 doctor 6 diver



STUDY TIP

Write new words in your notebook and give an example sentence for each word, for example,
Prepare: My sister is helping me to prepare lunch.



B LISTENING Are the sentences about the newsletter true (T) or false (F)? Track 6

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Julie is going to help Leena and Dalal with their newsletter. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The girls are going to write in Arabic and English. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 They will include articles about different countries. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The newsletter will help students with their English. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The girls plan to produce a new newsletter each week. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 If the students like the newsletter, the girls will print more copies. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

C SPEAKING Ask and answer.

Find out what your partner is going to do at these times.

- 1 this evening 2 tomorrow 3 on Friday 4 in the holidays

What are you doing this evening?

I'm visiting my English friend.

The Answers:

C:

- What are you going to do tomorrow?

I'm going to go shopping.

- What are you going to do on Friday?

I'm going to visit my grandmother.

- What are you going to do in the holidays?

I'm going to travel to Egypt.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study



Read about the present progressive ...

Sentences

I **am writing** an article for the class newsletter.

He/she **is speaking** to another student.

We/they **are designing** a website tomorrow.

Use

We use the present progressive to talk about what is happening **now** or what is planned in the near future.

... and the present simple

Sentences

I often write articles for the class newsletter.

He/she sometimes speaks in class.

We/they never design a website.

Use

We use the present simple for actions that take place regularly and routinely.

D WRITING Write sentences in your notebooks.

- 1 the boys' friends/help/website/today
- 2 Dalal/usually talk/English friend/afternoon
- 3 Leena/choose photos/the newsletter
- 4 we/always check/spelling/articles
- 5 Adel/not look/camera
- 6 I/dream/beautiful place
- 7 the girls/often sit/the shade/evening

The boys' friends are helping with the website today.

E READING Complete the text with the words in the box.

topics article website profiles
choosing design checking
preparing

The boys are ¹ preparing pages for their new ² website. Adel's father helped him ³ design the site. The boys are planning to write about different ⁴ topics and will include ⁵ profiles of the other students in their class. Adel is writing an ⁶ article about sports. Rob, his English friend, is ⁷ checking the spelling for him. Yazeed is ⁸ choosing photos for the website.



The Answers:

D:

2. Dalal is talking to her English friend.
3. Leena is choosing photos for the newsletter.
4. We are checking the spelling in the articles.
5. Adel is not t looking at the camera.
6. I am dreaming of a beautiful place.
7. The girls are sitting in the shade.

LESSON 1 *An accident a long way from home*

A **READING AND SPEAKING** Look at the pictures.
Ask and answer the questions.



- 1 Where did this story happen?
- 2 What happened to the bridge?
- 3 What did Bruce and Lesley do?
- 4 What happened at the end of the story?

B **READING** Now read the story. Were you right? Yes.



Saudi Stars

An accident in the jungle

Bruce Scott and his wife Lesley are from London. They were in their 60s when Bruce finished his work as a photographer. They decided to travel the world. They sold their flat in London and bought a large car. They set out on their journey and spent four years driving around South America. Bruce told us what happened when they were driving across Brazil.

Bruce told us about the accident: 'We were going along a small road through the jungle on our way to Manaus, a city about 300 kilometres away. We were driving over a small bridge when it suddenly collapsed. The car fell into the ravine below. I don't know how we weren't badly injured.'

After the accident Bruce and Lesley climbed out of the ravine. They did not know who to

phone in Brazil so Lesley called her sister 8000 kilometres away in England. Lesley told her about their accident. Lesley's family rang the British police and they rang the police in Brazil. The Brazilian police sent a helicopter to look for Bruce and Lesley. When the helicopter pilot found them, he took them to Manaus where they rested. After seeing a doctor Bruce and Lesley began their travels again.

The Answers:

A-

1- South America.

2- The bridge is collapsing.

3- They called Lesley's sister in England.


4- The helicopter came to rescue them.

C READING AND SPEAKING Work in pairs. Correct the sentences.


- 1 Bruce and Lesley sold their car.
- 2 Bruce and Lesley bought a large house.
- 3 Bruce and Lesley drove around South Africa.
- 4 One day their car fell into the sea.
- 5 Lesley rang the police in Brazil.
- 6 The helicopter pilot took Bruce and Lesley to London.

Bruce and Lesley didn't sell their car.

They sold their flat.

D LISTENING When you hear the sound and the number, write the missing word.  Track 7

1 America

E LISTENING Check your work.  Track 8**F VOCABULARY** Write the correct number in each box.

1 across 2 along 3 around 4 below 5 into 6 out of 7 over 8 through

**G SPEAKING** Work in groups. Carry out these tasks. 

- 1 Tell the story of Bruce and Lesley Scott.
- 2 Role-play the phone call between Lesley and her sister.
- 3 Role-play the phone call between Lesley's sister and a Brazilian police officer.

The Answers:

C

2- Bruce and Lesley didn't buy a large house. They bought a large car.


3- Bruce and Lesley didn't drive around South Africa. They drove around South America.

4- Their car didn't fall into the sea. It fell into a ravine.

5- Lesley didn't ring the police in Brazil. She rang her sister in England.

6- The helicopter pilot didn't take Bruce and Lesley to London. He took them to Manaus.

LESSON 2 *Favourites and pet hates*

A LISTENING Tick (✓) the correct answer.  Track 9



Markaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heritoms • Quizzes • Home

lives and dislikes

Some readers sent podcasts about their likes and dislikes. Have a listen.

1 Salma

Strong favourites
 Pet hates
 No strong feelings

2 Alex



Strong favourites
 Pet hates
 No strong feelings

3 Amina

Strong favourites
 Pet hates
 No strong feelings

4 Rashed

Strong favourites
 Pet hates
 No strong feelings

B LISTENING AND SPEAKING Ask and answer. Say complete sentences and use the names of the people.   Track 9

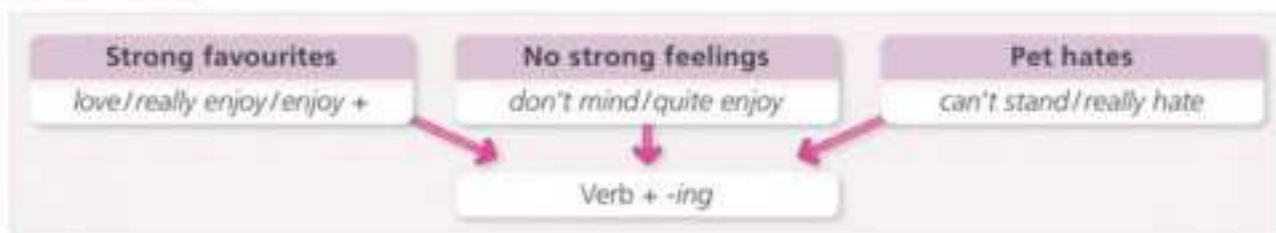
- Who hates being near snakes?
- Who loves walking in the country? **Amina**
- Who quite likes listening to other people's phone conversations? **Rashed**
- Who doesn't mind watching TV? **Salma**

Who hates being near snakes?

Alex hates being near snakes.


C PRONUNCIATION Repeat the conversation.  Track 10

D LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.



E SPEAKING Work in pairs. Discuss your strong favourites, your pet hates and things that you don't have strong feelings about. Use phrases from Exercise D. 🗣️

F READING Match the paragraphs with the headings.

<p>Dear Marhaba Readers,</p> <p>A My name is Waleed. I come from Kuwait and I am 14 years old. I have a sister and two brothers.</p> <p>B I go to AlBayan Boys' School in Safwat, Kuwait. My best subject is geography but my favourite subject is maths.</p> <p>C In my free time I love swimming and sailing. I quite like playing chess, too. My pet hates? I can't stand people smoking.</p> <p>D I would like to hear from Saudi students. Please send replies to this e-mail address: waleedazmi@mathaba.networld.co.sa</p> <p>Best wishes Waleed</p>	
--	--

- 1 hobbies and dislikes C
- 3 the writer's education B

- 2 what the writer wants D
- 4 the writer's family A

G SPEAKING Work in pairs. 🗣️

- Prepare questions about Waleed.
- Now take the parts of Waleed and an interviewer.

H LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- like doing*: You always enjoy this thing.
- would like to*: You want to do or to have this thing now or in future.

I GRAMMAR Complete the sentences. Use *like* or *would/d like to*.

- I'm very thirsty. I'd like to drink something.
- I 'd like to be a doctor when I leave school.
- I like eating here. The food is great.
- Are you tired? would you like to go home?
- Sami and Adel like watching TV.
- Tea or juice? I 'd like to have tea, please.

The Answers:

E:

I enjoy reading.

I can't stand dogs.

I don't mind watching TV.

G:

1- Where do you come from?

I come from Kuwait.

2- How old are you?

I am 14 years old.

3- What's your favourite subject?

Maths.

4- What are your hobbies?

I love swimming and sailing.

LESSON 3 *Life has changed*

A READING Match the photographs to the paragraphs. 👤

Saudi Stars

Saudi Arabia has changed

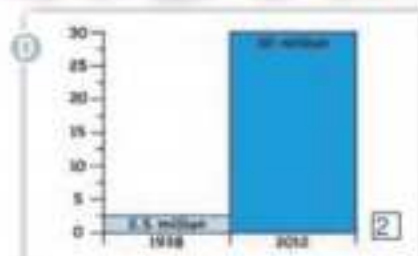
1 I was born in 1944, six years after the discovery of oil. Saudi Arabia has changed and developed so much since that time.

2 The population has increased since 1938. Then it was two and a half million. Now it is around 30 million.

3 Before oil we were nomadic people. We lived in the desert or in small towns and villages. Saudi Arabia has developed. Most people live in modern cities with modern industries. When I was young, few people went to school and there were very few doctors. Now schools and hospitals have opened in all parts of the country. Healthcare and education are free.

4 I have lived a long life. Life is faster and better now and we are healthier and more comfortable. My children have married and some of their children have married.

5 But some things haven't changed in Saudi Arabia. We are the home of Islam. All Saudis are Muslims. Islam was our religion in the 1930s, it is our religion now and it will always be our religion.

B READING Find and underline eight other verbs like *has changed*.

C LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 Verbs like *has changed* are regular verbs in the present perfect tense.
- 2 We make the present perfect with *has/have* + past participle.
- 3 We make the past participle of regular verbs with verb + *-ed*, for example, *has increased*.
- 4 The Present Perfect tense connects time or actions in the past to present time or actions:

1938 (the past)

The population was two and a half million.

Now (the present)

The population is about 30 million.



The population has increased. (the present perfect)

D GRAMMAR Complete the information.

Singular	Plural
The country has changed.	The countries have changed.
It ¹ _____ . (change) has changed	They ² _____ . (change) have changed
Negative singular	Negative plural
The hospital hasn't closed.	Hospitals haven't closed.
The school ³ _____ . (close) hasn't closed	Schools ⁴ _____ . (close) haven't closed

E SPEAKING Say complete sentences. 🧑🧑

- 1 Sami, Yazeed, Adel/start/new website
- 2 Dalal, Leena, Julie/ start/new newsletter
- 3 Adel/design/new page for Marhaba
- 4 Leena, Dalal/not finish/this week's newsletter
- 5 Sami, Adel /visit/Riyadh many times
- 6 Yazeed/not visit/London/but he/visit/Cairo

F SPEAKING Talk about Saudi Arabia.

Say what has changed and what has not changed since the discovery of oil.

The population has increased since the discovery of oil.

It is now about 30 million.

G GRAMMAR Work in pairs. 🧑🧑

Look at these regular past participles. What happens to these verbs when we add *-ed*?

ask *asked*

study *studied* (not *X studied*)

live *lived* (not *X liveed*)

stop *stopped* (not *X stoped*)

They change to the past simple form.



see Workbook pp106–107

The Answers:

E:

- 1- Sami, Yazeed and Adel have started a new website.
- 2- Dalal, Leena, and Julie have started a new newsletter.
- 3- Adel has designed a new page for Marhaba.
- 4- Leena and Dalal haven't/have not finished this week's newsletter.
- 5- Sami and Adel have visited Riyadh many times.
- 6- Yazeed hasn't visited London but he has visited Cairo.



A READING Look at the pictures. Complete each sentence with a word from the box below.

across along around below into
out of over through

STUDY TIP

When you learn a new verb, always learn its past tense. Write an example sentence in your notebook, e.g.

Write: (wrote) I wrote a letter to my English friend.



Omar walked along the road.



He walked around the corner.



Then he walked below the trees.



Omar walked over the bridge.



Then he went across the busy road.



He walked carefully through the car park.



He went into the shop to buy a present.



He came out of the shop carrying a parcel.

B SPEAKING Use the past tense. Work in pairs. 🗣️

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Hani/buy/new car/last week | 2 Hani/drive/new car/supermarket |
| 3 He/take/brother/shopping | 4 Hani/sell/old car/last month |
| 5 The boys/bring/surprise/for mother | 6 They/ see/friends/in street |
| 7 Hani/find/space/car park | 8 It/begin/rain/this morning |
| 9 My brother/fall/a puddle | |

My brother bought a new car last week.

C WRITING Write the sentences from Exercise B in your notebooks.

My brother bought a new car last week.

The Answers:

B:

2-Hani drove his new car to the supermarket.

3-He took his brother shopping.

4-Hani sold his old car last month.

5-The boys brought a surprise for their mother.

6-They saw friends in the street.

7-Hani found a space in the car park.

8-It began to rain this morning.

9-My brother fell in a puddle.

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Grammar Study Grammar 2/10

Read about the present perfect.

Singular Omar has bought a computer game.	Plural Yazeed and Adel have bought CDs.
Negative singular Omar has not bought a CD.	Negative plural Yazeed and Adel have not bought any games.

Use
 We use the present perfect to talk about something which began in the past and affects what is happening **now**.

LISTENING Complete the sentences.  Track 11

- 1 Yazeed **has received** an e-mail from his Kuwaiti friend.
- 2 Waleed _____ to Yazeed about his school.
- 3 Adel _____ never _____ Kuwait.
- 4 Yazeed _____ Britain twice to see his brother.
- 5 Yazeed's brother _____ in London for six years.
- 6 Adel's parents _____ several holidays in Turkey.
- 7 Adel _____ any other countries.
- 8 Adel's uncle _____ to Paris and _____ the Eiffel Tower.

ANSWERS D :

- 2 has written
- 3 has (never) visited
- 4 has travelled
- 5 has lived
- 6 have spent
- 7 hasn't visited
- 8 has been, has seen

SPEAKING AND WRITING Work in pairs. Make sentences about the pictures. Write the sentences.



I really enjoy swimming.

- 2 Hari drove his new car to the supermarket.
- 3 He took his brother shopping.
- 4 Hari sold his old car last month.
- 5 The boys brought a surprise for their mother.
- 6 They saw friends in the street.
- 7 Hari found a space in the car park.
- 8 It began to rain this morning.
- 9 My brother fell in a puddle.

Unit 3 At home and abroad

LESSON 1 What's wrong?

A READING Tick (✓) the best title.

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
Best Title • Sleep • Formula 1

Accidents

This story is about a young man's accident.

He didn't want to tell his father.

Tick your best title:

We have won the match

The car has broken down

The car is near the stadium

I've had an accident

Dialogue:

Rick: Can you help me with something, Dad?
Father: Sure, Rick. What's wrong?
Rick: Things are fine at the match.
Father: Has our team won?
Rick: Yes.
Father: That's good news.
Rick: And I have more good news.
Father: Great. Excellent.
Rick: I haven't hurt myself.
Father: I don't understand. Have you fallen over?
Rick: No, but can you give me a lift home please, Dad?
Father: A lift, Rick? Why? You have a car. Has someone stolen it?
Rick: No, Dad, but I've had an accident.
Father: An accident?
Rick: It's OK. I haven't cut myself or broken an arm or anything.
Father: Rick, what's happened to the car?
Rick: I left it near the stadium.
Father: Why? Has it broken down?
Rick: Not really. But it's stopped working.
Father: It's stopped working?
Rick: Yes. I'm sorry. I drove it into a tree.

B READING Complete the sentences about the story.

- Rick's team has won the match.
- Rick _____ over.
- Rick _____ an accident.
- The car _____ working.
- Rick _____ hurt himself.
- _____ stolen the car?
- Rick _____ himself or _____ an arm.
- Rick _____ into a tree.

C PRONUNCIATION Repeat the conversation. Track 12

Answer

B

2 hasn't

3 hasn't fallen

4 Has someone

5 has had

6 hasn't bruised, broken

7 has stopped

8 drove the car

D LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 We make the present perfect with *has/have* + past participle.
- 2 We use *-ed* for the past participles of regular verbs, for example, *has stopped*.
- 3 We don't use *-ed* for the past participles of irregular verbs, for example, *he has hurt himself*.
- 4 Learn the past participles of irregular verbs.

E GRAMMAR Complete the information.**Singular**

I have broken my arm.

He ¹ has bruised himself. (bruise)**Negative singular**

I have not finished.

School ⁴ _____ (finish)
*has not finished.***Short form**

I've hurt myself.

He ² 's hurt his arm. (hurt)**Short form**

I haven't closed the door.

The school ³ hasn't closed (close)**Question**

Have you cut yourself?

⁵ Has he cut his leg? (cut)**Question**

Has the match started?

⁶ Has school started? (start)**F LISTENING** Number the pictures.  Track 13**G SPEAKING** Role-play the phone conversations about each picture. **H SPEAKING** Take the parts of the parent and son. Talk about the accident. 

see Workbook pp108–109

Unit 3 • Lesson 1

The Answers:

G:

A: I'm sorry, I've got some bad news.

B: What's wrong?

A: I've broken my bicycle.

B: How did the accident happen?

A: I was playing then crashed the wall.

A: I'm sorry, I've got some bad news.

B: What's wrong?

A: I've cut my hand.

B: How did the accident happen?

A: I was cutting a pizza.

A: I'm sorry, I've got some bad news.

B: What's wrong?

A: I've broken a window.

B: How did the accident happen?

A: I was playing football.

A: I'm sorry, I've got some bad news.

B: What's wrong?

A: I've fallen.

B: How did the accident happen?

A: I was running.

Unit 3 At home and abroad

LESSON 2 *A life abroad*

A READING Underline the verbs in the present perfect tense.



Reader's letters

Saudi Stars

Hello *Saudi Stars* readers,

My name is Mona Faisal. My family has travelled to many different places because my father is a diplomat. My sisters have lived in two South American countries and I have lived in three, Ecuador, Argentina and Venezuela. Next month we are going home to Riyadh.

I have seen many beautiful places and met a lot of nice people overseas. I have been to eight different schools. As well as Arabic, I have learned to speak English, Spanish and Italian.

It has been very interesting living abroad. However, I am looking forward to spending time in Saudi Arabia again.

Mona

I have made a quiz. I hope you like it.



B SPEAKING Ask and answer. 🧑🧑

- 1 Why has Mona's family travelled to many different places?
- 2 How many South American countries have Mona's sister's lived in?
- 3 Why has Mona lived in more South American countries than her sisters?
- 4 What has Mona seen and who has she met overseas?
- 5 How many schools has she been to?
- 6 How many languages has she learned?

C SPEAKING Make sentences about the information. 🧑🧑

	Time abroad	Schools	Languages
Mona, 14	7 years	8	4
Fatima, 12	4 years	4	3
Leila, 10	3 years	2	2

Mona has spent seven years abroad.

Leila has learned two languages.

The Answers:

B:

1- because her father is a diplomat.

2- two.

3- Because she is older than they are.

4- she has seen many beautiful places and met a lot of nice people.

5-eight.

6- four.

C:

Mona has spent 7 years abroad.

She has been to 8 schools.

She has learned four languages.

Fatima has spent four years abroad.

She has been to four schools.

She has learned three languages.



Leila has spent three years abroad.

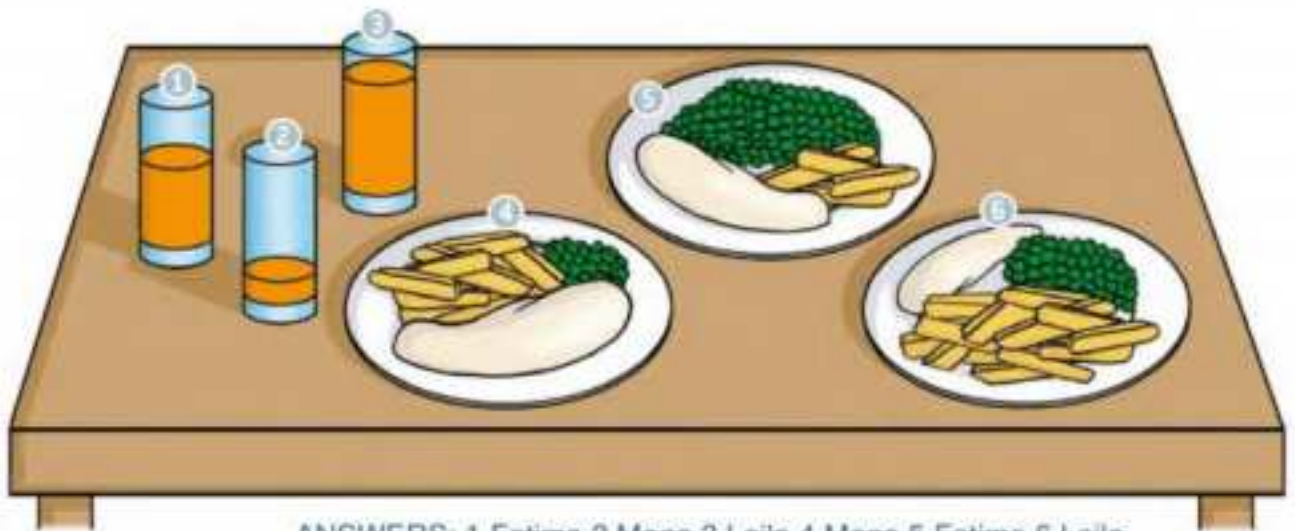
She has been to two schools.

She has learned two languages.

D READING Complete the sentences with the name: *Mona, Fatima, or Leila*.


- 1 Fatima has not spent as much time abroad as Mona.
- 2 Leila hasn't been to as many schools as Fatima.
- 3 Mona has learned the most languages.
- 4 Fatima hasn't been to as many schools as Mona.
- 5 Fatima has spent more time abroad than Leila but less time abroad than Mona.
- 6 Leila has been to the fewest schools.

E LISTENING Write *Fatima, Mona or Leila* by the correct numbers.  Track 14 



ANSWERS: 1 Fatima 2 Mona 3 Leila 4 Mona 5 Fatima 6 Leila

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 _____'s juice | 2 _____'s juice | 3 _____'s juice |
| 4 _____'s food | 5 _____'s food | 6 _____'s food |

F SPEAKING Work in pairs. Compare the food and the juice in the picture. Use *(not) as much as* or *(not) as many as*. 

G VOCABULARY Work in groups.

Think of five countable and five uncountable words to add to each of these categories: *food, travel* and *school*.

	(uncountable)	(countable)
Food	chicken meat, rice	peas potatoes, tomatoes, apples, onions

Uncountable: information, travel, traffic, money.

Countable: tickets, planes, buses, cars, passengers.

School:

Uncountable: education, learning.

 see Workbook pp110–111

Countable: books, pupils, classes, teachers, books.

LESSON 3 *An adventurous life*

A READING Complete paragraphs A–F with the verbs in the box.

become caught done eaten flown gone made written

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http://www.englishschool.org/markabawebsite

Markaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Have you ever done anything like that? Bear Grylls • South Pole • Brain

A Saudi scout, Abbas Hadawy and another scout, Adam, are at a scout meeting in Saudi Arabia.



Bear Grylls

A Abbas and Adam have written about the scout chief in Britain, Bear Grylls.

B Bear Grylls' sister gave him the name "Bear" when he was a baby. It has become his official name.

C Bear has done many difficult and dangerous things and has gone to some of the world's most remote places.






D He has caught and has eaten animals, insects and fish for food in deserts and at sea.

E He has flown a balloon 7600 metres up into the sky. He has climbed the world's tallest mountain.

F He has made survival programmes and has become popular with TV viewers around the world.

B LISTENING Check your answers.  Track 15

- C** **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Talk about what Bear Grylls has done. 🧑🧑

Bear Grylls has climbed the world's highest mountain.

- D** **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questionnaire. 🧑🧑

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Markaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Are you an adventurous person? Bear Grylls • South Pole • Brant

	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
1 Have you ever done anything exciting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Have you ever made a film?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Have you ever caught a fish?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Have you ever written to a website?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Have you ever climbed a mountain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Have you ever flown in a balloon?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Have you ever been alone in the desert?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Have you ever been to a remote place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Have you ever eaten any strange food?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Have you ever seen a wild animal (not in a zoo)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have you ever done anything exciting?

Yes, I have.

- E** **WRITING** Write a list of five adventurous things you would like to do in future.

In the future, I would like to ...
because ...

- F** **SPEAKING** Ask and answer about your sentences for Exercise E.

What five adventurous things would you like to do in the future?

I'd like to ... and
I want to ...

The Answers:

D:

He has caught animals, insects and fish.
He has climbed the tallest mountain.
He has made survival programmes.

F:

1-In the future, I would like to go alone to the desert to hunt animals.

2-In the future, I would like to fly in a balloon because I think it will be exciting.

3-In the future, I would like to go to a remote place because I want to have a strange experience.

4-In the future, I would like to climb a mountain because I think it will be exciting.

5-In the future, I would like to make a film about wild animals because I think it will be exciting and I like them.

Saudi Review



A READING Read and match the pictures and the sentences.

How many people can you see in the photograph?



STUDY TIP

When you write, remember to use full stops to finish sentences and question marks to finish questions.



- 1 Shahad has broken a glass. E 2 Hani has scored a goal. C 3 Tala has received an e-mail. B
 4 Bushra has baked a cake. D 5 Ahmed has caught a fish. A

B READING Correct the sentences.

Tala's English friend Emma has sent her an e-mail. She has been on holiday to Kenya with her family. They have visited the famous Masai Mara Game Park and have been on safari every day. They have even been up in a balloon. Emma has seen a lot of wild animals in the park: elephants, giraffes, hippos and lions. Her father has lent her his camera to take pictures of the animals. Now Emma and her family have left the game park and have flown back to London. They have had a wonderful time in Kenya.



Example:

Emma is Tala's ~~Kenyan~~ friend. Emma is Tala's English friend.

- 1 Emma has spent her holiday in ~~London~~ Kenya. 2 The Masai Mara Game Park is in ~~South Africa~~ Kenya.
 3 Emma went up in a balloon ~~every day~~ one. 4 She has ~~not seen many~~ animals in the park. seen a lot
 5 She has ~~not taken any photos~~ taken photos of the animals. 6 Emma and her family ~~are still in Kenya~~ have flown back to London.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study

Countable nouns

Tala has not seen as **many** wild animals as Emma.

There are **fewer** wild animals in Saudi Arabia than in Kenya.

Uncountable nouns

Tala has not spent as **much** time in London as Emma.

Emma has spent **less** time in Saudi than Tala.

C GRAMMAR Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Venezuela does not produce as much many) oil as Saudi.
- There is (~~fewer~~ less) forest in Saudi than in Ecuador.
- There aren't as many much) people in Saudi as in Argentina.
- There are (~~fewer~~ / less) people in Jeddah than in Riyadh.
- Travel by car does not cost as much many) money as by plane.
- If people drove more carefully, there would be fewer less) accidents.



D LISTENING Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. Track 16

many much fewer fewest less least more most

- Emma did not spend as _____ time at the park as she wanted.
- On the first day there were not as _____ hippos in the lake as on the second day.
- On the second day there were _____ elephants at the lake.
- She saw the _____ animals on her third day at the camp.
- It was on her last day at the camp that she saw the _____ animals.
- Emma spent _____ time on safari on her last day in the park.
- She likes elephants _____ than she likes giraffes.
- The animals she likes the _____ are snakes.

ANSWERS: 1 much 2 many 3 fewer 4 most 5 fewest 6 less
7 more 8 least

Unit 4 Helloes, helpers and heroes

LESSON 1 Different ways of communicating



A READING Write the number of the sentence (1-5) on the correct picture (A-E).



Saudi Stars: Quiz time!

- 1 Sorry. I can't hear you.
- 2 I think the exam was OK.
- 3 Sorry. I have no idea.
- 4 See-you-tomorrow-Bye.
- 5 This book is really boring.

B LISTENING What is the situation in each conversation? Write the number under the correct word. Track 17

Travel	Health	Meeting	Understanding
5 7	1 4	3 6	2 8

C PRONUNCIATION Listen. Then repeat the sentence in the same way, 1 to 4.

Track 18

- 1 no emotion 2 bored 3 surprised 4 happy

D LISTENING AND SPEAKING Work in groups.

One person choose a sentence (A to D) below and a number (1 to 4 as in Exercise C). The other people in the group must say the sentence in that way.

- A How are you feeling today? B How do you do?
C I don't understand. Sorry. D Enjoy your trip.

Sentence B, number 4. How do you do?

Sentence D, Number 2.

Enjoy your trip.

E READING Work in pairs. Find the words in the text with the meanings below.

Saudi Stars: Communication



People communicate in different ways, for example by speaking, by writing, by using their hands and by showing expressions on their face. We can learn information by studying how we communicate. For example, we can learn a person's age from their grammar – a young child often makes more grammar mistakes than an older person. We can tell how a person is feeling by looking at their face – for example, if a person is smiling, he or she is usually happy – or by listening to people's tone of voice – the emotion in their voices when they speak. If a person speaks angrily, that person is probably angry. We can often say where someone comes from when we hear how he or she pronounces words. People from different places sometimes say the same word differently. Finally, we can often tell who a person is speaking to from the choice of words. We might say informal words like *hi* or *bye* to our friends but formal phrases like *good evening, sir* or *excuse me, madam* when we meet a stranger.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 the look on a face <u>expression</u> | 2 rules for correct language <u>grammar</u> |
| 3 to send or get information to someone <u>communicate</u> | 4 if something is not correct, it is a ... <u>mistake</u> |
| 5 way of saying a word <u>pronunciation</u> | 6 we do not know this person <u>stranger</u> |
| 7 a formal way to speak to a man <u>Sir</u> | 8 a formal way to speak to a woman <u>Madam</u> |

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember. Then write in your notebooks.

- The other words in the text can help you find the meaning of new words.
- We can make some verbs into nouns by adding *-ation*, for example, *punctuate* – *punctuation*.
- Drop *e* at the end of the verb when you add *-ation*.
- Write the nouns from these verbs: a *examine*; b *situate*; c *communicate*.

G GRAMMAR Re-write the sentences with *by + verb + -ing*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Communicate with people. Use our hands. | 1 We can communicate by using our hands. |
| 2 Learn information. Study people's grammar. | 2 We can learn information by studying people's grammar. |
| 3 Speak politely to a stranger. Use <i>sir</i> or <i>madam</i> . | 3 We can speak politely to a stranger by using <i>sir</i> or <i>madam</i> . |
| 4 Know how people feel. Look at their faces. | 4 We can know how people feel by looking at their faces. |
| 5 Make new nouns from verbs. Add <i>-ation</i> . | 5 We can make new nouns from verbs by adding <i>-ation</i> . |

H LISTENING Choose A or B to complete the conversation. 🎧 🎧 Track 19

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <u>A Fine, thanks.</u> | B Thanks a lot. | 2 <u>A Bye.</u> | B Good morning. |
| 3 A ... find you | <u>B ... meet you.</u> | 4 <u>A ... a problem</u> | B ... a meeting |
| 5 A ... you do | <u>B ... good flight</u> | | |



Unit 4 Helloes, helpers and heroes

LESSON 2 *Have you bought the flowers yet?*

A LISTENING Are the sentences true or false? Write *T* or *F* in each box. Track 20

Markaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
Reader Profiles • Hallrooms • Quizzes • Home

I've just remembered

This audio story is from Paul and his brother Steve.

It happened when their father was away on business.

I've just remembered

A

1 Paul is on the bus.

2 Paul doesn't need his dictionary.

3 The roads are icy.

B

4 Paul has missed his bus.

5 Paul has hurt his ankle.

6 Paul's mum has phoned for an ambulance.

Later ...

C

1 Paul's mum has a mobile.

2 Steve has cleaned the kitchen.

3 Paul's mum has already gone home.

D

4 Steve hasn't bought the fruit yet.

5 Steve has prepared the food.

6 Paul has phoned for the taxi.

B LISTENING AND SPEAKING Ask and answer.

- Who has just phoned Paul at the bus stop?
- Why did she phone Paul?
- Why has Paul's mum fallen over?
- What is wrong with Paul's mum?
- What have Paul and already Steve done?
- What hasn't Paul done yet?
- What two things has Steve bought?
- What has Paul just remembered?

ANSWERS:

B

- 1 Paul's mum has (just) phoned Paul.
- 2 Because Paul has forgotten his dictionary.
- 3 Because the water from the rain has frozen.
- 4 She's hurt her ankle.
- 5 They have done the things on their mother's list.
- 6 He hasn't ordered a taxi.
- 7 Fruit and flowers.
- 8 He hasn't phoned for a taxi.

C LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 We use *already, just* and *yet* with verbs in the present perfect.
- 2 We use *already* in sentences: *I've already done my work.* *already* here means *before now*.
- 3 We use *just* in questions and sentences: *Have you just arrived?* *I've just eaten.* *just* here means *a short time ago*.
- 4 We use *yet* in questions and negative sentences: *Has Ali phoned yet?* *I haven't finished yet.* *yet* here means *until now or until this time*.

D GRAMMAR Work in pairs. Say sentences. 🧑🧑

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 they/already/check/the work | 2 Steve/already/bought/flowers |
| 3 I/already/be/to Jeddah | 4 Paul/already/got on/bus/school |
| 5 Julie/already/write/article | 6 Adnan and Sami/already/tidy/office |

E GRAMMAR Work in pairs. Make questions and sentences. 🧑🧑

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Adel/just/send/e-mail | 2 Steve/put away/books/yet |
| 3 you/do/your homework yet | 4 Yazeed and Adel/just/leave/room |
| 5 Dalal and Lena/study/Italian/yet | 6 Paul's mum/switch on/mobile yet |

Has Adel just sent an e-mail?

Adel has just sent an e-mail.

F READING AND SPEAKING Ask and answer. 🧑🧑

Hi Dalal

I've just got in from school. I haven't eaten and I haven't had a rest yet. I'll phone you after I've had supper.

Best wishes

Julie

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 Who is this message to?
1 Dalal | 2 Who is this message from?
2 Julie | 3 What is it about?
3 Julie is tired and hungry now, but will phone later. |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|

6 WRITING Write these messages in your notebook.

From: Saïem

To: Adnan

About:

- already collected Ali
- just gone to eat
- be back at seven

From: Emma

To: Sue

About:

- just gone to supermarket
- not bought flowers yet
- meet at 9pm tonight

From: Naif

To: Harry

About:

- just phone office
- meeting already started
- see you tomorrow



Unit 4

Answers D:

- 1 they have already checked the work.
- 2 Steve has already bought flowers.
- 3 I have already been to Jeddah.
- 4 Paul has already got on the bus to school.
- 5 Julie has already written the/her article.
- 6 Adnan and Sami have already tidied the/their office.

E:

- 2- Has Steve put away his books yet?
No, Steve hasn't put away his books yet.
- 3- Have you done your homework yet?
No, I haven't done my homework yet.
- 4- Have Yazeed and Adel just left the room?
Yes, Yazeed and Adel have just left the room.
- 5- Have Dalal and Lena studied Italian yet?
No, Dalal and Lena haven't studied Italian yet.
- 6- Has Paul's mum switched on her mobile yet?
No, Paul's mum hasn't switched on her mobile yet.

LESSON 3 *Different heroes*

A READING Find and underline these past tense verbs.

- 1 win 2 become 3 fight 4 lose 5 choose

Cassius Clay



Muhammad Ali was born Cassius Clay in January, 1942. He was the older of two brothers. His father was called Cassius Clay, too. After becoming a Muslim, Ali changed his name.

Ali started boxing at the age of 12 in 1954. Six years later he won a gold medal at the Olympics¹ in Italy. He started boxing for money after winning his Olympic medal and became world champion at the age of 22 in 1964. He was champion until 1967.

From 1967 to 1970, Ali did not box. Four years later he became champion again when he won a famous fight with George Forman in Kinshasa in Africa. When boxing, Ali fought 61 times. He

won 56 matches and lost five. He stopped boxing in 1981.

Ali was called 'The Greatest' because he was one of the world's best boxers. He was also probably the world's most famous sportsman. In 1999, the magazine *Sports Illustrated* chose Ali as the 'Sportsman of the Century'.

After stopping boxing, Ali has spent his time helping people around the world. He has given more than 20 million meals to poor and hungry people. He has also said 'If you haven't learned the meaning of friendship, you really haven't learned anything.'

Muhammad Ali died in June 2016, aged 74. He was mourned globally and received numerous tributes from the world of sports including Michael Jordan.

Saudi Stars

B READING Find and circle these present perfect verbs.

- 1 spend
2 give
3 say

C READING Complete the information about Ali's life.

Date	What happened
1942	¹ Muhammad Ali was born
1954	² Ali started boxing
³ 1960 _____	Ali won an Olympic medal
⁴ 1964 _____	became world boxing champion
⁵ From 1967 to 1970	⁶ Ali couldn't box
⁷ 1974 _____	became world boxing champion again
1999	⁸ 'Sports Illustrated' chose Ali as sportsman of the century.

D READING AND GRAMMAR Use the text and ask and answer questions as in the example. 🗣️

- 1 after/become/Muslim/what/Ali do
- 2 what/Ali/do/after/win/a gold medal
- 3 when/Ali/become champion/after he/start/boxing again
- 4 who/Ali/fight/when he/become/champion again
- 5 how many times/Ali/fight/before he/stop/boxing

After he became a Muslim,
what did Ali do?

After becoming a Muslim,
Ali changed his name.

E VOCABULARY Word families: Complete the table.

Verb	Sport	Person
box	boxing	¹ <u>boxer</u>
² <u>run</u>	running	runner
dive	diving	³ <u>diver</u>
swim	⁴ <u>swimming</u>	swimmer
⁵ <u>skate</u>	skating	⁶ <u>skater</u>
ride	⁷ <u>riding</u>	⁸ <u>rider</u>

ANSWERS D:

- 2- What did Ali do after he won a gold medal?
Ali started boxing for money after winning a gold medal.
- 3- When did Ali become champion after he started boxing again?
Ali became champion four years after starting boxing again.
- 4- Who did Ali fight when he became champion again?
Ali fought George Forman when he became champion again.
- 5- How many times did Ali fight before he stopped boxing?
Ali fought 61 times before he stopped boxing.

F READING Write which paragraph contains the different information on Prince Sultan.

- Prince Sultan bin Salman was born in Riyadh, in 1956.
- Prince Sultan is the second son of Prince Salman bin Abdul-Aziz. Prince Sultan is married and in his free time he enjoys sports like diving, horse riding and running.
- Prince Sultan went to schools in Riyadh. After completing his Masters degree at Syracuse University in America he became a fighter pilot. Prince Sultan can also fly passenger planes.
- In 1985, Prince Sultan became the first Muslim and Arab to go into space. He flew on the Spaceship *Discovery*. He helped to put an Arab communications satellite into space.
- Since returning from space, Prince Sultan has worked in the Saudi tourist industry and with disabled children.

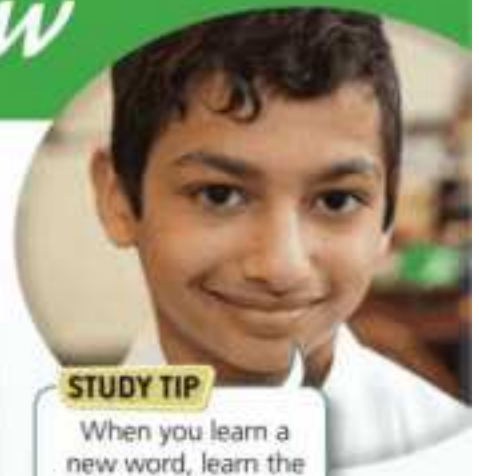


- 1 his hobbies B
- 2 what he does now E
- 3 his education C
- 4 his date and place of birth A
- 5 why he is famous D

G SPEAKING Work in pairs. 🗣️

- 1 Prepare questions about Muhammad Ali and Prince Sultan.
- 2 Now take the parts of: a) an interviewer and Muhammad Ali; b) an interviewer and Prince Sultan.

Saudi Review



A LISTENING Listen. Write the number of the conversation on the correct picture. Track 21



STUDY TIP

When you learn a new word, learn the part of speech; for example is the word a noun or a verb?



How does the speaker feel?
Tick (✓) the correct column.

	bored	angry	happy	no emotion
Conversation 1			✓	
Conversation 2		✓		
Conversation 3				✓
Conversation 4	✓			

B READING Read and match.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 formal way of addressing a man | d | a Madam |
| 2 the way someone feels | g | b pronunciation |
| 3 formal way of addressing a woman | a | c communicate |
| 4 someone we do not know | e | d Sir |
| 5 give information to someone | c | e stranger |
| 6 informal words you say to a friend | h | f grammar |
| 7 way of saying a word | b | g emotion |
| 8 rules for using language correctly | f | h hi or bye |

C VOCABULARY Write the missing words.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| communicate | <u>communication</u> |
| populate | population |
| situate | <u>situation</u> |
| congratulate | <u>congratulation</u> |
| examine | examination |
| reserve | <u>reservation</u> |

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Grammar Study

Joining sentences

by + verb + -ing
Speak good English. Practise as often as you can. You can learn to speak good English **by practising** as often as you can.

after + verb + -ing
Faisal spent three months in England. He learned to speak English well.
After spending three months in England, Faisal learned to speak English well.

D READING Complete the sentences.

Mohamed Al-Deayea is a famous Saudi Arabian footballer. He was born in 1972. After he left school, he joined his local team, Al-Ta'ee, in 1989. He played for the junior team for two years, and for the first team when he was only 20. He played for the Saudi Arabian national team for the first time in 1993, before he reached the age of 22. Four years later in 2004, he left Al-Ta'ee and joined Al-Hilal, one of Saudi Arabia's top football teams. He played for the Saudi Arabian national team until 2006 and for Al-Hilal until 2010. Before he stopped playing, Mohammed Al-Deayea played more matches for his country than any other player in the world.



- 1 Mohamed Al-Deayea joined after leaving school in 1989.
- 2 After playing for the junior team for two years, he played for Al-Ta'ee's first team.
- 3 He played for the Saudi Arabian national team before reaching the age of 22.
- 4 After leaving Al-Ta'ee in 2004, he joined Al-Hilal football club.
- 5 Before stopping playing in 2006, Mohammed Al-Deayea played more games for his country than any other footballer.

E SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions.

Tala's mother has gone shopping. She has left Tala a list of jobs to do.

Has Tala tidied the bedroom already?

No, she hasn't tidied it yet.

Has she put away the clothes already?

Yes, she has.

Tidy the bedroom	X
Put away the clothes	✓
Clean the kitchen	X
Wash the dishes	X
Water the plants	✓
Do your homework	X

E

3 Has she cleaned the kitchen yet? No, she hasn't cleaned it yet.

4 Has she washed the dishes No, she hasn't washed them already? yet.

5 Has she watered the plants yet? Yes, she has.

6 Has she done her homework yet? No, she hasn't done it yet.

Unit 5 / Old and new

LESSON 1 Family heirlooms

A WRITING Write the letter (A–G) of each sentence in the correct place (1–7) in the texts.

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We've had it for ages

Marhaba readers have sent us information about some family heirlooms.

A ... when she was a girl.
B ... it was not in good condition.
C ... and great grandparents lived.
D ... for more than 100 years.
E ... I have not sold the stamps.
F Here is a photo of some of our stamps.
G ... have made it into a small museum.

Hassan Shakshir
Our family has been in the Taif area for many centuries. We have owned the house in the photo ' D '. We moved many years ago and for a long time the house was empty and ' B '. However, we have now repaired and repainted the house. Recently we have put traditional furniture into it and ' G '. Now young people can see how their grandparents ' C '.

Hala Ibrahim
' F ' My family has owned a collection of stamps for 70 years. My great grandmother started collecting them ' A '. Each new generation of daughters collected stamps and later gave them to their daughters. My mother gave them to me. I have owned this collection for three years. Friends can't understand why ' E '. The answer is easy – the stamps are part of our family's history.

B READING Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 Where is Hassan's family from?
- 2 How long has his family been there?
- 3 What happened when the family moved?
- 4 What have the family done to the house?
- 5 How long has Hala's family owned a collection of stamps?
- 6 Who started collecting stamps?
- 7 Who gave the stamps to Hala?
- 8 Why hasn't Hala sold the stamps?

B : 1- (The family/It is from) the Taif area. 2- (The family/It has been there) for centuries.
3- The house was empty and in bad condition. 4- It has painted and repaired the house/It has made it into a small museum. 5- For 70 years. 6- Hala's great grandmother. 7- Hala's mother. 8- The stamps are part of her family history.

C READING AND VOCABULARY Tick (✓) the correct meaning, A or B, for these words.


- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 heirloom | A families have had these objects for a long time | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | B a traditional Saudi Arabian house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 repair | A to fix or make better something old or broken | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | B to increase or make something bigger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 generation | A the people in a family or a group of about the same age | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | B these people collect stamps | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D PRONUNCIATION Mark the stress on the words. Then listen, check and repeat.  Track 22

- 1 heirloom 2 collection 3 furniture 4 repair 5 generation

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember, then underline.

- We often use *for* and the present perfect tense, for example, *We have lived here for two years.*
 - We use *for* with a length of time, for example, *hour, day or year.*
 - Which time words can we use with *for* and the present perfect? Underline the correct words.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| A Monday | B ten o'clock | <u>C a week</u> | D 2005 |
| <u>E three months</u> | <u>F 50 years</u> | G the morning | H March |

F LISTENING Number the pictures.  Track 23


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We've had it for ages

A  B  C  D  E 

G SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 

What is your favourite object?

How long have you had it?

The Answers:

G:

What is your favourite object?

My bear.

How long have you had it?

I have had it for 5 years.

Unit 5 Old and new

LESSON 2 Which holiday would you prefer?



A **READING AND SPEAKING** Ask and answer.

Jamal and Nadia wrote about their holidays for us.



Saudi Stars

Mountain climbing



My brother and I spent a week in youth hostels in Germany. We went mountain climbing with 20 young people from different countries. It was very enjoyable. We were tired but very fit at the end. **Jamal**

Studying Japanese culture



My mum and I stayed in Japan for seven days to study Japanese culture. We learned about traditional clothes like kimonos, painting and calligraphy, theatre and folk stories and how to make paper models. It was really interesting. **Nadia**

1 Where did Jamal and Nadia go?

2 Who did they go with?

3 What did they do there?

4 What did they think of their holidays?

1 Jamal went to Germany and Nadia went to Japan. 2 Jamal went with his brother and Nadia went with her mother.

3 Jamal went mountain climbing and Nadia studied Japanese culture. 4 Jamal thought it was very enjoyable and Nadia thought it was really interesting.

B **READING AND SPEAKING** Choose and complete one of these sentences.

- I would prefer a mountain climbing holiday to studying in Japan because . It's very exciting.
- I would prefer studying in Japan to a mountain climbing holiday because . I want to succeed.
- I wouldn't like to study in Japan or go mountain climbing because . They are boring.

C **LISTENING** Jamal and Nadia compare holidays. Tick *more*, *less* or *same* in the table.

Track 24

1 Jamal's holiday			
	more	less	same
comfortable		✓	
educational			✓
energetic	✓		
expensive		✓	

2 Nadia's holiday			
	more	less	same
comfortable	✓		
educational			✓
energetic		✓	
expensive			✓

D SPEAKING Make sentences with *as (adjective) as* or *not as (adjective) as*. 🧑🏫

- 1 Jamal's holiday/be/not as comfortable/Nadia's holiday
- 2 Nadia's holiday/be/as educational/Jamal's holiday
- 3 Nadia's holiday/be/not as energetic/Jamal's holiday
- 4 Jamal's holiday/be/not as expensive/Nadia's holiday

Jamal's holiday wasn't as comfortable as Nadia's holiday.

E LANGUAGEHELP Read and remember.

- 1 Lena **prefers** tea to coffee means Lena **always** likes tea more than coffee.
- 2 With **prefer** we can add verb + **-ing**. For example I prefer **drinking** tea to (drinking) coffee.
- 3 Lena **would prefer** juice to water means Lena **chooses** juice **this time** not water. (Another time in the future Lena may choose water, not juice.)
- 4 With **would/d prefer** we add **to + verb**. For example I'd prefer (to have) juice (and not water).

F GRAMMAR Complete the sentences with *prefer* or *would/d prefer*.

- 1 Would you like a biscuit? I'd **prefer** to have cake, please.
- 2 Ali and Omar **prefer** watching TV to playing football.
- 3 Julie and Dalal **prefer** cooking to washing up.
- 4 We always go the park after school. Today, I **'d prefer** to the supermarket.
- 5 The weather's nice this afternoon. I think I **'d prefer** to walk home.
- 6 Do you **prefer** spending the summer in Saudi Arabia or going to Egypt?

G SPEAKING Make sentences about the cars with *as (adjective) as* or *not as (adjective)*. 🧑🏫

speed:	125kph	speed:	153kph	speed:	142kph
length:	3m 95cm	length:	4m 65cm	length:	4m 40cm
weight:	1000kg	weight:	1950kg	weight:	1450kg
year:	1928	year:	1937	year:	1932
size:	two people	size:	five people	size:	four people

The Answers:

D:

2- Nadia's holiday was as educational as Jamal's holiday.

3- Nadia's holiday wasn't as energetic as Jamal's holiday.

4- Jamal's holiday wasn't as expensive as Nadia's holiday.

G:

1- Car A isn't as speed as car B.

2- Car B isn't as length as car A.

3- Car A isn't as weight as car C

LESSON 3 *Tomorrow's world*

A READING Write the letter for each paragraph in the box next to the correct title.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Fewer people will die in accidents. | C | 2 We will live longer | D |
| 3 There will be more people | E | 4 They will become quicker | F |
| 5 Will more women go to university? | B | 6 Their job is to improve our country | A |

Vision 2030: a presentation on your local area

- A** The Council of Ministers are important people in Saudi Arabia. They make predictions about the future, and then make plans to make our lives better. Here are some of their predictions and plans for life in Saudi Arabia in 2030.
- B** In Saudi Arabia today, more than half of the population is under 25 years old. If they all get an excellent education, they will be able to help their country. In the last few years, the number of women studying at university has increased, and it will probably continue to increase. The plans in Vision 2030 will help them. However, the Council of Ministers won't forget to help other groups, such as disabled people, too.
- C** In the last 30 years, many people have died in car accidents. This number of deaths might increase in the future because more people are travelling by car. On the other hand, the Council of Ministers have a plan to improve traffic safety and reduce traffic accidents, so this probably won't happen.
- D** In 1960, the average life expectancy of people in Saudi Arabia was 45 years of age. It is now 75 years. The Council of Ministers think life expectancy will continue to increase if people don't smoke and are careful about their weight and diet. In 2030, they predict it will be 80 years.
- E** The number of people in the world is growing. If the world's population continues to grow, it may increase to about 9 billion in 2025. In Saudi Arabia, the population has risen from 5 million in 1960 to about 30 million today. In 2030, it will be even higher. The plans in Vision 2030 will make sure all the people living in Saudi Arabia have a good quality of life.
- F** In the last 50 years, the cost and size of computers has decreased. They have also become faster because the speed of computer chips has doubled every two years. Vision 2030 expects this to continue, so the country will invest in, and lead, the digital economy.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Paragraph A: their <u>Ministers</u> | 2 Paragraph B: them <u>women studying</u> at university. |
| 3 Paragraph C: <u>this increase in number of deaths</u> | 4 Paragraph D: It <u>average life expectancy</u> in Saudi Arabia. |
| 5 Paragraph E: it <u>world's population</u> . | 6 Paragraph F: <u>this speed of computer chips doubling</u> . |

C PRONUNCIATION Repeat paragraph D.  Track 25

D READING AND SPEAKING Complete these sentences about the text. 🗣️

- 1 The Council of Ministers make plans .To make our lives better. **The Council of Ministers**
- 2 The number of women at university will continue to rise because **it has increased in the last few years.**
- 3 More people are travelling by car so **the number of deaths from car accidents might increase.**
- 4 People might live longer if **they don't smoke and are careful about their weight and diet.**
- 5 The world's population might increase to 9 billion if **the number of people continues to grow.**
- 6 If the plans in *Vision 2030* happen, all the people in Saudi Arabia **will have a good quality of life.**
- 7 If the speed of computer chips doubles, computers will **continue to become faster.**

E VOCABULARY Find the nouns for these verbs in the text and write them in your notebooks.

- 1 predict 2 die 3 expect 4 weigh 5 cost
prediction death expectancy weight cost

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.**Strong predictions**

I *won't be* at home this evening.
I *will be* at my uncle's house.

Weak predictions

I *may arrive* at seven.
Or I *might go* at eight.

G GRAMMAR Look at the pictures and underline the correct word.

The trainer (may/will/won't) choose Faisal.



Faisal (might/will/won't) score for his team.



Faisal's team (may/will/won't) win.



Faisal (might/will/won't) complete the match.

H SPEAKING Complete these predictions.

- 1 If I do well in my studies, I might do a master's degree.
- 2 The Council of Ministers will work hard on *Vision 2030* so I will spend much money.
- 3 I may look for a job if I leave this job.
- 4 The speed of computer chips is increasing so I won't buy it.
- 5 If the world's population is 9 billion the life will be better.
- 6 Life expectancy might fall if life changes.

If I do well in my studies ...

Yes?

I might study medicine at university.



Saudi Review

STUDY TIP

Use capital letters at the beginning of sentences and with names of days, months, people, places and languages.



A READING Are the sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?

Sami's father sometimes goes to England on business. This year Sami went with him and they stayed in a hotel in London for a weekend. It is much colder there than in Riyadh, so Sami's father took him to a department store to buy a warm coat. He noticed that everything in the store cost more than in Saudi Arabia. On the first day they took a bus tour and saw many famous buildings and monuments. Sami thought that the most interesting of these was Buckingham Palace, the home of Queen Elizabeth II. The next day they went on a boat trip on the River Thames and rode on the London Eye. They had wonderful views of the city from the top. Sami could see that London is bigger than Riyadh.



- 1 It is not as cold in Riyadh as it is in London.
- 2 Stores in Riyadh are not as large as those in London.
- 3 Prices in Saudi Arabia are less expensive than in London.
- 4 Buckingham Palace was less interesting than the other buildings.
- 5 London is not as big as Riyadh.

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

B GRAMMAR Write sentences with *more (adjective)*, *less (adjective)* or *as (adjective) as*.



- 1 blue coat – brown coat
- 2 grey trousers – brown coat
- 3 white shirt – T-shirt
- 4 brown trousers – grey trousers
- 5 brown coat – brown trousers

The blue coat is not as expensive as the brown coat.

- 2 The grey trousers are not as/less expensive as the brown coat.
- 3 A white shirt is more expensive than a T-shirt.
- 4 The brown trousers are not as/less expensive than the grey trousers.
- 5 The brown coat is more expensive than the brown trousers.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study



Predictions

We use *will* or *won't* when we are sure about what will happen:

Sami's father **will** travel to London next week. He **won't** stop on the way.

We use *may* or *might* when we are not sure:

He **may** go shopping in London. He **might** buy presents for his family.

C LISTENING Read the predictions. Complete the table. Track 26

Put a tick (✓) to show who made the prediction. Write S if this person is sure and NS if she is not sure.

		Leena	Julie	Sure/not sure
1	Travel round the world faster		✓	S
2	More people living in Saudi Arabia	✓		S
3	Not as much oil as we have now	✓		NS
4	Travel to other planets		✓	NS
5	Expensive to travel	✓		S
6	More equipment in the home		✓	S
7	Discover more oil	✓		NS
8	People live to 100 years or more	✓		NS

D SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the future.

If I do well at school, I will go to university. What about you?



I'm not sure. I might study to become a doctor. What will you do after university?

If I do well at school, I will go to the faculty of engineering.

E PRONUNCIATION Mark the stress • on the words. Then listen, check and repeat.



- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 prediction | 1 pre'diction |
| 2 discover | 2 dis'cover |
| 3 scientist | 3 'scientist |
| 4 equipment | 4 e'quipment |
| 5 invention | 5 in'vention |
| 6 different | 6 'differen |

Section 1

GRAMMAR 1: 10 MARKS Tick (✓) the best answer A, B or C.

See that boy over there. He _____ my brother.

- A Saif's B Saif C Saifs'

- 1 Julie's father worked in Malaysia. The school closed three years _____
 A already B ago C since
- 2 Sami has not spent _____ time learning to use computers as Adel.
 A as much B more than C so many
- 3 Have you _____ been alone in the desert?
 A ever B long ago C yet
- 4 Adel learned good English by _____ to the radio a lot.
 A to listen B listen C listening
- 5 Mona has been to three _____ schools than her two sisters.
 A few B fewer C the fewest
- 6 My mother has owned a collection of stamps _____ she was eight.
 A already B since C when
- 7 Travel by bus does usually not cost as _____ as travel by plane.
 A less B many C much
- 8 Dalal and Leena prefer _____ tea to coffee.
 A drink B drinking C to drinking
- 9 I've looked hard for my mobile but I haven't found it _____
 A just B already C yet
- 10 The blue jacket isn't _____ the brown jacket.
 A as cheap as B cheaper C cheap

GRAMMAR 2: 10 MARKS Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Hala's family went went to Dubai in 2012. (go)

- 1 I usually take pictures but now I am working on the website. (work)
- 2 How many people helped with last week's magazine? (help)
- 3 Dalal enjoys watching birds in her free time. (watch)
- 4 I think food might cost a little more next year. (cost)
- 5 You can get better at sport by practising as often as you can. (practise)
- 6 I'd like 6 to do something energetic for our holiday this year. (do)
- 7 If people don't smoke or eat too much doctors think they will live longer in future. (live)
- 8 Ali studied history after leaving school last year. (leave)
- 9 Faisal has visited different countries and has learned four new languages. (learn)
- 10 'Look at my hand, Dave. I have cut myself. Phone the doctor, please.' (cut)

Section 2

VOCABULARY: 10 MARKS

Match the words in the box with the meanings below.

collect collapse director discovery editor increase
jungle overseas prefer pronounce remote

- Example:* another word for the head of a school or office Director
- to like one thing more than another prefer
 - finding or learning about something for the first time discovery
 - a person who checks and makes articles better editor
 - abroad; in another country overseas
 - not close to other people, houses or towns remote
 - to grow or become bigger in size or number increase
 - to say or speak a sound or a word pronounce
 - to fall down or break suddenly collapse
 - to bring together and keep collect
 - an area of forest in a hot and wet place jungle

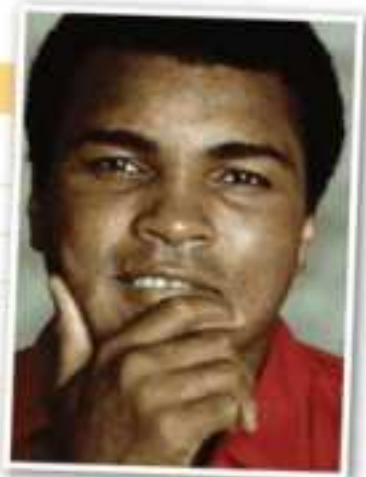
Section 3

LISTENING: 10 MARKS

Listen and complete the table about

Muhammed Ali.  Track 28

Year	What happened
1942	Muhammed Ali ¹ <u>was born</u> . When he was born his name was ² <u>Cassius</u> Clay.
1958	He left ³ <u>school</u> .
1956	He started boxing.
1960	This was after he won a ⁴ <u>gold</u> medal in the Olympic Games. He started boxing for ⁵ <u>money</u> .
⁶ <u>1964</u>	He became world champion for the first time. He became world champion for the ⁷ <u>third</u> time in 1978.
1972 and ⁸ <u>1988</u>	Muhammed Ali performed the Hajj.
1981 until he died	Muhammed Ali helped people around the world. For example he ⁹ <u>gave</u> meals to poor and hungry people.
1984 until he died	Muhammed Ali was ¹⁰ <u>ill</u> .
¹¹ <u>2016</u>	Muhammed Ali died.



Section 4

READING 1: 5 MARKS Read. Tick (✓) true (T) or false (F).

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled 'Markaba Website' with the URL 'http://www.kingfaisalhighschool.org/markaba/website'. The website has a navigation menu with 'HOME', 'READERS', 'STORIES', 'INSPIRATION', 'TOPICS', and 'NEWS'. The 'STORIES' menu item is highlighted. There are two main content boxes:

A visit to Beijing *by Amal*
 My mum and I stayed in Beijing, China for ten days. We did a lot of activities and had lessons in Chinese culture and traditions. For example, we studied traditional clothes for men and women. We did painting and Chinese calligraphy. I learned how to write my name in Chinese letters. We visited a Chinese theatre and heard old folk stories and we learned how to make fans out of paper to keep ourselves cool.
 The holiday cost a lot because of the flights, food, expensive hotels and lessons but it was very interesting and very comfortable. I would like to learn how to speak Chinese in future.

On horse across the hills *by Rashid*
 My older brother and I spent a week in horse riding in the Cevennes Mountains in the south of France. Each day we rode between 30 and 40 km and one journey was more than 50 km. We went in a group of 15 young people from different countries. Each night we took care of our horses and made sure they had something to eat and drink.
 The holiday wasn't cheap because of flights and food but we stayed in youth hostels and that helped with the cost. It was very enjoyable. Riding is hard work so we were tired but fit at the end of the holiday. I learned a lot about looking after horses.

- Rashid's holiday was in China.
- Amal went to Beijing with people from her family.
- On his holiday Rashid rode 50 km each day.
- On her holiday Amal had Chinese language lessons.
- Rashid's holiday was not as expensive as Amal's.
- Rashid and Amal learned things during their holidays.

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

READING 2: 5 MARKS Read about Al-Ula. Match each paragraph with a heading.

- Learning more about Al-Ula
- Where it is
- A home for the night

- A castle on the hill
- The Arab town
- A short history



Saudi Stars

- 1 An interesting visit to make is one to the small town of Al-Ula. More than 2000 years ago, it was the capital of the ancient Lihyanite people. The town was on an important route for the trade of spice with Egypt and North Africa.
- 2 Al-Ula is about 400 km from the holy city of Medina and 110 km from Tayma in northwest Saudi Arabia. Its history goes back 2500 years. It lies in a valley and in winter visitors can see the high mountains in the distance. There are date trees and hills at each side.
- 3 The later town of Al-Ula developed in the 13th century. It has excellent examples of old Arab buildings. A walk in the small streets takes you back in time and you can almost feel the life of the people who once lived here. Visitors can go into most houses and see what a house built 700 years ago was like.
- 4 For the adventurous and fit, there is a castle near the town. A climb to the top is hard work but the view is great. The history of the castle goes back to the 6th century. The castle has stones in it from the nearby hills and from an older castle.
- 5 Al-Ula Museum is a small museum with ancient items on show as well as information on the culture, plants and animals of the area. It is a good place for an educational visit and is open from 8am to 2.30pm from Sunday to Thursday.
- 6 The Al-Ula Arac Resort is a place in the mountains. It is the only hotel in town. It's a fantastic place to camp in a tent. You can also stay in flats but there are not many.

Section 5

WRITING - 10 MARKS Write an e-mail to *Saudi Stars*. Write 45-60 words. Write about the subject below.

Name your favourite object, heirloom or thing that you own. Describe the object or heirloom. Say how long you have had the object or heirloom. Say where it comes from and/or how you got it. Explain the object or heirloom is important to you. Finish the e-mail correctly.

My Inbox
http://www.writing.org/compose_email

Inbox New Message

Message: Dear Saudi Stars

LESSON 1 *Could you get me some rice?*

- A SPEAKING** Look at the cartoon. What kind of person is Lamya? *lazy, bossy, selfish, thoughtless, unkind.*



Saudi Stars

An annoying friend

Lamya is kind and polite. She makes me laugh. ¹ D she never says anything bad about anyone. ² C she has one very annoying habit.

At school, Lamya makes this request: 'Would you mind giving me some help with my homework?' When we are at the shops, she says: 'Sorry Noura. Could you buy me some cake? I don't have any money in my purse.' At home, every time I get up, Lamya will always say: 'Noura, would you mind making me some tea, please? I'd rather have tea than coffee, you know.' I never refuse. 'No, I don't mind at all,' ³ A 'Sure, I'll do that for you,' I say.

One day last month, I wasn't feeling well. Lamya was visiting the house. ⁴ B as usual, we were sitting watching TV. Five minutes after the programme started, Lamya said: 'Noura, I'm cold. Could you get me something to eat?' I replied in a loud voice: 'Lamya, couldn't you sometimes do something for yourself?'

Lamya looked surprised and was quiet for a moment. Then she said, 'Of course I'll do it, Noura.' ⁵ E would you mind not shouting, please? I have a bad headache.'

- B READING** Write the letter for these words in the correct place in the story.

- A or
B so
C However,
D and
E but

- C READING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 How does Noura describe Lamya?
- 2 What question does Lamya ask Noura at school?
- 3 Which drink does Lamya prefer?
- 4 What did Lamya ask when she was cold?
- 5 Why was Noura angry about this?
- 6 In what way is Lamya an annoying friend?

Answer:

C

1 Lamyia is kind and polite, she makes Noura laugh and she never says anything bad about anyone.

2 Would you mind helping me with my homework?

3 Lamyia prefers tea.

4 Could you switch off the air conditioner please?

5 Because she wanted to watch the film.

6 Because she always asks people to do things for her.

D LISTENING AND SPEAKING Repeat the requests. Track 29

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

Here are some different ways to accept or refuse requests politely:

Would you mind making me some tea?

Accept

Of course not.

No, not at all.

Accept

Yes, of course.

Certainly.

Refuse

I'm sorry, I do.

Yes, I would mind.

Refuse

Sorry, No.

Sorry, I can't.

Could you get me something to eat?

F LISTENING Are these requests formal and polite? Tick (✓) yes or cross (x) no in each box. Track 30



Formal Polite



Formal Polite



Formal Polite



Formal Polite



Formal Polite



Formal Polite

G SPEAKING Work in groups. Make conversations for each picture with:

- 1 informal and polite language. 2 formal and polite language.

H GRAMMAR Copy and complete the sentences.

- I wouldn't like any tea, thanks.
- Leena looked everywhere for her mobile phone but she couldn't find it.
- Dalal went to a nice shop but everything was very expensive there.
- Lamya always asks me the same thing: 'Noura, can I have some tea, please?'
- There weren't any free seats on the bus so Ali had to stand.
- 'Did you learn anything interesting at school today, Lamya?' her mother asked.

The Answers:

G:

1-

Male 1: These boxes are very heavy. Could you carry another box?

Male 2: Sorry, I can't. I can't carry another box.

2-

Female 1: Please switch off your phone. The baby's sleeping.

Female 2: Sorry, no. This is important. But don't worry, I'll take it outside.

3-

Male 1: Excuse me, would you mind moving out of my way?

Male 2: I'm sorry, I do. I was here first.

4-

Female 1: This coffee is cold. Bring another cup.

Female 2: Yes, madam, of course.

5-

Male 1: Would you mind looking after the children for a minute?

Male 2: Of course not. I will enjoy looking after the children.

6-

Female 1: Open the door, please. My hands are full.

Female 2: Sorry, I can't. My hands are full, too.

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

A READING Tick (✓) the best title.

- Where people live is changing The world is now a bigger place
 55% of the world's population People outside towns or in the country

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Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
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Town or country?

Read some background information about towns and the country.

In 1970 about 60% of Saudis and 37% of the world's population lived in towns. 40% of Saudis and 63% of the world's population lived outside towns or in the country. Now, about 85% of Saudis and 55% of the world's population live in towns and 15% of Saudis and 45% of the world's population live outside towns or in the country.

B READING Complete the table.

	Percentages of people in towns and in the country			
	Around the world		In Saudi Arabia	
	1970	Now	1970	Now
Town	37%	¹ 55%	² 60%	³ 85%
Country	⁴ 63%	⁵ 45%	⁶ 40%	⁷ 15%

C LISTENING Do these students like where they live? Tick (✓) yes or cross (X) no in each box. Track 31



0 LISTENING Complete the missing words.  Track 32

Amy: 'I live in the 'country. It's ' quiet and peaceful. We have enough friends and there are enough ' shops and there are enough shops.'

Pablo: 'I live in a city but I'd rather live in the country. There are too ' many people, there isn't enough ' space and there is too much noise.'

Enas: 'I live in a large city. Some people think there is too much ' pollution and too much traffic but I don't want to move. There aren't ' enough things to do.'

Salem: 'I live in a village. In my opinion life in a small place is quiet and ' boring because there are too ' few facilities.'

E GRAMMAR Work in pairs. Make complete sentences. 

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 I/be/too tired/cook | we'll go/café/eat |
| 2 there/too many people/on/bus | 'll take/taxi/get home |
| 3 Enas/not have/enough meat | went/supermarket/buy/more |
| 4 Ahmed/be/tired today | 'll go to bed early tonight/get enough sleep |
| 5 Ali/not like living/city | selling/house/move/country |
| 6 Hamad/not want/live/village | 'll stay/city/get/good job |

I'm too tired to cook.

We'll go to a café to eat.

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 Here are two ways to say what you think and agree or disagree politely:

I'd rather live in the country than live in a town.


→ **Agree**

I agree with you. I think so, too.

In my opinion life in the country is better than life in a city.

→ **Disagree**

I don't agree. I don't think so.

6 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 

Would you rather live in a town than in the country?

Would you rather live in the country than in the town?

Give two reasons why.

7 WRITING Complete these sentences in your notebooks

In the future, I don't want to live in _____ because _____ and because _____.

I would rather live in _____ because _____ and because _____.

The Answers:

E:

2- We can't get on the bus. There are too many people in it.

3- Ali doesn't like living in the city. There is too much pollution.

4- Ahmed is tired today. He didn't have enough sleep yesterday.

5- Enas doesn't want to live in the country. There aren't enough shops or other facilities there.

6- The teacher was angry in the last class. There was too much noise and there wasn't enough work.

G:

I'd rather live in the country because it is quiet.

H:

Town

It's crowded – it's busy.

Country

It's quiet – it's full of clean air.

LESSON 3 *Where's the nearest bank?*

Our teacher, Mrs. Rinad, has written about directions for *Saudi Stars*.

A READING Write the letter for each paragraph in the box next to the correct title.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Give the simplest route | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 Check the directions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Say where to turn | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Asking-for-directions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Other ways of helping | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Two systems | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Give the distance | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



Directions



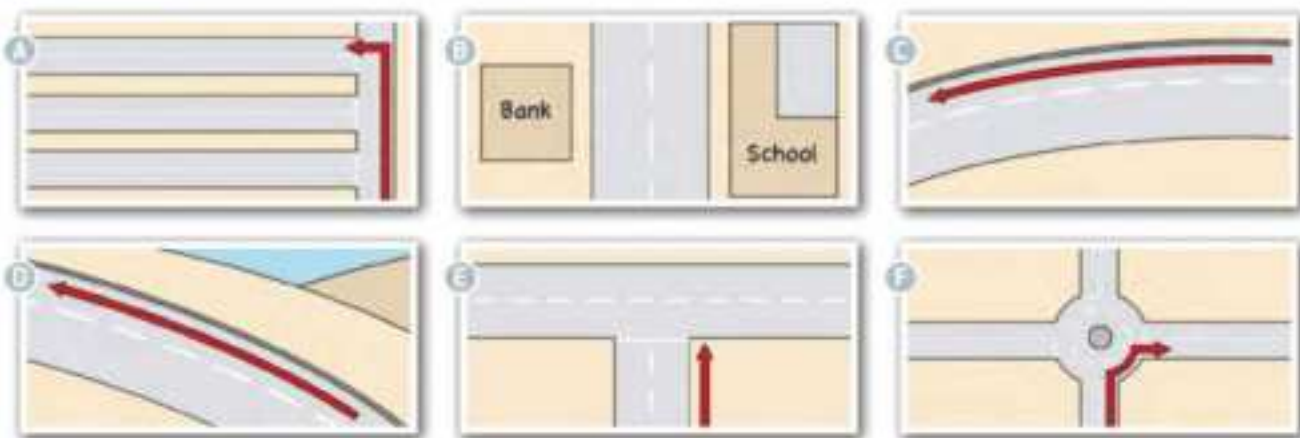
Saudi Stars

- A** Visitors to cities often do not know where places are and ask questions like, 'Excuse me, where is the nearest bank?' or 'Please could you tell me where the hospital is?'
- B** There are two general ways to give directions. You can describe what people will see in a particular direction. You can also use words like *north*, *straight*, *left* and *this way* to describe how to go to get to a place.
- C** Give clear and easy to follow directions. For example, say, 'Turn left on this street at the school. Then go straight on for a kilometre until the park.'
- D** A street name, a building or a shop help visitors to know which turning to take. You can add the compass direction as well: 'Turn left at the traffic lights into Foster Road then go east.'
- E** Tell the person how far they need to go. You can say how many streets to pass and also how long the journey will take, for example, 'Walk for two minutes and pass two roads on your right before you turn left.'
- F** When you have finished telling a visitor how to get to a place, ask him or her to repeat what you have said so you know that the visitor has understood the route.
- G** Ask the person to face where he or she wants to go, then use your hand to point to the directions. You can also draw a simple map if you have a paper and pencil. Both these things help people to understand directions.

B READING Tick (✓) true sentences and cross (✗) false sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Visitors sometimes don't know where places are in a city. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 You should give directions in different ways. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Giving compass directions will not help visitors find places. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Information about distances may cause visitors to get lost. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 It is a good thing if a visitor can repeat your directions to you. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Pointing where to go won't help you to find a place more easily. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

C VOCABULARY Match the directions with the phrases.



- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Go down the road. | E | 2 The bank is opposite the school. | F |
| 3 Walk to the end of the road. | D | 4 Take the third turning. | A |
| 5 Turn right at the roundabout. | G | 6 Go up the hill. | B |

D SPEAKING Cover the writing and say the phrases for each picture. 🧑🏫

Picture E

Walk to the end of the road.

Picture A?

Take the third turning.

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember directions.

- Use the present perfect sometimes: *When you have gone up the hill, turn right.*
- Join directions with *before* and *after* + verb + *-ing*: *After going up the hill, turn right.*

F LISTENING Label the places. 🎧 Track 33

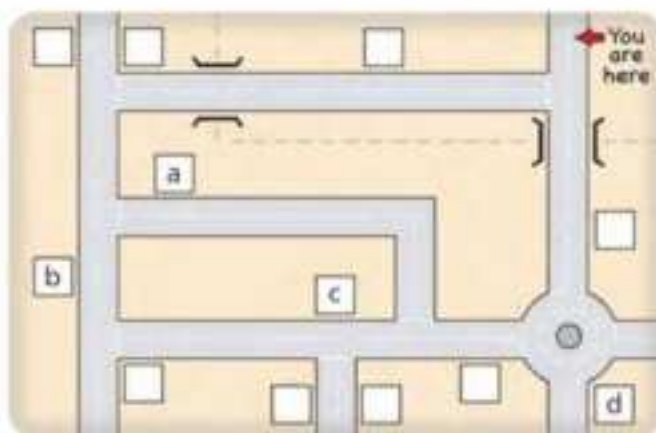
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 Star Supermarket | 2 Hospital |
| 3 Swimming pool | 4 Park Hotel |

ANSWERS: 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a

G SPEAKING Work in pairs.

Give directions to places 1–4. 🧑🏫

- Start from 'You are here'.
- Start with *Excuse me* or a greeting.
- The conversation is formal and polite.
- Finish with *Thank you*.



Saudi Review

A SPEAKING Work in pairs. Make requests. 👤

Someone has spilt coffee on the table.



- 1 You would like a cold drink.
- 2 You need some hot water.
- 3 You would like more sugar in your tea.
- 4 Your cup is not clean.
- 5 Your coffee is cold.
- 6 You would like to see the menu.
- 7 The waiter forgot to bring a spoon.
- 8 The air conditioning is too cold.

STUDY TIP

Nouns are the names of people, places and other things, e.g. water, table.



Find the nouns in Exercise A.

Could you wipe the table?

Yes, of course.



B SPEAKING Make sentences about the information in the table. 👤

Here are the results of a survey Yazeed conducted for *Marhaba*.

	Watch TV	Meet friends	Swim	Use computer	Play football
Khalid	X	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓
Ahmed	X	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓✓✓
Ibrahim	✓✓	✓	X	✓✓✓	✓
Faisal	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓
Ali	✓✓✓	✓✓	X	✓✓	
Waleed	✓	✓	X	✓✓✓	✓✓

Khalid likes swimming but he would rather play football.

C WRITING Write sentences about what you and your friend like to do.

I like playing tennis but I'd rather go shopping. Leena likes watching TV but she would rather meet her friends.

The Answers:

A:

1- Would you mind making me a cold drink?

Of course not.

2- Please could I have some hot water?

Yes, of course.

3- Please could I have some more sugar for my tea?

Certainly.

4- Excuse me, this cup is not clean. Please could you bring another one?

Yes, of course.

5- Excuse me, this coffee is cold. Could you bring another cup, please?

Certainly.

6- Could I see the menu, please?

Yes, of course.

7- Would you mind bringing me a spoon?

No, not at all.

8- Would you mind turning the air conditioning down?

Of course not.

B:

Ahmed likes meeting friends but he would rather play football.

Ibrahim likes watching TV but he would rather use computer

Faisal likes playing football but he would rather meet friends and swim

Ali likes meeting friends but he would rather watch TV

Waleed likes playing football but he would rather use computer.

C:

I like watching TV but I would rather use computer. Mona likes meeting friends but she would rather swim.

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HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS


Grammar Study

-ing form	Bare infinitive	Full infinitive
Use the -ing form: <i>I enjoy drinking juice.</i> <i>Would you mind bringing tea?</i> <i>How about having water?</i>	Use the bare infinitive with: <i>Could you bring some coffee, please?</i> <i>I'd rather drink tea, please.</i> <i>Shall we have juice?</i>	<i>I would like to go.</i> <i>Salim would prefer to stay.</i> <i>Go to the shops to buy some bread, please.</i>

D GRAMMAR Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

many few much little enough

Adel got up late. He did not have ¹ enough time to walk to school. His father did not want to take him by car because there was too ² much traffic. Adel waited for the bus but there were too ³ many people on it. There was too ⁴ little room on the next bus too. There were always too ⁵ few buses in the morning. There was too ⁶ little time for Adel to walk to school so he checked to see if he had ⁷ enough money to take a taxi. Then he heard his friend Yazeed calling his name. 'Adel, there's ⁸ enough room for you in our car. We'll give you a lift to school.'

E LISTENING Write the numbers of the places on the plan.  Track 34

Julie has invited Dalal and her mother to a concert at her school. She has phoned Dalal to give her directions.

Car park	<u>1</u>
School gate	<u>8</u>
Classrooms	<u>2</u>
School offices	<u>5</u>
Fountain	<u>7</u>
Trees	<u>6</u>
School hall	<u>3</u>
Computer room	<u>4</u>



F WRITING Write directions from the school gate to places 2 and 4 on the plan.

2 Go through the gate. The classrooms are on the left opposite the fountain.

4 Go through the gate. Go past the fountain on your right. The computer room is next to the trees.

LESSON 1 *Sami's favourite sport*

A READING Match the number of paragraphs 1–6 on the correct pictures A–F.

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Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
 Best Title • Sleep • Accidents • Formula 1

Formula 1

 Sami has written about his favourite sport and Adei has added some photos.

A  **B**  **C** 

D  **E**  **F** 

1 Formula 1
 Formula 1™ (F1) races are very fast. Cars reach speeds of 350kph and 500 million people around the world watch them. Drivers and teams must follow special rules in F1.

2 Clothing
 Drivers didn't have to wear helmets before 1953 but they had to after that date. Drivers must also now wear special clothes to give protection from fire and burns.

3 Circuit safety
 Safety for drivers and crowds is very important. For example safety walls to protect people watching must be one metre high. Circuits have to have safety cars to help drivers during rain or after serious accidents.

4 Medical teams
 F1 racing is dangerous. Ambulances are always ready at the circuit. They can reach an accident on the circuit in 30 seconds. Helicopters wait at the circuit to take drivers to local hospitals in case of serious accidents or injuries.

5 Starting
 Race drivers have a practice lap to check their cars. Drivers mustn't start to race until race officials switch off the red start lights. A driver has to raise an arm if there is a problem with his car.

6 Winning
 Drivers have to complete a compulsory number of laps over a distance of about 300km to win. Race officials wave a black and white flag to the winning car.

B PRONUNCIATION Repeat paragraph 3.  Track 35

- C READING AND SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Find the sentences from Exercise A with the same meaning. 🧑🏻

If a driver has a problem with his car he can show this by raising his arm.

A driver has to raise an arm if there is a problem with his car.

- 1 If a driver has a problem with his car he can show this by raising his arm.
- 2 Before 1953 helmets were not compulsory for drivers but now they are.
- 3 Drivers have to wear special protective clothes because of the danger of fire and burns.
- 4 There are one-metre high safety walls at race circuits to protect people watching.
- 5 There are special rules for drivers and teams in Formula 1.
- 6 Drivers can't start a race before race officials switch off the red start lights.

- D VOCABULARY** Complete the table with words from the passage.

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
injured	¹ injury	safe	² safety	crowded	³ crowd
⁴ medical	medicine	dangerous	⁵ danger	protective	⁶ protection

- E LANGUAGE HELP** Read and remember.

- 1 *have to* and *must* have the same meaning in the present *I must go = I have to go.*
- 2 *have to* changes its grammar, e.g. *I have to go./She has to go.*
- 3 *must* doesn't change its grammar, e.g. *I must go./She must go.*
- 4 We only use *must* in the present tense but we use *have to* in different tenses, e.g. *I had to see the doctor yesterday./I'll have to buy a new pen – this one is broken.*
- 5 *mustn't* means you don't have permission to do something, e.g. *You mustn't park here.*
- 6 *don't have to* means it is not compulsory, e.g. *You don't have to wear a hat to school.*

- F SPEAKING** Work in groups. 🧑🏻

Talk about:

- 1 Two things you had to do yesterday.
- 2 Two things you didn't have to do yesterday.
- 3 Two things you must do today.
- 4 Two things you must not do today.
- 5 Two things you will have to do tomorrow.
- 6 Two things you won't have to do tomorrow.



The Answers:

C:

2. Drivers didn't have to wear helmets before 1953 but they had to after that date.
3. Drivers must also now wear special clothes to give protection from fire and burns.
4. Safety walls to protect people watching must be one metre high.
5. Drivers and teams must follow special rules in F1.
6. Drivers mustn't start to race until race officials switch off the red start lights.

F:

- 1-I had to write a letter to my friend and call my mother.
- 2-I didn't have to read a book. I didn't have to watch TV.
- 3-I must study English. I must do my homework.
- 4-I mustn't go shopping.
- 5-I will have to visit my grandmother. I will have to go to the market.
- 6-I won't have to stay at home. I won't have to cook lunch.

LESSON 2 *Grandma used to like the area.*

We have two articles about people's lives when they were younger.

A READING Underline the ten incorrect words in each article. 🧑🏻🧑🏻

ANSWERS B:

First text: mother (Grandma); flat (house); new (modern); shop (house); concrete (bricks); plastic (wood); frightened (fond); worked (lived); hate (love); stones (spices)

Second text: tired (jealous); afternoon (morning); laugh (cry); calm (annoy); cake (sandwich); taxi, (school bus); took (brought) sad (happy); brothers (sisters)



Saudi Stars

1 My mother, Umm Hassan, and me live in a new flat. When Umm Hassan was growing up she didn't use to live in a new house like ours. She used to live in the old part of Riyadh in a traditional shop. The walls were made of mud concrete, not concrete and steel. The windows used to be made of plastic, not made of glass. Grandma was very frightened of her old house. Grandma used to like the area where she worked, too. It was near the old market. She used to hate looking at the clothes materials, the leather goods, food and stones for sale.' Reem

2 When I was six I was tired of my sisters because they went to school and I didn't. Every afternoon when they left home, I used to laugh because I couldn't go with them. This used to calm my mother.

One day she bought me a little school bag, made me a cake, put it in a box in my school bag and bought me with my sisters to the school taxi. Then she took me home again and I ate the sandwich. After that I used to be very sad because I was going to school like my brothers.' Layan



B LISTENING Check the ten incorrect words in each article. 🎧 Track 36

C SPEAKING Talk about Reem and Layan. Correct the mistakes in the articles. 🧑🏻🧑🏻



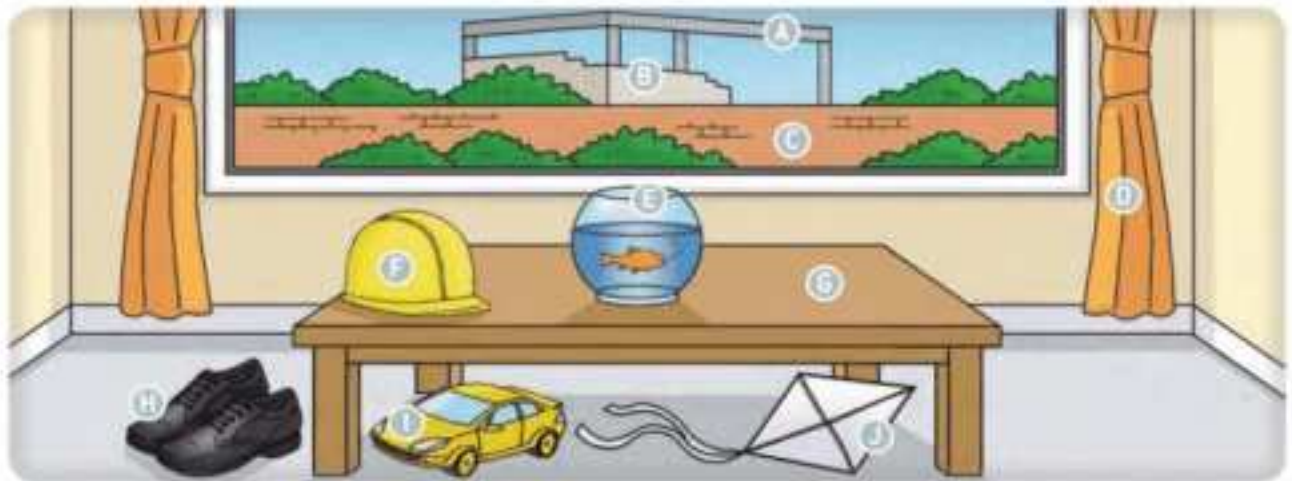
Reem and Umm Hassan



Layan (aged 4)

This is a photo of Reem and her grandma Umm Hassan.

They are in front of their house.

D VOCABULARY Match the words to the picture. 👤


- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 brick C | 2 concrete B | 3 glass E | 4 leather H | 5 material D |
| 6 metal I | 7 paper J | 8 plastic G | 9 steel A | 10 wood G |

E SPEAKING What are they made of? Ask and answer about the things in the picture. 👤

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 garden wall | 2 kite | 3 curtains | 4 toy car | 5 shoes |
| 6 helmet | 7 new house | 8 fish bowl | 9 table | |

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- used to + verb* describes past habits or actions: *I used to like sugar in tea (but now I don't).*
- The negative is: *I didn't use (to live there).*
- We often make *sentence used to + verb* and the present or present perfect:
Nadia used to speak French but she doesn't now.
Nadia used to speak French but she has forgotten it.

G SPEAKING Say sentences. 👤

- I live in Makkah/now/in Jeddah.
- Ahmed/walk to school/now/go/by bus
- Rayyan/play football every/day now/has injured/leg
- Sara/not understand maths/now/be very good/maths
- Leen and Shahad/not like computers/now/like/very much

I used to live in Makkah but now I live in Jeddah.

H WRITING Compare your past and your present life. Write five sentences in your notebook.

- I used to like pizzas but now I prefer fish.
- When I was younger, I used to ...

The Answers:

E:

2. brick.
3. paper.
4. material.
5. plastic.
6. leather.
7. metal.
8. concrete.
9. glass.
10. Wood.

G:

2. Ahmed used to walk to school. Now he goes by bus.
3. Rayyan used to play football every day but now he now has injured his leg.
4. Sara didn't use to understand maths but now she is very good at maths.
5. Leen and Shahad didn't use to like computers but now they like them very much.

H:

1. I used to like pizzas but now I prefer fish.
2. When I was younger, I used to play football but now I prefer tennis.
3. I used to read stories but now I read books.
4. I used to watch TV but now I use the internet.
5. I used to go to bed early but now I go to bed late.

LESSON 3 *Young achievers*

A READING Underline five present perfect verbs. Circle eight past simple verbs.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled 'Marhaba Website' with the URL 'http://www.kinghsiahschool.org/marhabawebsite'. The website has a navigation menu with 'HOME', 'READERS', 'STORIES', 'INSPIRATION', 'TOPICS', and 'NEWS'. The main content area is titled 'To the South Pole!' and features an article about Amelia Hempleman-Adams. The article text is as follows:

The 16-year-old daughter of the explorer David Hempleman-Adams has recently skied to the South Pole with her father.

Amelia Hempleman-Adams has become the youngest person to reach the South Pole. Father and daughter were very happy but very tired after 17 days at the South Pole in temperatures as low as minus 50 degrees.

Miss Hempleman-Adams said, 'This journey has been an extraordinary experience. It's the first time I've gone on a trip with my father and now I know what it's like.'

The teenager took homework with her because she had school exams after her trip. However, she didn't do any homework because her father left the books at the camp. They were too heavy to carry.

It is not the first time one of Mr. Hempleman-Adams' daughters has travelled with him. In 2005, Amelia's sister Alicia became the youngest person to walk to the North Pole.

There is a photograph of a snowy mountain range and a download icon in the bottom right corner of the article area.

B SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 🧑🧑

- 1 What has Amelia Hempleman-Adams done recently?
- 2 How old was she when she did this?
- 3 How long did the journey take?
- 4 What was the weather like?
- 5 What did she say about the journey?
- 6 What did Amelia's sister do in 2005?

Amelia has recently skied to the South Pole.

She has become ...

C SPEAKING Work in pairs. Talk about Amelia. 🧑🧑

The Answers:

B:

2. She was 16 (years old.)
3. The journey took 17 days.
4. It was very cold – as low as minus 50 degrees.
5. She said, 'This journey has been an extraordinary experience.'
6. In 2005, her sister, Alicia, became the youngest person to walk to the North Pole.

C:

Amelia Hempleman-Adams has become the youngest person to reach the South Pole.

i LISTENING Complete the table.  Track 37

Mountain	Year	Continent	Height
Mount Kilimanjaro	2006	¹ <u>Africa</u>	5900m
Mount Elbrus	2007	² <u>Europe</u>	5650m
Mount Aconcagua	³ <u>2008</u>	South America	7000m
Mount McKinley	2008	North America	⁴ <u>6,200 m</u>
Mount Puncak Jaya	2009	Oceania	⁵ <u>4,900 m</u>
Mount Everest	2010	⁶ <u>Asia</u>	8850m
Mount Vinson Massif	⁷ <u>2011</u>	Antarctica	4900m



Jordan Romero

e GRAMMAR Make sentences. 

- Jordan Romero/climb/world's tallest mountains/different continents
- he/become/youngest person/to do this
- he/beat/record of/16-year-old boy/Britain
- 2006/reach/top of/Mount Kilimanjaro/Africa
- age of 12/climbed/highest mountain/South America
- 2010/become/youngest person/climb Mount Everest

Jordan Romero has climbed the world's tallest mountains on different continents.

f LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

Present perfect

We use *has/have* + the past participle to make the present perfect.

The present perfect connects time or actions in the past to present time or actions.

We use the present perfect for verbs when we don't know the time or it's not important.

We use the present perfect with words like *how long*, *yet*, *just*, *already*, *never* and *ever*.

Past simple

We add *-ed* to a verb to make the past simple for regular verbs.

The past simple tense is for actions in the past. These actions are finished.

We use the past simple for verbs when we know the time in the past.

We use the past simple with words like *ago*, *yesterday*, *in June*, *last year* and *at ten*.

e SPEAKING Work in pairs. 

- Prepare questions about Amelia Hempleman-Adams and Jordan Romero.
- Is the interview going to be formal or informal?
- Take the parts of:
 - TV reporter and Amelia Hempleman-Adams
 - TV reporter and Jordan Romero

The Answers:

E:

2.He has become the youngest person to do this.

3.He has beaten the record of a 16 year-old boy from Britain.

4.In 2006, he reached the top of Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa.

5.At the age of 12he climbed the highest mountain in South America.

6.In 2010, he became the youngest person to climb Mount Everest.

Saudi Review

A LISTENING Complete the sentences with *must* or *have to*.



- When she was at primary school, Julie had to wear a blue and white dress.
- When she was six, Julie _____ go to school every day.
- Julie _____ do any homework when she was younger.
- Dalal _____ do homework every day.
- She _____ give her homework to her teachers late.
- Dalal has a lot of homework so she _____ go home soon.
- Julie _____ finish her project until next week.

ANSWERS: 2 had to 3 didn't have to 4 must 5 mustn't
6 has to 7 doesn't have to

B SPEAKING Work in pairs. Make sentences comparing the past with the present. 🧑🏻🧑🏻

	Past	Present
Julie	school/in London	school/in Riyadh
Dalal	no homework	homework/every day
Waleed	football/with friends	football at a club
Ali	not like/play tennis	like/very much
Kamal	not know how to swim	swim/very well
Leena	walk to school	go by car
My brother	work/Dammam	work/Jeddah
Rose	not speak Arabic	speak/very well
Yazeed	like/watching TV	prefer/computers

Julie used to go to school in London.
Now she goes to school in Riyadh.



C WRITING In your notebooks, write sentences comparing what you used to do in the past and what you do now.

I used to go to school in Jeddah. Now I go to school in Riyadh.

The Answers:

B:

Dalal used to have no homework. Now she has homework every day. Waleed used to play football with friends. Now he plays football at a club. Ali didn't use to like playing chess. Now he likes playing chess very much. Kamal didn't use to know how to swim. Now he can swim very well. Leena used to walk to school. Now she goes to school by car. My brother used to work in Dammam. Now he works in Jeddah. Rose didn't use to speak Arabic. Now she speaks Arabic very well. Yazeed used to like watching TV. Now he prefers computers.

C:

I used to walk to school but now I go by bus.

Mona used to watch TV but now she prefers computer.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study

Past tenses

We use the *present perfect* for past actions which connect to the present:

Khalid **has** never **learned** to swim.

We use the *past simple* for actions which happened at a definite time in the past:

Omar **learned** to swim last year.

- D GRAMMAR** Read the text. Underline three past simple verbs. Circle three present perfect verbs.

Lewis Hamilton, who was born in 1985, has become one of the world's most famous Formula 1™ drivers. His interest in car racing began at the age of six, when his parents bought him a toy car. He started to enter competitions and was soon able to beat older drivers. When he was 15 years old, he started car racing in youth championships. He became European champion in 2000. Since then he has competed regularly in international competitions, and has won many titles.

In 2008, aged only 22, Hamilton became world champion. He was the youngest person ever to win the world Formula 1™ championship.



- E READING** Match the sentences.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Hamilton first became interested in cars | <input type="checkbox"/> c | a when he was only 22. |
| 2 He raced in youth championships | <input type="checkbox"/> d | b in international competitions. |
| 3 He has won many titles | <input type="checkbox"/> b | c when he was six years old. |
| 4 He won the Formula 1 world title | <input type="checkbox"/> a | d at the age of 15. |

- F GRAMMAR** Complete the paragraph with past simple or present perfect verbs.

A 19-year-old driver, Yazeed Bin Hamdan, has become (become) the youngest Saudi winner of the Saudi Desert Marathon which started (start) last Saturday and ended (end) yesterday morning in Hail. He arrived (arrive) at the finish of the race 1 hour 23 minutes in front of the second fastest driver, Yahya Al-Kendi from the UAE. He has never driven (never drive) in a race as hard as this. Yazeed said (say) in a TV interview after his win. 'I was very lucky to arrive back safely, alhamdulillah.'



LESSON 1 *The weather was so nice that I went to the park.***A READING** Read quickly in pairs.

Then ask and answer. 🧑🏫

- 1 Why did Mona go to the park?
- 2 Why was Mona sad?
- 3 How much rubbish do we each produce?
- 4 What's the best way to deal with rubbish?

Answers

- 1 Because the weather was nice.
- 2 Because some children dropped rubbish in the park.
- 3 About half a tonne a year.
- 4 To produce less rubbish. ☆

Yes, you're right. This article is about rubbish.

**Mona's research** ☆**Saudi Stars** ☆


- A** The weather was so nice last Thursday that I went to the park. It wasn't such a hot day that I felt uncomfortable. The park was beautiful. I wanted to stay there.
- B** Twenty minutes later a woman and two young children arrived. They were eating and drinking. One child dropped a sweet packet. The other dropped a water bottle. Then they left the park.
- C** Why were the children lazy? Why didn't the mother tell them off? Why couldn't they throw the rubbish in a bin? This behaviour made me so sad that I went home.
- D** After this, I started thinking about rubbish and did some research on the internet. I was able to find out that we each produce about half a tonne of rubbish in a year?
- E** So how can we deal with this mountain of rubbish? Saudi Arabia is a big country. There are many places where we can get rid of waste, in holes in the ground. This is called landfill.
- F** However, landfill is wasteful and is not always a good way to deal with rubbish. It can pollute drinking water and produce greenhouse gases.
- G** Rubbish can be a resource as well as a problem. For example, wood, aluminium and paper are expensive materials and can easily be used again. We can't afford to throw them away.
- H** The best solution is to produce less rubbish. If we can't always do that, we can at least try to recycle more rubbish.

B READING Number the sentences in the correct order according to the article.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| a Don't waste these materials | 7 | b Not always the best way to deal with waste. | 6 |
| c We put it under the ground. | 5 | d Two children dropped rubbish. | 2 |
| e Mona went to the park. | 1 | f It is better to use things again. | 8 |
| g We produce a lot of rubbish. | 4 | h Mona returned to her house. | 3 |

C READING Write words from the passage with these meanings.

- 1 important materials resources
- 2 throw something away get rid of
- 3 have enough money for afford
- 4 a kind of metal aluminium
- 5 the answer to a problem solution
- 6 speak to someone about their behaviour tell off

D VOCABULARY Make sentences with the words in Exercise C. **1 resources**

Wood, aluminium and paper are all resources.

E LISTENING AND SPEAKING Repeat paragraphs A and B.  Track 39**F LANGUAGE HELP** Read and remember.

- 1 We can use *so* and *such* to say reasons and results:

Reason*The weather was so nice**It wasn't such a hot day.***Result***that I went to the park.**that I felt uncomfortable.*

- 2 We use an adjective after *so* and an adjective with a noun after *such*.

G GRAMMAR Write the sentences in your notebooks.

- 1 The park was beautiful. I wanted to stay there.
- 2 The children were lazy. They didn't throw the rubbish in the bin.
- 3 This behaviour made me sad. I went home.
- 4 Saudi Arabia is a big country. There are many places where we can get rid of waste.
- 5 Aluminium and paper are expensive materials. We can't afford to waste them.

H GRAMMAR Say sentences. 

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 exam/so difficult that/couldn't | 2 it/such a delicious ice cream that |
| 3 Sami/such a nice person that/be able | 4 Sara/so clever that/can |
| 5 it/such a nice film/couldn't | 6 camera/so expensive/couldn't |



Answers

D

- 2- I want to get rid of my old clothes.
- 3- I can't afford to buy a new car.
- 4- My frying pan is made of aluminium.
- 5- Keep thinking until you find a solution to your problem.
- 6- My teacher will tell me off if I don't finish my homework.

G

- 1 The park was so beautiful that they wanted to stay there.
- 2 The children were so lazy that they didn't throw the rubbish in the bin.
- 3 This behaviour made me so sad that I went home.
- 4 Saudi Arabia is such a big country that there are many places where we can get rid of waste.
- 5 Aluminium and paper are such expensive materials that we can't afford to waste them.

H

- 1 The exam was so difficult that I couldn't do it.
- 2 Sami is such a nice person that he is able to make friends easily.
- 3 It was such a boring film that he left it.
- 4 It was such a delicious ice cream that they couldn't stop eating it.
- 5 Sara is so clever that she can solve every task in the math book.
- 6 The camera was so expensive that they couldn't afford it.

LESSON 2 *Did you sleep well?*A READING Underline the adverbs (words ending in *-ly*). 🧑🏻🧑🏻

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Markaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
Best Title - Accidents - Formula 1

Do you sleep well?

I sometimes don't sleep well so I included an article about sleep and dreams on the website.




A My name is Dr. Howeish. When I was younger, I regularly had frightening dreams about huge insects. Because of these dreams I slept badly. I still remember them clearly. Happily the dreams stopped when I was ten.

B Scientists and doctors don't really know why people sleep or dream. However, they know that both these things are important for learning, memory, and health.

C During sleep, our brains produce electrical waves. When we sleep the most deeply we produce slow electrical waves. This is 'slow wave sleep'. During another kind of sleep, our eyes move rapidly. We call this sleep 'rapid-eye movement' or REM sleep. REM sleep happens four or five times a night when we dream. We sleep more lightly during REM sleep than slow wave sleep and can wake easily.

D Because I slept badly when I was a child, I decided to become a specialist sleep doctor. People have problems with sleep for different reasons and my job is to help them sleep better.



B READING Ask and answer the questions. 🧑🏻🧑🏻

- Who wrote this article?
- What did he dream about?
- When did these dreams stop?
- What are sleep and dreams important for?
- When do we sleep the most deeply?
- How many times each night do we dream?
- What kind of doctor is Dr. Howeish?
- Who does Dr. Howeish try and help?

- Dr. Howeish
- huge insects
- when he was ten
- memory, learning and health
- during slow wave sleep
- four or five times a night
- a specialist sleep doctor
- people with sleep problems

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

- 1 Paragraph A: I **Dr. Howeish** 2 Paragraph A: **them** his frightening dreams 3 Paragraph B: **they** scientists and doctors
 4 Paragraph C: **this sleep** REM/rapid-eye movement sleep 5 Paragraph D: **them** people with sleep problems.

D LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- Adverbs add meaning to verbs and sentences.
- Add *-ly* to adjectives to make adverbs: *regular* – *regularly*.
- Use *more* and *most* to make the comparative and superlative of adverbs:
Ahmed ran quickly. Rashed ran more quickly than Ahmed. Ali ran the most quickly of the three.
- Some adverbs are irregular:
well, better than, the best *badly, worse than, the worst*
hard, harder than, the hardest *fast, faster than, the fastest*

E GRAMMAR Say complete sentences. Use the correct form of the adverb.

- Dalal talk/very/quick
- Abdullah/drive/slow/and safe
- Noor/cook/good She/cook/good/me or Iman
- Adel/speak/loud He/speak/loud/Sami or Yazeed
- Leena/regular/read/two books in one week
- Yazeed proofread/articles/carefully/of the people in the *Marhaba* team

Dalal talks very quickly.

F LISTENING These people are describing dreams. Number the pictures in the order you hear them.



G SPEAKING Work in groups.

- Describe your dreams to the group.
- Find things about your dreams that you have in common.
- Tell the class what you found in common.

Answers

E

1 Dalal talks very quickly.

2 Abddullah drives slowly and safely.

3 Noor cooks well. She cooks better than me or Iman.

4 Adel speaks loudly. He speaks more loudly than Sami or Yazeed.

5 Leena regularly reads two books in one week.

6 Yazeed proofreads articles the most carefully of the people in the 'Marhaba' team.

LESSON 3 *Muslims in Britain*

A READING Complete paragraphs A–E with the correct phrases from the box.

who came here who travelled to
 who became where Yemenis lived
 who live in where they found
 who was where Muslims can study
 where I live who have been

This article is by Sarah Patel.

It's about the history of Islam in Britain where Sarah lives.



Islam in Britain today



Saudi Stars

① In my research I discovered there are about one and a half million Muslims who live in Britain today. The story of Islam in Britain begins about 500 years ago. There is a record of a British man, John Nelson, who became a Muslim at that time.



A factory in the north of England



② During the 18th century, other British people who travelled to the Islamic world converted to Islam, for example Edward Montagu, who was the son of a British ambassador to Turkey.

③ The first large group of Muslims in Britain were sailors from India who came here about 300 years ago. The next group were Yemeni sailors. The first mosque in Britain was in Cardiff, a port city where Yemenis lived.

④ Many Muslims arrived in Britain in the 1960s. They came from India or Pakistan. They came to towns in the north of England like Leeds and Bradford where they found jobs in factories. There are now many Muslims who have been in Britain for 50 or 60 years and many more who were born here.



⑤ In Blackburn, the town where I live, 20 per cent of the population is Muslim. There are two Islamic secondary schools, one for boys and one for girls, where Muslim students can study.

B LISTENING Check your answers. Track 41

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

- 1 Look at this sentence: *Many Muslims who arrived in Britain came from India or Pakistan.* The words *who arrived in Britain* are an example of a relative clause.
- 2 This relative clause in 1 begins with the word *who*. We can also begin relative clauses with other words, such as *which* and *where*.
- 3 Relative clauses add more information and describe other parts of the sentence. In the example, *who arrived in Britain* describes *many Muslims*.

D GRAMMAR Join these sentences with *who* or *where* and write them in your notebook.

- 1 The first group of Muslims came to Britain. They were sailors.
- 2 I know a British man. He converted to Islam last year.
- 3 That is the electrical factory. I used to work in the factory.
- 4 That man is my old teacher. He is wearing a black jacket.
- 5 This is an excellent restaurant. They cook good Indian food in it.
- 6 What is the name of the place? You are going on holiday to that place next year.

1 The first group of Muslims who came to Britain were sailors.
 2 I know a British man who converted to Islam last year.
 3 That is the electrical factory where I used to work.
 4 That man who is wearing a black jacket is my old teacher.
 5 This is an excellent restaurant where they cook good Indian food.
 6 What is the name of the place where you are going on holiday next year?

E LISTENING Number Sarah's pictures in the order you hear them.  Track 42



F SPEAKING Say sentences about the pictures. 

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 butcher/dad/work | 2 woman right/sit/mother |
| 3 mosque/dad/pray/Friday | 4 photo/show/pilgrims/go/on the Hajj |
| 5 brother/study/maths/university | 6 primary school/sister and I/used/study |

1 This is the butcher's where Sarah's dad works.

Answers

F:

1-This is the butcher's where Mai's dad works.

2-The woman on the right who is sitting is Mai's mother.


3-This is the mosque where Mai's dad prays on Friday.

4-This photo shows pilgrims who are going on the Hajj.

5-This is the picture of Mai's brother who is studying maths at university.

6-This is the primary school where Mai's sister and Tehrim used to study.

Saudi Review

A LISTENING Use words from the box to complete the sentences.  Track 43

exciting high tired expensive
beautiful interesting large thirsty

The students in Ali's class are telling their English teacher what they did on Saturday.

It was a lovely day. We went to Al Shaebe Park. It has many ¹ beautiful pools and fountains. A lot of people come to admire them. It was very hot and I became ² thirsty. My father bought me a cool drink.

We went to the Kingdom Centre and went up the tower. It is very ³ high. You can see the whole city from it. We went to the shopping centre afterwards. It was very ⁴ expensive. I couldn't afford to buy anything.



My parents took me to the National Museum of Riyadh. The museum is very ⁵ large and has eight floors. You can't see everything in one visit. It was an ⁶ interesting place. I would like to go there again.

My brother took me to a football match at the King Fahad Stadium. The game was very ⁷ exciting. People were cheering all the time. I was very ⁸ tired and when I got home and I went straight to bed.

B GRAMMAR Join the sentences with *so ... that* or *such a ... that*. Write in your notebooks.

- 1 It was a lovely day. Ali went to Al Shaebe park.
- 2 The fountains in the park are very beautiful. Many people come to admire them.
- 3 It was very hot at the park. Ali became thirsty.
- 4 The National Museum is a big place. You can't see everything in one visit.
- 5 The Kingdom Centre Tower is very high. You can see the whole city from it.
- 6 The shops were very expensive. Saeed couldn't afford to buy anything.

It was such a lovely day that Ali went to Al Shaebe Park.

STUDY TIP

Verbs are the actions which we do, e.g. *listen, choose, complete*.



Find the verbs in Exercise A.

Answers

B

- 1 It was such a lovely day that Ali went to Al Shaeeb Park.
- 2 The fountains in the park are so beautiful that many people come to admire them.
- 3 It was so hot at the park that Ali became thirsty.
- 4 The National Museum is such a big place that you can't see everything in one visit.
- 5 The Kingdom Centre Tower is so high that you can see the whole city from it.
- 6 The shops were so expensive that Faisal couldn't afford to buy anything.

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Grammar Study

Change the adjectives to adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
quick	<u>quickly</u>	loud	<u>loudly</u>
soft	<u>softly</u>	quiet	<u>quietly</u>
regular	<u>regularly</u>	polite	<u>politely</u>
safe	<u>safely</u>	fast	<u>fast</u>
clear	<u>clearly</u>	kind	<u>kindly</u>
good	<u>well</u>	neat	<u>neatly</u>

C SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say sentences. Use comparative adverbs.

- 1 Leena/write/neat/Dalal
- 2 My brother/drive/fast/my father
- 3 Abdullah/speak/quiet/Rashid
- 4 Faisal/play/football/good/Ali
- 5 Noor/practise/speaking English/regular/Layla
- 6 My grandmother/walk/slow/my mother

Leena writes more neatly than Dalal.

D WRITING Copy and complete the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 A pilot is a person who flies a plane.
- 2 A park is a place _____.
- 3 The man _____ is my father's friend.
- 4 Blackburn is a town in England _____.
- 5 Many Muslims _____ attend Islamic schools.
- 6 A landfill site is a place _____.
- 7 Dalal has an English friend _____.
- 8 What is the name of the stadium _____?

F VOCABULARY Match the words with the definitions. Make sentences with the words.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|---|
| 1 bin | C | a to spoil, make dirty or unhealthy |
| 2 landfill | e | b to reuse something, or change it so it can be used again |
| 3 waste | f | c a container where you put rubbish |
| 4 materials | d | d things we can use to make products, e.g. metal, wood, paper |
| 5 pollute | a | e a place where rubbish is buried |
| 6 recycle | b | f rubbish created by humans or animals |

The Answers:

C:

- 1- Leena writes more neatly than Dalal.
- 2- My brother drives faster than my father.
- 3- Abdullah speaks more quietly than Rashid.
- 4- Faisal plays football better than Ali.
- 5- Noor practises speaking English more regularly than Layla.
- 6- My grandmother walks more slowly than my mother.

D:

- 2- A park is a place where people go to relax.
- 3- The man who is driving that car is my father's friend.
- 4- Blackburn is a town in England where many Muslims live.
- 5- Many Muslims who live in Blackburn attend Islamic schools.
- 6- A landfill site is a place where we get rid of rubbish.
- 7- Dalal has an English friend who lives in Saudi Arabia.
- 8- What is the name of the stadium where Ahmed watched a football match?

Unit 9 Quizzes and questions

LESSON 1 *Not too difficult to answer*

A SPEAKING What dangers do these notices tell you about? 🧑🏫

B READING Write the numbers of the sentences on the correct notice. 🧑🏫

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The floor is too wet to walk on. | B |
| 2 It's too dangerous to smoke here. | E |
| 3 The paint isn't dry enough to touch. | D |
| 4 The gap isn't wide enough for a car to go through. | A |
| 5 The food is too hot to touch without safety gloves. | F |
| 6 This shelf isn't strong enough to take heavy weights. | C |

C VOCABULARY Look at Exercise B. Find the adjectives with the opposite meaning.

- 1 cold 2 safe 3 weak 4 narrow 5 dry 6 wet

The Answers:

A:

- A. No cars here.
- B. The floor is wet.
- C. Don't put anything heavy here.
- D. The paint is wet.
- E. There is petrol here. Don't smoke.
- F. This is hot. Wear gloves.

C:

- 1-hot.
- 2- dangerous.
- 3-strong.
- 4- wide.
- 5- wet.
- 6- dry.


D SPEAKING Give warnings about the pictures. Use *may* or *might*. 

If you walk on the wet floor,
you might fall over.

If you smoke here, you may cause a fire.
If you touch the paint you might get paint on your hand.
If you go through here with a car you might hit the building.
If you touch the food without gloves you might burn yourself.

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.  If you put a heavy weight on the shelf, the shelf may break.

- 1 Sentences like these give reasons why we can't do something:
This coffee is too hot to drink. This coffee isn't cool enough to drink.
- 2 We make them with *too + adjective + to + verb*. Or *not + adjective + enough + to + verb*.

F GRAMMAR Say sentences. 

- 1 That box isn't light enough for me to carry.
- 2 The school is too far/isn't near enough for me to walk to.
- 3 The shoes were too small/weren't large enough for me to wear.
- 4 I was too full/not hungry enough to eat any more chocolate cake.
- 5 The exam was too hard/not easy enough for Dalal to finish.
- 6 The water was too dirty for Saif to go swimming./ The water wasn't clean enough for Saif to go swimming.

- 1 That box is so heavy that I can't carry it. (heavy/light)
- 2 The school is so far that I can't walk there. (far/near)
- 3 The shoes were so small that I couldn't wear them. (small/large)
- 4 I was so full that I couldn't eat any more chocolate cake. (full/hungry)
- 5 The exam was so hard that Dalal couldn't finish it. (hard/easy)
- 6 The water was so dirty that Saif couldn't go swimming. (dirty/clean)

G LISTENING Choose a, b or c to complete each conversation in the quiz.  Track 44

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 a ... cheap enough for you to buy. | 2 a ... too kind to come. |
| b ... big enough for you to buy. | b ... too mean to come. |
| c ... nice enough for you to buy. | c ... too busy to come. |
| 3 a ... too frightening to watch. | 4 a ... near enough to leave tomorrow. |
| b ... too tired to watch. | b ... well enough to leave tomorrow. |
| c ... too boring to watch. | c ... polite enough to leave tomorrow. |

H SPEAKING Take the parts of the people in the conversations. 

I got you a bottle of water,
a cake and a small ice cream.

A small ice cream? I asked
for a big ice cream!

Unit 9 Quizzes and questions

LESSON 2 E-mails and letters

A READING What are the e-mails and letters about? Write the number of each letter or e-mail in the box next to the correct title.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a Too heavy | <input type="text" value="6"/> |
| b Things go missing | <input type="text" value="3"/> |
| c Exam nerves | <input type="text" value="1"/> |
| d No one to speak to | <input type="text" value="2"/> |
| e Not enough time | <input type="text" value="4"/> |
| f It's too fast to understand | <input type="text" value="5"/> |



Saudi Stars

Reader's letters

What should I do?

1 Dear Saudi Stars
I don't do very well in my school tests. I work hard but I get bad results because I'm very nervous. What should I do?

2 Hello, I've just started at a new school and I don't have any friends. I sometimes feel sad and lonely. How can I make new friends?

3 Dear Saudi Stars
I have a problem in school. At breaktime I leave my bag in the classroom. In the last two weeks someone has stolen things from it. I think it might be my best friend. I don't know what to do.

4 Dear Saudi Stars
My dad is ill at the moment and I have to help my mum at home. Due to this illness I am sometimes too busy to finish my homework and I'm afraid my teachers will be cross.

5 Hi, I'm good at reading and writing English. However, listening is very difficult. I want to improve my listening skills but people speak very quickly. Any ideas?

6 I'm fit because I do a lot of exercise. Although I'm careful about food, I am putting on weight. Please give me some advice.

B SPEAKING Work in pairs. What do you think about each problem? Give your advice.

- I think the first student ...

In my opinion the first student ...

C LISTENING Write the number of the advice as you hear it next to the correct title.



- a Too heavy 6 b Things go missing 3 c Exam nerves 2
 d No one to speak to 1 e Not enough time 5 f It's too fast to understand 4

D LISTENING Listen again. Complete the missing words. Track 46

- You should just be patient.
- It would be a good idea to be calmer.
- It might also be a good idea if you told the police.
- How about listening to English at home?
- You'd better explain the situation at home to your school.
- I don't think you ought to explain about your weight.

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

There are different ways to give advice in English with different kinds of grammar.

had/d better (not) + verb

should (not) + verb

it would be a good idea if + verb (past tense)

how about + verb -ing

ought (not) + to verb

it would be a good idea + to verb

F SPEAKING Work in pairs. Give these people advice. Use the grammar in Exercise E.



G WRITING AND SPEAKING Work in groups of four.

- In your group discuss and list common student problems.
- Swap your list of problems with another group.
- Choose one of the problems from the other group. Write an e-mail to advise the student about the problem.
- Remember to start and finish the e-mail correctly.

F: Answers

- A. It would be a good idea to close the window.
 B. How about watering the plant?
 C. She'd better turn round/she'd better not read.
 D. He should take a taxi.



Unit 9 Quizzes and questions

LESSON 3 *What is it?*

A READING Work in pairs. Match the paragraphs to the headings.

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a Understanding of the brain in the past | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | b What the brain does | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| c Keeping the brain healthy | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | d Facts about the brain | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| e New ways to study the brain | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | | |

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.kingfaisal.school.org/markabawebite>. The website has a navigation menu with links for HOME, READERS, STORIES, INSPIRATION, TOPICS, and NEWS. The main article is titled "A very complex thing" and features a photo of a doctor at a computer and a diagram of a human brain. The article text is as follows:

1 It's about of 80 per cent water. It has 100 billion cells, the same number as the number of stars which are in our galaxy. Although it is only 2 per cent of the body's weight, it uses 20 per cent of the body's energy. What is it? The brain.

2 The brain is the most complex organ in the body. It is the organ which makes it possible for us to think, to have emotions, to remember, to move and to dream.

3 For a long time it was difficult to study the brain. Scientists in ancient times did not know if we thought with our brain or our heart. When we try to remember things, we still say 'learn by heart'.

4 Slowly doctors and scientists have learned more about the brain. About 100 years ago they started to take x-ray pictures. Now they can study electrical waves from the brain and take electrical photos during different mental activities.


5 It is important to look after our brains. They need the rest which comes during sleep. They need the energy, proteins and vitamins which come from a good diet. Like the physical body, our brains also need regular mental exercise which keeps them fit, fast and healthy.

B READING Tick (✓) true sentences and cross (x) false sentences.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The brain has water in it. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2 The brain has lots of cells in it. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The brain is 20 per cent of the body's weight. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Scientists didn't study how the brain works. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Doctors took 100 years to study brains. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Brains need rest and good food. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

C PRONUNCIATION Listen and repeat paragraphs 1 and 2. Track 47

D SPEAKING Work in pairs. What can you remember about the brain?

E VOCABULARY Work in groups. Put these words in groups of three words. 

billion brain dentist diet doctor emotional
galaxy heart mental million organ physical
protein scientist star sun thousand vitamin

2 brain, heart, organ (parts of the body) 3 dentist, doctor, scientist (jobs)

4 diet, protein, vitamin (food) 5 emotional, mental, physical (people) 6 galaxy, star, sun (space)

1 billion, million, thousand

F LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

1 Look at this sentence.

Our brains need the energy, proteins and vitamins which come from a good diet.

The words *which come from a good diet* are an example of a relative clause.

2 This relative clause begins with the word *which*. We can also begin relative clauses with other words, e.g. *who* and *where*.

3 Relative clauses add more information to and describe other parts of the sentence. In the example *which come from a good diet* describes *energy, proteins and vitamins*.

G GRAMMAR Write these sentences in your notebooks.

1 Camels are animals which live in deserts.



camels/animals/live/
desert



deserts/places/
have little water



Egypt/Arab country/be/
in Africa



water/liquid/freeze/
0 degrees



rhinos/animals/be/
big and grey



oil/liquid/come/out of/
ground

Answer G

H SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 

What are camels?

They are animals w

2 Deserts are places which have little water.

3 Egypt is an Arab country which is in Africa.

4 Water is a liquid which freezes at 0 degrees.

5 Rhinos are animals which are big and grey.

6 Oil is a liquid which comes out of the ground.



see Workbook pp148–149

Unit 9 • Lesson 3

Saudi Review

A LISTENING Match the dialogues to the pictures.



STUDY TIP

Use a comma with words in a list or to divide the parts of sentences.



B SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say sentences about the pictures. 🗣️

C WRITING Write your sentences. Underline the adjectives.

It's too hot for the boys to play football.

It's too hot for the boys to play football.

D GRAMMAR Complete the sentences with *who*, *which* or *where*.

- 1 A camel is an animal which lives in the desert.
- 2 The office where my father works is on the top floor of the Kingdom Centre.
- 3 I love the ice creams which they sell in the shopping centre.
- 4 The human brain is an organ which contains 100 billion cells.
- 5 The boy who injured his knee had to go to hospital.
- 6 The town where my uncle lives is not far from the sea.
- 7 Have you heard of the boy who climbed the highest mountains in the world?

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study



Relative clauses

Relative clauses add more information to sentences. They begin with the words *where*, *who* or *which*. *Where* tells us more about places, *who* tells us more about people and *which* tells us more about things.

- A library is a building **where** books are stored.
- A person **who** works in a library is called a librarian.
- A computer is a device **which** stores a lot of information.

E GRAMMAR Complete the sentences.

- 1 Saudi Arabia is a country which produces a lot of oil.
- 2 Jeddah is a city where I live.
- 3 A doctor is a person who help patients.

F READING Match the problems with the advice.

1 I don't always understand when my teacher speaks to me in English.

2 My new computer isn't working very well.

3 I can't decide what to do this weekend.

4 I've hurt my knee. I don't know if I can play in the match tomorrow.

5 The new girl in my class doesn't have any friends.

6 I can't find my purse. I think I may have dropped it somewhere.

6 a You ought to look after it more carefully.

1 d You should ask him to speak more slowly.

4 b You ought not to play if ... you have been injured.

2 e You had better take it back to the shop.

5 c It would be a good idea to ask her to join you when you have lunch.

3 f How about coming to the park with us?

G VOCABULARY In your notebooks, write the words or phrases which the writers use to give their advice.

- a You ought to / b You ought not to / c It would be a good idea to / d You should / e You had better / f How about

you ought to

LESSON 1 *Healthy food*

1 food with too much fat, sugar and salt (and too many calories)

2 a diet with protein, wholegrains, fruit and vegetables

3 diabetes, heart disease 4 brown rice, whole grain bread

5 (two from) nuts, beans, fish, chicken 6 (any two from) sweets, burgers, cake

A **READING** Find the following in the text.1 the meaning of *junk food*2 the meaning of a *healthy diet*

3 two illnesses

4 two wholegrain foods

5 two healthy proteins

6 two junk foods

Healthy eating

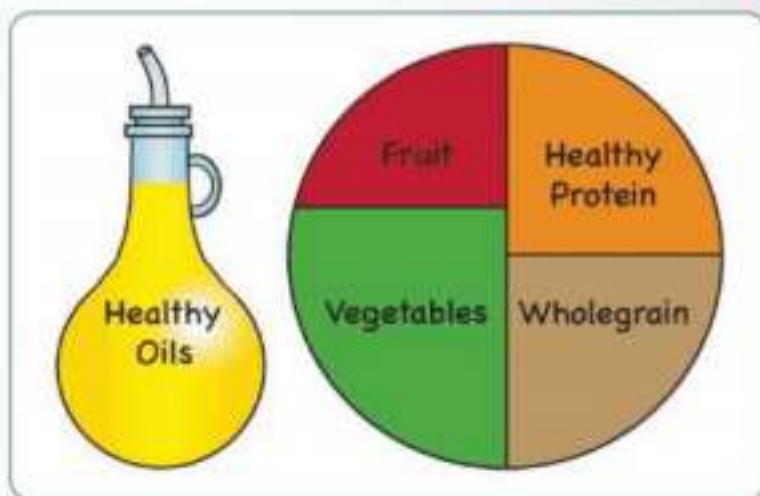
by Rasha Abdullah

Saudi Stars

Neither children or young people eat enough fruit and vegetables. Both age groups often eat too much junk food. Junk food, like sweets, chips and burgers, is food with too much fat, sugar and salt and food which has too many calories in it. None of these things is healthy in large quantities.

Too much fat, sugar and salt and too many calories can cause problems, for example heart disease and diabetes. These illnesses start early in life and can become very serious. There is no better way to be healthy in later life than to have a healthy diet and regular physical activity.

In a healthy diet we find: protein, vegetables, (healthy) fat, fruit and wholegrains. Here is a healthy eating plate:

**B** **READING AND SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Correct these sentences.

1 This article is about medicine.

2 Children eat too much fruit.

3 Young people eat too little junk food.

4 Junk food has too few calories.

5 Unhealthy food is good for your health.

6 Beans and nuts are examples of wholegrains.

1 No it isn't. It's about healthy eating.

2 No, they don't. Children don't eat enough fruit and vegetables.

3 No, they don't. Young people eat too much junk food.

4 No, it doesn't. Junk food has too many calories.

5 No, it isn't. Unhealthy food is bad for your health.

6 No, they aren't. Beans and nuts are examples of healthy protein.

C GRAMMAR Underline the correct word in brackets.

- 1 Cake contains (all/both) sugar and fat.
- 2 Sami drank a lot of water but Yazeed had (neither/none).
- 3 Leena, do you want (any/no) tea?
- 4 Julie doesn't like apples. (Neither/Nowhere) does Leena.
- 5 (All/Both) kinds of junk food such as burgers can be unhealthy.
- 6 We have (either/none) tea or juice. Which do you want, Adel?
- 7 There is (anywhere/nowhere) to park near the market.
- 8 Dalal could see healthy food (everywhere/somewhere) she looked.

D SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say sentences. 

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Apples are a fruit. | oranges |
| 2 Leena ate burgers last night. | Julie |
| 3 Adel doesn't like fish. | Samy |
| 4 Yazeed has got a mobile phone. | Adel |
| 5 Chips don't have protein in them. | sweets |
| 6 Dalal isn't very hungry. | I |
| 7 Too much fat isn't healthy. | sugar |
| 8 A healthy diet is important. | regular exercise |

Apples are a fruit.

So are oranges.

E LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

Countable nouns: Indefinite Use <i>a/an</i> with the singular. Use <i>no, any, some</i> or <i>nothing</i> with the plural.	Uncountable nouns: Indefinite Use <i>any, some</i> or <i>nothing</i> .
Countable nouns: Definite Use <i>the</i> in singular or plural when there is only one of these things (e.g. <i>the sun</i>) or we have talked about the noun(s) before.	Uncountable nouns: Definite Use <i>the</i> with uncountable nouns when we have talked about the noun before.

F GRAMMAR Copy the text in your notebook and complete it with *a, an, the* or *nothing (x)*.

If we want ¹ (x) children and young people to have ² a healthy life, they need to be physically active. If they are not active, they may get ³ an illness such as ⁴ x diabetes when they are older. There are many advantages which come from ⁵ x exercise. ⁶ The first is better physical health, the second is ⁷ x better results at school and ⁸ the third is good mental health. And remember, ⁹ x exercise does not need to be complicated or difficult. Walking is ¹⁰ a healthy and simple kind of exercise.



Unit 10 Healthy, helpful and hard work

LESSON 2 *A doctor's story*

A **READING** Tick (✓) the best title.

Markaba Website
http://www.kingfaisalhighschool.org/markabawebsite

Markaba

HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS
Rest Time • Sleep • Accidents • Formulas 1

On the website today

We have a story from a doctor who wanted to watch a football match.



Tick your best title:

- A helpful stranger
- A mobile phone
- An important match
- Jassim AlMolla



I was looking forward to watching the match. I sat in a comfortable chair and turned the TV on. I didn't plan to move for the two hours.

A minute later, I heard the phone ringing. I considered ignoring it but I'm a doctor. I had to answer in case it was an emergency.

'Yes,' I said. I managed to sound polite.

'Hello. Is that Dr. Terry Brown? My name is Jassim AlMolla. I'm from Saudi Arabia. I've just found your mobile. I heard it ringing and saw it lying on the ground.'

'How do you know it's mine?' I asked.

'Your name is in the address book. So is your number,' Jassim replied.

'But my phone is here,' I said. 'I've just finished speaking to my friend.'

'Oh,' Jassim said. 'I've made a mistake.'

'No, wait. Maybe it's my son's mobile.'

We talked about the phone and I asked Jassim to tell me about where he found it.

An hour later, the phone rang again.

'Dad,' the voice said. It was my son, Jack. 'Something strange has just happened. A young man came to my flat. He had my mobile. I didn't know it was missing. I thought it was in my pocket.'

'Yes,' I replied. 'That was Jassim. He found your mobile lying on the ground near a supermarket. He phoned me and then offered to take your mobile to your flat. He's very kind.'

'Yes, he is,' Jack said. 'I suggested giving him some money for his trouble but Jassim refused to take anything. He said, "I like helping people" and then he left.'



B **READING** Put the sentences in order.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| a Jassim told Terry about the mobile. | 4 | b Jassim didn't accept any money. | 7 |
| c The phone rang for the first time. | 3 | d Jack lost his mobile. | 1 |
| e Jassim went to Jack's home. | 6 | f Terry switched on the TV. | 2 |
| g Jack phoned Terry. | 5 | | |

C LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

1 Many sentences have two verbs in them. These sentences can have different grammar.

A Verb 1 + **to** + verb 2:

want →
wants → to have → a cake
wanted →

B Verb 1 + verb 2 + **-ing**:

enjoy →
enjoys → watching TV
enjoyed →

C Verb 1 + noun + verb 2 + **-ing**:

see →
sees → a bird → flying
saw →

D GRAMMAR Work in pairs.

- 1 Read the doctor's story. Underline verbs with a second verb after them.
- 2 Copy this table in your notebook.
- 3 Find five more examples of Group A verbs. Write them in the table.
- 4 Find five more examples of Group B verbs. Write them in the table.
- 5 Find two more examples of Group C verbs. Write them in the table.

Group A:	Group B:	Group C:
± play	± look forward to	± hear

E SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say sentences. Use the words and the pictures.



want/watch/programme/TV



hear/knock/on/door



see/man/stand/there



find/mobile/lie/on/ground



ask/Jassim/come/into/flat



refuse/accept/money/Jack

F SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say a short story.

What were you planning to do?

What did you do before starting?

What happened to stop or change your plan?

LESSON 3 *For and against*

- A** **READING** Complete the text with these verbs. Use the present perfect tense.

be feel find finish have
give write help



Hard work

Saudi Stars

Hello.

We have just **finished** this month's edition of *Saudi Stars*. We **have written** three other editions before this one.

Producing the newsletter **has been** hard work and we **have had** some difficulties. However, we **have felt** it was a very positive experience.

Our teacher, Mrs. Rinad, **has taught** us to design and edit the newsletter, our friend Julie **has given** us a lot of help with our English language.

I think we **have found** some interesting articles. I hope that you continue to read and enjoy the newsletter again next term as well.

Leena

- B** **WRITING AND SPEAKING** Work in pairs. 🧑🧑

- Write four questions about the text.
- Swap with your partner. Ask and answer questions.

- C** **LISTENING** Julie is telling her class about *Saudi Stars*. Complete her notes. 🎧 Track 49

*Advantages*have made ¹ new friendshave understood and ² spoken Arabichave learned more about life ³ and people here*Disadvantages*have done a lot of ⁴ proofreading - it's boringhave had less time ⁵ to do homeworkphone calls have cost ⁶ quite a lot of money

D READING Is each headline favourable to mobiles?

If favourable, write 'F' in the box. If unfavourable, write 'U' in the box.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.kingfaissalshool.org/markabawebSite>. The website has a red navigation bar with the following links: HOME, READERS, STORIES, INSPIRATION, TOPICS, NEWS. The main content area is green and titled "Mobile phones". On the left, there is a photo of a man in a white thobe holding two mobile phones, with a speech bubble asking "What's your opinion of mobiles?". To the right, there are several article snippets, each with a numbered icon and a small box for a response:

- 1 Texting on mobiles bad for spelling, teachers say
- 2 **New record:** girl loses fifth mobile in two weeks
- 3 **SATELLITE PHONE SAVES FAMILY IN DESERT**
- 4 Official survey: young people spend more time on mobiles than homework
- 5 **Great way to keep in touch, says grandmother, 85**
- 6 More than a mobile: get the net, read e-mails, tell the time, take photos
- 7 POPULAR OPINION OF MOBILES: NOISY, EXPENSIVE, ANNOYING
- 8 With my mobile I can work anywhere, says businessman

E SPEAKING Work in pairs. 👤

- 1 Give your opinion of mobiles.
- 2 Give reasons for your opinion. Use your own ideas or ideas from the headlines.

My opinion of mobiles is favourable. This is because ...

I think mobiles have disadvantages. For example ...

F WRITING Write and check.

Write a short essay about mobile phones. Use the ideas below.

- 1 Plan your essay.

Audience: Who are you writing for?

Purpose: Why you are writing?

Plan: *Paragraph 1* What are mobile phones? Why do people have them?

Paragraph 2 What are the advantages of mobile phones? Give examples.

Paragraph 3 What are the disadvantages of mobile phones? Give examples.

- 2 Write your essay.

- 3 Check your work. 👤

Check: the grammar: is it accurate? the punctuation: is it correct?

the paragraphs: do the sentences fit together and make a good paragraph?



see Workbook pp154–155

Unit 10 • Lesson 3

Saudi Review


A GRAMMAR Copy the table and write the nouns in the correct column.

bean	fruit	rice	protein	milk
sweet	chicken	nut	cake	date
oil	chip	bread	fat	grains
sugar	burger	chocolate	onion	
	cake	vegetable		

STUDY TIP

Adjectives describe nouns and adverbs describe verbs.

Find the adjectives and adverbs in Exercise A.

Countable nouns

sweets, nuts, dates, chips, burgers, onions, beans, grains, vegetables

Uncountable nouns

fruit, rice, protein, milk, chicken, oil, bread, fat, sugar, chocolate, cake

B GRAMMAR Complete the paragraph with *the*, *a*, *an*, *the* or nothing (*X*).

Yesterday Sami received ¹ an e-mail from his English friend Rob. Rob wanted to know about the kind of ² X food people eat in Saudi Arabia. Sami told him that Saudis generally eat ³ a healthy diet. In ⁴ the morning most people eat ⁵ X/some bread with ⁶ X/some eggs and ⁷ X/some cheese. At ⁸ X lunchtime and in ⁹ the evening they eat ¹⁰ X/some chicken or ¹¹ X/some meat with ¹² X/some rice. Saudis eat ¹³ a lot of ¹⁴ X fruit and ¹⁵ X vegetables too. Recently ¹⁶ X fast food restaurants have become quite popular. ¹⁷ The food in these restaurants is not very healthy. ¹⁸ A burger or ¹⁹ an ice cream contain ²⁰ a lot of ²¹ X fat and ²² X sugar.

C LISTENING Write complete sentences. Track 50

- 1 Julie/promise/write article
- 2 Julie/not finish/write/article
- 3 She/try/finish/this evening
- 4 Dalal/not mind/wait
- 5 She/decide/wait/a few days
- 6 Julie/look forward/read/Saudi Stars
- 7 Some people/refuse/help Dalal
- 8 Julie/look forward/read/newsletter
- 9 She/hear/mother call her

- 1 Julie hasn't finished writing the article.
- 2 She'll try to finish it this evening.
- 3 Dalal doesn't mind waiting.
- 4 She decided to wait a few days.
- 5 Julie is looking forward to reading 'SaudiStars'.
- 6 Some people refuse to help Dalal.
- 7 Julie is looking forward to reading the newsletter.
- 8 She can hear her mother calling her.

D WRITING Write sentences about yesterday, today and tomorrow in your notebook. Use these verbs.

Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
finish	want	consider
decide	look forward to	plan

Yesterday we finished studying Unit 9.

E READING Are the sentences about the e-mail true (T) or false (F)?

From: Rob To: Sami
Subject: Hello and thank you
<p>Hello Sami</p> <p>Thank you for your e-mail. I have just completed a school project about food in different countries. The information you gave me was very useful. Our school term has finished and I have been on holiday for a few days. We have been very busy at school this year as we have important examinations next year. Most days I have had two or three hours of homework. I have not had much time to relax, but I have managed to play football for my school team once a week. My parents have promised to take me and my brother on holiday, but they have not decided where to go yet. I hope that you have had a good year at school too. Please write to me and tell me what you have done.</p> <p>Your English friend, Rob</p>

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Rob has written to Sami to ask him about school in Saudi Arabia. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Rob's school has closed for the holidays. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 He has not had much free time this year. | T <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 He has not been able to play sports regularly. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Rob has travelled to another part of England with his parents. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

F GRAMMAR Read the e-mail. Find six verbs in the present perfect tense and six verbs in the past tense. Write the verbs in your notebook.

Our school term has finished. I have been (on holiday). We have been (very busy). I have had, I have not had, I have managed, My parents have promised, they have not decided, you have had, you have done

Present perfect
I have completed

6 SPEAKING Speak about Adel and Sami. Work in pairs. Say sentences with *so* or *neither*.

- Adel has not had much free time this year.
- Adel's school has closed for the holidays.
- Adel does not know where he will go on holiday.
- He hopes to relax during his holidays.
- He worked very hard at school this year.
- He wasn't ill at all during the year.

Adel has had a lot of work this year.

So has Sami.



Section 1

GRAMMAR 1: 10 MARKS Tick (✓) the best answer A, B or C.

See that boy over there. He's _____ my brother.

- A Saif's B Saif C Saifs'

- 1 In my opinion Saif is eating _____ chocolate bars and should eat more vegetables.
 A too much B too many C enough
- 2 _____ the heavy traffic a number of people arrived late for work.
 A Due to B Although C Because
- 3 An oasis is a place in the desert _____ water is quite plentiful.
 A what B where C who
- 4 Ahmed was _____ annoyed with the boy for dropping rubbish that he told him off.
 A very B such C so
- 5 Huda speaks English _____ than many of her friends.
 A more confidently B as confident C more confident
- 6 It's important to take _____ exercise or you may become unfit.
 A much B enough C many
- 7 Samir had a strange dream last week and _____ did his brother Rashid.
 A nor B neither C so
- 8 I am _____ hungry to wait for lunch. I want to eat now.
 A so B enough C too
- 9 _____ foods like sugar have too many calories to be healthy.
 A Any B The C Some
- 10 Bees are insects _____ give us honey.
 A which B where C who

GRAMMAR 2: 10 MARKS Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Hala's family went to Dubai in 2012. (go)

- 1 To get to the computer store, walk straight down this road. (walk)
- 2 Many Muslims who arrived in Britain in the 1960s are from India. (arrive)
- 3 I'd rather be happy than have a lot of money. (be)
- 4 It would be a good idea if we ate in a café today. (eat)
- 5 My grandfather used to work in the old market. (work)
- 6 Usain Bolt won/has won gold medals at three different Olympic Games. (win)
- 7 A Formula 1 driver has to wear protective clothing in his car. (have to)
- 8 Would you mind switching off your mobile, please? (switch)
- 9 It was such a nice day on Wednesday that I walked to school. (walk)
- 10 Can I have some time off to see the doctor? (have)

Section 2

VOCABULARY: 10 MARKS

Match the words in the box with the meanings below.

achiever beat calm concrete director factory gap heart lonely memory rapidly

- Example:* another word for the head of a school or office _____ director
- 1 an experience or an event which you remember _____ memory
- 2 sad because you do not have family or friends with you _____ lonely
- 3 someone who succeeds or does well in an activity _____ achiever
- 4 the organ that sends your blood around your body _____ heart
- 5 without emotion; not worried or upset _____ calm
- 6 a material which people use to build with _____ concrete
- 7 fast or quickly _____ rapidly
- 8 to win or to do better than _____ beat
- 9 a place or building where things are made _____ factory
- 10 a small space between two objects _____ gap

Section 3

LISTENING: 10 MARKS

Tick (✓) the best answer A, B or C.  Track 51

- 1 The man took a long time to go shopping because of _____
 A busy shops B bad traffic C Eid
- 2 When the girl worked on *Saudi Stars*, she enjoyed _____ most.
 A learning Arabic B meeting Saudis C making new friends
- 3 The best time for swimming _____
 A was yesterday B is today C is tomorrow
- 4 The brain uses 20% of the body's _____
 A cells B energy C weight
- 5 Sultan can't come because he is _____
 A busy B ill C away
- 6 They decide to go for a pizza on _____
 A Sunday B Monday C Tuesday
- 7 The bank is next to a _____
 A school B clothes shop C mosque
- 8 Jordan Romero was _____ when he climbed Mount Everest.
 A ten B thirteen C fifteen
- 9 The table needs cleaning because there is _____ on it.
 A coffee B water C sugar
- 10 The girls' grandma used to look at _____ in the market.
 A gold B spices C material

Section 4

READING 1: 5 MARKS Read two opinions about life in the country.

Tick (✓) true (T) or false (F).

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled 'Markaba Website' with the URL 'http://www.kingfaisalhighschool.org/markabawebseite'. The website has a navigation menu with 'HOME', 'READERS', 'STORIES', 'INSPIRATION', 'TOPICS', and 'NEWS'. The 'STORIES' tab is selected. There are two main content areas:

- Greg from Australia:** A photo of a young boy with curly hair. Text: "My name's Greg and I'm 16. We live in the country to raise sheep on our sheep farm. Most of my friends think it's quiet and peaceful and doesn't have pollution and noise like you find in a city. They enjoy life in the country. I'd rather live in a city. It's much easier to find a job there. All you can do here is work as a farmer. You can't find anything interesting to buy. Life in a city is better. When I finish school I'm going to move to the capital."
- Salwa from Saudi Arabia:** A photo of a young woman wearing a black hijab. Text: "My name's Salwa. I'm 17 and I live in a village 30 kilometres to the north of Al-Baha City. Some people in my village do not like living in the country. They are lonely or think life in a village is boring. I disagree. I know that there are not as many facilities here as in a city and my school is small. But there is a calm and quiet atmosphere. The air is clean and the mountains are wonderful. After I study at university I will return here. It is my home."

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1 Greg's family are sheep farmers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Not everyone in Salwa's village enjoys country life. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Greg says his friends all find country life peaceful and quiet. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Salwa knows there are more facilities in a city. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Greg doesn't want to work as a sheep farmer. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Salwa is going to move to the city after she finishes her study. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

READING 2: 5 MARKS Read about Food KSA. Match each paragraph with a heading.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Future directions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 What we do |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 How we started | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 No gifts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Food around the world | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Who we are |



Saudi Stars

- 1 Food KSA is a group of people who love food. They are mainly interested in food in Saudi Arabia. Food KSA writes reviews of restaurants, collects recipes and communicates information on healthy eating. The group also writes about important food events in Saudi Arabia.
- 2 Osman Ahmed of Food KSA talked about the group: 'We began in 2012 after I returned from studying cooking abroad. I wanted to contact people who are interested in cooking. Little by little, the numbers of the group increased and in March 2016, we decided to go online on YouTube, Facebook and Twitter.'
- 3 'People like what our group of young people in Jeddah is doing,' Osman said. 'We write restaurant reviews, we collect recipes and give people information about healthy eating. We make it fun and interesting,' he said.
- 4 Food KSA is a team of 12 and once a week, a nutritionist and a fitness expert help them with information on exercise and healthy eating. The group has attracted many readers in places like Kuwait, Germany and the USA where there are many Saudi students. The team writes about recipes and restaurants in international cities like Dubai, Doha, Kuwait, Cairo, Beirut, Istanbul.
- 5 Osman added, 'We are now planning to have a website for food lovers. We also want to start a company to help restaurants and chefs. For example, we want to design restaurant menus and improve food. The group doesn't have a favourite kind of food. We enjoy café food as well as food in famous restaurants.'
- 6 Osman said the people in the group always pay for their food. 'We do not want to make money. We refuse free meals from small shops, restaurants and food companies so we can give a true opinion about the food which we eat.'

Section 5 WRITING: 10 MARKS

Write a short article for *Saudi Stars*. Write 50-70 words. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of watching TV.

- What are some of the advantages of watching TV? Give examples.
- What are some of the disadvantages of watching TV? Give examples.
- Give your own opinion.

Dear *Saudi Stars*
