

MEGA

# GOAL 1.2

WORKBOOK



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**MANUEL DOS SANTOS**  
**ELI GHAZEL - DANAE KOZANOGLU**



وزارة التعليم  
Ministry of Education  
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# هل جرح نفسك؟ Did You Hurt Yourself?

**A** Complete the sentences. Write the correct letter in the blank.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. I swerved the car <b>d</b>    | a. her finger with a knife.            |
| 2. Sue cut <b>a</b>              | b. fell asleep at the wheel.           |
| 3. Robert got a shock <b>e</b>   | c. don't pay attention to the road.    |
| 4. Larry wasn't injured <b>f</b> | d. to avoid a crash.                   |
| 5. The drowsy driver <b>b</b>    | e. from the toaster.                   |
| 6. Aggressive drivers <b>g</b>   | f. because he was wearing a seat belt. |
| 7. Distracted drivers <b>c</b>   | g. often tailgate.                     |
| 8. Skateboarders should <b>h</b> | h. wear a helmet and kneepads.         |

**B** Complete the story. Use the words in the box.

equipment	helmet	avoid	injured	obey
-----------	--------	-------	---------	------

Majid loves to ride his bike. He rides it a lot. He has had several accidents, but he's never hurt himself because he wears proper safety (1) **equipment**.

His friend Ted hasn't been as lucky. He recently had an accident on his bike. He crashed into a tree when he swerved to (2) **avoid** a car. He hurt his head and was (3) **injured** quite badly. He had to go to the hospital.

He never thought that he had to (4) **obey**

safety rules. Now Ted knows that they're important.

The week after his accident he wanted to buy proper safety equipment. He asked Majid what he used because he never hurt himself on his bike. Majid told him that he needed a (5) **helmet** for his head.

Now Ted never rides his bike without it.



# 1 Did You Hurt Yourself?

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**C** Write the correct reflexive pronoun next to the subject pronouns.

I myself                      you and I ourselves                      it itself  
they themselves                      he himself                      she herself  
we ourselves                      you (singular) yourself                      you (plural) yourselves

**D** Complete the conversations. Use reflexive pronouns.

**Mr. Al Yami:** What happened?

**Yahya:** I hurt (1) myself.

**Mr. Al Yami:** How did you hurt (2) yourself?

**Yahya:** I tripped and fell.

**Mr. Al Yami:** Samir! Go call an ambulance! Yahya hurt (3) himself.

**Omar:** How are you?

**Yahya:** Well, I hurt (4) myself pretty badly, but I feel better now. I'm glad I was wearing a helmet, though.

**Omar:** You know, my brother hurt (5) himself skating last month, too.

**Yahya:** I know! Well, you take good care of (6) yourself, OK?

**Omar:** I sure will.

**Yahya:** So many people have hurt (7) themselves lately.

**Imad:** It's amazing! Just yesterday my uncle almost broke his leg on the stairs, but he caught (8) himself just in time.

**Yahya:** I think we all have to take better care of (9) ourselves!



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**E** Complete the sentences. Write the correct letter in the blank.

1. I need a thermometer **g** **a.** because I want to
  2. Smoking isn't good for you, **f** stay healthy.
  3. Jenny needs to go to bed **e** **b.** so I have a stomachache.
  4. I took an aspirin **h** **c.** because it makes
  5. I ate too much at dinner **b** me nervous.
  6. I didn't drink any coffee **c** **d.** because he wasn't careful.
  7. Jack burned his finger **d** **e.** so she can get up early.
  8. I am going to the gym **a** **f.** so please don't start.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **g.** so I can take my temperature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **h.** because I have a headache.



**F** Fill in the blanks with **so** or **because**.

1. You need to pay attention, **so** you know how to do your job.
2. I didn't finish my homework last night **because** I was tired.
3. My brother got a ticket yesterday **because** he was speeding.
4. My brothers and I always wear our helmets when we ride our bikes,  
\_\_\_\_\_ **so** \_\_\_\_\_ we don't hurt ourselves.
5. She was injured in the car accident, \_\_\_\_\_ **so** \_\_\_\_\_ she went to the hospital.
6. My father broke his arm **because** he slipped on the ice.
7. Thomas is good at basketball **because** he practices a lot.
8. My cousin worked in a restaurant last summer, \_\_\_\_\_ **so** \_\_\_\_\_ he saved up enough  
money to buy a new laptop.



**G** Match the statements with the responses. Write the correct letter in the blank.

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. I never crash my bike. <b>c</b>                      | a. So do I.        |
| 2. I always do my homework at night. <b>a</b>           | b. So have I.      |
| 3. I have never broken my arm. <b>e</b>                 | c. Neither do I.   |
| 4. I spent the afternoon at the Internet café. <b>f</b> | d. Neither did I.  |
| 5. I have gotten lost while driving. <b>b</b>           | e. Neither have I. |
| 6. I didn't slip on the ice. <b>d</b>                   | f. So did I.       |

**H** Show agreement with the following statements. Then write a sentence with **so** or **because**.

**I went to the gym this morning.**

*So did I.*

*I went to the gym this morning because I wanted to swim.*

1. I haven't eaten anything all day.

**Neither have I**

**I haven't eaten anything all day, so at a lot at the restaurant tonight**

2. I went to bed late last night.

**so did I**

**I went to bed late last night because watched a movie on TV**

3. I visited my uncle last weekend.

**so did I**

**I visited my uncle last weekend because I wanted to give him a present for his retirement**

4. I very seldom cut myself.

**Neither do I**

**I very seldom cut myself because I'm careful**

5. I always brush my teeth before I go to sleep.

**So do I**

**I always brush my teeth before I go to sleep, so I don't have to go to the dentist**



**I READING**

Read about home safety and complete the exercises below.

People are very concerned about keeping their homes safe from fires. The SRCA (Saudi Red Crescent Authority) has prepared a list of safety rules to prevent home fires. Place a tick next to all of the things you do to keep your home safe.

- Keep blankets, clothing, and furniture away from heaters.
- Keep towels, clothing, and curtains away from the stove.
- Keep a fire extinguisher in the kitchen.
- Learn how to use a fire extinguisher.
- Don't plug too many things into one outlet.
- Don't keep matches where children can get them.
- Have a fire drill in your home. Practice often.
- Choose a place outdoors where everyone can meet if there is a fire in the home.
- Learn how to call the fire department in case of an emergency.



These are just some of the things you need to know to keep your home safe from fire. How many did you tick? If you didn't tick some of these, have a family meeting. Talk about how you can make and keep your house safe from fire.

Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. **F** Keep a fire extinguisher in your living room.
2. **T** Have a fire drill in your home.
3. **T** Have a meeting place everyone can go to if there is a fire in your home.
4. **F** Keep blankets and clothes on top of heaters.
5. **T** Learn the telephone number of the fire department.



**J** Have you ever been in an accident? Do you know anyone who has?  
Write information about accidents in the chart.

	Accident 1	Accident 2
What was happening before the accident happened?	<b>The driver was trying to find his cell phone</b>	<b>The driver was trying to find his cell phone</b>
How did the accident happen?	<b>He was not watching the road and didn't see the truck coming toward him</b>	<b>He was not watching the road and didn't see the truck coming toward him</b>
What could the person have done to avoid the accident?	<b>He could have dropped what he was holding and focus on the road</b>	<b>He could have dropped what he was holding and focus on the road</b>

**K** Write what you think happened.

1. Have you heard about the skydiver whose parachute did not open until he was quite close to the ground?

What do you think happened to him?

**I think he probably hurt himself/ He must have himself badly  
?Maybe he didn't survive**

2. Have you heard about a boy who got trapped under the ice of a frozen lake?

What do you think happened to him?

**He probably suffocated/ he must have suffocated due to lack of oxygen**

Turn over and find out.



**2. Answer:** The boy was not breathing when the rescuers got him out. The doctors were able to bring him back and he recovered over the next few months.

**1. Answer:** He landed on his face and hurt his nose and forehead lightly. He then pulled himself up, shook the dust off, and walked away unharmed.

**L** Look at the picture. Answer the questions below.



1. What is the person doing for safety?

**He is fastening the baby in the child seat**

2. What can happen if the person doesn't take safety measures?

**If he doesn't take safety measures the my  
might get hurt**

3. Where should the child seat be placed in the car?

**The child seat should be placed ack seat of the  
car**

4. What are some other things people should do to make sure a child is safe in a car?

**They should ensure the child locks are  
activated**



**M WRITING**

Write a story about an accident that happened. Complete the organizer and use it to help you write the story.

What was happening before the accident?	Description of the accident	Description after the accident	How to prevent similar accidents
Actions: _____ Place: _____ Describing words: _____ _____ _____	Actions: _____ Place: _____ Describing words: _____ _____ _____	Actions: _____ Place: _____ Describing words: _____ _____ _____	Actions: _____ Place: _____ Describing words: _____ _____ _____

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**N** Change the imperatives to sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

- Don't park on the sidewalk. You** must not park on the sidewalk.
1. Pay attention to the road. We **We must pay attention to road**
  2. Don't fall asleep at the wheel. Drivers **Drivers mustn't fall asleep at the wheel**
  3. Ask the driving instructor for advice. I **I must ask the driving instructor for advice**
  4. Don't sit in the front seat. Children **Children mustn't sit the front seat**
  5. Fasten your seat belt. Fatima **Fatima must fasten our seat belt**
  6. Don't tailgate. Badr **Badr mustn't tailgate**
  7. Don't run across the street. You **You mustn't run across the street**

**O** Complete the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't** and the verb in parentheses

- The parade starts at 11 o'clock. What time** should we take (we / take) **the bus?**
1. Skaters **should wear** (wear) a helmet and kneepads.
  2. **The baby shouldn't sit** (the baby / sit) in the front seat of the car.
  3. Drowsy truck drivers **should stop** (stop) for a break.
  4. You **shouldn't ride** (ride) your bike fast down the hill.
  5. That driver **shouldn't talk** (talk) on his cell phone while he's driving.
  6. My leg hurts. I **should see** (see) a doctor.

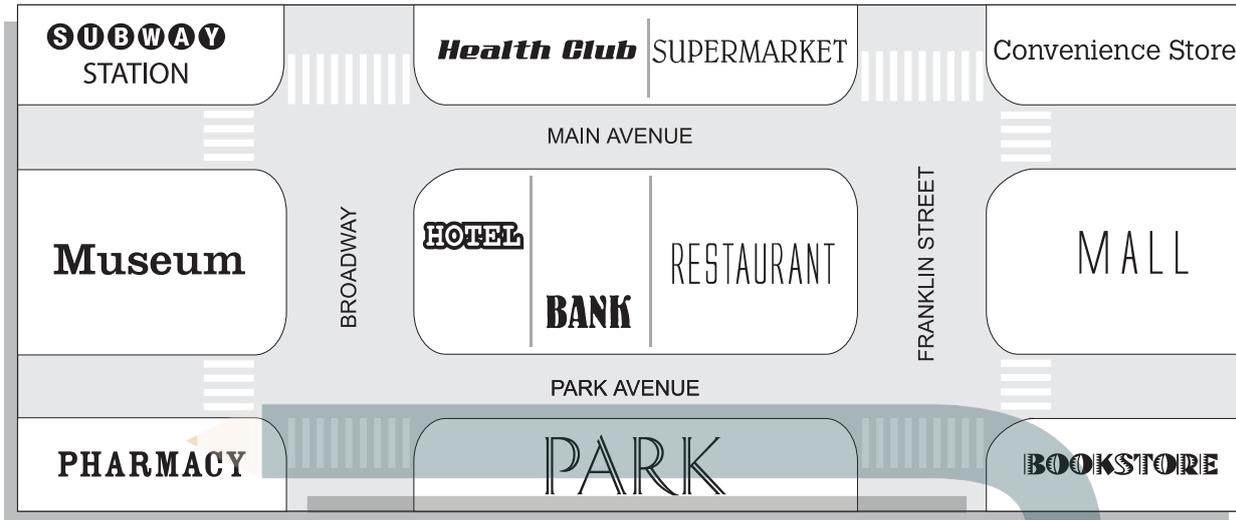


**P** Complete the conversation. Use adverb forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

- Mom:** How was your first driving lesson?
- Bob:** It didn't start (1) **well** (good) because I fell on the way to the driving school. I hurt my arm (2) **badly** (bad), and arrived there (3) **lately** (late).
- Mom:** Did you miss the lesson?
- Bob:** Yes, I missed my appointment. But then I waited (4) **patiently** (patient) for my instructor who was out on another lesson. (5) **luckily** (lucky), he had time to give me a lesson after that.
- Mom:** So, did you have a good lesson?
- Bob:** Oh, yes. I spent an hour driving. Of course I didn't go (6) **fast** (fast). I listened (7) **carefully** (careful) to the instructor. He explained everything (8) **clearly** (clear) how to control the car. Then I drove it (9) **safely** (safe) back to the school.
- Mom:** What must you do now?
- Bob:** I must try (10) **hard** (hard) to learn the rules of the road. Then, I'm sure I'll pass my test (11) **easily** (easy).

# هل جلدت نفسك؟

**Q** Look at the map. Complete the sentences. Use across **from**, **between**, or **next to**.



1. The subway station is **across from** the health club.
2. The health club is **next to** the supermarket.
3. The bank is **between** the hotel and the restaurant.

**R** Look at the map. Answer the questions. Make two sentences for each. Use **on**, **near**, or **far from**.

1. Where is the museum? **It's across from the bank hotel**  
**It's between the subway station and the pharmacy**
2. Where's the restaurant? **It's next to the bank**  
**It's across from the mall**
3. Where's the park? **It's between the pharmacy and the bookstore**  
**It's across from the bank**

**S** Look at the map. Complete the conversation using prepositions and imperatives. The speakers are at the pharmacy.

- A:** Excuse me. Where is the mall? Is it far (1) **from** here?
- B:** No, it isn't. It's (2) **near** that park. Go (3) **straight** on Park Avenue to the next corner. (4) **turn** a left at the restaurant. The mall is (5) **across from** the restaurant. It's (6) **between** the convenience store and the bookstore.

**A:** Thank you.

**A** Asma is chatting online with Sahar. Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

**hungry      lose control      fitness      turn down      pressure      avoid**

**Asma123:** I'm looking at an advice website for teens right now. It's really cool.

**Sahar227:** Really? What's the address? I want to check it out, too.

**Asma123:** www.helpsite-4u.com

**Sahar227:** Why are you looking at this site?

**Asma123:** Well, it's my weight ... and junk food. You know ...

**Sahar227:** Wait. So if this is about weight and food, are you looking at the page about (1) fitness?

**Asma123:** That's right, and I just found a list here that should help.

**Sahar227:** Yeah! I see it. The list shows what types of food you shouldn't eat.

**Asma123:** Look at the first thing on the list. You should (2) avoid carbohydrates and fat.

**Sahar227:** Do you eat too much fast food?

**Asma123:** No, not too much. Normal, quantities. I don't eat sweets either!

**Sahar227:** Good. You had better not!

**Asma123:** I never eat too much at home but something comes over me when I see a fast food restaurant and I (3) lose control!

**Sahar227:** Oh Asma, that's crazy. You spend so much time on fitness exercises and running. Why do you want to throw it all away?

**Asma123:** I don't. But when people want to eat and they start ordering burgers and fries I start getting (4) hungry and end up ordering myself.

**Sahar227:** You should have told me about it sooner. We could have avoided unhealthy fast food. I am not too crazy about it myself. I wouldn't have trouble eating grilled chicken and salad!

**Asma123:** I would. I could never (5) turn down a burger and fries, especially when I am under exam (6) pressure.



**B** Read the conversations. Choose the more appropriate modal auxiliary. Write it in the blank.

**Ahmed:** My brother is always going out with his friends. He never has time for me. What **(1)** (might / should) \_\_\_\_\_ **should** I do?

**Fahd:** I wouldn't worry about it. My brother does the same thing. Or you **(2)** (could / had better) \_\_\_\_\_ **could** talk to him.

**Ahmed:** I already have. He says he's really not interested in spending time with me. He thinks I'm too young. But he said we **(3)** (had better / might) \_\_\_\_\_ **might** watch the football game together tonight.



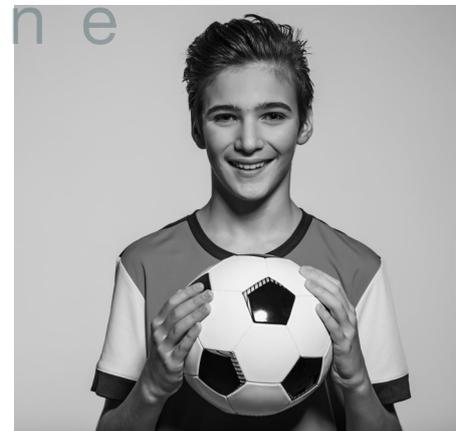
**Patient:** I can't seem to lose more weight. I haven't been careful about what I eat, but I go to the gym five times a week. Maybe I **(4)** (should / shouldn't) \_\_\_\_\_ **shouldn't** bother going to the gym.

**Doctor:** Let me explain. If you work out for an hour and then eat a piece of cake, you're taking in more calories than you burned at the gym. The gym is important. You **(5)** (could / should) \_\_\_\_\_ **should** go to the gym, but if you do, you **(6)** (ought to / might) \_\_\_\_\_ **ought to** be more careful about your diet.

**Mrs. Tanaka:** How's Brian?

**Mrs. Jones:** OK, I guess. He's on the school football team. But he's still on a strict diet. He never eats fast food or any of the food that other kids eat but he is happy because he is fit.

**Mrs. Tanaka:** It's great for kids to know what they want! If Brian is happy he **(7)** (could / ought to) \_\_\_\_\_ **ought to** continue his diet. I have an idea. He **(8)** (might / had better) \_\_\_\_\_ **might** explain to the other kids that eating this way helps his football skills. What do you think?



**C** Read the situations. Then give your advice. Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. Hameed has invited Ibrahim over to his house to play video games. Ibrahim likes Hameed and would like to be his friend. But someone else told Ibrahim that the reason Hameed invited him is because he wants to play the new video game that Ibrahim bought last week. What should Ibrahim do?

- a. (could) **You could play the new video game and enjoy with Hameed**  
 b. (should) **You should be friendly with Hameed**  
 c. (had better not) **You had better not prevent Hameed from playing with your game**



2. Amira could not find her gym shoes so she borrowed her younger brother's shoes. They are very comfortable but they are different from girls' shoes. Amira is happy to have them but she is afraid that her friends will tease her. What should she do?

- a. (might) **You might wear the shoes and fasten them with colourful laces**  
 b. (should) **You should trust yourself**  
 c. (ought to) **You ought to not care with your friends' opinions**



3. Paul is the best player on the school basketball team. This year his father is helping the gym teacher to coach the team. Although this seemed like a good idea, it's not working out well. Paul's father is always yelling at him and telling him he's not good at basketball. Paul seems nervous and isn't doing well. That's hurting the team. The other players are worried, especially because some important games are coming up. What should the other players do?

- a. (shouldn't) **You shouldn't be nervous**  
 b. (should) **Both you and your father should behave as independents**  
 c. (had better) **You had better train more**



**D** Write two-word or three-word verbs next to the definitions. Use the verbs, particles, and prepositions in the box. Some are used more than once.

give	put	take	throw	turn	get
with	away	down	off	along	up

- |                |                               |                           |                                |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. stop doing  | _____ <b>give up</b> _____    | 5. refuse                 | _____ <b>turn down</b> _____   |
| 2. postpone    | _____ <b>put off</b> _____    | 6. begin                  | _____ <b>take up</b> _____     |
| 3. discard     | _____ <b>throw away</b> _____ | 7. accept a bad situation | _____ <b>put up with</b> _____ |
| 4. be friendly | _____ <b>get along</b> _____  |                           |                                |

**E** Complete the sentences with two-word and three-word verbs. Use each of the verbs from exercise **D** once. Put the verbs in the correct form.

- A.** Raymond is getting very annoyed at himself. Last month he decided to \_\_\_\_\_  
**(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ **give up** \_\_\_\_\_ smoking. So he **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ **threw away** \_\_\_\_\_ the pack of cigarettes that he'd just bought. Then his friend told him that this was a bad time to quit because it was a very stressful time at work. His friend said that he should **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ **put off** \_\_\_\_\_ quitting for at least another month. Raymond decided that there was never a good time to quit smoking, so he **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ **turned down** \_\_\_\_\_ his friend's advice. Now Raymond hasn't had a cigarette in three weeks!
- B.** Paul is tired of work. Every time he goes to work, he never **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ **gets along with** \_\_\_\_\_ his boss. Paul thinks that he should find a new job—or maybe **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ **take up** \_\_\_\_\_ a completely different career.

**F** Complete the conversation with the correct two-word or three-word verb. Put the pronoun object in the correct position.

- Sam:** I hate cleaning the garage! I always **(1)** (put off / it) \_\_\_\_\_ **put it off** \_\_\_\_\_ as long as I can.
- Mel:** There's a lot of junk in it! How do you **(2)** (put up with / it) \_\_\_\_\_ **put up with it** \_\_\_\_\_? Do you really need it all? Why don't you **(3)** (throw away / it) \_\_\_\_\_ **throw it away** \_\_\_\_\_?
- Sam:** That's not easy to do.
- Mel:** Sure it is. Just **(4)** (throw away / it) \_\_\_\_\_ **throw it away** \_\_\_\_\_. It's simple. Look at all the footballs you have.
- Sam:** I can't **(5)** (throw away / them) \_\_\_\_\_ **throw them away** \_\_\_\_\_. They remind me of all those games. They're important for me.
- Mel:** Hmmm. You can really be difficult sometimes. I don't know how your footballs **(6)** (put up with / you) \_\_\_\_\_ **put up with you** \_\_\_\_\_!

**G READING**

Read the article.

**Some Family Advice**

**Eppie Lederer and Pauline Phillips were identical twins.**

In 1955 Eppie Lederer won a contest. The prize was to write an advice column for the *Chicago Sun Times* newspaper. In 1956 Pauline Phillips began writing an advice column for the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Both columns became very popular and were soon being published in many newspapers. At one time, each column—“Ann Landers” and “Dear Abby”—had nearly 100 million readers around the world!

Eppie Lederer (“Ann Landers”) and Pauline Phillips (“Abigail Van Buren”) had a significant influence—on individuals and on important issues. For example, Phillips often called people who sounded very depressed in their letters. “They say, ‘You’re calling me?’ After they start talking, I can suggest they get professional help.” In this way, she saved people’s lives. In 1971, when the U.S. Congress was reluctant to pass a law devoting money to cancer research, Lederer asked her readers to write letters. Congress received more letters than it had in its entire history—and passed the law.

Over the years, both columnists said that people’s problems had remained basically the same. But the work was always interesting. Phillips said, “I can’t wait to get to work in the morning.” For one thing, there’s no typical letter writer—women, men, teenagers all write about their problems. And, as Phillips said in response to a question, “There’s no reason to make up anything. There’s nothing weirder than what I get in the mail.” Above all, they were committed to helping their readers.

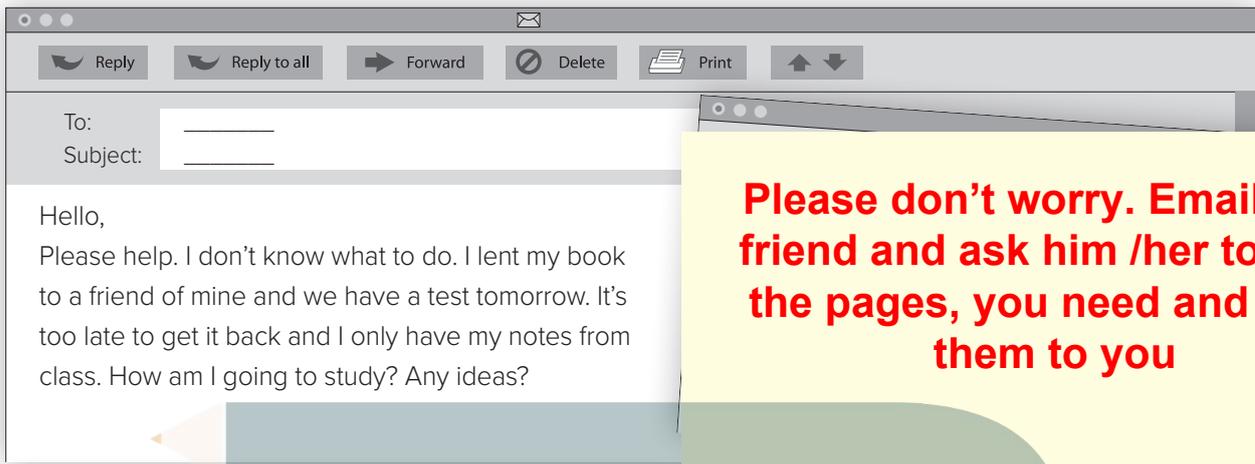
Is it just a coincidence that these two famous advice-givers were twin sisters? Maybe—but maybe not. Jeanne Phillips, Pauline’s daughter, helped her mother write “Dear Abby.” She was a teenager when she started to help her mother. Margo Howard, Lederer’s daughter, now writes an advice column called “Dear Margo.” “It must be in the genes,” says Jeanne Phillips, only partly joking.

Complete the sentences.

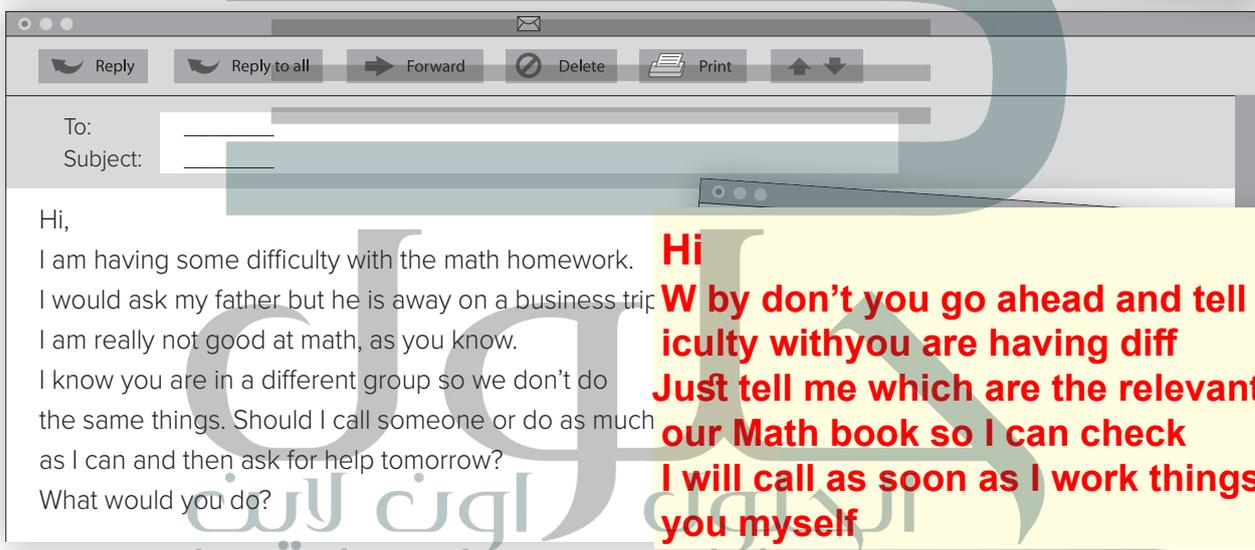
1. “Ann Landers” was really \_\_\_\_\_ **Eppie Lederer** \_\_\_\_\_.
2. “Abigail Van Buren” was really \_\_\_\_\_ **Pauline Phillips** \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **Jeanne Phillips** \_\_\_\_\_ helped her mother write a column.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **Margo Howard** \_\_\_\_\_, who is \_\_\_\_\_ **Eppie Lederer’s** \_\_\_\_\_ daughter, writes an advice column called “Dear Margo.”



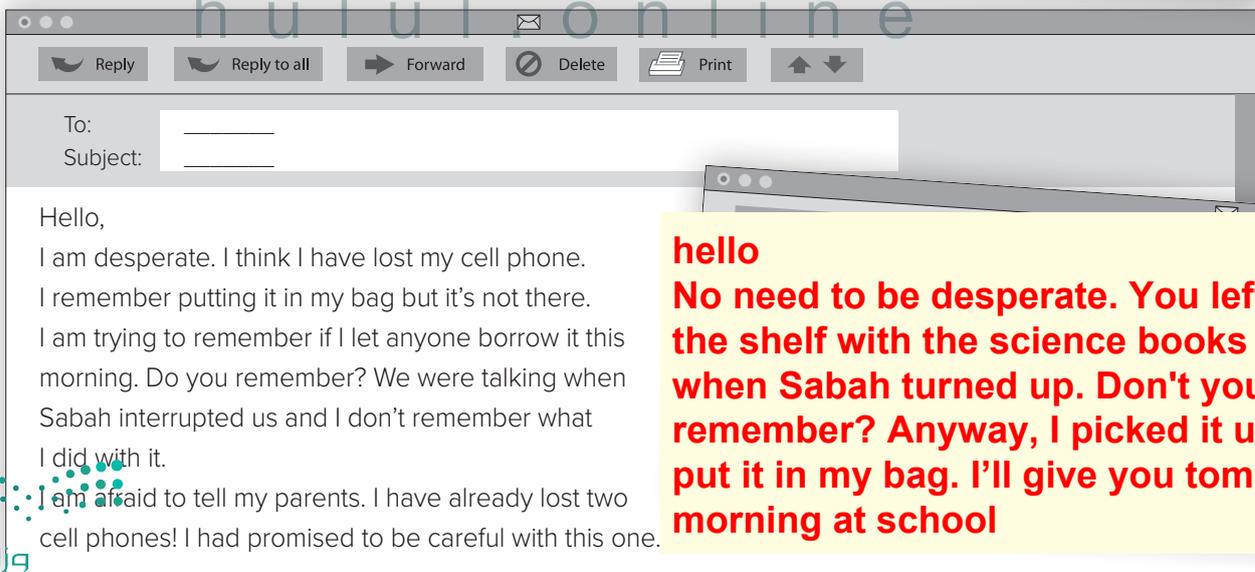
**H** Read the emails and reply with advice.



**Please don't worry. Email your friend and ask him /her to scan the pages, you need and send them to you**



**Hi  
 Why don't you go ahead and tell me what difficulty with you are having. Just tell me which are the relevant pages in our Math book so I can check. I will call as soon as I work things and help you myself.**



**hello  
 No need to be desperate. You left it on the shelf with the science books when Sabah turned up. Don't you remember? Anyway, I picked it up and put it in my bag. I'll give you tomorrow morning at school**

- 1 Look at the pictures. The younger man is asking his father for advice. Decide what the advice is about (e.g. choosing a university, changing jobs, buying a new car/house).



1. Complete the chart with as many words as you can under each heading.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
father, son, university, course, problem, decision, prospects, perks, cost, size, location, salary	consider, think about, change, make a choice, decide	careful, the best, suitable, challenging, well-paid, exciting, fast, large, spacious

2. What advice does the father give his son? Write sentences using some of the words that you listed.

**You'd better think carefully about what you want to do**  
**Why don't you decide according to your skills, background and preferences near the university?**  
**I would advise you to search for a small flat**  
**You should prepare for the interviews. I would be very happy to help you rehearse**  
**You ought to buy a car that is reliable, and not the fastest**  
**You don't need a spacious house until you have your own family. You'd be better off buying a smaller flat**

## J WRITING

Imagine that a friend has written to you for advice about a problem that he/she has at school or work. Complete the chart with the information required. Use it to write a reply to your friend.

The Problem	The cause of the problem	Your solution to the problem
Description of the problem	_____	_____
First detail of the problem	_____	_____
Second detail of the problem	_____	_____
Third detail of the problem	_____	_____

*Dear Desperate Friend,*



**K** Complete the conversation. Use **much, many, often, lot, lots, few** or **little**.

**Scott:** Hi Ahmed! You look well. I think you're (1) **much** thinner than you were, too. Have you lost a (2) **little** weight?

**Ahmed:** Hi, Scott. Nice to see you're back in Riyadh. Yes, I did lose a (3) **few** kilos this year.

**Scott:** Were you on a diet or something? You were eating a (4) **lot** of junk food last time we went out.

**Ahmed:** Well, I'm not really on a diet, but I'm more careful about what I eat, and I feel (5) **much** healthier these days. I don't eat (6) **much** junk food now. I eat a (7) **lot** of fruit now, too.

**Scott:** How (8) **much** fruit do you eat?

**Ahmed:** About two pieces of fruit at day, or more. I always have a (9) **little** bit in the morning and take some with me when I go running.

**Scott:** How (10) **often** do you go running?

**Ahmed:** Every day. I'm doing a (11) **lot** of training for the marathon, so I run for at least an hour before work. What about you? How (12) **many** hours of exercise do you get?

**Scott:** Oh... I don't exercise (13) **much/ often** here. I go to the gym a (14) **few** times a week when I'm back home in the States. But it's so hot here! I have to drink (15) **lot** of water all the time.

**Ahmed:** How (16) **many** glasses of water do you drink every day?

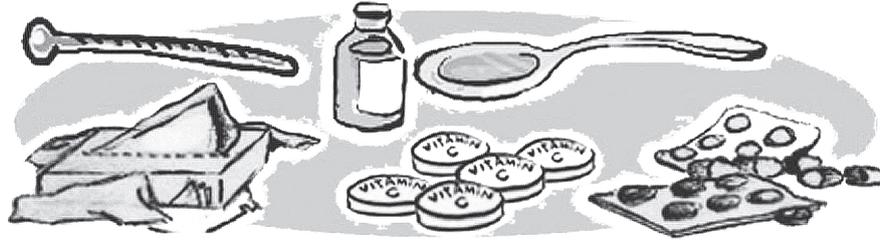
**Scott:** I don't think about it (17) **much/ often** but I know I need a (18) **lot**! How (19) **often** do you have to stop for a drink?

**Ahmed:** When I'm running, I don't drink (20) **much/ often**. But I have a (21) **few** drops when I stop.

**Scott:** Hey! You're making me thirsty. Let's have a (22) **little** break and have a refreshment together now.



**L** Write the possible solutions for each problem. There may be more than one possible answer.



take medicine	take painkillers	drink warm tea or milk	use a skin cream
take vitamins	relax	take cough syrup	stay in bed

- sore throat **take cough syrup**
- rash **use a skin cream**
- flu **stay in bed, take medicine /painkillers**
- stress **relax, drink warm tea or milk**
- toothache **take painkillers**
- feeling tired **take vitamins, relax**

**M** Write the adjectives for feelings on the chart below. Add any other feelings adjectives you know.

afraid	bored	glad	nervous	sick	terrible
angry	excited	great	relaxed	sleepy	tired
bad	fine/OK	happy	sad	strong	wonderful

Positive +	Negative -
glad - excited - great - relaxed - fine/ OK - happy - strong - wonderful	afraid - bored - nervous - sick terrible - angry - sleepy - - tired - bad - sad

**N** Answer the questions.

- What do you do when you have a headache?  
**I take painkillers and relax**
- What do you do when you have a toothache?  
**I take painkillers**
- What do you do when you feel anxious and stressed?  
**I relax**
- How do you feel when you have the flu?  
**I feel sleepy**
- How do you feel when you exercise?  
**I feel tired**
- How do you feel when you meet new people?  
**I feel glad**

# You've Got Mail!

- A** Ahmed has a problem and needs help from his friend Mohammed. Read the emails. Write a sentence to complete each email. Use the word in parentheses.

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete

To: mohammed@megagoal.com  
Subject: inconvenience

Hi Ahmed,  
I got your email. Don't worry. I'm not busy right now.

💡 (inconvenience)

You're not inconveniencing me at all.

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete

To: ahmed@megagoal.com  
Subject: wonder

Hi Mohammed,  
Ok. Here is my situation. I sent my boss an email last Thursday. He hasn't answered me yet, and it's been four days! (1) (wonder)

I wonder if he is mad at me

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete

To: mohammed@megagoal.com  
Subject: spam

Hello Ahmed,  
Don't worry so much. Do you remember that time I thought you weren't answering my emails? You were, of course! Although you sent emails, I didn't get them. It was a technical problem. My computer was not sending your emails to my inbox. (2) (spam)

It thought they were spam.

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete

To: ahmed@megagoal.com  
Subject: apologize

Mohammed,  
Oh, no! What do I do now? Just before I read your email, I sent my boss another email. I was impolite in it because I thought he was not paying attention to my previous email.

I thought he was mad at me. (3) (apologize)

I need to call him and apologize for my last email

- B** Match each expression with its definition.

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>c</u> be on the road    | a. be excited about              |
| 2. <u>e</u> import            | b. benefit from                  |
| 3. <u>b</u> take advantage of | c. be on a trip                  |
| 4. <u>d</u> urgent            | d. very important                |
| 5. <u>a</u> look forward to   | e. bring in from another country |

- C** Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. I don't have access to my email because I'm on the road right now.

2. Even though you're far away, I think about you all the time

3. I took advantage of every wonderful minute of my vacation because I really needed to relax.

4. I will be in your town for a few days and all the hotels are full. Do you think

you could put me up ?

5. I'm looking forward to my vacation in New York City

**D** Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions **about, against, for, of, on, in,** and **to**.

1. My brother is dreaming \_\_\_\_\_ **of** \_\_\_\_\_ buying a motorcycle.
2. I'd like to apologize \_\_\_\_\_ **for** \_\_\_\_\_ not answering your email sooner.
3. I look forward \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_ having dinner with you next week.
4. I'm thinking \_\_\_\_\_ **of** \_\_\_\_\_ having a dinner get together this weekend.

Can you come?

5. She's tired \_\_\_\_\_ **of** \_\_\_\_\_ going to school every day.
6. We succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ **in** \_\_\_\_\_ saving the big tree in the park across the street.
7. My grandmother asked \_\_\_\_\_ **about** \_\_\_\_\_ learning to use email.
8. They're insisting \_\_\_\_\_ **on** \_\_\_\_\_ having new computers in school next year.
9. When are you going to apologize \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_ Abdullah \_\_\_\_\_ **for** \_\_\_\_\_ forgetting his graduation day?
10. We look forward \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_ meeting your new friend.
11. He decided \_\_\_\_\_ **against** \_\_\_\_\_ getting a job for the summer.
12. Ibrahim asked \_\_\_\_\_ **about** \_\_\_\_\_ taking you to the desert.



**E** Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions **about, of,** or **to**.

1. My cat is used \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping in its basket.
2. I'm tired \_\_\_\_\_ **of** \_\_\_\_\_ studying for my biology test.
3. My whole family is excited \_\_\_\_\_ **about** \_\_\_\_\_ going to visit my aunt in Abha.
4. You are capable \_\_\_\_\_ **of** \_\_\_\_\_ doing a lot better in math.



**F** Complete the sentences about you and the people in your life. Use prepositions with gerunds.

1. My friend looks forward **to sleepy late on the weekend**.
2. My parents are interested **in starting our vacation early**.
3. Our English teacher decided **against giving a test tomorrow**.
4. I'm tired **of going to the gym every day**.
5. I'm going to ask **about going to the dinner on Saturday**.
6. My sister/brother is thinking **of getting a new computer**.
7. My mother insists **on cooking dinner for us**.
8. My school's football team succeeded **in winning the championship this year**.
9. I asked **about driving my brother's car to school**.
10. My friend has always dreamed **of riding his bike across the country**.

**G** Complete the sentences. Use **although** or **in spite of**.

1. **Although** he works very hard, he doesn't make much money.
2. Ali still has problems with Russian **in spite of** studying every night.
3. Teresa walked to school **in spite of** the rain.
4. **Although** he bought his ticket early, he still didn't get a good seat on the plane.
5. Maha loved the new Seth Anderson novel, **Although** she didn't like the DVD.
6. **in spite of** his broken leg, he still went on the ski vacation.
7. He wasn't ready when the taxi arrived, **Although** he got up early.
8. **Although** he emailed his résumé to the company, he still had to fill out an application.



**H** Complete the sentences. Use the verb in parentheses.

- I'll send you an email as soon as I **hear** from him. (hear)
- Noura will call her parents when she **arrives** at her hotel. (arrive)
- My computer tells me when I **get** spam. (get)
- As soon as you **take** a right at the light, you'll see my house on the left. (take)
- Will you clean your room when you **get** home this afternoon? (get)
- My neighbors turn on the TV loud as soon as I **go** to sleep (go).
- Will you cheer tomorrow night when the football players **start** to play? (start)
- Todd will be tired tomorrow when he **finishes** work. (finish)
- The teacher will tell us our test scores as soon as they **are** ready. (be)
- He is going to get a job as soon as he **graduates** from college. (graduate)

**I** Match the sentence parts.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. He was so sick <b>g</b>           | a. we had to wait in line for an hour.            |
| 2. The food was so good <b>f</b>     | b. I wanted to shake hands with everyone.         |
| 3. There were so few people <b>d</b> | c. we almost didn't make our flight.              |
| 4. We had so little time <b>c</b>    | d. we all sat in the front row at the conference. |
| 5. They were so busy <b>a</b>        | e. we had to cover our ears.                      |
| 6. The noise was so loud <b>e</b>    | f. I ate too much.                                |
| 7. She was so tired <b>h</b>         | g. he didn't go to work.                          |
| 8. I was so happy <b>b</b>           | h. she fell asleep on the bus.                    |



**J READING**

Read about the Morse Code.

## International Code

There are a great many different ways to communicate today. We correspond by email, fax, letter, telephone, and cell phone. Every day, electronics and technology help make communication clearer and faster.

Samuel Morse developed the Morse Code in the 1840s. This type of communication uses a system of short electrical signals called "dots" and long electrical signals called "dashes" to communicate. For example, the international call for help is sent with these signals:

... / - - - / ...

You would say it like this: "Dot, dot, dot, dash,

dash, dash, dot, dot, dot." Three dots stand for the letter S and three dashes stand for the letter O. When this SOS signal is sent, it means that someone is in trouble and needs help.

Before telephones, Morse's system was used for rapid communication in Europe and America. Wooden poles carrying wires were set up so the electrical signals could be sent over the wires from one place to another. One person would tap out the code while a person in another place would listen to the message, write the code down, and translate it into letters and words. This "telegraph" system was widely used during the 1800s.

Although it seems slow now, compared to today's technology, Morse Code is still sometimes used when emergencies occur today. This type of communication works best because it gets through interference better and works with very simple radios. Sometimes this is the only and best way to communicate during emergencies.

You can learn more about the Morse Code using the Internet. There are even schools that offer courses in its use.

A	.-	J	..---	S	...
B	-...-	K	-.-	T	-
C	-.-.-	L	..---	U	..-
D	-..	M	--	V	...-
E	.	N	-.	W	.-
F	...-	O	- - -	X	- . . -
G	- - .	P	..---	Y	- . - -
H	....	Q	- - . -	Z	- . - -
I	..	R	.-.		

Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. **F** Morse Code is faster than email.
2. **T** Morse Code is a system of dots and dashes that are transmitted electronically.
3. **F** The telephone is older than the telegraph.
4. **F** Morse Code has been around since the 1740s.
5. **T** You can still learn Morse Code today.
6. **T** Morse Code is used during some emergency situations today.

**K** Answer the questions.

1. What is your favorite form of communication? Why?

**My favorite form of communication is emailing because it is reliable and fast**

2. Do you need to communicate fast? Why?

**Yes, I do. I have to communicate fast for professional reasons**

3. How often do you write letters? Why do you write them?

**I write letters once or twice a month to people who don't have email**

4. How do you communicate with family members?

**I usually call family members or arrange to see them**

5. How do you communicate with friends?

**I call, text message, email or communicate Face-to-face**

**L** Read the situations and write how you would communicate in each case and why.

email letter cell phone landline telegraph text message face to face

1. You are at the mall. Your friend hasn't turned up and it's getting late. You want to go home, so you need to get in touch with your brother to get a lift home.

**I would call and if he didn't answer I would text him**

2. Fahd is at work. He wants to let his family know that he is going to be late, but he can't use his cell phone and someone else is using the phone in the office.

**He could text message or email**

3. You are in the country. There is no Internet connection and your cell phone is not working. You want to let your family know that you will be returning by train the next day.

**I would send a telegram**

4. You are upset with your friend and you need to talk to him/her about it. You don't like it when your friends talk to other people about you and your plans.

**I would prefer to talk to him Face-to-face**



**M** Look at the picture and write as many words as you can about what is probably happening. Use the words to write sentences that are joined by so ... that.

قد تختلف الإجابات



Actions
monitor
watch
call
notify
warn
alert
protect

1. **Weather changes are monitored closely so that damage by storms can be prevented**
2. **The controller watches the screen very carefully so that accidents can be avoided**
3. **large screens are used so that conditions can be shown clearly over a broad area**





Read the information. Complete the conversation. Use **used to** and **didn't use to**.

### How Technology Has Changed Communication

The 1970s and 1980s

- People sent letters and cards through the mail.
- Students often passed handwritten notes in class.
- People used pay phones on the street.

The 1990s

- People started using cell phones.
- People started sending emails.
- People sent e-cards over the Internet.



**Omar:** Did you know that on special holiday days people **used to send** (1. send) cards through the mail and not over the Internet?

**Yahya:** Yes, I did. And a lot of families **used to have** (2. have) a whole drawer full of envelopes and stamps so that they didn't have to keep going to the post office.

**Omar:** I know. Before the 90s, most people \_\_\_\_\_ (3. not/have) cell phones. **didn't used to have**

**Yahya:** Right. People **used to use** (4. use) pay phones on the streets!

**Omar:** They probably **used to carry** (5. carry) a lot of change in their pockets to make those calls.

**Yahya:** Can you believe that students **used to write** (6. write) notes to each other on small pieces of paper and pass them during break time at school?

**Yahya:** Isn't that crazy? I can't imagine being out and about without my smartphone!

**Omar:** Me, too. I'm glad I didn't live back then!

**P** Read the answers. Write questions.

**Q:** Where did Ali use to live?

**A:** Ali used to live in the country.

1. **Q:** **Did Fahd use to check his email all the time**

**A:** Fahd used to check his email all the time; even when he was on vacation.

2. **Q:** **Did people use to leave messages on telephone answering machines**

**A:** Yes, people use to leave messages on telephone answering machines.

3. **Q:** **Did students use to write on paper /in books /on tablets**

**A:** No, they didn't. Students used to write on chalkboards.

4. **Q:** **Did You use to go to, bed early**

**A:** No, I didn't. I used to stay up really late every night.

Complete the sentences with: **There is** or **There are**. Write the number of each sentence in the correct place on the picture to show where the objects are.

1. **There are** some letters on the coffee table.
2. **There is** a magazine on the floor.
3. **There is** a newspaper on the kitchen table.
4. **There is** a tablet computer on the sofa.
5. **There is** a cell phone on the kitchen chair.
6. **There are** six books on the armchair.
7. **There is** a pen and some paper on the kitchen table.
8. **There is** a telephone on the shelf next to the books.



Complete the paragraph with **a, an, the** or no article (-).

(1.) The cell phone has completely changed the way we communicate and interact with the digital world today. (2.) the modern cell phone, or smartphone, is all you need to be informed about what is happening in (3.) - world around you. From (4.) - cell phones you can not only make (5.) - calls and send (6.) - text messages, but you can send (7.) - emails, go on (8.) the Internet, buy things, bank online, listen to (9.) the news in real time and much more.

Nowadays, there is no longer a need to own more than one device: (10.) a cell phone covers it all.

# Wishful Thinking

**A** Look at the groups of words. Write the word that doesn't belong.

1. leader cash leader invest
2. technology prize technology game show
3. empire empire lonely desert island
4. prize universe prize extraterrestrial
5. deresrt island leader empire desert island

**B** Describe the photos. Use the words in the boxes in your description.

universe technology

1. Scientists use technology like satellites to study the universe

wish desert island lonely

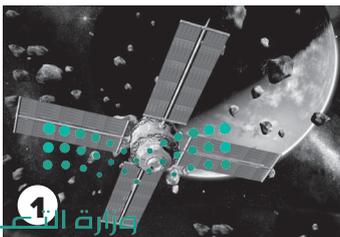
2. He wishes that he was on a desert island  
 He wouldn't be lonely there

game show prize

3. The man participated in a game show om TV, and  
 he won a very large prize

unification leader historical

4. King Abdul Aziz Al Saud was a historical leader. He  
 was responsible for the unification of Saudi Arabia



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2



3



4 King Abdulaziz Al Saud



**C** Complete the story with the correct form of the verbs.

If John **(1)** (not / be) **weren't** so lazy, he probably **(2)** (be) **would be** a better friend. More specifically, if his friends **(3)** (ask) **asked** him to help them with something, maybe he **(4)** (not / answer) **wouldn't answer** with an excuse.



John has a truck, so I sometimes ask him to help me move big things to my apartment, but he never does. His favorite excuse is "If I **(5)** (not / have) **didn't have** a test tomorrow, I definitely **(6)** (help) **would help** you." I **(7)** (believe) **would believe** him if he **(8)** (not / say) **didn't say** this while talking on his cell phone the whole time!



**D** Complete the conversations. Use conditional sentences with *if*-clauses.

**Adnan:** Will you go with me to the game?

**Khaled:** I can't, Adnan. My parents and I are going out to dinner.

*If my parents and I weren't going out for dinner tonight,  
I would go to the game with you.*

**1. Nawal:** Will you buy a new cell phone?

**Laila:** I don't have the cash right now.

**If I had the cash right now, I would buy a cell phone**

**2. Kevin:** Will Larry apply for the job at the library?

**Shaun:** No, he won't. He doesn't want a summer job.

**If Larry wanted a summer job, he would apply for the job at the library**

**3. Henry:** Will Ahmed and Mahmoud go on vacation with us?

**Roy:** No, they can't. Ahmed has an English test next Sunday.

**If Ahmad didn't have an English test next Sunday, they'd go on vacation with us**

**4. Jack:** Your shirt is so old. You need to buy a new one.

**Tom:** No, I don't. It doesn't have any holes in it.

**If my shirt had holes in it, I'd buy a new one**

**5. Fred:** Will you go to the baseball game with us?

**Fadel:** No. I don't like baseball. But thanks for asking.

**If I like basekball, I'd go to the game with you**



**E** Answer the questions. Use **might** or **could**.

1. What would you do if you could be the leader of your country?

**If I could be the leader of my country, I'd work to improve the environment**

2. What would you do if you won a large cash prize on TV?

**If I won a large cash prize on TV, I could travel to every in the world**

3. What would you do if you lived on a desert island?

**If I lived on a desert island, I could surf and swim all the time**

4. What would you do if you met an extraterrestrial?

**If I met an extraterrestrial, I might ask about life on other planets**

5. What would you do if you had more time?

**If I had more time, I could watch more TV**

6. What job would you do if you worked for a charity?

**If I worked for a charity, I might build houses for homeless people**

7. What would you do if you found 5000 riyals on the street?

**I might try to find who lost it**

8. What job would you do if you lived in a foreign country?

**If I lived in a foreign country, I could teach English**

**F** Read the sentences. Write what each person wishes.

**Kayla:** My friends pay more attention to my sister than to me.

*Kayla wishes that her friends paid more attention to her.*

1. **Tommy:** I have to pay the municipal fees on my house.

**Tommy wishes that he didn't have to pay the municipal fees on his house**

2. **Charles:** I'm not good enough to play professional basketball.

**Charles wishes that he was good enough to play professional basketball**

3. **Kevin:** My friend won't listen to me.

**Kevin wishes that his friend would listen to him**

4. **David:** I have to do homework every night.

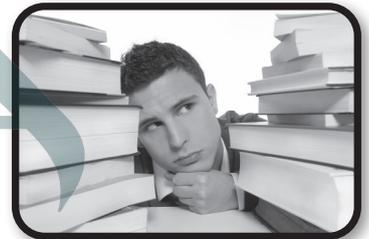
**David wishes that he didn't have to do homework every night**

5. **Joanna:** I can't see my parents this year.

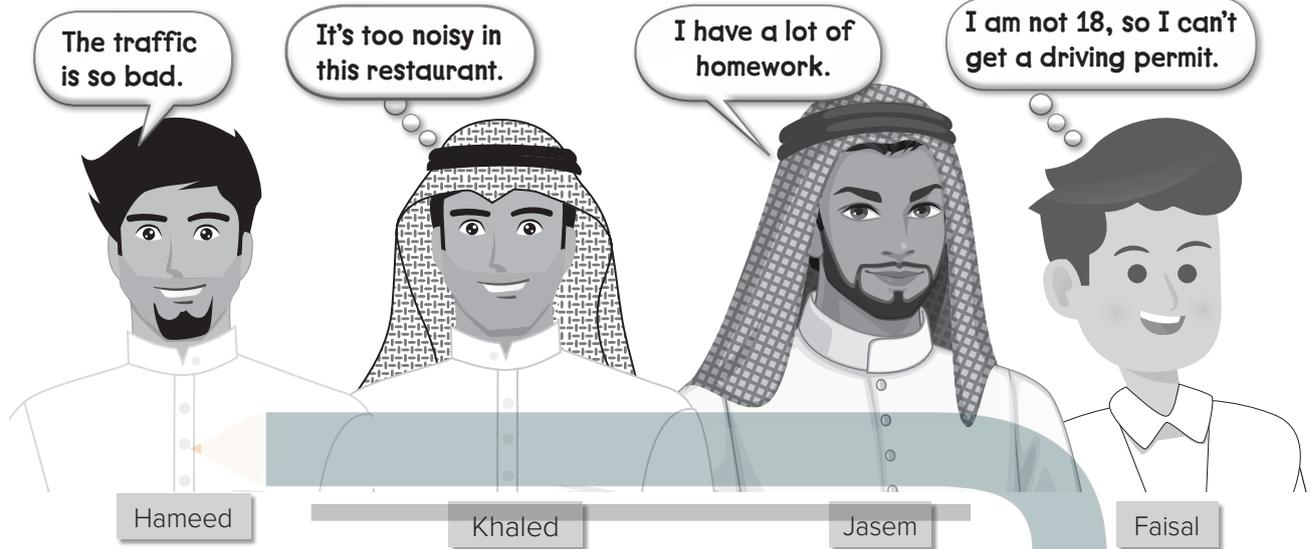
**Joanna wishes that she could see her parents this year**

6. **Maria:** There is so much traffic in the city.

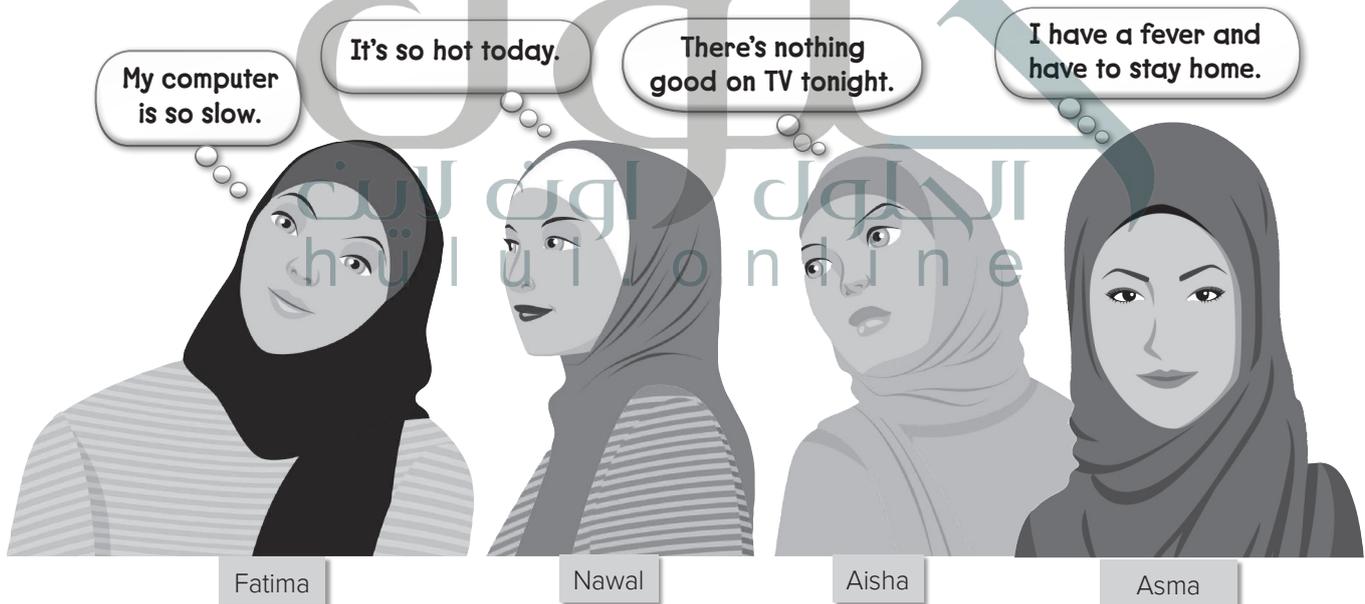
**Maria wishes that there wasn't so much traffic in the city**



**G** Look at the pictures. Use the information in the pictures to complete the wishes of each person.



- Hameed wishes **the traffic wasn't so sad**.
- Khaled wishes **it wasn't so noisy at the restaurant**.
- Jasem wishes **he didn't have a lot of homework**.
- Faisal wishes **he was eighteen**.



- Fatima wishes **her computer wasn't so slow**.
- Nawal wishes **wasn't so hot today**.
- Aisha wishes **there was something good on TV tonight**.
- Asma wishes **she didn't have a fever**.

**H READING**

Read the article.

**One man's wishes are another man's burden**

Omar was the youngest son of a poor family in Egypt. His father had worked hard all his life to support his family and build a small house for them at the end of a village. He wanted his three sons to get the education he had not been able to have himself, so they could have a better life. He would sit outside the house in the evening and dream about life in the big city. He wished for a modern flat, a new car, a small shop in a good neighborhood. He wished for the comforts of modern life. Omar would sit and watch his father, wishing he could help.

Imad was the youngest son of a wealthy family. His father was a very successful lawyer and his older brother was a doctor. The family lived in a large, modern flat in a prestigious neighborhood. They had three cars and a country house by the sea. Imad's father hardly spent any time with his family. He was always away seeing clients, preparing cases or having business meetings. When he came home, he would lock himself in his study and work. One evening Imad's father came home, walked into his office and shut the door. He sat at his desk, holding his head. He had lost everything. He had invested in a new production plant for electronic equipment. There had been a fire and the whole place had gone up in flames. The company lawyer had not paid the fire insurance, so the owners lost everything. He was going to lose his flat, the cars, his law firm, the country house. How was he going to tell his family? He wished he was a simple man with a small house in the village, with time to see his family and calm, quiet nights to sit and think.

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

a. = Omar's father      b. = Omar      c. = Imad's father

1. Who wished for comfort and riches? **a**      a.      b.      c.
2. Who had to work day and night? **a**      a.      b.      c.
3. Who could sit and enjoy a quiet evening? **a**      a.      b.      c.
4. Who wished he could help? **b**      a.      b.      c.
5. Who lost all his possessions? **c**      a.      b.      c.
6. Who wished for a simpler life? **c**      a.      b.      c.



**I** Prepare to write your own story about a wish. Answer the questions.

كل طالب يجيب بحسب قصته

1. Who is the main character in your story? Who else is in the story?

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2. When and where does the story happen?

---

3. How does the main character get a wish?

---

4. What does he or she wish for? Is this a wise wish, or is it greedy or foolish?

---

5. What happens? Does the wish change the character's life in some way?

---

**J** Read the situations and write sentences with **if**-clauses.

1. Adnan doesn't have a car, so he needs to walk everywhere or take a taxi. That's the reason he is often late.

*If he had a car, he wouldn't need to walk everywhere or take a taxi and he wouldn't be late.*

OR *If he had a car, he could drive to places and he wouldn't be late.*

2. Hanan has a very bad toothache, so she needs to see a dentist; though she hates the idea.

**If she didn't have a toothache she wouldn't need to see the dentist**

3. Asma does very well at school because she works hard and doesn't miss classes.

**Asma wouldn't do so well at school if she missed classes**

4. Adel really wants to go on a picnic with his friends but he has a test on Sunday, so he has to study over the weekend.

**Adel would go to a picnic with his friends if he hadn't to study over the weekend for his test**

5. They have a beautiful house in the country that they rarely go to because they need to work so hard.

**They would go to their house in the country more often if they didn't need to work so hard**

6. You want to buy a laptop but there is a huge range of models, and you don't know which to choose.

**If there wasn't such a huge range of models I would know which laptop to choose**

**K** Look at the picture. Work in a group and think of different reasons to explain why the man on the right is so happy. Write sentences to describe what he wished for before he became happy. Start your sentences with **If I ...** or **I wish ...**



1. If I **had sometime off I'd go on a trip**
2. If I **had enough money I'd invite my friend to come along**
3. I wish **I had the time and money to do it**
4. I wish **my friend could accompany me**





**M** Mark the nouns with **C** for count or **N** for noncount.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> shopper   | 6. <u>N</u> produce |
| 2. <u>C</u> bargain   | 7. <u>C</u> spice   |
| 3. <u>C</u> price     | 8. <u>C</u> carpet  |
| 4. <u>C</u> market    | 9. <u>N</u> jewelry |
| 5. <u>N</u> livestock | 10. <u>N</u> fish   |



**N** Read the passage and check your answers to **M**.

In an age where you can buy almost anything on the Internet, thousands of people all over the world still prefer to do their shopping in traditional places. In general, **shoppers** look for **bargains**, and the best **prices** are usually found in street **markets**. Many markets around the world have a similar lively atmosphere and sell nearly anything you can imagine from **jewelry** and clothes, fresh **produce**, **spices**, and **fish**, to **carpets**, electronics, and **livestock**.

**O** Complete the paragraph with a quantity expression: **a/an**, **some**, or **many**.

Riyadh is (1.) a shopper's dream, and boasts (2.) some of the world's most beautiful modern shopping malls, with designer boutiques and brand names. There aren't (3.) any bargains to be found in the upmarket malls, but if you head for the traditional souqs in town, you'll find many bargains there. Haraj is (4.) a secondhand market just east of the city. Al-Bat'ha District is home to (5.) many traditional markets. Whether you are looking for electronics and watches, jewelry, perfume, furniture, car accessories, bicycles, or food—they sell it all at low prices.



**P** Read the conversation below and complete with a word or phrase from the box.

buy spend shop online expensive make payments money habits

**Interviewer:** I'm from Teenage Express magazine. We're doing a survey of teenage shopping habits (1.) habits. Do you mind answering a few questions?

**Faisal:** Not at all. What do you want to know?

**Interviewer:** Do you (2.) shop online?

**Faisal:** No, I never shop online.

**Interviewer:** Why not?

**Faisal:** I don't trust the security features on the Internet.

**Interviewer:** What about your friends?

**Faisal:** Very few shop online or (3.) make payments via the computer.

**Interviewer:** And do you like to (4.) buy designer clothes?

**Faisal:** Not really. I like clothes that aren't too (5.) expensive and that are comfortable.

**Interviewer:** And in general, what do you (6.) spend most of your money on?

**Faisal:** I spend my (7.) money mostly on food, video games, and... electronic stuff.



**Q** Answer the questions below. Write sentences in your notebook.

كل طالب يجيب عن نفسه

1. Do you shop online? Why or why not?
2. What do you buy online?
3. Do you like to go shopping?
4. Where do you usually shop?
5. What are popular places for shopping?
6. What things do you spend your money on?
7. How much money do you spend each week?
8. What is the most expensive thing you have ever bought?

**A** Complete the sentences with **because** or **so**.

1. He's not going to the gym today \_\_\_\_\_ he's sick.
2. My father has insomnia, \_\_\_\_\_ he hasn't slept a lot this week.
3. Abdullah has a lot of stress at work \_\_\_\_\_ his boss doesn't give him reasonable deadlines.
4. Ahmed should call his mother, \_\_\_\_\_ his mother knows that he will be getting home late.
5. You are interested in fitness \_\_\_\_\_ you want to stay healthy.
6. I just bought some new flip-flops \_\_\_\_\_ I'm going to the beach next week.
7. Imad broke his arm, \_\_\_\_\_ he isn't going to play football this year at school.
8. I took my temperature \_\_\_\_\_ I think I'm sick.

**B** Write a sentence to tell what each person did. Use reflexive pronouns.



**Mona**

knife / cut / preparing dinner

*Mona cut herself with a knife while preparing dinner.*

1. Abdullah

burn / hot stove / cooking eggs / this morning

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Saeed and Fahad

slip / ice / luckily not hurt

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Hameed

teach / French / last year

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Noura

see / in a lot of the photos / take / Jennifer / at the park

\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Match the beginning of each sentence with the correct ending.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. We don't like putting _____    | a. off the picnic.                     |
| 2. I need to turn _____           | b. in two library books.               |
| 3. Please don't throw _____       | c. off your homework until tomorrow?   |
| 4. It's raining. Let's call _____ | d. down the job offer?                 |
| 5. Can you put _____              | e. up basketball next summer.          |
| 6. She gets _____                 | f. up with noisy neighbors.            |
| 7. Did he turn _____              | g. along with everyone.                |
| 8. He thinks he may take _____    | h. away plastic bottles. Recycle them. |

**D** Complete the sentences. Use **although**, **in spite of**, or **as soon as**.

- Tim didn't wear a coat **in spite of** the cold weather.
- in spite of** his carelessness, Jerry didn't get hurt. He was very lucky.
- Although** he tried very hard, Alan couldn't pass the driving test.
- I'll call you **as soon as** I get to the gym.
- Ali still talks to Khaled **Although** they are not friends anymore.
- Robert was late for school **Although** he set his alarm for 6:00 A.M.
- Alicia will show us her new cell phone **as soon as** she gets here.
- Our flight was late **in spite of** the good weather.



**E** Rewrite each sentence using *wish*.



**I have to go to the doctor.**

*I wish I didn't have to go to the doctor.*

1. Ali doesn't have time to play tennis every day.

**Ali wishes he had time to play tennis every day**

2. Ahmed has to go to work this afternoon.

**Ahmed wishes he didn't have to go to work this afternoon**

3. Abdullah doesn't speak English.

**Abdullah wishes he spoke English**

4. My brother won't lend me his new computer.

**I wish my brother would lend me his new computer**

5. They don't know how to ski.

**They wish they knew how to ski**

**F** Complete each sentence. Use *would*, *might*, or *could*.



**If I didn't ride my bike to school every day, I would join the gym**

1. If I won the reading contest, **I would buy a new computer**

2. If school started at 10 o'clock, **I'd be on time**

3. If my brother had a new car, **he might let me drive it**

4. If Hussain could live in a foreign country, **he would live in Thailand**

5. If I liked chemistry, **I might do better on my tests**

6. If I could meet any historical person, **I'd talk with Abert Einstein**

7. If Matt and I practiced more, **we might play soccer better**

8. If I liked Indian food, **I'd definitely go to the new Indian restaurant**

**G** Make sentences. Use **need to be** + a past participle in each sentence.



**dress / dry-clean / red**

*The red dress needs to be dry-cleaned.*

1. car / repaint / after the crash

**The car needs to be repainted after the crash**

2. flat tire / on my car / repair

**The flat tire on my car needs to be repaired**

3. hole / in Thomas's jeans / sew

**The hole in Thomas's jeans needs to be sewn**

4. old kitchen / redecorate

**The old kitchen needs to be redecorated**

5. new knives / not / sharpen

**The new knives don't need to be sharpened**

**H**

Choose a sport. Think about or research how players work together to make a successful team. Complete the chart below.

Individual Action	Benefit for Player	Benefit for Team
<i>warm up</i>	<i>won't get hurt</i>	<i>won't lose a hurt player</i>



- I Look at the photo. Give advice to the person in the photo.  
Write four sentences.



1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**J** Look at the people in the picture and write words about their feelings in the chart.  
Write a sentence that tells what each person is probably saying.



الحلول اون لاين  
Feelings of the people in the picture  
hulul.online


1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_





## 1 An account of an accident

I can ...	Great! 	Good! 	OK! 	Needs work 
take notes when I think about things				
select important facts or details				
write about feelings				
form and write clear sentences				
connect events, reasons, and causes well				
edit and correct my mistakes				
describe scenes in an imaginative manner				
use appropriate language/style				

## 2 A letter of advice

I can ...	Great! 	Good! 	OK! 	Needs work 
take notes and use them to write				
respond to others' feelings and views				
advise others in a friendly manner				
form and write clear sentences				
organize and explain suggestions well				
be helpful without being patronizing				
edit and correct my mistakes				
close on a hopeful note				
use appropriate language/style				

## 3 A discursive paragraph

I can ...	Great! 	Good! 	OK! 	Needs work 
take notes and use them to write a paragraph				
start with a topic sentence				
organize content and develop ideas in a paragraph				
form and write clear sentences				
connect events, feelings, and ideas well				
edit and correct my mistakes				
end with a closing statement				
use appropriate language/style				

## 4 A story

I can ...	Great! 	Good! 	OK! 	Needs work 
take notes and use them to write a story				
use appropriate narrative forms				
organize events well				
describe characters				
describe events				
make a story interesting				
edit and correct mistakes				
use appropriate language/style				



I can ...	Great! 	Good! 	OK! 	Needs work 
think and make notes				
organize ideas and information				
use appropriate words to refer to things				
form and write clear sentences				
connect events, opinions, and ideas well				
support my ideas/views				
edit and correct my mistakes				
use appropriate language/style				