

English

Unit 1 Unit 2 Unit 3 Unit 4

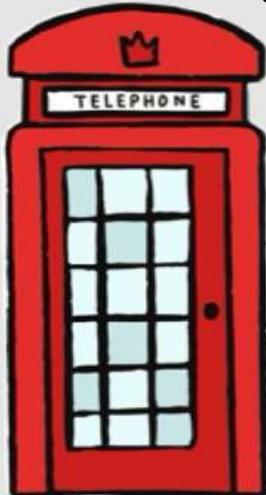
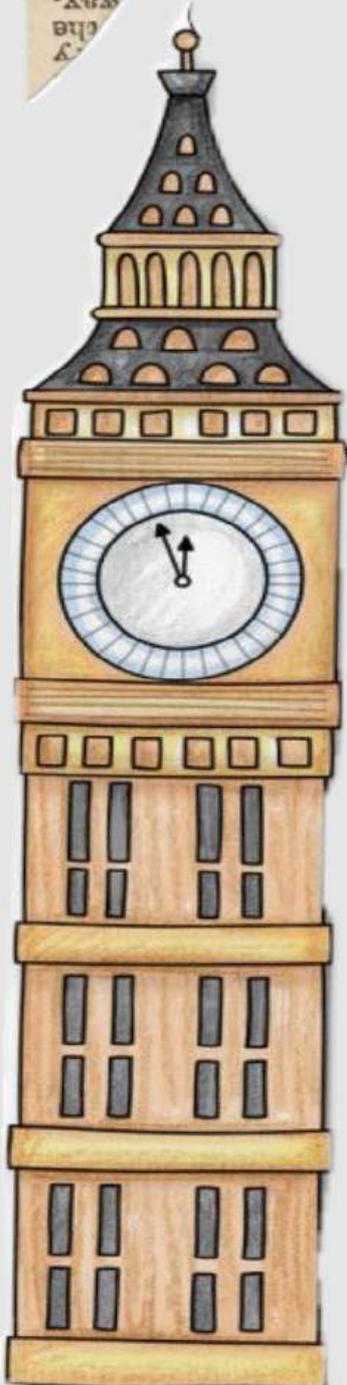
حل نشاط الصف السادس اعدادي

المنهج الجديد

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العنوان : كركوك طريق بغداد



Democratic Federal Association have taken men's cause warmly. day the girls on strike assembled early in the outside the gates, picketed those who went attempted to hold a series of meetings, but dispersed by about twenty policemen. Two men attempted to deliver addresses, but were prevented by the police, and one was arrested and taken to Worship-street. Attempts were also made to held meetings on Mile-end-waste, but the crowds were dispersed by the downpour of rain. In the evening a meeting convened by the Social Democratic Federation was held.

هام جداً:

يتوفر حل نشاط اللغة الانكليزية منهج جديد للراحل:

١- الخامس الابتدائي

٢- السادس ابتدائي

٣- الاول متوسط

٤- الثاني متوسط

٥- الثالث متوسط

٦- السادس الاعدادي

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Unit one

طبيبة متخصصة في
الدراسات
الطبية

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

Unit 1

Lesson 1: My toe is bleeding

2 Match what each person is saying to the correct picture.

- 1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____ 9 _____ 11 _____ 13 _____
 2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____ 10 _____ 12 _____ 14 _____

Study Tip – learning vocabulary

■ A good way to learn new words is to put connected words in sets, like this:

Fruit: apples oranges grapes bananas strawberries

A Using a dictionary, check the meaning of any words you don't know. Write the words below in the correct set. There are five words in each set.

ankle	bandage	blood	bones	breathe	cough	cream	elbow	faint	heart
knee	medicine	plaster	pills	shoulder	skin	sneeze	stomach	swallow	wrist

Set

Words

علاج Treatment: bandage cream pills plaster medicin

مفاصل Joints: ankle wrist elbow knee shoulder

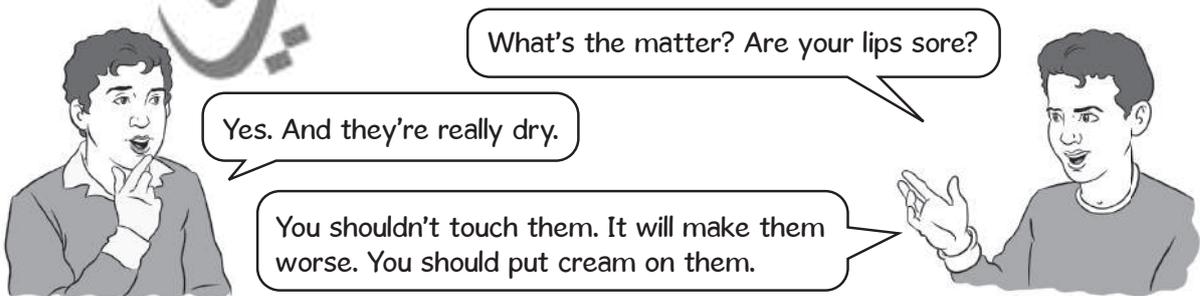
أفعال Verbs: breathe cough sneeze swallow faint

خارج و داخل
 Inside and outside

the body: blood bones stomach skin heart

B Work in pairs. Student A chooses one of the problems A to N on page 6 of the Student's Book, but doesn't tell Student B. Student A mimes the problem, and Student B guesses what's wrong and gives advice.

Example: Student A licks his lips and touches them.



Study Tip – words with similar meanings are not always interchangeable

- It is easier to use a word correctly if you know whether it is a verb, a noun or an adjective. Be careful with these words: *hurt, sore, pain*.
 - *Hurt* is a verb. The past simple is also *hurt*.
My back hurts today. It also hurt yesterday. My feet hurt today. They hurt yesterday as well.
 - *Sore* is an adjective.
My back is sore. My feet are also sore. They weren't sore yesterday.
 - *Pain* is a noun. In the singular, it usually has an article.
I have a pain in my stomach. Have you taken any medication for the pain? Yes, I took some painkillers an hour ago. Do you have pains anywhere else?

C Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

يَنْزِفُ	مَكْسُورٌ	دَوَارٌ	يَتَلَوَّنُ	الْمِ	مَرِيضٌ	يُعْطَسُ	مُتَقَرِّحٌ
bleeding	broken	dizzy	hurts	pain	sick	sneeze	sore

- 'Have you got a cold?' 'No, I always sneeze when I put pepper on my food.'
- He was sick three times in the night. I think the food at the restaurant where he ate wasn't very fresh.
- She cut her hand while she was chopping vegetables. It was a very deep cut, and it was bleeding a lot, so she had to go to hospital and have it stitched.
- My back hurts all the time. It only feels OK when I am lying down.
- She can't play tennis. She has broken her right arm.
- I went swimming yesterday, and now my eyes are sore from the chemicals in the pool.
- Where exactly is the pain, and how long have you had it?
- It was a very hot day, and she hadn't eaten or drunk anything all day. That's why she suddenly went pale and felt dizzy during the lesson.

D 1 Listen and choose the correct word to end each sentence. Write the numbers 1 to 6 in the correct boxes.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|--------------------------|---|----------|---------|--------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a | حَرْقٌ | burnt | <input type="checkbox"/> | c | يَبْلَعُ | swallow | <input type="checkbox"/> | e | حَرَارَةٌ | temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | كَسٌّ | fractured | <input type="checkbox"/> | d | تَوْرَمٌ | swollen | <input type="checkbox"/> | f | يَلْعَمُ | throat | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Unit 1

Lesson 2: I was ice skating, and I fell over

- 1  Discuss with a partner what is happening in each picture. Then read the text and guess the missing words.

B _____ E _____
 C _____ F _____
 D _____ H _____

Past continuous and past simple

- We can use the **past continuous** and the **past simple** in the same sentence to show that one action happened in the middle of another action. We use the **past continuous** for the longer action and the **past simple** for the shorter action.

I was ice skating, and I fell over.

- We often use *while* and *as* with the past continuous tense.

While I was eating breakfast, a bird flew into the kitchen.

As I was eating breakfast, a bird flew into the kitchen.

- We often use *when* or *and* with the past simple tense.

I was eating breakfast when a bird flew into the kitchen.

I was eating breakfast, and a bird flew into the kitchen.

- A  Practise the dialogue in pairs. Then practise it again, changing the words in bold.

Adil: I've hurt my **wrist**.

Nurse: Sit down, please. I need to take your details.

Nurse: The doctor will see you very soon, Adil.

Doctor: How did you do it?

Adil: I **was ice skating**, and I **fell over**.

Adil: Do you think it's broken?

Doctor: Probably not. But you need to have an X-ray to make sure.

Adil: Is it broken?

Doctor: I'm afraid so. It's fractured here.

Doctor: I'm going to put your **wrist** in plaster.

Adil: How long will I have to keep it on?

Doctor: **Six** weeks.

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 كركوك - طريق بغداد

B Put one verb in the past continuous and one in the past simple.

1 I (think) about you and then you (ring) me.

I was thinking about you, and then you rang me.

2 While Ali (have) a shower, somebody (knock) at the front door.

was having knocked

3 I (clean) my room, and I (find) £30 under my bed.

was cleaning, Found

4 Luckily, Reema (not drive) very fast when the child (run) into the road.

wasn't driving ran

5 A thief (take) our clothes while we (swim).

took were swimming

6 She (tell) us to be quiet as we (make) too much noise.

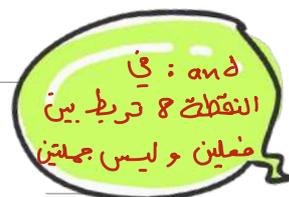
told we were making

7 My sister (hide) my purse under the bed while I (not look).

hid wasn't looking

8 As she (carry) the shopping from the car, my grandmother (slip) and (break) her ankle.

was carrying slipped and broke



C Complete these sentences with your own ideas. Put the verbs in the past simple.

1 I was running, and *I fell down*.

2 I wasn't looking where I was going, and *I fell down*.

3 I was getting ready for school when *The school bus arrived.*

4 My little brother was playing football when *he broke his leg.*

5 I was thinking about *The answer* when the teacher suddenly *asked me*.

6 While I was waiting for the bus, *I saw my friend.*

Lesson 3: My friends were all watching, so I didn't want to give up

A Read the blog post on page 8 of the Student's Book and answer the questions.

- 1 What was Ammar's life like when he was 16? Why?
كيف كانت حياة عمار لما كان عمره 16 ولماذا؟
great because he was part of the basketball team and had lots of friends. رائعة لان واخيراً أصبح جزءاً من فريق كرة العلة والكثير من الأصدقاء.
- 2 How did Ammar hurt himself?
كيف أدى عمار نفسه؟
He jumped off a bridge and hit the bottom as the river wasn't deep enough. قفز من الجسر وضرب القاع لان عمق النهر غير كافٍ.
- 3 How did Ammar feel about his progress in therapy? Why?
كيف يشعر عمار حول تقدم العلاج ولماذا؟
upset because he wasn't making enough progress. بالحزن لان لا يجسني تقدم كافياً.
- 4 What technology did the doctors want to try with Ammar?
ما هي التكنية التي يريد الأطباء تجربتها مع عمار؟
an exoskeleton الهيكل الخارجي
- 5 Why did Ammar feel more motivated to continue his treatment?
لماذا كان عمار اكثر اندفاعاً للتكمال علاجه؟
because he was making great progress. لان كان هناك تقدم حظيم.
- 6 What do Ammar's doctors think will happen in the future?
ماذا يعتقد أطباء عمار سيحدث بالمستقبل؟
Exoskeletons will replace wheelchairs completely. الهيكل الخارجي سوف يحل محل الكرسى المتحرك تماماً.

B Read the blog post again and choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- 1 Ammar decided to jump off the bridge because
عمار قرر يقفز من الجسر لأن
a it didn't look very high looking down from above.
b he didn't want to feel embarrassed in front of his friends. لأن لا يريد ينحرج أمام اصدقائه.
c he was a good swimmer and wasn't scared of high places.
- 2 Ammar hurt his back because
عمار اصاب ظهره لأن
a he fell into the water in a bad position.
b he hit the side of the bridge when he fell.
c he hit the bottom of the river when he dived. لانه ضرب بقاع النهر عندما غطس.
- 3 On the day he woke up in hospital, Ammar
في يوم استيقاظ عمار في المستشفى
a was told he would wear an exoskeleton.
b knew he would never be able to walk again.
c realized how one choice could change the rest of his life. هو أدرك كيف ليبار واحد أن يغير سري حياته.
- 4 The thing Ammar most wanted to do was
الشيء الذي كان يريد عمار فعله كثيراً
a play basketball again. لعب كرة السلة مرة أخرى.
b hang out with his friends again.
c go back to school.
- 5 On the day Ammar tried the exoskeleton, he was able to
في اليوم الذي جرب به عمار الهيكل الخارجي
a only stand up.
b stand up and walk. الوقوف و المشي
c play basketball. هو كان قادر على:

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كركوك - طريق بغداد

- C** Close your books. Retell the story, taking turns to say one sentence each. Start like this:
Ammar was swimming with his friends in a river ...

Adjectives ending in -ing or -ed

- Don't forget the difference between *frightening* and *frightened*, *boring* and *bored*, *interesting* and *interested*.
 - The *-ed* words describe the person who **has the feeling**.
 - The *-ing* words describe what or who **gives them that feeling**.

- D** Choose the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 She is not very interested / interesting in fashion. She prefers books and music.
- 2 I saw a very excited / exciting film on TV last night.
- 3 This book is very bored / boring. I fall asleep whenever I try to read it.
- 4 We were very frightened / frightening when our car broke down in the desert.
- 5 He's a very interested / interesting person. He has lots of great stories to tell.

Adjectives ending in -ful

- Remember there is only one *l* in **adjectives** ending in *-ful*, e.g., *beautiful*, *peaceful*.
- But the **adverb** ending is *-fully*, e.g., *beautifully*, *peacefully*.

- E** Write four more adjectives ending in *-ful*.

- 1 Colour ful 2 Joy ful 3 hope ful 4 Care ful

- F** Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

Example: Marwa sings *beautiful* / (beautifully).

- 1 This is a very peaceful / peacefully area of town.
- 2 You should always speak respectful / respectfully to older people.
- 3 Be careful / carefully when you cycle on the road.
- 4 After many tries, we managed to do the experiment successful / successfully.



Now write sentences using the *-ful* adjective and the *-fully* adverb.

Examples: The picture was beautiful.

The story was beautifully told.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

Unit 1

Lesson 4: Most smokers take it up as teenagers

- 1 Read the texts below and choose the correct figures to complete each one.
3 Then listen and check your answers.

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____

- A Write questions based on the text for the following answers. There are several possible questions you could write, but just write one each time.

Example: Q: How many people die of smoking every year?

A: About 74,000 per year.

Q: In which _____ ?

A: It's highest in the 25–34 age group.

Q: Under what age _____ to?

A: 18.

Q: When _____ start smoking?

A: When they are teenagers.

Q: How much earlier _____ than _____ ?

A: They die seven years earlier on average.

Q: _____ e-cigarettes?

A: One in nine.

Q: _____ ?

A: As many as from Covid-19.

Phrasal verbs

- With some phrasal verbs, **noun objects** can come **before** or **after** the preposition.

Turn off the light.

OR: *Turn the light off.*

- With phrasal verbs, **pronoun objects** must come **before** the preposition.

Turn it off.

NOT: *Turn off it.*

- B** Write the sentences, putting the verbs and objects in the correct order.
Where two answers are possible, write them both.

Examples: Can you / turn on / the television?

Can you turn on the television? Can you turn the television on? _____

I've already / turned on / it.

I've already turned it on. _____

- 1 Smoking is terrible. You should / give up / it.

_____ . You should give it up . _____

- 2 When did you / take up / stamp collecting?

_____ take stamp collecting up / take up stamp collecting _____

- 3 I can't remember when I / took up / it.

_____ took it up . _____

- 4 I like these shoes. Can I / try on / them?

_____ try them on _____

- 5 Can you / turn down / the music?

Can you turn the music down ? / Can you turn down the music ? _____

- 6 I'll / turn down / it / in a minute.

_____ turn it down _____

Prefixes meaning *not*

- To form the **opposite** of some **adjectives** we can put the prefix *un-* in front of them, e.g., *unhappy, unpopular, unintelligent*.
- The prefixes *in-*, *im-*, *il-* or *ir-* can also form the opposite, e.g., *inexpensive, impossible, illegal, irregular*.
- The prefix *un-* can go in front of any letter. The prefix *im-* can only go in front of *m* or *p*.
- The prefix *il-* can only go in front of *l*. The prefix *ir-* can only go in front of *r*.



- Make the opposites of these adjectives by putting the correct prefix in front of them.
Choose from *un-*, *in-*, *im-*.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <u>in</u> correct غير صحيح | 4 <u>in</u> efficient غير كفوء | 7 <u>un</u> usual غير عادي | 10 <u>in</u> dependent مستقل |
| 2 <u>im</u> moral غير اخلاقي | 5 <u>un</u> fortunate غير محظوظ | 8 <u>im</u> polite غير مؤدب | 11 <u>in</u> convenient غير مريح |
| 3 <u>un</u> fair غير عادل | 6 <u>im</u> patient غير صبور | 9 <u>un</u> healthy غير صحي | 12 <u>un</u> pleasant غير مسرور |

Unit 1

Lesson 5: Take some exercise every day

1 Complete the health tips with the phrases in the box.

- 1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____ 9 _____
 2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____ 10 _____

2 Match four of the health tips with the photos.

- A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____

A Write four plural countable nouns and four uncountable nouns from page 10 of the Student's Book.

Countable nouns

Uncountable nouns

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B Study the language box and add examples.

Expressions of quantity

- *some, any, a lot of, plenty of* and *enough* are used with countable **and** uncountable nouns.
 - *some sugar/some sweets; a lot of sugar/a lot of sweets;*
 _____ / _____ ; _____ / _____
- *a few* and *many* are used **only** with countable nouns.
 - *a few people/a few _____ ; too many people/not many _____*
- *a little* and *much* are used **only** with uncountable nouns.
 - *a little oil/a little _____ ; not much oil/too much _____*

C Complete the questions with *much* or *many*.

- 1 How much food do we need to bring to the picnic?
 2 How many apples do we need?
 3 How many meals do you eat a day?

- 4 How much sleep did you get last night?
- 5 How much exercise does he take a week?
- 6 How many hours' sleep did you get the night before?
- 7 How much time do you spend on your homework?
- 8 How many times a week do you wash your hair?

D Complete the sentences with *a few* or *a little*.

- 1 There were only a few people at the party.
- 2 I've got a little work to finish, so can you wait a minute?
- 3 You'll have to wait a few minutes.
- 4 There's only a little orange juice left in the bottle.
- 5 How much money have you got left? Just a little.
- 6 I've met her a few times.
- 7 Put your case in the car. There's still a little space left.
- 8 We need a few more oranges.

E Write six questions for a questionnaire with this title: *How healthy are you?* Write questions in the present and past simple.

Examples: How many hours' sleep did you get last night?

How many times a week do you do sport or take some kind of exercise?

F  Work in pairs. Take turns answering your partner's questionnaire.

Questions with *used to*

■ As well as in the **negative**, we drop the *d* (*used*) in **questions**.

- *Did you use to fight with your brother or sister when you were little? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.*
- *What did you use to fight about?*

A Complete the conversation between Huda and her grandmother with the correct form of *used to*.

Huda: Which TV programmes (you/watch) did you use to watch¹ when you were little, Grandma?

Grandmother: We didn't have a television when I was a little girl, dear. We (do) used to do² things. We (not sit) didn't use to sit³ around watching a box!

Huda: What (you/do) did you use to⁴?

Grandmother: We (help) used to help⁵ mother with the housework and cooking.

Huda: But how (you/have) did you use to have⁶ fun?

Grandmother: We (play) used to play⁷ the drums and sing and dance. Families (have) used to have⁸ real conversations in those days. People don't talk to each other nowadays because of that silly television.

Huda: (you/go out) Did you use to go out⁹ with your friends?

Grandmother: Yes, dear. We (go) used to go¹⁰ shopping in the souqs with my sister Wafa and my friend Layla. Then we all (come) used to come¹¹ home for tea and cakes. We (talk) used to talk¹² about everything. Not on the phone, of course, but person to person, face to face. We (not walk) didn't use to walk¹³ around talking on these silly mobile things like young people today.

B Ruba's grandfather is talking to her about his childhood. Complete the text below with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

Life was (difficult) more difficult¹ back then. We had to work (hard) harder² than teenagers today because we used to study and help our parents earn money. Families were much (big) bigger³ than now: I had six brothers and four sisters! We didn't use to have

mobile phones or things like that, so we were (active) more active⁴, and we used to spend a lot of time playing outside. Maybe life is (interesting) more interesting⁵ now, but I think life used to be (good) better⁶ than today. We didn't use to have much, but we had each other.

C Compare life today with life 50 years ago. Write pairs of sentences using one of the adjectives in brackets each time.

- 1 life (easy/hard/slow/fast)

Life is faster now than it used to be.

Life isn't as easy as it used to be.

- 2 films (funny/boring/violent/romantic)

Films are funnier now than they used to be.

Films are more romantic now than they used to be.

- 3 streets (noisy/quiet/clean/dirty/safe/dangerous)

Streets aren't as clean as they used to be.

streets aren't as safe as they used to be.

- 4 towns (big/small/crowded/polluted)

Towns are bigger now than they used to be.

Towns aren't as small as they used to be.

- 5 doctors (good/expensive/cheap/well-trained)

Doctors are more expensive now than they used to be.

Doctors are better now than they used to be.



Write a paragraph starting like this:

Life today is *better* / *worse* than 50 years ago. For one thing, today schools _____
_____, whereas they used to be _____.

Secondly, everyday life is *easier* / *more difficult* today. Today, we *have* / *don't have* _____
_____, whereas people *used to* / *didn't use to* _____ 50 years ago.

Finally, _____

_____.

Unit 1

Lesson 7: Let's start with diet

1 Read the article and choose the correct linking word or phrase for each gap.

- 1 f _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____ 9 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____ 10 _____

A Circle the correct sentence ending based on the information in the article on page 12 of the Student's Book.

- 1 The government spends millions on
a anti-smoking campaigns.
b people who have made themselves ill.
c people who never take exercise.
- 2 Because of their bad diet, 60% of British people
a are diabetic.
b are overweight and could get diabetes.
c are very unhealthy.
- 3 People
a no longer take enough exercise.
b watch TV all day long.
c should stop using their cars.
- 4 Smoking
a is a dirty habit.
b is a very expensive habit.
c is destroying a lot of people's health.
- 5 The government shouldn't pay for people's healthcare
a unless they take proper care of themselves.
b unless they have children.
c unless they and their children are unhealthy.

B When you have checked your answers in Exercise A, use the five correct sentences in full as a basis for a summary of the article. Add the following words and phrases in the correct places to link the ideas and sentences.

And last but not least	and their children	Firstly
Furthermore	I feel that	in the following three ways

C Complete the sentences with a word or number from the text on page 12 of the Student's Book.

- 1 Dr Ramzi argues that many *illnesses* are due to bad habits. يجادل الدكتور رمزي بجاده بأن العديد من الأمراض سببها العادات السيئة
- 2 There are more and more *diabetics* in the UK every year. هناك المزيد والمزيد من مرضى السكري في المملكة المتحدة كل سنة
- 3 *Sixty* per cent of British people are at risk of becoming diabetic. ٦٠% من البريطانيين معرضون لخطر الإصابة بالسكري
- 4 Dr Ramzi says that, in the past, people used to *walk* or cycle more. يقول د. رمزي ان في الماضي كان الناس يمشون أو يركبون الدراجات أكثر
- 5 He argues that exercise keeps your *heart* in good shape. يجادل بأن التمارين فقط تحافظ على قلبك بحالة جيدة
- 6 He believes that *Smoking* is the worst habit for your health. يعتقد أن التدخين هو أسوأ عادة كان هناك
- 7 He argues that those who don't take care of themselves should pay for their own *health care*. يجادل بأن الذين لا يهتمون بأنفسهم يجب أن يدفعون ثمن الرعاية الصحية بأنفسهم

D Complete the definitions with words from the text on page 12.

- 1 *diet* (noun) = what you eat النظام الغذائي / ما تأكله
- 2 *overweight* (adjective) = weighing more than you should الوزن أكثر من ما يجب عليه / البدن / خوالوزن الزائد
- 3 *regular* (adjective) = when you do something often عندما تفعل شيء بأستمرار / منتظم
- 4 *lungs* (noun) = the part of your body responsible for breathing جزء الجسم المسؤول عن التنفس / الرئتان
- 5 *non-smokers* (noun) = people who don't smoke الأشخاص غير المدخنين / غير المدخنين
- 6 *bring up* (phrasal verb) = to raise (children) يربي (طفل) / يربى / ينشئ

E Two people are discussing Dr Ramzi's article. Complete the gaps with one word.

- Maryam: *in*¹ my opinion, Dr Ramzi is completely right.
- Hamzah: I don't agree. Many people have unhealthy lifestyles *as*² a result of other things, not just because they don't want to be healthy.
- Maryam: Maybe, but generally *speaking*³, it's their fault.
- Hamzah: In the *first*⁴ place, nobody's perfect, we all make bad decisions. *on*⁵ top of that, people who buy cigarettes, for example, already pay extra tax on them.
- Maryam: As they should. Our health system is under a lot of pressure, and this is caused *by*⁶ people not caring about themselves.

A Complete the following essay on some of the causes of car accidents using the notes on the right.

There are Thousands¹ of car accidents a year, which cause serious injuries. Most of these accidents have one of the Causes² following causes. Firstly, the driver is driving Too fast³ and can't stop the vehicle in time. Or sometimes, the driver is distracted by their mobile phone⁴ or is changing the music in the car. A third cause of accidents is when the driver doesn't follow the Rules⁵, like the stop signal and red lights. Last but not least, cars are often badly maintained. It can be especially dangerous if the brakes⁶ don't work properly, for example.

There are several ways The government⁷ could deal with this problem. Firstly, they could increase the number of traffic police officers and speed cameras⁸ on the streets and highways. Furthermore, they could make driving tests⁹ harder to pass and impose higher fines¹⁰ on those who break the law.

Thousands of car accidents a year. These cause serious injuries/deaths. Most car accidents caused by

1) driver driving too fast

Studies: most drivers don't realize time to stop vehicle

2) driver not concentrating, e.g., using mobile phone (text messages), changing music from a playlist

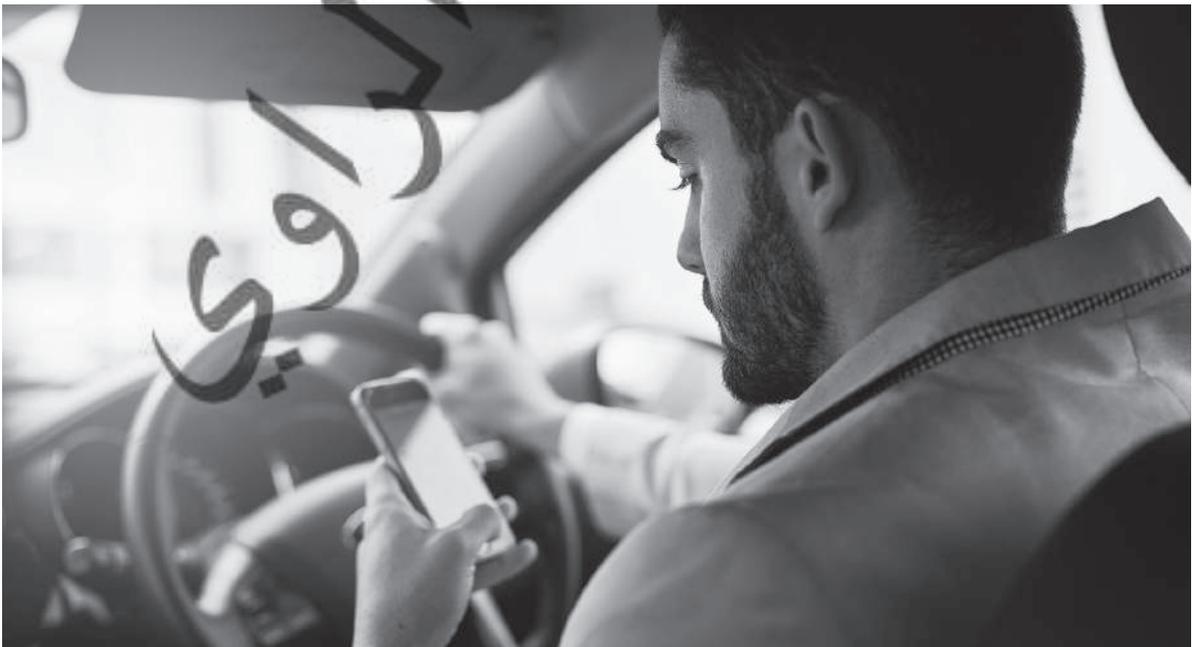
3) driver doesn't obey road signs (e.g., stop signals, red lights, etc.). Rules ensure safety drivers+pedestrians

4) badly maintained car (e.g., bad brakes)

What should the government do about it?

more traffic police? more speed cameras?

more checks on cars? heavier fines? stricter driving tests?





'How to reduce the number of car accidents'. Write 100–120 words on this topic. Make sure you add words and phrases to link the ideas and sentences. You can find these in Lesson 7 on page 12 of the Student's Book.

How to Reduce the Number of Car Accidents

Car accidents are one of the biggest problems in the world today. In my opinion, the most important way to reduce them is to pay full attention while driving.

Firstly, drivers should never use their mobile phones behind the wheel. Even hands-free phones can be distracting and may lead to accidents. Therefore, it is better to keep phones away before starting the car.

Secondly, speed limits must always be respected because driving too fast is a major cause of serious crashes. Moreover, wearing seat belts can save many lives in case of an accident. In addition, governments should punish drivers who break the law and cause danger to others.

Finally, raising awareness about road safety through campaigns and education is also very important. In conclusion, safe driving requires responsibility, patience, and respect for rules.

كيفية تقليل عدد حوادث السيارات

تُعدُّ حوادث السيارات واحدة من أكبر المشكلات في العالم اليوم. برأبي، أهم طريقة لتقليلها هي الانتباه الكامل أثناء القيادة. أولاً، يجب على السائقين ألا يستخدموا هواتفهم المحمولة خلف المقود. حتى الهواتف التي تعمل بدون استخدام اليدين قد تكون مشتتة وتؤدي إلى الحوادث، لذلك من الأفضل إبعاد الهاتف قبل تشغيل السيارة. ثانياً، يجب دائماً الالتزام بحدود السرعة، لأن القيادة بسرعة كبيرة تُعدُّ سبباً رئيسياً للحوادث الخطيرة. علاوة على ذلك، فإن ارتداء أحزمة الأمان يمكن أن ينقذ الكثير من الأرواح في حال وقوع حادث. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، ينبغي على الحكومات معاقبة السائقين الذين يخالفون القوانين ويعرضون الآخرين للخطر. وأخيراً، فإن نشر الوعي حول السلامة على الطرق من خلال الحملات والتثقيف أمر مهم جداً. في الختام، القيادة الآمنة تتطلب المسؤولية والصبر والالتزام بالقوانين.

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

Lesson 9: Against all odds

A Read the article on page 14 of the Student's Book and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Najla like to do as a little girl? *ماذا كانت نجلاء تُفعل عندما كانت طفلة صغيرة؟*
Najla Liked to wait at her doorstep for her father to arrived from work. اعتادت على الانتظار بجنب الباب ليميل والدها من العمل
- 2 What happened to Najla as a result of the bomb attack? *ماذا حدثت نجلاء نتيجة الانفجار؟*
She Lost much of her right arm and both Legs. لقيت فقدت ذراعها أغلب ذراعها الأيمن وكلا ساقيها
- 3 How did the Iraqi healthcare system help Najla? *كيف ساعد نظام الرعاية الصحية العراقي نجلاء؟*
They helped with The necessary treatments and medication. لهم ساعدوها في العلاج الطبي والأدوية
- 4 How did Najla's life change a second time? *كيف تغيرت حياة نجلاء للمرة الثانية؟*
She discovered table tennis. هي اكتشفت تنس الطاولة
- 5 Why did the prostheses help Najla play better? *لماذا ساعدت الأطراف الاصطناعية نجلاء على اللعب بشكل أفضل؟*
Because she could play standing. لأنها استطاعت اللعب واقفة
- 6 How did Najla win the Paralympic gold medal? *كيف فازت نجلاء بالميدالية الذهبية البارالمبية؟*
She beat The Tokyo 2020 Champion 3-1. تغلبت على بطل طوكيو
- 7 What did Najla say in an interview before the Paralympics? *ماذا قالت نجلاء في مقابلة قبل دورة الألعاب البارالمبية؟*
That we can do anything with determination and resolve. اننا نستطيع فعل أي شيء بالإصرار والعزيمة

B Read the article again and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did Najla want to do but couldn't anymore? *ماذا ارادت نجلاء أن تفعل لكنها لم تعد قادرة على ذلك؟*
a go to school
b run around *الركض*
c use a wheelchair
- 2 How old was Najla when she started playing table tennis? *كم كان عمر نجلاء عندما بدأت لعب تنس الطاولة؟*
a 10
b 16
c 19
- 3 When Najla earned a place in the Iraqi Paralympic team, she started receiving *عندما حصلت نجلاء على مكان في الفريق البارالمبي العراقي بدأت في تلقي*
a financial support. *الدعم المالي*
b educational support.
c support from the Paralympic Games.
- 4 The prostheses allowed Najla to *سمحت الأطراف الاصطناعية لنجلاء*
a play in a different position. *اللعب بوضع مختلف*
b hold the racket with her other hand.
c take part in competitions.
- 5 Najla won the Paris Paralympic gold medal in *فازت نجلاء بالميدالية الذهبية البارالمبية في باريس*
a 2020.
b 2022.
c 2024.

C Complete the sentences with a word or number from the text.

- 1 Najla was only Three years old when a bomb changed her life forever.
- 2 Najla had to learn to live in a wheel chair.
- 3 When Najla start playing table tennis, she had to learn how to hold the racket in her left hand.
- 4 Najla joined the Iraqi Paralympic team when she was 12 twelve.
- 5 At 16, she won the gold medal in the 2022 Asian Para Games.
- 6 Her opponent in the final match of the Paris Paralympics had won first place in the Games in Tokyo 2020.

D Close your books. Retell the story, taking turns to say one sentence each. Start like this:
Najla was waiting for her father to come back from work ...

Then write a brief summary of the story and present it to the class.



Unit 1

Revision

give up استسلم
pick up يلتقط

look after يعتني
carry on حصل

turn off إيقاف
find out اكتشف

A Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs. Choose one word from each box.

carry find give look pick turn

after off on out up (x2)

- This puzzle is too difficult! I think I'm just going to give up.
- Dad, can you pick me up from football practice today?
- I need you to look after your little sister for a couple of hours tonight. OK?
- Halfway through the race, Aysha was already really tired, but she decided to carry on running.
- Can you turn off the TV, please? I'm trying to study!
- I don't know what happened, but I'm going to find out.

B Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of *used to* while giving the same meaning.

- Do you remember Manar? She was a student at our school.
Do you remember Manar? She used to be at our school.
- I didn't talk much to Hazem before, but now we're good friends.
I didn't use to talk to Hazem before, but now we're good friends.
- There was a café here before, but now there's a shoe shop.
This used to be a café, but now it's a shoe shop.
- Was your hair this short last year?
Did your hair use to be last year?
- I play this game a lot now, but I didn't before.
I didn't use to play this game a lot before, but now I do.

C Complete the text with the words from the box.

addition because firstly least opinion reason result secondly speaking

In my opinion¹, everyone should go jogging for many reasons. Firstly², it's great for your heart because³ of its pace – not too slow, but not too fast either. Secondly⁴, it also helps with your mental well-being. One reason⁵ is that it reduces stress. In addition⁶, it's the perfect activity to do with friends. You're not out of breath the whole time, and as a result⁷, you can have a chat while you are jogging. Last but not least⁸, it's really easy! Generally speaking⁹, most people can start jogging today!

طيبة قصي الراوي
كركوك - طريق بغداد

D Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Yesterday, I (skateboard) ^{was skateboarding} _____¹ with my friends, when I (have) had² a small accident. I (try) was trying³ hard to do something really difficult, and one time, I (fall off) fell off⁴ and (hit) hit⁵ my hand on the ground. I (not feel) didn't feel⁶ much at the time, but a couple of hours later, my hand (hurt) hurt⁷ a lot. My dad (take) took⁸ me to the hospital. Luckily, it (not be) wasn't⁹ busy: only a couple of people (wait) were waiting¹⁰ there, so the doctor (see) saw¹¹ me quickly. She (tell) told¹² me that I had broken a couple of bones in my hand.

E Complete the table with the expressions of quantity from the box.

a few	a little	a lot of	any	enough	plenty of
Only with countable nouns	Only with uncountable nouns	With both countable and uncountable nouns			
many	much	some			
<u>a few</u>	<u>a little</u>	<u>any</u>			
		<u>a lot of</u>			
		<u>enough</u>			
		<u>plenty of</u>			

F Complete the words with the correct prefix: *il-*, *im-*, *un-* or *in-*.

- Go and say hello. Don't be im polite.
- This exercise isn't im possible, but it's very hard.
- It's not un usual to see birds like that around here.
- I'm afraid your answer is in correct. Try again.
- It's il legal to sell cigarettes to teenagers.

طيبة قصي الراوي
كركوك - طريق بغداد

G Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- My dad wasn't very interested / interesting in the film and fell asleep on the sofa.
- Please lift that vase very careful / carefully. It was my great-grandmother's.
- Why is Zaid always interrupting me? He's so annoyed / annoying!
- Hamed is such a helpful / helpfully boy. He's always doing jobs around the house.
- This is a bit embarrassed / embarrassing, but, I'm afraid, I forgot my books!

معناها زيد مزيج رصاي صفة
له نستخدم (im) ولا تعبير عن شعور
الشخص تعبير
عن صفة له

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct word from the box to complete each sentence.

blood pressure	check-ups	exoskeleton	in plaster	physical therapy	swollen
----------------	-----------	-------------	------------	------------------	---------

- 1 After he twisted his ankle, Tom's foot became very swollen.
 2 Her leg is in plaster after she broke it in a car accident.
 3 After the surgery, I needed physical therapy to strengthen my muscles.
 4 Scientists are developing an advanced exoskeleton to help paralyzed patients to walk.
 5 Regular check-ups with the doctor can help detect health problems early.
 6 High blood pressure can increase the risk of heart disease.

B Use prefixes to complete the sentences with the opposite of the words in brackets.

- 1 Our next English test is on (regular) irregular verbs.
 2 You've finished tidying your room already? That's (possible) impossible!
 3 It's (legal) illegal to use your phone while driving.
 4 I think people who don't take care of their health are (responsible) irresponsible.
 5 I need to get back to the gym. I'm feeling very (fit) unfit.
 6 I can't believe Talal has hidden my phone again. He's so (mature) immature!

C Write the correct words.

- 1 Name three joints in the arm: wrist, elbow, shoulder
 2 Name two joints in the leg: knee, ankle
 3 Name two things for covering a cut: plaster, bandage

D Complete the words.

- 1 I feel dizzy. I think I am going to faint.
 2 I can't swallow. I have a sore throat and a temperature of 39 degrees.
 3 You have to take two of these pills three times a day.
 4 The skin on my legs is very dry, so I have to put this cream on every day.
 5 We often say 'Bless you!' when somebody sneezes. But we don't say it if somebody coughs.

طبية قصي الراوي
 كركوك - طريق بغداد

GRAMMAR

Before you do Exercise E: revise the language box in the Activity Book, Lesson 2, page 6. Turn to the Grammar and Functions Reference at the back of the Student's Book, page 88. Revise how to form a) the past continuous tense and b) the past simple tense of regular and irregular verbs.

E Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or past simple tense.

Last year, my friend Zeina (get) got¹ hurt in a car accident. This is how it (happen) happened². She and her brother Salam and her sister Khaleda had spent the afternoon at Zubair, and they (return) were returning³ to Basra. Salam (drive) was driving⁴, and Khaleda (sit) was sitting⁵ next to him in front.

They (go) were going⁶ very fast, when suddenly, a little boy (run) ran⁷ on to the road. Salam (put) put⁸ his foot on the brake really hard, and the car (stop) stopped⁹ dead. Luckily, he (not hit) didn't hit¹⁰ the little boy. Salam and Khaleda (wear) were wearing¹¹ seat belts, so they (not get) didn't get¹² hurt. But Zeina (not wear) wasn't wearing¹³ hers. She (hit) hit¹⁴ her face hard against the side window.

After the accident, they (be) were¹⁵ all very shocked. Khaleda (look) was looking¹⁶ for her mobile to phone their father when a passing car (slow) slowed¹⁷ down. Zeina (recognize) recognized¹⁸ the driver. It was a family friend, Dr Latifa Mahmoud. She (tell) told¹⁹ Zeina to get in the car with her, and she (drive) drove²⁰ her to the Accident and Emergency Department.



Unit 1

Before you do Exercise F: revise the language box in the Activity Book, Lesson 5, Exercise B, page 12.

F Complete the sentences with *much*, *many*, *few* or *little*.

- 1 Hurry up. There isn't much time before the bus leaves.
- 2 Can you lend me a little money? I've left my purse at home.
- 3 How many times do I have to tell you my phone number? Why can't you remember it?
- 4 We need a little more fruit to take on the picnic. Can you buy some, please?
- 5 I don't think I can fit in that parking place. There isn't much space.
- 6 There weren't many people at the meeting. I think quite a few had left early.

الحل يعتمد على المعنى (اعتقد القليل منهم غادر) (منهم يعني ناس) (people)

Before you do Exercise G: revise *used to* in the Grammar and Functions Reference at the back of the Student's Book, page 88. Read the language box in the Student's Book, Lesson 6, page 11.

G Write sentences with *used to/didn't use to* and the present or past simple.

- 1 He (have) his hair cut at the hairdresser's, but now his wife (cut) it for him.
He used to have his hair cut at the hairdresser's, but now his wife cuts it for him.
- 2 I (have) a bicycle, but someone (steal) it last month.
I used to have a bicycle, but someone stole it last month.
- 3 He (like) going out, but now he always (want) to stay at home.
He used to like going out, but now he always wants to stay at home.
- 4 She (wear) glasses, but now she (have) contact lenses.
She used to wear glasses, but now she has contact lenses.
- 5 She (not talk) so much, but now she never (stop) talking.
She didn't use to talk so much, but now she never stops talking.
- 6 There (be) a house here, but they (knock) it down two years ago.
There used to be a house here, but they knocked it down two years ago.
- 7 She (not be) so thin, but she (get) very ill last year and (lose) a lot of weight.
She didn't use to be so thin, but she got very ill last year and lost a lot of weight.

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

مخطط الدراسة

ملاحظات

الأولويات

الإسم و اللقب

الدّرس / المادة

اليوم / السّاعة

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وما توفيقى إلا بالله

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

مخطط الدّراسة



الدّرس / المادة

اليوم / السّاعة

ملاحظات

Blank lined area for notes.

الأولويات

Blank lined area for priorities.

الإسم و اللقب

Blank lined area for name and surname.



وما توفيقني إلا بالله

Unit two

طبيبة تخصصي
الدراسي

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

Unit 2

Lesson 1: Law and order

1 Match the words and the photos.

- 1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____ 9 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____

A  4 Listen again and answer the questions.

Speaker 1

1 What did the speaker use to do?

She used to drive too fast.

2 What was the speed limit?

The limit was 110.

3 How did the police know she was speeding?

They had a radar (speed) gun.

4 Why did she decide to stop driving too fast?

She realized she could get hurt and hurt other people.

Speaker 2

1 What can footprints tell you?

2 What else can you find at a crime scene?

you can also find finger prints.

3 Why do the police use special powder?

They use it to see finger prints.

4 Why is matching fingerprints easier than it used to be?

matching fingerprints is easier because computers can do a lot of the work

B Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box.

didn't have	didn't use to have	used to like	used to watch
walked	was walking	was watching	were speeding

- I used to like travelling, but I don't like it anymore.
- We were speeding when we saw the police car.
- While my baggage was going through the X-ray machine, I walked through the metal detector.
- We didn't use to have security cameras, but now we have six of them.
- I didn't have my passport, so they didn't let me get on the plane.
- She was walking home from school when she heard the police siren. حافزات الاعداد
- I used to watch action films on TV, but now I prefer documentaries. وثائق
- The security guard saw the thieves because he was watching the screen.

Study Tip – using timelines

■ One way of helping you remember the right tense is to use **timelines**.

- a** past habits/states which are now finished *I used to live in a big house.*

- b** action that happened at a specific point in the past *Last year, I moved to a smaller house.*

- c** one action that happened while another action was happening in the past *While I was moving, I found some old photos.*


Now write three sentences using timelines.

Unit 2

Lesson 2: A police officer's duties

A Find words in the texts on page 19 of the Student's Book that mean the same as the definitions below.

- 1 rules that everybody in the country must follow = Laws قوانين
- 2 get information about a crime = investigate التحقيق
- 3 put someone in prison = arrest (حبس) اللقاع القيد
- 4 a person who saw or heard something at the time of a crime = witness شاهد
- 5 a person who steals money from your pocket = pick pocket النشل

B Complete the following sentences with words or phrases from the texts on page 19 of the Student's Book.

- 1 Police officers can also direct traffic so that drivers stay safe. يمكن لضابط الشرطة توجيه حركة المرور ليبتعد السائقون بأمان
- 2 Police officers use radar speed guns to make sure people are not driving too fast. يستخدم ضباط الشرطة أجهزة قياس السرعة بالرادار للتأكد من أن الناس لا يقودون بسرعة
- 3 In a crime scene, they try to find evidence, like fingerprints and footprints. في مسرح الجريمة يحاولون العثور على الأدلة مثل بصمات الأصابع
- 4 They also interview witnesses who might have some important information related to the crime. كما يقومون بمقابلات مع الشهود الذين قد يكون لديهم معلومات مهمة متعلقة بالجريمة.
- 5 Police officers not only solve crimes but also prevent them. لا يقوم ضابط الشرطة بحل الجرائم فقط بل يمنع وقوعها.
- 6 For example, they watch crowded places where pickpockets might act. على سبيل المثال يراقبون الأماكن المزدحمة حيث قد يعمل النشالون.

C Read the texts again and answer the following questions.

- 1 Where do police officers go when a crime has been committed? They go to visit The Crime Scene. يذهبون إلى مسرح الجريمة
- 2 Who helps police officers identify fingerprints? Fingerprint experts. خبراء البصمات
- 3 Where do pickpockets often commit crimes? They often commit crimes in crowded areas. في الأماكن المزدحمة
- 4 How can witnesses help the police? By telling them what a criminal looks like or when a crime was committed. بإخبارهم بما يبدو عليه الجرم أو متى ارتكب الجريمة
- 5 What should you do if you are lost and need help? You can ask a police officer for directions يمكنك أن تسأل ضابط الشرطة عن الاتجاهات

D  **5** Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 When is being a police officer dangerous? It can be dangerous when you have to arrest somebody or stop a fight. عند اعتقال شخص أو إيقاف شخص
- 2 When is the police station open? It is open all The time. فتحت طوال الوقت
- 3 Why does the police officer like his job? (two reasons) لماذا يحب ضابط الشرطة عمله
 1. He Likes Solving Crimes. لأنه يحب حل الجرائم
 2. He Likes The feeling that he's helping people. يحب الأملس بأنه يساعد الناس
 3. He Likes making his City a better place. يحب جعل مدينته مكان أفضل

E Read the texts on page 19 of the Student's Book and find all the phrases that contain *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't have to*, *need to* and *needn't*. Then complete the rules below.

- a Use mustn't to say it's important **not** to do something.
- b Use don't have to and needn't to say it's not necessary to do something.
- c Use must, have to and need to to say it's necessary to do something.

F Use *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't have to*, *need to* and *needn't* to complete the sentences. *** النقاط المفرد لها عدة حلول**
More than one answer might be possible.

- 1 When you get in a car, you must put on your seat belt. must / have to / need to.
حزام الأمان
- 2 There's petrol in the car, so you needn't go to the petrol station. don't have to / needn't.
قطعة البنزين
- 3 You're driving too fast! You must slow down. must / have to / need to.
- 4 Please put out your cigarette. You mustn't smoke in the police station.
مركز الشرطة
- 5 You don't have to pick me up in the car – I'll get the bus. don't have to / needn't
- 6 Police officers must prevent crimes. must / have to / need to.
جريمة يمنع
- 7 I mustn't be back later than 8 o'clock tonight, or my parents will be angry.
- 8 Drivers mustn't go over the speed limit at any point.
المحققين
- 9 Detectives in many countries don't have to wear a uniform, but traffic officers usually do. don't have to / needn't.
ضابط المرور
- 10 If you see an accident, you must go to the police station and give a statement as a witness.
مركز الشرطة
شاهد خذل بيان



Unit 2

Lesson 3: Airport security

A Match the words and the definitions. Write the words.

baggage customs declare dispose of empty liquids rule screening unattended

بدون شخص يعتني به

1 without someone looking after it = unattended

2 bags and suitcases that carry your possessions on a journey = baggage الاعتناء

3 there is nothing in it = empty فارغ

4 throw away/get rid of = dispose of تخلص من

5 say you are carrying something you need to pay duty on = declare تعلن

6 when passengers or bags are inspected = screening

7 the amount of liquid people are allowed to carry in their bags = liquids rule (قائمة السوائل في المطارات)

8 they are responsible for regulating international trade = Customs الجمارك

لهم مسئولون عن تنظيم التجارة الدولية.

B Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.

1 to eat / we / board / get / something / Shall / before / we / ?

Shall we get something to eat before we board?

2 newspaper, / you / me / get / please / Can / a / ?

Can you get me a newspaper, please?

3 passport / please / you / open / the photo page, / Would / your / on / ?

would you open your passport on The photo page, please?

4 you / your bag, / take / Could / out of / please / your laptop / ?

Could you take your Laptop out of your bag, please?

5 will / for you / I / that bag / carry / if / want / you / .

I will carry That bag for you if you want .

6 pack / You / yourself / should / bags / always / your / .

you should always pack your bags your self

C Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 I'll keep an eye on your bags if you want.
- 2 shall we get a taxi to the airport?
- 3 Let's get some magazines to read on the plane!
- 4 You should always keep your passport in the same place.
- 5 Could you keep an eye on my bag for a second, please?
- 6 Can all passengers with connections follow me, please?

هل تستطيع مراقبة حقائبى
لثانية رجاءاً؟

هل يمكن لجميع الركاب الذين لديهم
رحلات أن يتبعوني
رجاءاً؟

D Are the sentences in Exercises B and C making a polite request (PR), making a suggestion (S), giving advice (A) or making an offer (O)?

Exercise B

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

Exercise C

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

E Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. Then write a few more sentences of your own, giving advice, making requests, suggestions and offers.

- 1 Could / Do you give me your passport? (PR)
- 2 Shall / Would I help you with your baggage? (offer)
- 3 You should / shouldn't keep your passport in a safe place. (advice)
- 4 Can / Shall I see your ticket, please? (PR)
- 5 She should / couldn't go to the shops before the plane leaves. (advice)
- 6 Shall / Must we take a taxi to the airport? (suggestion)

A Read the advert on page 21 of the Student's Book and answer these vocabulary questions.

1 Rewrite the following words and phrases without the abbreviations.

- a office bldgs. office buildings
- b 18 yrs. 18 years
- c spk. Engl. and Arab. speak English and Arabic
- d avail. at wknds. available at weekends متاح في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع
- e driving lic. driving license رخصة سيطرة

2 Find abbreviations in the advert which mean:

- a company Co. شركة
- b computer Comp. حاسوب
- c appointment appt. موعد
- d experience exp. خبرة
- e frequent freq. متكرر

B Read the advert again and answer the questions about the job.

1 What kind of personality should you have to do this job? Why?

you should be friendly because you will have frequent contact with the public.
you should also be reliable

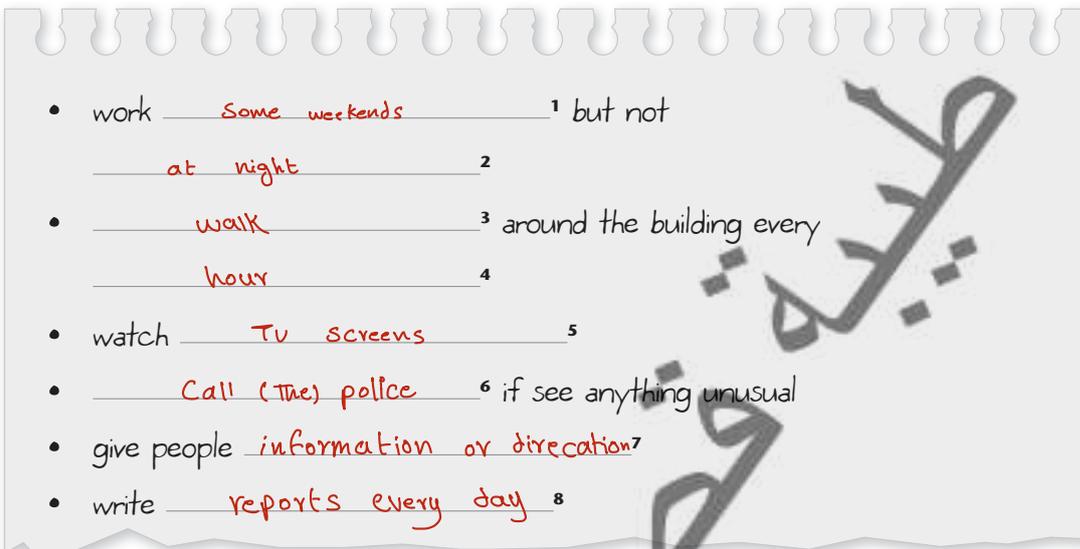
2 What do you need to be able to do to get this job?

you need to be able to work weekends / use a computer / drive a car.

3 Do you need to have worked as a security guard before to get this job?

no, experience is not necessary.

- XC**  **7** Listen to the conversation between Samir Esam and Mr Hazem. Complete Samir's notes about what the security guard does. How is the job similar to a policeman's job? How is it different?



- work Some weekends¹ but not at night²
- walk³ around the building every hour⁴
- watch TV screens⁵
- Call (The) police⁶ if see anything unusual
- give people information or direction⁷
- write reports every day⁸

D Read the extracts from the conversation and choose the best option.

- 1 Could I speak to / I want to talk to Mr Hazem?
- 2 Will / May I ask who's calling?
- 3 This / That is Samir Esam.
- 4 Just a moment / Just wait, please.
- 5 Good morning. Are you / Is that Mr Hazem?
- 6 I'm calling about / because your advert in yesterday's paper.
- 7 All right then, would / do you like to come in for an appointment?
- 8 Yes, I would. When do I come? / What is a good time? تعيين

E Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- | | | |
|--|----------|--|
| 1 You shouldn't have any trouble doing the work | b | a she should get it by Monday. |
| 2 It shouldn't take me more than 15 minutes to drive there | d | b because it's very easy. |
| 3 They should be very comfortable | e | c he should know how to use this software. |
| 4 I can speak English and Arabic, | f | d because there isn't much traffic. |
| 5 If he's used computers before, | c | e because it's a very nice hotel. |
| 6 If you send the letter today, | a | f so I should be able to talk to most of the visitors. |

Lesson 5: Military jobs

A Look at the words in bold in the text on page 22 of the Student's Book and try to guess their meaning. Check your ideas in a dictionary.

- 1 branches = **parts** خروج اجزاء
- 2 join = **become a member of** يلتحق يصبح عضواً
- 3 install = **put in** يُنصب يفتح ثغرة
- 4 maintain = **make sure it keeps working** ميانة تأكد من انك يعمل
- 5 officer = **someone in higher position** مناصب شخص في منصب عالي
- 6 supervise = **be in charge of** حشرف يكون مسؤولاً عن
- 7 civilian = **outside The military** مدني خارج العسكرية

X B In an exam, you sometimes have to find the main idea of a paragraph. It is what the paragraph is mostly about. Read the first paragraph of the text more carefully and look at the question in 1.

- 1 What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - a The Air Force is more fun because you can pilot planes.
 - b You can do many different things in the military.
 - c You have to be 18 years old to join the military.

Look at choice *a*. The problem with this answer is that it doesn't give information that is in the first paragraph. Some people may think that piloting a plane is fun, but this is not what the text says. It simply tells you that if you join the Air Force, you can work with airplanes and helicopters. So choice *a* is incorrect.

Choice *c* does repeat information that is found in the first paragraph, since the last sentence of the paragraph is *You must be 18 years old to join*. But if you look at the other sentences, you will see that they mostly deal with the different activities people can do in the military. The last sentence gives additional information that is not directly related to the activities that people can do in the military. So choice *c* is incorrect.

Choice *b* is the correct choice, since most of the sentences in the paragraph tell you about the variety of military jobs.

C Now read the other paragraphs and find the main ideas.

Paragraph 2

- a Predicting the weather is important for people in the military.
- b If you know about computers, you can find an interesting job.
- c The computer hardware is old and needs to be fixed a lot.

Paragraph 3

- a There are also jobs for people who don't have a technical background.
- b People in the military need food and equipment.
- c Driving a military vehicle is easy.

Paragraph 4

- a Officers can be pilots.
- b The military needs doctors at the army base.
- c The military gives you a chance to get a better job.

Paragraph 5

- a Working in the military is better than working in other places.
- b There are classrooms in the military like at school.
- c The military teaches you skills you can use in civilian life.

D Rewrite the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*, as in the example.

Example: You have always wanted to fly. I think you will like the Air Force.

You have always wanted to fly. You should like the Air Force.

1 I've studied hard for the test, so I think I'll pass.

" " " " " " , so I should pass

2 You like exercising, so I don't think you'll have trouble getting fit.

" " " " , so you shouldn't have trouble getting fit .

3 They learnt a lot in the military, so I don't think they'll have trouble getting a job.

" " " " " " , so They shouldn't have trouble getting a job .

4 This is a new computer, so I think it is faster than the other one.

" " " " , so it should be faster than the other one .

Study Tip – skimming and scanning

- When you are looking for information in a text, you can save a lot of time if you use the right technique. Two common techniques are **skimming** and **scanning**. **Skimming** means looking at the whole text quickly, without reading it in detail, to understand what the text is about. **Scanning** is letting your eyes go over the text quickly to search for specific information. Scanning is a good technique when you know what you are looking for.

A Scan the texts on page 23 of the Student's Book and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Who called the police?
a Sue
(b) Mr Smith
c Mrs Smith | 4 How many robberies had there been before this one?
a three
(b) four
c five |
| 2 What woke Sue up?
a the police
b the telephone
(c) a loud noise | 5 How does Sue feel now?
(a) angry
b terrified
c scared |
| 3 Who saw the robber?
(a) a witness
b the police
c Sue | 6 In what subject will Sue have to rewrite a report?
a English
b History
(c) Science |

B Read the texts more carefully and answer the questions.

- 1 Why are the police reminding homeowners to lock their doors and windows?

Because this was the fifth robbery of the year.

- 2 Why is Sue happy that the robber left before her father went downstairs?

Because he didn't get hurt.

- 3 Why is Sue upset that her father's computer was stolen?

Because her science report was on the hard disk.

- 4 What else did the robber steal?

The robber stole some money and jewellery.

- 5 Why is Sue's father getting the window lock replaced?

Because the police think that the robber got in the house through the window.

C Complete the columns on the right with less formal words from the email.

Formal	Less formal	Formal	Less formal
وقعت occurred	حدثت happened	investigate	تحقیق find out <small>یبحث</small>
بجروح injured	یؤلم hurts	property	ممتلكات stuff <small>اشیاء</small>
یبلغ alerted	دعا Called	robber	سارق *Thief <small>لص</small>

have, get and make

- Use *have* and *get* + object + past participle when something is done to or for someone.
 - We **get our car washed** once a month.
 - My father **had his computer stolen**.
 - My father **is getting the lock replaced** today.
 - I think I'll **have my hair cut** differently this time.
- Use *make* + object + infinitive when someone or something causes something to happen.
 - This weather **makes me feel** sleepy.
 - My father **made me go** back to my room.
 - Don't worry. I'll **make him come** to the party.

D Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of *have, get* or *make*.

Example: Somebody stole my television. I had my television stolen.

1 I asked somebody to cut my hair.

I had my hair cut.

2 Someone is repairing my computer. Can I borrow yours?

I'm getting my computer repaired. Can I borrow yours?

3 He looked outside because he heard a noise.

The noise made him look outside.

4 The leaves fell because of the wind.

The wind made the leaves fall.

5 A photographer took a picture of the witness.

The witness had his picture taken.

اختيارية
his/her

A Read the brochure on page 24 of the Student's Book and answer the following questions.

- 1 Why should people think about home safety? *BeCause every year hundreds of houses are robbed.*
- 2 What do thieves usually steal from homes? *Thieves usually steal money, jewellery, computers and even television sets.*
- 3 Who often buys stolen property without realizing it? *people in general buy stolen property without knowing anything about it.*
- 4 How can people prevent burglars from entering through windows? *people should make sure that windows have good locks and lock them when they go out.*
- 5 Where should people avoid planting trees and bushes for better safety? *people should avoid planting trees and bushes near the windows because burglars can hide behind them.*

B Find a word or phrase in the brochure that means:

- 1 expensive items like gold rings and necklaces = *jewellery* جواهرات
- 2 how you feel about an object = *sentimental value* قيمة عاطفية
- 3 things you do for a specific reason = *measures* تدابير
- 4 thieves who break into homes = *burglars* اللاهوس
- 5 extremely, so much that you can't believe it = *unbelievably* لا يصدق
- 6 very important = *essential* الاساسية

C Read the brochure again. The writer uses different techniques to keep the reader interested and convince him that what he says is important. Find an example of the following techniques in the text.

- 1 Questions to make you want to read to get the answer
why should you think about home safety?
what are the most important things for home safety?
- 2 Exclamations to show that the whole sentence is surprising or important
They can open your door with a bank card or a paper clip!
- 3 Strong adjectives
impossible
essential

- 4 Strong adverbs to make adjectives stronger

extremely, unbelievably

- 5 Examples to make a previous sentence clearer

for example, jewellery can have sentimental value.

- D** Look at some ideas for keeping your home safe. Think of a reason for each one.

Things people shouldn't do:

Example: Keep keys on a hook by the window

Thieves can get them by breaking the window.

- 1 Keep keys in a flowerpot by the door

Thieves often look here.

- 2 Tell strangers when you will be away

They may be dishonest.

Things people should do:

- 3 Leave lights on when going out after dark

Thieves will think you are at home.

- 4 Give a family member a key

They can check the property while you're away.

- 5 Ask a neighbour to collect mail

Thieves are less likely to know you are away.

- 6 Tell your neighbours if you are going on holiday

They can look out for suspicious people around your house

Unit
2

Lesson 8: Road safety

2  8 Hamzah is having his first driving lesson. Listen to the dialogue. Number the photos in the order they are mentioned.

A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____

A Look at the cartoons. What's wrong in each picture?



B You are going to write a leaflet about road safety for new drivers. Write a list of things they should and shouldn't do on the left and the reasons or examples to support your ideas on the right. Use the topics from the box to help you.

brakes driving licence keys lights parking speeding valuables

Advice for drivers

You shouldn't leave your keys in the ignition.

Reasons

Someone could take them and steal your car.



Write a short essay on the importance of road safety. Review Exercises A and B and look at the paragraph headings to help you organize your own ideas. Write 100–120 words.

Drive safely

Keep your car safe

- C** Reread your paragraphs. What changes can you make to make them clearer and stronger?
- D** Proofread for spelling, grammar and punctuation.
- E**  Work in pairs. Exchange paragraphs with a partner. Do you have any questions about your partner's paragraphs? What is good about them? Write your comments about your partner's paragraphs below and take it in turns to read them to each other.

A Answer the following questions.

- When did police officers start using radar speed guns?
متى بدأ ضباط الشرطة باستخدام الرادار?
over 70 years ago. قبل أكثر من 70 سنة
- What happens when radio waves from a radar speed gun hit a car that's stopped?
ماذا يحدث عندما تصطدم موجات الراديو من جهاز قياس سرعة سيارة متوقفة?
They are The Same when They bounce back to The gun. تكون الموجات نفسها عند ترميز الرادار
- Can radar guns take pictures?
هل يستطيع الرادار التقاط صور?
Some of Them Can. نعم بعضهم
- What is a radar detector?
ما هو كاشف الرادار?
machine that make a beeping sound when they detect a radar gun. هو عبارة عن جهاز يصدر صوت عند اكتشاف وجود رادار
- What other way can drivers find out if a radar speed gun is being used ahead?
ما هي الطرق الأخرى ليكتشف السائقون إذا كان من أمامهم يستخدم الرادار?
with apps that use information reported by other drivers. السائقون يعرفون إذا كان رادار أمامهم من خلال تطبيقات تعتمد على بيانات وشعارات من سائقين آخرين
- How can mistakes with radar speed guns be avoided?
كيف يمكن تجنب أخطاء الرادار?
police officers are trained to use them properly and they are checked and fixed regularly. يمكن تجنب أخطاء الرادار باستخدام التدريب بشكل صحيح والتفحص و الإصلاح بشكل منتظم

B Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- Police departments don't use radar guns anymore. F
لا تستخدم أقسام الشرطة الرادار بعد الآن
- Radar guns can only calculate the speed of a car moving towards them. F
الرادار يستطيع فقط أن يحسب سرعة السيارة المتجهة نحوه
- Some radar guns are shaped a bit like guns. T
بعض الرادار شكله يشبه المسدس
- A radar detector makes a beeping noise if it senses a radar being used in the area. T
كاشف الرادار يصدر صوت عند وجود رادار فيمن صاحبة معينة
- There are two main problems with radar detectors. T
هناك مشكلتين مع كاشف الرادار
- Some people think radar guns don't work well. T
بعض الناس تعتقد أن الرادار لا يعمل بشكل صحيح
- Police must be trained to use the radar gun correctly. T
ضباط الشرطة يجب أن تتدرب لاستخدام الرادار بشكل صحيح
- Radar guns don't need any maintenance. F
الرادار لا يحتاج أية صيانة

C Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the text.

- The first use of radar was to find airplanes and ships in a war. تُرشد
- A radar speed gun sends radio waves, which hit the car and bounce back.
- Radar speed guns work in both directions, so you can get a ticket even after you've passed the police officer.
- Radar speed guns can be handheld or fitted in police cars.

بسيارات الشرطة مزودة
بجهاز

الرادار أحياناً يكون محمول باليد
أو موجود بسيارات الشرطة

Unit 2

Revision

A Complete the words with the missing vowels.

أشخاص يعملون للحفاظ على سلامتنا

People who work to keep us safe

scrtly grds Security guards حراس الأمن

plc offcrs police officers ضباط الشرطة

cmprtr tchncls computer technicians فنيي الحاسوب

scrtly xprts security experts خدعات الأمن

cstms ffcrs customs officers ضباط الجمارك

أدوات مكافحة الجريمة

Tools to fight crime

mtl dtctr metal detector كاشف المعادن

X-ry mchn X-ray machine جهاز الفحص بالأشعة

rdr spd gn radar speed gun جهاز الرادار لقياس السرعة

Evidence

fngprnts fingerprints بصمات الأصابع

ftprnts foot prints بصمات القدم

wtnss ntrvws witness interviews مقابلات مع الشهود

B Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb.

1 Drivers must obey ^{التزام} the speed limit. ^{الحد الأقصى للسرعة}

2 You mustn't drive without your seat belt on.

3 Your car mustn't have broken lights.

4 You can take the bus, so you don't have to take your car.

5 When you ride a motorcycle, you must wear a helmet.

6 You must pay ^{ترامة} a fine when you get a ticket.

7 You must slow down at a roundabout, but you don't have to stop.

8 You must let people cross the street at a pedestrian crossing.

9 If you commit ^{معبث المشاة} a crime, the police will arrest you.

C Put the words in order to complete the sentences.

1 My brother has his cut once a month. (has / brother / his / cut / hair)

2 Marwa had her eyes tested yesterday, and she needs glasses. (tested / had / eyes / her)

3 I hope you're hungry, because I'm having some pizza delivered. (having / I'm / some / delivered / pizza)

4 My parents made me tidy my room before I could go out. (tidy / parents / me / room / my / made)

- 5 Hind didn't get her hair dyed red because of school rules. (her / red / didn't / dyed / get / hair)
- 6 Don't worry, I'll get your car fixed in one day or two. (I'll / fixed / your / get / car)
- 7 We are having our flat painted this week, so we're staying at a hotel. (having / are / our / painted / flat)
- 8 I didn't make Hazem go to the picnic because he didn't want to. (go / make / didn't / Hazem)

D Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.

could	got	if	let's	shall	should	shouldn't	sure
-------	-----	----	-------	-------	--------	-----------	------

- 1 Shall we take the train to the airport?
No, we've got too many bags. Let's get a taxi.
- 2 Could you get me something to eat?
It's easier if you go and see the menu. I'll stay here with the bags if you want.
- 3 We should be there in about two hours.
Really? The roads are empty, so it shouldn't take that long. I'd say about an hour and a half at most.
- 4 You've got to get the car checked before the trip on Sunday.
I will. But make sure you check our insurance, too, OK?

E Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use the word(s) in brackets.

- 1 It's not necessary for you to pick me up. I'll get a taxi. (not have)
You don't have to pick me up. I'll get a taxi.
- 2 You must remember to turn on the alarm. (must not)
You must not forget to turn on the alarm.
- 3 It's necessary for Basim to pay more attention when he's driving. (need)
Basim needs to pay more attention when he's driving.
- 4 It's not necessary for a security guard to carry a gun. (not need)
A security guard does not need to carry a gun.
- 5 We need to check these radar speed guns once a month. (must)
These radar speed guns must be checked once a month.
- 6 It's necessary for Malik to join the military service when he turns 18. (has)
Malik has to join the military service when he turns 18.

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct words.

- The Land Force, the Navy and the Air Force are all branches / types of the military. العسكريه من انواع فروع كلها قوات الجويه البحرى القوات البريه
- You must be 18 years old to belong / join the military. تلتحق
- The military needs people to care for / maintain its equipment and vehicles. العسكرات من صيانه معدات
- In the military, you can take a test to become an officer / official. ظابط تهميه
- If you pass this test, you have more responsibility and you investigate / supervise other people. الدرشرفه الاضمار خبره مسؤول
- When you leave the military, your training can help you find a criminal / civilian job. هد نويين

B Complete the phrases below with words from the box. There is one extra word.

belt	camera	detector	gun	limit	machine	ticket	traffic
------	--------	----------	-----	-------	---------	--------	---------

- security Camera
- metal detector
- X-ray machine
- speed limit
- speeding ticket
- radar speed gun
- conveyor belt

C Complete the articles with words and phrases from the box.

⁴ arrest	¹ crime scene	⁷ disposed of	² fingerprints
³ investigating	⁵ pickpocket	⁶ unattended	witness ⁸

The police got a call about a robbery last night. When they got to the Crime scene¹, they found footprints and finger prints² they think were left by the criminal. They are still investigating³ the crime, but they think they will arrest⁴ someone soon.

Police caught a pick pocket⁵ الغريب من who had stolen several wallets and mobile phones at the airport. The same man also stole some baggage that a passenger had left unattended⁶ in the waiting room while he bought a magazine. The thief had dis posed of⁷ the stolen property when the police found him, but they spoke to a witness⁸ who said she had seen him steal the items.

GRAMMAR

D Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 I must get up early tomorrow | C | a on a weekend trip. |
| 2 You needn't take so much baggage ^{حقبات} | a | b to drive a lorry. |
| 3 We mustn't forget | f | c because I don't want to be late again. |
| 4 You need to get a special licence ^{خاص ترخيص (رخصت)} | b | d wear a uniform at her new job. |
| 5 She has to | d | e leave so soon. |
| 6 I don't have to | e | f to take our passports. |

E Circle the correct option in each sentence.

- We left two hours early. We should / shouldn't miss the plane.
- The police found fingerprints at the scene. They should / shouldn't arrest the thief soon. ^{مکان حادثہ}
- He studied hard. He should / shouldn't fail the exam.
- He learnt about computers in the military. He should / shouldn't be able to help me fix mine.
- There are security cameras in the building. The security guard should / shouldn't see if anyone comes in.
- She's in 6th Preparatory. She should / shouldn't graduate this summer.

F Complete the dialogues with *let's, would, could, can, should, shall* and *will*. Use each word only once.

- Ali: ^{would} Could ^{can} can ¹ you drive me to the match this afternoon?
- Faisal: Sure. You know, you should ² get a driving licence. You're old enough to drive.
- Huda: ^{could} Can ³ you tell me how to get to the mall?
- Police officer: Of course. I will ⁴ show you on the map if you like.
- Police officer: ^{would} Could ^{can} can ⁵ you show me your driving licence, please?
- Kamal: Yes, here you are.
- Father: Shall ⁶ we stop for lunch?
- Mother: That's a good idea. Let's ⁷ get some petrol, too.

Unit 2

- G** Write six sentences that are true for you with *have to*, *mustn't* and *don't have to* using the verbs from the box.

forget get up go shopping phone read smoke study write

Example: *I have to study for an exam tonight.*

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- H** Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *get*, *have* or *make*.

Example: A photographer took her picture.

She had her picture taken.

- 1 Somebody stole their television.

They had *Their television stolen.*

- 2 My father asked somebody to fix the computer.

My father *had* *The computer fixed.*

- 3 My mother told me to turn down the music.

my mother made me turn down The music

- 4 He asked somebody to cut his hair.

He had his hair cut.

- 5 Yesterday, my father asked somebody to clean the car.

yesterday, my father had the car cleaned.

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

Unit three

طبيبة متخصصة في
الطباعة والنشر
الطبعة الأولى

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

Unit 3

Lesson 1: I'd like to work in the tourist industry

1 Match the careers with the photos.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| a _____ | e _____ | i _____ |
| b _____ | f _____ | j _____ |
| c _____ | g _____ | k _____ |
| d _____ | h _____ | l _____ |

2 Listen and match each speaker with a career from the list above.

- Zaid l Nada g Ousama b Faten f

A Match the jobs and duties in the list below.

JOBS		DUTIES	
1 architect	e	a flies a plane	يطير الطائرة
2 cameraman	j	b fixes and installs pipes for water	تصليح وتنصيب انابيب الماء
3 engineer	c	c designs and builds machines, engines or roads	تصميم وبناء الآلات والمحركات والطرق
4 flight attendant	h	d does general office work	عمل المكتبة العام
5 journalist	l	e designs buildings	تصميم الابنية
6 lawyer	f	f gives advice to people about the law	اعطاء ونهية للناس عن القانون
7 lifeguard	g	g is responsible for the safety of swimmers	مسؤول عن سلامة السباحين
8 pilot	a	h looks after passengers on a plane	الرعاية بالركاب في الطائرة
9 plumber	b	i operates on people in hospital	يعمل العمليات للناس في المستشفى
10 surgeon	i	j operates the camera for films or TV programmes	يدبر الكامرا للخدمات والبرامج التلفزيونية
11 secretary	d	k shows tourists around	
12 tour guide	k	l writes articles for newspapers and magazines	كتابة مقالة لجريدة او مجلة

B Ask and answer questions using both the job list and the duties list above.



What do you call a person who designs buildings?

An architect.



What's an architect?

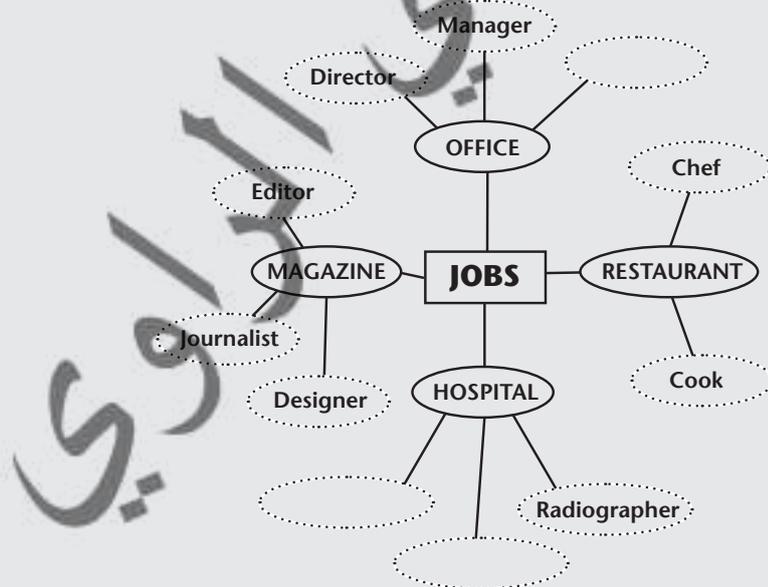
It's someone who designs buildings.



C Write definitions for the following jobs.

- 1 **حصرنات** A nurse is someone who looks after sick people and helps doctors.
- 2 **تصميم الازياء** A fashion designer is someone who designs clothes.
- 3 **عديس فندق** A hotel manager is someone who is responsible for running a hotel.
- 4 **عندوب عبيعات** A salesperson is someone who sells things in a shop.
- 5 **فقدم برامج** A TV presenter is someone who introduces programmes on television.
- 6 **عديس تسويق** A marketing manager is someone who is responsible for advertising and selling products.
- 7 **رسام الكركتير** A cartoonist is someone who draws amusing pictures.

- A good way to learn new words is to make a **word web**. Choose a topic that you like. Write it in the middle of a big piece of paper. Write words in English or in your language as they come into your head. Use a dictionary if necessary. Here is an example of a word web based on the word *jobs*. Add some more words.



B Write these sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: If I (not pass) the high school exam this year, I (take) it again next year.

If I don't pass the high school exam this year, I'll take it again next year.

- 1 If **anyone** (need) advice about their application forms, I (be) here tomorrow to help.

needs I will be

- 2 If they (not leave) soon, they (not catch) the train.

don't leave, won't catch

- 3 If you (want) to do a degree in Britain, you (have to) do a one-year foundation course first. *كورس أولي للدسبايند*

want, you will have to

- 4 **Unless** he (make) a big effort *بجهود* this term, he (not get through) the end-of-year exams.

unless he makes, he won't get through

- 5 If you are offered a place at Carnegie University, (you accept) it? *عرضت*

, will you accept it?

C Complete these sentences in the first conditional.

- 1 If I do really well in the exams, *I'll get a place in a good university.*

- 2 If you want to work in the media, *you'll have to live in a big city.* *إعلام*

- 3 If my parents can afford it, *They'll buy me a car when I'm 18.* *تكميل تكاليف*

- 4 If I don't get a place at *The university I want, I'll try again next year.*

- 5 If you want to study languages, *you'll like this app.* *تطبيق*

- 6 If you like online action games, *you'll love this one I bought.*

- 7 Unless you get the next bus, *you'll be late for school.*

- 8 If he doesn't pay his phone bill, *he won't be able to use it.*

Unit 3

Lesson 3: If you could choose any job ...

A  Practise the dialogue on page 32 of the Student's Book in pairs. Then change Maryam's ideal career and the other words in bold and create and practise new dialogues.

- 1 painter/buy my paintings/my art is always a bit messy/do art in my free time
- 2 actor/come to my shows/I'm not a brilliant performer/be an actor in my free time
- 3 writer/read my books/I haven't got anything very important to write about/write stories in my free time

B Write sentences in the second conditional using the verbs in brackets.

Example: If I (have) *had* _____ lots of money, I (buy) *would buy* _____ a racehorse.

- 1 I (not have) *wouldn't have* to spend so long on my homework if I (have) *had* _____ a computer of my own.
- 2 Where (you choose) *would you* _____ to live if you (can) *could* _____ live anywhere in the world?
Choose
- 3 I (learn) *would learn* _____ to parachute if my friend (say) *said* _____ she would do it with me.
- 4 If I (be) *were* _____ you, I (not ask) *wouldn't ask* his advice about anything.
- 5 She (look) *would look* _____ much nicer if she (wear) *wore* _____ contact lenses instead of glasses.
- 6 He (be) *would be* more attractive if he (shave) *shaved* _____ his beard off.
حلاقة *لحيته*
- 7 I (not marry) *wouldn't marry* him even if he (be) *was / were* the last man on earth!

C  Work in pairs. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 If I had my own car, I'd take my friends on picnics every weekend _____.
- 2 If my father won a million pounds, *he wouldn't have to work so much.* _____.
- 3 If I had one wish, *I'd want peace in The world.* _____.
امنيته
- 4 If I had three wishes, *I'd probably ask for something for myself.* _____.
امنيات
- 5 If I could eat only one thing for the rest of my life, *I'd choose steak and chips.* _____.
- 6 If I had a time machine, *I'd go back to see a dinosaur.* _____.



Write sentences beginning *If I were a millionaire, ...* Use some of these ideas to help you.

- I'd take my family on holiday.
- I'd buy a fabulous house.
- I'd spend a year travelling.
- I'd open a chain of health clubs.
- I'd have flying lessons and buy my own plane.

1

2

3

4

5

6

طبيحة قطري
الذراوي

Reported speech used in statements, negative sentences and questions.

- Reported speech is used when the speaker is conveying a message from someone else.
- In reported statements and negative sentences:
 - We often take the verb one tense to the past.
'I'm waiting for you.' → *She said she **was waiting** for me.*
 - *'I **didn't finish** my part of the project'* → *Maryam told me she **hadn't finished** her part of the project.*
 - We change references to time and place accordingly.
*'I'll wait for you **here tomorrow**.'* → *He said he would wait for me **there the next day**.*
- In reported questions:
 - We do not use the question form of the verb.
*'What **are you doing**?''* → *He asked me what **I was** doing.*
 - We use *if* or *whether* for reported Yes/No questions.
'Have you seen Rasha?' → *She asked me **if/whether** I had seen Rasha.*
 - You can also use reporting verbs to summarize what people are saying. For example:
*My dad **suggested** fixing my old bike for now.*
*Malik's mum **promised** to buy him the video game for his birthday.*
*The doctor **advised** me not to go to school for a few days.*

A Imagine you are talking about Zaha Hadid's interview to a friend. Report the following parts of the interview.

- 1 'It has been my dream since childhood.'
Zaha said *it had been her dream since childhood.*
- 2 'I moved to London and studied architecture.'
Zaha said *she had moved to London and had studied architecture.*
- 3 'I was the first woman ever to win the Pritzker Prize.'
Zaha said *She had been The first woman ever to win The pritzker prize.*
- 4 'Any Iraqi woman can succeed in her chosen career if she works hard enough.'
Zaha said *any Iraqi woman could succeed in her chosen career if she worked hard enough.*

B Write the interviewer's questions from the text on page 33 of the Student's Book in reported speech.

Latifa asked Zaha when she had decided to be an architect.

whether or IF

- 1 Latifa asked Zaha why she had had This dream.
- 2 Latifa asked Zaha if she could tell her more about her background.
- 3 Latifa asked Zaha what kind of buildings she was famous for.
- 4 Latifa asked Zaha if her designs had won any prizes.
- 5 Latifa asked Zaha if Iraqi women could always be as successful as men in Their Careers.



C Rewrite the sentences using one of the reporting verbs in the box.

advise

agree

promise

refuse

suggest

- 1 **Hazem:** 'Why don't you apply for the job?'

Hazem _____.

- 2 **Layla:** 'I'll help with the project tomorrow, OK?'

Layla _____.

- 3 **Malik:** 'I think it's not a good idea to speak to the manager now.'

Malik _____.

- 4 **Maryam:** 'I'm not going to stay late to finish the report.'

Maryam _____.

- 5 **Saeed:** 'OK, I'll sign the contract.'

Saeed _____.

Unit 3

Lesson 5: I wish I'd brought my sunglasses

1 Match each sentence with a photo.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

2 Read the driving test report after Sajida failed her driving test. Then write her regrets.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1 <i>I wish I'd learnt the Highway Code.</i> _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | |

A Study the rules and complete the examples.

Regrets

- We use *If only* or *I wish* + past perfect to express regret about the past.

If only you had told me about your problem. (= Then I could have helped.)

I wish I _____ gone to bed so late. (= Then I wouldn't have been so tired.)

I wish I _____ more carefully. (= Then I wouldn't have crashed the car.)

B Write regrets starting *If only* or *I wish* for the situations below.

Example: Unfortunately, I ate three bars of chocolate. That's why I felt sick.

If only I hadn't eaten three bars of chocolate. _____

- 1 Unfortunately, he fell over during the race. That's why he didn't win.

I wish he hadn't fallen over. _____

- 2 Unfortunately, you were rude to your brother. Now he won't give us a lift to the cinema.

I wish you hadn't been rude to your brother. _____

- 3 Unfortunately, I spent all my money at the weekend. That's why I can't buy those shoes.

I wish I hadn't spent all my money at the weekend. _____

- 4 Unfortunately, they didn't train every day. That's why they lost the match.

I wish they had trained every day. _____

- 5 Unfortunately, I left my camera at Faten's house. That's why I couldn't get a picture of the dolphin.

I wish I hadn't left my camera Faten's house.

- 6 Unfortunately, she lost their address. That's why she couldn't write to them.

I wish she hadn't lost their address.

G Write two regrets for each situation using *I wish ...* and *If only ...*

Example: You were late for school today and got into serious trouble.

I wish I'd got up earlier.

If only my father had given me a lift.

- 1 Your team lost the match on Saturday.

I wish They'd had more training.

If only They had changed The goalkeeper.

- 2 You got a bad mark in your last Science exam.

I wish I'd had some extra tuition.

If only I hadn't spent so long studying for The English exam.

- 3 Your brother is very annoyed with you.

I wish I'd asked him if I could borrow his tablet.

If only I hadn't dropped his tablet.

- 4 You didn't lock the car and a thief stole some valuable things of yours from it.

I wish I hadn't left my things in The car.

If only I'd locked the car.

- 5 You arranged to meet your friends at the cinema, but you went to the wrong one.

I wish I had checked with my friends which cinema it was.

If only They had told me it was The other cinema.

- 6 Your mum told you to take a jacket to the park, but you didn't. Now you're cold and wet.

I wish I had listened to my mum.

If only I had brought my jacket.

Unit
3

Lesson 6: If I'd been fitter

1  **12** Listen to a movie director talking about finding the right career. He is explaining what happened when he tried other jobs. Complete the captions under each picture.

- 1 I wanted to be a pilot, but I failed the eye test _____.
- 2 I started training to be a doctor, but I was scared of blood.
- 3 I considered studying engineering, but I was scared of heights.
- 4 I tried being a policeman, but I wasn't fit enough شروطي اكون حاولت لم اكون رشيق بشكل كافي
- 5 I wasn't a good tour guide because I didn't speak enough languages.

A Match the beginnings and the endings of Mustafa's sentences.

- 1 e I would have trained as a pilot if I had passed
- 2 b I would have been a doctor if I hadn't been
- 3 a I might have become an engineer if I hadn't been
- 4 d I would have stayed in the police force if I hadn't been
- 5 c I could have been a good tour guide if I'd spoken

- a scared of heights. الخوف من الارتفاعات
- b scared of blood. الخوف من الدم
- c more languages. المزيد من اللغات
- d so unfit.
- e the eye test. اختبار العين

B Complete the sentences with the third conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: If I (know) had known about her problems, I would have lent her some money.

- 1 If we (leave) had left a little earlier, we wouldn't have missed the bus.
- 2 We (not eat) wouldn't have eaten at that restaurant if we had known it was so expensive.
- 3 I would have studied medicine if my parents (have) had had enough money to pay for the course.
- 4 What would you have done if nobody (come) had come to rescue you?

وانقاذ

- 5 We (die) ^{would} ~~could~~ have died of thirst in the desert if Adam and Ali hadn't come for us in their truck.
- 6 If Salwa hadn't told me about the new time for the class, I (be) would have been really late.

C Complete these sentences in the third conditional. Use an appropriate verb in the correct form.

Example: You would have met my Aunt Salima if you had come to our party _____.

- 1 I wouldn't have missed the plane if I hadn't got up so late _____.
- 2 We wouldn't have camped there if we'd known about the snakes in the bushes. _____.
- 3 If we had looked at the map, we wouldn't have got lost. _____.
- 4 If I hadn't had the operation, I would have died _____.
- 5 You wouldn't have broken your ankle if you hadn't worn those ridiculous shoes _____.
- 6 If you had stayed in bed and rested, you would have got better more quickly _____.
- 7 She wouldn't have got sunburnt if she had worn a hat. _____.
- 8 They would have won the match if their best player hadn't been sent off _____.
- 9 If you had called me, I would have come to help you. _____.
- 10 I would have passed the exam if I had studied more. _____.

Unit
3

Lesson 7: Learn English in the UK

1 Complete the advertisement with the correct words from the box.

 13 Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ | 7 _____ | 10 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ | 8 _____ | 11 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ | 9 _____ | 12 _____ |

A Complete the accommodation form for yourself. Use the correct words from the box for questions 6–10.

allergies	details	dietary	medical	permit
-----------	---------	---------	---------	--------

Accommodation information

Title: _____ 1

First name: _____ 2

Family name: _____ 3

Date of birth: _____ 4

Gender: _____ 5

(If you answer yes to any of the questions below, please give _____ 6.)

Do you have any special _____ 7 requirements? Yes / No

Do you have a _____ 8 condition? Yes / No

Do you have any _____ 9? Yes / No

Do you smoke? Yes / No

(Please note. Most private homestays do not _____ 10 smoking indoors.)

- B**  Work in pairs. You and your partner are interested in doing a course at Birchwood International College this summer. But you have some questions first. Write down five more questions you would like to ask about the courses, locations and accommodation.

Examples: Do you offer any city locations? _____

Are there any facilities for sport in the city locations? _____

Are evening meals provided in homestay accommodation? _____

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

- C** Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the nouns in brackets. Then find the words in the text on page 36 of the Student's Book to check.

- 1 All our teachers and other staff members are (qualification) ^{الموظفين كفاءات} *qualified*.
- 2 Our (residence) ^{السكني} *residential* accommodation includes three meals a day. ^{التعامه/مكان المبيت تشمل وجبات ٣ باليوم}
- 3 The rooms are very (comfort) ^{مريح} *comfortable* and have a desk and a bathroom.
- 4 There is also an (experience) ^{تجربه} *experienced* site manager available at all times. ^{في جميع الاوقات متاح مدير الموقع}
- 5 Our (tailor) ^{خياط} *tailored* lessons ^{دروس} will help you learn quickly.
- 6 All our staff members are really (friend) ^{اعضاء الموظفين} *friendly* and will make you feel at home.

Unit
3

Lesson 8: Summer jobs

- A** Complete an email to a friend asking them to come with you to Britain this summer to do an English course. Use the information on page 36 of the Student's Book.

Dear Layla¹,

I'm thinking of doing an English course at Birchwood International College this summer. I was wondering if you would like to join me. It would be much nicer to have a friend with me, although we would have to promise to only speak English to each other!

I was thinking of going for Three weeks² weeks in summer³. Of course, it is never very hot in Britain, not even in the summer. So we wouldn't need to worry about the heat.

There is a choice of 24 locations. The college has both country and city locations. Personally, I would prefer to be in a city⁴ because There is so much more to do and places to visit⁵, but, of course, I don't mind if you have a strong opinion about where you would like to go.

There is also a choice of accommodation. We can either stay in a home⁶, or we can stay in a college⁷.

Personally, I would prefer at home⁸ because we will have the opportunity to experience family life in the UK⁹, but I am open to your suggestions.

The price of the course will be around £150 a week, and the accommodation will cost around £75 a week. We will also need to take plenty of pocket money for shopping, food / gifts¹⁰ and souvenirs. I definitely think it will be worth it even if it does cost a lot of money. We will learn The language¹¹ and visit some wonderful places.

I really hope you can come. It will be a great experience. Let me know what you think.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Best wishes,

Halima¹²

Unit
3

Lesson 9: Focus on careers –
conference interpreter

A Read the text on page 38 of the Student's Book and answer the questions.

- Why do interpreters need to read about the subject beforehand?
لماذا المترجمين يحتاجون قراءة الموضوع مسبقاً؟
to be familiar with The technical terms. ليكونوا على علم بالمصطلحات التقنية.
- What languages can Samira speak? How did she learn them?
وهي اللغات التي تتحدث بها للسمعة وكيف تعلمتها؟
Arabic and English ; She was born in Britain , but both parents are from Iraq. العربية والإنكليزية ولدت في بريطانيا لكن والديها من العراق
- How many students who start an interpreting course finish the course?
كم عدد الطلاب الذين أكملوا دورة الترجمة؟
only 50 % فقط 50%
- What does an interpreter's salary depend on?
على ماذا يعتمد راتب المترجم
who They're working for and how many interpreters are working. على من يعملون وعدد المترجمين العاملين
- How did Samira translate the phrase 'Akl il-inab habba habba'?
كيف ترجمت سميرة عبارة 'أكل العنب حبة حبة'؟
One step at a time. خطوة بخطوة
- What does the text say about the Arabic language?
ماذا يقول النص عن اللغة العربية
It is a language very much in demand. إنها لغة مطلوبة جداً

B Read the text again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- A good interpreter follows the news and is well informed on many topics. T
- Interpreters have to have a degree before they do an interpreting diploma. T
- It is very easy to get a place on an interpreting course. F
- Interpreters must have three active languages. F
- Conference interpreters must translate each word literally. F

C Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

4	6	3	1	2	5
conference	diploma	literal translation	postgraduate	stressful	technical terms
مؤتمرات	دبلوم	ترجمة حرفية	دراسات عليا	جهد	مصطلحات تقنية

- To be an interpreter, you should do a degree in a language and then do a post graduate course in interpreting.
لتصبح مترجماً يجب أن تدرس شهادة جامعية في اللغة ثم تأخذ دورة دراسات عليا في الترجمة الفورية.
- Interpreters often work in pairs because it is less stressful.
غالباً يعمل المترجمون في أزواج لأنه أقل جهداً.

- 3 Interpreters don't use the Literal translation of a word or phrase if it won't make sense to the listeners. لا يستخدم المترجمون الترجمة الحرفية للكلمة أو العبارة إذا لم تكن منطقيّة.
- 4 Most Conference interpreters work freelance so they can choose their clients. معظم مترجمي المؤتمرات يعملون بشكل مستقل حتى يتمكنون من اختيار أعمالهم.
- 5 You need to read about the topic of the event so that you know the Technical terms of the field. تحتاج لقراءة موضوع الحدث لكي تعرف مصطلحات المجال.
- 6 You don't need to come from an international family to be an interpreter, as long as you have a diploma in interpreting. لا تحتاج أن تكون من عائلة دولية لكي تصبح مترجمًا طالما لديك دبلوم في الترجمة الفورية.

D Find words or phrases in the text on page 38 of the Student's Book that mean:

- 1 yearly = annual سنوي
- 2 things you put over your ears to listen privately = head phones سمّاعة
- 3 the box-like room where interpreters work = booth كابينة المترجم
- 4 in a difficult situation = under pressure تحت الضغط
- 5 give an idea of the meaning = Convey the sense نقل المعنى
- 6 wanted and needed = in demand يحتاج و يريد
- 7 unemployed = out of a job خارج العمل غير موظف

E Use some of the words or phrases you found in Exercise D to complete the following sentences.

- 1 Skilled nurses and doctors are always in demand at hospitals. الممرضون والأطباء المهرة هم دائماً مطلوبون في المستشفيات.
- 2 The production team was under pressure to finish the project before the deadline so that the books could be printed. فريق المطبوعات كان تحت الضغط لإنهاء المشروع قبل الموعد النهائي.
- 3 I am on annual leave at the moment, and I will come back at the end of the month. أنا في إجازة سنوية في الوقت الحالي وسأعود نهاية الشهر المقبل.
- 4 After the company closed down, many employees found themselves out of a job.
- 5 I always have my head phones when I am on public transport, so I can listen to music without disturbing other people. وسائل النقل العامّة.

Unit 3

Revision

A Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 I'm hungry. Let's have lunch in the college Canteen. طعم
- 2 You'll really enjoy studying there. All the teachers are really friendly and helpful.
- 3 Please fill in this application Form. Write your name here and the other information underneath. أَسْفَل يرجى ملء الاستمارة التقديم هذه اكتب اسمك هنا والمعلومات الأخرى في الأسفل.
- 4 Our course is tailored for each student, so you learn only what you need.
- 5 I would like to go on a computer Course to improve my skills.
- 6 I didn't know what to do after leaving school, but one of my teachers gave me some very good advice.
- 7 They didn't know which class I should be in, so I did a test to find out what level my English was. يكتشف
- 8 I can't get that job because I don't have the right qualifications. كفاية
- 9 I want to go to university and get a Science degree.
- 10 I am interested in the environment. I would like a Career in ecology. علم البيئة

B Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 If people don't get / doesn't get enough rest, they feel / feels tired the next day.
- 2 Will you tell the teacher I've gone home if she asks / will ask? I'm not feeling well.
- 3 We will / won't arrive on time unless we take the next bus. Hurry up!
- 4 I go for a walk every afternoon if / unless it's raining. Then I go in the evening.
- 5 I bake / I'll bake you a cake this afternoon if I have time.

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If you had remembered to set your alarm, you (not wake) wouldn't have woken up so late. تأمين / ضبط المنبه متأخر
- 2 If Hazem (score) had scored that goal, we would have won the match.
- 3 You (see) would have seen the sunset if you had arrived a few minutes earlier. غروب الشمس

- 4 I would have bought you a present if I (know) had known it was your birthday today.
- 5 If we (not take) hadn't taken a taxi, we would have waited a long time at the bus stop.

D Put the words in the correct order to form reported statements.

- 1 My mother told me she would buy my birthday present the next day.
(would / told / she / buy / me)
- 2 Rawan said that she hadn't hidden Tala's phone as a joke. (she / hidden / hadn't / said / that)
- 3 Shahad promised to meet us at the library to do the project. (us / promised / meet / to)
- 4 The teacher asked me what I was doing. (was / asked / what / I / doing / me)
- 5 Halima asked Layla if she had been sleeping. (had / Layla / sleeping / if / been / asked / she)

E Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 I forgot Muna's birthday, and now she's ^{جنون} mad at me.
I wish I hadn't forgotten Muna's birthday because now she's mad at me.
- 2 I didn't save enough money to buy the sneakers I want. ^{أحذية رياضية}
If only I had saved enough money to buy the sneakers I want.
- 3 Ahmed didn't bring an umbrella, and it's raining now.
Ahmed wishes he had brought an umbrella because it's raining now.
- 4 We didn't take the train, and we're not there yet.
If only we had taken The train. We'd be there by now.
- 5 Muna turned down that job offer, and now she's unemployed. ^{نمى حوظف}
Muna wishes she hadn't turned down That job offer because now she's unemployed.
- 6 I didn't practise enough for my driving test and failed it.
If only I had practised more for my driving test. I wouldn't have failed it.
- 7 Hazem didn't know about the traffic jam and arrived late at the airport.
Hazem wishes he had known about The traffic jam. He would have left earlier for the airport.

VOCABULARY

A Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase from the box.

4 architect	engineer	flight attendant	6 journalist	lawyer	3 lifeguard
2 pilot	plumber	secretary	1 surgeon	5 tour guide	

- 1 Salwa works with the director of the company. She writes all his letters and answers the telephone. She is his _____.
- 2 Captain Yousof has been a _____ for ten years now. At the moment, he flies planes from Europe to the Gulf.
- 3 Jameel nearly drowned at the beach yesterday. Luckily, the _____ saw him and rescued him.
- 4 'Who designed that amazing building?' 'My uncle. He's a famous _____, you know.'
- 5 My sister is a _____. She takes tourists sightseeing in London every day.
- 6 Have you read the article about dhows in this magazine? It's by my aunt, who is a _____.

B Complete the sentences with the missing word. The first and last letters have been given.

- 1 I'd like to work in information t^echnolog^y in the future, like a computer programmer, for example.
- 2 Samira is now doing scientific r^esearc^h in her area at university.
- 3 Our English teachers are hⁱghl^y qualified and experienced.
- 4 I'm sure you will find that the accommodation suits your n^eed^s perfectly.
- 5 The school also offers an on-site c^{an}teeⁿ, where you can buy sandwiches and drinks.
- 6 To study at our school, simply fill out our a^pplicatioⁿ form, and we'll be in touch.
- 7 I failed my driving test because I exceeded the speed lⁱmi^t – twice!
- 8 My cousin Basim speaks English so well that he works as a conference iⁿterpre^{ter}.

GRAMMAR

C Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: What would you like to change if you (can) could change one thing about your appearance?
مظهرك

- If you go to bed now, you (probably feel) 'll probably feel better in the morning.
- What would you buy first if you (win) won a million pounds?
- What would we have done if our car (break down) had broken down in the desert?
- I won't help Reema with her Maths if she (not lend) doesn't lend me her camera.
- If you (find) found a snake in your bed, what would you do?

D Imagine you are in these situations. For each situation, write a sentence with *I wish ...* or *If only ...*

Example: You've eaten too much chocolate, and now you feel sick.
I wish I hadn't eaten so much chocolate.

- You drank a lot of coffee. Now you are in bed, and you can't sleep.
I wish / If only I hadn't drunk so much coffee.
- You decided not to go to the park with your friends. Now you regret it.
I wish / If only I had gone to The park with my friends.
- You didn't ^{مراجعة} revise for your ^{جغرافيا} Geography exam, and you got a bad mark. You feel sorry about this.
I wish / If only I had revised for my Geography exam.
- You bought some shoes last week. You've decided you don't like them.
I wish / If only I hadn't bought these/Those shoes.
- You are at the park with your friends. You would like to take some photos, but you have forgotten to bring your camera.
I wish / If only I had brought my camera.
- You bought a very expensive bag last week. You've seen the same bag on sale this week.
I wish / If only I had waited another week. *تخفيضات*

يعتمد الحل
على المعنى

Unit 3

E Write who said the sentences or asked the questions using reported speech.

my English teacher	my mother	the dentist
the football coach	the hairdresser	the shop assistant

Example: How short do you want your hair?

The hairdresser asked me how short I wanted my hair.

1 You have to clean your teeth more often.

The dentist said I had to clean my teeth more often.

2 You haven't answered all the questions in the test.

my English teacher told me I hadn't answered all the question in the test.

3 Will you be free to play in the match next Saturday?

The football coach asked if/whether I would be free to play in the match the following Saturday.

4 I'll get you a new bicycle for your birthday, I promise.

my mother promised to get me a new bicycle for my birthday.

5 I think you should get the red jacket.

The shop assistant advised me to get the red jacket.

F Write the direct speech as reported speech.

1 'You should work in the oil industry,' my teacher said to me.

My teacher advised me to work in the oil industry.

2 'Do you have experience in the area?', the interviewer asked Faisal.

The interviewer asked Faisal if he had experience in the area.

3 'We should have a meeting to discuss the issue,' Noura said.

Noura suggested having a meeting to discuss the issue.

4 'How did you forget to check the oil?', my mum asked my dad.

My mum asked my dad how he had forgotten to check the oil.

5 'I won't stay in student accommodation next year,' I told my mother.

I told my mother that I wouldn't stay in student accommodation the following year.

WRITING

Before you do the homework task: read the text on page 36 of the Student's Book. Revise Lesson 8 on pages 66–67 of the Activity Book.



Write 100–120 words on the advantages of studying English in Britain. These notes may help you:

- you can hear people speaking English all day, in many different situations
- lots of opportunities to practise speaking, especially if staying with a British family
- watch TV and films in English and listen to radio
- read English newspapers, advertisements, notices
- observe British way of life
- possibly stay with British family

Handwriting practice lines for the writing task.

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

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طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

Unit four

طبيبة متخصصة في
الدراسات
الطبية

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

Lesson 1: Rashid & Rana Designs

1 Complete the email with the correct words.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ | 9 _____ |

A Complete the sentences with the past simple of an appropriate verb.

- 1 Rana *sent / write* an email to Bidor to tell her about her new clothes company.
- 2 She and her brother, Rashid, *started* the company last September.
- 3 They *went* to Lebanon and Morocco to choose cloth two months ago.
- 4 They *had* a lot of success at London Fashion Week.
- 5 They *made* important new contacts there and *Sold* a lot of shirts to influential people.
- 6 At Heathrow Airport, they *saw / met* an old school friend called Muna.
- 7 Muna *got* married to Ghassan two years ago.

B  Imagine you are Bidor. You want to ask Rana some questions about her recent trip to Lebanon and Morocco. Write questions about Rana's trip. Ask about: the country she preferred, who travelled with her, the food, Morocco, the hotels, sightseeing, language for business meetings. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs, using your imagination for the answers.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Unit 4

Lesson 2: People didn't use to work out at home

A Read the article on page 43 of the Student's Book and answer the following questions:

- 1 لماذا أصبح من السهل للناس أن يتصرف في المنزلك .
Why is it now easier for people to work out from home?
It's easier Thanks to new technologies and equipment
- 2 ما هي الطرق التي غيرت بها التكنولوجيا حياتنا في اللياقة .
What are some ways technology has changed fitness?
online lesson, fitness apps, etc.
- 3 كيف تساعد تطبيقات اللياقة الناس في تتبع تعدادهم اليومي من السعرات الحرارية وكيف ينامون؟
How do modern fitness apps help people track their workouts?
They can measure how fast your heart is beating how many calories you burn and how well you sleep.
- 4 مع من يتنافس أصحاب النوادي الرياضية في الوقت الحالي؟
Who do gym owners have to compete with nowadays?
They have to compete with online and home gyms.
- 5 أين يستخدم الناس المرايا لتحسين روتينهم الرياضي؟
Where can people use workout mirrors to improve their exercise routines?
They can use them at the gym because they are too expensive to buy

B Read the article again. Choose the correct option.

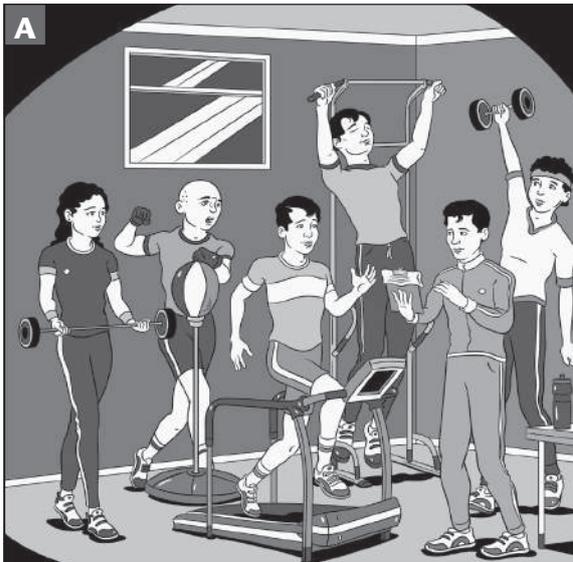
- 1 في هذه الأيام أصبح الناس أكثر وأكثر يتصرفون في منازلهم .
Nowadays, more and more people are working out at the gym / from home.
- 2 The first / Modern fitness apps measured just how far you ran and how fast.
التطبيقات الأولى للرشاقة كانت فقط تقيس المسافة والسرعة .
- 3 الخبراء يقولون أصبح الأمر أصعب على أصحاب النوادي .
Experts say it's easier / harder than before for gym owners now.
أصحاب النوادي
- 4 في الماضي اعتمد النوادي على الاتصاف بالنوادي .
In the past, gyms only used to have other gyms / home gyms to compete with.
- 5 الكاتب يعتقد .
The writer believes there will be less / more technology in fitness in the future.
المنافسة لها

C Read again. Complete the sentences with words from the article.

- 1 Before, people used to be part of a club to cycle with others.
- 2 Modern fitness apps can even measure the quality of your sleep.
- 3 Gyms now have equipment that most clients can't afford to buy themselves.
تكاليفه
- 4 Some mirrors now can teach people how to exercise.
- 5 المدربين الشخصيين personal trainers now have to be more familiar with technology to do their job.
دراية
- 6 AI is providing a lot of data about the clients of a gym.
زبائن



- D**  Look at the pictures of how a gym looked before and how it looks now, and notice the differences. Then close your books. How much can you remember about how the gym used to be? Take turns making sentences with *used to/didn't use to*.



There used to be more people at the gym.

The trainer didn't use to have a tablet.

- E** Imagine you are interviewing a businessman who turned his gym into a smart gym. Write five questions with *did ... use to*.

Example: *What equipment did you use to have in the gym?*

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Unit 4

Lesson 3: How to be the best!

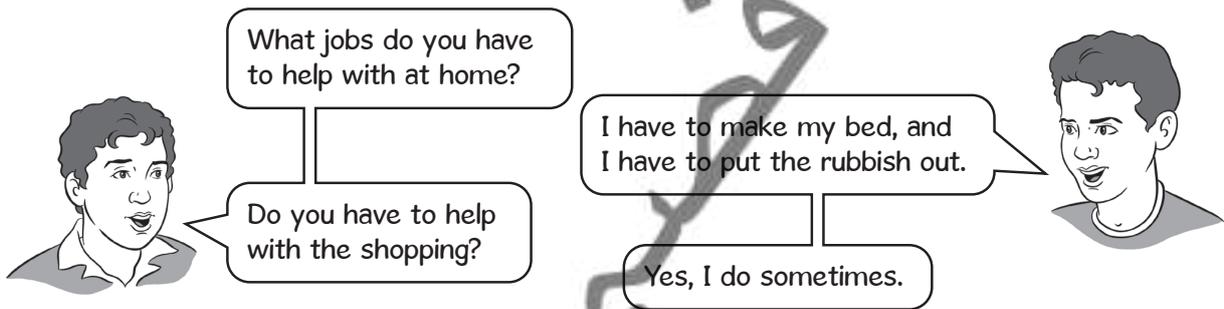
1 Match the sentence halves.

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____

2 Match six of the sentences with the pictures.

A _____ C _____ E _____
B _____ D _____ F _____

A  Work with a partner. Ask and answer about what you have to do at home.



Boy 1: What jobs do you have to help with at home?

Boy 2: I have to make my bed, and I have to put the rubbish out.

Boy 1: Do you have to help with the shopping?

Boy 2: Yes, I do sometimes.

B Make a list of six things that you know you have to do in the next week or two.

I have to call my cousin about our plans for the weekend.

I have to look for my photos of Samira's party.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

- C**  Play the *Had to* chain game in teams of six or more students. First, give the whole team a job, profession or business. Then each student in the team has to say what they had to do in their job last week. The next student has to repeat what the previous student said and add something.

Example: Owner of a restaurant

Student A: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef.

Student B: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef, and I had to order a new fridge.

Student C: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef, I had to order a new fridge and I had to interview two waiters.

- D** Complete the sentences about Birchwood International College with *have to*, *don't have to*, *mustn't*, *should* or *shouldn't*.

BIRCHWOOD INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Information for new students

Accommodation

- You don't have to share a room with other students, but the price of accommodation is lower if you do.
- Breakfast is from 7 to 9 a.m. You don't have to eat it, but the price is included.
- All students have to / should be out of their rooms by 9:30 a.m. so that the cleaners can get in and clean them.
- You can eat snacks and have drinks in your rooms, but you mustn't cook.
- You can listen to music in your rooms, but you mustn't make noise after 1 a.m.

Courses

- Classes start at 9:30 a.m. every day. Students mustn't / shouldn't be late.
- If you are late, you have to / should go to the office and sign the late book before joining your class.
- We provide all the books for our courses. You don't have to bring any books besides a dictionary. از جانب
- You don't have to take the special computer course, but we think all our students will find it useful.
- There are social activities, sports and excursions after class every day. You don't have to do any of these, but if you want to, you should sign the list by 11 a.m. ترفعه

Unit
4

Lesson 4: If only ...

1 Read about three people with regrets. Match sentences 1–9 with the correct people.

A _____ B _____ C _____

2 Use each question to make: one sentence with *I wish* and one sentence using the third conditional.

- 2 a _____
b _____
- 3 a _____
b _____
- 4 a _____
b _____
- 5 a _____
b _____
- 6 a _____
b _____

A Practise past regrets using *I wish*, *If only* and the third conditional.

- 1 I'm not feeling very well.
Well, you did have six slices of cake! I bet you wish you (not eat) *hadn't eaten* so much now.
- 2 Mum said she'll be here in about an hour.
We'll have to wait then. If only I (not forget) *hadn't forgotten* my key when I left home.
- 3 I can't believe you're going to be an aunt!
I know! If only I (not throw away) *hadn't thrown away* my old toys. I could give them to the baby.
- 4 Did you see the prices of the tickets to the concert now?
Yeah. Now I wish I (buy) *had bought* them earlier, when they were cheaper.
- 5 I can't believe we're lost! And no phone signal!
If you had listened to me, you (bring) *would have brought* the map.

B Complete these sentences to express regret.

- 1 I didn't buy the jacket while it was on sale.
If only *I had bought the jacket* while it was on sale.

2 My dad didn't check the oil, and the car broke down.

The car wouldn't have broken down if my mum and dad checked the oil.

3 Qais didn't make a copy of his essay, so he had to write it all again.

If Qais had made a copy of his essay, he wouldn't have had to write it all again.

4 Hazem spent all his money on video games.

Hazem wishes he hadn't spent all his money on video games.

5 I didn't pay attention in class and failed the exam.

I wish I had paid (more) attention in class. I wouldn't have failed the exam.

6 I didn't take many photos of my trip.

If only I had taken (more) photos. of my trip.

G  **Work in pairs. Discuss what you would have done in the following situations.**

1 Ahmed was answering an important phone call. He was travelling on a bus, and the people next to him started singing loudly. He asked them to stop singing.

I would have moved to a different seat.

2 Salima invited two friends to dinner on Saturday. They came on Friday. Salima told them to come back the next day.

But what if the bus had been full?

3 Safia broke her friend's beautiful glass vase. She decided not to say anything about it and hid the pieces.

Then I would have complained to the driver.

4 Kerim was not pleased with the food or service he got in a restaurant. He left without finishing his meal and didn't pay.

D **Now write what you would have done in each of the situations above.**

1 I would have moved to a different seat. If the bus had been full, I would have complained to the driver.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

A Match the words in the box with their definitions.

ambitious	calories	compete	designer	fitness app	personal assistant
personal trainer	previous experience	profit	punctual	score	stationary bike

- 1 **personal trainer** = a professional who supervises how you exercise in a gym
 2 **profit** = the money you make in a business
 3 **previous experience** = what you have done before (companies you worked for, etc.)
 4 **Fitness app** = a program that helps you do exercise
 5 **punctual** = always arriving on time
 6 **designer** = a person who decides what clothes will look like
 7 **ambitious** = determined to be successful
 8 **stationary bike** = a fitness machine that looks like a bicycle
 9 **score** = to win goals in a game
 10 **personal assistant** = a person who works as a secretary for another
 11 **Calories** = a unit that measures how much energy people burn with exercise
 12 **compete** = to try to be more successful than other businesses in the same area

B Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I (be) **were** you, I would apply for that course this week.
 2 I (help) **will help** you with your application form if you bring it round on Saturday.
 3 What (you do) **would you do** if you (wake up) **woke up** and (find) **found** you had turned into a fly?
 4 Ali would be really happy if he (can) **could** spend the summer studying in London.
 5 Which course (Muna apply) **will muna apply** for if she passes all her exams this year?
 6 (your brother get) **Does/will your brother get** annoyed if he doesn't win at chess?

C Complete each word with the right ending.

-age	-al	-ate	-ent	-fy	-ient	-ness	-tion	-ure	-vise
------	-----	------	------	-----	-------	-------	-------	------	-------

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|----|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | fract <u>ure</u> | _____ | 6 | identi <u>fy</u> | _____ |
| 2 | ineffic <u>ient</u> | _____ | 7 | super <u>vise</u> | مُشرف |
| 3 | unfortun <u>ate</u> | _____ | 8 | wit <u>ness</u> | شاهد |
| 4 | independ <u>ent</u> | _____ | 9 | applica <u>tion</u> | تطبيقات |
| 5 | unusu <u>al</u> | _____ | 10 | discour <u>age</u> | _____ |

D Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- You don't have to go to the office every day in this job.
- You would have passed the driving test if you hadn't made that mistake.
- If you are not feeling better by tomorrow, you can stay at home.
- If only we had known she needed help.
- You must go to the hospital right now.
- shall we go for a coffee after the lesson today?
- could you give me a hand with this report later?
- We are having our house painted this week.

E Find the mistakes in the sentences and rewrite them correctly.

- We played football when it started to rain, and we had to stop.
were playing
- This gym used to had the best equipment in town, but not anymore.
have
- Amjed didn't used to work out, but now he's really fit.
use
- My brothers and I have help my parents with the housework.
helped
- If only you told me about your problem before. I could have helped you.
had

طبيبة تخصصية في طب
الداوي

هام جداً:

يتوفر حل نشاط اللغة الانكليزية منهج جديد للراحل:

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٢- السادس ابتدائي

٣- الاول متوسط

٤- الثاني متوسط

٥- الثالث متوسط

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