

MEGA

GOAL¹

WORKBOOK

MANUEL DOS SANTOS
ELI GHAZEL - DANAE KOZANOGLU

**Mc
Graw
Hill**



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education
2024

MegaGoal 1 Workbook

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1 Big Changes

تغيرات كبيرة

Term 1

ماهي القضية العالمية التي تظهر في كل صورة ؟ استخدم الكلمات التي في الصندوق؟

A What global issue is shown in each picture? Use the words in the box.

overpopulation
unemployment

pollution
fresh water

traffic
economy

security
natural disaster

endangered species
global warming



unemployment

1. overpopulation 2. global warming 3. fresh water



4. security

5. traffic

6. pollution



7. natural disaster

8. endangered species

9. economy

أكمل المعلومات. استخدم زمن المضارع .

B Complete the information. Use the present tense.

My name (1) (be) is Carolina Richter. I (2) (live) live in the city of Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil. I (3) (be) am 16 years old. I (4) (have) have a younger sister and an older brother. They (5) (watch) watch TV every evening with my father. I (6) (do) do my homework in the same room. There (7) (be) is a television show on tonight about global warming. I (8) (be) am interested in global warming. It (9) (affect) affects everyone and everything on Earth.

My science teacher (10) (want) wants everyone to write a report on a global issue. My report (11) (be) is on the importance of the rain forest in Brazil. People (12) (take) take these huge forests for granted. Our Brazilian rain forest (13) (make) makes about 20 percent of the Earth's oxygen. But every day people (14) (cut down) cut down or (15) (burn) burn our rain forest. This (16) (mean) means less oxygen in the atmosphere. With less oxygen, there (17) (be) is more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This (18) (affect) affects global warming.

My friends and I (19) (talk) talk about this every day. We (20) (want) want to stop the destruction of the rain forests in Brazil and reduce global warming. In fact, all my family and friends (21) (know) know how important this is. But global warming (22) (be) is not just a Brazilian problem. The whole world (23) (need) needs to help to reduce global warming.



C Answer the questions. اجب عن الأسئلة

- Where does Carolina live?
She lives in Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil.
- Who watches TV every evening?
Carolina's brother and sister watch TV every evening.
- What is Carolina interested in?
She's interested in global warming.
- What do Carolina and her friends talk about every day?
They talk about the rain forests and global warming
- Who needs to help reduce global warming?
The whole world needs to help reduce global warming

أنهي المحادثة. استخدم المضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر.

D Finish the conversation. Use the simple present or present progressive.

Alexa: Hi, Mrs. Lewis. Where **(1)** (be) _____ **is** Grace?

Mrs. Lewis: She **(2)** (be) _____ **is** still upstairs. I **(3)** (think) _____ **think** she **(4)** (finish) **is finishing** her project.

Alexa: What **(5)** (do) _____ **are** you _____ **doing**?

Mrs. Lewis: I **(6)** (make) **am making** a pizza. **(7)** (be) _____ **Are** you hungry?

Alexa: Yes, I **(8)** (be) _____ **am**. Thanks. Grace and I **(9)** (meet) **are meeting** Mona and Sierra in a little while.

Mrs. Lewis: Really? I **(10)** (negative: know) **don't know** Sierra. Who **(11)** (be) _____ **is** she?

Alexa: She **(12)** (live) _____ **lives** in Madrid. She **(13)** (visit) _____ **is visiting** Mona. She **(14)** (be) _____ **is** her cousin.

Mrs. Lewis: Where **(15)** (go) _____ **are** you _____ **going**?

Alexa: There **(16)** (be) _____ **is** a talk on Europe and globalization. Sierra and Mona **(17)** (want) _____ **want** to go to hear it. Then Grace and I **(18)** (want) _____ **want** to take them to an Indian restaurant for dinner.

Mrs. Lewis: I **(19)** (love) _____ **love** Indian food!

Alexa: Why **(20)** (negative: come) _____ **don't** you _____ **come** with us to the restaurant?

Mrs. Lewis: That **(21)** (be) _____ **is** a great idea!

Alexa: Awesome! We **(22)** (have) _____ **have** reservations for 9 o'clock.



أكمل سؤالاً لكل إجابة

E Complete a question for each answer.

Q: What is Grace doing _____?

A: She's finishing her project.

1. **Q:** Who are they meeting? _____?

A: They're meeting Mona and Sierra.

3. **Q:** Where do they want to go? _____?

A: They want to go to a talk on Europe and globalization.

2. **Q:** Who is Sierra? _____?

A: She is Mona's cousin.

4. **Q:** Where are they going _____ after the talk?

A: They're going to an Indian restaurant.

أكمل الجمل. استخدم الماضي البسيط

F Complete the sentences. Use the simple past.



Sandra is a biologist.

In 1980, her grandfather _____ *was* _____ a biologist, too.

1. France uses the euro today.

In 1995, France _____ **used** _____ the franc for its currency.

2. Today my parents have three children.

In 2009, they _____ **had** _____ two children.

3. My country launches a lot of satellites each year.

Last year, it _____ **launched** _____ 23 satellites.

4. Traffic increases all the time in my city.

It _____ **increased** _____ 50 percent last year.

أكمل الجمل. استخدم المضارع التام.

G Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.



I (need) _____ *have needed* _____ a new pair of shoes for a long time.

1. The city (want) _____ **has wanted** _____ a park on King Abdulaziz Road for years.

2. Overpopulation and pollution (affect) _____ **have affected** _____ global warming.

3. My family (live) _____ **has lived** _____ in the same town for fifteen years.

4. We (lose) _____ **have lost** _____ touch with many of our cousins.

أكمل الفقرة. استخدم الماضي البسيط أو المضارع التام

H Complete the paragraph. Use the simple past or the present perfect.

My brother and I (1) (go) _____ **went** _____ to the zoo yesterday. We (2) (see) _____ **saw** _____ a lot of beautiful animals there. Some of the animals (3) (be) _____ **have been** _____ on the endangered species list for a long time. I (4) (love) _____ **loved** _____ the giant pandas. They (5) (be) _____ **were** _____ beautiful, and they (6) (be) _____ **were** _____ hungry, too! One of the pandas (7) (sit) _____ **sat** _____ under a tree and (8) (eat) _____ **ate** _____ a lot of leaves. Yesterday I (9) (learn) _____ **learnted** _____ that the giant panda (10) (be) _____ **has been** _____ on the endangered species list since at least 1980.

قراءة I READING

Read about Ellis Island in New York.

Between 1892 and 1954, most people who came to live in the United States passed through Ellis Island. During that time, more than 12 million immigrants had this experience. Sometimes more than 10,000 people would go through Ellis Island in a single day. Most of these newcomers came from Europe and almost all of them came across the Atlantic Ocean by steamship. The trip was very difficult. The food was terrible, the ships were usually crowded and dirty, and the weather was usually bad so a lot of people got sick.

After the immigrants got off the ship at Ellis Island, they first had to pass a medical test. Sometimes they would wait for hours to see a doctor. If they were sick, they were usually sent back home. Over 250,000 people were sent home between the years 1892 and 1954. Some of those refused entry were young children, so one or both parents would have to go back with them. For these people, it meant their dream of living in the United States was over.

Today Ellis Island is a museum. You can see pictures of what the immigrants and the ships looked like. You can also listen to recorded interviews of some of the immigrants as they tell stories about what it was like to come to this country. In spring 2001, *The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation* started offering a new service. You can now trace your ancestors' records. Among other things, you can find out the name of the ship they came on, how old they were, and what nationality they were. Of course there is a fee for this service, but for many people it is worth it to find out more about their family members' first days in the New World.

اقرأ الجمل عن جزيرة إليس. أكتب T للصواب أو F للخطأ.

Read the sentences about Ellis Island. Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. **F** Ellis Island is in California.
2. **T** Immigrants came to Ellis Island and then had to pass a medical test.
3. **T** Today Ellis Island is a museum.
4. **T** Ellis Island was used between the years 1892 and 1954.
5. **T** Many people came to Ellis Island from Europe.
6. **F** The ships were clean and didn't have many people on them.
7. **F** The food on the ships was great.
8. **T** For most immigrants, the trip across the Atlantic was difficult.



عاد حميد لتوّه إلى المملكة العربية السعودية من رحلة عمل كيف أجاب على أسئلة ضابط الهجرة؟ أكتب أفكارك.

J Hameed just returned to Saudi Arabia from a business trip. How did he answer the immigration officer's questions? Write your ideas.

Q: What is your nationality?

A: I am Saudi.

1. Q: What city do you live in?

A: I live in Jeddah.

2. Q: Are you bringing back any fruit or vegetables?

A: No, I'm not.

3. Q: What countries have you visited?

A: Germany and France./ I have visited Germany and France.

4. Q: Why have you been out of the country?

A: On business./ I have been out of the country on business.

5. Q: How long have you been out of the country?

A: For 20 days./ I've been out of the country for 20 days.



هنا إجابتان
مفصولتان
بشرطة
مانلة. أكتب
واحدة

K The introduction of personal computers and computer networks has changed the way people do things at work, at home, and at school. Write sentences about changes at:

Work: عمل أدى إدخال أجهزة الكمبيوتر الشخصية وشبكات الكمبيوتر إلى تغيير الطريقة التي يقوم بها الأشخاص بالأشياء في العمل.	People can access files without having to move They can communicate through email and have meetings through video conferencing.
Home: بيت الطريقة التي يقوم بها الأشخاص بالأشياء في البيت والمدرسة.	People have access to information on the internet. Online television has gained ground.
School: مدرسة أكتب جملاً حول التغييرات على:	Students can take computer-based tests Interactive boards have been introduced in a lot of schools.

L Look at the picture. Have you been to this place? If you haven't, imagine that you went there and answer the questions below.



انظر إلى الصورة. هل زرت هذا المكان؟ إذا لم تكن قد ذهبت إلى هناك. فتخيل أنك ذهبت إلى هناك وأجب عن الأسئلة أدناه.

1. When did you go there?

I went about a month ago.

2. How long did you stay there?

I stayed for about two weeks.

3. Where did you go?

I visited mosques, museums, and malls.

4. What did you do?

I went shopping and driving in the desert.

5. What did you see?

I saw new skyscrapers, and interesting artwork.

6. What words describe the place?

fascinating, exciting, fabulous, fun, interesting, adventurous, unique, luxurious

احصل على صورة لمكان يعجبك. تخيل أنك ذهبت إلى هناك.
أكمل الجدول أدناه واستخدمه للكتابة عن زيارتك.

M WRITING

Get a picture of a place you like. Imagine that you went there. Complete the chart below and use it to write about your visit.

QUESTIONS	Your answers
Where did you go?	<u>I went to Rub Al-khali desert.</u>
When did you go there?	<u>I went there three years ago.</u>
How long did you stay there?	<u>I stayed there for a week.</u>
What happened there?	<u>After sunset we heard a wolf voice.</u>
What did you see there?	<u>I saw the beautiful spreaded stars.</u>
What did you do there?	<u>We lighted a fire, prepared the dinner, boiled some water.</u>
What words describe the place?	<u>An interesting and wonderful adventure.</u>

مغامرة في الصحراء

Adventure to the desert

I went to Rub-Al-khali desert. I went there three years ago. I stayed there for a week. After sunset we heard a wolf voice but luckily it wasn't close to us. I saw the beautiful spreaded stars in the dark sky at midnight. At night we lighted a fire to warm ourselves, prepared the diner and then we boiled some water to make some tea. It was an interesting and wonderful adventure I had with my friends.

أكمل المعلومات استخدم الماضي البسيط

N Complete the information. Use the simple past.

Yesterday, Saeed (1) didn't go (not go) out because he (2) wanted (want) to write a report about natural disasters. He (3) waited (wait) for his friends to come to discuss some ideas. His friends, Ali and Samir, (4) lived (live) in the same town, but last week there (5) was (be) an earthquake. It (6) damaged (damage) part of the road. This (7) caused (cause) a traffic problem, so the buses (8) didn't arrive (not arrive) on time. The boys (9) decided (decide) to ride to Saeed's house on their bicycles instead. Saeed (10) didn't think (not think) they would come, so he (11) tried (try) to start writing the report. His friends (12) reached (reach) his house at lunch time. They (13) watched (watch) a documentary about natural disasters around the world and then they (14) talked (talk) about their effects. Saeed (15) made (make) notes of everything they (16) discussed (discuss). Last night, Saeed (17) sat (sit) down and (18) completed (complete) his report on his computer. He (19) wanted (want) to move to another country because he (20) didn't want (not want) to live somewhere far away from natural disasters like earthquakes.



اجب على هذه الأسئلة

O Answer these questions.

? Did Saeed go out yesterday?

No, he didn't. He stayed at home.

1. What did he want to write? He wanted to write a report (about natural disasters).

2. Where did his friends live? They lived in the same town.

3. What did the earthquake do? It damaged the road (and caused a traffic problem).

4. Did Saeed's friends go to his house by bus? No, they didn't. They went by bicycle.

5. Did the boys read books about global warming? No, they didn't. They watched a documentary

6. When did Saeed complete his report? He completed it last night.

7. Did Saeed want to leave his country? Yes, he did.



صل الاسئلة والاجوبة

P Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. <u>f</u> Were you watching the football match on your smartphone? | a. No they weren't. |
| 2. <u>d</u> Was Neil Armstrong traveling in space in June 1963? | b. Yes, it was. |
| 3. <u>e</u> Was King Abdulaziz ruling the KSA in 1932? | c. Yes, you were. |
| 4. <u>c</u> Were we getting behind schedule with our work? | d. No, he wasn't. |
| 5. <u>b</u> Was the Space Shuttle Discovery flying around the Earth in 1985? | e. Yes, he was. |
| 6. <u>a</u> Were people using computers in 1900? | f. Yes, I was. |

أكمل الجمل بالماضي البسيط الصحيح أو بصيغة الماضي المستمر للفعل

Q Complete the sentences with the correct simple past or past progressive form of the verb.

The Romans were becoming (become) a powerful nation when they built (build) the Coliseum.

- Noura was sleeping (sleep) when the tsunami flooded (flood) the village.
- We heard (hear) the news about the Space Shuttle when it was (be) launched. weren't
- The officials rationing (not ration) food when the war first started (start).
- When Edmund Halley located (locate) the comet, he was studying (study) the movement of the planets.
- Was Al-Battani travelling (travel) in Syria when he made (make) his astronomical observations? was
- His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Salman Al Saud representing (represent) ARABSAT when he flew (fly) in Discovery in 1985.

R Make sentences using **when**. أنشى جمل باستخدام **when**

- Ahmed Zewail / teach in California // win / the Nobel Prize
Ahmed Zewail was teaching in California when he won the Nobel Prize.
- they / cross the border from Iraq // the earthquake happen
They were crossing the border from Iraq when the earthquake happened
- the water supply / run out // the rescue team arrive
The water supply was running out when the rescue team arrived.
- Sabah / do medical research // the Internet go down?
Sabah was doing a medical research when the Internet went down?

اكتب الكلمات التي تصف كل شخص

A Write the word that describes each person.

initiative	teamwork skills	honesty	work ethic	integrity
------------	-----------------	---------	------------	-----------

1. Faisal works in a clothing store. He helps customers choose clothes, and he answers their questions. Faisal thinks that the store needs to sell hip and cool clothes. He has asked some customers about this, and they are interested in buying that style of clothes. He talked to his manager, and his manager was very happy with Faisal and his idea. In fact, the manager gave Faisal a promotion!
Faisal has **initiative**.
2. Fahd is a doctor and works at a hospital. He has worked there for three years. He has never been late for work. Fahd has always done his job well, and he has never missed a day of work. He loves his job and always helps others. He often stays late to see his patients. Fahd has a strong **work ethic**.
3. Adel works in a bank. Yesterday morning he had a new customer. He lost his wallet at the bank. After lunch, Adel saw the wallet on the floor by his desk. He immediately called him. He returned to the bank, and Adel gave him the wallet. All his money was still in the wallet, and he was very happy. He gave Adel \$20 as a reward. Adel received the reward because of his **honesty** and **integrity**.
4. Saeed has always liked to work with people. He's a manager in an advertising agency. Saeed is always interested in working with new clients. He is good at getting people to work together. That is an important part of his job. And he has always been successful because of this. Saeed has a lot of success at work because of his **teamwork skills**.



اقرأ طلب وظيفة توم. أجب عن الأسئلة المتعلقة به. استخدم المضارع التام المستمر.

B Read Tom's job application. Answer the questions about him. Use the present perfect progressive.

Job Application Form

نموذج طلب توظيف

Your Name:	Tom Chen
Address:	810 Piney Lane
	Paulding, MI 39348
Name of High School:	Robert Morris High School
Important Courses:	Computer Science, 3 years
	Math, 4 years
Languages:	Spanish, 3 years (reading, writing, speaking)
	French, 2 years (reading, writing)
Activities:	Basketball team, 4 years
Employer:	Ciao Italian Restaurant
Experience:	Answering phones, serving food
Length of Time at This Job:	2 years



Can Tom use a computer?

(use) Yes. He's been using a computer for three years.

1. Has he ever had a computer science class?

(take) Yes, he has been taking a computer science class for three years.

2. Does he know more than one language?

(speak) Yes, he has been speaking Spanish for three years.

3. Can he read French?

(study) Yes, he has been studying French for two years.

4. Does he play basketball?

(play) Yes, he has been playing basketball for four years.

5. Has he ever worked in a restaurant?

(work) Yes, he has been working in a restaurant for two years.

6. Does he know how to answer phones?

(answer) Yes, he has been answering phones for two years.

C

أخبرنا الآن عن مهاراتك. استخدم المضارع التام المستمر.

Now tell us about your skills. Use the present perfect progressive.

1. I have been playing football for five years.

2. I have been studying English for four years.

3. I have been working at a bookstore for one year.

الإجابات

تتفاوت، هنا
إجابة ممكنة.

ملاحظة: المضارع التام البسيط يُسمى في بعض كتب القواعد بـ (المضارع التام) بدون كلمة بسيط.

اقرأ ما كان الناس يفعلونه **have been doing** وما قد يفعلوه **have done**.
أكمل كل قصة. استخدم المضارع التام المستمر أو المضارع التام. في بعض الأحيان يكون كلاهما صحيحاً.



Read what the people **have been doing** and what they **have done**.

Complete each story. Use the present perfect progressive or the present perfect. Sometimes either one is correct.

- I'm a professional football player. I love to play football, and I
(do) **have been doing** it since I was a kid. I also like to win.
My team (win) **has won** 15 games so far this season.
We practice a lot, and we (work) **have been working** all season
on our teamwork skills. The team wins a match, not just one person. Our coach
(tell) **has told** us that a hundred times. It really is important
to remember.
- I'm a nurse. I (work) **have been working** in the same job since
I was 22 years old. I (do) **have been doing** the same thing
for ten years. My job is never boring, and I really like to help people get
well again. It's great to get a thank you card from a patient. In fact, lots of
patients (send) **have sent** me cards, and I (keep)
have kept all of them!
- I'm a flight attendant, and I love my job. Sometimes we get some noisy people
on a flight, and once in a while I have to work with an unpleasant passenger.
But I have great communications skills, and passengers usually like me.
I (do) **have been doing** this for five years, and I
(meet) **have met** so many wonderful people. The hours
are long, but after I (work) **have been working** for five days I get
two days off. I (travel) **have travelled** to five continents. It's a
great job.



عمر في مقابلة عمل. يسأله السيد الزهراني بعض الأسئلة. أكمل المحادثة.

E Omar is at a job interview. Mr. Al Zahrani is asking him some questions. Complete the conversation. Use **good at** + gerund or **interested in** + gerund.

Mr. Al Zahrani: What job are you interested in?

Omar: I'm (1) (work) **interested in working** for you as an accountant.

Mr. Al Zahrani: How are your computer skills? Have you taken any computer science classes?

Omar: Yes. I got all A's in my computer science classes, and I'm (2) (use) **good at using** computers and different computer programs.

Mr. Al Zahrani: How are your communication skills?

Omar: I'm not very (3) (speak) **good at speaking** in public, but I am very (4) (write) **good at writing** reports and emails.

Mr. Al Zahrani: Why do you want to be an accountant?

Omar: I'm (5) (use) **interested in using** my analytical skills.

Mr. Al Zahrani: That's good. Tell me about your analytical skills.

Omar: I'm (6) (study) **good at studying** a problem, and I'm (7) (find) **good at finding** any mistakes, and then I'm very (8) (find) **good at finding** a solution to a problem.

Mr. Al Zahrani: We want employees with a strong work ethic. We are (9) (have) **interested in having** employees with lots of honesty and integrity.

Omar: I agree with you. Those are important qualities, and I have a very strong work ethic.

Mr. Al Zahrani: Very good. Thank you, Omar.

Omar: Thank you, Mr. Al Zahrani.



استخدم **good at + gerund** أو **interested in + gerund**

: gerund
اسم مصدر وهو فعل أضفنا
لنهايته ing فصار اسم.

يعني gerund هو اسم فعل.

F READING اقرأ القصة واجب على الاسئلة

قراءة

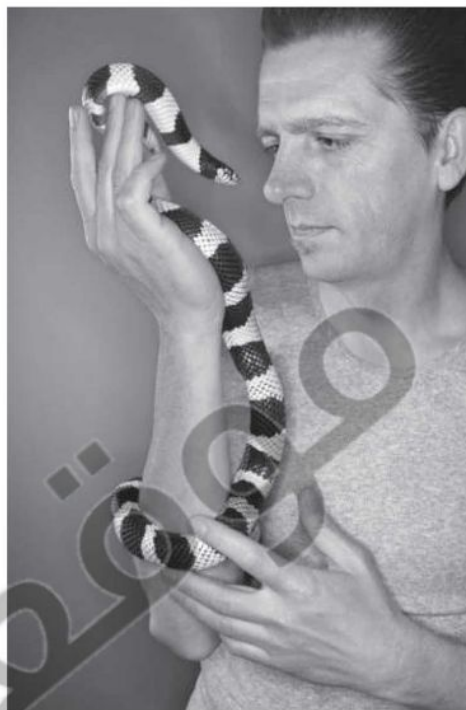
Read the story, and answer the questions.

How many times have you been near a dangerous animal? How close have you been to a poisonous snake? Well Tony Kepler raises killer snakes for a living, and he loves his job. He has been working with them since he was a little boy, and he's not afraid of them at all.

Tony's father has been handling snakes for twenty years, and he has taught his son a lot about them. Now Tony is able to make money from snakes. He collects the venom from rattlesnakes found in the western part of the U.S. Venom is the liquid that comes out of the snake's fangs when it bites. Tony sends the venom to a lab, and the lab makes it into antivenin. When a poisonous snake bites a person, a doctor gives that person antivenin. This antivenin keeps the venom from killing the person. Tony has been earning his living this way for five years.

Tony's father has handled nearly 1,000 snakes in his lifetime. He has taught hundreds of people how to hold snakes. He has also shown them how to feed snakes and how to get venom from them. Not everyone can get used to the idea of picking up a snake. Many people heard scary stories about snakes when they were children and have been afraid of them ever since. Tony has been trying to educate people about the positive things snakes do. For one thing, they help control the rat and mouse population. Snakes are also very clean and quiet, and they rarely disturb humans.

Tony's job is very different from a lot of jobs, but it is a really important one. Without venom collectors, many people would be in real danger and some would die.



1. How long has Tony been working with snakes?

He has been working with snakes since he was a little boy.

2. How long has Tony's father been handling snakes?

Tony's father has been handling snakes for twenty years.

3. How many snakes has Tony's father handled?

He has handled nearly 1000 snakes.

4. How long has Tony been earning his living from snakes?

He has been earning his living from snakes for five years.

5. Why is Tony so comfortable around snakes?

Tony is so comfortable around snakes because he has been working with them since he was a little boy.

أنظر إلى الصور. أكتب جمل عن كل شخص استخدم المضارع التام البسيط والمضارع التام المستمر

- G** Look at the pictures. Write sentences about each person. Use the present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive. Also use **interested in** + gerund and **good at** + gerund.

أيضاً استخدم

interested at + gerund

good at + gerund



Hameed

! *Hameed has been working in the company for five years.*

Hameed has written more than 150 reports and countless emails.

2. **He has been a sales manager for the last two years.**
3. **He is interested in signing new contracts.**



Ali

! *Ali is interested in becoming a surgeon.*

4. **Ali has been studying for the last ten years.**
5. **He has been doing his internship in a hospital in Riyadh.**
6. **He has spent more than 12 years of his adult life studying and specializing.**

لقد تقدمت للحصول على وظيفة التدريس. أنت تستعد للمقابلة.

أكتب بعض الأسئلة التي قد يطرحها عليك القائم بإجراء المقابلة.

- H** You have applied for a teaching position. You are preparing for the interview. Write some of the questions that the interviewer might ask you.

1. **How did you find out about the job?**
2. **Why are you applying for it?**
3. **What are some of your strengths?**
4. **How do you feel about teaching large classes?**
5. **Have you taught teenagers before?**

انظر إلى الصورتين واجب على الاسئلة أدناه

1 Look at the two pictures and answer the questions below.



1. What do these people do?

The man on the left is an architect or perhaps a civil engineer
The man on the right is a researcher.

2. What are the different things they need to do every day?

The civil engineer needs to check the blueprints and supervise work at the construction site.

The researcher needs to make appointments for interviews and search for information on the web.

3. Are there any dangers in their jobs? What?

There are some dangers in the first man's job because he needs to spend time in and around buildings under construction and construction sites.

4. What are the good things about having each kind of job?

Architects and civil engineers work in and out of the office. They have a creative and challenging job.

A researcher works in comfortable surroundings with other specialists.

5. What are some words that describe each kind of job?

demanding, creative, challenging, interesting
rewarding, methodical, systematic, detailed, crucial

الإجابات تتفاوت لكن هنا إجابة ممكنة

احصل على صورة الوظيفة التي تريدها. تخيل أنك تتقدم لهذه الوظيفة.
اكمل الجدول أدناه واستخدمه لكتابة رسالة طلب

الكتابة WRITING

Get a picture of a job you like. Imagine that you are applying for this job. Complete the chart below and use it to write a letter of application.

الاسئلة

إجابتك

QUESTIONS	Your answers
ماهي الوظيفة What is the job?	computer programmer مبرمج كمبيوتر
ماهي الأشياء الجيدة في هذه الوظيفة؟ What are the good things about this job?	Working remotely anywhere and anytime. (flexibility) Coding and solving problems are interesting
ما هي الأشياء التي عليك القيام بها كل يوم في هذه الوظيفة؟ What are the things that you need to do every day in this job?	To code and build new programs
ماهي بعض الكلمات التي تصف هذه الوظيفة؟ What are some words that describe this job?	Enthusiastic and interesting
لماذا أنت مهتم بهذه الوظيفة؟ Why are you interested in this job?	Because when I am coding am not just getting paid but also I am challenging myself, and having fun
ماهي الصفات التي تمتلكها والتي هي الصفات المناسبة لهذه الوظيفة؟ What qualities do you have that are the right qualities for this job?	coding, computer, software, and hardware skills
كيف تستعد لهذا النوع من العمل؟ How are you preparing for this kind of job?	I have my own plans and ideas to serve and accomplish the company

Dear Sir,

things about this job. For example, working remotely anywhere and anytime. Also, coding and solving problems are interesting. I am willing to code and build new programs. This job is enthusiastic and interesting. I am interested in this job because when I am coding am not just getting paid but also I am challenging myself, and having fun. I have good skills level of coding, computer, software and hardware. I have my own plans and ideas to serve and accomplish the company.

K Complete a question and an answer for each prompt. **prompt** تعني توجيه أو تنبيه أو كلمات المُلقن

1. Hashim / do / journalist **What does Hashim do? He's a journalist.**
 where / work / newspaper **Where does he work? He works for a newspaper.**
2. Rana / do / nurse **What does Rana do? She's a nurse.**
 where / work / hospital **Where does she work? She works in a hospital.**
3. you / do / chef **What do you do? I'm a chef.**
 where / work / hotel restaurant **Where do you work? I work in a hotel restaurant.**
4. your uncles / do / lawyers **What do your uncles do? They are lawyers.**
 where / work / office **Where do they work? They work in an office.**
5. Aisha's father / do / sales manager **What does Aisha's father do? He's a sales manager.**
 where / work / shopping mall **Where does he work? He works in a shopping mall.**
6. Faisal / do / car mechanic **What does Faisal do? He's a car mechanic.**
 where / work / garage **Where does he work? He works in a garage.**



L اكمل المحادثة. ضع دائرة حول الاجابات الصحيحة

- Yahya:** Hi. I'm Yahya Abdullah. I'm a photographer. I **(work / works)** for a sports magazine in Riyadh.
- Gregory:** That's a great job. I'm Gregory Hunter.
- Yousef:** What **2 (do you do / you are doing)?**
- Gregory:** I'm a football coach. I coach the players in a club here. And my wife is a teacher. She isn't at the school now. **3 (On / In)** weekends, she **(doesn't work / don't work)**. She's at home.
- Yahya:** Do you **4 (have / has)** any friends here?
- Gregory:** Yes, **5 (I do / I has)**. My friends are Ali and Samir. They are standing over there.
- Yahya:** What **7 (they do / do they do)?**
- Gregory:** They're football players. They **6 (play / playing)** for a team in Jeddah.
- Yahya:** That's interesting. **8 (When / What)** do they train?
- Gregory:** They train **10 (at / on)** weekdays, from seven **11 (at / to)** ten every evening.
- Yahya:** My brother plays football **12 (in / on)** the evenings, too. He's in a team in Dubai. They're playing **13 (at / to)** nine o'clock tonight. Do you want to watch the match?
- Gregory:** Thanks, but no, I **14 (don't watch / don't)** My plane leaves at ten.

أكمل الجمل بـ who أو which

M Complete the sentences with **who** or **which**.

1. What's the name of the girl **who** sits next to Amal in school?
2. This is the stadium **which** our team plays in.
3. That's the new restaurant **which** is really expensive
4. Is that the helpful taxi driver **who** brought us to the hotel yesterday?
5. The web designers **who** made the company website are excellent at their job.
6. A journalist **who** works for a newspaper in Riyadh was at the airport.



أنشى جمل باستخدام **while**. استخدم الماضي المستمر

N Make sentences using **while**. Use the past progressive.



journalists / wait to ask questions / / team / leave stadium

The journalists were waiting to ask questions while the team was leaving the stadium

1. some passengers / sleep / / pilot / land plane

Some passengers were sleeping while the pilot was landing the plane.

2. baby / cry / / Nawal / talk on the phone

The baby was crying while Nawal was talking on the phone.

3. it / rain / / we / play tennis

It was raining while we were driving home. playing tennis.

4. Faisal / work on the weekends / / he / study at university

Faisal was working on the weekends while he was studying at university.

5. I / do my science homework / / my sisters / watch a film

I was doing my science homework while my sisters were watching a film.

6. Dan / organize the conference / / you / prepare your speech

Dan was organizing the conference while you were preparing your speech.

أكمل النص. أكتب كلمة واحدة في كل فراغ.

O Complete the text. Write one word in each gap.

Last year, Asma (1) **was** studying for her medical degree (2) **While** she and her sister (3) **were** staying with their aunt and uncle in Edinburgh. Her aunt, (4) **who** worked in a hospital there, (5) **was** helping her with her studies. Asma applied for a job in a hospital (6) **which/that** is in her town. Now she's a trainee nurse there. She really enjoys helping people (7) **who/that** are sick.



3 What Will Be, Will Be

ما سيحدث، سيحدث

A

كتب الدكتور علي رؤية عن المستقبل. السيد صالح يُجري مقابلة معه في برنامج تلفزيوني
أكمل المحادثة باستخدام **will** والكلمات التي بين قوسين استخدم **Of course** أو **I hope not** عند الحاجة
Dr. Ali has written a novel about the future. Mr. Saleh is interviewing him for a television show.
Complete the conversation with **will** and the words in parentheses. Use **Of course** or **I hope not** where needed.

Mr. Saleh: Your new novel is very interesting. You did a lot of research. (1) (tell) **Will** you **tell** our viewers about life in the future?

Dr. Ali: (2) **Of course**. I (3) (be) **will be** happy to answer your questions.

Mr. Saleh: (4) (work) **Will** people **work** longer hours in the future than they do now?

Dr. Ali: (5) **I hope not**! In the future we probably (6) (not / work) **will not work** as much. We (7) (have) **will have** much more leisure time.

Mr. Saleh: I've heard about smart cars—cars that do all the driving. (8) (spend) **Will** we **spend** a lot of our leisure time going places in these cars?

Dr. Ali: (9) **I hope not**. We (10) (not / need) **will not need** our smart cars to go places. We (11) (live) **will live** in smart houses. And thanks to virtual reality we (12) (be able to) **will be able to** talk to people anywhere in the world, and it (13) (feel) **will feel** like they're in the room with us.



B

الآن السيد صالح يسأل الدكتور علي عن الروبوتات في المستقبل. أكمل المقابلة بـ **be going to** والكلمات الموجودة بين قوسين استخدم **I think so** أو **I don't think so** عند الحاجة.
Now Mr. Saleh asks Dr. Ali about robots in the future. Complete the interview with **be going to** and the words in parentheses. Use **I think so** or **I don't think so** where needed.

Mr. Saleh: In your novel, your main character is a robot. (1) (become) **Are** robots **going to become** part of our lives anytime soon?

Dr. Ali: (2) **I think so**. In a few years, stores (3) (sell) **are going to sell** robots to clean your rugs and cut your grass.

Mr. Saleh: (4) (be) **Are** robots **going to be** smart enough to be companions to people?

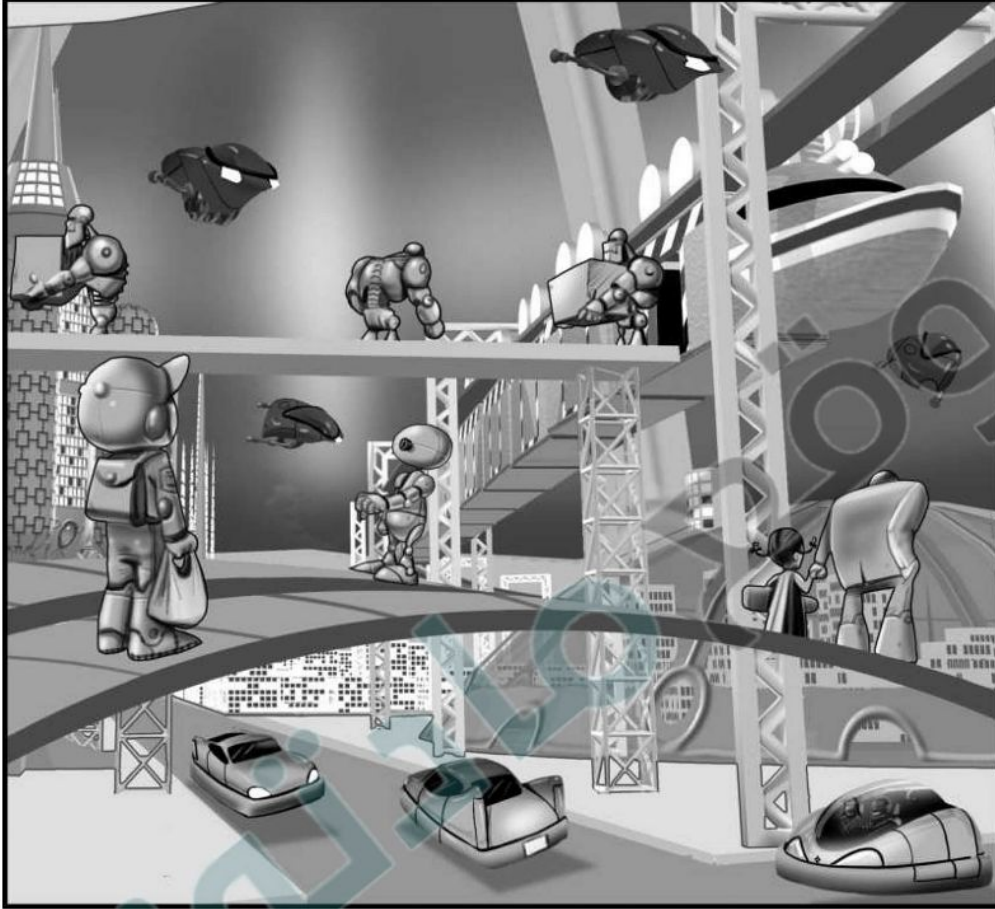
Dr. Ali: Actually, in this century, robots (5) (pass) **are going to pass** humans in intelligence. And people (6) (have) **are going to have** robots as co-workers.

Mr. Saleh: I (7) (go) **am going to go** back to school then! If I don't, I (8) (not / know) **am not going to know** what to say to them!



أنظر إلى الصورة. أكتب ست جمل بـ **with** و **be going to** لإنشاء توقعات عن مدن المستقبل

- C** Look at the picture. Write six sentences with **will**, **won't**, or **be going to** to make predictions about cities of the future.



! Cities of the future won't have parks.

1. **Cars won't have wheels.**
2. **Cars are going to fly.**
3. **Robots will carry things.**
4. **Cities in the future won't have trees.**
5. **There will be steel sidewalks.**
6. **Cities won't have bus stops.**

اقرأ المحادثة. اختر **will** أو **be going to** استخدم **will** للتوقعات و **going to** للخطط في بعض الأحيان يكون كلاهما يكون صحيحاً

D Read the conversation. Choose **will** or **be going to**. Use **will** for predictions and **going to** for plans. Sometimes either one is correct.

Mr. Huston: Tell me, Adnan, what are your plans for next year, after you graduate.

Adnan: Well, I (1) will travel / am going to travel in the summer. Probably, I (2) will visit / am going to visit India and China.



Mr. Huston: That's exciting. (3) Will you go / Are you going to go with friends?

Adnan: I am not sure. Probably I (4) will spend / am going to spend some time traveling. If my friends want to come along, that'll be great!

Mr. Huston: (5) Are you going to stay / Will you stay with friends?

Adnan: I hope so.

فدوى تكتب بريداً إلكترونياً إلى صديقتها نوال وترجع نوال ترسل بريداً إلكترونياً. أكمل رسائلهم الإلكتروني باستخدام **will** و **going to**. استخدم **will** للتوقعات و **going to** للخطط في بعض الأحيان يكون كلاهما صحيحاً.

E Fadwa is writing an email to her friend Nawal, and Nawal sends an email back. Complete their emails using **will** or **be going to**. Use **will** for predictions and **be going to** for plans. Sometimes either one is correct.

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Print

To: nawal@megagoal.com
Subject: vacation

Hi Nawal,
I have awesome news to tell you. Next week I (1) (fly) am going to fly to Abha. I (2) (go) am going to go with my family, and we (3) (spend) are going to spend the whole month of June there! Probably it (4) (take) will take 20 hours to travel there. Not fun! Oh, no! I don't have anything to read on the plane. Maybe I (5) (buy) will buy a big novel at the airport. Have fun at work next week!
Fadwa

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Print

To: fadwa@megagoal.com
Subject: Re: vacation

Hi Fadwa,
You are so lucky! I think work (6) (be) is going to be busy next week and during all of June. Maybe I (7) (go) will go with you to Abha. Have fun!
Nawal

هنا إجابتان ممكنتان
أكتب واحدة منهما

will be

ماذا عنك؟ أجب عن الأسئلة باستخدام المستقبل

F What about you? Answer the questions using the future progressive.

1. What will you be doing next week?

will be writing a report for class next week.

2. What will you be doing this summer?

I will be visiting some relatives in Australia this summer.

3. What are you going to be doing in five years?

I am going to be studying in college in five years.

4. What are you going to be doing in 10 years?

I am going to be working as a biologist in 10 years.

انظر إلى الصور. اجب على الاسئلة. استخدم المستقبل المستمر والإجابات القصيرة

G Look at the photos. Answer the questions. Use the future progressive and short answers.



Is your little brother going to be playing video games with us?

No, he isn't. He's going to be getting a haircut.

1. Will Dana still be reading that novel next week?

Yes, she will.

2. Will they be seeing any whales on their vacation?

Yes, they will.

3. Are we going to be diving in a submarine?

No, we aren't. We're going to be flying in a plane.

4. Are Khaled and his wife going to be taking the high-speed train to Paris?

Yes, they are.

5. Will you be playing video games tomorrow?

No, I won't. I'll be launching my rocket tomorrow.



Future Progressive
المستقبل المستمر يتكون من:
am will أو be going to
is +
are be
+
التصريف الثالث للفعل

اقرأ المقال. اجب على الاسئلة

H READING

Read the article. Answer the questions.

Looking Ahead

The future is hard to see and plan—even for experts.
Read the quotations below:

- "It will be years—not in my [life] time—before a woman will become prime minister [of the United Kingdom]." Baroness Margaret Thatcher said this in 1974, just five years before she became the first female British Prime Minister.
- "There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home." Ken Olsen, who started Digital Equipment Corporation, said this in 1977.
- "It will take at least 200 years to put a man on the moon." Experts at the magazine *Science Digest* wrote this in 1948.

Yet some predictions are amazingly accurate. At about the same time that *Science Digest* made its prediction, British writer Arthur C. Clarke predicted a moon landing and missed the date by just one year. What are some of Clarke's more recent predictions?

- Space travel will soon become common.
- Within the next 1,000 years, we will be plugged into an Internet that lets us download the libraries of distant planets.

Will these predictions come true? No one knows right now. But there is one thing we can be quite certain about: Science and technology has become more and more important and it will affect our future in very powerful ways.

Will the end result be positive, helping people live longer, happier lives? Or will it be negative, perhaps destroying the environment through pollution and global warming?

The answer will probably depend on how we decide to use science and technology. For this reason, it is important to think carefully about the future. Maybe we can't predict it accurately, but we need to think about what could happen and how our lives will be in the future.

1. Find one prediction that did not come true.

There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home.

2. What did Arthur C. Clarke accurately predict?

He accurately predicted the moon landing.

3. What is another prediction that Clarke has made?

He predicted that space travel would soon become common.

4. What is one thing about the future that we can be sure of?

Science and technology will affect the future in very powerful ways.

5. Will science and technology have a positive or negative effect on the future?

**The impact of science and technology in the future
Will depend on how we decide to use it.**



توقع مستقبل أفضل صديق لك. استخدم الكلمات الموجودة في الصندوق أو أفكارك الخاصة

I Predict your best friend's future. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

move	be	get	fall	find
work	go	have	travel	live

I *Pat will be a big success. He will finish first in his class in school.*
He won't get married until he's 30 years old.
He'll be living in a fabulous apartment in New York City.

1. **He will move to a large house.**
2. **He will be travelling all over the world.**
3. **He will have two cars, one for the city and an SUV for the country.**
4. _____
5. _____

ما هي خططك لعطلة نهاية الاسبوع ؟ فكر في الاشياء التي خططت لها وتأكدت منها وبعض الاشياء التي تفكر في القيام بها ولكنك غير متأكد أكتب عن الجمعة والسبت.

J What are your plans for the weekend? Think about things that you have planned are sure about and some things you are thinking of doing but are not certain. Write about Friday and Saturday.

في يوم الجمعة On Friday, _____

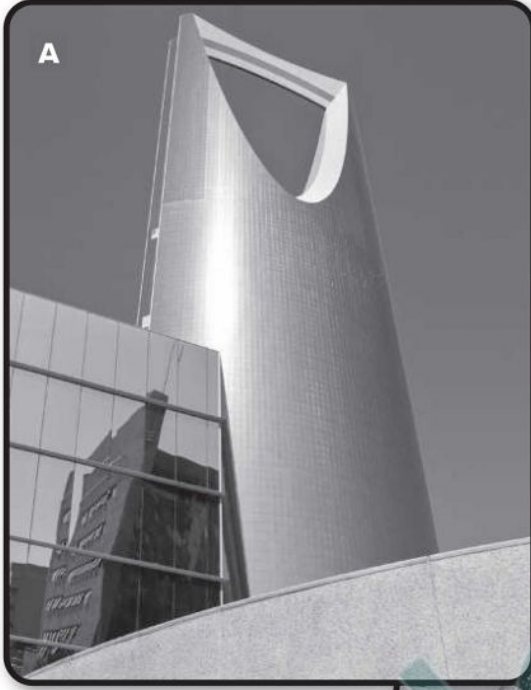
I am going to visit my aunt and uncle. We are going to drive to their house which is about 50 km from the center of town. Maybe we will spend the night there and return on Saturday morning.

في يوم السبت On Saturday, _____

I am going to study and do all my homework. Then I'm going to meet my friends at the mall. We'll go shopping and then have a burger at the fast food restaurant. Then maybe we'll go to a friend's house to watch a DVD.

أنظر إلى الصورتين أ و ب أجب عن الأسئلة أدناه.

K Look at the two pictures A and B. Answer the questions below.



كيف يتشابه هذان المبنيان؟

1. How are these two buildings the same?

Both the buildings show towers. In photo A, the tower is a modern skyscraper. In photo B, the tower is part of a castle.

كيف تختلف هذه المباني؟

2. How are these buildings different?

These buildings are constructed from different materials. In photo A, the tower is probably made from glass and metal. In photo B, the tower was made from brick.

كيف ستتغير المباني في غضون 50 عاماً؟

3. How will the buildings change in 50 years?

These buildings are unlikely to change significantly in the next 50 years. However, architects and engineers will probably make the modern skyscrapers 'greener' by installing wind turbines and solar panels on the roof.

أحصل على صورة لبلدتك أو لمدينة في المملكة العربية السعودية
أكمل الجدول أدناه واستخدمه لكتابة شكل بلدتك أو مدينتك في المستقبل

L WRITING

Get a picture of your town or city in Saudi Arabia. Complete the chart below and use it to write what your town or city will be like in the future.

ملاحظاتك حول كيف تعتقد
أنها ستتغير في المستقبل

مهام

ملاحظاتك

Tasks	Your notes	Your notes on how you think it will change in the future
Write a list of things that you see in the picture	people cars street buildings congestion الناس سيارات شارع بنايات إزدحام مروري	there will be population and will increase streets will be crowded
Write a list of words that describe what you can see in the picture	too many cars crowded street high buildings	buildings will increase there will be metro lines to solve congestion
Write a list of words to describe what you can see happening in the picture	cars are moving cars are parking cars are waiting for the traffic light	

أكتب قائمة بالأشياء التي تراها في الصورة

أكتب قائمة بالكلمات التي تصف ما يمكنك رؤيته في الصورة

أكتب قائمة بالكلمات لوصف ما يمكنك رؤيته يحدث في الصورة

المستقبل كما أراه

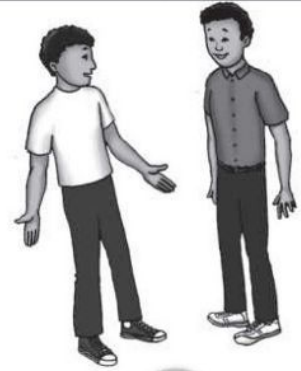
The Future As I See It

As I see the future, there will be population and too many cars which cause congestion and cause obstruction to the movement of people. So the solution is to build residential projects for people and to build metro lines to get rid of the traffic jam.

اختر الفعل الصحيح لكل جملة

M Choose the correct verb for each sentence.

- _____ to the exhibition with me tomorrow?
a. Do you come b. You come **c. Are you coming**
- Ned is from New York. He _____ English in Riyadh at the moment.
a. teaches **b. is teaching** c. teach
- When _____ his new books coming out?
a. are b. do c. is
- Researchers _____ the cause of the illness.
a. aren't understanding b. not understand **c. don't understand**
- Press this switch. It _____ the robot.
a. activate b. is activating **c. activates**
- Hussain is a pilot, but he _____ today.
a. isn't flying b. flies not c. aren't flying
- _____ his car to college every day?
a. Does Ali drive b. Ali drives c. Is Ali driving
- Nice car! _____ on clean fuel?
a. Does it run b. Runs c. Is it running



اقرأ البيانات والأسئلة. طابق الردود

N Read the statements and questions. Match the responses.

Match
نقصد
بها طابق
/ صل

- f** Let's design a class website. a. Yes, I am.
- c** What are you going to do tomorrow? b. Yes, why not? We might win a prize.
- a** Are you going to the school Science Fair next week? c. I'm going to find a technician to repair my computer.
- d** How about making a science fiction film? d. Great idea! Let's work out the plot.
- e** Will your father help us with the school project? e. Yes, he will.
- b** Why don't we enter the school technology competition? f. We can't. Our Internet connection is not good enough.



أجب على الأسئلة. استخدم **probably** أو **maybe** وصيغة المستقبل

O Answer the questions. Use **probably** or **maybe** and a future tense

probably

- من المحتمل

- على الأرجح

maybe

ربما

1. What are you going to do on your next vacation?

I probably will visit the United Kingdom.

2. Where will you go?

I will visit several museums and maybe do some shopping.

3. How will you get there?

I probably will travel by plane.

أكمل الاسئلة الذيلية. ثم اكمل الردود

P Complete the tag questions. Then complete the responses.



A: The oceans won't cover the Earth in 100 years, will they?

B: No, they won't. They will probably cover some islands.

1. **A:** Your parents don't speak English, do they ?

B: No, they don't. They do speak French.

2. **A:** The school will close for the vacations soon, won't it ?

B: Yes, it will close next week.

3. **A:** It doesn't rain often in Saudi Arabia, does it ?

B: No, it doesn't. It is warm and sunny most days.

4. **A:** Your friends are not all scientists, are they ?

B: No, my friends have many different jobs.

5. **A:** The weather usually gets extremely hot here in the summer, doesn't it ?

B: Yes, but winter is very pleasant weather.

6. **A:** We won't drive the same kind of cars in the future, will we ?

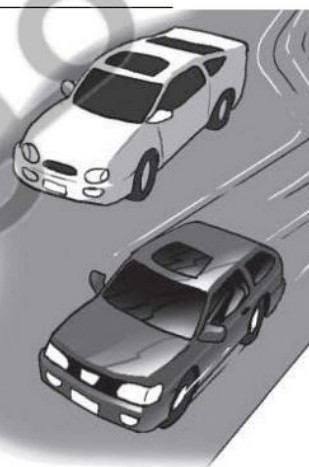
B: No, they will be safer and cause less pollution.

7. **A:** Your mother isn't from Jeddah, is she ?

B: No, she is from Riyadh.

8. **A:** You're going to study in the United States next year, aren't you ?

B: Yes, I am going to be there for sixth months.



4 The Art of Advertising

أكمل القصة. استخدم الكلمات التي في الصندوق

A Complete the story. Use the words in the box.

smooth

compact

options

customize

classic

Imad wanted to buy a car. He went for a walk last week, and he saw a small, (1) **compact** car that he liked. It was parked on the street. He went to a car dealership to look at new cars. With a new car, you can (2) **customize** it to have exactly what you want. But a new car would be too expensive for Imad. A friend told him to call his neighbor Abdullah. He was trying to sell his old car because he had just bought a new one. Imad went to his neighbor's house and looked at the car. Abdullah showed him the ad that he had written. It listed all the (3) **options** that came with the car. It was not as small as a compact car, but it was not too big. His neighbor said that the car was called a (4) **classic** and that it would never go out of style. The interior was clean and simple. And it would provide a very (5) **smooth** ride. Imad thought it was a great deal. He paid for the car and Abdullah gave him the keys. It was a great day for Imad!



أكمل الفقرات بالأفعال بين قوسين. استخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول الصحيحة (المضارع البسيط الماضي البسيط. المضارع التام أو المستقبل)

B Complete the paragraphs with the verbs in parentheses. Use the correct form of the passive (simple present, simple past, present perfect, or future).

Before the 20th century, advertising was not very important, since most things (1) (make) **were made** at home or (2) (buy) **were bought** from small, local stores. But by 1900, many things (3) (produce) **were produced** in factories and (4) (sell) **were sold** to people who lived far from the factories. Through advertising, people (5) (tell) **were told** about these products.

Advertising has become an art and a science. Today a lot of money (6) (spend) **is spent** on research for advertising.

Before a company launches its ads, the ads (7) (show) **are shown** to many people. If people don't like the ad, it (8) (not / launch) **is not launched**.

For some time now, many questions (9) (ask) **have been asked** about the effects of advertising. (10) (affect) **have** people's attitudes and values **been affected** by advertising, and if so, how?

In the future, even more time and money (11) (spend) **will be spent** on advertising. Even more questions about the effects of advertising (12) (ask) **will be asked**, and it will be important to find some answers.

اقرأ أوصاف الأشخاص والأشياء الموجودة في عيّيس للأرقام القياسية. أكتب عنواناً لكل وصف. استخدم صيغة التفضيل للصفة.

C Read the descriptions of people and objects that are in the *Guinness World Records*. Write a headline for each description. Use the superlative form of the adjective.

! The heaviest beef burger

A beef burger weighing 2.5 tons was made at the Outagamie County Fair in Seymour, Wisconsin, on August 5, 1989.

1. **The Longest Marriage**

Octavio Guillen and Adriana Martinez had a very long marriage. They were married for 67 years!

2. **The Tallest Man**

Robert Wadlow, who died in 1940, was 2.71 meters tall.

3. **The Most Expensive Movie**

Titanic (1997) was an expensive movie to make. Different problems made it more expensive than any other movie.

4. **The Most Valuable Slice of Cake**

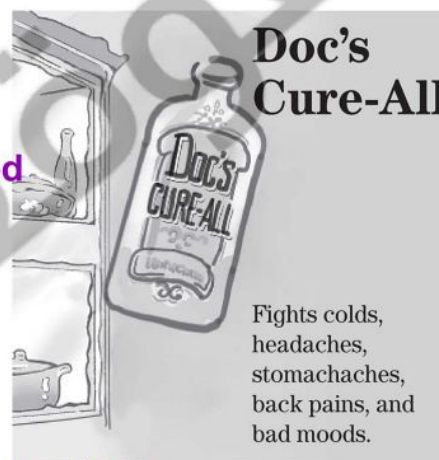
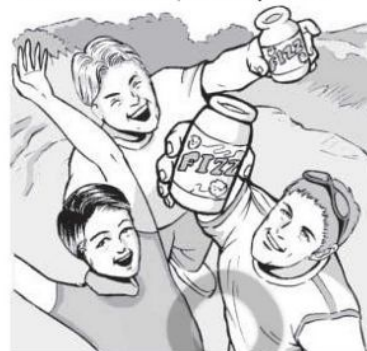
How valuable can a slice of cake be? Very valuable! In 1998, a slice of cake left over from the wedding of the Duke of Windsor and Wallis Simpson more than 60 years before was sold for \$29,900!

* Source: *Guinness World Records 2000: Millennium Edition* (Bantam, 2000)

DRINK

FIZZ

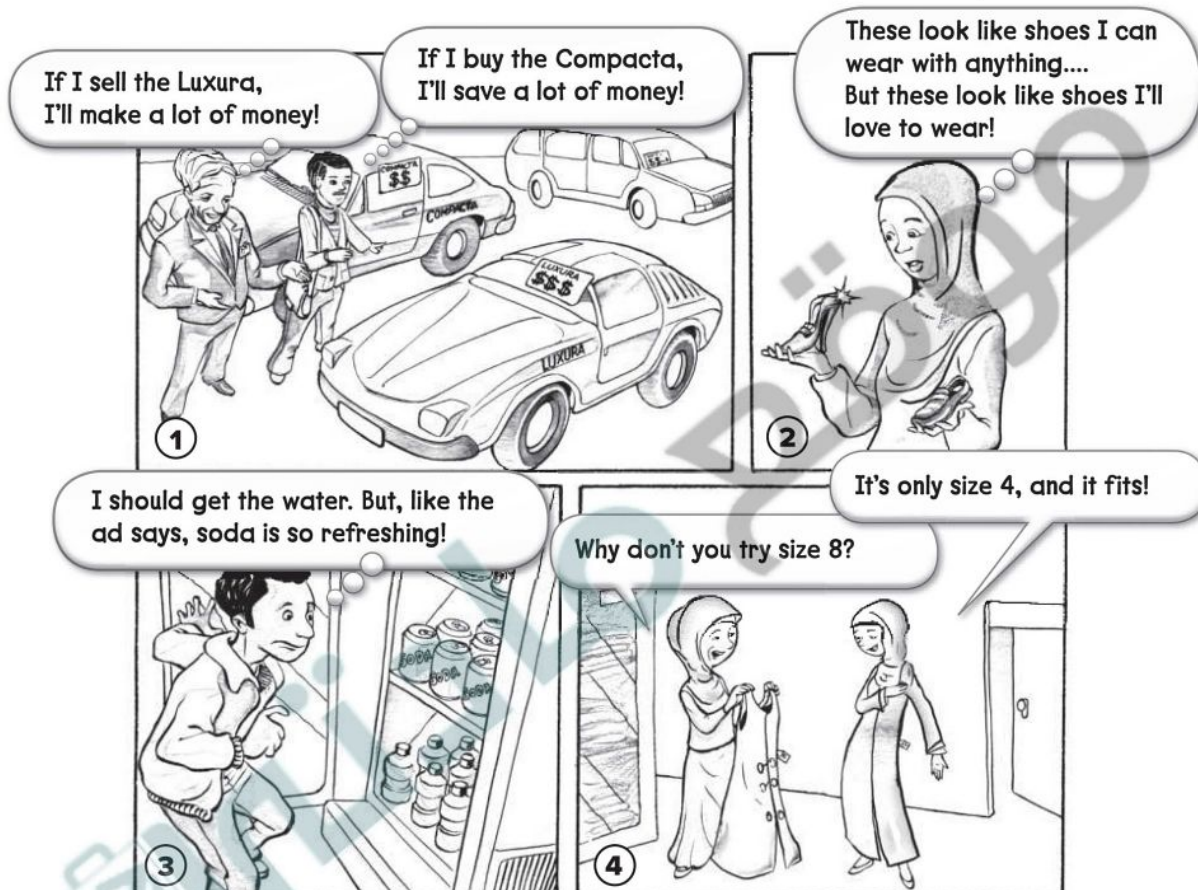
...And add some sparkle to your life.



أكمل الأوصاف استخدم صيغة المقارنة للصفات في الصندوق

D Complete the descriptions. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

cheap	expensive	healthy	large
refreshing	small	special	comfortable



1. He wants to sell him the car that's more expensive, but he wants to buy the car that's cheaper.
2. The shoes with the low heels are more comfortable than the shoes with the high heels, but the shoes with the high heels are more special.
3. Mohammed knows that water is healthier than soda, but he thinks that soda is more refreshing than water.
4. Maha likes the dress in the smaller size, but her mother wants her to try the dress in the larger size.

أكتب أوصافاً للصور. استخدم **as...as** والصفات التي بين قوسين

E Write descriptions for the photos. Use **as...as** and the adjectives in parentheses.

The black cat is as big as the brown cat. (big)



1. The mountains are **not as warm as** the beach. (not / warm)

2. The compact car is **not as expensive as** the sports car. (not / expensive)



3. Apple juice is **as healthy as** orange juice. (healthy).

4. Sometimes Thai food is **as hot as** Mexican food. (hot)

أكمل الشعارات الإعلانية. استخدم الفعل الصحيح. **taste** أو **look, smell, sound**.

F Complete the advertising slogans. Use the correct verb: **look, smell, sound**, or **taste**.

1. **Smell** like a rose with our new Spring Flower perfume.

2. Eat at Antonio's Italian Restaurant. Our food is cooked in a restaurant, but it **tastes** like it is cooked at home!

3. Are you learning English? Listen to our English-language CDs, and soon you will **sound** like a native speaker.

4. **Look** like a professional. Wear a Valenziani suit.

قراءة

G READING اقرأ المقال. أجب على الأسئلة

Read the article. Answer the questions.

سيكولوجية الإعلان

The Psychology of Advertising

Instead of making claims about products, advertisements today often try to give people reasons to buy the products. This is where psychology—the study of how people think and behave—comes in.

Psychology is important to the way ads look. Advertisers use stories (e.g., the woman who made her family happy by buying the right soup, the man who was well-rested for his meeting after flying on the right airline) because people like to put themselves in stories. They use pictures more than words because we fantasize and daydream in pictures.

Psychology is important to the stories that ads tell. According to psychologists, people in our society have certain needs. Ads try to show people that they can meet these needs by buying products. Here are some of these needs and ads that appeal to them:

Friendship. We like to be part of a group of friends. Ads show us that if we drink a certain juice, we will belong to a group of friends who drink it too.

Success. A car goes up a driveway to an obviously expensive house. The person driving this car has had a lot of success in life. If we buy the car, we will too.

Escape. Sometimes our lives seem boring and we'd like to escape for a while. Car ads that show people driving a car to the top of a mountain do this. So do the McDonald's ads that tell us that we "deserve a break today."

Psychology even helps advertisers know who to advertise to. For example, children today have more and more influence on buying decisions. One mother says that her 6-year-old son kept asking her to buy a certain vacuum cleaner. He had seen the vacuum cleaner advertised during a children's TV show.

1. What are two things advertisers use in their ads?

They use stories and pictures.

2. Generally, what do ads try to show people?

They try to show people that they can meet their needs by buying products.

3. What are three of the needs that ads appeal to?

Three of the needs are friendship, success, and escape.

4. How are companies today getting children to influence their parents on what to buy?

Companies are advertising during children's TV shows.

استخدم الصيغة الصحيحة للأفعال بين قوسين

H Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- The electric iron (invent) **was invented** in 1882 by Henry W. Seeley in New York. His iron was heavy and took a long time to warm up. Other electric irons (also/ invent) **were also invented** including one from France, but it used a dangerous heating method.
- The safety pin (invent) **was invented** and (patent) **patented** by Walter Hunt. It (make) **was made** by twisting a length of wire. The right to the patent (sell) **was sold** for \$400.
- In ancient Egypt, the papyrus plant (process) **was processed** and (use) **used** as paper. It (make) **was made** from thin sheets of papyrus that (soak) **were soaked** in water, pressed together and then dried.
- Smart classrooms (equip) **are equipped** with interactive boards, a computer console, digital projector, sound system, and video system. In many countries, a number of classrooms and seminar rooms (updated) **were updated** in this manner. State of the art technology (install) **was installed** and teachers (train) **were trained** to use it, replacing traditional boards and pen and paper materials.

هنا إجابات أخرى
ممثلة بزمان المضارع
التمام المبني للمجهول

have been updated

has been installed

have been trained

هنا إجابة أخرى ممكنة

ما هي المنتجات أو الأسماء التجارية التي تربطها بهذه الشعارات؟

I Which products or brand names do you associate with these slogans?

1. Think fast.	a smart phone or laptop
2. Think crunchy.	biscuits or crisps
3. Style outside. Power inside.	a car or motorcycle
4. We sell more cars than any other maker.	a car dealer / a model car company
5. There is no comparison.	a soft drink / a gadget / shoes
7. Time is nothing.	watches, cell phones, travel, airline
8. Live your life.	soft drink / vacation / hotel
9. Smooth and reliable.	a printer / a car

الشرطة المائلة
تفصل عدة إجابات
ممثلة بكتابة
واحدة

أنظر إلى الإعلانين عن الساعة وقلم. أجب عن الأسئلة التالية.

J Look at the two ads for a watch and a pen. Answer the questions below.



أكتب إحدى الكلمتين

1. What are four words that can describe each item? ما هي الكلمات الأربع التي يمكن أن تصف كل عنصر؟

watch **reliable / reliability, precision, quality, style**

pen **smooth, elegant, prestigious, traditional**

2. Name two places where you can use each item. سمي مكانين حيث يمكنك استخدام كل عنصر

watch **scuba diving / in the water, at work**

pen **at work, at home**

3. How is a person likely to feel if he has each item? كيف من المحتمل أن يشعر الشخص إذا كان لديه كل عنصر؟

watch **important, successful, professional, casual**

pen **knowledgeable, respectful, accomplished**

أكتب إحدى
العبارتين

أنت ستطلق صودا جديدة للشباب. فكر في اسم جذاب فكر في ميزات المنتج والكلمات التي تجعله جذاباً في الإعلان. ضع قائمة بالكلمات التي يمكن ربطها بالنجاح، والهروب، والصداقة في الصناديق. **K WRITING** كتابة

You are going to launch a new soda for young people. Think about a catchy name. Think about features of the product and words that would make it appealing in an advertisement. List words that can be associated with: success, escape, and friendship in the boxes.



Now use some of the words to write an advertisement for the new soda.

الآن استخدم بعض الكلمات لكتابة إعلان عن الصودا الجديدة

الصودا الجديدة المذهلة تاتا سيكلوجية الإعلان مع

Psychology in Advertising with: The Amazing New Soda **Tata**

عن النجاح → With Tata Soda Achieve your goals. Get the power.
Tata Soda. Think fresh.

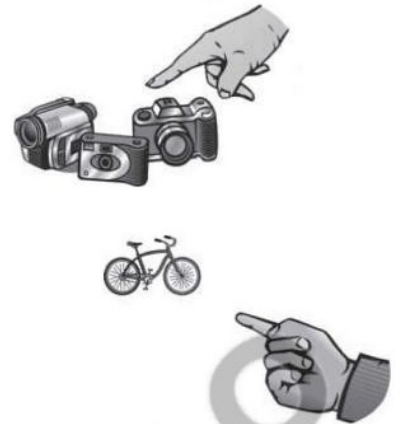
عن الهروب → Tired of life? Feeling stressed? Relax with Tata Soda.

عن الصداقة → Feeling lonely? Get Tata Soda and have fun with your friends.

ضع دائرة على الكلمة الصحيحة

L Circle the right word.

- Look at (those / **these**) cameras. They're the best on the market.
1. (**That** / Those) tablet is very light, and (this / **these**) laptops are heavy.
2. (These / **That**) is (a / **an**) old-fashioned bicycle.
3. (**This** / These) is Hashim. He's (a / **an**) engineer.
4. (This / **These**) are my car keys, and (that / **those**) are my house keys.
5. (**A** / An) famous artist painted (**that** / those) painting.
6. Look at (that / **those**) cars! They're (an / **-**) American cars.



M Ask and answer about items in the shop. Use **this/these** or **that/those**.

- calculator What's **that**? OR What's **this**? It's a calculator.
1. sculptures What are **these**? They're sculptures.
2. airplane What is **this**? It's an airplane.
3. electric car What is **this**? It's an electric car.
4. smartphones What are **these**? They're smartphones.
5. computer users' magazine What is **this**? It's a computer users' magazine.
- أكتب شعارات إعلانية للعناصر الموجودة في تدريب M. حول الجمل إلى أوامر. استخدم أفكارك الخاصة.

N Write advertising slogans for the items in M. Turn the sentences into imperatives. Use your own ideas.

- You must buy one to make your math homework easier. Buy a Sun-Power calculator, and make math simple!
1. You should visit the museum to admire their beauty. Visit the museum, and see the ancient sculptures, you will be amazed
2. If you want to travel first class, you must book your seat early. Enjoy a first class travel, book your seat now
3. You should take it for a test drive. You'll feel its power. Take the electric car for a test drive, feel the power
4. Everyone needs them to get in touch quickly wherever you are. Get in touch quickly. Use smartphones everywhere you are.
5. This will help you keep up to date with the latest advice for computer users. Keep up to date with the latest advice

الإجابات
هنا تتفاوت.
هنا إجابات
ممكنة.
(يجب أن
تبدأ الجملة
بفعل أمر)

أكمل المحادثات بضمائر الملكية الصحيحة

O Complete the conversations with the correct possessive pronouns.

1. **A:** Whose trousers are these? Are they yours, Ali?

B: Yes, they're mine.

2. **A:** Don't buy that dress, Sabah! It isn't your color.

B: Oh, yes it is. It's my favorite.

3. **A:** Is that Mom's wallet?

B: No, that isn't hers. Mom's wallet is in her coat pocket.

4. **A:** Is this your family's house, Mr. Morris?

B: Yes, it's ours. My wife and I bought it last year.



ضع دائرة حول الكلمة الصحيحة

P Circle the correct word.

Omar: ¹(Who's / Whose) blue bicycle is this? Is it ²(yours / your), Greg?

Greg: No, it isn't ³(my / mine). It's ⁴(too / enough) small for me. It belongs to ⁵(my / mine) younger brother.

Omar: So ⁶(who / which) bike is yours?

Greg: That big black ⁷(one / ones) near the wall.

Omar: Hey! That looks sporty ⁸(too / enough) to be a racing bike.

Greg: Yes, it is. When I lived in the US, my friends rode ⁹(their / theirs) bikes in races.

Omar: Great! Why didn't you race, too?

Greg: I didn't have a fast bike like ¹⁰(their / theirs) but my uncle won a race on ¹¹(his / hers).

Omar: Perhaps you'll win a race one day if you train hard ¹²(too / enough).



أكمل الجمل. استخدم الكلمات التي في الصندوق

A Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

natural disaster	motivation	traffic	rockets	microscope
satellites	global warming	qualifications	steel	

- Hotter summers are an effect of **global warming**.
- traffic** in Los Angeles is a big problem because there are so many cars.
- Rakan has a real **motivation** to work. He wants to buy a car.
- A lot of **steel** is used in the construction of tall buildings.
- A hurricane is a **natural disaster** that affects cities near the ocean.
- A biologist uses a **microscope** to see very small things.
- Yahya's **qualifications** for the job include accounting and language skills.
- Scientists launch **rockets** to send **satellites** into space.

B ضع كل كلمة في المجموعة الصحيحة. ثم أضف كلمة أو كلمتين إلى كل مجموعة.
Put each word in the correct group. Then add one or two more words to each group.

satellite	pollution	flexibility	rocket
adaptability	poverty	microscope	honesty
submarine	integrity	disease	overpopulation

قضايا عالمية
Global Issues

مميزات شخصية
Personal Qualities

أدوات علمية
Scientific Tools

pollution	flexibility	rocket
poverty	adaptability	satellite
disease	integrity	submarine
	honesty	microscope

فيصل يتحدث مع صديقه علي عن وظيفة. علي يعمل في مكتب الطبيب. أكمل المحادثة. استخدم المضارع المستمر

C Faisal is talking to his friend Ali about a job. Ali works in a doctor's office. Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive.

Ali: Where **(1)** (live) are you living now?

Faisal: I **(2)** (live) am living in Al Ulayya. My address is 18 Al Al Khawarizmi Street, Al Ulayya, Al Riyadh.

Ali: What courses **(3)** (take) are you taking right now?

Faisal: I **(4)** (take) am taking computer science, math, English, Arabic, geography, and PE.

Ali: **(5)** (work) Are you working?

Faisal: No. I **(6)** (negative: work) am not working. But I **(7)** (look) am looking for a job.

Ali: Dr. Ibrahim **(8)** (look) is looking for someone to work in this office. Can you use a computer?

Faisal: Yes, I can.

Ali: Can you bring a copy of your résumé?

Faisal: I **(9)** (go) am going home right now. I can bring it back this afternoon.

Ali: Great! I'll see you this afternoon.

ماجد وعلي يتسوقان في
المركز التجاري. أكمل
محادثتهم. استخدم
المضارع التام أو المضارع
التام المستمر.

D Majid and Ali are shopping at the mall. Complete their conversation. Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive.

Majid: How long **(1)** (work) have you been working at the restaurant?

Ali: I **(2)** (work) have been working there for three months.

Majid: How do you like it?

Ali: The job is fun. I **(3)** (meet) have met a lot of people. But I **(4)** (negative: make) haven't made a lot of money!

Majid: Are you still thinking of buying a new computer?

Ali: Yes. But I still don't have enough money.

Majid: How long **(5)** (save) have you been saving your money?

Ali: I **(6)** (save) have been saving since September.

Majid: **(7)** (try) Have you tried to work a lot of hours?

Ali: Yes! That's why I **(8)** (be) have been so tired! I **(9)** (go) have been going school, then to work, then home. That's all I **(10)** (do) have done for the past three months!

Majid: Well, at least you **(11)** (negative: spend) haven't spent any money!

أكمل المحادثة. استخدم **will** لإنشاء توقعات و **be going to** لوصف خطة

E Complete the conversation. Use **will** to make predictions and **be going to** to describe a plan.

Adel: What do you think your little brother (1) (do) **will do** when he grows up?

Hussain: I think he (2) (be) **will be** a writer.

Adel: Why?

Hussain: He is always writing stories in English, and he probably hopes that someone (3) (publish) **will publish** them. I (4) (give) **am going to give** him computer lessons next year.

Adel: (5) (buy) **Will** you **buy** him a computer?

Hussain: No. My parents (6) (get) **are going to get** him one at the end of the school year.

Adel: Do you think he (7) (be) **will be** a good writer?

Hussain: I hope so. He (8) (take) **is going to take** lessons from the best teacher I know! Wait... Let me show you one of his stories. It's here in my phone somewhere.





F استخدم الكلمات بين قوسين لكتابة الجمل لوصف الأحداث المستمرة في المستقبل
Use the words in parentheses to write sentences to describe continuous actions in the future.

1. (my brother / will / attend)

This time next year, **my brother will be attending** college.

2. (you / will / attend)

Will you be attending college then, too?

3. (I / going to be / work)

No, **I am going to be working** to save money for college.

4. (you / going to be / live)

Are you going to be living at home?

5. (I / will / save)

Yes, I **will be saving** even more money that way.

6. (you / not going to be / work)

Well, I hope **you are not going to be working** too hard.

غير هذه الجمل من مبنية للمعلوم إلى مبنية للمجهول. استخدم **by** فقط إذا أعطي.

G Change these sentences from active to passive. Use **by** only if it is given.

1. Scientists have discovered cures for many diseases.

Cures have been discovered, for many diseases.

2. They will probably find many more cures.

Many more cures will probably be found.

3. Most young people in Brazil play football.

Football is played _____ **by most young people in Brazil**

4. His letter surprised me.

I was surprised _____ **by his letter.**

5. I will mail the package this afternoon.

The package will be mailed this afternoon.

6. My sister has washed all the windows.

All the windows have been washed (by my sister).

يمكنك أن
تكمل الجملة
باستخدام
by
لتذكر العامل.

أكمل المحادثة بصيغة صحيحة للفعل المنتظم أو صيغة المقارنة أو صيغة التفضيل للصفة بين قوسين.

H Complete the conversation with the correct regular form, comparative form, or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

Faris: Have you seen Khalid since school started back? He has the
(1) (cool) **coolest** bag I've ever seen.

Nasser: Oh really? Is it (2) (small) **smaller** than the one he
used to have? His bag was huge. Don't you remember?

Faris: Well, it's (3) (compact) **more compact** and a lot
(4) (light) **lighter**. It's really great! And do you know
what is even (5) (unbelievable) **more unbelievable?**

Nasser: What?

Faris: He has a smartphone and a new laptop!

Nasser: That's (6) (amazing) **amazing**! He never had a laptop
before.

Faris: And he has designed a science program. Can you believe it?

Nasser: Now this sounds even (7) (unbelievable) **more unbelievable**
I never knew he could do that.

Faris: Well, it looks as if Khalid has (8) (good) **better** computer skills
than we thought!



- I** Look at the photo of Laura and Edson. Make four predictions about each of them. What will they do next week? What will they do this summer? What are they going to study at college? What jobs are they going to have after college?

انظر إلى صورة لورا وإدسون أنشئ أربع توقعات عنهما. ماذا سيفعلون الأسبوع القادم؟ ماذا سيفعلون هذا الصيف؟ ماذا سيدرسون في الكلية؟ ما هي الوظائف التي سيشغلونها بعد الكلية؟

لورا Laura

1. — **1. She'll take her final examination next week.**
2. — **2. This summer she is going to travel to Singapore to visit relatives.**
3. — **3. After college she's going to work as a teacher in high school.**
4. — _____

إدسون Edson

1. — **1. Next week, Edson is going to play basketball with his team.**
2. — **2. This summer, he is going to have a vacation and then start training for the season.**
3. — **3. He is going to work as a physiotherapist with athletes.**
4. — _____

- J** Sometimes personal dreams come true, and sometimes they don't. It's interesting to see what can happen. Interview your mother or father or another relative. Take notes in a table.

أحياناً تتحقق الأحلام الشخصية. وأحياناً لا تتحقق من المثير للإهتمام معرفة ما يمكن أن يحدث. أجري مقابلة مع والدتك أو والدك أو أحد أقاربك دون ملاحظات في الجدول.

أحلام أمي الشخصية my mother's personal dream	What happened? ماذا حدث؟	What's next? ما التالي؟
1. go to college	She went to college in Jeddah. She got a degree in biology.	She wants her children to finish college. She wants them to study in the United States for one year.
2. buy a house	He saved money	He wants to move into the new house
3. do an MA	He got a scholarship	He wants to study in another country
4. teach at university	She applied for a job	She got the job

أشتري منزل

أدرس في الجامعة.
(كمعلم)

أنظر إلى الصورتين أ و ب أجب عن الأسئلة أدناه.

K Look at the two pictures A and B. Answer the questions below.



أنشئ قائمة بأمرين يقوم بهما كل شخص.

1. List two things that each person does.

A. A civil engineer reads blueprints. He inspects roads and buildings for safety.

B. A pharmacist distributes pharmaceuticals to customers. He gives advice on which remedies are available without a prescription.

2. List the qualities that each person must have.

أنشئ قائمة بالصفات التي يجب أن تكون لدي كل شخص

A. creative, good at math, good at design

B. organized, polite, careful, tidy

3. Write what they needed to study in order to do the job. أكتب ما يحتاجون إليه للدراسة من أجل القيام بالوظيفة.

A. He needed to study structural engineering.

B. He needed to study pharmacology.

L WRITING

Find a picture of a job that you would like to do in the future. Complete the chart below and use it to write an essay on your dream job.

ابحث عن صورة لوظيفة تود القيام بها في المستقبل
أكمل الجدول أدناه واستخدمه لكتابة مقال عن وظيفة أحلامك

وظيفة احلامي
My Dream Job

computer programmer

ما أحتاحه
لأكون قادراً
على القيام به

What I need to be able to do

coding
building new programs
solving software problems

ما يجب أن تكون مؤهلاتي

What my qualifications should be

degree in
computer science
information technology
Mathematics & English

ما يجب علي دراسته
في المدرسة والجامعة

What I should study at school and university

basic programming
software development and testing
theory of computation
operating systems
Math
English
basic networking
web-applications
and databases

وظيفة أحلامي
My Dream Job

I am excited to be working as a computer programmer in the future. Programmer is my dream job. There are different things I am able to do in programming field. For example, coding, building new programs, building applications, solving software problems and networking

There are some qualifications that I should have to work as a programmer. For example, a degree in computer science and information technology. Also, I should be good at Mathematics and English.

There are different subjects I have to study at university to apply for my dream job. Such as basic programming, software development and testing theory of computing. Also, I have to study operating system, math, English, basic networking, web applications and databases.