

MEGA

GOAL³

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MegaGoal 3 Student Book

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ISBN: 978-1-3989-3963-9

Publisher: Jorge Rodríguez Hernández

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Cover design: Page2, LLC

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Scope and Sequence

	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
	Connect Pages 2–5	Express opinion and viewpoint, argument; agree and disagree Make deductions about the past and the present	<i>can't be – must be/must be + -ing – can't have – must have</i>
1	Two Is Better Than One Pages 6–19	Discuss how people/animals can help each other Negotiate Words connected with museums and galleries Express enthusiasm	<i>Other, others, and another</i> Emphatic <i>do</i> Simple present tense vs. present progressive Gradable and non-gradable adjectives
2	Influential People Pages 20–33	Talk about fame and fortune Discuss options Asking and telling about personal experiences	<i>Used to versus be used to</i> <i>Would</i> for repeated action in the past versus <i>used to</i> <i>Was/Were going to</i> (future in the past) Present perfect simple tense Past simple vs. present perfect
3	What Will They Think of Next? Pages 34–47	Discuss technology invented over the last one hundred years Make predictions about life in the year 2100 Persuade Words connected with space and the planetary system: part 1	Future perfect Future perfect progressive The future with dependent time clauses Simple present: <i>be</i> and information questions Simple past: <i>be</i> and <i>be born</i> Regular and irregular verbs in the past
4	The World of TV Pages 48–61	Talk about TV films and documentaries Identify genres of TV films Agree and disagree with opinions Words connected with space and the planetary system: part 2	<i>Both ... and, not only ... but also, either ... or, neither ... nor</i> Independent clauses with <i>and, but, or, so, and yet</i> Comparatives and superlatives <i>I'd rather/I'd prefer</i>
EXPANSION Units 1–4 Pages 62–67		Language Review Reading: Is Anybody Out There? Language Plus: Idioms with <i>world</i>	
5	Do You Really Need It? Pages 68–81	Evaluate and discuss the influence of advertising Create an advertisement for a product Advise someone against something Express preference: <i>I'd rather/I'd prefer</i> Words connected with shopping habits	Adverb clauses <i>Because, because of, since, and now that (In order) to and so (that)</i> Conditional sentences with <i>when, if, even if, in case, only if, and unless</i> <i>Where, wherever, and everywhere</i>
6	The Gender Divide Pages 82–95	Talk about gender differences and similarities Discuss stereotypes Ask for and give directions Words connected with hobbies and interests	Verbs + infinitives or gerunds with different meanings Passive forms of infinitives and gerunds Auxiliary verbs after <i>but</i> and <i>and</i> Present perfect progressive vs present perfect simple with time markers <i>Adjectives + preposition + gerund</i>
7	Everyone Makes Mistakes Pages 96–109	Talk about famous mistakes in history Discuss personal mistakes Apologize Respond to an apology Words connected with business	Modals and passive modals in the past Count and non count nouns Expressions of quantity: <i>some, any, a lot of, much, many, enough, plenty of, few, a little, hardly any</i>

Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen and identify features of spoken discourse versus written discourse	Recycling and using familiar stress, intonation patterns, expressing disbelief, surprise, query		
Listen for sequence of events in a summary about Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah	The English /r/	Animal Partners	Write an essay about two friends Write and prepare a PowerPoint presentation about symbiotic relationships in teams (Project)
Listen for sequence in a lecture about the history of money	Past tense endings: /t/, /d/, and /ɪd/	Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi: A Success Story	Write a descriptive biographical essay about a person's life Research and make a poster presentation about a person you admire (Project)
Listen for specific information in a talk about the future of newspapers	Consonant clusters	An Out-Of-This-World Vacation	Write a discursive essay about a future development in Saudi Arabia and its impact on you and on society Research and make a PowerPoint presentation on future changes and their impact in a particular area that you are familiar with (Project)
Listen for specific information from a TV interview about office designs	Linking vowel sounds	The Formula behind Detective Stories on TV	Write an expository essay about the formula of a TV film genre Create and present a storyboard on important events in a person's life (Project)
Tools for Writing: Commonly confused words Writing: Write an expository essay about the history of a common device or technology and how it will change in the future			
Listen for specific details in a lecture on advertising techniques	To before consonants and vowels	Ads Everywhere: Do You "Buy" It?	Write a letter to your local newspaper Create and present a new advertisement for an existing product (Project)
Listen for specific details in a discussion about young/new and experienced drivers	Rising and falling intonation on tag questions	Do Men and Women Speak the Same Language?	Write an essay about the communication features of men or women from different cultures Research and make a PowerPoint presentation on communication methods through time (Project)
Listen for specific information in stories about mistakes	Reductions of modals + have: <i>could have, should have, might have, must have</i>	Happy Accidents	Write a descriptive and personal narrative Research and make a poster presentation about indispensable home inventions (Project)

Scope and Sequence

	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
8	Against the Odds Pages 110–123	Discuss remarkable events and coincidences Express surprise	<i>Such . . . that/so . . . that</i> Reducing adverb clauses Past progressive <i>Was/were going to; was/were about to</i> Past perfect tense Past perfect progressive and past simple
EXPANSION Units 5–8 Pages 124–133 Language Review Reading: The Impact of a Changing World on Human Language and Communication Reading: Phobias: Nothing to Fear			
	Update Pages 134–137	Express opinion/view, argument, agree and disagree/belief, disbelief Make deductions/past and present Ask for and give clarification Make suggestions Summarize/recap	<i>Can't be – must be/must be + -ing – can't have – must have</i> Recycle familiar verb forms, narrative, connectors and modifiers, passive forms, <i>would – hypothesis</i> , modals for ability, possibility, adverbs, gerund, e.g. <i>capable of -ing</i>
9	Beauty Is Only Skin Deep Pages 138–151	Discuss beauty products and practices throughout history Talk about the importance of beauty products Make a complaint Respond to a complaint	Noun clauses beginning with <i>that</i> Noun clauses after verbs Noun clauses after adjectives Noun clauses as subjects of sentences <i>Needs to be done; get/have done</i> Present and past participles
10	They Said, We Said Pages 152–165	Discuss gossip and rumors Tell a secret Promise to keep a secret Words connected with the body	Noun clauses as reported speech versus quoted speech Rules and exceptions to the sequence of tenses Noun clauses beginning with <i>whether</i> or <i>if</i> Modal auxiliaries for the present and future: <i>must, should, ought to, may, might, can, could</i>
11	Express Yourself Pages 166–179	Discuss world languages Talk about the English language Ask someone to repeat something Words connected with different kinds of vacations	Adjective clauses and relative pronouns Relative pronouns as subjects and objects of adjective clauses Future forms with <i>will</i> and <i>be going to</i> Conditional sentences with <i>if</i> -clauses (present) <i>Wish/If only</i>
12	Lost and Found Pages 180–193	Conduct an interview Express regret Express understanding Words connected with historical monuments	Using <i>where</i> and <i>when</i> in adjective clauses Using <i>whose</i> in adjective clauses Conditional sentences with <i>If</i> -Clauses (Past) <i>As if/as though</i> Inversions
EXPANSION Units 9–12 Pages 194–203 Language Review Reading: It's a Mystery Language Plus: Idioms about mysteries			

Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen for specific details in a news story about identical twins who were separated at birth	Dropped final consonants	Survival Against the Odds	Write a descriptive essay about your vision of the future in Saudi Arabia in 2030 Research and design a cartoon strip about a survival story (Project)
Language Plus: Idioms about fear Tools for Writing: Run-on sentences Writing: Write an essay about animal tales in your culture			
Listen for specific information/ draw conclusions Listen and identify language functions in discourse	Recycle and use familiar stress, intonation patterns, to express attitude or feelings, e.g. disbelief, surprise, query		
Listen for specific information in a lecture about fad diets	Stress on affirmative and negative auxiliary verbs	Changing Concepts of Beauty in History	Write a persuasive essay about the importance of beauty Research and evaluate cosmetic products and make a poster presentation (Project)
Listen for specific details in a rumor as it is spread	Question intonation	Psst. Pass It On. (Why We Gossip)	Write a summary of an article about gossip Research harmful rumors and make a PowerPoint presentation (Project)
Listen for specific details in stories about people making mistakes in English	Emphasizing different words in a sentence to convey different meanings	Invented Languages	Write an email to a friend giving news and discussing differences between your language and English Research and identify specific similarities and differences between English and Arabic; make a PowerPoint presentation (Project)
Listen for specific details in stories about lost and found items	The dropped <i>h</i> sound at the beginning of pronouns and auxiliary verbs	Look What I Found!	Write a personal narrative describing a time that you lost and found something important Research a discovery story and make a PowerPoint or poster presentation (Project)
Tools for Writing: Using the definite article with geographical nouns Writing: Write an essay about an unexplained mystery Tools for Writing: Sentence fragments Writing: Write an informational essay about a condition or disorder that involves the human mind			

Connect

1 Listen and Discuss

Read the texts and underline the words or phrases that provide facts and/or opinions.

What do you think?

Collaborative learning promotes teamwork in class. Learners work together in small or large teams. However, it is not always easy for individuals to work effectively with others. Some learners prefer to work on their own first, then share ideas and information. Others are reluctant to share, because they want to impress the teacher with their performance. Negative competition in class tends to prevent students from working together, as they feel that they need to keep what they know to themselves, in order to gain credit against everyone else in class.



Who are they? How do you feel about them?

What do people mean when they say that someone is “self-made”? They usually refer to success stories of individuals who have been able to recognize and utilize opportunities in their lives, for the purposes of improving their personal living standards, gaining respect in their community, and helping others. Can you think of successful “self-made” people in your country? Who are they? How do you feel about them?



Would you take a course on future studies?



Have you heard of the terms 'future studies' or 'strategic foresight'? Future Studies is an interdisciplinary field that studies and analyzes current and past changes with respect to tomorrow. For example, many people believe that the Earth's ecosystem will collapse in the near future, while others believe that it will survive. A foresight approach would analyze and highlight the assumptions underpinning such views. Would you choose to take a course on future studies at university?

Would you buy it?

Infomercials are longer television commercials that include demonstrations of product features and customer comments. A toll-free telephone number and/or website is included for potential buyers accompanied offer you can't refuse".



/ believe that/ think that/ refuse to/ agree/ disagree
point of view/ argue that...etc

2 Pair Work

A. Before you discuss each issue, brainstorm:

- phrases you can use to express your opinion
- ways to agree and disagree
- arguments to support your view

B. Which topic would you like to know more about? Why?

I agree that.../ I disagree that.../ I argue.../ It is OK to
It has been proved that

All people agree on
Many studies show that
As being recommended by

The topic that I liked is the second because it is
very motivated topic
The least interesting topic is the last one that is
about commercials because it's boring and a
waste of time

3 Conversation

Listen and practice reading the conversation in pairs. Then act it out.

Adnan and Yahya are high school students. They are walking along the corridor, chatting during break.

Adnan: You've heard, haven't you? Our chemistry teacher has been transferred.

Yahya: It can't be true. I saw him yesterday. He can't have left. I thought he must still be teaching in our school.

Adnan: Yes, so did I. But apparently, he has been transferred to his hometown. So someone else is going to be teaching chemistry.

Yahya: I am sorry to hear that.

Adnan: I saw someone new walking into the chemistry lab. He must be our new teacher...

Yahya: Let's have a look. No, it can't be. I don't believe it. He must be looking for me.

Adnan: What are you talking about? That must be our new teacher.

Yahya: No, it can't be.

Adnan: Oh, come on. Why not?

Yahya: Because that's my uncle! He must have known about this but never told me.

Adnan: He must have wanted to surprise you! It's good news, isn't it?



Your Turn

A. Role-play a conversation like the one above with a partner. Use phrases from the box.

Making Deductions

(present) It can't be true. / He must be ...

He must be ...ing ...

(past) He can't have ... (left.)

He must have ... (known) ... /

He can't have left

He must be home

He must have walked to the park

He must have arrived

He must be in

There must be a problem

It must be broken

She must be sick

She must get slept

They must be at the restaurant

They must have left

B. Read the situations and make deductions.

1. Your father's car is in the garage.
2. Your cousin's bicycle is in the garden.
3. You can't turn on your new computer.
4. Your best friend is not at school today.
5. You are 15 minutes late. Your friends don't seem to be in the mall.

4 Speaking

1. Listen and compare the written text with the spoken account of the incident.
Tick the features that you identify in each or both.

	Spoken Text	Written Text
pauses and fillers	✓	
false starts & re-starts	✓	
complete sentences	✓	✓
incomplete sentences	✓	
re-ordering	✓	
re-wording	✓	
self-correction	✓	
connectors	✓	✓
punctuation		✓
intonation	✓	



Has it happened to you or someone you know?

About a week ago I went to check my bank account for the umpteenth time, hoping that I'd find some cash. I placed my card in the machine, keyed in my password and to my great delight; there was the money in my account. So I pressed withdrawal, took my card out of the machine, as I was supposed to, and happily walked away...

I must have taken about ten steps or so, when I thought of checking to make sure that I'd put the money away securely. I searched my pockets to no avail. I immediately turned and rushed back to the ATM.

I then checked my account to see if the money had been withdrawn. I was really relieved. They promised to check the account for me.

Fortunately, the machine had not taken the money within fifteen or twenty seconds.

I was feeling really foolish to have worried. Would you believe it?

I have read about people who died due to a virus. They were more than a hundred and they got infected which caused them death

**Infected/ suffered/ hurt/ can't breath/ sleep/ cough/ spread/ die/people
Hospital/ injection/ vitamins/ medicine/ bed/ emergency room/ water/tissue**

A virus spread in all the city and all people get scared. No body left his or her house, and if he or she left, he or she would go to buy some food. The people, who got infected with virus, suffered a lot. Their chests were in pain, they cannot breath and they cough a lot. They went to the hospital to look for a cure. The doctors gave them some vitamins and medicines. All the doctors' help cannot save their lives

2. Work in pairs. Think about an incident that happened to you or someone you know. Make notes.
3. It might help to write the actions/verbs and places. Lastly, don't forget to use exclamation marks, adjectives and adverbs.
4. Now use your notes and tell your partner about the incident.

1 Two Is Better

1 Listen and Discuss

1. Name some famous duos, or pair. For example, a husband and wife team. Write down a famous pair.
2. Read the texts about some famous couples. Write down how their close relationship made it easier for them to achieve their goals.

The first couple is Jake and Rose. They are a very famous couple in the real life. They are the couples who loved each other which caused Jake to die. Their story is known as The Titanic. Which has been a movie and a story

The second couple is Romeo and Juliet who drank the poison since they could not get married. They preferred to die rather than be away from each other

Yes, I do believe that marriage made it easier to achieve their goals

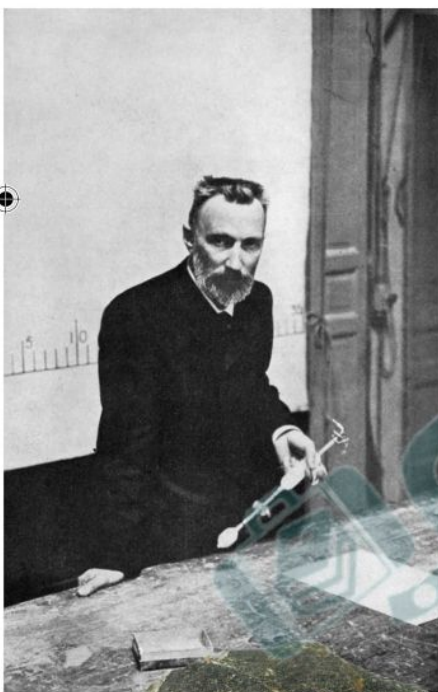
Marie and Pierre Curie (1894–1906)

Maria Skłodowska was born in Warsaw in 1867. She was the daughter of a secondary-school teacher. She studied in local schools and received some training in science from her father. Because women were not allowed to attend university in Poland in the 19th century, Maria left Poland to study at a French university in 1891. Now known by the French name Marie, she worked hard in a laboratory that was owned by Pierre Curie.

Pierre Curie was born in Paris in 1859. He received his early education at home and then joined the Faculty of Sciences at the Sorbonne. He was promoted to professor in 1900.

Marie and Pierre Curie got married in 1895. Although poor, they were devoted to each other and their research. Their studies of radioactive substances were carried out under difficult conditions. Their laboratory facilities were hardly adequate and they had to do a lot of teaching to earn a living.

In 1898, the couple discovered the elements polonium and radium. They eventually won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903 for the discovery of radioactivity. When Pierre died in 1906, Marie honored his memory by continuing their work. In 1911, Marie Curie won another Nobel Prize, this time for chemistry. She was the first person to win the Nobel Prize twice.



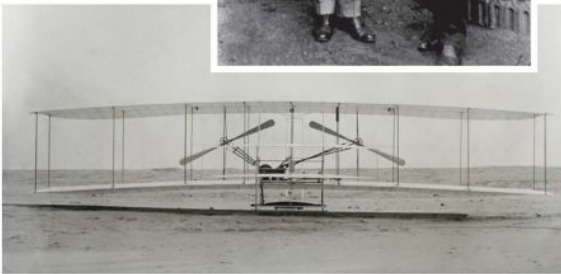


The Wright Brothers

The Wright brothers, Orville (1871–1948) and Wilbur (1867–1912), were inventors and aviation pioneers who built and flew the first successful airplane. They were not the first to build and fly experimental aircraft, but they were the first to invent airplane controls that made powered flight possible.

The Wright brothers differed from other inventors of the time because their focus wasn't on creating more powerful engines. What they did focus on was developing a reliable pilot control system. Their homemade wind tunnel provided the data the brothers needed in order to design and build the most efficient wings and propellers that had ever been made. They gained valuable experience and mechanical skills by working with bicycles, motors, and other machinery in their shop for years. They developed their skills as pilots through extensive glider tests, from 1900 to 1903, until their first powered flight.

Competing researchers and entrepreneurs challenged the Wright brothers' abilities and skills as inventors. The Wright brothers' work has had a lasting impact on aviation and aerodynamics.



Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Match each word to its meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. <u>c</u> devoted | a. airplane manufacture, development, and design |
| 2. <u>e</u> pioneer | b. trusted to work well |
| 3. <u>b</u> reliable | c. dedicated |
| 4. <u>f</u> extensive | d. famous |
| 5. <u>d</u> legendary | e. a person |
| 6. <u>a</u> aviation | f. something |

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

- Why did Marie Curie leave Poland?
- Why were conditions difficult for Marie Curie?
- Which discovery made Marie and Pierre Curie famous?
- How many Nobel Prizes did they win?
- How were the Wright brothers different from other inventors of the time?
- How did the Wright brothers gain their experience?
- How did they develop their skills as inventors?

Because women were not able to attend university in Poland

They had to work long hours in order to earn a living and their laboratory did not have a lot of facilities

The discovery of radioactivity made them famous

The received a Noble Prize for Physics in 1903 and Marie Curie won another Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1911

He went to South America and fought for the independence of Uruguay. He met Anita there

Yes, it was. He also met the first king of unified Italy

2 Pair Work

Discuss historically famous people who have made the world for the better. Explain to your partner why you chose them.

I would choose Nelson Mandela who fought for freedom of the South Africa people. He fought against all kinds of hatred and he won in his fight. Millions of South African people owe him with everything. South Africa would not be how it is without what Nelson Mandela has done

I chose Nelson Mandela because he is one of the few people who made a change in the whole world



3 Grammar

Other, Others, and Another

Other/Others

Other can be used as an adjective before a plural noun to mean "additional" or "further."

Many scientists feel that global warming can be reversed. **Other** scientists disagree.

Others can be used as a pronoun to mean additional or other persons or things.

Many scientists feel that global warming can be reversed. **Others** disagree.

Another

Another can be used as an adjective or a pronoun.

As an adjective, it means an alternative to something previously considered.

I know you want to go to Mexico on vacation, but I have **another** idea.

As a pronoun, it means an additional one of the same kind.

That was a good cup of coffee. I think I'll have **another**.

Whether used as an adjective or a pronoun, *another* is only used with singular nouns.

Incorrect: I think I'll have **another** beef burgers.

Note: Don't confuse *other*, *others*, and *another* with the pronouns *each other* and *one another*. Note that *each other* and *one another*, which are inseparable phrases, are used to express a mutual relationship.

My friends have deep trust in **each other**. I know that none of them could let down the others.

Emphatic Do

Do is usually used as an auxiliary in negative and question forms of the simple present and past tense.

However, the auxiliary *do* can also be used before the infinitive in affirmative sentences to add special emphasis.

I **do** enjoy his company.

He **does** like to talk.

We can also use emphatic *do* to show a contrast between expectations and reality.

A: You didn't call me yesterday. **B:** I **did** call you yesterday.

We usually get along very well, but we **do** have arguments occasionally.

Note: Emphatic *do* is strongly emphasized in speech.

A. Complete each sentence with *other*, *others*, or *another*.

1. He says he is so full of beef burgers. He says he could not eat _____.
2. You can use that topic for your paper. I have a few _____ in mind for my paper.
3. They like their cats so much that they are talking about getting _____ kitten.
4. You can keep that pen. I have two or three _____ pens in my backpack.
5. There are six _____ people in line ahead of us.
6. Cover your mouth when you cough so that _____ won't catch your cold.
7. I just recovered from a cold, and already I'm getting _____ one.

another
others
another
other
other
others
another

- B. Read each sentence. Then use your own ideas to write a second sentence, using **other**, **others**, or **another**.

Some people are happy about the new shopping mall. Others are upset about it.

1. Many young people like to socialize on the Internet.
2. One thing you can do to help the environment is recycle.
3. Two of my three sisters have brown hair.
4. English isn't the only class I have on Mondays.
5. *Attractive* is one synonym for *pretty*.
6. My backpack is ripping.
7. We're not the first people in line.
8. One thing you should do for your health is exercise.

- C. Rewrite each sentence, adding **do**, **does**, or **did** for emphasis.

I feel tired. I do feel tired.

1. I hope you get better quickly.
2. That child plays quietly.
3. He needs to find a job soon.
4. I asked my friend to join us.
5. This store has the best selection.
6. The teacher noticed you were absent.

I do hope you get better quickly.1
He does enjoy playing on his own.2
He does need to find a job soon.3
I did ask my friend to join us.4
This store does have the best selection.5
The teacher did notice you were absent.6

- D. Match the sentence beginnings and endings. Rewrite the sentences, adding **do**, **does**, or **did** for emphasis.

We don't usually watch TV, but we do watch that program.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. We don't usually watch TV, <u>c</u> | a. but her sister wants to go shopping. |
| 2. I'm afraid of heights, <u>e</u> | b. but I sent my friend an email. |
| 3. I forgot to call my friend, <u>b</u> | c. but we watch that program. |
| 4. I didn't have a lot of time, <u>f</u> | d. she has a great sense of humor. |
| 5. She doesn't want to go shopping, <u>a</u> | e. though I fly occasionally. |
| 6. Although she's a bit quiet, <u>d</u> | f. but I managed to finish my homework. |

Others do not
Another thing you can do is conserve water
The other has blond hair
My other class is biology
Another synonym is good-looking
I need another one
There are three others in front of us
Another thing you should do is eat healthy foods



4 Conversation

- Badr:** I'm really excited that we're going to share an apartment to save money while we study in New York.
- Adnan:** I am, too. But, you know, a lot of friends end up arguing about chores. So, I was thinking it might be a good idea for us to divide up the chores before we move in.
- Badr:** Yeah. I do think we should discuss that. I'm sure we can work out a fair division of chores.
- Adnan:** Of course, we'll each clean our own room. And since there are two bathrooms, how about if I clean one and you clean the other?
- Badr:** That's fair. And each week we can take turns cleaning the rest of the apartment.
- Adnan:** Hey, do you want to do our laundry together so that only one of us has to go to the laundromat each week?
- Badr:** We're **on the same wavelength**. I was just going to suggest that.
- Adnan:** I really don't like folding the wash. If I wash the laundry, would you be willing to do the folding?
- Badr:** **No sweat**. And how about cooking? I don't mind cleaning, but cooking is really **not my cup of tea**. Would you do the cooking if I did the cleaning up?
- Adnan:** Sorry, but if there's one chore I hate, it's cooking.
- Badr:** Well, it looks like we're going to be eating a lot of takeout!



About the Conversation

1. What problem are Badr and Adnan trying to solve?
2. How do Badr and Adnan divide up the chores?
3. What chore does neither of them want to do? What solution does Badr offer?

They don't want to argue about chores
They will both clean their own rooms. Adnan will do the laundry and Badr will fold them.
They will each clean a bathroom. They will take turns cleaning the rest of the apartment
All of them don't want to cook. Badr suggests they order a food

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Pretend that you are dividing up responsibilities for something you are doing together, such as working on a school project. Figure out a list of tasks, and then discuss who will be responsible for each task. Use the phrases for negotiating.

Negotiating

How about if I...and you...?
 I think it would be fair if...
 I'm sure we can work this out.
 OK, I'll agree to...if you will...
 Would you (be willing to)...if I...?

5 Listening

Listen to a summary about Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah, a famous pediatric surgeon. Then number his achievements in the correct order/in chronological order.

- 8 He and his team perform surgery on Polish twins.
- 6 He becomes Executive Director of Health Affairs at the National Guard.
- 1 He realizes he wants to become a doctor.
- 2 He graduates from King Saud University.
- 5 He is assistant professor at King Saud University.
- 3 He gets his Master's in Pediatric Surgery.
- 9 He is honored by the Polish community.
- 7 He is appointed Minister of Health.
- 4 He is a member of the Canadian Board of Pediatric Surgeons.
- 10 He is appointed as a consultant in the Royal Court.



6 Pronunciation

While most languages have the /r/ sound, it is pronounced differently in different languages. Listen and practice the English /r/ sound in these sentences.

1. Dr. **R**abeeah is **r**espected for his contribution to pediatric **s**urgery.
2. They have **e**nriched the lives of **c**hild**r**en **a**round the world.
3. He **r**eceived a Bachelor's of **s**urgery from King Saud University in **r**iyadh.
4. After the operation, the mother **w**as **r**elieved.
5. The Ambassador held a **r**eception to honor Dr. **R**abeeah.

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 12 and 13. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>e</u> compensate | a. ways in which something lacks what it needs |
| 2. <u>a</u> deficiencies | b. causing great fear |
| 3. <u>b</u> fearsome | c. animals that live by hunting others |
| 4. <u>d</u> invaluable | d. extremely valuable; priceless |
| 5. <u>c</u> predators | e. to overcome a weakness with a strength |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.



8 Reading

Before Reading

Do you think animals ever form partnerships to help one another? Explain.

Yes, they do. As an example of that, lions always hunt together and they help each other

ANIMAL PARTNERS

For animals in the wild, each day is a struggle to survive. They must continually search for food, while at the same time keeping themselves safe from predators. Some animals have learned that teaming up with another animal makes the struggle to find food, shelter, and safety a bit easier. This kind of special relationship in which animals depend upon and benefit from one another is called *symbiosis*.

One of the most visually surprising examples of symbiosis occurs between the fearsome African crocodile and the small plover bird. When a plover is nearby, a crocodile will open its long, sharp-toothed jaws to invite it inside. You might assume that the plover would quickly reject this invitation and fly off. Yet surprisingly, the plover does hop inside. Perhaps even more amazingly, the crocodile, normally known for its aggression, does not snap its mouth shut and have the plover for a snack. Instead, it remains still, not closing its mouth until the plover leaves. How can this strange behavior be explained? The answer is symbiosis. The plover picks out all the small pieces of meat stuck between the crocodile's teeth. In doing so, it cleans the crocodile's teeth, which prevents it from getting infections. Because the crocodile can not clean its own teeth, it depends on the plover to perform this service. In return, the crocodile provides an easy meal for the plover.



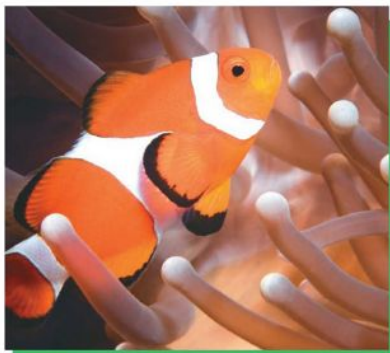
In some cases of symbiosis, like the crocodile and the plover, each animal in the pair benefits from their relationship in a different way. However, in other cases, the animals share a common goal. This is true of the honeyguide bird and the ratel, a furry creature with short legs and long claws. Both these animals live on grasslands in Africa and have an appetite for honey. As its name suggests, the honeyguide has a special ability for locating beehives. However, this small bird cannot open a beehive to get at the honey. To accomplish this, it teams up with the ratel. Ratels are a perfect match for the honeyguide as they love honey, are large enough to crack open a hive, but have no ability to find hives themselves. The honeyguide flies over grasslands looking for a hive. When it does spot a hive, it swoops down and makes a noise to alert the ratel. The ratel uses its claws to tear open the hive. After eating its fill, the ratel invites the honeyguide to finish the leftovers.



Another two animals that team up to compensate for their own weaknesses are the zebra and the ostrich. These two animals often travel together. This is no surprise since they are a perfect match. While the giant, flightless ostrich has poor senses of both smell and hearing, the zebra has acute senses of smell and hearing. On the other hand, the zebra has terrible eyesight, while the ostrich has excellent eyesight, enhanced by its long neck which enables the

ostrich to see far into the distance. In this way, each makes up for the other's deficiencies. As a result, the animals are far safer together than they would be apart. Ostriches can see predators, such as lions, far in the distance, while zebras can smell or hear others as they approach.

Birds and land animals aren't the only ones that work in symbiotic pairs. Some sea animals, like the clownfish and the sea anemone, do as well. Sea anemones, which look like plants, are actually dangerous animals with



poisonous tentacles. Most fish stay away from anemones to avoid being stung. However, the clownfish makes its home among the sea anemones. It does not get stung, because its body is protected by a special coating. Living among the deadly tentacles of an anemone has a clear advantage—most predators stay away! Another benefit for the clownfish is that it is able to eat the anemone's leftover bits of food. But what is the advantage to the anemone? There are several. First,

It means the relationship between animals which depends on the benefit between them

The plover cleans the teeth of the crocodile which provides a meal to the plover and prevent the infection from any diseases

The honeyguide bird and the ratel help each other in order to get honey. The honeyguide bird finds the hive and the ratel tears it

The ostrich and the zebra. The ostrich has poor senses of smell and hearing but it has good eyesight. On the other hand, the zebra has bad eyesight, but good senses of smell and hearing

The anemone provides a safe home for the clownfish and leftover food. The clownfish attracts prey to the anemone, cleans up food and chases away fish that eat the anemone

While many symbiotic pairs make life invaluable, and may make the relationship that make them perfect partner

After Reading

Answer the questions.

1. Explain the meaning of symbiosis.
2. In what way do the African plover and the crocodile benefit each other?
3. Give an example of a case of mutualism.
4. Name two animals that make life invaluable.
5. What benefits do the clownfish and the anemone get from each other?

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Think about your relationship with a good friend. What can you offer each other?
2. Complete the chart with your notes and use them to discuss in class.

What can you offer your friend?	How does it help your friend?	What can your friend offer you?	How does it help you?
Teach math	pass in the exam	Teach English	pass in the exam
Teach physics	pass in the exam	Teach Arabic	pass in the exam
Teach chemistry	pass in the exam	Lend money	help in the rent of my home
Teach biology	pass in the exam	Lend the car	use it for emergency

Yes, I do believe so. Because people how get along well usually have the same personality and they have things in common

10 Writing

A. 1. Do you think it is n with each other? V

2. Read the text and

- Who are the pec
- What kind of pec
- In your view, wh
- What do you thi
- and attitude to li

a. if they were

b. if they were

- Why did the writ

The grandparents of the writer from the mother side

The grandfather is a lawyer, highly respected, honest. He is interested in history, law and other people

The grandmother is always worried about things that go wrong and she wants everything to be perfect. She likes to use the mirror all day and she likes to see everything clean

They don't share that much of things

a. If they were both like the grandfather, they would probably forget to take care of practicalities and to day issues

b. If they were like the grandmother, they would probably end up annoying each other and causing a lot of stress

Because it provides a perfect symbiosis that is led by feelings and primary concern for the other person rather than material



There is a memory that always makes me smile with contentment and admiration, and that is the memory of my maternal grandparents.

My grandfather was a dedicated

have everything planned just so and still worried about things that could go wrong. She wanted everything to be perfect, sometimes to an extreme. Once, when she had gotten into her cleanliness frenzy, she called someone in and got rid of genuine antique furniture that grandfather had painstakingly collected over a number of years and arranged in this perfect replica of a drawing room. There were fine, elegant chairs with brocade upholstery on the seats and beautiful tables, not to mention some exquisite mirrors. Grandmother had gotten it into her head that it was all useless because it collected too much dust and decided to sell it off to the first bidder for next to

lawyer whose moral fiber prevented him from taking advantage of circumstances to make highly respected in courts and had t of being the most honest law special genuinely interested in people, histo philosophy and was always reading at home. He was the calmest, most s I have ever met. He never raised his lost his temper, and had a special al rationalize things ever so smoothly calamity seemed like a slight twitch make him lose his sense and aura c Grandmother, on the other hand, w opposite. She used to get all worke and flustered over minor irregulari

part 1: Introduction about the topic

part 2: It is about the grandfather

part 3: It is about the grandmother

part 4: It is about the grandfather reactions

part 5: Conclusion

No, they are not. Because it depends on the topic that the paragraph is going to talk about

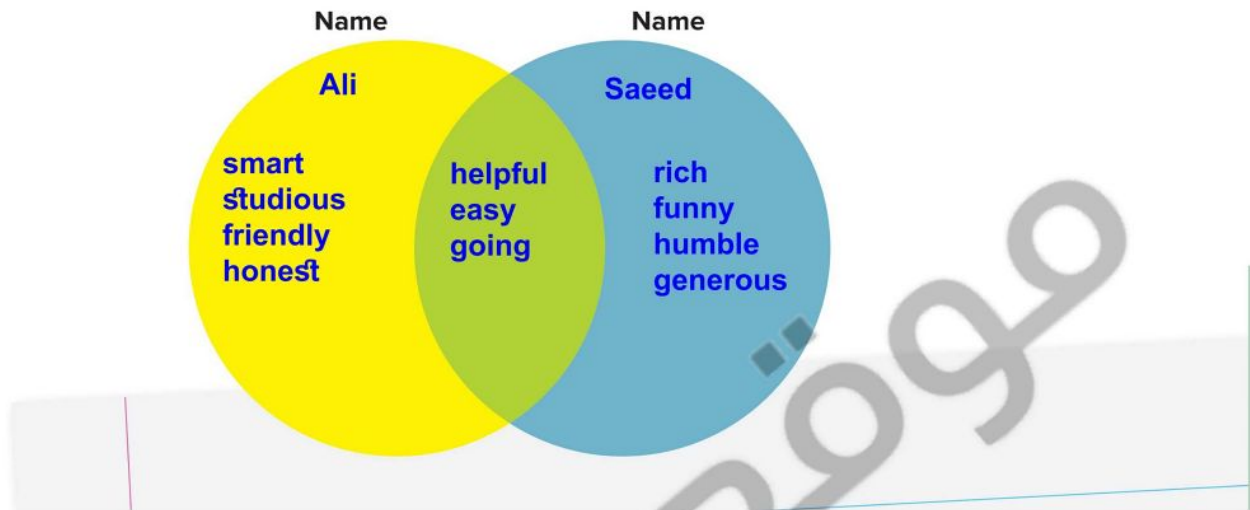
The grandfather is a lawyer, highly respected, honest. He is interested in history, law, and other people. I think we could say that he is knowledgeable and decent person

The grandmother is always worried about things that go wrong and she wants everything to be perfect. She likes to use the mirror all day and she likes to see everything clean. I think we could say that she is a perfect housewife and warm-hearted Empathy, lack of conflict, understanding, caring and symbiotic attitude

3. Read the text again and fin

- What is the topic of each
- Are all paragraphs about
- What words/phrases des
- Which qualities are dem

- B. 1. Think about two people you know who are good friends.
2. Using a Venn diagram, write the qualities you feel each person has. In the overlapping portion of the diagram, write the qualities/characteristics that they share.
3. Write a short essay about the two friends, explaining how they complement each other.



Friendship is one of the things that makes life fantastic and much better. Everyone has friends who spend most time with. However, Ali and Saeed are so close friends who has their own personality and things in common

To start with, Ali is smart person who most of his teachers believe that he is very intelligent. Also, he is studious who likes to study all the time. Most of his friends believe that he is friendly and honest in the same time. On the other hand, Saeed is a rich person who is famous of being funny. He is humble and generous. They both help each other since they are very helpful. Ali sometimes teaches Saeed some lessons and Saeed lends Ali some money from time to time. Furthermore, both of them like to spend time together and have fun. When one of them has a problem whatever it is, the second person rush for help. Moreover, they are easy-going so they like each other. In brief, all of above show Ali's and Saeed's character and how their relationship is strong between them

In conclusion, Ali and Saeed are very close friends. They both have special personality and in the same time they have things in common. These are two of my friends. What do you think



11 Form, Meaning and Function

Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present tense for facts and things that are true in general.

For animals in the wild, each day **is** a struggle to survive.

Use the simple present tense to talk about future timetables or schedules.

My flight from Dubai to Bahrain **leaves** at 8:10 A.M. tomorrow. I then **fly** to Saudi Arabia and **arrive** in Riyadh at eleven o'clock.

Use the present simple with exclamations with **Here...!** and **There...!**:

Q: Can I have the check, please?

A: Of course, Sir. **Here you are!**

Q: Dad, can I borrow your cell phone, please?

A: I suppose so. **Here you go!**

Q: Where are my glasses?

A: Ah! **There they are!**

Q: Where is Nathalie?

A: **Here she comes!**



Simple Present versus Present Progressive

Use the simple present tense to talk about habits and routine, and use the present progressive for actions occurring now or for a temporary situation.

Badr usually **eats** takeout, but today he **is cooking** dinner.

Use the present progressive for changing or developing situations.

More and more students **are sharing** apartments to save money while they study.

Use the present progressive with *always*, *continually*, *constantly* to describe an ongoing annoying situation or habit.

He **is always asking** his brother to lend him money.

Note: Some verbs are not often used in the progressive form: *believe*, *think (opinion)*, *know*, *remember*, *like*, *hate*, *want*, *prefer*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *seem*, *appear*, *have*, *belong*, *own*.

- A.** Read the telephone conversation between Badr and his brother, Fahad. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the word in the parentheses. Use the simple present or present progressive.

Fahad: Hi Badr. How are (1. be) things in New York?

Badr: To tell you the truth, Fahad, not so good. It's my flatmate, Adnan. I was really excited about us sharing a flat but he **doesn't do** (2. not/do) any chores. One bathroom **is** (3. be) spotless because I **clean** (4. clean) it but the other one is very dirty. The rest of the apartment is very untidy.

He **is** always

leaving (5. leave) his dirty dishes the flat. I **am** constantly

cleaning up (6. clean up). We agree: it in turns to do the laundry but he is always busy. I **do** (7. do) the laundry every week. Also, about the cooking ...

Badr: Also about the cooking, he never cooks

Fahad: I am so sorry, I did not know what you suffer a lot like that

What about go out from the flat and rent another one for just you

Badr: The problem that I do not have enough money

Fahad: Oh, you should search for a person to share that apartment with you

Badr: That is a great idea. I will look for a new apartment and a person to share it with. Thank you for the advice

Fahad: You welcome. I wish you the best

- B.** Complete the conversation with your own ideas. Compare with a partner.

Words Connected with Museums and Galleries

Some words we commonly associate with different types of museums and galleries are:

Archaeological	Technological	National
history culture antiques pottery jewelry exhibitions ruins	space robots science seminars 3-D digital cinema showing scientific documentaries educational books	antiques manuscripts documents state-of-the-art informative exhibits interactive displays

Expressing Enthusiasm with Intensifiers and Adjectives

We use the intensifiers *really*, *very*, *absolutely* and *quite* with adjectives to express our enthusiasm with something. There are two kinds of adjectives: gradable and non-gradable. Gradable adjectives can be measured in degrees, such as size, age, quality etc. Non-gradable adjectives cannot be measured like this. We use certain intensifiers with each group of adjectives.

	Gradable Adjectives		Non-Gradable Adjectives
very	expensive	absolutely	priceless
really	old	really	ancient
extremely	beautiful	quite	stunning
	important		crucial
	good		amazing
	interesting		fascinating
	frightening		terrifying
	small		
	big		

Note: The intensifier *really*

- c. Look at the information
Use the present simple

Address: King
Prices: adul
Opening hours: men
wor
fami
Exhibits: man

**Visiting times for families are on Sunday, Monday, .1
Wednesday and Friday from three fifty until nine thirty
Visiting time for women is on Tuesday morning from nine .2
o'clock until three o'clock
Visiting time for school groups is from Sunday till .3
Thursday
Ticket cost for students is for free .4
Ticket cost for adult costs 10 SR .5
Exhibits and attractions are the manuscripts .6**

- visiting times for families _____
- visiting times for women _____
- visiting times for school groups _____
- ticket cost for students _____
- ticket cost for adult _____
- exhibits and attractions _____

- D. Make some notes about your favorite museum or gallery. Work with a partner and using your notes, tell your partner about it. Use the present simple tense, intensifiers and adjectives.

My favorite museum is the museum of Jeddah. It is very big and it has a lot of things that you don't see in some other place. It has many sections and many floors. All my friends and I like it

1 Two Is Better Than One



12 Project

- Find out how members or teams in your country share a symbiotic relationship and depend on each other to reach a shared goal.
 - Note that some people offer a service and have clients pay for that service. For example, a store owner and customer is NOT a symbiotic relationship. A symbiotic relationship is when two or more individuals depend on each other, such as teams. There are teams in sports, business, medicine, etc.
- Write the information in the chart below and use it to make a PowerPoint presentation for your class.
- Try to find appropriate pictures for your presentation.
- Present in class. Allow at least 5 minutes for questions afterward.



Team or group	<i>G20 Heads of State and government officials</i>
Field (business, sports, education, family, etc.)	<i>Economics</i>
Members of team/group	<i>Hosted by King Salman in 2020 and included leaders from the United States, China, Japan, Germany, India, and 14 other major world economies.</i>
Role/contribution of each member	Each one has a position in the soccer field so each one complete the other
Benefit for other member(s) of the team	They help in case it is needed

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 1:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 1:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 1:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 1 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about famous marriages in history			
discuss how people/animals can help each other			
negotiate			
use <i>other</i> , <i>others</i> , and <i>another</i>			
use emphatic <i>do</i>			
use the simple present for future timetables or schedules			
use the present progressive			
talk about museums and galleries			
express enthusiasm using intensifiers and adjectives			

My five favorite new words from Unit 1:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 1:
_____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

2 Influential People



1 Listen and Discuss

1. Talk about a person who went from not having much money to being wealthy and influential.
2. What qualities do you think a person needs to excel in life and be successful?

The person should be patient and hardworking

AMANCIO ORTEGA

Industry: Retail Clothing

Country of Citizenship: Spain



Amancio Ortega is the founder and chairman of a company that owns many stores, including the enormously popular international clothing store, *Zara*. Now Spain's richest man, Ortega is the son of a railroad worker, and had no formal higher education. When Ortega was 13, he worked as a delivery boy for a shirtmaker and later became the manager of a clothing store. He began making clothing in his living room and selling it to local stores. Ortega had an ability to predict what styles were going to be popular and to create these styles with inexpensive materials. In 1975, Ortega opened his first *Zara* store. *Zara* gained a reputation for selling designer fashions at reasonable prices. Today Ortega's company has more than 2,850 stores in 88 countries.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL LATIF JAMEEL

Industry: Business

Country of Citizenship: Saudi Arabia



A great philanthropist and prominent businessman, Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel, president of ALJ, runs one of the world's largest car dealerships, with operations in the Middle East, U.K., Central Asia and China. A leading figure in corporate social responsibility, he has created a series of initiatives against poverty and has contributed greatly to the government's Saudization program in the Kingdom, by promoting thousands of jobs every year through the ALJ Community Services Programs. Abdul Latif Jameel is an MIT alumnus, member of the board of trustees, and dedicated supporter of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL). He was named "Saudi Volunteer of the Year" in 2012, in recognition of the services offered by ALJCI in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab world.

LI KA-SHING

Industry: Business

Country of Citizenship: China



Li was born into an impoverished family in China in 1928. When he was 15, his father died, forcing Li to leave high school so that he could work to support his family. He took a job in a plastics company, where he would work 16 hours a day. At this company, Li used to assemble plastic flowers. By 1950, Li had started his own plastics manufacturing company. His company prospered, which led Li to expand his business into many different fields.

However, his successes are not all monetary. Li Ka-shing has a reputation for being honest and generous. In fact, he is one of Asia's most prominent philanthropists, and has announced plans to donate one-third of his wealth to charity.

STEVEN PAUL JOBS (1955-2011)

Industry: Computer Design

Country of Citizenship: U.S.



Steven Paul Jobs was born in 1955 and adopted into a working class family. He grew up in what later became Silicon Valley. He dropped out of college because he could not afford to pay his tuition. In the late 70s, he co-founded *Apple* with Steve Wozniak and others, and proceeded to develop and market the first successful lines of personal computers. He eventually resigned from *Apple* over an argument with the board of directors in 1984, and founded *NeXT*. *Apple's* buyout of *NeXT*, in 1997, brought Jobs back to *Apple* as its CEO. He was the largest individual shareholder of The Walt Disney Company and a member of the board. Jobs was admired by many for his entrepreneurial skills, his foresight, and his ability to create and support products that were both functional and aesthetically pleasing.

Quick Check ✓

A. **Vocabulary.** Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

excelled	philanthropist	reputation
impoverished	prominent	

- Not only was Eric an excellent student in high school, but he _____ in sports as well.
- He has a _____ for being one of the greatest doctors in the field of neurosurgery.
- My professor is a _____ economist who is often quoted in magazines.
- The charity I donate to helps to build schools in _____ areas.
- Businessman and _____ Sulaiman Al-Rajhi gives millions of dollars to charities each year.

- 1 **excelled**
- 2 **reputation**
- 3 **prominent**
- 4 **improverished**
- 5 **philanthropist**

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions.

- Why was Zara successful?
- Why was Abdul Latif Jameel named?
- How has Abdul Latif Jameel contributed to Arabia?
- What challenges did Li Ka-shing face?
- What did Steve Jobs do in his teenage years, and foresight?
- Which event, in your view, must have shaped his self-worth?

Because it sold many fashion designs with reasonable prices.

Because his services were known that he offers them to the rest of the Arab world.

By offering thousands of jobs on every year.

He was forced to leave school because he was poor and his family needed support which made him to work.

He developed a personal computer under the name of Apple which becomes one of the best at that time.

When Mr. Jobs became the CEO of Apple after he got fired.

2 Pair Work

Role-play with a partner. Choose a person from one of the *Influential People* stories. You play this person, and your partner plays a reporter who interviews you. Then switch roles.



3 Grammar

Used To versus Be Used To

Used to + the base form of a verb is used to talk about an activity that was repeated habitually in the past, but which is not done now.

He **used to** live in a mansion. But he lost all his money and now he lives in a small apartment.
She **didn't use to** care about money. But now she's become very materialistic.

Note: For the negative, use *didn't use to* (omit the -d).

Be used to + gerund or noun is used to talk about something that has become familiar or habitual.

Some people think it's crazy that he works seven days a week. But he **is used to** it.
Although she is a millionaire now, she **isn't used to** shopping in expensive stores.

Note: For the negative, use *be + not + used to* (do not omit the -d).

Would for Repeated Action in the Past versus Used To

Would can be used to talk about an action that happened regularly in the past. Used this way, *would* means the same thing as *used to*.

When I was a child, I **would** dream of being a millionaire. = When I was a child, I **used to** dream of being a millionaire.

Note: Only *used to* (not *would*) can be used to talk about a situation that was true (without habitual action) in the past.

He **used to** live at home until he got a job. (Correct)
He **would** live at home until he got a job. (Incorrect)

Was/Were Going To (Future in the Past)

Was/Were + going to + the base form of a verb is used to talk about a prediction for the future made in the past, or a past plan that was not carried out.

I knew that company **was going to** be a great success.
He **was going to** spend the money, but he decided to invest it in the stock market instead.

A. Complete the sentences with either *use(d) to* or *be used to*. Use the negative in some cases.

- We _____ eat at all the best restaurants, but then we started saving more money.
- She's from Costa Rica, so she _____ warm weather all year round.
- The bed in my first apartment was so uncomfortable that I _____ sleep on the couch.
- Marco _____ live with his whole extended family.
- Even though he loves his apartment, he _____ living alone.
- We _____ swim in that pond, but now it's too polluted.
- He likes his new job, but he _____ wearing a suit and tie.
- She had always excelled in English, so she _____ receiving poor grades.

- used to**
- is used to**
- used to**
- used to**
- is not used to**
- used to**
- is not used to**
- wasn't used to**

B. Use the phrases to write sentences either **would** or **used to** (in

help my mother with the chores
When I was a child, I used to

1. go barefoot in the summer
2. play with my friends for hours
3. like candy
4. build castles in the sand

- 1 When I was child, I used to go barefoot in the summer
- 2 When I was young, I always play with friends for hours
- 3 When I was a kid, I used to like candies
- 4 When I went to the beach, I used to build castles in the sand
- 5 When I was a student, the English teacher used to be my favorite teacher
- 6 When I was young, I used to help with the chores
- 7 When I was child, I used to hate going to bed early
- 8 When I used to talk with my cousin, he used to make up funny stories

C. Complete the first part of the

... but then I found a better one
I was going to take the first

1. ... but we were too tired.
2. ... but he lost his credit card.
3. ... but you weren't home.

- 1 We were going to study that night, but we were too tired
- 2 He was going to lend me money, but he lost his credit card
- 3 I knocked your door, but you weren't home
- 4 He applied for the job, but he didn't get accepted
- 5 We were presenting the presentation, but we were too nervous
- 6 She went out with us, but she didn't feel well

D. Look at the pictures. Complete the paragraph about how one family's life has changed since they moved to the countryside. Use **used to**, **be used to**, **would**, and **was going to**.

Two years ago, Imad and Hanan's family had a very different life ...

Two years ago, Imad and Hanan had a very different life in Riyadh city. However, the family now are used to living in the countryside. First of all, in the city they used to be access to transport and technology. In the center there was a beautiful garden with fountains, flowers and benches where people can have a rest. Moreover, In the center there were homeless dogs and people. Our city is noisy but we like it

Imad and Hanan's family think that the city life is better than the country life. They think that because in the city there used to be many facilities, but in the countryside there aren't. In the city there were many technologies, communication and a lot of opportunity for development

Life has changed since atmosphere. They produce our own food. They grow plants, fruit and vegetables and raise animals. We like living in the countryside. It's very interesting. The countryside has good local facilities. They enjoy living here because the air is fresh and clean. They can't make a career here, so they work on farms. The people in the countryside are calm and happy

2 Influential People



4 Conversation

- Ahmed:** My parents gave me SAR 30,000 for graduation.
- Ibrahim:** Wow! What are you going to do with all that cash?
- Ahmed:** I don't know. I'm going around in circles about it, driving myself and everyone else crazy. At first I was going to do something really indulgent with it, like take a vacation. I was ready to book it, but then I got cold feet.
- Ibrahim:** Why? I think a vacation sounds like a great idea. You've worked really hard for four years. You deserve a break.
- Ahmed:** That's true. But, on the other hand, I don't want to spend all that money on something that will be over in a week. So, then I was thinking of buying something useful, like a used car.
- Ibrahim:** That's a good idea.
- Ahmed:** Yeah. It would be a great convenience to have a car. But, at the same time, I'm used to taking public transportation, and I really don't mind it. Frankly, I can't think of anything that I really need. So maybe I should put the money aside for a rainy day.
- Ibrahim:** Well, yes, I suppose the alternative would be to just put it in the bank until you need it.
- Ahmed:** Right. But then again, what's the point of having money if you're not enjoying it? Maybe I should do something indulgent with it—like take that vacation.
- Ibrahim:** Now I see how you're driving everyone crazy!



Real Talk

cash = money

go (around) in circles = to think through many possibilities over and over without coming to a decision

drive someone crazy = greatly annoy or irritate

get cold feet = to decide not to do something because you are too scared or nervous

don't mind = not annoyed or bothered by

put (something) aside for a rainy day = to re

About the Conversation

1. What options is Ahmed considering?
2. How is he driving people crazy?
3. What do you think he'll do with the money?

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Discuss a choice that one of you has to make. The choice can be real or made-up. Use phrases for discussing options.

I could always...

On the other hand,...

The alternative would be to...

What would you think about...?

- 1 He's considering going on vacation, putting the money in the bank and buying a car
- 2 He can't make up his mind
- 3 I think he will put the money in the bank because that is what I am going to do

5 Listening

Listen to the lecture about the history of money.
Write the date by each form of money. Then number
the forms of money in the order they were used.

2
cowrie shells
1200 B.C.E.



<u>5</u> paper money <u>800 c.e.</u>	<u>1</u> bartering <u>9000 b.c.e</u>	<u>6</u> electronic money <u>today</u>	<u>3</u> inexpensive metal coins <u>1000 b.c.e</u>	<u>4</u> coins made of valuable metals <u>500 b.c.e</u>
--	--	--	---	--

6 Pronunciation

In English, the past tense ending **-ed** has three different pronunciations.

For verbs that end in the sounds **p, k, f, s, ch**, or **sh**, pronounce the ending /t/ as in **worked**.

For verbs that end in vowel sounds or **b, g, v, z, zh, th, j, m, n, ng, l, r**, pronounce the ending /d/ as in **opened**.

For verbs that end in the sounds **d** or **t**, pronounce the ending /ɪd/ as in **wanted**.

Listen and practice.

1. They **traded** something of value that they **possessed** for something they **needed**.
2. What if no one **wanted** or **needed** it?
3. The first coins were **produced** in China, and the first paper money **appeared** in China.
4. Money **called** digital cash is already being **exchanged** over the Internet.

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 26 and 27. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>a</u> renowned | a. known, respected and admired |
| 2. <u>g</u> comply with | b. to put into practice, to make changes |
| 3. <u>e</u> hurdle | c. things of value that are owned by a person, or organization |
| 4. <u>b</u> implement | d. amount of money that is given as income to an organization, group, charity, project |
| 5. <u>h</u> founder | e. an obstacle, a problem or difficulty |
| 6. <u>d</u> endowment | f. strong disagreement or argument |
| 7. <u>f</u> dispute | g. be in accordance/agreement with, obey |
| 8. <u>c</u> assets | h. the person or people that establish an organization or company |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

8 Reading

Before Reading I know that he is a **successful businessman**

What do you know about Sheikh Sulaiman Al-Rajhi?

What do you think matters to him most?

I think what he cares the most about is helping others

Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi



Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi, the world-renowned philanthropist and winner of the 2012 King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam, has not always been a billionaire.

Born in 1929, he spent his youth in Al-Qassim where he and his brother Saleh began their business, changing money for pilgrims, on their way to the cities of Makkah and Madinah.

Their business expanded in the 1970s during the oil boom in Saudi Arabia. The Al-Rajhi brothers helped migrant workers from Indonesia, Pakistan and other places to send their earnings home. They were granted permission to establish a bank, the Al Rajhi Bank, which complied with religious tenets such as a ban on interest.

Founding the bank, which is now the world's biggest Islamic lender, was not hurdle-free. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi began by opening an office in Britain, to introduce the Islamic banking system on a more international basis. However, his initial attempts to secure a banking license were unsuccessful, as British officials were not aware of the principles and requirements of Islamic banking. He had to travel to different countries in order to explain to bankers that interest was forbidden by Islam and regarded as unacceptable by pious people all over the world. He pointed out that interest caused a lot of people to avoid transactions with banks and to keep their cash and valuables at home. Eventually, the banking system he proposed was launched in Saudi Arabia and subsequently implemented in the United Kingdom.

Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi is also chairman of the National Agricultural Development Company and founder of the Al-Watania agricultural projects, which include the largest poultry farm in the Middle East and one of the most successful companies in Saudi Arabia. Al Rajhi had visited a poultry farm abroad and had been shocked by the improper way chickens were fed and slaughtered. This prompted him to launch the poultry farm project, making sure that chickens were naturally fed and halal slaughtered according to Islamic tenets. He has also introduced and supported organic farming throughout the Middle East, intent on securing healthy food for all as a means of fostering good health, preventing illness and consequently reducing the cost of medical treatment. The Al-Rajhi projects diversified into other areas, as well, such as real estate and other investment projects.

In 2009, Sulaiman Al-Rajhi established the Sulaiman Al-Rajhi University, a non-profit research university with three departments; Medicine, Nursing, and Applied Science. In fact, the university was established by the Awqaf Sulaiman Al Rajhi Holding Company (ASARHC), which is considered the largest foundation of its kind in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in terms of capital as well as range and volume of activities. ASARHC now

- 1 He didn't think that one day he would become a billionaire
- 2 He involved in organic farming, health, agricultural development, banking and some others business sectors
- 3 The most difficult business he established was the Islamic bank in the UK because the British officials did not aware of the principles and requirements of Islamic banking
- 4 He helps others more than anybody else. He supports health, education and other sectors and he is the founder of the biggest charity foundation in Saudi Arabia
- 5 Because of his role in establishing the largest Islamic bank and his role in charity
- 6 He was awarded the prize in recognition of his outstanding service to Islam, his role in the establishment of the world's largest Islamic bank and his ongoing contribution to charities

Answer the questions.

1. What were Sulaiman Al-Rajhi's life prospects in relation to his early life?
2. What type of companies has he been involved in?
3. Which business was the most difficult to establish? Why?
4. What is notable about Sulaiman Al-Rajhi in comparison to other wealthy businessmen?
5. Why did Al-Rajhi decide to donate most of his fortune to charity during his lifetime?
6. Why was Al-Rajhi awarded the King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam?

9 Speaking

1. Think about how you can be successful in your life without depending on others. Make notes in the chart.
2. Use your notes to talk in groups or in class. Compare ideas.

What I am good at	How I can use my strengths to develop	Which areas/skills I can develop	How long it will take to reach my goal
Math	Know more formulas	Understanding more books	Two years
Physics	Many information	Electrons and protons	Six months
Mechanic	Many information	Know more about power	Two years
English	Read big books in English	Read big books in English	One year



10 Writing

It is about COVID-19 Pandemic
Yes, I do

- A. 1. Think about times when many countries in the world have faced the same problems. What kinds of problems were they? Do you know if countries found a way to deal with these problems together?
2. Do you know what the word *summit* means? One meaning of the word is "the highest point". How do you think this meaning relates to an important meeting? Discuss your ideas in small groups.
3. Have you heard of the G20? What does it do? Scan the text and find out.

The G20 is the main forum for international economic cooperation and includes leaders from all continents, representing developed and developing countries. Collectively, the G20 member countries represent about 80% of global economic output, two-thirds of the world's population, and three-quarters of global trade. Representative of the group's countries meet to discuss financial, social and economic issues.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia assumed the G20 Presidency in December 2019, leading up to the Leader's Summit to be held in Riyadh on 21-22 November 2020.

The Kingdom would guide the work of the G20 under the theme of

Realizing Opportunities of the 21st Century for All" and would officially focus on three aims

Empowering People by creating the conditions in which all people especially women and youth can live, work and thrive

Safeguarding the Planet: by fostering collective efforts to protect our global commons

Shaping New Frontiers: by adopting long-term and bold strategies to share benefits of innovation and technological advancement

ords or phrases. Listen and check your answers.

once since when

that it took place virtually, because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, despite the protection measures against COVID-19, the 2020 summit was a great opportunity for the Middle East, North Africa, and developing countries to present their own views and concerns.

(5) once it had assumed the 2020 G20 presidency, the Kingdom began to carry out its ambitious agenda under the theme "Realizing Opportunities of the 21st Century for All." The agenda had three main aims: (6) first, to empower people by creating the conditions that will allow them to live, work, and prosper; second, to safeguard the planet by protecting its natural resources, and (7) last, to shape new frontiers by adopting ambitious strategies to share the benefits of technological and other advances.

These three aims are closely aligned with Saudi Arabia's vision for the future, Vision 2030, which is based on three main themes: a vibrant society, a prosperous economy, and an ambitious nation. (8) by 2030, the Kingdom aims to have built a country in which all of its citizens can make their dreams, hopes, and ambitions come true.

The G20 was created in 1999, (1) when the 1997 economic crisis. (2) since then, the G20 members have met regularly to discuss major global issues. However, it was only in 2008 that the leaders' summits were introduced, becoming an annual event (3) from 2011 onward. (4) after the two-day G20 Leaders' Summit was hosted in Riyadh in November 2020, it was the first time that this meeting was held in the Arab world. Another first was the fact

5. Identify the topic/theme of each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: economy growth Paragraph 2: the G20 creation and history
Paragraph 3: the strategies, agenda of G20 Paragraph 4: the vision of 2030

6. Whic

7. Find verb:

8. Now and i

Past simple: assumed, attended, founded, created, introduces, met, began, took
Passive: was created, summit was hosted, meeting was held, three aims are closely aligned
Past perfect: It had assumed
Present perfect: members have met

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia assumed the presidency of G20 :2019

The creation of G20 :1999

Summits were introduced :2008

Summits were hosted, the kingdom began to carry out ambitious agenda :2020

- B.**
1. Choose a successful and/or influential person.
 2. Research information about this person's life, including the events (steps) that took the person from obscurity to to personal success, fame, or influence.
 3. Note these events or steps in a chart.
 4. Write a descriptive essay about this person's life.

Name of Person: Nelson Mandela	
Step 1	Nelson Mandela Biography
Step 2	His struggles of life
Step 3	His achievements

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born on 18 July 1918 in the village of Mvezo, South Africa. He was named Rholihala by his parents, which means mischievous, but his school teacher changed his name to Nelson. He did his early studies at Clark Barry Missionary School. He was just 12 years old when his father died, but this family never let the absence of his father affect his life. His family continued to help him in every way for higher studies since he was the only member of the whole family who went to school

He graduated from Healdtown College. Healdtown was a college specially built for black people. In this college, he met a friend and remained friends with him throughout his life and always supported him in his struggle against Apartheid. Right from the days of college, he started the fight against racial discrimination and started gathering people, due to which he was expelled from college. In 1944, he joined the African National Congress, in which he had started the movement against racial discrimination. In 1947, he was elected as a secretary of the party. Later many people joined him and strived towards their goal but in 1961, a case of treason was filed against Mandela and he was imprisoned along with some of his friends. Though he was later found innocent and was released, yet, again on 5th August 1962, he was arrested on charges of inciting the workers to go on strike. On 12th July 1964, after trials for almost 2 years, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was sent to the most strictly guarded jail for imprisonment but even after that, his courage never diminished. He also started sharing his opinions with the black prisoners in jail. On the other hand, his party also tried its best to get him released but failed. Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 28 years. Finally, in 1989, the government changed in South Africa and the liberal leader F.W. Clarke became the President of the country.

Considering the struggle of Nelson and his party, he ordered the removal of all restrictions on black people and decided to release all the prisoners who were imprisoned without any serious charges. On February 1, 1990, Mandela was released from prison. In the Presidential election of South Africa that was held in 1994, black people could also participate. Mandela participated in this election and his party African National Congress formed the government with a majority. On 10, May, 1994, Nelson Mandela became the first President of his country and made all rights equal for the whites and the blacks. Nelson Mandela, much like Mahatma Gandhi, followed a non-violent path, he considered Mahatma Gandhi as his inspiration. For this reason, he is also called African Gandhi. Nelson Mandela has also been awarded the Bharat Ratna, Indian biggest award in 1990

2 Influential People

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Present Perfect Simple Tense

Use the present perfect to talk about actions that started at an indefinite time in the past. It is often used to talk about time from the past to now in a person's life.

Q: Have you been to Kuwait?

A: Yes, I've been to Kuwait. I **have visited** many places in the Middle East.

Use the present perfect to talk about recently completed actions.

Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel **has contributed** greatly to the government's Saudization program in the Kingdom.

Use the present perfect simple to emphasis an action that started in the past and has continued until now and may continue in the future.

Li Ka-shing **has lived** in China for all his life.

Time Expressions with *For* and *Since*

Use the present perfect simple tense with *for* to indicate the duration of the action: *for two months, for a year, for a long time.*

Use the present perfect simple with *since* to indicate when the action began: *since yesterday, since last June.*

Questions with *How Long*

Q: How long has the clothing store been in operation?

A: It's been in operation since 1975.
It's been in operation for about 50 years.

A. Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- Hameed has had the same TV **for** 15 years.
- I've had my laptop **since** last June.
- We've worked on this project **for** a month.
- My friends haven't visited me **since** my graduation.
- We haven't used our car **for** a long time.
- I've been drinking tea **for** years.
- Tariq has worn glasses **since** the age of seven.
- since** when have you had that beautiful watch?

B. Complete the paragraph with the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect or simple past tense.

Amancio Ortega

The son of a railroad worker, Ortega is now Spain's richest man. When Ortega was (1. be) 13, he **worked** (2. work) as a delivery boy for a shirtmaker and later **became** (3. become) the manager of a clothing store. He **began** (4. begin) making clothing in his living room and selling it to local stores.

Ortega **had** (5. have) an ability to predict what styles were going to be popular and to create these styles with inexpensive materials. Over the years, the clothing store **has gained** (6. gain) a reputation for selling designer fashions at reasonable prices. Today, Ortega's company has more than 2,850 stores in 88 countries.



Past Simple versus Present Perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or isn't important. Use the simple past tense when the exact time is given.

Present Perfect

A: Have you **ever met** a billionaire?

B: No, I've **never met** a billionaire.

Simple Past

A: When **did** he **start** the company?

B: He **started** the company in the late 70s.

Note: Time expressions we can use with the present perfect are: *yet, so far, ever, never, already, recently, lately, once, twice, etc.*

Asking and Telling about Personal Experiences: Have you ever ...?

Have you ever ordered books online

Yes. **So far** this year. I've ordered 25 books online.

No. I've **never** ordered books online, but I've **bought** other products through the Internet. I **haven't** bought books online **yet**. I buy them from the bookstore on the corner.



C. Complete the conversations. Use the present perfect and simple past. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** Have you ever **given** to charity?

B: No, I **haven't**. Have you?

A: Yes, I **gave** some clothes and books.

B: That's great! I want to make a donation, too.

2. **A:** I **ate** tacos in Mexico years ago.

B: What did they taste like?

A: They **were** spicy.

3. **A:** **Has** Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi always **been** a billionaire?

B: No, he hasn't.

A: **Has** he ever **given** money to charity?

B: Yes, he **has**. He **gave** some of his wealth to charity in 2011.

4. **A:** I've never **been** in a helicopter.

B: I have. I **flew** in one over the Red Sea.

A: I'd like to do that one day.

D. Make some notes in the chart below. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about your personal experiences.

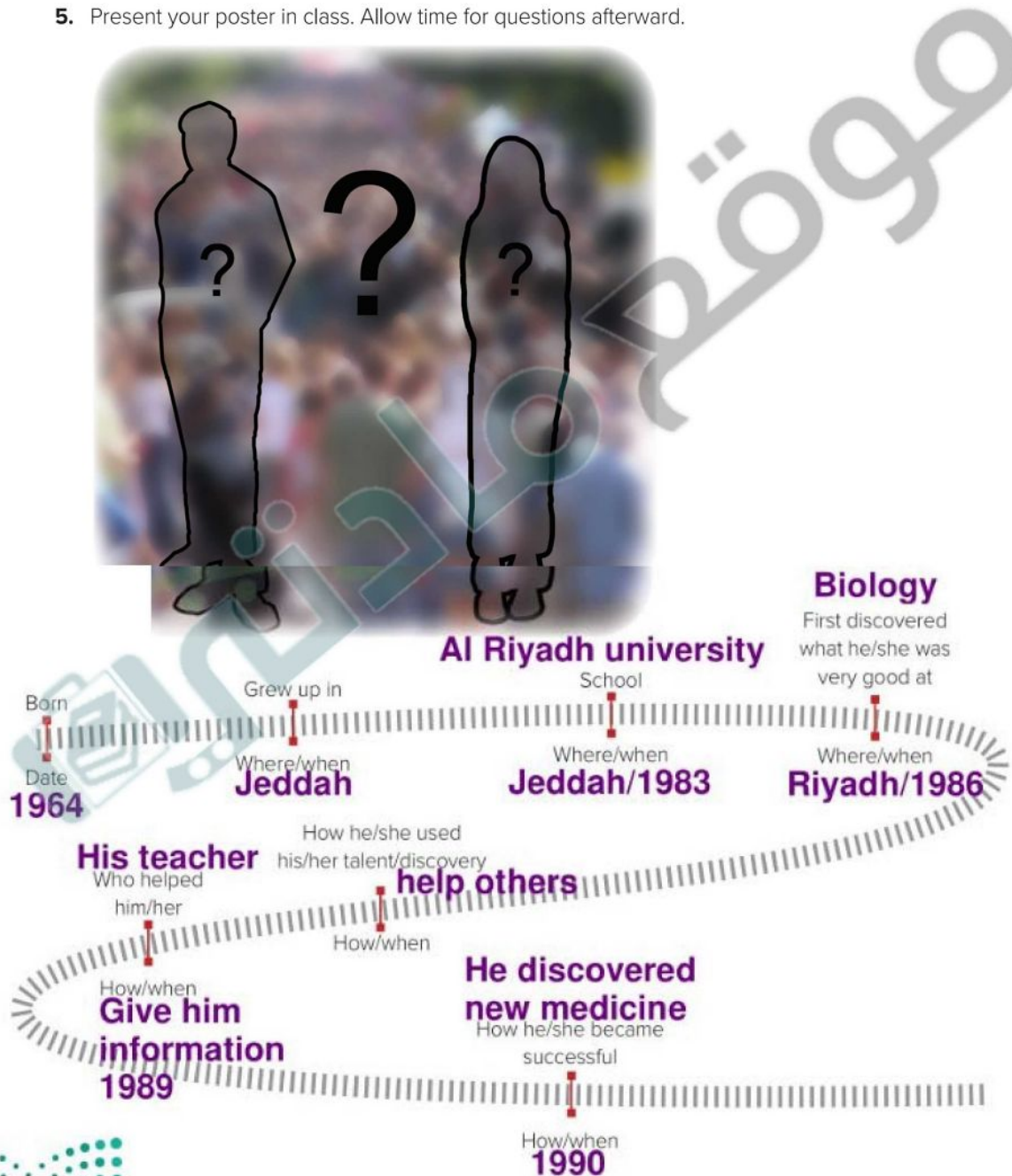
People I have met	Places I have been	Events I have attended
My aunt	My uncle's home	Birthday party
My uncle	My aunt's home	Birthday party
My cousin	My dad's home	Graduation party
My nephew	Coffee	My birthday

E. Tell your partner's experiences to the class.



12 Project

1. Think about a person you admire who could be a role model for you and your friends.
2. Research and collect information about his/her life and achievements. Make notes along the timeline below.
3. Draw the timeline on a large poster. Use your notes to write brief summaries at each point.
4. Include pictures or drawings to illustrate the person's achievements.
5. Present your poster in class. Allow time for questions afterward.



13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 2:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 2:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 2:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 2 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about fame and fortune			
discuss options			
use <i>used to</i> versus <i>be used to</i>			
use <i>would</i> for repeated action in the past versus <i>used to</i>			
use <i>was/were going to</i> (future in the past)			
use the present perfect simple tense			
use time expressions with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>			
ask questions with: <i>How long...?</i>			
use the past simple and present perfect tense			
ask and talk about personal experiences using: <i>Have you ever ...?</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 2:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 2:
_____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

3 What Will They Think of Next?

رابط الدرس الرقمي



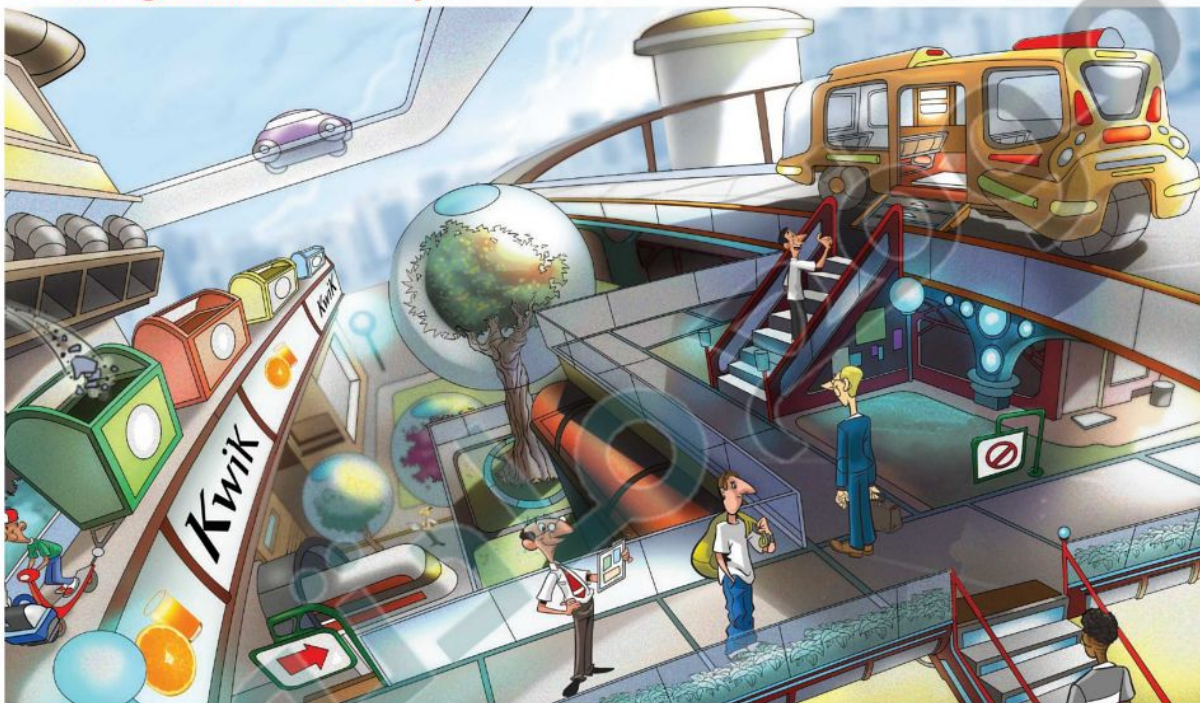
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1 Listen and Discuss

1. What things that we take for granted today did people not have 100 years ago?
2. Name a discovery or development that you think people will have (or use) 100 years from now.

- 1 **Keep up with technology**
- 2 **Having a car that could fly**

In 1900, a popular American magazine, called *Ladies' Home Journal*, published an article called "What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years," making predictions about what life would be like in the year 2001. Read and discuss the predictions.



People

People will be taller by one to two inches. This increase in height will be a result of better health, due to improvements in medicine, sanitation, and diet. The average life expectancy will have risen from the current age of 35 to the age of 50.

Language

There will be no C, X, or Q in the English alphabet as these letters will have been determined to be unnecessary. Spelling by sound will have been adopted. English will have become a language of condensed words. English will also be more extensively spoken than any other language. Russian will rank second.

Transportation

Cars will be cheaper than horses are today. Automobiles will have been substituted for every horse vehicle now known. A one-pound motor in one of these vehicles will do the work of a pair of horses or more.

There will be air-ships, but they will not successfully compete with cars and ships for passenger or freight traffic. They will be used mainly by the military.

Traffic

There will be no traffic on the streets of large cities. All traffic, including subways, cars, and buses will be either below ground or high above ground. "Moving-sidewalk" stairways will connect them to the street level. The vehicles on the busy underground and overhead streets will have cushioned wheels. Therefore, there will be almost no noise in cities.



Media

Photographs will be telegraphed from any distance. If there is an important event happening halfway around the world, photographs of the event will be published in newspapers an hour later.

Deliveries

When people make purchases from stores, their purchases will be delivered by tubes, connected from the store to houses. These tubes will also collect, deliver, and transport mail over distances, perhaps for hundreds of miles.

Communication

Wireless telephone circuits will span the world. A person in New York will easily be able to call someone in China.

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Match each word to its definition.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>e</u> circuits | a. extend across |
| 2. <u>b</u> condensed | b. shortened |
| 3. <u>f</u> determined | c. covering a wide range or area |
| 4. <u>c</u> extensively | d. position in an ordered group |
| 5. <u>d</u> rank | |
| 6. <u>a</u> span | |

B. Comprehension. Answer the

- What was the average life
- What predictions did the a
Have they come true?
- What do you think the auth
- Choose a prediction and c
- Which prediction do you th

- The average life expectancy was 35 years in 1900
- He predicted that English will be the most widely language in the globe and English will less letters and the spelling would be like the pronunciation. Not all the predictions, but the most widely language becomes true
- He was referring to the airplanes
- Automobiles has used instead of all horse-drawn vehicles
- I think the prediction that says human beings will become taller in future. Because the human's body will never change in height

2 Pair Wo

Work with a part
of the categories

People: People will become smarter in 2100

language: New language will be invited for the whole of the world

Trnsnsportation: People will be able to travel in the light speed

Traffic: No traffic at all because people will be able to get things from their place

Media: Media will be with one language for the whole world

Delivers: Delivers will be done by robots

Communication: Will be very rare among human beings

3 What Will They Think of Next?

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3 Grammar

Future Perfect

The future perfect is used to express the idea that an action will be completed in the future, before another event or before another specific time in the future. The future perfect is formed with *will have* + past participle.

By the time my children are grown, scientists **will have found** a solution to global warming.

The car company **will have introduced** their new models by November.

Future Perfect Progressive

The future perfect progressive is used to focus on the duration of an action that will be happening in the future before another time or event happens in the future. The future perfect progressive is formed with *will have + been + present participle*.

By the year 2033, people **will have been flying** for 130 years.

Note: Sometimes either the future perfect or the future perfect progressive can be used to express the same idea.

By 2030, I **will have been living** in Sao Paulo for 15 years.

By 2030, I **will have lived** in Sao Paulo for 15 years.

The Future with Dependent Time Clauses

We can talk about a future event using a time clause with *when*, *before*, *after*, *while*, *until*, and *as soon as*. A present tense verb form (not a future form) is used in the time clause, and *will* or *be going to* are used in the main clause.

My father **will** keep using his old-fashioned cord phone **until it breaks**.

When he finishes working on his invention, he's **going** to let me try it out.

A. Use the future perfect to combine the future events into one sentence, using **by** or **by the time**.

1st Event: I will take all my final exams. **2nd Event:** The end of June will come.
By the end of June, I will have taken all my final exams.

- 1st Event:** It will start to rain.
2nd Event: We will arrive at the picnic
- 1st Event:** I will fall asleep.
2nd Event: This film will be over.
- 1st Event:** I will get married and have children.
2nd Event: 2035 will come.
- 1st Event:** My father will work at his company.
2nd Event: He will retire.
- 1st Event:** He will decide which college to attend.
2nd Event: February will come.
- 1st Event:** The food will get cold.
2nd Event: You will come to the table.
- 1st Event:** He will learn to drive.
2nd Event: He will graduate.

- 1 By the time we arrive at the picnic, it will have started to rain**
- 2 I will have fallen asleep by the time this film is over**
- 3 By 2020, I will have got married and had children**
- 4 By the time my father retires, he will have worked at his company for 20 years**
- 5 He will have decided which college to attend by February**
- 6 By the time you come to the table, the food will have got cold**
- 7 He will have learned to drive by the time he graduates**

- B. Use the future perfect or the future perfect progressive to complete each sentence.
In some cases, both forms are possible.

💡 Sheri started teaching biology in 2019.
By 2029, *she will have been teaching biology*.

1. Fadi and Amina got married in 2000. By 2030, _____
2. My brother became a vegetarian three weeks ago. By 2035, _____
3. Jasim started his new job in February. By 2032, _____
4. You started studying at 4:00. By 8:00, _____
5. I've already lost five kilograms on my diet. By 2030, _____
6. I moved to Singapore in 2018. By 2032, _____
7. We started waiting 20 minutes ago. If she _____, _____
8. This TV show started two-and-a-half hours ago. By 2030, _____

- 1 They will have been married for 30 years
- 2 He will have been a vegetarian for four weeks
- 3 He will have been working therefor 10 months
- 4 You will have been studying for four hours
- 5 I will have lost 7 kilograms
- 6 I will have lived in Singapore for 24 years
- 7 We will have waited for 30 minutes
- 8 It will have playing for three hours

- C. Put the verbs in parentheses in either the future tense (**will** or **be going to**) or the present tense.

💡 I 'll call (call) you as soon as I get (get) home.

1. The company **will manufacture** (manufacture) the parts when they **receive** (receive) the order.
2. After I **make** (make) a million dollars, I **am going to** (buy) my parents a house.
3. **am going to travel** (travel) the world, before I **get** (get) married and settle down.
4. He **will run** (run) to the store, before it **starts** (start) raining.
5. When you **drive** (drive) down the road, you **are going to see** (see) a large, red building.
6. **Are** you **going to argue** (argue) with me until I **change** (change) my mind?

- D. Look at the pictures. Then complete the paragraph about how life will be different in the year 2050.
Use the future perfect, future perfect progressive, and the future with dependent time clauses.

While some things will have stayed the same for the average family in 2050, some things will have changed dramatically...

While some things will have stayed the same for the average family in 2050. Some things will have changed dramatically such as the transportation. New ways of transportation will have developed and invented. For example, people would have been moved from place to another by a moving ground. Also, by 2050, house items will have been getting smaller and smaller. The shape of the furniture will have been totally different



Today's family

The family of 2050

3 What Will They Think of Next?



4 Conversation

Edward: Grandma, you've been **lugging** that book around all weekend.

Grandma: If I want to read it, what choice do I have?

Edward: You can **ditch** the book and get an electronic book reader.

Grandma: A *what*?

Edward: An electronic book reader. They're these great little devices that let you read books electronically. So, you read on screen instead of on paper.

Grandma: But I like reading on paper.

Edward: Trust me, Grandma. In a few years, no one is going to be reading books printed on paper anymore. Paper books will have disappeared.

Grandma: I don't like all this new technology. I'm happy with things the way they are.

Edward: You really should **check out** e-book readers. One of the advantages is that you can buy, download, and start reading a book in minutes. Another great thing about it is that you can carry hundreds of books with you without it being heavy.

Grandma: Why would I want to carry hundreds of books around with me?

Edward: Grandma, I'm sure if you just gave it a try, you'd find that you actually prefer it. Why not **go with the flow**?

Grandma: I think this is all just a lot of **hoopla**. I've been reading my books on paper for 68 years, and I'm not at change that now.



Real Talk

- 1 Edward wants his grandma to try to read on an electronic book reader
 - 2 The E-book readers are able to hold hundreds of books and
 - 3 they can download or buy them to read them in few minutes
- No, he is not successful in persuading his grandma. Because she is stubborn and she doesn't want to change**

About the Conversation

1. What does Edward want Grandma to
2. What arguments does he make?
3. Is Edward successful in persuading (Why or why not?

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Tell your partner about something you use or do, such as a kind of technology or a sport. Try to persuade your partner to try it. Use phrases for persuading.

(I'm sure) if you just give it a try, you'll find that...
Look at it this way...
One of the advantages is...
One reason you should consider...
Trust me on this...
What's great about this is...

5 Listening

Listen to the information about the future of newspapers. Then complete the chart with the advantages and disadvantages of each news format.



1.

Newspapers	Advantages	Disadvantages
Print		
Online		
Electronic		

2. What do you think some disadvantages of the electronic newspaper might be?

6 Pronunciation

Consonant clusters may contain two or three consonants, for example: **broken**, **plan**, **understand**, **street**, **spray**, **hungry**. Be careful not to separate the consonants in a cluster with a vowel sound or add a vowel sound before the cluster. Listen and practice.

- The Internet **brought** **great** change to the newspaper industry.
- To **stay** competitive, it soon became important to have an online **presence**.
- Newspapers could **present** up-to-the-minute news, **instead** of having to wait to **print** it.
- The **electronic** newspaper reader will have the look and feel of a **print** newspaper.
- It will have a portable **screen** that is **flexible**.
- One newspaper **publisher** **predicts**, "By 2030, we will have **stopped** **printing** paper newspapers **completely**."

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 40 and 41. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>c</u> chain | a. extremely difficult |
| 2. <u>e</u> commonplace | b. a path in space followed by a planet, moon, or spacecraft |
| 3. <u>g</u> estimated | c. a group of businesses owned by the same company |
| 4. <u>f</u> lucrative | d. expensive |
| 5. <u>b</u> orbit | e. frequent or usual |
| 6. <u>a</u> rigorous | f. producing a lot of money |
| 7. <u>h</u> simulate | g. given an approximate cost |
| 8. <u>d</u> steep | h. imitate |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

3 What Will They Think of Next?

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8 Reading

Before Reading

If you could go into space, would you? Why or why not?

Yes, I would go to space. Because I am curious about space

AN OUT-OF-THIS-WORLD VACATION



Things that once seemed impossible often become commonplace with the passing of time. There are people predicting that this will happen with space tourism in the next decade or two. Some are even investing in and developing space tourism technology, believing that space tourism will be the next big thing. They imagine a future in which space travel will have become a reality for millions of ordinary people.

At the moment, space tourism is only a possibility for the incredibly wealthy. In 2001, American multi-millionaire Dennis Tito paid \$20 million to become the first space tourist. After eight months of rigorous training, Tito traveled aboard a Russian capsule that was launched by an American company called 'Space Adventures.'

He then spent seven days aboard the International Space Station. Since then, a number of other millionaire space tourists of different nationalities have gone into space.

Although up to now only very wealthy people have had the opportunity to be space tourists, many see this as the beginning of what will eventually become a lucrative new industry. There are several companies that have already invested millions of dollars in developing new, reusable launch vehicles. Their goal is to lower launch costs enough to make it possible for the average person to buy a ticket to space. The Japanese Rocket Society, for example, has set a target price of one million yen (about \$10,000).

Virgin Galactic, a British company owned by Richard Branson's Virgin Group, has been working on plans for sending people into space for years. The company is about to begin testing of their eight-seat spacecraft, and expects that they will have worked out any problems by 2022. When the spacecraft is shown to be safe, Virgin Galactic will begin their flights. Although tickets are a steep £100,000 (\$123,000), amazingly, the first year of flights has already been booked. One of these future passengers is Lisa Ramirez, a mother of three. When asked why she was prepared to spend so much money on a Galactic flight, Ramirez explained, "I'm 58 years old, and by the time this happens, I will have been dreaming of going to space for at least 45 years!"

There are even companies working on plans to build hotels for space tourists. The Shimizu Corporation, a giant Japanese construction company, has detailed plans for a space hotel concept. They plan to create a 64-room hotel which will orbit 279 miles (450 kilometers) above the surface of Earth. The hotel will slowly spin in order to produce enough force to simulate Earth's gravity. It is estimated that such a space hotel would cost 6 to 12 billion dollars, and would take about six years to build.

Since water was discovered on the moon in 1998, the multi-national hotel chain, Hilton Hotels, has been working on plans for a hotel on the moon. The plans call for a 5,000-room complex with a beach, a working farm, a medical center, and even a school. Two huge solar panels will generate the power. Hilton is working on this project with experts at NASA.



You may wonder what space tourists will do while in space. To begin with, most will probably want to spend some time simply enjoying the incredible sight of Earth from space. After that, no doubt they will spend some time gazing at the amazingly bright stars, and will take a space walk or two. When space tourists have had their fill of observing, they are likely to spend hours amusing themselves floating and doing acrobatics in the zero gravity of space. This zero gravity could provide endless recreational opportunities, including swimming in a zero gravity swimming pool in which people move through a floating mass of water.

With so much research, energy, and money being poured into space tourism, it is clear that it is a matter of *when*, rather than *if* space tourism will become a reality.



After Reading

Answer **true** or **false**. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. **false** The first tourist in space paid two million dollars.
2. **false** Virgin Galactic is struggling to book its first year of flights.
3. **true** A Japanese construction company has plans to build a hotel in space.
4. **false** The entire hotel will experience zero gravity.
5. **false** The Hilton Hotel chain plans to power a moon hotel with wind power.
6. **true** Hilton Hotels is working on the moon hotel with NASA.

9 Speaking

1. Work in groups/pairs. Think about space tourism in the future. Do you think it will happen? Why? Why not?
2. What do you think some of the advantages and disadvantages will be?
3. Think about transportation, accommodation, cost, and advertising.
4. Make notes in the chart and use them to help you present your opinion and discuss in class.

Advantages of space tourism	Disadvantages of space tourism	My opinion
gaining more money	many people might die because it's dangerous	Space tourism will/will not happen. Reasons: it will happen because many people are wealthy enough to pay
know the space more than now	it is very expensive	
make some peoples' hobbies come true	waste of money and power	

Cities: will have expanded and space will be restricted to a minimum
Industry / manufacturing: new recycling system will optimize available materials and save natural resources
Shopping / commerce: conventional shopping restricted to a few large malls, trade will be carried out electronically
Hospitals: will be in space with zero gravity
Land: will be used to grow fuel crops rather than food
Vehicles / transportation: conventional vehicles will have become obsolete, new small vehicles and tele-transportation will have been introduced
Home: will have gone off the grid
Buildings: will have been fitted with special tanks to collect rain water

- المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
- A. 1. How do you think the world will have changed by the year 2050? Think about cities, crops, manufacturing, vehicles, trade, homes and other buildings, and measures to protect people from environmental factors, such as radiation from nuclear power stations.

2. How do you think Saudi Arabia will change in the future? What progress and developments will have been made by 2030 in areas, such as education, society, the economy, technology, culture, and infrastructure?

3. Read the text and compare your ideas in 2 with the plans in the text.

4. Look at the use of active and passive voice in the text.

All success stories start with a vision, and successful visions are based on strong pillars. By 2030 our Vision for the country will have been implemented, providing greater opportunities for our people.

The pillars on which we will build this Vision are firstly, our status as the heart of the Arab and Islamic worlds, secondly, our determination to become a global investment powerhouse and finally, the transformation of our unique strategic location into a global hub connecting three continents, Asia, Europe and Africa.

By 2030, our Vision will have been developed into reality, built around three themes: a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation.

This first theme is vital to achieving the vision and a strong foundation for economic prosperity.

We recognize the importance of preserving our society and our sophisticated heritage in order to promote national unity and consolidate true Islamic and Arab values. We will endeavor to strengthen, preserve and highlight our national identity so that it can guide the lives of future generations. We will do so by keeping true to our national values and principles, as well as by encouraging social

development and upholding the Arabic language. We will continue work on the restoration of our Arab, Islamic and ancient cultural sites and strive to make them accessible to everyone, and in the process, create cultural events and build world-class museums which will attract visitors from near and far.

Our cities already enjoy high levels of security and development. Our citizens are safe, secure and healthy. We will continue to maintain this through supporting infrastructure development, providing high-quality services and keeping our crime rates (already among the lowest in the world) very low. We will further continue to develop and provide meaningful recreation facilities to our citizens and encourage the exchange of knowledge and cultural experiences through community clubs and pastimes.

In the second theme, a thriving economy provides opportunities for all by building an education system aligned with market needs and creating economic opportunities for entrepreneurs and small enterprises as well as the large corporations. Therefore, we will develop our investment tools to unlock our promising economic sectors, diversify our economy and create

Passive forms are used more as the text speculates about and predicts how things will be in the future

continue to support our already excellent education system to help young people gain the skills and training to enter the job market and find work.

Our nation is ambitious in what we want to achieve. We will improve efficiency and take responsibility seriously at all levels. Our third theme is built on an effective, transparent, accountable, enabling and high-performing government. We will also prepare the right environment for our citizens, the private sector and non-profit sector to take their responsibilities and take the initiative in facing challenges and seizing opportunities. One of our responsibilities is towards not only the people of our country and our visitors, but also to the environment. By preserving our environment and natural resources, we fulfill our Islamic, human and moral duties. We will seek to safeguard our environment by increasing the efficiency of waste management. We will promote the optimal use of our water resources and we will direct our efforts towards protecting and rehabilitating our areas of natural beauty.

* Adapted from the text of the Vision Programs at <https://vision2030.gov.sa/en> and from the text that was drafted by the Council of Economic and Development Affairs as instructed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman.



- B. 1. Choose one development in the text which will have been completed by 2030.
2. Think about the impact this development will have on both your personal life and on society. Write your ideas in the organizer.
3. Write an essay presenting your ideas and give some examples.

The development that will have taken place by 2030:

The environment

The impact on my life:

Breathe pure air and enjoying good health

The impact on society:

Preserving our environment and natural resources

Green Riyadh

Green Riyadh is one of the Riyadh's four mega projects launched by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdulaziz, on 19 March 2019. The project will be a milestone that contributes to fulfilling a key goal of Vision 2030 to promote Riyadh's position among the world's top 100 most livable cities

million trees will be planted across Riyadh city in 3,330 neighborhood gardens, 43 7.5 parks, 9,000 mosques, 6,000 schools, 64 universities, 390 healthcare facilities and 1,670 public facilities. Tree will also line 16,400 kilometers of streets and roads, 2,000 car parking sites, 1,100 kilometers of green belts including utilities lines (pylons, oil pipelines, etc.), 175,000 plots of empty land and 272 kilometers of valleys

The projects objectives will be first, increasing the green space per capita from 1.7 to 28 m2, which is equivalent to 16 times the current level this will provide pure air and we will enjoying good health. Second, increasing the total green coverage in the city from 1.5% to 9%. This will be achieved by planting 7.5 million trees and creating new green spaces in Riyadh and surroundings

Third, increasing the quantity of recycled water utilized across the city daily from 90,000 m3 to over 1.7 million m3

3 What Will They Think of Next?

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11 Form, Meaning and Function

Simple Present Tense

Yes/No Question (?)

Do they use the Internet?

Does she have a laptop?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, they **do**.

Yes, she **does**.

Short Answer (-)

No, they **don't**.

No, she **doesn't**.

Simple Present of the Verb Be and Information Questions

Information Questions (?)

What's your last name?

How's it going?

When's the festival?

Where's your friend from?

Who's that tall man?

Why's he here?

Answer

It's Al Zahrani.

Fine, thanks.

It's in February.

He's from Jeddah.

That's my uncle.

He's here for the festival.



Simple Past of the Verb Be and Be Born

Q: Where **were** you born?

Q: Where **was** he/she born?

A: I **was** born in Oman.

A: He/She **was** born in Kuwait.

Simple Past with Regular and Irregular Verbs

Yes/No Question (?)

Did you/he/she/they live in Riyadh?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, I/he/she/they **did**.

Short Answer (-)

No, I/he/she/they **didn't**.

Information Questions (?)

Where **did** you live?

What **did** he wear?

Answer

I **lived** in Riyadh.

He **wore** formal clothing.

Irregular Past Forms

be—been	drive—drove	go—went	make—made	spend—spent
buy—bought	eat—ate	give—gave	meet—met	swim—swam
come—came	feel—felt	have—had	ride—rode	take—took
do—did	fly—flew	know—knew	see—saw	win—won

A. Interview a classmate. Ask for this personal information.

1. name	4. date of birth	7. telephone number
2. spelling of first and last names		
3. age		

B. Read the predictions again made in 1900. Which predictions didn't come true? Use the s...

💡 *Life expectancy didn't rise from 35 to 75 years taller now than they were in 1900.*

Predictions came true

The news spread out all the world fast in few minutes

Transportations become easier and faster than before

English becomes well known all around the globe

Predictions didn't come true

People do not become taller with two centimeters

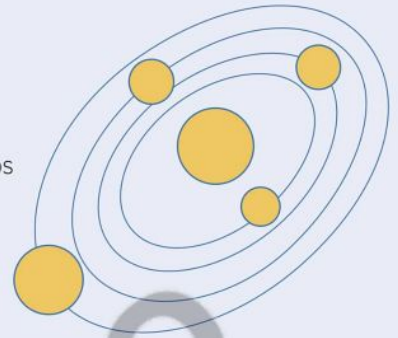
Traffic becomes worse than before

Things that the person buys do not reach the address in tubes

Words Connected with Space and the Planetary System: Part 1

Some words we associate with space and the planetary system are:

technology	gas	solar system	rocks	orbit
space station	gravity	the moon	volcanoes	launch
spacecraft	stars	the sun	poisonous air	land
robot car	meteors	Earth	high mountains	take photos
astronauts	eclipse	the planets	atmosphere	build



Our **planet Earth** is a lump of **rock** in **space**.

Each planet **orbits** the **sun** on its own invisible path.

The sun was formed by thick clouds of dust and **gas**.

The **moon** is the only place in space where people **have landed**.

An **eclipse** is when the moon moves in front of the sun for a short time. The sky gets darker and the temperature drops.

C. Complete these facts about space with an appropriate word. Use the vocabulary words above.

1. The sun is at the center of our **solar system**. **Earth** is one planet in a group of eight planets. Scientists now consider Pluto to be a *dwarf* planet.
2. The sun is a **star**. Because it is very close to Earth, it looks bigger than the other stars.
3. Sometimes a **meteor** crashes into the moon and makes a crater or giant hole in the surface.
4. In the future, scientists want to **build** hotels on the **moon** so people can go there on vacation.

D. Work with a partner. One person should read EXTRACT 1 and the other person should read EXTRACT 2. Ask and answer each other to talk about your reading extract.

💡 A: What is EXTRACT 2 about?

B: It's about space tourism and what tourists will do in space.

A: What will they do?

Extract 1

How many stars in our galaxy?

There are over 100 billion stars

What makes people think that there are another lives?

Because the number of galaxies

When does the star of the SETI program?

It begins in 1959

How many feet the Arecibo telescope?

It is 1000 feet in diameter

Extract 2

What is the plan of The Shimizu Corporation?

It is to build a hotel in the space

How many rooms in the space hotel?

There are 63 rooms

How much does it cost?

It costs 6 to 12 billion dollars

What is the thing that does not work with zero gravity?

The swimming pool

3 What Will They Think of Next?



12 Project

Take a closer look at your neighborhood or an area in your town or city and think about changes that have been taking place over the last year or two.

1. Look at the area and write things that you see, e.g. old and new buildings, sidewalks, street lights, new and old stores, traffic, sanitation system, parks, etc.
2. Research and collect information about constructions or other projects. Talk to people who live in the area. This type of information will give you ideas about the kinds of development/ changes that will probably take place.
3. Use the chart to make notes about the information and your ideas.
4. Think of how the area will have changed by 2030 or 2040.
5. Select and print out pictures or draw if possible.
6. Use your notes and pictures to prepare a PowerPoint presentation for your class.



The area as you see/know it now	The area as you imagine it in 2030 or 2040	Comment on change (positive or negative)
One bank	3branches will open	Positive
One supermarket	Will be bigger	Positive
Three stores	Seven stores	Negative
One hospital	One hospital	Negative
One gas station	One gas station	Negative
One pet shop	Two pet shops	Positive
One coffee shop	Three coffee shops	Positive

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 3:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 3:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 3:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 3 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
discuss technology invented over the last 100 years			
discuss technology of the future			
make predictions about life in the future			
use the future perfect and the future perfect progressive			
use the future with dependent time clauses			
ask information questions			
use be and be born in the present and the past			
know some regular and irregular past verb forms			
talk about space and the planets			

My five favorite new words from Unit 3:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 3:
_____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

4 The World of TV



1 Listen and Discuss

1. What is your favorite TV film? Explain why it is your favorite.
2. Which of the following genres do you like best: animation, comedy, or adventure? Why?
3. What's the worst TV film you have ever seen? Explain.



1 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This science fiction action-adventure film is about the efforts of a group of people to save the surviving dinosaurs on Isla Nublar, a fictional Central American island in the Pacific. Three years after the Jurassic World theme park was closed down and the island was abandoned by humans, a dormant volcano on the island becomes active, threatening the dinosaurs living there. Claire Dearing, the theme park's former operations manager, and Owen Grady, the park's former velociraptor trainer, set out to rescue the remaining dinosaurs before the volcano erupts and destroys the island. While Owen is looking for Blue, the last surviving velociraptor, he uncovers a conspiracy that could change life on the whole planet.

2 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This animated film presents the story of a lion cub's journey to adulthood. The cub is the son of a powerful and wise king. But his happy childhood comes to an abrupt end when his evil uncle murders his father and drives him away from the kingdom. The young lion goes into exile in the jungle, where he makes two good friends and lives a carefree life. However, as he gets older, he dreams of his father, who tells him to battle his evil uncle and reclaim his family throne.



3 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This action-adventure comedy film is about a small, extremely fast, blue hedgehog called Sonic, and his adventures on Earth. After traveling to Earth from another planet, Sonic spends many lonely years living in secret near the fictional town of Green Hills, Montana, in the United States. One night, he runs at supersonic speed while playing baseball by himself and this causes a power outage in a large part of the country, so the government asks evil genius Dr. Robotnik to investigate. Luckily, Sonic meets and becomes friends with local town sheriff Tom Wachowski and the two team up to stop Dr. Robotnik from capturing Sonic and using his powers to rule the world.

4 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This is a documentary about Bruce Lee's life, career, and untimely death. It reveals a side of Lee unknown to the public, along with the better known qualities of the celebrity—the man that the world knew. Lee had been working on a new project at the time of his death, ironically titled *Game of Death*. Rare camera shots have been included in the documentary according to Lee's own script notes in an attempt to convey his ambitions for the project and his frame of mind toward the end of his life.





NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: Based on the real life story of prominent mathematician John Nash, this film portrays Nash's struggle with his delusions caused by a mental condition. Nash starts a seemingly promising academic career and makes a remarkable advancement in "game theory," when he begins having delusions and struggles to maintain control over his mental state. His wife, Alicia, stands by him through years of therapy, and he is eventually able to resume his research and goes on to win the prestigious Nobel Prize.

Answers:

1. Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom; 2. The Lion King; 3. Sonic the Hedgehog; 4. Bruce Lee; A Warrior's Journey; 5. A Beautiful Mind

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

abrupt	animated	prominent	untimely
delusions	capture	prestigious	conspiracy

1. *The Lion King* is an example of a(n) _____ film.
2. The Nobel Prize is the most _____ award a scientist can win.
3. The police uncovered a(n) _____ to kill the president. Thankfully, the criminals were caught and punished before they could cause any harm.
4. A young actor's _____ death in an accident usually gets wide media coverage.
5. A cameraman's job is to _____ the scenes on film.
6. Chris O'Donnell played the part of Hemingway, a _____ American writer.
7. The _____ ending of the film surprised us.
8. _____ can sometimes be a symptom of mental instability.

- 1 animated
- 2 prestigious
- 3 idiosyncratic
- 4 untimely
- 5 capture
- 6 prominent
- 7 abrupt
- 8 delusion

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

1. Which TV film talks about growth?
2. Which TV films are set in places?
3. In which film does a character die?
4. Which two TV films are biographies?

1. Animated, science fiction, fantasy films

2. War films, Sci-fi films

3. Adventure, documentary films

4. Documentaries, biographical, drama, epic films.

2 Pair Work

In pairs, create your own clues for one or two TV films or documentaries you have seen. Read the clues to your class and see if they can guess the film or documentary.



3 Grammar

Both...And, Not Only...But Also, Either...Or, Neither...Nor

Both...and, not only...but also, either...or, and neither...nor are all paired conjunctions. They are used to link two words, phrases, or clauses of the same type. For example, nouns are linked with nouns, adjectives are linked with adjectives, and verbs are linked with verbs.

My favorite film is **either** *Sonic the Hedgehog* **or** *The Lion King*.

He is **not only** *hardworking*, **but also** *intelligent*.

When connecting two subjects with *both...and*, be sure to use a plural verb.

Both my father **and** his boss *were* present in the meeting.

When connecting two subjects using *either...or, not only...but also, or neither...nor*, the choice to use a singular or plural verb depends on the subject that is closer to the verb.

Neither my uncle **nor** my brothers *want* to see that documentary.

Neither my brothers **nor** my uncle *wants* to see that documentary.

Independent Clauses with And, But, Or, So, and Yet

An independent clause is a group of words that includes a subject and verb. It expresses a complete thought, and can stand alone as a sentence.

I ordered the engine part online.

Two or more independent clauses can be combined with coordinating conjunction words, like *and, but, or, so, and yet*.

I ordered the engine part online, **but** now I can't find the confirmation number.

The conference hall wasn't air-conditioned, **so** I demanded a refund.

I liked the book, **yet** I hated the film.

Note: When a sentence includes two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, use a comma before the coordinating conjunction.

A. Complete each sentence with the correct paired conjunction and an idea of your own.

 She arrived with both her brother and her sister.

- We like neither fast food **nor pizza**.
- The university is both prestigious **and expensive**.
- He not only plays basketball well, **but also football**.
- We're either going to eat pizza **or Chinese food**.
- I neither watch TV **nor listen to the radio**.
- The policeman not only stopped the crime, **but also saved the victim**.
- In the morning, she drinks either coffee **or tea**.
- Jack has neither called us **nor emailed us**.
- Bruno has both a sore throat **and a fever**.
- You can either look for a new job **or stay at the job you have**.

B. Combine each pair of sentence

💡 Jack isn't old enough to vote. Ri
Neither Jack nor Richard is c

1. The Statue of Liberty is in Ne
2. She broke her leg. She dislo
3. Bill James didn't succeed in
Mount Everest.
4. I'll call you later. I'll email you
5. We're not angry. We're not d
6. Ice is a state of water. Vapor is a state of water.

1 Both the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building are in New York

2 She not only broke her leg, but she also dislocated her shoulder

3 Neither Bill James nor Charlie Bower succeeded in climbing mount Everest

4 I'll either call you or email you later

5 We're neither angry nor disappointed

6 Both ice and vapor are states of water

C. First, match the independent clauses. Then rewrite them as one sentence using a coordinating conjunction and correct punctuation.

💡 *You can admit your mistake, or you can just hope no one notices it.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. You can admit your mistake. <u>c</u> | a. She continues to consider her a friend. |
| 2. I told them I'd come over for dinner. <u>f</u> | b. The other lives in Argentina. |
| 3. He's a vegetarian. <u>e</u> | c. You can just hope no one notices it. |
| 4. She's lied to her more than once. <u>a</u> | d. He continues to miss his home in Brazil. |
| 5. One of their children lives in Japan. <u>b</u> | e. He's not going to eat any beef burgers. |
| 6. He's very comfortable in the U.S. <u>d</u> | f. I'm really not feeling well. |

D. Write sentences about the animals using both paired conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions.

💡 *Both the cheetah and the ostrich are fast runners.*

goldfish	deer	salmon	bear	camel	ostrich	hawk
fox	elephant	snake	penguin	turtle	cheetah	tiger





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4 Conversation



Adel: That was such a fantastic basketball game on TV.

Fahd: You *must* be joking.

Adel: Why? Didn't you like it?

Fahd: I thought it was a terrible game. The whole thing was *just* awful.

Adel: What didn't you like about it?

Fahd: For one thing, the Bulls' key player missed every easy shot. It really bothered me throughout the entire game.

Adel: Well, you're right about *that*. But what else didn't you like?

Fahd: I thought their uniforms were ridiculous. I found the whole idea of the Bulls' players wearing cowhide tops *hard to swallow*.

Adel: I don't agree at all. The whole idea is to stand out in the game. The tops are not real cowhide. It's fake cowhide.

Fahd: I'm not sure they were fake. Think of all the poor animals they took the hides from. They must believe that the poor animals are *a dime a dozen*. Anyway, by the end of the game, I started to *doze off*.

Adel: We seem to have very different tastes in basketball and uniforms. Maybe next time we get together we should just go out to a restaurant.

Fahd: I couldn't agree more.

About the Conversation

1. What did Adel like about the game?
2. What did Fahd dislike about the players

1 He thought it was exciting

2 He thought the Bull's key player didn't play well and Bull's cowhide tops were ridiculous

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Think of a situation in which two people might disagree. Discuss your opinions, using the phrases for agreeing and disagreeing.

Agreeing

I agree completely.
I couldn't agree more.
You're absolutely right.
You're right about *that*.

Disagreeing

(I'm sorry but) I don't agree (with you).
I see it differently.
I totally disagree.
(I'm afraid) I don't really agree.
I'm not so sure about that.
You *must* be joking. (Informal and not very polite)

5 Listening

Listen to the interview from the TV show *Special Places for Special People* and complete the chart.



		Design 1	Design 2	Design 3	Final Design
1.	What was good about it?	stylish	aesthetically superb	nothing good	what they needed
2.	What was bad about it?	functional problems	staff isolated in cubicles	not modern enough	
3.	What was the CEO's opinion?	doesn't meet needs	superb style but not functional	neither stylish nor functional/disappointing	satisfying

6 Pronunciation

When a word that ends in a vowel sound is followed by a word that begins with a vowel sound, the words are naturally linked by an inserted w or y sound. Listen and practice.

1. Hello and welcome to our new offices.

↑↑ w ↑↑ w ↑↑ w

2. I am very happy with the designs.

↑↑ y

3. The design lives up to our expectations.

↑↑ w

4. In the end, it all comes together.

↑↑ y

5. My only complaint about the new one is that it is not modern enough!

↑↑ y

↑↑ w

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 54 and 55. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>f</u> altered | a. unusual and attractive |
| 2. <u>d</u> captivates | b. extremely important |
| 3. <u>i</u> confronts | c. imperfections |
| 4. <u>b</u> crucial | d. captures someone's attention |
| 5. <u>c</u> defects | e. lasting |
| 6. <u>e</u> enduring | f. changed |
| 7. <u>a</u> exotic | g. great, remarkable |
| 8. <u>h</u> ironically | h. against the way it appears |
| 9. <u>g</u> phenomenal | i. meets something difficult or dangerous |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

8 Reading

Before Reading

Brainstorm a list of elements in a detective story.

The Formula behind Detective Stories on TV

Detective stories have always been a favorite in literature, and now they are one of the most popular genres in TV films and series. There is something appealing about the mystery and intrigue that captivates viewers and keeps them in suspense until the case is finally solved.

But what accounts for the phenomenal success and enduring popularity of detective stories? Is it the charismatic and fearless hero and his uncanny ability to uncover the truth? Is it the action and adventure—the high-speed chases, danger, and exotic settings? Is it the psychological wit and hi-tech gadgets that the detective has at his disposal? Or is it the simple fact that the viewer knows the hero will triumph over the villain in the end?

Clearly, the TV audience enjoys the mystery and non-stop suspense of detective films. However, ironically, there is also predictability to the story that is tremendously appealing. Certain elements and sequences of events appear over and over in detective stories and are eagerly awaited by fans. TV films and series with such predictable elements are known as *formula* films. The TV audience knows the plot will be puzzling and sometimes have unexpected results. They know the hero will confront dangerous villains. They know there will be complicated steps involved in piecing together all the clues, and they are challenged to try to figure out the mystery before the detective.

The most basic element in the formula of a detective story is the hero—the detective. This is the character the viewer identifies with throughout the film. He is usually a courageous individual with superior intelligence. He is often charming and outgoing, which helps him socialize with others, while, in fact, he is collecting information from witnesses and gathering evidence for his case. Another type of hero is the gruff and serious detective, who rarely smiles, but is very efficient at his job. In contrast, the hero in detective comedies is a naïve and clumsy character who accidentally stumbles across clues to eventually solve the crime.

Of course, the villain also plays a crucial role in the story. On occasion, the villain's identity is a mystery and is only revealed at the end, but more often he is introduced to the TV audience. Just as there are formulaic types of heroes, there are stereotypical villains: cold-blooded, greedy criminals, evil geniuses, and mad scientists. Most villains also have physical or psychological defects that add to the ugliness of their character, such as a scarred face, a missing limb, or a split personality.

The detective is challenged to find the villain by following clues. To assist him, he uses special talents in intellectual reasoning or has help from technological devices. These range from a simple magnifying glass to sophisticated DNA analysis and electronic tracking devices. Some detectives even use high-tech gadgets that are disguised as everyday objects, such as an explosive pen, a laser watch, or a computerized, talking vehicle!

When the hero confronts the villain, there are always scenes of action and danger. These involve high-speed chases on any kind of vehicle imaginable—cars, motorcycles, helicopters, speed boats, skis, submarines, camels, or simply



on foot. If the detective is captured, he finds himself in life-threatening situations and must use his skills to escape. He is then even more determined to catch the villain.

One way or another, the detective always accomplishes his mission, much to the satisfaction of the audience. The formula for detective stories is so successful; it is hard to imagine that it will ever be significantly altered. After all, who wants to watch a detective story without action and adventure, or in which the villain wins?

After Reading

Answer **true** or **false**. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

- 1. ~~F~~ Detective stories are only popular on TV. **They are popular both on TV and in literature**
- 2. ~~T~~ The success of detective stories is due to a combination of elements.
- 3. ~~T~~ Many elements of a detective story are predictable.
- 4. ~~F~~ All detective stories have an intelligent and charming hero. **There are different types of heroes**
- 5. ~~F~~ The formula of detective stories is likely to change in the future.

It's hard to imagine that it will be altered

9 Speaking

- 1. Work in pairs/groups. Compare two TV films or documentaries that you have seen. Think about the characters, setting, plot, story development, special effects, and other features in the TV films; consider the theme, setting, time period, history, special effects, and outcome in the documentaries.
- 2. Make notes in the appropriate chart. Use your notes to talk about the similarities and differences of the TV films/documentaries that you have compared in class.

Title	TV Film 1: _____	TV Film 2: _____
characters/actors		
setting		
plot		
story development		
special effects		
other features		

Title	TV Documentary 1: _____	TV Documentary 2: _____
theme		
setting/location		
time period		
history		
special effects		
outcome		

10 Writing

- A. 1. What kind of TV films do you like?
 2. Are there categories of TV films you are interested in or you dislike?
 3. Can you explain what is interesting about them?
 4. Read the text and find out:
 • What are genres? How many are there?
 • How easy is it to classify films?
 • Are there distinct and permanent categories? Why? Why not?
 5. What are the distinguishing characteristics of different genres? Underline/highlight words/phrases or sentences that provide the answer.

action	adventure	comedy	drama	animation	epics
biopics	detective	horror	war	Western	science fiction

• Categories of films based on theme, setting, plots/ stories, characters, and other specific features such as special effects, computer enhancement, animation, etc.

There are major genres and subgenres.

• It is not always easy to classify films as they often combine elements of different genres.

• No there aren't because film genres evolve according to appeal.

For example action films with superhuman heroes used to be popular over a decade ago. They're not so popular any longer.

action: martial arts, superhuman heroes

(adventure: tropical setting (unusual setting

(comedy: Toy Story (also animated

drama: serious, realistic life situations, character development interaction, melodramas, biographies, biopics

(animation: Toy Story (cartoon, design

epics: costume dramas, historical dramas, war dramas, extravagant settings, lavish costumes, spectacular version of biopic film

(biopics: The Last Emperor (a film based on a true story

detective: criminal action, mystery, suspense

horror: frighten audiences, combined with science fiction, earth invaded by alien monster

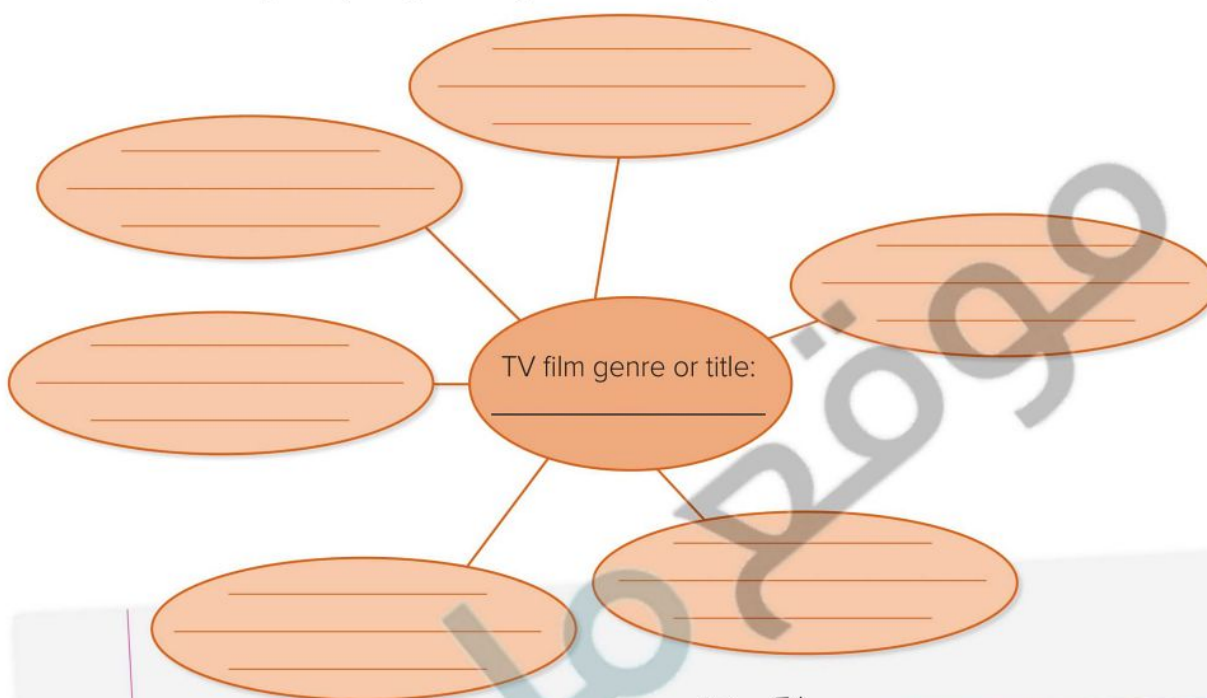
war: horror and destruction of war, documentary excerpts, paired with other genres

western: oldest genres, recognizable plots, elements and characters, horses, dusty

towns, Indians and cowboys, good and bad guys, sheriff and deputies, common formula, modified, revisited

science fiction: earth invaded by alien monster, visionary, futuristic technology, extraordinary creatures, outer space, ET

- B. 1.** Think of a TV film genre that uses a formula (e.g. action, adventure, comedy, Western). Choose a particular TV film in this genre as an example.
- 2.** Think about the different parts of the formula. Use a diagram to make notes.
- 3.** Write an expository essay in which you reveal and explain the formula behind the film.



A Coming-of-Age Film

The Lion King is a coming-of-age film. Coming-of-age films focus on a young person's journey to adulthood, often both emotionally and physically. In these kinds of films there is usually a role model who helps teach the main character, and there is usually a test that the character must undergo. The Lion King is a good example of this kind of film because...

Writing Corner

When you write an expository essay:

- choose a specific area of a topic to focus on.
- think about your audience or readers.
- research and collect information from different sources.
- think of examples and comments made by others.
- you can use quotes, exchanges, and arguments from your sources.
- if necessary, you can present the information in three main sections:
 - a. an introduction and thesis statement;
 - b. a longer paragraph or a number of paragraphs presenting the information about different aspects or categories of the main topic;
 - c. a closing paragraph.
- you are free to use different types of text, arguments, and material, including visuals.



11 Form, Meaning and Function

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The Comparative

Use *more/less* + adjective, or adjective + *-er* to make the comparative.

Detective stories **are more/less popular than** stories about space travel.

Goldfish **are smaller than** clownfish.

Use words such as: *a little, slightly, much, a lot, considerably, definitely, and certainly* to express how much something differs, or to add emphasis.

Children's TV films are **considerably** better than they used to be.

Use *as* + adjective + *as* to compare things that are equal or similar.

Dora and the Lost City of Gold is **as good as** *Sonic the Hedgehog*.

Use *not as* + adjective + *as* to compare things that are different.

The Lion King and *Jurassic Park* are good TV films but **not as good as** *Star Wars*.

Use *the* + comparative, *the* + comparative to describe two actions. The second action happens as a result of the first.

The more I hear about the Giza Pyramids, **the more** I want to know.

The **harder** he works at speaking English, the **better** he becomes.

The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most/least* + adjective to make the superlative.

The Nobel prize is **the most prestigious** award a scientist can win.

The company director agreed that it was **the least attractive** offer, but he was obliged to take it.

We can use the expression *by far* to add emphasis.

Pirates of the Caribbean is **by far** the best TV film of all.



A. Write sentences about the animals using comparative and superlative structures.

camel • cat • cheetah • donkey • eagle • elephant • goldfish • horse • ostrich • snake • tiger • lion



- Both cheetahs and tigers are big cats.
Lions **are the biggest** of the cats.
The biggest tigers **are as big as** lions.
Cheetahs **are a lot smaller and more slender** in comparison.
The cheetah **is by far the fastest** land animal on Earth.

- cheetah/tiger/lion
- camel/donkey/horse/elephant
- ostrich/eagle
- bear/snake
- Your own idea

B. Imagine you are a contestant on a TV Quiz show. \

- What's the most widely spoken language?
- What's the tallest mountain?
- What's the largest desert?
- What's the deepest ocean?

1 Chinese Mandarin (number of speakers is 1 + billion)

2 Mount Everest (8,850m)

3 Sahara, North Africa (3,320,000 sq. miles)

4 Pacific Ocean (10,924 m)

5 Shanghai, China (13.31 million)

6 Caspian Sea, Asia-Europe (371,00 sq m)

7 Dalol, Ethiopia (annual average temperature is 93.2F, 34C)

8 (Aswan, Egypt (0.02 inches of rainfall a year)

Words Connected with Space and the Planetary System: Part 2

Look at this information about the planets in our solar system:

Name of Planet	Distance from the Sun (km)	Radius (km)	Number of moons	Geographical Features or Special Facts
Mercury	57,909,227	2,440	None	rocky
Venus	108,209,475	6,052	None	rocky, high mountains, volcanoes, poisonous air
Earth	149,598,262	6,371	1	rocky, inhabited, mountains, volcanoes
Mars	227,943,824	3,390	2	rocky, mountains, volcanoes
Jupiter	778,340,821	69,911	68	cold, rings
Saturn	1,426,666,422	58,232	62	cold, rings
Uranus	2,870,658,186	25,362	27	cold, icy rings
Neptune	4,498,396,441	24,622	14	cold, icy rings

Note: Our Solar System used to be described as a group of nine planets, but scientists now consider Pluto to be a dwarf planet.

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

In most cases we make comparative and superlative adjectives by adding **-er/-est**, or we use **more/most** or **less/least**. However, a small number of adjectives are irregular.

well (healthy) – better – the best

far (distance) –farther or further – the farthest or the furthest

old (people in a family) – older or elder – the oldest or the eldest

bad – worse – the worst good –better – the best

- C.** Use the chart above to find information about the planets. Choose the correct word to make true facts about our solar system.

Some planets are much bigger and farther away from the sun than others. Jupiter is by far the (1. **biggest / hottest**) and Mercury is the (2. **smallest / coldest**) in our solar system. Mars is (3. **closer / farther**) from the sun than Earth. Mercury is the (4. **closest / farthest**) planet to the sun. It is so (5. **close / far**) to the sun that if you stood on the surface of the planet, the sun would appear at least three times (6. **larger / smaller**) than it does on Earth.

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are all rocky planets, but Earth is the only one that is (7. **inhabitable / uninhabitable**), which means that people, animals and plants live on it. Venus is only (8. **slightly / almost**) smaller than Earth and has many high mountains and volcanoes. Venus is so (9. **close / far**) to the sun that the land is (10. **hotter / colder**) than boiling water. Mars is a (11. **rocky / icy**) planet and is known as the Red Planet because of the red color of the planet's surface. Mars is (12. **almost / considerably**) half the size of Earth.

The four planets (13. **farthest / closest**) away from the sun are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are very (14. **hot / cold**) and (15. **green / icy**) places. Jupiter has the (16. **least / most**) number of known moons. Jupiter's four (17. **largest / smallest**) moons were observed in 1610 by an Italian astronomer called Galileo Galilei. Saturn has the (18. **least / most**) spectacular ring system of all the planets. There are 7 rings made up of dust, rocks and ice. (19. **Most / More**) than 40 spacecraft have explored Saturn, but only one has visited Uranus and Neptune. Neptune is the (20. **farthest / closest**) from the sun and makes a complete orbit around the sun in about 165 Earth years.





12 Project

1. When certain kinds of films such as documentaries are being planned/designed, a storyboard is created. A storyboard includes representative scenes with notes/comments. See the example below.
2. Think about the most important events and times of a famous figure's life that you can present in a documentary and make notes in the chart.

AGE	Important events and times
0 – 10	
11 – 15	
16 – 20	
Over 20	



3. Use the storyboard framework below. Write the script/commentary of the documentary under **Comments** and what will be happening in the scene under **Action**.
4. Use a large sheet of paper or cardboard to create a realistic storyboard. Draw and/or use photos or parts of photos and drawings for the scenes. Transfer your script and action notes onto the storyboard. You can write your notes by hand or word process them. Use a font that is easy to read. Present your storyboard in class.

Student's name: _____

Production: Documentary: Events in a Famous Figure's Life

Panel	Footage	Panel	Footage	Panel	Footage
[Picture]		[Picture]		[Picture]	
Comments		Comments		Comments	
Action		Action		Action	

page 1 of...

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 4:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 4:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 4:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 4 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about TV films and documentaries			
identify genres of TV films			
agree and disagree with opinions			
use <i>both...and</i> , <i>not only...but also</i> , <i>either...or</i> , <i>neither...nor</i>			
use independent clauses with <i>and</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>so</i> , and <i>yet</i>			
use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives			
talk more about space and the planets			

My five favorite new words from Unit 4:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 4:
_____	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

EXPANSION Units 1–4

1 Language Review

A. Complete each sentence with **other**, **others**, or **another**.

1. I'm almost done with this cup of hot chocolate. Can you please bring me _____?
2. Some predators wait for their prey to come to them. _____ predators chase their prey.
3. Don is so materialistic. Although he already has two cars, he's going to buy _____.
4. One lucrative crop for many farmers is soybeans. _____ is corn.
5. He excels in football, track, gymnastics, and a handful of _____ sports.
6. That store is a chain. There are a few in Spain and Italy and _____ in France and Germany.
7. One of the most famous children's books by Dr. Seuss is *The Cat in the Hat*. _____ are *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish* and *Horton Hatches the Egg*.
8. One option would be to spend the money on a vacation. _____ would be to put it in a savings account.

B. Rewrite the underlined sentences with **used to**, **be used to**, or **would**.

 He's a very humble man. He doesn't usually take credit for anything.
He's not used to taking credit for anything.

1. When he lived in Riyadh, he often drove by Faisaliah Tower.
2. Bobby felt lonely when his sister went to college. It felt strange not having her in the house.
3. This coffee shop is where I studied when I was in college.
4. He's much more materialistic now than he was when he was a teenager.
5. The cough was so persistent, after a while she didn't even notice it.
6. When I was younger, I exercised rigorously. Now I hardly exercise at all.
7. I usually shop in small stores. I don't usually shop in chain stores.
8. He has always loved electronics. When he was a child, he and his dad built circuit boards together.

C. Answer and discuss these questions about life in the year 2050.

1. Do you think scientists will have found a cure for cancer?
2. Do you think space travel will have become commonplace?
3. Do you think the world will have become more peaceful?
4. Do you think we will have started using something other than gas to run our cars?
5. Do you think global warming will have slowed down?
6. Do you think engineers will have developed a computer capable of thought?
7. Do you think scientists will have contacted life on other planets?



D. Look at the pictures of Asma below. Write sentences about her, using the following grammar points from Units 1–4.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ <i>used to</i> | ☐ future perfect |
| ☐ <i>was going to</i> | ☐ future perfect progressive |
| ☐ <i>would</i> | ☐ future with dependent time clauses |



Asma, 10 years ago

Marital status: single, lives at home with parents

Occupation: student

Hobbies: writing poetry, playing video games

Likes: sleeping late, spending time with friends

Dreams: to become a professor, to get married and have kids, to have laser eye surgery



Asma, 10 years from now

Marital status: married, two children

Occupation: history professor

Hobbies: writing poetry, gardening

Likes: spending time with family, eating healthy foods

Dreams: to get more sleep!

E. Complete each sentence by adding **both...and**, **not only...but also**, **either...or**, or **neither...nor**.

For some items, more than one answer may be possible.

- _____ Beijing _____ Shanghai are cities in China.
- All numbers are _____ even _____ odd.
- Solar energy is _____ clean _____ renewable.
- _____ Ayrton Senna _____ Jim Clark were famous race car drivers.
- In the Spanish language, nouns are _____ masculine _____ feminine.
- _____ *Finding Nemo* _____ *The Lion King* are animated films.
- Studies have found that _____ men _____ women talk more than the other.
- _____ cars _____ airplanes existed 200 years ago.
- The word *change* can mean _____ coins _____ to become different.
- Some words in the English language, like *conflict* and *suspect*, are _____ nouns _____ verbs.

2 Reading

Before Reading

1. Do you think there is life on other planets?
2. If there were life on other planets, how could we find this out?



IS ANYBODY OUT THERE?

Are humans the only intelligent life in the universe? Or, are we just one of many advanced civilizations out there? While people used to assume we were alone in the universe, we now know that the galaxy contains over 100 billion stars. This fact has led many scientists to think it unlikely that we are the only intelligent life form in the universe. Some of these scientists have devoted themselves to searching for other civilizations. This search is commonly referred to as the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, or SETI.

Since the SETI program began in 1959, scientists have been scanning the sky for signals sent by another alien civilization. To do this, they used the world's largest radio telescope which is located in Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The Arecibo telescope is 1,000 feet (305 meters) in diameter. This telescope is so large, it is said that it could hold 10 billion bowls of cornflakes! Prior to its partial collapse on December 1, 2020, the telescope collected and sent data to SETI computers 24 hours a day.

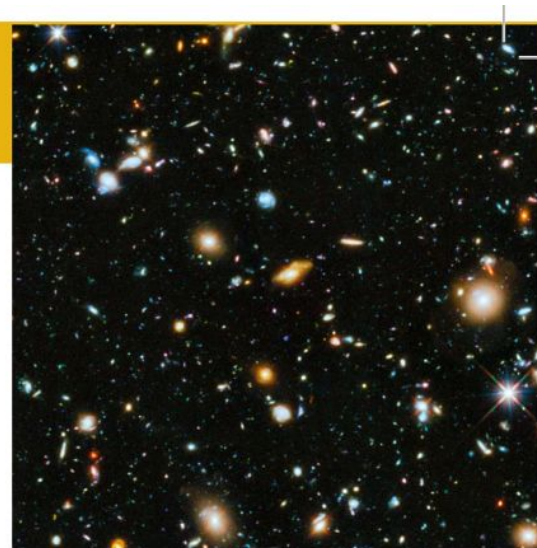
Many people don't realize that in addition to searching for radio waves, we humans are sending them out into space as well. This is because all of the radio and television signals that come into our homes also travel into space. We have been constantly and unintentionally leaking radio waves into space for over sixty years now. One day these signals may be detected by an alien civilization. In fact, it is possible that aliens are already listening to *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?*, *CSI*, and *The Simpsons*!



Arecibo Radio Telescope

Although SETI has found some unexplained signals, there have not been any clear, confirmed extraterrestrial signals yet. However, SETI scientists are not at all discouraged. They know that the universe is vast, and searching the entire sky for a distant signal is like searching for a needle in a haystack.

Not only are SETI scientists not discouraged, they are actually more optimistic than ever before. They do feel that in another 50 or 100 years, they will have succeeded in detecting alien signals. What is the reason for this confidence? Previous searches were limited by the shortcomings of available technology. For example, while there are hundreds of billions of stars in our galaxy, fewer than a thousand have been monitored for alien signals. But technology is improving all the time. As technology improves, scientists are going to have a better chance of picking up alien signals. In the next few decades, hundreds of thousands of stars, maybe even millions, will have been monitored.



Dan Wertheimer, a SETI researcher at the University of California in Berkeley, says, "We're making incredible progress. The more computing power you have, the better job you can do looking for these signals. Capabilities have been doubling every year." One reason SETI's computing power has been increasing is a volunteer program started in 1999 called SETI@home, in which the computers of ordinary people around the world are used to analyze SETI data.

Through the SETI@home program, volunteers download a special SETI screensaver to their home computer. When the computers are not in use and go into screensaver mode, the computers begin to analyze data gathered by the Arecibo radio telescope. The home computers search through the data for any signals that may have been created by an alien civilization. There are currently over 5 million volunteers in 225 countries participating in this program. Wertheimer says, "If you're the lucky one that finds that distant signal, then you might get the Nobel Prize, but you'll have to share it with 2 million people around the world who are helping us analyze that data."

Some people find it hard to believe that perhaps one day we will be communicating with aliens from distant planets. But others feel differently. Eighty-six-year-old Daniel Jackman says, "When I was a young man, if you had told me that one day we were going to send people into space, I would've told you that you were crazy. Now I know better. Just because we're used to certain limitations doesn't mean we can't go beyond them."

We may well learn one day that we are not alone in the universe. In the meantime, when sitting on your couch, watching your favorite TV program, consider that an alien civilization may be listening to it with you!

After Reading

A. Match each word to its synonym.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ diameter | a. accidentally |
| 2. _____ detected | b. width |
| 3. _____ limitations | c. restrictions |
| 4. _____ monitored | d. observed |
| 5. _____ optimistic | e. searched |
| 6. _____ unintentionally | f. hopeful |
| 7. _____ vast | g. enormous |

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is the goal of the SETI program?
2. Why haven't any signals been picked up from other planets yet?
3. Why are SETI scientists confident that they have a better chance of picking up signals in the future?
4. How do we send signals into space?
5. What is SETI@home?

Discussion

1. Do you think the SETI project will ever be successful? Why or why not?
2. Do you think it is a good idea to try to contact alien civilizations? Why or why not?



3 Language Plus **Aa**



be in another world



carry the weight of the world on (one's) shoulders



be on top of the world



be worlds apart



The world is (one's) oyster.



Where in the world...?

Complete each sentence with an idiom shown. Be sure to put each idiom in the correct tense.

1. I just can't find my glasses. _____ could they be?
2. Badr _____. He's so happy that he won the math competition.
3. Dan and Warren have such different views that they _____.
4. Jim has so many responsibilities that he feels like he _____.
5. Frank is lost in his thoughts again. It's like he _____.
6. Ali graduated at the top of his class, so he has a bright future with many opportunities. _____.

4 Writing

Tools for Writing: Commonly Confused Words

Fewer and *less* have the same meaning. They are both the opposite of *more*. However, *fewer* is used with count nouns and *less* is used with noncount nouns.

Fewer people are buying newspapers than ever before.

Since the new police chief took over, there has been **less** crime in our city.

Farther is used to talk about distance. *Further* is used to mean *additional*.

Most Arabian bred horses can run faster and **farther** than English bred horses.

I'm going to call the school to get **further** information about the program.

Complete each sentence with the correct commonly confused word.

1. The invention of the microwave made it possible to cook meals in _____ time.
2. I make _____ grammatical mistakes than I used to.
3. I don't want to discuss this any _____.

An expository essay is an essay in which the writer explains, describes, or gives information about a subject.

Writing Prompt

Write an expository essay about a common device or technology. Write about the history of the technology, and make predictions about how you think the technology will change in the future. Include grammar points from Units 1–4.

Write Your Essay

1. Decide on the type of device or technology you will write about.
2. Use a chart to organize your ideas. Write your topic at the top. Then write ideas about the past, present, and future of the device or technology.
3. Write a draft of your essay.
4. Have a partner read and comment on your draft. Use your partner's comments and suggestions to revise your essay.

Device/Technology: _____

Past

Present

Future

Developing Your Writing: Prewriting Techniques

Prewriting is an important first step in the writing process. Prewriting helps you explore and gather your ideas before you begin organizing and writing your essay. These are some of the most common types of prewriting techniques:

Freewriting: Freewriting involves taking the time (usually about five minutes) to write down all of the ideas you have about your topic before you begin researching or organizing the topic. When you freewrite, do not worry about using correct spelling, grammar, or punctuation, or even writing in complete sentences.

Brainstorming: Like freewriting, the purpose of brainstorming is to capture all of the ideas you have on a topic before you begin writing about it. However, when you brainstorm you only write words or phrases related to your topic.

Questioning: Ask the journalist's five W's—Who? What? When? Where? Why?—about the topic. List as many questions as you can about the topic. This will help you start thinking about questions to research and answer in your essay.

The Past, Present, and Future of the Telephone

Telephones are something we all take for granted. We are so used to having them that it is hard to imagine that they were only invented a little over 100 years ago. Just think, at the beginning of the twentieth century there were fewer than four million phones in the world. And if you wanted to speak with another person over the phone, you would need an operator to make the connection between you and the other person. Telephone technology has changed a lot over the last 100 years, and I believe in just another ten or twenty years it will have changed radically from what it is today...