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# Target English

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Longman

Julia Starr Keddie  
Martyn Hobbs

Grade

8

Workbook

# Target English

Grade 8

## Workbook

Julia Starr Keddle

Martyn Hobbs



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# 1

Module 1 Fitness and achievement

## Sporting life

### Language practice

- 1 Match the descriptions of the sports with the pictures. Write the names of the sports.

- 1 You throw a long thin object as far as possible. ....
- 2 You run very fast for a short distance. ....
- 3 You put long objects on your feet and you go down snowy hills. ....
- 4 You play this game in a team and throw the ball in a basket. ....
- 5 You use a machine with pedals. You push the pedals with your feet. ....
- 6 You have to jump very high. ....
- 7 You put special shoes on your feet. They've got wheels. ....
- 8 You put special shoes on your feet. Then you can move fast on ice. ....

A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



### Help box

- To talk about routines and things you do regularly:  
*I go running once a week.*
- To talk about things that are happening at the moment:  
*Hi, Mum. I'm sitting on the bus.*

- 2 Write two sentences about each person.

	Favourite activity	How often	Today
Ibrahim	football	twice a week	football practice
Hanan	drawing	at the weekend	a portrait
Hamad	chess	every evening	read a book about chess
Rashed	tennis	once a week	a game with a friend
Sarah	singing	on a Monday	a traditional song

Ibrahim plays football twice a week.  
Today he is doing football practice.

.....

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.....

**3** Complete the dialogues with the present simple or the present continuous.

**Mohammed:** My uncle is really clever. He (1) ..... (speak) five languages. He (2) ..... (be) a businessman and (3) ..... (travel) a lot for his job.

**Abdullah:** Is he away at the moment?

**Mohammed:** Yes, he (4) ..... (work) in Dubai.

**Ziad:** (5) ..... you ..... (go) to the sports club three times a week?

**Yousef:** Yes, I do. This term I (6) ..... (do) shot put, discus and long jump.

**Sarah:** Hello, what (7) ..... you ..... (do)?

**Maha:** I (8) ..... (read) a book.

**Sarah:** Good! (9) ..... you ..... (like) it?

**Maha:** Oh, yes. I (10) ..... (recommend) it strongly.

**4 OVER TO YOU** Answer the questions about yourself.

1 What are you doing now?

2 What do you usually do on Saturdays?

.....

.....

.....

.....

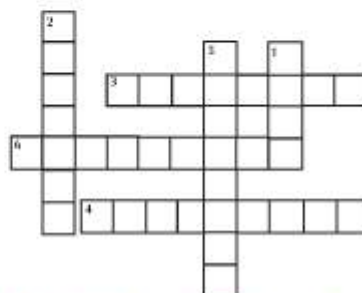
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**5** Complete the crossword by finding the words for these definitions.

- 1 having the qualities suitable for something
- 2 physically strong, not ill
- 3 physical activity that one does regularly
- 4 preparing for something
- 5 the process of learning a skill
- 6 physical activities such as a sport



**6** Complete the quiz with these words.

use watch do prefer more  
stairs any eat walk swimming

**Fitness test**

- 1 Do you ..... or run often?
- 2 Do you take the ..... instead of the lift?
- 3 Do you play a sport ..... than once a week?
- 4 Do you ..... a lot of sweets?
- 5 Do you ..... stretching exercises often?
- 6 Do you ..... more than two hours TV a day?
- 7 Do you ..... the computer for more than an hour a day?
- 8 Do you do ..... aerobic exercise?
- 9 Do you go ..... ?
- 10 Do you ..... reading to running?

- 7 Answer the questions in exercise 6 for yourself.

#### Help box

- Use the *-ing* form of verbs to make nouns.  
*Swimming is good exercise.*
- Use the infinitive after: *It's difficult / easy / important ...* and *... helps you ...*  
*It's difficult to throw the discus.*  
*Studying helps you to pass exams.*

.....

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.....

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.....

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.....

- 8 Complete the advice with an *-ing* form or an infinitive.

train warm up stretch ~~walk~~ keep  
bend swing

- 1 Walking every day is very good for you.
- 2 Be sure ..... before you exercise.
- 3 Hiba spends two hours a day ..... for the marathon.
- 4 It is important ..... with 10 minutes walking before you start running.
- 5 Doing aerobic exercise regularly helps you ..... fit.
- 6 When you jump, make sure ..... your knees and ..... your arms.

- 9 OVER TO YOU. Complete these sentences for yourself.

- 1 It is important .....
- 2 ..... is good for you.
- 3 It's easy .....
- 4 ..... can damage your health.
- 5 ..... helps you to learn better.

- 10 OVER TO YOU. Write a paragraph about the sport and exercise you do in a typical week.

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## Skills development

### Reading

#### A symbol of friendship

The Olympic flame is the symbol of the Olympic Games and of friendship between nations. Athletes and famous people take the flame from Ancient Olympia in Greece to the city hosting the Opening Ceremony of the games.

But the torch doesn't always travel with a runner. In 1948 it crossed the English Channel by boat, and it first travelled by plane to Helsinki in 1952. In 2000, scuba divers carried a special torch underwater in Australia. And other forms of transport include a camel in Cairo, an elephant in Delhi and a tram in Rio de Janeiro.

In 2004, the torch took a journey all round the world for the first time. It lasted 78 days and covered a distance of more than 78,000 kilometres. The torch visited all previous Olympic cities before it returned to Athens for the summer Olympics. It travelled to Africa and South America for the first time, and about 260 million people saw the torch during its journey.

It is a great honour to be the final torch carrier. The carrier is kept secret until the day - it is usually a sports celebrity from the host country. He or she runs towards the Olympic bowl and uses the torch to light the Olympic flame. Sometimes the people who light the fire aren't famous, but they represent Olympic ideals.



#### 1 Read the article and find.

- five forms of transport 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 .....
- five cities 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 .....
- three continents 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....
- the word that the underlined pronoun refers to: 1 it ..... 2 they .....

#### 2 Read the article and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Only Olympic athletes are allowed to carry the torch.

- 2 The torch first travelled by boat in 1948.

- 3 Scuba divers always carry the Olympic flame in Australia.

- 4 In 2004 the torch took a journey all around the world for the first time.

- 5 Two hundred and sixty million people saw the torch in South America.

- 6 Athletes don't want to be the final torch carrier.

3 These are some of the cities the 2004 torch visited. Match them with their countries.

1 Montreal	6 Rome	a Russian Federation	f the USA
2 New York	7 Moscow	b Spain	g Brazil
3 Paris	8 Madrid	c Australia	h Egypt
4 Rio de Janeiro	9 Tokyo	d Italy	i Canada
5 Cairo	10 Sydney	e Japan	j France

Writing

4 Rewrite the following paragraph. Add capital letters and punctuation marks where necessary.

in ancient greece different cities took charge of the olympic games at different times when it was the turn of the people of elis to do this they said that their arrangements for the olympic games were the best and fairest

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5 Put these sentences in the best position in the composition below.

- 1 I feel that is true about exercise.
- 2 You have to move your body and jump around in front of the TV!
- 3 I also go skateboarding with my friends in the park.
- 4 Then I can go to the pool with my friends.

**Sport and my life**

My life would be very different without sport. I do it at school and in my free time. I play football, do athletics and enjoy skateboarding. I do football practice twice a week after school. I am quite good at sprinting and I train for the school athletics team. ☐

Last year I came first in a race and got a medal. It was a great achievement for me. I can't swim, so my next challenge is swimming lessons. ☐

I like keeping fit and moving my body. I always take the stairs instead of the lift, and I help my father do jobs. I've also got a really good video game. ☐

I do sport because I enjoy it and it makes me feel good. It's important to keep fit and exercise your lungs, muscles and heart. Exercise is also good for your mind and helps you in your studies. There is a saying: 'Use it or lose it.' ☐

**6** Make notes for a composition called *Sport and my life*.

**Paragraph 1:** Describe the sports you do and how often you do them.

**Paragraph 2:** Talk about an achievement or something you would like to do.

**Paragraph 3:** Describe how you keep fit each day, e.g. run up the stairs, etc.

**Paragraph 4:** Talk about why you keep fit and why it is good for you.

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**7** Write out your composition.

**Help box**

- Use the notes you made.
- Divide your work into paragraphs.
- Think about your reader: add interesting details about your life.
- Make your opening eye-catching: *My life would be very different without sport.*
- Conclude with a sentence that says something about what you think.

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# 2

Module 1 Fitness and achievement

## In the past

### Language practice

#### Help box

- Use the past simple to talk about completed actions in the past.  
*Yesterday I saw a good film.*

- 1 Write what they did yesterday. Use the past simple form of these verbs.

beg write give boast buy  
pull up read take rise out  
~~watch~~

- 1 Ayman and his sister watched TV.
- 2 My father ..... the newspaper.
- 3 The children ..... to come with us.
- 4 The teacher ..... us homework.
- 5 Faisal ..... an e-mail.
- 6 She ..... that she could speak five languages.
- 7 My friend and I ..... some pens and pencils at the shop.
- 8 The smoke ..... of the chimney.
- 9 Muhsen ..... at the red light.
- 10 I ..... some photos with my new camera.

- 2 Write questions and answers. Use full stops and question marks as appropriate.

- 1 What / you / do / yesterday; meet my uncle  
What did you do yesterday? I met my uncle.
- 2 Where / they / go / last weekend; go to Abu Dhabi  
.....

- 3 What / your sister / buy / at the shopping mall; buy a CD  
.....

- 4 How / you / get / to the beach; go by bus  
.....

- 3 OVER TO YOU Write five sentences about last week.

I visited my grandmother on Tuesday evening.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### Help box

- Use the past continuous for an action that was in progress in the past for a period of time.  
*I was playing tennis yesterday morning (for two hours).*

- 4 Imagine that you are going to interview your grandfather about life in the past. Write five questions that you will ask him.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

- 5 Look at yesterday's timetable and complete the sentences.

Class 4	7.45	English
	8.30	
	9.15	Science
	10.15	
	11.00	Arabic
	11.45	
	12.30	Islamic education
		Geography
		Information Technology
		Maths

- 1 At 8.00 they were studying English.
- 2 At 9.00 .....
- 3 At ..... Information Technology.
- 4 At 1.00 .....
- 5 At ..... Islamic Education.
- 6 At 9.30 .....

- 6 OVER TO YOU Think of some activities and times. Write three positive and three negative sentences about what you were doing yesterday.

I wasn't doing a sport at four o'clock yesterday.  
I was eating my dinner at half past seven.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 7 Where was your family yesterday at five o'clock? What were they doing?

1 My mother was in the kitchen. She was talking on the phone.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 8 Look up the words in the glossary at the end of your Student's Book and write a sentence using each.

lily cottage rise out beg  
humble

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....



### Help box

- Use the past continuous for the action that was in progress. Use the past simple for the completed action.  
*Reem was making tea when I called.*  
*It was raining when I left for school.*
- You can use *when* or *while* with the past continuous.  
*When / While we were playing tennis, I broke my racket.*
- You can only use *when* with the past simple.  
*I was walking home when I saw dad's car.*

### 9 Look at the pictures and write sentences.

- 1 Ahmed / ride a camel / fall off and break his arm  
Ahmed was riding a camel when he fell off and broke his arm.



- 2 Jaber / plunge in the pool / hit his head



- 3 Faris / reach for a tin from the top shelf / mother come into the kitchen



- 4 the children / play in the park / mother call them



- 5 Mr Kamel / walk down the corridor / hear the noisy students



- 6 Dhuha / do her housework / phone ring



### 10 Complete the sentences.

- While I was reading (read) a book, the phone rang (ring).
- While Saif ..... (do) his homework, the film ..... (start).
- While Khalifa ..... (surf) the Net, there ..... (be) a power cut.
- While Mr Mahmoud ..... (drive) to work, he ..... (have) an accident.
- While Mrs Abdallah and her sister ..... (shop), they ..... (meet) a friend.
- While Hamad ..... (try) to sleep, the alarm clock ..... (go off).

### 11 Complete the text. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

Harry is visiting his pen friend Kamel in Kuwait.

Dear Mum and Dad,  
I am having a great time with Kamel. Yesterday morning we (1) ..... (play) computer games with Kamel's father. He (2) ..... (invite) us to visit the Museum of Islamic Antiques. The museum was amazing! We (3) ..... (see) thousands of rare Islamic antiques. We also (4) ..... (enter) the museum library, which contains 7000 books. While we (5) ..... (walk) home, we (6) ..... (stop) at the market. I (7) ..... (buy) some souvenir stamps for you, Dad. And a big photo for you, Mum. We (8) ..... (get) back home just before lunchtime. While we (9) ..... (wait) for lunch, we (10) ..... (transfer) photos to the computer. I am attaching them to this e-mail.  
Hope you like them!  
Love,  
Harry


## Skills development

### Reading


#### 1 Match the headlines with the stories.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Man bought four litres of milk for £500 | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic fine for policemen        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family photos caught thief              | <input type="checkbox"/> Firefighters tried to use a snake |


**1** In San Francisco a thief broke into the house of an old man and his wife. They were sleeping when they heard a noise. The man went to see what it was and found a thief in the living room. But the couple weren't worried. The old lady made the thief a cup of tea and some food. While he was eating, she showed him their family photos. And her husband secretly called the police.




**3** In the Ukraine firemen were putting out a fire at a health club. One firefighter saw a hosepipe and picked it up. But he got a nasty surprise! It was a very long snake, a python. The firefighters were very scared but the owner of the club was delighted. The python belonged to him and he was glad that it survived the fire.



**2** In Germany two policemen were organising a speed trap on a busy road. While they were doing this a traffic policeman saw their car. It was parked on double yellow lines. So he made them pay a parking fine. He said, 'Traffic regulations are the same for everyone.'



**4** A man was having a cup of coffee in Dublin, Ireland, when a stranger offered to sell him a laptop computer. He paid £500 and the stranger gave him a laptop bag. He took the bag home and found four litres of milk inside instead of a computer. He was very upset.



#### 2 Find these words and match them with their definitions.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| a thief       | 1 Water comes out of this tube. You use it to water gardens or put out fires. |
| b speed trap  | 2 A person who steals possessions or money.                                   |
| c fine        | 3 Take something from the ground with your hands.                             |
| d health club | 4 When the police wait for people driving too fast.                           |
| e hosepipe    | 5 A sum of money you have to pay if you break the law.                        |
| f pick up     | 6 A place where people go to keep fit.  |

#### 3 Match the underlined pronoun with its reference.

- |         |                            |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 1 their | a firefighter              |
| 2 them  | b a man                    |
| 3 he    | c old lady and her husband |
| 4 him   | d two policemen            |

**4 Read the stories and answer the questions.**

- 1 What were the couple doing when they heard a noise?  
.....
- 2 What were the policemen doing when they got a fine?  
.....
- 3 What was the firefighter doing when he picked up the python?  
.....
- 4 What was the man doing when the stranger sold him a laptop?  
.....

**5 OVER TO YOU What do you think? Answer the questions.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Which story is the funniest?<br>.....     | 3 Which situation is the scariest?<br>..... |
| 2 Which person is the most stupid?<br>..... | 4 Which story has the best ending?<br>..... |

**Writing**

**6 Find eight spelling mistakes in this paragraph. Rewrite the paragraph in the spaces below correcting the spelling of the words.**

Boats are fun, but it's important to know about the safety rules. Some boats can tip into the water easily. Some boats go fast. Boats can be dangerous so its always important to have an adult with you. You must always wear a life jaket because it helps you to flote in the watter. Good swimmers sometimes get tired. A life jacket keeps your head out of the water until someone can help you.

.....

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.....

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.....

**7** Write a story about a day in your life.

- The day we got some good news
- The day my favourite team won
- The day my brother / sister / aunt / uncle won an award
- The day I broke my leg / broke my arm

**Help box**

- Take notes about the information that will make your story interesting:
  - 1 when it happened
  - 2 where you were
  - 3 what you were doing
  - 4 what other people did
  - 5 how you or your friends and family felt: *happy* *worried* *delighted* *excited* *upset* *scared* *a terrible pain*
  - 6 something strange or unusual you remember
- Start the story with: *I will never forget the day ...*
- End with a sentence that sums up the experience.

**8** First study the information (1–6) in the Help box above. Then find this information in the story below. Underline each piece of information and put the correct number by it.

I will never forget the day I broke my arm. It was a beautiful day last September (1) and I was at the swimming pool with my friends. They were swimming in the pool and I decided to dive in.

Unfortunately, I was too close to the edge of the pool and my arm hit the side. I felt a terrible pain in my arm but I didn't realise how badly hurt I was. I tried to swim and couldn't move my arm. I was scared and the life guard helped me out. All my friends were very worried about me.

An ambulance took me to the hospital and my family came to see me. Then the doctor did an X-ray and put my arm in plaster. The X-ray was strange because I could see my bones! Having a broken arm wasn't too bad though – I could still go to school and see my friends.

## Module 1 Progress test

### Reading

#### Watersports

There are different kinds of watersports ranging from swimming to sailing round the world in an ocean-going yacht.

Canoeing is a very popular sport and is easy to learn. Safety is important and you always wear a life jacket and a helmet in a canoe. You can canoe slowly on calm rivers and lakes, or go very fast down rivers. This is called white water rafting.

In surfing you ride on a surfboard. You stand on the surfboard and the waves carry you to the beach.

Sailing is fun, and the most popular sailing boats are very small and fast. It is important to wear a life jacket in a yacht. Some sailing boats are very big and expensive, and are called ocean-going yachts. They take part in long races around the world. They are very fast and need about 14 people to sail them.

Powerboat racing is all about speed. Powerboats have very powerful engines and can go at over 220km an hour. But they are very expensive. You have to wear a helmet and a life jacket. The equipment isn't very comfortable to wear.

Jet-skiing is very exciting. It is easy to fall off, as it jumps up and down on the water. You wear special clothes, gloves, shoes, and a helmet to jet-ski.

You don't have to be a good swimmer to scuba-dive, but you do have to train. Scuba-diving is a very dangerous sport, so before you go diving you need training. When you go into the sea you should always dive with other people. You wear a mask and a special suit, and carry oxygen. People scuba-dive to see fish and plants under water.

#### 1 Read the article and complete the table.

Sport	Equipment and clothes
Canoeing	life jacket, .....
.....	surfboard
Sailing	.....
Powerboat racing	....., .....
Jet-skiing	special clothes, ....., .....
Scuba-diving	....., ....., oxygen

#### 2 Read the article again and write the sport(s) that match the descriptions.

- 1 can be uncomfortable ..... powerboat racing .....
- 2 uses a vehicle with an engine .....
- 3 uses a boat ....., ....., .....
- 4 costs a lot of money .....
- 5 goes under the water .....
- 6 rides on waves on the sea .....
- 7 happens on rivers .....



## Language practice

### 1 Write questions and answers. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

What are you doing now?  
I'm doing this test.

- 1 ..... you ..... this test with a pen or a pencil now? (write)
- 2 What ..... you ..... at the moment? (wear)
- 3 What time ..... you usually .....? (get up)
- 4 ..... you ..... this test with a friend? (do)
- 5 ..... you ..... ice-cream? (like)

### 2 Complete the text. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

It <sup>(1)</sup> ..... (be) the summer holidays. My dad is an architect and he <sup>(2)</sup> ..... (work) in Tripoli. Mum and I <sup>(3)</sup> ..... (stay) with friends of the family in Jbail. We often go there. I <sup>(4)</sup> ..... (be) very happy to be by the sea. One morning I <sup>(5)</sup> ..... (write) e-mails to my friends. Suddenly my friend Ahmed <sup>(6)</sup> ..... (call). He <sup>(7)</sup> ..... (invite) me to go to the beach with him and his family. It was a lovely day and the sun <sup>(8)</sup> ..... (shine) so I said yes. We <sup>(9)</sup> ..... (walk) through the old town to the beach. We <sup>(10)</sup> ..... (have) a fantastic day at the seaside.

### 3 Write the -ing form or the infinitive.

- 1 ..... fruit and vegetables helps you keep healthy. (eat)
- 2 It's easy ..... enough exercise. (get)
- 3 ..... to your friends with a mobile phone is fun. (talk)
- 4 It's important ..... your books tidy. (keep)
- 5 ..... too many soft drinks is bad for you. (drink)
- 6 ..... the Net can be a good way to get information. (surf)

### 4 Complete the text. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

Fauzia's mother <sup>(1)</sup> ..... (work) in a bank. She <sup>(2)</sup> ..... (like) her work. She <sup>(3)</sup> ..... (go) to work every day at eight o'clock. At the moment she <sup>(4)</sup> ..... (talk) to a customer. Fauzia's father <sup>(5)</sup> ..... (work) at the same bank, but today he <sup>(6)</sup> ..... (fly) to New York for a meeting. At the moment he <sup>(7)</sup> ..... (read) documents on the plane to prepare for the meeting. Fauzia's sister is a university student. On a Tuesday she usually <sup>(8)</sup> ..... (attend) classes but she <sup>(9)</sup> ..... (not study) at the university today. She <sup>(10)</sup> ..... (prepare) for an exam at home. Fauzia is at school today. Now she <sup>(11)</sup> ..... (have) a break before her next lesson. She <sup>(12)</sup> ..... (read) a book.

**5** Complete these sentences with the past simple form of these verbs.

throw swing sprint represent reach wave tug on warm up stretch bend

- 1 He ..... out his arms to reach the branch.
- 2 He ..... before the race.
- 3 He ..... his clothes and ran out to put out the fire.
- 4 I ..... down to lift the box off the floor.
- 5 My friend ..... to us as he came across the field.
- 6 Someone ..... a stone at the car.
- 7 Fawzi ..... up the steps.
- 8 Manal and Yusra ..... higher and higher.
- 9 The red lines on the map ..... railways.
- 10 Yousef ..... Kuwait yesterday.

**6** Rearrange the words to make questions. Add capitals and punctuation.

- 1 o'clock were having you dinner your at six  
.....
- 2 shining the yesterday was sun  
.....
- 3 o'clock were doing you eight at night last what  
.....
- 4 saying you were to teacher what the  
.....
- 5 you yesterday were jeans wearing  
.....
- 6 in watching why were TV you morning the  
.....

**7** Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

- 1 While Ahmed ..... (stretch), the coach ..... (call) him.
- 2 Nadia ..... (play) the violin when Hanan ..... (ask) her a question.
- 3 Mrs Al-Sarhan ..... (sleep) when the thief ..... (break) the window.
- 4 While they ..... (watch) TV, the police ..... (knock) at their door.
- 5 Luckily we ..... (not throw) the shot put when my baby sister ..... (fall) in the park!
- 6 My father ..... (buy) a magazine when a famous footballer ..... (come) into the shop.
- 7 You ..... (not eat) dinner when I ..... (call) you on my mobile.
- 8 While they ..... (ride) their bikes, the accident ..... (happen).

## Writing

Write an e-mail to your pen friend. Tell him or her what you did yesterday. Make sure you use correct punctuation.

Include information about:

- the time
- some everyday things you did
- any special events
- sport or activities you did
- things your family did
- what you liked best

## Learning Log

1 Look at the outcomes on page 77 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

talking about sports and activities?  
making guesses?  
discussing the Olympics?  
giving opinions?

easy	OK	difficult	useful	not useful	interesting	not interesting
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Was the reading in this module  
easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐  
interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐  
What was your favourite passage in this module?

3 Was the listening in this module  
easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐  
interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐  
What was your favourite passage in this module?

4 Was the writing in this module  
easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐  
What did you do to plan your writing?  
How can you improve?

5 Was the vocabulary in this module  
easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐  
Are there any words or sounds that you have  
difficulty with? \_\_\_\_\_



# 3

Module 2 Record breakers

## Amazing world

### Language practice

#### 1 Write the university subjects.

- The study of the languages people in other countries speak. Foreign Languages
- The study of events in the past. H.....
- The study of physics, chemistry or biology. S.....
- The study of numbers, quantities and shapes. M.....
- The science of treating illness. M.....
- The study of designing and making buildings. A.....
- The study of novels, plays and poetry. L.....
- The study of the past, by looking at things we find in the ground. A.....
- The study of buying and selling, and economics. B.....
- The study of computers. C..... S.....

#### 2 Look at the words in the box. Choose opposites of these words to complete the sentences.

slowly bad safe expensive ~~easy~~

- I can't understand this exercise. It's .....  
It's .....  
2 Tomatoes are ..... at this time year.
- My brother is very ..... at Science.
- It's ..... to drive ..... on the road.

### Help box

- One syllable adjectives:  
*warm + er = warmer*
- Two syllable adjectives ending in -ow and -er:  
*clever + er = cleverer*
- Adjectives ending in -le:  
*gentle + r = gentler*
- Adjectives ending in consonant + -y:  
*happy + er = happier*
- Two syllable adjectives or more:  
*more + helpful = more helpful*  
*more + interesting = more interesting*
- Irregular adjectives:  
*good = better bad = worse*  
*far = further / farther*

	Omar	Fawzi	Nader	Anwar
Age	11	12	13	10
Weight	45 kg	51 kg	56 kg	40 kg
Height	1.54 m	1.57 m	1.63 m	1.52 m

#### 3 Compare the people in the table above. Use old, young, short, tall, heavy, light.

- Omar is younger than Nader. (age)
- Fawzi is ..... than Anwar. (weight)
- Nader is ..... than Fawzi. (age)
- Fawzi is ..... than Nader. (height)
- Anwar is ..... than Omar. (weight)

**4 Compare these things.**

- 1 Lions / cats (dangerous)  
Lions are more dangerous than cats.
- 2 a Mercedes car / a Mini car (big)
- 3 giraffes / elephants (tall)
- 4 text messages / e-mails (short)
- 5 August / December (hot)
- 6 a computer / a mobile phone (expensive)

**5 Study the table and write sentences.**

Faten is better at playing tennis than Nada.

	Faten	Nada
plays tennis	✓✓✓	✓
uses a computer	✓	✓✓✓
speaks English	✓✓✓	✓✓
draws	✓✓	✓✓✓
cooks	✓	✓✓✓

**6 Use punctuation marks, apostrophes and capital letters where necessary.**

michael andersons father was in the us  
air force when he was a little boy  
planes were everywhere around him  
when he was nine he watched the first  
astronauts when they walked on the  
moon at that moment he wanted to be  
an astronaut

**Help box**

- Use *and* between 'hundreds' and 'tens' and at the end of large numbers:

834	Eight hundred <b>and</b> thirty-four.
300,489	Three hundred thousand, four hundred <b>and</b> eighty-nine.
500,070	Five hundred thousand <b>and</b> seventy.

**7 Write numbers or words.**

- 1 40,768 .....
- 2 Five thousand, three hundred and sixty-one .....
- 3 7,000,000 .....
- 4 Ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and thirteen .....
- 5 60,057 .....

**8 Complete the puzzle. You may refer to the glossary at the end of your Student's Book.**

**Down**

- 1 a job that needs a high level of education or training
- 3 an amount or piece of a material or substance that covers a surface or that is between two other things
- 4 people who live in tents and move from place to place

**Across**

- 2 covered with rocks or made of rock
- 5 a place with water and trees in a desert
- 6 the distance from the end of one wing to the end of the other

- Use *as... as...* to say two things are the same.  
*Today is as hot as yesterday.*
- Use *not as... as...* to say two things are different.  
*London is not as big as Mexico City.*
- Use *as me / as him / as her*.  
*She's as intelligent as him, NOT ~~as he~~*

- 10 Compare the things. Use (not) as... as.  
strong long big comfortable

- The white chair is not as comfortable as the black chair. 
- The painting of a horse is \_\_\_\_\_ the painting of a camel. 
- Saleh isn't \_\_\_\_\_ Khalid. 
- Adventure in the Desert is \_\_\_\_\_ Danger in the Jungle. 

- 1 books / magazines    2 Maths / Music  
3 the radio / the TV    4 pizzas / kebabs

## Skills development.

### Reading

#### The World's Weather

The type of climate you have depends on where on Earth you live. You find warm climates near the Equator and cold climates near the Poles (see picture 1). In some parts of the world, the weather changes every day and in other parts it is usually the same.

##### The Earth's movement

During the year the Earth goes round the sun. As the Earth's poles get near the sun, the seasons change. Places facing away from the sun have winter and places facing the sun experience summer (see picture 2). For example, in December it is summer in Argentina and winter in Canada (see picture 3). In the Arctic in the summer the days are very long, because the North Pole is angled towards the sun. Some parts of the world have four seasons, but many parts of the world have two seasons.

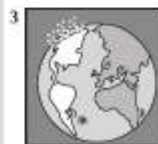
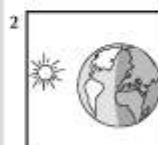
These regions are close to the Equator and are always warm because they never face away from the sun.

##### Rain and snow

Rain comes from the sea. As the sun heats the ocean, some of the sea water becomes vapour. The vapour rises and becomes clouds. As it cools, it turns into water and falls as rain. When it is very cold, the water in the clouds turns into ice. The ice becomes snow flakes. The snow falls.

##### Storms

Thunderstorms are electrical storms – the electricity causes loud bangs (thunder) and light (lightning). Hurricanes are storms that develop in the Pacific Ocean or the Atlantic Ocean. They go round in circles and travel very fast. They can destroy buildings and cause floods.



#### 1 Read the article and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The weather doesn't stay the same every day all over the world. T
- 2 There are seasons because the Earth's poles go near the sun.
- 3 The days are short in an Arctic summer.
- 4 All parts of the world have two seasons.
- 5 It is always warm near the Equator.
- 6 Rain falls when the sun is close to the Earth's poles.
- 7 When the water in clouds becomes very cold, ice forms.
- 8 Hurricanes can be very dangerous.
- 9 The underlined pronoun "it" refers to the world.
- 10 The underlined pronoun "they" refers to these regions.

2 Match the beginnings and ends of sentences.

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 There are cold climates .....             | a and water vapour rises. |
| 2 You get summer in regions .....           | b falls on the sea.       |
| 3 The sun heats the sea .....               | c is different.           |
| 4 Most rain .....                           | d in a storm.             |
| 5 Every snowflake .....                     | e near the poles.         |
| 6 You often get thunder and lightning ..... | f facing the sun.         |

Writing

1 Read the e-mail and complete the table on the next page.

**To:** ibrahim057@hotmail.com

**Subject:** Canada

Dear Ibrahim,

I am writing to tell you something about my country. Canada is a big country with a population of about 30 million people. In fact, the only country that is bigger than Canada is Russia. Canada is very beautiful.

There are two parts to Canada - one is French speaking and one is English speaking. There are about 7 million people in the French region. The capital of Canada is Ottawa and another large city is Montreal. The currency is the Canadian dollar.

The climate in Canada is very cold in the winter. People enjoy outdoor activities here. There are lots of forests, mountains and lakes.

Trees cover 35% of my country and we make a lot of wood products and paper. We also grow a lot of wheat (you make bread from it). There are a lot of other industries in my country - we make cars and machines.

I hope you enjoyed reading about my country. Write soon and tell me about yours. Is it similar to Canada, or different?

Best wishes,

Barry





## 4

## Module 2 Record breakers

## World records

## Language practice

- 1 What countries are being described?  
Choose from:

India China Egypt Finland Russia  
Australia Kuwait Bangladesh

- It is close to India. Its capital is Dhaka. Commonly spoken languages are Bangla and English. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is a huge country with a population of over 1,000 million. Its capital is New Delhi. Commonly spoken languages are Hindi and English. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is a huge country. It has a population of over 1,300 million. Its capital is Beijing. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is the only country that is also a continent. It is between the Pacific and Indian oceans. Its main language is English. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is in Northern Europe between Sweden and Russia. Commonly spoken languages are Finnish and Swedish. \_\_\_\_\_
- Its capital is Moscow. It has a population of about 150 million. Its currency is the rouble. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is in North Eastern Africa. It has a population of over 70 million. Its capital is Cairo. Commonly spoken languages are Arabic and English. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is in the Arabian Gulf, east of Saudi Arabia. Its currency is the dinar. Commonly spoken languages are Arabic and English. \_\_\_\_\_

## Help box

- One syllable adjectives:  
*warm + est = the warmest*
- Two syllable adjectives ending in -*ow* and -*er*:  
*clever + est = the cleverest*
- Adjectives ending in -*le*:  
*gentle + st = gentlest*
- Adjectives ending in consonant + -*y*:  
*happy + est = the happiest*
- Two syllable adjectives or more:  
*most + helpful = the most helpful*  
*most + interesting = the most interesting*
- Irregular adjectives:  
*good = the best bad = the worst*  
*far = the furthest / farthest*

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct superlative.

- Salwa is the ..... (tall) girl in her class.
- My uncle Nawwaf is the ..... (old) member of my family.
- I think tennis is the ..... (interesting) sport.
- Jassim is my ..... (good) friend.
- The snail is one of the ..... (slow) animals.
- Yasser is the ..... (intelligent) boy I know.
- On her wedding day, Sabika was the ..... (happy) woman in the world.
- Today is the ..... (cold) day of the year.
- Target English is the ..... (helpful) textbook I have ever used.
- This is the ..... (far) I have ever been away from home.

- 3 Complete the Factbox with the superlative form of the adjectives or *the most*.

long large old fast deep expensive

#### World Records!

- 1 Egypt has 1,500 km of the Nile, the longest river in the world.
- 2 China has ..... man-made structure in the world – the Great Wall. It is 460 km long! China is also ..... populated country in the world.
- 3 Australia has one of ..... landscapes in the world, created over millions of years.
- 4 People in Finland drink ..... coffee in the world.
- 5 Mexico has .....-growing capital city in the world.
- 6 Russia is ..... country, and Lake Baikal in Russia is ..... lake.
- 7 Tokyo is ..... capital city in the world. It costs more to live there than any other city.

- 4 Write the shape of the objects.

Choose from:

square triangular diamond-shaped  
rectangular round pointed

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

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10





### Help box

- Adjectives have a special order. Look at the table.

Opinion	Size	Qualities (colour, age, shape, etc.)	Origin	Material	Noun
beautiful		old			hills
important		cultural			crossroads
	narrow				gorge
	large	square			room
	huge		Nabatean		theatre
			Greek		sculptures
fantastic		decorated			tombs
	high			sandstone	cliffs

- We don't usually use more than two adjectives.  
*A friendly old man.*

### 5 Decide if the descriptions are correct or incorrect. Then correct the wrong ones.

1 A French new car ☒

A new French car.

2 A difficult English sentence ☐

3 A green tall tree ☐

4 A Chinese narrow street ☐

5 Her lovely red coat ☐

6 A cultural important building ☐

7 A beautiful decorated box ☐

8 An ancient wonderful tomb ☐

9 My German clever friend ☐

10 My favourite illustrated book ☐

## Skills development

### Reading

# Ocean facts



You probably like going to the beach for a walk or a swim. But did you know that two thirds of the world's surface is covered by oceans and seas? And that 97% of the Earth's water is in the sea?

The world has four oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian and the Arctic. The Pacific covers nearly half our planet and is the largest and deepest ocean. There are mountains under the ocean just like on the land. And these are bigger than the mountains that you find on land. In fact, the world's longest mountain range is under the sea.

The sea level rises and falls twice a day along the world's coasts. These changes in level are called tides. The moon's gravity causes the tides to happen. Sometimes there are very big waves called tidal waves, or tsunamis.

They are the most powerful waves in the world.

The water in the sea is not like tap water - it is like a salty soup full of millions of tiny animals. It gives food to many of the animals that live in the sea. There are over 21,000 different types of fish. The biggest fish are sharks - they eat other fish. The world's biggest warm-blooded animals - whales - also live in the sea.

When you go down 100 metres under the sea surface it is very cold, and if you go down 900 metres it is black. Scientists are still discovering the strange animals living in this dark world.

So next time you go to the beach don't forget the marvels of the world's seas and oceans!

### 1 Read the article and answer the questions.

- 1 How many oceans are there in the world? .....
- 2 Which is the biggest ocean? .....
- 3 Where do you find the world's longest mountain range? .....
- 4 What makes tides happen? .....
- 5 What can you find in sea water? .....
- 6 Which are the biggest fish? And the biggest warm-blooded animal? .....
- 7 What is special about the sea if you go below 900 metres? .....
- 8 In paragraph 4, "it" and "they" refer to ..... respectively.

### 2 Match the words and the definitions.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 surface .....      | a the regular changes in the level of the sea               |
| 2 gravity .....      | b with blood that stays at the same temperature             |
| 3 tides .....        | c where the sea meets the land                              |
| 4 coast .....        | d the outside part of something                             |
| 5 warm-blooded ..... | e the natural force that makes something fall to the ground |

## Writing

1 Write about a historic site you know.

Read the composition and complete the table. Write notes.

Here is a website you could try: [www.ask-aladdin.com/whattovisit1.htm](http://www.ask-aladdin.com/whattovisit1.htm)

Name	The Great Mosque
Where it is	
Who built it	
What you can see	
When you visited it	last year

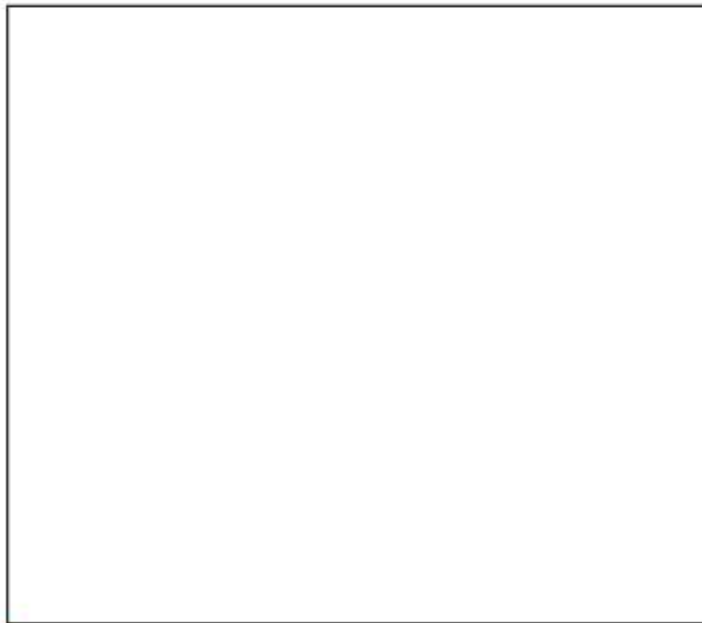


An important place to visit is the Great Mosque in Damascus, Syria. It is one of the most important mosques in the world. It is a very old building and an important holy place for all people. Caliph Walid the first built it during the Umayyad era, 601-750 AD. Nur Ed-Din rebuilt it in 1169 after a disastrous fire.

I was impressed by the size of the mosque and the wonderful ancient things I saw. The architecture of the mosque is magnificent. There are three beautiful minarets, decorated domes, magnificent old mosaics and a fifteenth-century wooden minbar. People also come to visit the shrine of the prophet Yahia.

I visited the Great Mosque last year with my family. I will never forget it.

- 2 Create an adjective table, like the one on page 28. Complete the table with the underlined phrases. Draw your table in the space below.



- 3 Now plan and write about a building, museum or archaeological site you know.

Here is a website you could try: [www.kuwaitiah.net](http://www.kuwaitiah.net)



Help box

- Make notes about: where it is, who built it, what you can see, and when you visited it.
- Think about some of the things to see. How can you describe them? For some of them use more than one adjective.

## Module 2 Progress test

### Reading

## Mountains

A mountain is an area of high ground over 300m high. Mountains cover 5% of the Earth's surface, but 10% of the world's people live on them. Mountains are millions of years old. The biggest mountain ranges in the world are the European Alps, the Andes in South America, the Rockies in North America, and the highest of all are the Himalayas in Asia.

Different animals and plants live in different parts of a mountain. It is extremely cold and windy at the top of mountains. There isn't very much oxygen so high up either. No plants can grow there. Only a few insects can live there, and no large animals.

Lower down the mountains, in the middle zone, a lot of evergreen trees grow. There are other plants too, and more insects. The conditions get easier and more types of wild animals can survive, such as deer, wolves, hawks, bears, birds and wild cats.

It is not so cold at the bottom of mountains. Since the climate is not as extreme, many animals and plants live there. People also build towns and villages here.

Mountains can be very difficult and dangerous to cross and climb. But despite the snow and ice, mountaineers try to climb all the mountains in the world. Mount Everest in the Himalayas is the highest mountain in the world at 8,850m high. Sir Edmund Hillary and his guide Tenzing Norgay were the first people to reach the top in 1953.

There is a lot of human activity on mountains. Tourists visit mountains for the beautiful scenery and skiing, farmers look after their animals, people grow trees for wood, and governments collect water for towns and cities.

### 1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 How high is the smallest mountain? .....
- 2 What is the highest mountain range in the world? .....
- 3 Why don't plants grow at the top of mountains? .....
- 4 What does live at the top of mountains? .....
- 5 Where do people live? .....
- 6 What is the highest mountain in the world? .....
- 7 Who were the first people to climb it? .....
- 8 What sort of activities can people do in the mountains? .....

### 2 Find the following numbers and dates.

- 1 the percentage of people that live on mountains .....
- 2 the age of mountains .....
- 3 the height of Mount Everest .....
- 4 when people first climbed Everest .....

## Language practice

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective and *than*.

- 1 I think that Science is ..... Geography. (interesting)
- 2 Your computer is ..... my computer. (good)
- 3 This question is ..... the last one. (easy)
- 4 Khalid is ..... Hameed. (young)
- 5 My dad's new car is ..... his old one. (safe)
- 6 Your camera is ..... mine. (expensive)
- 7 The museum is ..... the town hall. (old)
- 8 This cake is ..... that one. (delicious)
- 9 English is ..... Latin. (useful)
- 10 The train is ..... the bus. (quick)

2 There are six spelling errors in the text. Rewrite the text correcting these errors.

We have probably playd with robot toys or sear robots in films.  
Robots are machins that make life easyer for peple.  
There are robots in factorys, hospitals and farms.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Write the numbers in words.

- 1 13,406 .....
- 2 158,000 .....
- 3 10,941,000 .....
- 4 805,404 .....
- 5 53,530 .....
- 6 185,210 .....
- 7 65,000,000 .....
- 8 2,000,085 .....

**4 Complete the dialogues with the superlative form of the adjective.**

- 1 A: Why do you come to school by bus?  
B: It's ..... (fast) way.
- 2 A: It's hotter today than yesterday.  
B: Yes, today is ..... (hot) day of the year.
- 3 A: Why did you buy that computer?  
B: Because it was ..... (powerful) one in the shop.
- 4 A: Which painting do you prefer?  
B: That one. It's got ..... (good) colours.
- 5 A: What's ..... (beautiful) city in the world?  
B: I think it's Paris.
- 6 A: How is your new computer game?  
B: It's great. But it's ..... (complicated) game I have.
- 7 A: What was ..... (difficult) question in the test?  
B: I think it was the True-False exercise.
- 8 A: This notebook only costs 500 fils.  
B: Yes, it's ..... (cheap) one I found in the market.

**5 Complete the text with as... as... or the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.**

My brother Fahad and I are twins. In some ways we're similar but in others we're different. I'm not (1) ..... (tall) Fahad but I'm (2) ..... (thin) than him. It's strange – he's (3) ..... (muscular) but I'm (4) ..... (fit). I suppose it's because I do more exercise. When we go swimming together I can swim (5) ..... (fast) than him, but I'm not (6) ..... (good) him at diving. He can dive from the high board. I'm (7) ..... (intelligent) than him, I usually get better grades – but we are good at different subjects. I'm not (8) ..... (artistic) Fahad. He's very good at drawing and painting. He's the best in the class at writing stories too. But Fahad is not (9) ..... (scientific) me. And he can't play computer games. I'm much (10) ..... (good) than him.

**6 Refer to the glossary at the end of your Student's Book to match the words with their definitions. Write definitions.**

- |                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1 grizzly bear | a | a quantity of precious metals, gems or other valuable objects                      |
| 2 courtyard    | b | a very large bear that lives in the northwest of north America                     |
| 3 treasure     | c | used to say that something is likely to happen, likely to be true                  |
| 4 probably     | d | extremely good, large or great, unbelievable                                       |
| 5 incredible   | e | an open area enclosed by walls or buildings, especially in a castle or large house |



## Writing

Write about five things in your town. Write a second sentence to add more information.

### Example

The largest shop in my town is the department store in the shopping mall. My favourite department is the computer department because I love computers.

#### My town

The largest shop in my town .....

The smallest shop .....

The oldest building .....

The newest building .....

The tallest building .....

The most beautiful place .....

The most expensive restaurant .....

The most interesting museum, monument or statue .....

## Learning Log

### 1 Look at the outcomes on page 21 of the Student's Book.

#### How did you find:

making comparisons?  
describing places?  
describing objects?  
talking about world records?

easy	OK	difficult	useful	not useful	interesting	not interesting
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 2 Was the reading in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐  
interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

### 4 Was the writing in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

What did you do to plan your writing?  
How can you improve?

### 3 Was the listening in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐  
interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

### 5 Was the vocabulary in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

Are there any words or sounds that you have  
difficulty with? .....

## 5

## Module 3 Experiences

## Life events

## Language practice

## Help box

- Past participles of regular verbs:  
*play + ed = played*
- It is useful to learn the past simple and the past participles of irregular verbs together:  
*fly flew flown make made made take took taken*
- Use the present perfect to talk about experiences when you don't say exactly when:  
*I have visited Europe.*  
*I haven't visited Europe.*  
*Have you visited Europe?*
- Be careful with the verb *go*.  
**been:** *I've been to France.*  
**NOT ~~I've gone to France.~~**  
**gone:** *He's gone to the supermarket.*  
(he hasn't come back, he's still there)

- 1 Choose a verb from the list and use it in the present perfect form in the correct blank.

act illustrate visit take honour see

- 1 I ..... the teacher.
- 2 They ..... a science museum.
- 3 We ..... a yoga class.
- 4 Ahmed ..... in six movies.
- 5 You ..... a film in English.
- 6 He ..... this book.

- 2 Complete the sentences with positive forms of the present perfect.

- 1 Nadia ..... a cake. (make) ✓
- 2 Adil ..... a novel. (write)
- 3 We ..... a famous footballer. (meet)
- 4 The Mohammed family ..... in many different restaurants. (eat)
- 5 Omar ..... his book. (find)
- 6 You ..... lots of photos. (take)
- 7 Asma ..... a book by an English author. (read)
- 8 Fahad ..... to Europe. (be)
- 9 I ..... that song. (hear)

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct present perfect of these verbs (✓ = positive; ✗ = negative)

be (x 2) see fly visit sleep give speak

- 1 Jamal has slept in a tent. ✓
- 2 We ..... the museum in our town. ✓
- 3 They ..... to a famous person. ✓
- 4 She ..... to Spain. ✗
- 5 Simon and Tom ..... in an aeroplane. ✗
- 6 I ..... money to charity. ✗
- 7 I ..... to Disneyland. ✓
- 8 You ..... the sunset over the ruins of Failaka. ✓

**4 OVER TO YOU** Write questions and personal answers.

- 1 dive from a board?  
Have you ever dived  
from a board?  
Yes, I have.



- 2 act in a movie?  
.....  
.....



- 3 eat fish?  
.....  
.....



- 4 have an injection?  
.....  
.....



**Help box**

- Start a conversation with a question in the present perfect. Then continue with the past simple.  
**A:** *Have you ever seen the Pyramids?*  
**B:** *Yes, I have. I was on holiday with my family.*
- Tell someone about your experiences. Start with the present perfect and then continue with the past simple.  
*I've ridden a horse. It was last year when I went to a summer camp.*

**5 OVER TO YOU** Look at the pictures and write sentences about you.

- 1 I've slept in a tent. It was two years ago on a school trip.



- 2 .....  
.....  
.....



- 3 .....  
.....  
.....



- 4 .....  
.....  
.....



- 5 .....  
.....  
.....



- 6 .....  
.....  
.....



- 7 .....  
.....  
.....



- 6 Complete the dialogues. Use short answers and the present perfect or the past simple forms of the verbs.

1



- A: Have you ever been (be) to a theme park?  
 B: Yes, I have. It was (be) fantastic.  
 A: What ..... you ..... (see)?  
 B: I ..... (see) lots of children playing games.  
 A: What ..... they ..... (do)?  
 B: They ..... (go) on the Big Dipper. It ..... (be) exciting!

2



- A: ..... you ever ..... (have) an accident?  
 B: Yes, I ..... I ..... (have) a car accident last year.  
 A: How terrible! What ..... (happen)?  
 B: A bus ..... (hit) the taxi that I was travelling in. I ..... (hurt) my leg.  
 A: Who ..... (call) the ambulance?  
 B: The bus driver ..... (do).  
 A: How long ..... it ..... (take) for your leg to get better?  
 B: It ..... (take) two months.

3



- A: ..... your brother ever ..... (travel) abroad?  
 B: Yes, he ..... He ..... (go) to France last summer.  
 A: Why ..... he ..... (choose) France?  
 B: He ..... (want) to play with the school orchestra in Paris.  
 A: ..... he ..... (enjoy) himself?  
 B: Yes, he ..... He ..... (like) Paris very much.  
 A: ..... he ever ..... (climb) to the top of the Eiffel Tower?  
 B: Yes, of course. He ..... (take) some nice photos.

#### Help box

- We use full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to close sentences. A new sentence that follows one of these has a capital letter.

- 7 Use full stops, question marks, exclamation marks and capital letters where necessary.

- 1 I looked at the window it was snowing again .....
- 2 they have no right to be in our club they must leave at once .....
- 3 why do we try to reach the stars what is it all for .....

- 8 OVER TO YOU Write a dialogue like the ones in exercise 6.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 9 Look at the glossary at the end of your Student's Book to find:

- 1 a word that starts with the letter *a* and means *a powered flying vehicle with fixed wings*. .....
- 2 a word that starts with the letter *m* and means *belonging to the present time or most recent time*. .....
- 3 a word that starts with the letter *r* and means *very, extremely*. .....
- 4 a word that starts with the letter *g* and means *to stop trying to do something*. .....

- 10 Rewrite the paragraph below in the present perfect tense. The first sentence is done for you as an example.

Abdelmohsen has a very busy week. He reads two books. He visits his grandparents. He goes swimming. He tidies his bedroom. He writes a story. He does all his homework. He listens to his favourite music. He plays football with his friends. Finally, he decides to have a rest!

Abdelmohsen **has had** a very busy week.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 11 Use the glossary at the end of your Student's Book to find:

- 1 a word that starts with *f* and means *extremely good*. .....
- 2 a word that starts with *s* and means *a very tall modern building*. .....
- 3 a word that starts with *e* and means *at any time*. .....
- 4 a word that starts with *i* and means *provide a book with pictures*. .....

## Skills development

### Reading

### World pen friends

Hello, I'm Akira and I live in Japan. My family have lived here for ten years. I actually come from the USA. We've lived in the same house for ten years. I love it here. I've known my best friend for four years – we met at school. My hobbies are painting and drawing. I like learning languages, and I speak Japanese, English and Arabic. It's great to have a friend from a different country.

Hi! I'm Mohammed. I'm from the United Arab Emirates. At the moment we're living there, but we've also lived abroad. We've travelled a lot because my father is an engineer, and he has worked in different countries. So we've lived in Australia and the USA. I've been to three different schools. I've enjoyed all these different places, but I prefer being here. I speak Arabic, French, English and Spanish. My hobbies are music and photography. I love meeting new people.

Hello! My name's Eshana. I'm from England. I live in London with my family. They are originally from India. I love living in London – you meet people from all over the world. For example, my best friend's family is from Morocco. Her name is Rita and I've known her since I was five years old. We both enjoy sports and music. I've never been abroad but next year we're going to India to see my relatives. I speak Hindi, a little Arabic and English. I'm waiting for your e-mail!

1 Read about the penpals and complete the table.

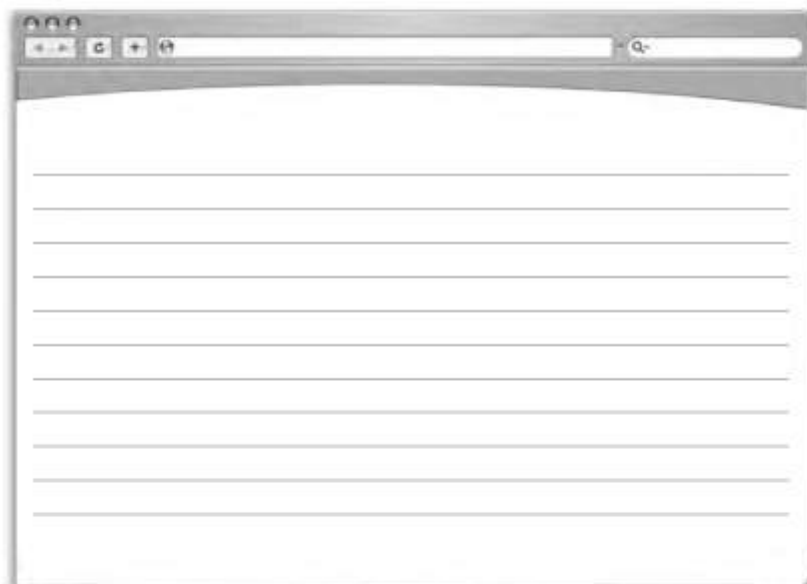
Name	comes from	lives in	other countries visited	hobbies	other facts
Akira		Japan		..... and .....	has known best friend for .....
Mohammed				..... and .....	has been to ..... different .....
Eshana		London		..... and .....	has known best friend since .....

## Writing

Write an entry for the World Pen friends website.

Make notes about:

- your name .....
- where you are from .....
- where you live, how long you have lived there .....
- what you think of your home town .....
- where you have been abroad, or in your country .....
- what your hobbies are .....
- what languages you speak .....
- why you would like a pen friend .....

A graphic of a web browser window. The top bar contains navigation buttons (back, forward, home, search) and a search engine icon. The main content area is a large rectangle with horizontal lines, intended for writing an entry for the World Pen friends website.



## 6

## Module 3 Experiences

## How we live

## Language practice

## 1 Choose one of the terms to complete the sentences.

- Everybody / Anybody searched the house for the missing book.
- I'm very happy since nothing / everything is going well.
- Everybody / Nobody at all came to the match.
- The police looked for evidence but found nothing / everything.
- Could nobody / anybody get the cake?

## 2 Introducing yourself: Complete the dialogue using your own words.

A: Hi, I'm Saad. I haven't seen you before. What's your name?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Have you been living here long?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Which languages do you speak?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Hope to see you again soon.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

## Help box

- Use the present perfect to talk about actions and situations that started in the past and continue up to the present.  
*They've lived in that house for three years.*
- Use *for* with a period of time.  
*I've been here for two years.*
- Use *for* with time expressions such as: *fifteen minutes, a day, a month, a year, etc.*
- Use *since* with a specific date or time.  
*He's lived there since 2004.*
- Use *since* with time expressions such as: *Yesterday, last week, Monday, April, etc.*
- Use *since* only with the present perfect.
- Use *for* with the present perfect or the past simple.

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

- Louise has been in this room \_\_\_\_\_ three hours.
- We've run this website \_\_\_\_\_ 2005.
- They've had their house \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
- You've been my friend \_\_\_\_\_ I was a child.
- The museum has had fifteen thousand visitors \_\_\_\_\_ April.
- I've had this headache \_\_\_\_\_ five hours.

**4** Complete the sentences. Use *for*, *since* and the present perfect.

- 1 I've been (be) in this room for half an hour.
- 2 We ..... (not have) any food ..... breakfast time.
- 3 A: 'How long ..... you ..... (be) here?'  
B: '..... two hours.'
- 4 Badria ..... (not spend) much money ..... last week.
- 5 Badr ..... (have) a headache ..... this morning.

**5** **OVER TO YOU** Write sentences about you, your family and your life. Add *since* or *for*. You can change the time expression if necessary.



- 1 I've been in the classroom for an hour.
- 2 My brother has had his new watch since last month. ~~last week~~
- 3 ..... about six months.
- 4 ..... about two weeks.
- 5 ..... last Thursday.
- 6 ..... last December.
- 7 ..... about a year.
- 8 ..... yesterday.
- 9 ..... 2005.
- 10 ..... last March.

**6** Complete the texts with the correct form.

**A**

Jaber (1) ..... (live) in Salmiya, Kuwait all his life. He loves sport, especially football. He (2) ..... (play) football (3) ..... he was six years old. His favourite video game is a football game. It's new. You can put your photo on the body of a digital player! He (4) ..... (have) it (5) ..... a week. He (6) ..... (not win) a game, so he has to practise! Jaber (7) ..... (study) English (8) ..... five years.

**B**

Caroline (9) ..... (live) in her home in Boston, USA (10) ..... 2004. She (11) ..... (not be) abroad, but she (12) ..... (be) to lots of different states. She (13) ..... (visit) North Carolina, Ohio, California and Oregon. She (14) ..... also ..... (visit) lots of museums here in Boston. She (15) ..... (have) a new computer (16) ..... three weeks. She can do her work on it and she (17) ..... (put) her family's digital photos on it.



## Skills development

### Reading

#### The moon landing



On 20 July, 1969 over 600 million people all over the world watched TV, and saw a man climb out of a spacecraft and walk on the moon for the first time in history.

The first man to set foot on the moon was called Neil Armstrong, but he was with another astronaut called Buzz Aldrin. Their journey started at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. Three astronauts took off in the spacecraft called Apollo 11 and travelled for four days across 386,160 km to get to the moon. When they got near the moon, Armstrong and Aldrin left the other astronaut, Michael Collins, behind in the command module. They flew in the smaller Lunar Module to the moon.

The two astronauts explored the moon's surface. They collected about 22 kg of moon soil and rocks, set up a wind experiment and took photographs. They spent 21 hours on the moon. Then they flew back to the Command Module and joined Collins again on Apollo 11. They then flew back to Earth and landed safely.

There were five more Apollo missions to the moon, and twelve men have landed on the moon in total. The later astronauts drove a moon buggy so they could travel further. They made maps of the moon and set up scientific stations. Over the years they brought back 380 kg of moon rock and soil.

The moon buggies and the scientific stations are still there, but the last astronauts went to the moon in December 1972. Who knows when we will go back again?

#### 1 Read the text and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Aldrin was the second man to set foot on the moon. T
- 2 Three astronauts flew in the Apollo 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The Apollo 11 flew straight to the moon and landed on it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Armstrong and Aldrin collected 380 kg of moon soil and rocks. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The Command Module landed on the moon and collected Armstrong and Aldrin. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Some astronauts drove a vehicle called a moon buggy to the moon. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The programme to send men to the moon stopped in 1972. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The underlined pronoun "he" refers to Armstrong. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 The underlined pronoun "they" refers to Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins. \_\_\_\_\_

**2 OVER TO YOU.** Answer the questions.

1 Do you think human beings should go to the moon again? Why? Why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 What can we learn from space exploration?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Are there any dangers to human beings in exploring space?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Writing**

**Write a short biography.**

Talk to your mother or father. Interview them. Use these questions to help you. Make notes in English.

- When and where were you born?

\_\_\_\_\_

- When and where did you go to school / college?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What were your best subjects?

\_\_\_\_\_

- When and where did you get married?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What jobs have you done?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What do you do now?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What are your hobbies and interests?

\_\_\_\_\_

- Where have you travelled?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What's the most interesting thing you've done?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Divide your biography into these four paragraphs.

- Early life and education
- Work
- Home life
- Experiences

Help box

- A biography is an account of a person's life, written by someone else.
- Remember to use linking words such as: *and*, *but*, *first*, *then*, *after that*.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, and bottom) for writing practice.

## Module 3 Progress test

### Reading

#### What has the space programme done for us?

Did you know that many everyday things come from the space programme? Scientists had to invent new materials and machines because space is a very difficult place. Spacecrafts go through very high and low temperatures and also travel very fast. Astronauts live in zero gravity and need very strong clothes.

Doctors can find illnesses in people with the same technology that astronauts use. Machines in spacecrafts have to be very small and light, and now doctors use these tiny instruments in hospitals.

Cars and aeroplanes benefit from scientists' work on rockets. Many modern materials in our clothes come from ideas from the space programme. Astronauts needed very comfortable moon-boots and those materials are used in sports shoes today!

Amazingly, our daily life would stop without one space-age invention. It's in all our computers, cars, mobile phones, watches and household goods. This invention is the microchip.

We use space-age objects in the kitchen, as well. Our frying pans often have a special surface so that food comes out easily. This is because the spacecraft had to go through high temperatures, and they had to develop materials that weren't damaged by heat.

And if you have a pen that writes upside down, astronauts first used it in zero gravity!

#### 1 Read the article and match the space technology with the modern development.

##### The space programme developed:

- 1 small, light machines .....
- 2 rockets .....
- 3 material for moon boots .....
- 4 astronaut suits .....
- 5 materials not damaged by heat .....
- 6 zero gravity pens .....

##### We have:

- a special surface on frying pans
- b modern fabric for clothes
- c pens that write upside down
- d safer aeroplanes
- e comfortable trainers
- f tiny machines in the body

#### 2 Read the article again and complete the summary below.

space sports better things computer everyday invent gravity

Many (1) ..... things and machines are (2) ..... because of the space programme. Scientists had to (3) ..... things that work in very high and low temperatures, at high speeds and in zero (4) ..... Hospitals, cars and aeroplanes and even (5) ..... equipment all have improvements because of the space programme. We all use a (6) .....-age invention called the silicon chip in many machines, such as the (7) ..... Many (8) ..... we use in daily life come from space technology.



## Language practice

### 1 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of these verbs.

win meet fly float not write hear not play see inhale lose

- 1 Tareq ..... a lot of poisonous gases.
- 2 Aisha ..... the statue at an exhibition.
- 3 Nadia and Hind ..... computer games ever in their lives.
- 4 Boats ..... up and down the river.
- 5 Fahad ..... his football boots. He'll have to buy some new ones.
- 6 I ..... that traditional song on the radio.
- 7 You're lucky. You ..... your favourite football player.
- 8 Bader ..... a prize for his schoolwork.
- 9 I ..... to an Internet pen friend. I don't have a computer.
- 10 They ..... in an aeroplane.

### 2 Complete the dialogues. Use short answers and the present perfect or the past simple forms of the verbs.

- 1 A: ..... you ever ..... (be) to New York.  
B: Yes, I .....  
A: When ..... you ..... (go)?  
B: It ..... (be) in 2005. I ..... (go) with my brother.  
A: ..... you ..... (enjoy) it?  
B: Yes, sure!
- 2 A: ..... you ever ..... (see) a hot air balloon?  
B: No, I ..... What about you?  
A: Yes, I ..... I ..... (see) it at a theme park.  
B: What ..... (be) it like?  
A: It ..... (be) beautiful.
- 3 A: ..... you ever ..... (break) a bone?  
B: No, I ..... What about you?  
A: Yes, I ..... I ..... (break) my arm last year.
- 4 A: ..... you ever ..... (run) in a race?  
B: Yes, I .....  
A: ..... you ..... (win)?  
B: Yes, I .....

**3 Complete the text. Use for, since and the present perfect.**

My name's Ahmed Al-Sarhan and I'm an archaeologist.

I (1) ..... (do) this job (2) .....  
five years now. It's very enjoyable. We (3) .....  
(work) on this dig in Al-Ghubb, UAE, (4) .....  
March. It's the birth place of the famous fifteenth century  
explorer, Bin Majid. We (5) ..... (find)  
houses and gardens.

It's hard work. I (6) ..... (not have) a cold  
drink and I (7) ..... (not watch) TV (8) ..... months. The days are  
very long. I (9) ..... (be) here (10) ..... six o'clock this morning,  
and I (11) ..... (not have) a break (12) ..... four hours!



**4 Circle the correct expression.**

- 1 I've been here since *six o'clock* / *three hours*.
- 2 I've had this book for *last October* / *two years*.
- 3 We've lived here since I was *born* / *twelve years*.
- 4 I haven't seen my friend for *two days* / *Monday*.
- 5 She's worked in that shop for *2005* / *two years*.
- 6 My father hasn't played football since *he was at school* / *ten years*.
- 7 He's known his friend for *last summer* / *six months*.
- 8 Amira hasn't taken any photos since *last summer* / *three months*.

**5 Rewrite the sentences with the verbs in brackets.**

I bought this computer game last year. (have / for)  
I've had this computer game for a year.

- 1 They heard the exam results two weeks ago. (know / for)

- 2 Charles got here ten minutes ago. (be / for)

- 3 The last time we spoke was on Tuesday. (not speak / since)

- 4 Ibrahim got a cold two days ago. (have / for)

- 5 I ate at lunchtime. (not eat / since)

## Writing

Write eight sentences about your experiences. You can use the situations below or make up your own.

- visit a foreign country
- stay in a hotel
- eat Indian food
- go to a museum in Kuwait
- have a Mexican meal
- see an elephant
- fall out of bed
- go to a circus
- eat in a Chinese restaurant
- go to bed at midnight

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Log

1 Look at the outcomes on page 35 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

talking about experiences?

describing your life?

giving your opinions?

interviewing someone?

easy

OK

difficult

useful

not useful

interesting

not interesting

☐

☐

☐

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☐

2 Was the reading in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

4 Was the writing in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

What did you do to plan your writing?

How can you improve?

3 Was the listening in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

5 Was the vocabulary in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

Are there any words or sounds that you have

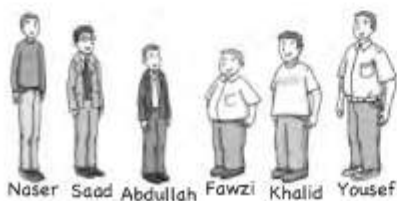
difficulty with? \_\_\_\_\_

## Ideas and thoughts

## Language practice

- 1 Look at the people and write sentences about them. Use:

tall slim average height short  
plump



Naser Saad Abdullah Fawzi Khalid Yousef

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

## Help box

- We capitalise the words that indicate people's titles.

- 2 Use capital letters where necessary.

- 1 mr bader .....
- 2 dr kamel .....
- 3 professor khalid .....
- 4 colonel webb .....

- 3 Cross out the incorrect word.

- 1 fair / dark hair



- 2 curly / bald



- 3 long / short hair



- 4 fair / dark hair



#### Help box

- Use the present continuous to talk about fixed plans and arrangements.  
*I'm playing football tomorrow afternoon.*
- Use the present continuous with time expressions such as, *tonight, tomorrow, next week, etc.*

#### 4 Write the sentences with the present continuous.

- 1 Faisal / play football / on Tuesday  
Faisal is playing football on Tuesday.
- 2 She / hug / a big pile of books.  
.....
- 3 The branches / whip about / in the storm.  
.....
- 4 Mr Jones / go to Paris / for the weekend  
.....
- 5 You / not go to the dentist / at 5 o'clock  
.....

#### Help box

- To form an adverb, add *-ly* to the adjective. *quiet + ly = quietly*
- With adjectives ending in *-y*, *y* changes to *i*. *happy + ly = happily*
- Irregular adverbs:  
*fast = fast    good = well    hard = hard*

#### 5 Change these adjectives into adverbs and then choose the correct one to complete each sentence.

careful   ~~fluent~~   happy   quick  
quiet   sudden

- 1 My mother speaks four languages fluently.
- 2 The train stopped ..... and I fell over.
- 3 The teacher waited until we were sitting .....
- 4 The man was driving the car too .....
- 5 The children were laughing and playing ..... with their toys.
- 6 Please hold this vase ..... It's fragile.

#### Help box

- Semi-colons (;) are sometimes used instead of full stops, in cases where sentences are grammatically independent but the meaning is closely connected.  
*Some people work best in the mornings; others do better in the evenings.*

#### 6 Put a semi-colon in the correct place.

- 1 It is a fine idea let us hope that it is going to work well.
- 2 I am going home I have decided to stay there all afternoon.
- 3 It rained heavily during the afternoon we managed to have our picnic away.
- 4 The air was beautifully clear it was a lovely day.

- 7 *Preparing for the big game.* Look at the programme for the school football team. Then answer the questions.

<b>Monday</b>	04:30	Visit from a star footballer
	05:00	Football training
<b>Tuesday</b>	04:30	Meeting with coach
	05:00	Football training
<b>Wednesday</b>	05:00	Physical check-up
	05:30	Football training
<b>Thursday</b>	06:00	The big game

- How many times is the team training for the big game?  
.....  
.....
- Who is visiting the team on Monday?  
.....  
.....
- When is the coach meeting the team?  
.....  
.....
- What time is the physical check-up on Wednesday?  
.....  
.....
- On what day is the big game?  
.....  
.....

- 8 Agree (✓) or disagree (X) with the sentences using these phrases.

Yes, I am. I'm not. So am I.  
Neither am I.

- Are you seeing your friends at the weekend? ✓  
Yes, I am.
- We're going to the museum tomorrow. X  
.....
- I'm not going to the bookshop. ✓  
.....
- I'm doing a school project this evening. ✓  
.....

#### Help box

- Colons (:) are used before explanations.  
*We decided not to go on holiday: we had too little money.*
- A colon is used when direct speech is introduced by a name.  
*Ahmed: What are you reading?*  
*Anwar: A book about geography.*
- A colon can introduce a list.  
*The main ingredients are: tomato, cucumber and yoghurt.*

- 9 Put a colon in the correct place.

- Mother may have to go into hospital she had a terrible headache. ✓  
.....
- In the bag were the following scissors, hairbrush and an address book.  
.....
- The main points are as follows 1, 2 and 3.  
.....
- Amina Are you coming tonight?  
Hind No, I have lots of homework.  
.....

**10** Complete the dialogues with these expressions.

I'm sorry but I can't come on Thursday.  
I'm having my piano lesson.  
Would you like to come?  
What are you doing tomorrow?  
No, we're not.  
No I'm not.

**A**

**Hamed:** What day is Qatar playing Germany?

**Ibrahim:** On Wednesday.

**Hamed:** <sup>(1)</sup> Are you going?

**Ibrahim:** Yes, I am. I'm going with my father.

**B**

**Hind:** <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Salma:** I'm going to the school open day.

**Hind:** Oh dear. I forgot!

**C**

**Nader:** Hi, Omar.

**Omar:** Hello. How are you?

**Nader:** Fine. <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Omar:** Oh, why not?

**Nader:** <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Omar:** Another time, then.

**D**

**Jameela:** Are you and your sister doing anything tomorrow?

**Nadra:** <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Why?

**Jameela:** Would you like to come swimming?

**Nadra:** Yes, I would, thanks.

**E**

**Saleh:** Are you busy on Sunday?

**Suleiman:** <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Saleh:** We're going to Al Khiran Resort.

<sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Suleiman:** I would love to come, thank you.

**Help box**

- Useful expressions for making arrangements:

*Are you busy / doing anything this evening? Would you like to come...?  
I'm sorry but I can't. / I'm afraid I'm busy.  
I'd love to. / Yes, I would.*

- 11 OVER TO YOU** Think of something you are doing next week. Write a dialogue between you and a friend. Invite him or her to join you.

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- 12** Use the glossary at the end of your Student's Book to match each word with its definition. Then, write a sentence using each.

- |             |       |           |       |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1 gymnasium | _____ | 3 keen    | _____ |
| 2 book      | _____ | 4 excited | _____ |
- a happy, interested  
b a special building or room that has equipment for doing physical exercise  
c to reserve in advance  
d very interested in something or enjoys doing it very much

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## Skills development

### Reading

#### History of Books

- A In the old days, people called scribes had to copy whole books by hand. These books were very expensive and only rich people owned them. The first books were made with animal skin.
- B About 1,500 years ago in China, people used blocks of wood to make books. They carved a whole page on a piece of wood. Then they put ink on it and printed a page. But this method was very slow, the wood blocks didn't last very long and it only worked for short books.
- C The invention of paper was important for the development of printing. The Arabs learnt about paper-making from the Chinese in 750 AD. They started manufacturing it in paper mills. The technology reached Spain by 950, but the first paper mills in Europe only started at the end of the twelfth century.
- D A Chinese inventor, Pi Sheng, made the world's first moveable letters in 1045. They were pieces of terracotta. Each one had different Chinese characters on it. He could print whole pages, and use the pieces again.
- E In 1440 Johann Gutenberg created a printing process in Europe that changed the way we communicate. He was able to make many copies of a book quickly.
- F Gutenberg used moveable metal letters on blocks and special machines called presses. He arranged these into sentences to make a page of text. Then he covered it with ink. He put it in his printing press, put paper on top and pressed them together. He did this many times to make copies of the same page.

#### 1 Read the text and match the paragraphs with the headings.

- 1 A revolution in communication ..... 2 Paper ..... 3 Metal blocks .....  
4 Wood blocks ..... 5 Terracotta pieces ..... 6 Scribes .....

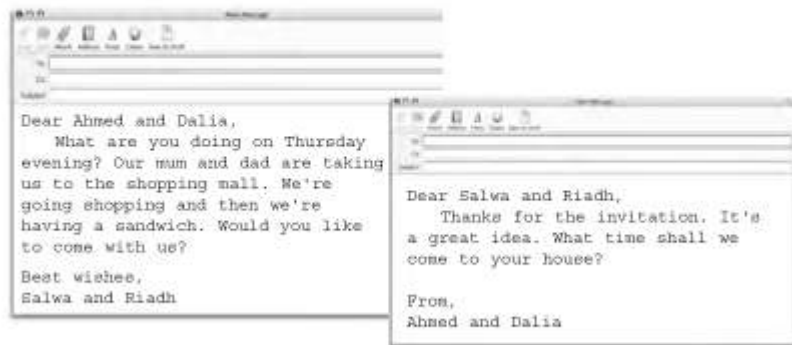
#### 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 How were books made before printing was invented?  
.....
- 2 What were the disadvantages of wood block printing?  
.....
- 3 What was special about Pi Sheng's invention?  
.....
- 4 What was the difference between Gutenberg's invention and Pi Sheng's?  
.....
- 5 Where did paper manufacturing start and who took it to Europe?  
.....
- 6 In paragraph A the pronoun "them" refers to:  
.....

## Writing

Write an invitation.

Salwa and Riadh are brother and sister. Their best friends are brother and sister, Ahmed and Dalia. Read the e-mails. What is the invitation for? What do Ahmed and Dalia think?



Plan something to do, and write an invitation to your classmate.

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Copy it onto a piece of paper and give it to your classmate. Your classmate writes their answer to you and you write your answer to your classmate.

### Help box

#### How to write an invitation

- Question to find out if the person is free
- Explanation of your plan
- Invitation

#### How to write a reply

- Thank them
- Accept and ask for more details
- Or explain why you can't come and apologise

# 8

Module 4 Keeping in touch

## Messages

### Language practice

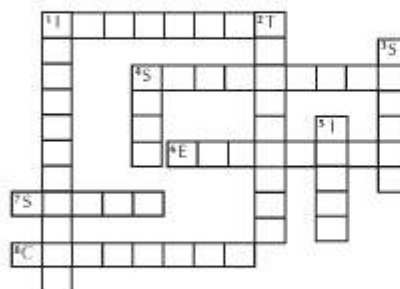
#### 1 Complete the crossword.

##### Across

- 1 an international network of computers that are joined together
- 4 a machine that goes round the Earth
- 6 give something and receive something else
- 7 put things away and keep them safe
- 8 an electronic machine that we have in our homes and offices

##### Down

- 1 knowledge or facts
- 2 the machine you use to speak to people in another place
- 3 the main computer on a network that stores and distributes information
- 4 to look quickly through different websites
- 5 the place where your e-mails arrive



#### Help box

- Use the present simple passive to talk about processes and facts. Use it when the focus is on the action, not on who does it.  
*Computers are linked together.*  
*Information is exchanged between computers.*
- Revise the past participles.

#### 2 Write sentences. Use the passive of these verbs.

grow make speak find store

- 1 Portuguese / Brazil  
Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.
- 2 Information / computer
- 3 silver / ground
- 4 rice / China
- 5 cars / Germany

#### 3 Write what the things are usually made of.

paper cotton wood leather glass

- 1 T-shirts are usually made of cotton.
- 2 Tables
- 3 Shoes
- 4 Windows
- 5 Books

- 4 These sentences contain incorrect information. First write a negative sentence. Then write correct information.

- French is spoken in England.  
French isn't spoken in England. English is spoken there.
- Arabic is spoken by most people in Peru.  
.....
- Rice is grown in the Sahara desert.  
.....
- Audio CDs are used to record films.  
.....
- Ford cars are made by a German company.  
.....

#### Help box

- Use the past simple passive to talk about past processes and facts. Use it when the focus is on the action, not on who does it. *The first telephones were used in 1876.*
- You need to know the past participles for the past passive, too.

- 5 Complete the texts with the past simple passive.

#### Ancient civilisations

##### Mesopotamia / Sumeria

Mesopotamia was a region between the Tigris and the Euphrates river. It (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (control) by several different peoples. The Sumerians were the first, around 3500 BC. City states (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) until they were united under one ruler in 2350 BC. The wheel (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) by the Sumerians.



##### Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Hellas. Cyprus and parts of Italy (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (conquer) by the Greeks. Many famous philosophers (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (born) in Ancient Greece, such as Aristotle and Plato. Democracy (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) by the Ancient Greeks.



##### The Chinese Empire

From about 1600 BC China (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (form) from many different kingdoms. It (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (unite) in 221 BC under one leader. It was a huge empire and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (rule) by various dynasties. During this time the Great Wall of China (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (build).



### Passive questions

Active: *Who sent the e-mail?*

Passive: *Who was the e-mail sent by?*

**Active:** What did Einstein develop?

Passive: What was developed by Einstein?

### The Great Target Quiz!

1 Who ..... the ancient city of Jerash ..... by? (create)

- a) the Romans
  - b) the French
  - c) the Egyptians
- 2 Who ..... Cordoba .....  
by in the Medieval period? (rule)
- a) Emperor Shah Jahan
  - b) Queen Elizabeth the first
  - c) the Umayyad Dynasty
- 3 Where ..... coffee first  
..... as a drink? (discover)
- a) the Middle East
  - b) India
  - c) America
- 4 Who ..... the World Wide  
Web ..... by? (invent)
- a) Albert Einstein
  - b) Tim Berners-Lee
  - c) Bill Gates
- 5 Where ..... the first Olympic  
Games .....? (hold)
- a) Paris, France
  - b) Olympia, Ancient Greece
  - c) Athens, Ancient Greece
- 6 In what country ..... 7,000  
terracotta soldiers and their horses  
.....? (bury)
- a) Russia
  - b) Iran
  - c) China

The ancient city of Jerash wasn't created by the French. It was created by the Romans.

[illegible]

1 few ≠ \_\_\_\_\_  
2 divided ≠ \_\_\_\_\_  
3 same ≠ \_\_\_\_\_  
4 new ≠ \_\_\_\_\_  
5 small ≠ \_\_\_\_\_  
6 last ≠ \_\_\_\_\_

## Skills development

### Reading

1 Read the article and complete it with the correct words.

- |                   |               |             |              |           |            |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 a uncomfortable | b comfortable | c colourful | 6 a feel     | b see     | c go       |
| 2 a idea          | b student     | c day       | 7 a useless  | b using   | c useful   |
| 3 a friends       | b subjects    | c maths     | 8 a shiny    | b tidy    | c helpful  |
| 4 a sail          | b swim        | c surf      | 9 a harder   | b funnier | c easier   |
| 5 a under         | b near        | c through   | 10 a Finally | b At last | c At least |

### Organising your homework

Your homework is important, so your study space at home should be quiet. It should have good lighting, and your chair should be (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and at the correct height for the desk.

It is a good (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to do your homework at the same time every day, say, between 4.00pm and 5.00pm. You can arrange something to do after your homework to give you a goal. You probably have four or five (3) \_\_\_\_\_ each evening, so make a weekly timetable to help you stay in control.

Your desk or table should have space for your books, pens and pencils. If you have a computer to do some of your work on, or to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the Net, make sure there is still room on your desk for writing by hand.

If you have a wall (5) \_\_\_\_\_ your desk, and your parents don't mind, you can put up a notice board. On it, you can pin timetables, calendars and things you want to remember.

Some students also put up certificates and awards they have won, or favourite photos, which help them (6) \_\_\_\_\_ motivated.

Shelves are also (7) \_\_\_\_\_ so that you can keep your reference books and files near you. And don't forget to organise your photocopies and printouts in well-labelled files.

Make sure your study space is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and well-organised. You can't study well in an untidy environment. A clear desk makes things (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to find and is more relaxing.

(10) \_\_\_\_\_, check that you have supplies of all the things you need so you don't have to go out to the shops when you should be studying.





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- Jameela never remembers what subject she has to do homework for.
- Saleh has got fifteen books on his desk and twelve files.
- Aisha wastes a lot of time looking for pens and pencils.
- Omar can't write in his notebook because his keyboard is in the way.

- 
- This image shows a full page of primary-ruled notebook paper. It features ten sets of horizontal lines. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The paper is otherwise blank, with no handwriting or other markings.



## Writing

It is useful to keep a diary of your homework. You can write about how you did your research, how long things took, what things were easy or difficult. This will help you understand how you study best and to improve your study skills.

### 1 Read Nader's diary and answer these questions.

1 In what subject does Nader feel he needs help?

.....

2 What has Nader decided to do better in the future?

.....

3 What subject do you think Nader likes best?

.....

Subjects	Comments
Maths	I found the maths calculations quite hard. I felt unhappy because I didn't understand. I will ask the teacher to explain it again.
English	I had to do some 'Complete the sentence' exercises in my Workbook. I felt happy because I understood it.
Geography	I had to draw a map. I wasted time looking for my crayons. I must remember to have things ready!
Science	I had to write up a science experiment. We did the experiment in class. But I couldn't understand the notes I made in class. I must write more tidily. I felt annoyed because it took a long time.
Arabic	I had to read some literature. I love Arabic and really enjoyed reading. I surfed the Net to find out about the author. It was interesting. I'm looking forward to the lesson tomorrow.

### 2 Write about one evening's homework this week.

#### Help box

- Describe what you did.
- Think about how you felt. (*I felt...*)
- Write what you want to change. (*I must...* / *I mustn't...*)
- Write what you will do tomorrow. (*I will...*)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Module 4 Progress test

### Reading

#### How a story gets into the newspaper

In the morning, a reporter goes to the zoo to ask questions and a photographer takes photos. Then, the report and the photos get to the newspaper office to be processed. The editors choose the day's stories. The designers arrange the stories and photos on the pages.

In the late afternoon, the pages are passed to the printer. After a systematic process, thousands of copies are printed.



During the night, the newspapers are taken to newsagents. Thousands of people buy the newspaper and the story about the tiger is read by people like you and your family.

#### 1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1 Where do the reporter and the photographer go in the morning?

.....

2 What do the editors do?

.....

3 What do the designers do?

.....

4 What happens in the afternoon?

.....

5 What happens during the night?

.....

6 Who reads the story?

.....

#### 2 Find words in the text that mean:

1 a person who plans the form and look of something by drawing it in detail .....

2 a person or a shop selling newspapers and magazines .....

3 a person who reports news or conducts interviews for newspapers or broadcasts .....

4 a person who determines the final content of a text, particularly a newspaper or magazine .....

5 a person who takes photographs .....

## Language practice

- 1 Complete the dialogues with short answers and the present continuous form of the verbs. Use contracted forms where possible.

A

A: What (1) ..... you ..... (do) tomorrow?

B: I (2) ..... (visit) some friends.

A: So ..... I, (3) ..... you ..... (stay) at home in the evening?

B: Yes, I (4) ..... (prepare) dinner with my mother.

A: Would you like to come?

B: No thanks, I can't. I (5) ..... (read) an interesting book.

B

A: We (6) ..... (go) to the seaside tomorrow.

B: How (7) ..... you ..... (get) there?

A: My dad (8) ..... (drive).

B: And where (9) ..... you ..... (stay)?

A: Well this year we (10) ..... (not stay) in a hotel, we (11) ..... (camp)!

B: (12) ..... your cousins ..... (come) with you?

A: No, they (13) .....

C

A: (14) ..... you ..... (do) anything this evening?

B: Yes, I (15) ..... I (16) ..... (study) for a test tomorrow.

A: Oh, that's a pity. My cousin (17) ..... (come) to my house this evening.

What about Saturday lunchtime?

B: Let me think. I (18) ..... (not help) in my dad's shop, so I'm free.

A: We (19) ..... (have) lunch by the river. Would you like to come?

B: Yes, please.

D

A: I (20) ..... (not go) to the swimming pool this afternoon.

B: Neither (21) ..... I. What (22) ..... you ..... (do)?

A: I (23) ..... (surf) the Net.

B: I (24) ..... not. I (25) ..... (watch) an interesting film.

- 2 Complete the sentences with an adverb or an adjective.

- 1 My home town is small and ..... (quiet / quietly)
- 2 Suleiman speaks English very ..... (good / well)
- 3 She read the book ..... (quick / quickly)
- 4 He answered the question ..... (easy / easily)
- 5 Aisha is a very ..... student. (intelligent / intelligently)
- 6 Our teacher explains everything very ..... (clear / clearly)

3 Read the following text and match the events with the dates.

You know, television was not invented by one person. Many people worked together for many years to create television. Here is how it developed.

In 1923, Vladimir Zworykin invented the first television camera. Two years later, the first experiment at television signal was transmitted. While the first television broadcast occurred in England in 1927, the first in the United States happened three years later. Not until nineteen years later did network television start in the U.S.

Date	Event
1923	
1925	
1927	
1930	
1949	

4 Complete the factfile with the past passive.

### Amazing facts

- The piano ..... (invent) in the 1700s.
- The 300m Eiffel Tower in France ..... (build) in the 1880s. It ..... (make) of metal.
- Lasers ..... first ..... (make) in 1960 by an American, Theodore Maiman.
- Mobile phones ..... first widely ..... (use) in the 1990s.
- The first television broadcast ..... (make) in 1926.
- The first petrol driven engine ..... (design) by German inventors Daimler and Benz in 1886.
- The oldest surviving photograph ..... (take) in 1827.
- The first skyscraper ..... (design) in 1885 in Chicago.
- The first supermarkets ..... (open) in the 1930 in America.
- The sandwich ..... (name) after the Earl of sandwich in the 1700s.
- The 210m high Great Hassan the Second Mosque in Casablanca, Morocco, ..... (complete) in 1993.
- The South Pole ..... first ..... (reach) by Roald Amundsen of Norway in 1911.

## Writing

Write about your favourite activities.

Read about Amina. Do you think she is: creative? logical? both?

*I am an artistic person. I love music and can play the piano and the violin. I am also quite good at inventing strange things. I made a box for my music books and covered it with pictures of classical composers.  
I am also quite logical. I am good at remembering facts and understanding rules and systems. I enjoy science experiments but I'm not so keen on languages.*

Now tick the skills and activities you can do.

**CREATIVE** music ☐ painting ☐ drawing ☐ acting ☐ making beautiful things ☐  
making models ☐ photography ☐ writing poetry ☐ inventing strange things ☐  
having unusual ideas ☐ seeing pictures in your mind ☐

**LOGICAL** puzzles ☐ maths ☐ science ☐ remembering facts ☐ planning my work ☐  
using computers ☐ understanding machines ☐ learning languages ☐  
memorising things ☐ understanding rules and systems ☐ solving problems ☐

Write a few lines describing your favourite activities.

## Learning Log

1 Look at the outcomes on page 49 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

describing people?

talking about future plans?

agreeing and disagreeing?

making arrangements?

talking about the past?

easy

OK

difficult

useful

not useful

interesting

not interesting

☐

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2 Was the reading in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

5 Was the vocabulary in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

Are there any words or sounds that you have difficulty with? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Was the listening in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐

What was your favourite passage in this module?

6 Write your result from your Progress test: \_\_\_\_\_

What did you do well in? \_\_\_\_\_

What do you need to revise? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Was the writing in this module

easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐

What did you do to plan your writing?

How can you improve?

## 9

Module 5 Around the world

## The environment

## Language practice

1 Read the definitions and write the places.

- 1 The salt water which covers most of the Earth's surface. O.....
- 2 A very hot, dry place where camels come from. D.....
- 3 A high rocky place that people climb. M.....
- 4 A natural flow of water going across the land to the sea. R.....
- 5 A large group of trees where wild animals live. F.....

## Help box

- Use *which / that, who or where* to say exactly what you are talking about:  
*The man works in the shop. He is Egyptian.*  
*The man who works in that shop is Egyptian.*  
*This is the poem. It is interesting.*  
*This is the poem which / that is interesting.*  
*I saw a film recently. I liked it.*  
*I saw a film recently which / that I liked.*  
*We live in a street. It has a lot of trees.*  
*We live in a street where there are a lot of trees.*
- We often use *that* instead of *which*.

2 Complete the sentences with *who, which / that or where*.

- 1 I've lost the ring ..... my mother gave me.
- 2 Do you know that man ..... is standing outside?
- 3 This is the place ..... I lost my glasses.
- 4 The magazine ..... I bought isn't very interesting.
- 5 Abdullah has a brother ..... played football for a famous football team.

3 OVER TO YOU Complete the sentences.

- 1 A shop assistant is a person who sells things in shops.
- 2 A bus driver is a person who .....
- 3 A teacher is a person who .....
- 4 A factory worker is a person who .....
- 5 A journalist is a person who .....
- 6 A nurse is a person who .....

- 4 You are showing your holiday photos to a friend. Write sentences. Use these phrases and *who* or *where*.

we went swimming every day  
we stayed we bought souvenirs  
taught us to sail



- 1 This is the hotel where  
we stayed



- 2 This is the shop \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 3 This is the man \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 4 This is the beach \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verb.

distribute migrate invent navigate

- Penguins \_\_\_\_\_ by swimming.
- Last year the sailors \_\_\_\_\_  
across the ocean to India.
- The telephone \_\_\_\_\_ by  
Alexander Graham Bell.
- Information \_\_\_\_\_ to  
computers around the world by the Net.

#### Help box

- We make nouns from some verbs by adding *-ion*.  
*corrupt* → *corruption*
- If the verb ends with *e*, we delete it before adding *-ion*.  
*pollute* → *pollution*

- 6 Write the noun for each verb.

- celebrate / celebration
- communicate \_\_\_\_\_
- navigate \_\_\_\_\_
- invent \_\_\_\_\_
- distribute \_\_\_\_\_
- migrate \_\_\_\_\_



#### Help box

- *Although* contrasts two ideas.  
Kerim's family is from Germany. He doesn't speak German.  
*Although Kerim's family is from Germany, he doesn't speak German.*

#### 7 Complete the sentences with *although* and these phrases.

he does a lot of exercise  
Mona's older than her brother  
I was angry  
we were tired  
it's usually hot at this time of year

- 1 .....  
there was no time to stop.
- 2 .....  
I tried to stay calm.
- 3 .....  
he is still quite plump.
- 4 .....  
she is shorter.
- 5 .....  
today it's cold.

#### Help box

- *both... and...* is stronger than *and*.  
*Both Nadia and Lubna live in Kuwait.*
- *Either... or...* indicates a choice.  
*He can either have pizza or a hamburger.*
- *Neither... nor...* means 'not one and not the other'.  
*She speaks neither English nor Arabic.*

#### 8 Write about the instruments the students play. Use *both... and...* or *neither... nor...*

- 1 Hind / Naseema (piano) ✓  
Both Hind and Naseema play the piano.
- 2 Hamad / Nawwaf (flute) ✗  
Neither Hamad nor Nawwaf plays the flute.
- 3 Ahmed / Naseema (violin) ✗  
.....
- 4 Hamad / Ahmed (the 'oud) ✓  
.....
- 5 Ahmed / Naseema (guitar) ✗  
.....
- 6 Hamad / Nawwaf (violin) ✓  
.....

#### Help box

- A fact is a sentence that is always true, and can be proven by experience or verification.  
*Kuwait City is the capital of Kuwait.*
- An opinion is a sentence that may show what someone thinks or feels. An opinion may also show what someone likes or dislikes.  
*Orange is a nicer colour than blue.*

#### 9 Fact or opinion? Write the letter F when the sentence is fact, and O when it is opinion.

- 1 His house is really beautiful. ....
- 2 Nine plus one equals ten. ....
- 3 That picture is by Picasso. ....
- 4 Scotland is the most beautiful country in the world. ....
- 5 That boy is the nicest person in the school. ....
- 6 The first Olympic Games began over 2,700 years ago. ....

10 Complete the sentences with *either... or...* or *neither... nor...*

- 1 You can ..... have an orange juice ..... a Cola.
- 2 I don't like the swimming pool. I can ..... swim ..... dive,
- 3 The school offers one extra language. You can study ..... French ..... Spanish,
- 4 I hate this train journey. It's ..... fast ..... cheap.

**OVER TO YOU** Write sentences about you and your friend. Use both... and... and neither... nor...

[illegible]

## Skills development

### Reading

About us

## The Nature Club

I love animals and helping the environment. I like reading books and websites about animals. Our last trip was to Al Maha Reserve, with our teachers. We stayed in a camp site, which was fun. We also saw some endangered animals such as the desert gazelle, Oryx and desert fox.

*Itanani*

You can either find me in the library reading a nature book, or surfing the net. I run the nature club newsletter. This means I collect people's articles and put them together on my computer. I enjoy studying plants, especially flowers. There are many beautiful flowers in Kuwait. During Spring, you can see the yellow Arfoj, which is the national flower of Kuwait.

*Alababi*



I love nature. I am really interested in flamingos – they are amazing sea-birds, and really timid. Although it is difficult to approach them, I find them really beautiful! I've got lots of flamingo posters on my walls and I enjoy visiting websites that help the flamingos in the world. Sometimes I write about flamingos for the nature club newsletter.

*Alind*

I love learning about nature in my region. Although it is hot and dry here, there are a lot of wonderful animals and plants. Did you know that Kuwait has hundreds of species of mammals and reptiles? The club is part of the Arabian Oryx project which protects the Arabian Oryx. Although it was in danger it is now living again in the wild in several Middle Eastern countries. I am helping organise a trip to a nature reserve – where we can find the Arabian Oryx and many other wild animals.

*Muda*

#### 1 Read the website and write the names.

- 1 ..... is interested in the Arabian Oryx.
- 2 ..... is interested in flowers.
- 3 ..... is interested in the Al Maha Reserve.
- 4 ..... is interested in flamingos.
- 5 ..... has a lot of posters.
- 6 ..... and ..... both read a lot of books and websites.
- 7 ..... studies Kuwaiti wildlife.
- 8 ..... and ..... both write for the nature club newsletter.

#### 2 Read the website and complete the facts about Kuwait's wildlife.

- 1 There are ..... species of mammals and reptiles.
- 2 It is difficult to approach .....
- 3 The ..... is Kuwait's national flower.
- 4 ..... is a nature reserve where there are endangered animals.

### Writing

Write about a club you belong to, or an interest you have.

Include

- what you like best or are most interested in
- how you get information
- what you have done recently
- if you have any special skills
- what you would like to do / see / learn in the future

Help box

Don't forget to use:

- *both... and... either... or... neither... nor...*
- sentences with *which / that where who*

This image shows a full page of blank primary-ruled paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal lines designed for handwriting practice. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The paper is otherwise completely blank, with no text or markings.

## Language practice

## 1 Read the facts and guess the animal.

polar bear penguin seal butterfly

## Fascinating animal facts

- 1 ..... This animal usually lives in the sea, and eats fish and birds. It doesn't have any external ears. It prefers water, but rests on the beach and has its babies there.
- 2 ..... It lives in the cold waters of Antarctica. It has wings but it cannot fly. Instead it uses them in the water to help it swim. It hunts for fish in the water. It lays eggs and looks after its babies on land.
- 3 ..... It is the biggest and strongest animal in the Arctic. It has a thick white coat so it isn't seen in the snow. It is a powerful swimmer and hunts large animals.
- 4 ..... It is a beautiful insect with four large colourful wings. It finds food inside flowers. It changes a lot in its life, because it starts as an ugly caterpillar.

## Help box

- Use *somebody*, *something* and *somewhere* in positive sentences.
- Use *anybody*, *anything* and *anywhere* in negative sentences and questions.
- Use *everybody*, *everything* and *everywhere* to talk about all people, things or places.
- The negative forms are *nobody*, *nothing* and *nowhere*.
- Use a singular verb with these words.

## 2 Use the words in the box to make sentences of your own.

somebody something somewhere  
anybody nobody nothing nowhere

.....

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.....

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.....

.....

.....

## Language practice

### Help box

- Use *could be* when you think that something is possible.  
*He could be the thief. He was at the museum last night.*
- Use *can't be* when you think that something is impossible.  
*He can't be the thief. He was with me at the time of the crime.*
- Use *must be* when you are sure about something.  
*He must be the thief. He's got the stolen statue in his bag.*

### 3 Complete the sentences with *could*, *can't* or *must*.

- 1 Take a jumper. It ..... be cold outside in the evening.
- 2 They ..... be mad! Going running in that hot weather.
- 3 That ..... be them. It's too early.

### 4 Read the clues and write the words.

- 1 Find your way across the oceans. N .....
- 2 You drop this heavy metal object into the sea so the boat can stay still. A .....
- 3 Make the boat go in the direction you want. S .....
- 4 The tall piece of wood in the middle of the boat. M .....
- 5 This round ring saves you if you are in the water. L ..... B .....
- 6 The large piece of cloth that fills with wind. S .....
- 7 You use this to tie your boat with. R .....
- 8 You walk on this part of the boat. D .....

### 5 Refer to the glossary at the end of your Student's Book to match the words with their definitions. Then, write a sentence using each.

- |                |       |   |
|----------------|-------|---|
| 1 notice       | ..... | a not proud or arrogant                       |
| 2 humble       | ..... | b happening without being planned or intended |
| 3 accidentally | ..... | c all the people who work on a ship or plane  |
| 4 voyage       | ..... | d a long journey                              |
| 5 crew         | ..... | e became aware of                             |

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### Help box

- The past of *must* and *have to* is *had to*.  
*We have to write a letter. We had to write a letter.*
- The past of *Do you have to...?* is *Did you have to...?*  
*Did you have to work yesterday?*
- The past of *don't have to* is *didn't have to*.  
*We don't have to do that exercise. We didn't have to do that exercise.*

### 6 Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the past of *have to*.

- 1 We got into the museum free. We ..... (not pay).
- 2 ..... you ..... (wait) long? No, only five minutes.
- 3 They ..... (adopt) the baby last Tuesday.
- 4 ..... Samira ..... (tidy) her bedroom?
- 5 The teachers ..... (work) very late on the day of the exams.
- 6 I ..... (not get up) early this morning. There wasn't any school.
- 7 ..... you ..... (wear) a uniform when you were at school?
- 8 He ..... (take) medicine for three weeks before he got better.
- 9 Reem ..... (do) exercise to lose weight.
- 10 Mr Talal ..... (not drive) to the beach because there was a bus.

### 7 Read the note and write what Ali and his younger sister Noura did / didn't have to do before their parents got back home.

We have gone shopping. Please do these jobs.

<b>Ali</b>	look after Noura	<b>Noura</b>	tidy your room
	tidy your room		do your homework
	do your homework		phone your grandmother
	buy some bread		lay the table

- 1 Ali had to look after Noura.
- 2 They both ..... rooms.
- 3 They both ..... homework.
- 4 Noura ..... phone ..... grandmother.
- 5 Ali ..... phone ..... grandmother.



## Skills development

### Reading

# Sindbad

Sindbad the Sailor is a popular tale from *The Arabian Nights*. In the story, Sindbad tells some noblemen about his seven adventures. During each voyage Sindbad meets dangerous creatures and has exciting adventures. This is the first story that Sindbad told:

'I was a rich young man but I spent most of my money. So one day I decided to travel the world and earn some more money. I joined a group of sailors who traded at sea. We sailed along the Arabian coast buying and selling goods. It was a good voyage and we bought many treasures.

One day we came to a lovely green island. Some of us decided to land there. But suddenly the island started to move. It was a giant whale! When the whale dived back down into the sea, some of the sailors swam back to the boat. But I was left in the sea holding onto a piece of wood. Luckily, after a long time in the water I landed on an island.



I met some men and they took me to their king. He was very generous to me and he let me stay in his city. One day I was watching the boats at the port when I saw my old boat and its captain. I saw my name on the packages he was taking off the boat. I greeted him, but he didn't believe who I was.

'I saw Sindbad die at sea,' he said, 'I am going to sell his things and give the money to his family.'

'Captain,' I said, 'I am Sindbad - let me tell you my story.'

After I told him everything he believed me and gave me back my goods. I went to the king and gave him gifts in thanks for his kindness. He too gave me valuable spices and treasures.

I went home in my old boat. I sold my goods - I was a rich man again. I built a huge palace and lived quietly with my family. But I am an adventurer and couldn't stay at home for very long!

## 1 Read the story and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Sindbad started life as a poor man. ....
- 2 The first man Sindbad met on the island was the king. ....
- 3 The captain of the boat didn't recognise Sindbad. ....
- 4 Sindbad took the captain to the king. ....
- 5 The king gave Sindbad gifts. ....
- 6 Sindbad will never travel again after that adventure. ....
- 7 The underlined pronoun "I" refers to Sindbad. ....
- 8 The underlined pronoun "him" refers to the captain. ....

## 2 Find the words in the story.

- 1 a living thing such as an animal, bird or fish .....
- 2 a collection of valuable things .....
- 3 kind .....
- 4 the part of a city where there are boats .....
- 5 substances made from plants and seeds that we use for cooking .....

## Writing

Use these notes to write a report.

### Temperate forests

- found in the southern parts of Europe, Asia and North America
- have long warm summers and wet winters
- contain tall trees and small bushes
- there is a lot of light
- the trees lose their leaves in the winter
- there are many kinds of insects, small mammals and birds, some larger animals

### Evergreen forests

- found in the north of Europe, Asia and North America
- have long cold winters, short cool summers
- contain tall trees growing close together
- there is very little light
- the trees keep their leaves all year round
- there are only a few kinds of insects, small mammals and birds, some larger animals

Write a paragraph about each type of forest.

#### Temperate forests

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#### Evergreen forests

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## Module 5 Progress test

### Reading

#### Pollution

Nowadays, many animals and plants are in (1) ..... because of the things that human beings are doing to the environment. One threat to animals is hunting.

Human beings often (2) ..... the natural environment when they farm or build new homes. This is happening in tropical rainforests where trees are cut down for wood and land is cleared for farming and building. These forests are being destroyed very fast – the community of animals and plants that live in the rainforests cannot survive (3) ..... else.

We are also catching more fish than in the past with more efficient nets, and fish numbers are reducing (4) ..... To protect fish there are now international laws that stop fishermen catching too many fish.

Pollution is probably the greatest threat to world ecology, and it damages the health of all living things. The air, oceans, rivers and land are (5) ..... by dangerous substances that come from factories, homes, cars and trucks.

We are also sending gasses and chemicals into the atmosphere, and most scientists believe this is making the world warmer. There is worldwide concern over 'global warming'. It is probably (6) ..... ice in the polar regions and making sea levels rise.

Fortunately, we can stop (7) ..... the world so much. Governments are making laws to (8) ..... the environment, while countries meet regularly to agree on ways to reduce global warming. Individuals can (9) ..... environmental organisations such as the World Wide Fund, recycle rubbish and protect habitats in their region. It is perhaps the most (10) ..... problem we have to face in the 21st century.



1 Read the article and choose the correct words for the spaces.

- |                 |               |              |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 a) oceans     | b) danger     | c) control   |
| 2 a) change     | b) stop       | c) introduce |
| 3 a) anything   | b) anywhere   | c) anybody   |
| 4 a) slowly     | b) quietly    | c) quickly   |
| 5 a) polluted   | b) studied    | c) brought   |
| 6 a) freezing   | b) melting    | c) moving    |
| 7 a) damaging   | b) travelling | c) doing     |
| 8 a) damage     | b) spend      | c) protect   |
| 9 a) join       | b) stop       | c) see       |
| 10 a) important | b) small      | c) amazing   |

**2** Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What are the main threats to the environment? .....
- 2 What is global warming? .....
- 3 What are people doing to help the environment? .....

**3** Find the opposites of these words in the article. Then write a sentence using each.

- 1 slow  $\neq$  .....
- 2 present  $\neq$  .....
- 3 increase  $\neq$  .....
- 4 receive  $\neq$  .....
- 5 unfortunately  $\neq$  .....
- 6 solution  $\neq$  .....

**Language practice**

**1** Write sentences by joining the two sentences with *which / that or who*.

We chose the camera. It was the cheapest.  
We chose the camera *which / that* was the cheapest.

- 1 Next week there's a traditional music festival. It happens every year.  
.....

- 2 Mariam likes the other students. They are in her class.  
.....

- 3 Abdullah spoke to the teacher. He taught Science.  
.....

- 4 He's the man. He drove the school bus.  
.....

- 5 I did the homework. The teacher gave it to us yesterday.  
.....

**2** Complete the sentences with *which / that, who or where*.

- 1 Mrs Al Rashed is a teacher ..... teaches English.
- 2 This is the computer game ..... Khalid recommends.
- 3 Have you worn the ring ..... I gave you?
- 4 This is the town ..... I was born.
- 5 The people ..... we met on holiday were French.
- 6 Is this the book ..... you lost?
- 7 This is the T-shirt ..... I bought yesterday.
- 8 This is the TV programme ..... my mother enjoys.
- 9 This is the street ..... I had the accident.
- 10 Mohammed is the boy ..... I told you about.

**3** Write definitions using the words in the different columns.

a shop	a drink	live in Italy
Italians	a vehicle	plays the piano
milk	a musician	you buy things
English	people	flies from place to place
an aeroplane	a place	spoken all over the world
a pianist	a language	is good for you

A shop is a place where you buy things.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**4** Complete the sentences with *neither, either or both*.

- 1 ..... Anwar nor Jaber likes swimming.
- 2 ..... Andrew and David live in England.
- 3 You can have ..... fruit juice or coffee.
- 4 ..... my mother nor my father speaks English.
- 5 ..... Amal and Hanan go to the drama club.
- 6 The lessons are ..... in our classroom or in the computer room.
- 7 ..... penguins nor ostriches can fly.
- 8 ..... English and Arabic come from the same original alphabet.

**5 Complete the sentences with these words.**

something somebody somewhere anything anybody anywhere everything  
everybody everywhere nothing nobody nowhere

- 1 I've looked ..... for my book but I can't find it.
- 2 The lights are off. There isn't ..... at home.
- 3 Have you got ..... to eat? I'm very hungry.
- 4 Listen! I've got ..... to tell you.
- 5 This book is great. It tells you ..... about Kuwait Towers.
- 6 ..... in my class has a pen friend. And they all come from different countries.
- 7 I think there's ..... at our door.
- 8 We have to go shopping. We've got ..... left in the fridge.
- 9 Have you seen my English exercise book .....?
- 10 There's ..... in my town where you can buy books. We have to order them online.
- 11 ..... in my class has been to Europe. It's too far.
- 12 Ali wants to live ..... in the country. He loves animals and plants.

**6 Complete the sentences with *must* or *can't*.**

- 1 You ..... be tired! You slept really well last night.
- 2 This ..... be your dictionary. It hasn't got my name in it.
- 3 He ..... be crazy. It's too hot to go out at this time of day.
- 4 They ..... be here. It's too early.
- 5 They've got a lot of computer games. They ..... like playing them.
- 6 Nasser ..... be very fit. He can only run a few metres!
- 7 They ..... be on holiday. They haven't been at home all week.
- 8 Lubna ..... be from England. She doesn't speak English.

**7 Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the active or passive voice.**

The Eaton Hotel (1) ..... (situate) in the very centre of London, near Victoria Station. It (2) ..... (build) in 1980, just before I (3) ..... (visit) England for the second time. It is a very modern and comfortable hotel. Breakfast (4) ..... (serve) between 7 and 9 o'clock and the food is always very tasty. The rooms (5) ..... (clean) every day, and they (6) ..... (change) the towels every time you ask them. The hotel also (7) ..... (offer) other services. Very early in the morning or late at night visitors (8) ..... (meet) at the airport by one of the hotel staff and then they (9) ..... (take) directly to the hotel.





Write a paragraph describing a local nature park or habitat, or a nature park you have visited.

[illegible]

1 Look at the outcomes on page 63 of the Student's Book.

[illegible]

- 2 **Was the reading** in this module easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐ interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐ What was your favourite passage in this module?
  - 3 **Was the listening** in this module easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐ interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐ What was your favourite passage in this module?
  - 4 **Was the writing** in this module easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐ What did you do to plan your writing? How can you improve?
  - 5 **Was the vocabulary** in this module easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐ Are there any words or sounds that you have difficulty with?



## Inventions

## Language practice

- 1 The Brown family are having lunch in a hotel. Write these words and expressions in the correct places.

soup of the day We'll have please  
would you like I'll have have chips  
we have two fruit juices  
How would you I'll have that

Waiter: What <sup>(1)</sup> would you like for a starter, madam?

Mrs Brown: <sup>(2)</sup> the salad, please.

Waiter: And what about you, young lady?

Cath: I'll have the hounous, <sup>(3)</sup>

Waiter: And what would you like, sir?

Mrs Brown: What is the <sup>(4)</sup>?

Waiter: It's fresh fish soup today, sir.

Mrs Brown: Sounds nice, <sup>(5)</sup>, please.

Waiter: And what about your main course?

Mrs Brown: <sup>(6)</sup> a burger for Cath, and two steaks, please.

Waiter: <sup>(7)</sup> like your steaks?

Mrs Brown: Well done, please.

Waiter: Would you prefer chips or potatoes?

Mrs Brown: We'll <sup>(8)</sup>, please.

Waiter: And to drink?

Mrs Brown: Can <sup>(9)</sup>, please?

Waiter: Thank you very much.

## Help box

- Use *be going to* for actions that we have decided to do before we speak.  
*I'm going to help my father this afternoon.*
- Use *will* for actions that we decide to do now at the moment of speaking.  
*I'll write that down in case I forget it.*
- Use *will* to predict the future.  
*I will be more busy next year.*

- 2 OVER TO YOU! You are in a restaurant. Choose your favourite starter, main course and drinks. Then complete the dialogue.

Waiter: What would you like for a starter?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Waiter: And for a main course?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Waiter: Would you prefer chips or potatoes?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Waiter: Green salad or vegetables?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Waiter: What would you like to drink?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Waiter: Thank you very much.

- 3 Sami is going on a business trip to the USA. Look at the pictures and write sentences about his plans.



- 1 Sami isn't going to send postcards.
- 2 He's going to read newspapers.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Write five sentences about what you are going to do at the weekend.

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- 5 Use the glossary at the end of your Student's Book to find:

- 1 a word that starts with *i* and means *create or design*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 a word that starts with *e* and means *costing a lot of money*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a word that starts with *h* and means *the part of an object that you use for holding it*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a word that starts with *i* and means *a disease*.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 Look at the objects and write what you think they are made of.

cloth rubber metal glass paper  
plastic china



- 1 It's made of metal and plastic.



- 2 .....



- 3 .....



- 4 .....



- 5 .....



- 6 .....



- 7 .....



- 8 .....

- 7 Read and rewrite the text, putting in punctuation marks and capital letters where necessary.

kuwait zoo is located in al-omeriya district facing the airport road the zoo includes most of the world species it is also provided with a children's theatre a mini train that takes the visitors around the zoo entertaining games and a cafeteria

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**8** Match the sentences to the replies.

- |                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1 I'm hot.                     | h     |
| 2 What would you like?         | ----- |
| 3 I've lost my pencil.         | ----- |
| 4 How can I get there?         | ----- |
| 5 I'm a bit hungry.            | ----- |
| 6 We're lost.                  | ----- |
| 7 This bag is heavy.           | ----- |
| 8 I forgot the class register. | ----- |

- a I'll go and get it for you, Waleed.  
 b I'll find the map.  
 c I'll make you lunch.  
 d I'll have a sandwich.  
 e I'll get you a pen.  
 f Shall I help you carry it?  
 g We'll take you in our car.  
~~h Shall I open the window?~~

**Help box**

- Use *I'll / We'll... Shall I / we...?* to offer to do something.  
*I'll help you with your bags.*  
*Shall I open the window?*

**9** Read what the people say and offer to help.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 I'd love to learn to play the keyboard.<br>(teach)             | I'll teach you. |
| 2 This homework is too hard. (help)                              | -----           |
| 3 There's an old sock in the bathroom!<br>(move)                 | -----           |
| 4 Lunch was great. But we're late for work.<br>(clear the table) | -----           |
| 5 Oh dear, I've left my money at home.<br>(lend)                 | -----           |
| 6 I have to go home now. (call a taxi)                           | -----           |
| 7 Sahwa is upset about her exam results.<br>(talk)               | -----           |
| 8 The living room is untidy. (tidy)                              | -----           |

**Help box**

- We double the final consonant of a word before adding: *-ed, -er, -est, -ing, -able*  
*small → smaller*  
*refer → referred*

**10** Complete the table

1	stop + ed	→	
2	big + er	→	
3	fat + est	→	
4	rub + ing	→	
5	win + able	→	
6	sad + er	→	
7	travel + ing	→	
8	prefer + ed	→	

## Skills development

### Reading

#### What the ancients did for us

There were inventions in the past even more important than TVs and cars. In fact, people started inventing stone tools about 2.5 million years ago. About 100,000 years ago people invented the wheel, and machines for digging the ground, terracotta pots and metal tools.

##### Plastic surgery

Nowadays people can go to a special doctor, called a plastic surgeon, who changes how they look. But did you know that people in India operated on noses in 600 BC? They used over 120 different medical instruments. An Indian surgeon called Sushruta wrote a book all about nose operations.

##### Glass

The ancient Egyptians were skilled glassmakers and the Phoenicians were famous for their glass goods. The first glass objects were probably beads, for jewellery. The ancient Romans spread the skill of glass making. They made glass bottles and cups, and they also discovered how to make clear glass. They were the first people to use glass windows.

##### Fast food

The Chinese invented fast food about 3,500 years ago. They made noodles from flour and water, and sold them in delicious sauces in the cities.

##### Chewing gum

Today you can buy chewing gum in every country in the world. Until 1870, however, it was only known in Mexico, in Central America. Chewing gum comes from the sapodilla tree. If you make a cut in the tree, a thick, milky liquid comes out. This becomes gum and tastes very good. When the Maya people searched for sapodilla trees to make chewing gum, they found the ruins of many cities from the past.

#### 1 Read the article and complete the table.

Place	Invention
India	
China	
Ancient Rome	
Mexico	

#### 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- When were the first inventions?  
.....
- The underlined pronoun "they" refers to:  
.....
- What did they sell in ancient Chinese cities?  
.....
- Before the Romans, who made glass?  
.....
- How can you make chewing gum?  
.....

## Writing

Write about some of the inventions you and your family often use.  
First read 1–5 below and underline all the machines and tools.  
Then match these themes to the paragraphs:

### Help box

- Make a list of all the things your family uses.
- Group the objects by theme, such as time of day, room they are in, etc.
- Write about what life would be like without some of them. Use *would*.
- Divide your composition into paragraphs.
- Here is a website you could try: [www.inventors.about.com](http://www.inventors.about.com)

At school \_\_\_\_\_  
The most important invention \_\_\_\_\_  
In the morning \_\_\_\_\_  
General household inventions \_\_\_\_\_  
In the evening \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 There are lots of machines and tools we use in a typical day. First of all we have air-conditioning in our house – it would be very hot without it. We use a vacuum cleaner to clean the floor and wash our clothes in a washing machine. Housework would take longer without them.
- 2 In the morning an alarm clock wakes me up. Then I get a bus to school. It would be a long journey without the bus!
- 3 At school I use basic things such as pens and pencils, but I also use a computer. It helps me with my work. If I'm late I call home with a mobile phone, so my mum knows I'm safe.
- 4 In the evening we cook dinner on a cooker. It would be boring only eating raw food. After dinner we put our dishes in the dishwasher. I think that's better than washing up.
- 5 Which is the most important of these inventions? I think it's the alarm clock – how would I get up without it?

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## Creativity

## Language practice

## Help box

- Some of the verbs you have studied go with a preposition.  
*build up cool down find out  
 go away look at look for look up  
 turn off*

## 1 Complete these sentences with verbs from the help box.

- In this book we find out that the Phoenicians were very advanced.
- Please \_\_\_\_\_ the picture on page 34, class.
- Please \_\_\_\_\_! I have to finish my homework.
- You need to do exercises that will \_\_\_\_\_ your muscles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the lights when you leave the room.
- You can \_\_\_\_\_ difficult words in the dictionary.
- I've lost my glasses. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ them?
- After every exercise session you should \_\_\_\_\_.

## Help box

- We delete final e when we add a suffix that begins with a vowel.  
*hope + ing → hoping*

## 2 Complete the table.

1	make + ing →	
2	note + able →	
3	shade + y →	
4	fame + ous →	

## 3 Write the nouns or verbs in the table.

Noun	Verb
improvement	
development	
	combine
solution	
	discover
invention	
	inform
	decorate
communication	
production	



#### Help box

- Use *if* + present simple + present simple for things that are always true.  
*If it doesn't rain, plants don't grow.*
- We usually put a comma after the 'if part' of the sentence.
- Use *if* + present simple + *can* + verb for things that are always possible.  
*If you tell your parents your problems, they can help you.*

- 4 Look at the pictures and write sentences. Don't forget to use a comma where necessary.



- 1 to 100°C / it boils / heat water / you / if / water  
If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.



- 2 it freezes / the temperature of water / falls / if / below 0°C



- 3 find / surf the Net / if you / a lot of / information / you can



- 4 die / plants / if / water / they / don't / you



- 5 a / have / bad tooth / if you / you / toothache / get

- 5 Complete the sentences with an appropriate word. Use some of them more than once.

of at in between to above on  
through under into

- Jassim has travelled to many countries.
- We went ..... the shopping mall by bus.
- My home town is ..... the coast.
- Electricity flows ..... some materials easily, such as water.
- I live ..... the city centre.
- The treasure was buried ..... a huge stone.
- She put her book ..... her bag.
- They arrived ..... the hotel very late.
- Riadh has a computer ..... his bedroom and lots of posters ..... his walls.
- Aisha took a photo ..... the beautiful old buildings.
- She wasn't ..... home when I called.
- The Post Office is ..... the bank and the restaurant.
- The hawk flew ..... them in the blue sky.

**6 Match the beginnings of the sentences with the ends.**

- 1 He sent an e-mail \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Give that book \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I like listening \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Does this pen \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 My baby brother \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My school bag is made \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 My father is responsible \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The thief stole the money \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 You learn \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Don't worry \_\_\_\_\_

- a of recycled plastic.
- b about the test. It's easy.
- c to me. I need to read it.
- d from the old lady.
- e is scared of storms.
- f about things at school.
- g to my CDs.
- h to his mother, saying 'I'll be late.'
- i belong to someone?
- j for the whole bank.

**Help box**

- Use *if* + present simple + *will* or *won't* for things that will possibly happen.  
*If the weather is nice, we'll go camping.*
- We can put the '*if*' part or the '*will*' part of the sentence first.  
*If we take a taxi, it will be expensive.*  
*It will be expensive if we take a taxi.*
- We usually put a comma after the '*if*' part of the sentence.

**7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not taste) your food, Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (take away) your candy.
- 2 If it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) necessary, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the bus if you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) soon.
- 4 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the USA, you \_\_\_\_\_ (need) a visa.
- 5 Thamer \_\_\_\_\_ (print) you that photo if you \_\_\_\_\_ (want) one.
- 6 If he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in bed, he \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) better.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) spaghetti if we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the Italian restaurant.

**8 What will happen if you...? Write questions and answers for the situations.**

not understand   be late for school  
be hungry   not be tired

- 1 go to bed early?

Q: What will happen if you go to bed early?

A: I won't be tired.



- 2 don't listen in class?

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 miss the bus?

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 don't eat your breakfast?

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

## Skills development

### Reading

#### 1 Do the quiz. Then read your score.

##### Are you a creative thinker?

The world is changing very fast, and creative thinking skills are very important in today's world. Try this questionnaire.

4 = very often 3 = often 2 = sometimes 1 hardly ever 0 = never/don't know

- 1 If I am doing a project, I read lots of different things about the subject.
- 2 If I don't understand something, I try to find out more about it.
- 3 If I am doing something practical, I like thinking of new ways of doing it.
- 4 If I am studying, I enjoy learning about new ideas.
- 5 If I get something wrong, I want to understand why.
- 6 If I am good at something, I still try new ways of doing it.
- 7 If something looks impossible, I still like looking for a solution.
- 8 If there is a discussion, I listen to all the different points of view.
- 9 If I have some free time, I think about new ideas in my head.
- 10 If ideas are very different, I can still see the connections between them.
- 11 If I meet someone different from me, I like hearing their point of view.
- 12 If I have time, I like developing new interests.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

##### Score

Don't worry if you scored low, you have plenty of time to develop your creative thinking skills!

**37-48** Brilliant. You are good at problem solving. I expect everyone comes to you if they have a problem to solve.

**25-36** Well done. There are ways you could improve your thinking skills. Relax, read a new book, learn a new skill, read about a new subject.

**13-24** Good. You don't have to try hard to be creative. Just relax and let your brain help you think in new ways!

**0-12** Not bad. Creative thinking skills can be developed. Relax, learn a new skill, do something in a different way. And above all, don't worry.

#### 2 Choose one of the ideas and try it out.

##### Improve your creative thinking

- Go a different way to school, the park, the swimming pool, etc... What looks different? What do you notice?
- Go to a museum and look at things you don't think you are interested in. Write notes about what you discover.
- Start a new hobby or sport. It will teach you new ways of thinking.
- Read a book or visit a website about something you don't think you are interested in. What do you learn?
- If you are artistic, do something scientific. If you are scientific, do something artistic. What did you learn?
- Talk to your grandparents or older relatives about their life experience. Really listen.

## Writing

Write a story called *A meeting with a scientist*. First complete the writer's checklist.

### Writer's checklist

Your hero's name	.....	The scientist's name	.....
The place they met	.....	A vehicle	.....
The scientist's research	.....		

Think creatively about how they can connect together.

Read Suleiman's story, and underline the first appearance of the information in the writer's checklist.

### *Suleiman's story*

It was another hot, sunny day. Alex was sitting on the beach near his parents' house on the east coast of Canada. It was very lucky to have good weather during the school holidays. But after ten sunny days, Alex was bored. He wanted something different to happen.

Then, at ten thirty in the morning on Wednesday 14 July, he saw a strange object in the sky. It was an orange and green circle. Alex realised it was a hot-air balloon. He jumped up and ran towards it. It was now very close to the water. Alex could see the pilot. He was a tall man with black hair. Then the balloon landed on the beach.

The pilot's name was James Vance. He was a scientist and he was doing research on air pollution. But he had a problem. 'I must talk to my colleagues. Unfortunately, my phone isn't working. If I don't talk to them, we will lose important information.'

Alex took him to his parents' house and James phoned his colleagues. Then they had tea and cake and James explained why it was important to control pollution. Later, he went back to his balloon, and floated away. Alex waved goodbye. It was the best day of his holiday!

Now you try!

[illegible]

## Module 6 Progress test

### Reading

#### The history of surgery

The earliest surgery that we know about was an operation on the brain. A doctor made a hole in the patient's skull, possibly to cure headaches. Cave paintings in France that are 20,000 years old show this operation. In India, people had operations on their teeth 9000 years ago. And in Egypt, there is a five-thousand-year-old tomb that contains about 30 surgical instruments.

An Indian doctor called Sushruta wrote a textbook in about 600 BCE. It describes many operations, including surgery on the face and nose. About 1800 years ago, a Chinese doctor called Hua Tuo was the first person to perform surgery with anaesthetic (painkillers). Then, about a thousand years ago, an Arab doctor from Spain called Al-Zahrawi wrote a book which described many operations and over 200 surgical instruments. Modern European surgery developed from Al-Zahrawi's ideas.

For successful surgery, three main skills were needed: control of bleeding, control of infection and control of pain. The French doctor Ambroise Paré controlled bleeding by tying up cut blood vessels in the 16th Century. The Hungarian surgeon Ignaz Semmelweis made the first steps towards controlling infection in 1847. He told his assistants to wash their hands before helping with an operation. About 20 years later, the British surgeon Joseph Lister used chemicals to make sure that all surgical instruments were completely clean. This further reduced the risk of infection. From the 1840s onwards, the use of anaesthetics became common.

#### 1 Read the text and complete the table.

Approximate date	Person or people	Place	What they did
20,000 years ago	Ancient doctors	France	
9000 years ago		India	
600 BCE <sup>1</sup>			Wrote textbook on surgery
200 CE <sup>2</sup>		China	
1000 CE	Al-Zahrawi		
1500 CE			Tied up blood vessels
1847 CE	Ignaz Semmelweis		
1867 CE			Kept instruments clean

1 BCE = Before Common Era

2 CE = Common Era



- 2 Read the text and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The first surgical operations happened in India. ....
- 2 Hua Tuo was a Chinese doctor who first used anaesthetic. ....
- 3 Modern European surgery developed from Al-Zahrawi's book. ....
- 4 Joseph Lister used chemicals to clean his instruments. ....
- 5 The underlined pronoun "He" refers to the French doctor. ....

### Language practice

- 1 Complete the answers with *will* or *going to*. Use contracted forms.

- 1 What will they do now?  
I think they ..... home. (go)
- 2 What is Faisal going to study at university?  
He ..... History. (study)
- 3 How long are you going to be away?  
I ..... away for about a week. (be)
- 4 What will you have to eat?  
I ..... a sandwich, please. (have)
- 5 Where are you going to live?  
We ..... in Kuwait City. (live)
- 6 What will the weather be like tomorrow?  
I think it ..... (rain)
- 7 Would you like a drink?  
Yes, please. We ..... tea, please. (have)
- 8 What are Sultan and Issa going to do this evening?  
They ..... a lecture. (attend)

- 2 Complete the sentences with an appropriate preposition.

of at in between to above on through under into

- 1 Ahmed dived ..... the sea.
- 2 Our car was parked ..... a truck and a taxi.
- 3 The train went ..... the tunnel.
- 4 Omar painted a picture ..... his best friend.
- 5 Kuwait City is a city ..... the coast.
- 6 When I called she wasn't ..... home.
- 7 My dictionary is ..... my school bag.
- 8 It was raining so they stood ..... a tree.
- 9 Last year Riyadh went ..... six foreign countries.
- 10 He put his new poster on the wall ..... his desk.

- 3 Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 If it is windy, .....                   | a you work very hard.                |
| 2 If you mix an acid and an alkali, ..... | b I can't concentrate the next day.  |
| 3 If they arrive in time, .....           | c you get a salt and water.          |
| 4 If I don't get enough sleep, .....      | d you can remember your life better. |
| 5 If you keep a diary, .....              | e the temperature feels cooler.      |
| 6 If you are a teacher, .....             | f we can all go to a restaurant.     |



**4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 If it ..... this weekend, we ..... on a picnic. (rain, not go)
- 2 If Majeda ..... a good degree, she ..... a university professor. (get, become)
- 3 The doctor ..... you today if you ..... first. (not see, not phone)
- 4 If you ..... that computer, you ..... so much money. (choose, not spend)
- 5 They ..... Ali in tomorrow if he ..... a ticket. (not let, not have)
- 6 If I ..... late for today's meeting, they ..... angry. (be, be)
- 7 You ..... the bus if you ..... very fast. (catch, run)
- 8 If we ..... the whale, it ..... extinct. (not protect, become)
- 9 You ..... better if you ..... your glasses. (see, put on)
- 10 If you ..... all the ice cream, you ..... sick. (eat, be)
- 11 They ..... the game if they ..... (not win, not practise)
- 12 If he ..... English, he ..... a good job. (not learn, not get)

**5 Complete the sentences with either the correct form of the verb or the noun formed from the verb.**

- 1 You ..... your English if you practise a lot. (improve)
- 2 There were many ..... in photography in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (develop)
- 3 The ..... to many problems involves creative thinking. (solve)
- 4 Louis Daguerre ..... a practical way of taking photos. (discover)
- 5 The ..... of computers in the 20<sup>th</sup> century changed the world. (invent)
- 6 People ..... with each other using the Internet. (communicate)
- 7 It is a ..... of a printer and a photocopier. (combine)
- 8 This website ..... by my school. (produce)

**6 Write the names of these objects.**

- 1 You use this rectangular plastic object to add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers.  
.....
- 2 You use this object to take away pencil marks you don't want.  
.....
- 3 You use this long wooden or plastic thing to draw straight lines.  
.....
- 4 You use this to drink hot drinks. It's bigger than a cup.  
.....
- 5 You use these small metal objects to hold pieces of paper together.  
.....
- 6 You use these metal, plastic and glass objects to see better.  
.....
- 7 You use this small metal machine to join pieces of paper together.  
.....

Write about the best invention ever.

- What it is
- When and where you think it was invented
- What it does
- Why it is important
- What life would be like without it

[illegible]

## Learning Log

1. Look at the outcomes on page 77 of the Student's Book.

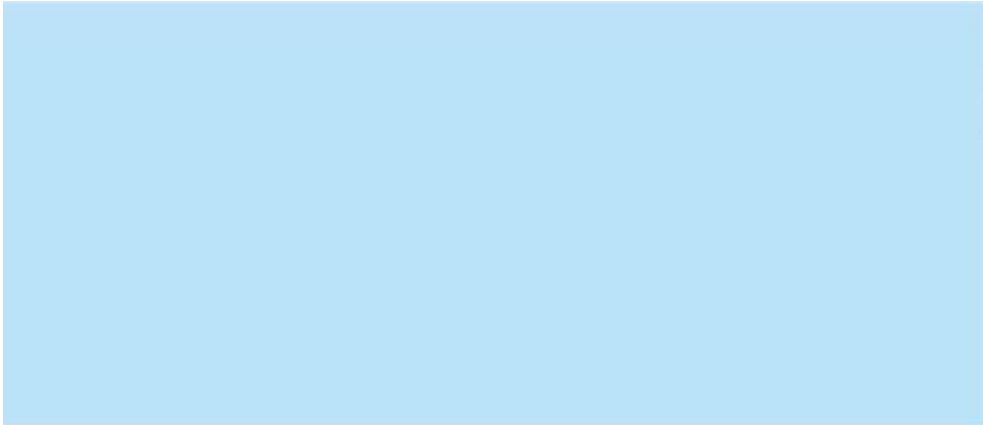
[illegible]

2 Was the reading in this module easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐ interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐ What was your favourite passage in this module?

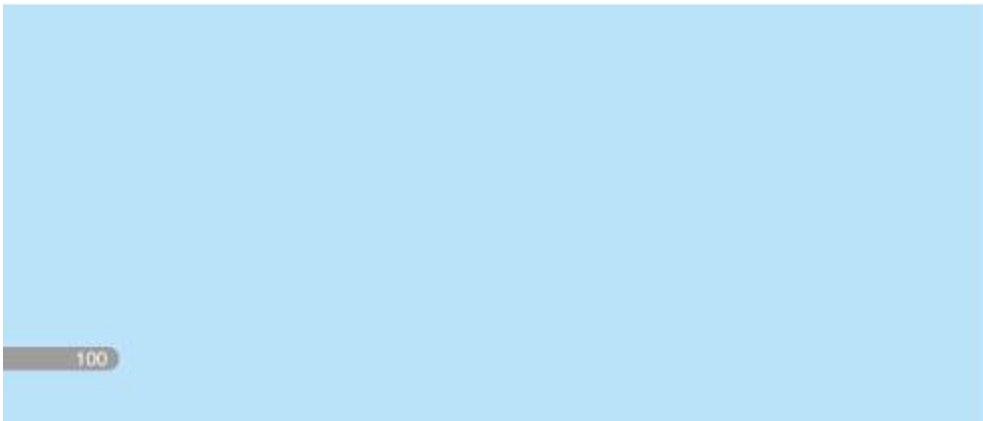
3. Was the listening in this module easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐ interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐ What was your favourite passage in this module?

**4** Was the writing in this module easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐  
What did you do to plan your writing?  
How can you improve?

5 Was the vocabulary in this module easy? ☐ OK? ☐ difficult? ☐  
Are there any words or sounds that you have difficulty with?



Literature time!



Comprehension

1 Answer the following questions:

- 1 What did Galileo's teacher tell him to do?  
.....  
.....
- 2 Why was he sent to school?  
.....  
.....
- 3 What did he think was the key to understanding the world?  
.....  
.....
- 4 How old was he when he made his first discovery?  
.....  
.....
- 5 What did the lamp and chain seem to do?  
.....  
.....
- 6 How do we use his discoveries today?  
.....  
.....
- 7 Were the people surprised to see the balls fall together? Why?  
.....  
.....

2 Fill in the chart with information about the story.

Title of the story	
Main characters	
Place	
Main problem	
How the story ends	

3 What did you learn from the story?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Silas Marner**

### Before Reading

- 1** Work in pairs. Refer to the glossary at the end of your Student's Book to find the meaning of these words which appear in the story:

fiancée .....

suspicious .....

WEAVER

adopted

## Reading and Listening

- 2** Listen and read the story. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).  
Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Molly is Eppie's mother and Dunstan's wife. \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Silas Marner was a farmer from Raveloe.

- 3 Molly gave Silas money to buy things for Eppie.

- 4 William Dane was Silas's friend.

- 5 Eppie changed Silas's life in a good way.

- 6 Dunstan Cass died of cold in the snow.

### Writing

- 3** Work in pairs. Find the place where the little girl wanders into Silas's cottage. Write a different ending for the story.

## A Sound in the Air



### Comprehension

#### 1 Answer the following questions:

- 1 Why did people laugh at Marconi?  
.....  
.....
- 2 Where was Marconi's home?  
.....  
.....
- 3 How did he surprise his mother and father at home?  
.....  
.....
- 4 In what year did Marconi send his voice across the channel?  
.....  
.....
- 5 Who helped Marconi set up a wireless station?  
.....  
.....
- 6 What happened to the men in the ships?  
.....  
.....
- 7 Do you think Marconi gave us something important? Why?  
.....  
.....

#### 2 Read the story 'Stars in his Eyes' again. How were Galileo and Marconi similar? How were they different?

.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

#### 3 Fill in the chart with information about the story.

Title of the story	
Main characters	
Place	
Main problem	
How the story ends	

## Journey to the Centre of the Earth

### Before Reading

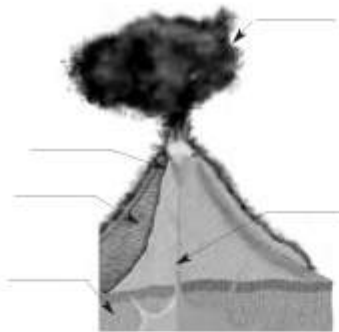
1 Look at the map of the world.

Which number shows

- a) Germany? ..... b) Iceland? .....  
c) Italy? .....



2 Look at the diagram of a volcano.



Put these words in the correct place:

- a) smoke                      d) crater  
b) lava                        e) tunnel  
c) Earth's surface

Is the volcano in the diagram active or extinct?

How do you know?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### Reading

3 Read the story. Choose a word from the box to complete the sentences below:

water explosion mammoths  
monsters giant darkness  
Iceland Italy volcano  
scientist Germany book

- a) Professor Lidenbrock found a paper inside an old .....  
b) A sixteenth century ..... had written some instructions.  
c) Professor Lidenbrock and Axel went to find a ..... in Iceland.  
d) The explorers nearly died from lack of .....  
e) They saw fish and ..... in an underground sea.  
f) They also saw a ..... who was very tall.  
g) After a big ..... they were carried up to the Earth.  
h) The explorers ended their journey in .....

### Speaking

- 1 Discuss these questions:  
Do you think there could be underground seas with living animals? Why or why not?  
Which part(s) of the world or universe would you like to explore? Why or why not?



## Sing or Work?



### Before Reading

- 1 Read the title. What do you think it refers to?

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### Reading and Listening

- 2 Listen and read the story. Answer the following questions.

- 1 Can you think of some responsibilities a foreman has but are not mentioned here?  
.....
- 2 Why do you think Don lost interest in his work?  
.....
- 3 What does Don's song mean? And to whom is he addressing it?  
.....
- 4 In what way(s) are the two main characters different?  
.....
- 5 What did Antonio want to achieve in his trap?  
.....
- 6 Do you think it was a good plan? Why?  
.....
- 7 What do you think happened to Antonio? To what extent was he influenced by Don?  
.....

- 3 Fill in the chart with information about the story.

Title of the story	
Main characters	
Place	
Main problem	
How the story ends	

- 4 Is there a moral to the story? Elaborate.

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## Self-assessment answer key

### Module 1: page 8, exercise 5

- 3
- 4
- 2
- 1

### Module 2: page 26, exercise 1

- 1 Bangladesh
- 2 India
- 3 China
- 4 Australia
- 5 Finland
- 6 Russia
- 7 Egypt
- 8 Kuwait

### Module 3: page 36, exercise 2

- 1 has made
- 2 has written
- 3 have met
- 4 have / has eaten
- 5 has found
- 6 have taken
- 7 has read
- 8 has been
- 9 have heard

### Module 3: page 42, exercise 3

- 1 for
- 2 since
- 3 for
- 4 since
- 5 since
- 6 for

### Module 3: page 43, exercise 6B

- 9 has lived
- 10 since
- 11 hasn't been
- 12 has been
- 13 has visited
- 14 has, visited
- 15 has had
- 16 for
- 17 has put

### Module 4: page 55, exercise 10

- 2 What are you doing tomorrow?
- 3 I'm sorry but I can't come on Thursday.
- 4 I'm having my piano lesson.
- 5 No, we're not.
- 6 No, I'm not.
- 7 Would you like to come?

### Module 4: page 61, exercise 1

- 1 b
- 2 a
- 3 b
- 4 c
- 5 b
- 6 a
- 7 c
- 8 b
- 9 c
- 10 a

### Module 4: page 62, exercise 2

(suggested answers)

- 2 Barbara should get good lighting for her desk.
- 3 Jameela should make a weekly timetable.
- 4 Saleh should get some shelves for his books and files./He should tidy his desk.
- 5 Aisha should check that she has supplies of the things she needs./She should buy a pen-holder.
- 6 Omar should make sure there is room on his desk for writing.

### Module 5: page 69, exercise 6

- 2 communication
- 3 navigation
- 4 invention
- 5 distribution
- 6 migration

### Module 5: page 70, exercise 7

- 1 Although we were tired,
- 2 Although I was angry,
- 3 Although he does a lot of exercise,
- 4 Although Mona's older than her brother,
- 5 Although it is usually hot this time of year,

### Module 5: page 76, exercise 7

- 2 had to tidy their
- 3 had to do their
- 4 had to, her
- 5 didn't have to, his

### Module 6: page 87, exercise 9

- 2 I'll help you.
- 3 I'll move it.
- 4 I'll clear the table.
- 5 I'll lend you some.
- 6 I'll call a taxi.
- 7 I'll talk to her.
- 8 I'll tidy it.

## My vocabulary

## Module 1

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## My vocabulary

## Module 2

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical margin lines, and the paper is completely blank except for the lines.

## My vocabulary

## Module 3

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

### My vocabulary

## Module 4

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**My vocabulary**

**Module 5**

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**Module 6**

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## My vocabulary

## Literature time

[illegible]

## Target English

**Target English Grade 8** is part of the English for Kuwait series, a carefully graded course in English specifically written and designed for the Kuwait school system for primary, intermediate and secondary grades.

**Target English** teaches English through cross-curricular topics, using prose, stories, listening tasks, games, puzzles and other varied activities.

**Target English** encourages learners to practise communicating in English at every available opportunity.

**Target English** adopts an integrated approach to language teaching.

**Target English** follows the Kuwait Ministry of Education syllabus.

**At each level, the course consists of:**

- **a Student's Book** which presents new language for class activities, including pair and group work,
- **a Workbook** which utilises a variety of activities to practise the language presented in the Student's Book,
- **the Teacher's Guide** with clear, step-by-step lesson plans, as well as a full explanation of the teaching methodology,
- **the Cassette** with all the listening activities.

Target  
English

