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SUPER GOAL 1

MANUEL DOS SANTOS



الجامعة
الملكية
العربية
السعودية
Ministry of Education
1425 - 1447





SuperGoal 1 Student Book

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وزارة التعليم

Ministry of Education

2025 - 1447



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Scope and Sequence

	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
9	What Do You Do? Pages 78–85	Ask and answer questions about jobs Describe job activities Ask and answer with <i>why/because</i>	Simple present tense Questions with <i>what</i> Conjunctions: <i>so/because</i>
10	What's School Like? Pages 86–93	Talk about school subjects Describe people's physical traits Describe people's personality Discuss likes and dislikes	Simple present tense Adjectives (position) Intensifiers: <i>very, quite, really, etc.</i> Adjectives with <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>
11	What Time Do You Get Up? Pages 94–101	Describe daily activities and routines Express time	Adverbs of frequency: <i>always, usually, sometimes, never</i> Time expressions: <i>before, after, then, every day</i> Prepositions: <i>at, in, on</i> in time expressions Simple present versus present progressive
12	What Can You Do There? Pages 102–109	Talk about places and activities Express ability Express likes and dislikes	Modal: <i>can</i> Verb: <i>like + infinitive</i> Gerunds and infinitives after verbs
EXPANSION Units 9–12 Pages 110–117		Language Review Reading: English Everywhere	
13	What Are You Going to Wear There? Pages 118–125	Talk about clothing and colors Express future plans Make suggestions	Future: <i>be + going to</i> Time expressions for the future: <i>tomorrow, next week, next month, etc.</i> Present progressive: future arrangements and time expressions
14	Let's Celebrate Pages 126–133	Talk about national holidays and celebrations Express wants and needs Make suggestions and invitations	Object pronouns Need/want/like + infinitive Let's + verb Modals: <i>must/mustn't/should/shouldn't</i>
15	Then and Now Pages 134–141	Talk about the past Describe places and people in the past	Simple past tense: <i>be</i> <i>To be born</i> <i>There was/there were</i>
16	What Did You Do Last Week? Pages 142–149	Talk about past activities	Simple past tense Regular past tense verbs Irregular past tense verbs Time expressions for the past: <i>yesterday, last night, last week, last month</i> Simple present versus simple past
EXPANSION Units 13–16 Pages 150–155		Language Review Reading: My Favorite Hangout Place	

Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen for specific details about jobs	Third-person singular verb endings /s/ and /z/	Follow Your Dream	Write about your dream job Make a list of good and bad jobs (Project)
Listen for specific details about people	Third-person singular verb ending -es	School Clubs	Write a description of a person you know Make an advertisement for a school club (Project)
Listen for specific details about daily activities	Linking—Does he and Does she	Schooldays: School Around the World	Write an email about a typical day at school Write about school routines around the world (Project)
Listen for specific information from a radio ad	Can and can't	Places to visit in Saudi Arabia	Write a postcard from a resort in your country Design a brochure for a vacation resort (Project)

Chant Along: The English Class

Project: Language survey

Listen for specific details about clothing and colors	Going to	The Iguassu Falls	Write a description of people's clothing Do a class survey on shopping advice (Project)
Listen for specific details from invitations	Nonstressed object pronouns	Eid Celebrations	Write about a holiday celebration in your country Present a celebration in another country (Project)
Listen for specific details from a biography	Was and were	A Real Giant	Write about a celebrity Write an interview with a famous person (Project)
Listen for specific details about a past event	Past tense endings—/t/, /d/, /ɪd/	Favorite Foods—Around the World	Write a recipe for your favorite food Present a regional dish in your country (Project)

Writing: A funny or unexpected event

Chant Along: My Dream Vacation



9 What Do You Do?

1 Listen and Discuss

Look at the information about the boys.
What do they want to be?



Adnan: So you want to become a tennis player?
Majid: Yes, very much.
Adnan: And what does your father do?
Majid: He's a doctor, but he likes to cook. He makes the best sandwiches! What about you? What do you want to be?
Adnan: I want to be a designer. You know, I want to design gadgets, computers, and things.
Majid: And what about your father? What does he do?
Adnan: He's a mechanic. But he always carries a briefcase, and people think he's a lawyer!



Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. What's the name of the job?

1. plays tennis
2. works in a hospital
3. teaches at a school
4. designs new gadgets

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ___ Majid wants to be a teacher.
2. ___ Adnan wants to be a designer.
3. ___ Majid designs games.
4. ___ Adnan is interested in technology.

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and **answer** about the people in the pictures.

Ask: What does Majid do?
Answer: He's a student.
He goes to school.

B. Ask and **answer** with a partner.

Ask: What do you do?
Answer: I'm a _____. I _____.

9 What Do You Do?



3 Grammar



Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present tense for actions that happen all the time or usually occur.

Affirmative (+)

I	work
You	
He	works
She	
We	work
They	

Third Person Endings

cook	—	cooks
write	—	writes
take	—	takes
make	—	makes
cut	—	cuts
play	—	plays



Questions with *What*

What do you do?

What does he do?

What do they do?

What does she do?

What do you want to be?

I want to be a doctor.



What do you do? usually means *What's your job?*

A. Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: What _____ your uncle _____?

B: He's a bus driver.

A: What _____ your cousin do?

B: He's a salesperson. He works in a store.

He _____ shoes.

2. A: What _____ you _____?

B: I'm a reporter. I _____ for a newspaper.

A: What _____ your friends _____?

B: They're football players.

They _____ for a famous football team.

3. A: What _____ your father _____?

B: My father is a doctor. He _____ in a clinic.

A: How about your brother?

B: He _____ for a magazine.

4. A: What do you _____ _____ _____?

B: I want to be a teacher. What about you?

A: I _____ _____ _____ a chef and work in an elegant restaurant.



*FYI: For Your Information

B. Work with a partner.
Ask and answer.

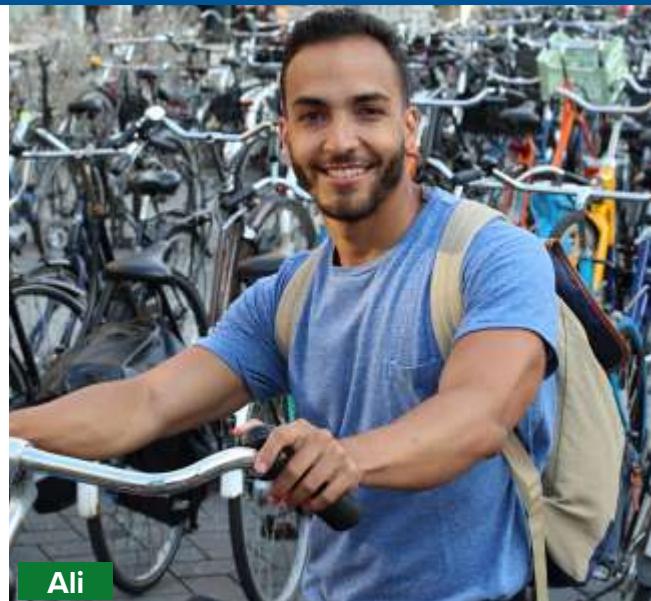


1 Fatima / teacher /
work / school

A: What does Ali do?
B: He's a cyclist. He cycles for
the local cycling team.



2 Mike / waiter /
work / restaurant



Ali



3 Ibrahim / cameraman /
film / news



4 Mr. Smith /
bus driver /
drive / bus



5 Fahd / carpenter / make
/ furniture



6 Amina / doctor /
work / hospital

4 Listening

Listen to each person talk about his job. Complete the chart.

Name	Job	Place of Work
1. Omar		
2. Lee		
3. David		
4. Robert		

5 Pronunciation

Listen to the endings of the following verbs. Then practice.

/s/

Mr. Penn **writes** for a magazine.
Mr. Chang **works** in a bank.
Pierre **cooks** in a restaurant.

/z/

John **sells** cameras in a store.
My father **drives** a bus.
My brother **plays** volleyball.

9 What Do You Do?

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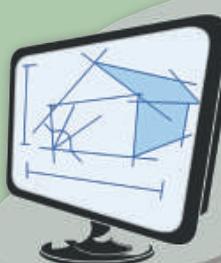
6 Conversation



Your Ending

What does Adel say to Steve?

1



How about architecture?

2



Work as a website designer.

3



How about a job in advertising?

About the Conversation

1. What do Adel and Steve do?
2. What does Adel want to be?
3. Is it a good job for him? Why? Why not?
4. What is Steve good at?

Your Turn

Ask your classmates what jobs their fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters do.

A: What does your father, mother, brother, or sister do?

B: _____

7

About You



What do you want to be in the future? Discuss in a group. Say why.

8 Reading

Before Reading

What do you think Omar Hamdan wants to be?

Follow Your Dream

Omar Hamdan lives in Tabuk. He is sixteen years old, and he's on the school football team. Omar is a very good player, and he's the team's top striker this season.

Omar wants to be a professional football player.

The coach thinks he has potential. Omar is an Al-Watani fan, and his dream is to play for Al-Watani one day. This summer he is going to the Al-Watani Football School. There, boys learn the techniques of football and how to work as a team. They also have a chance to meet their favorite star players.

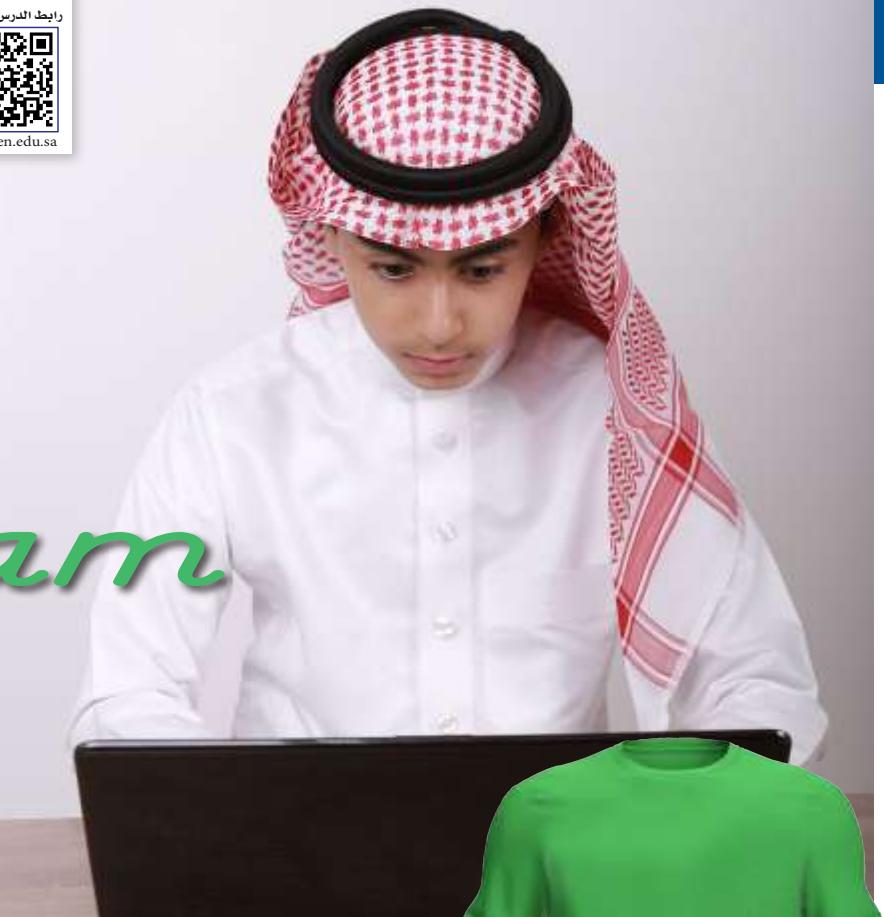
Omar is really excited. His parents support him, but they want him to go to a university. They say: "Football is OK, but you need to think about your future. Not many people become professional players who make a lot of money. And professional football players have a very short career." But Omar loves football, and he wants to follow his dream.

After Reading

1. Where does Omar live?
2. Who does he play for?
3. What kind of player is he?
4. What does he want to be?
5. Where is he going in the summer?
6. What do Omar's parents think of his plans?

Discussion

Do you agree or disagree with Omar's parents? Is a professional football player a good job? Is it easy to become a professional football player?



9 What Do You Do?

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9 Writing

A. Read about Khalid's dream job. Answer the questions.

People always ask me, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" I tell them that I want to be a teacher. Then they ask me, "Why?" Well, my parents are teachers and they are very happy with their jobs. My father teaches math at a college, and my mother teaches at a primary school. But I want to be a science teacher at a high school. I'm really interested in chemistry and physics, and I like to do experiments. I like to help my younger brothers with their homework, so I think I can be a good teacher. When I explain things to them, they usually understand. A teacher's job is important because education is important. It's a difficult job sometimes, but it's rewarding when students learn from you.



1. What does "grow up" mean?
2. Why does Khalid want to be a teacher?
3. What does Khalid want to teach? Why?
4. Why do you think he says "it's a difficult job sometimes"?
5. What do you think "rewarding" means?

Writing Corner

1. Use **because** to explain why. Use **so** to explain a result.
I want to be a pilot **because** I'm interested in planes.
I'm interested in planes, **so** I want to be a pilot.
2. Use **and** to connect similar ideas. Use **but** to connect contrasting ideas.
I really like chemistry **and** physics, **but** I don't like history.

B. Write notes about your dream job in the chart.

My dream job	
Why I like this job	1. 2. 3.
Why I think I can do this job	
One thing I don't like about it	

C. Write about your dream job. Use your notes from the chart and ideas from this unit.

10 Project



What do you think are good and bad jobs? Make a list and compare in a group. As a group, decide on the best and worst jobs.

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Why / Because

We use the question word *why* to ask for a reason.

We use the conjunction *because* to answer questions with *why*.

Why is he taking a nap?

Because he's tired.

Why do you want to stay home?

Because it's cold and rainy.



Because / So

The conjunction *because* tells a reason—it tells why.

The conjunction *so* tells a consequence or a result.

He's taking a nap **because** he's tired.

He's tired, **so** he's taking a nap.

A. Write questions to match the answers. Use a job from the box.

architect chef doctor flight attendant mechanic teacher

 Why does he want to be an architect?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Because he likes to design houses.

Because he's interested in cars.

Because I like to travel and meet people.

Because she likes to work with children.

Because he likes to cook.

Because I want to help sick people.

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

1. He's interested in computers, _____ he wants to design software.
2. We're studying _____ we have a test in history tomorrow.
3. He wants to be a carpenter _____ he likes to build houses.
4. He wants to be a lawyer, _____ he's studying law at university.
5. She wants to be a nurse _____ she wants to help sick people.
6. The car has a problem, _____ the mechanic is checking it out.
7. The children aren't going to school today _____ it's Saturday.
8. I like my neighborhood _____ it's quiet and the people are friendly.



C. Interview four classmates. Ask what job they want to do in the future and the reason why. Fill in the chart. Then tell the class about your classmates.

 Badria wants to be a teacher because she likes to work with children.
Badria likes to work with children, so she wants to be a teacher.

Name	Job	Reason
		
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10 What's School Like?

1 Listen and Discuss



Choose an adjective from the box to describe each school subject. Compare your choices in a group.

Adjectives: interesting fun boring difficult challenging easy

What's your favorite subject, Carl?

History. It's interesting.
Do you like history?

Yes, I do. But I like math and art more. There are too many names and dates in history.

Subjects



Who are your friends in school?

Well, there's Ben.

What does Ben look like?

He's tall and athletic.
Wait, here's a picture of
my school friends.

FYI

We say PE for physical education.



Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Match the words with their meanings.

1. ___ active	a. difficult
2. ___ interesting	b. athletic
3. ___ smart	c. not boring
4. ___ hard	d. intelligent

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ___ Carl's favorite subject is history.
2. ___ Ben plays on the volleyball team.
3. ___ Saeed runs the computer club.
4. ___ Matt has curly blonde hair.
5. ___ Lee wears glasses.

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and answer about school subjects.

Do you like math?
Yes, I do. It's great.
I think it's difficult.

B. Ask and answer about the classmates in the picture above.

Does Matt have blonde hair?
No, he doesn't.
Does he play football?
Yes, he does.

C. Describe two classmates.
What do they look like? What are they like?

FYI

What does he/she look like? = *physical appearance*

What's he/she like? = *personality*

He's/She's thin.

He's/She's friendly.



3 Grammar



Simple Present Tense: Statements and Questions

Affirmative (+)

I	speak
You	
He	speaks
She	
We	speak
They	

English.

Negative (-)

I	don't
You	
He	doesn't
She	
We	don't
They	

speak English.

Questions (?)

Do	you	speak English.	Yes,
	we		
	they		
Does	he		
	she		

Short Answers (+)

I	do.
we	
they	

Short Answers (-)

I	don't.
we	
they	

FYI

Some verbs that end in *y* change to *-ies*: study – **studies**

Verbs that end in *ch* and *sh*, add *-es*: teach – **teaches**, brush – **brushes**

Adjectives

In English, adjectives go before nouns or after the verb *be*.

Uncle Peter has a **long** beard.

History is **interesting**.

A. Answer the questions about Ahmed's schedule.

1. Does Ahmed take Spanish?
2. Does he have French on Sunday?
3. Does Mr. Dobbs teach history?
4. Do Mr. Fat'hi and Mr. Al-Jahawi teach science?
5. What subject does Ahmed have last on Tuesday?
6. What subject does he have three times a week?
7. What subjects does he have every day?
8. What does Mr. Al-Halawi teach?

		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
First Period	English Mr. Smith	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Second Period	History Mr. Al-Halawi		✓		✓	
Third Period	Math Mr. Dobbs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fourth Period	French Mr. Morris	✓		✓		✓
Fifth Period	Science Mr. Fat'hi, Mr. Al-Jahawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Mr. Smith

Mr. Al-Halawi

Mr. Al-Jahawi

Mr. Morris

Mr. Dobbs

Mr. Fat'hi

B. Look at the picture. Ahmed is writing about his schedule and his teachers. Complete his description.

I have classes from Sunday to Thursday, and I have six teachers. Mr. Smith

(1) _____ English. He has (2) _____ hair and blue eyes. He gives a lot of homework. Mr. Al-Halawi is the history teacher. He's (3) _____, and he has (4) _____ hair. Mr. Dobbs teaches math. He always (5) _____ a jacket and tie, and he's a very good teacher. Mr. Fat'hi and Mr. Al-Jahawi (6) _____ science. Mr. Fat'hi has short (7) _____ hair. Mr. Al-Jahawi is short, and he has (8) _____ brown hair. They are very strict. French is my favorite subject, and Mr. Morris is our teacher. He has (9) _____ hair and blue eyes, and he's a lot of fun. We (10) _____ French in class, and I send emails to my friends in Canada in French.

4 Listening

You are meeting two visitors at the airport. You don't know what they look like. Listen to the descriptions. Answer **yes** or **no**.

Ted

- _____ Ted has black hair.
- _____ Ted has long hair.
- _____ Ted is tall.
- _____ Ted is carrying a laptop.

Seth

- _____ Seth has brown hair.
- _____ Seth wears glasses.
- _____ Seth is short.
- _____ Seth always carries a camera.

5 Pronunciation

Listen to the **-es** endings of the words. Then practice.



Mr. Robinson **teaches** geography.
Kerry **watches** TV every night.

The description **matches** the photo.
Fred **uses** the library all the time.

10 What's School Like?



6 Conversation

Hashim: What's your favorite subject?

Faris: I like science. I think it's **cool**.
I love the experiments.

Hashim: I prefer history. It's fascinating. What are your teachers like this year?

Faris: They are all good, but the math teacher is my favorite. He explains things clearly and also makes math fun! How about you?

Hashim: I like Mr. Huston, the English teacher.



Real Talk

cool = great

About the Conversation

1. What's Faris's favorite subject? Why?
2. Does Hashim like history? Why?
3. Does Faris like the math teacher? Why?
4. Who is Hashim's favorite teacher?

Your Ending

What does Hashim say about Mr. Huston?

- 1 His classes are interesting. He organizes great activities.
- 2 He speaks English in class. I learn a lot.
- 3 He doesn't give a lot of homework.

Your Turn

Work in a group. Ask your classmates about their favorite subjects. Compare your answers with other groups.

A: What's your favorite subject?

B: _____

A: Why?

B: _____

Name	Subject	Why?

7 About You

1. Do you have lots of homework?
2. What's your school schedule like?
3. Who's your best friend at school?
4. What does he/she look like?

8 Reading



Before Reading

What clubs does your school have?

What is the goal of a school club?

Students make friends with other students that share the same interests.

A club helps students explore their interests, learn to work with others—and just have fun.

School Clubs



Come and check it out!

Visit one of the clubs and spend an afternoon doing what you like most.

[The Science Club](#): Students organize their own experiments. Club members are students who say: "I'm sort of like a scientist too," and "Science is cool." Do you feel the same?

[Archaeology Club](#): Students learn how to excavate archaeological findings. Club members organize expeditions in the desert every spring.

[Poetry Club](#): Students learn and recite traditional and modern poetry. They write poetry and organize poetry readings.

[Computer Club](#): Members learn about and get a chance to use lots of computer programs—from spreadsheets to games. Some students even design their own programs. Does this interest you?

[Drama Club](#): Members learn the basics of acting and get a chance to act in plays in front of student audiences. Get on stage and get in on the act.

[Football Club](#): Members practice and compete for the school team. They also help with the organization of football games with other school teams.

After Reading

Write the club in which students do each of the activities.

1. word processing _____
2. acting _____
3. visit archaeological sites _____
4. present poetry _____
5. play for the school team _____
6. use chemicals _____



10 What's School Like?

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9 Writing

A. Complete the chart with notes about your physical appearance, character, and interests. Describe yourself to a partner.

Eyes/Hair	
Height/Build	
Character	
Interests	

B. Match the questions with the answers. There are two answers for each question. Write the letters on the lines below the question.

1. What does he look like?

2. What is he like?

3. What does he like?

- a. He's a lot of fun.
- b. He's interested in technology.
- c. His favorite subject is math.
- d. He wears glasses.
- e. He's tall and thin.
- f. He's friendly with everyone.

Writing Corner

1. Every sentence has a subject and a verb.
2. When a sentence has one subject and two verbs connected with *and*, it is not necessary to repeat the subject.

Fahd is athletic **and** plays football. He is tall **and** has brown eyes.

C. Read the text about Ali. What does he look like? What is he like? What does he like?

My cousin, Ali, is a college student. He has brown eyes and curly black hair. He's quite tall and has a medium build. He also has a very nice smile. Ali is a lot of fun and likes to make his friends laugh. People like him because he is cheerful and friendly. Ali is interested in languages, so he studies English and French. He wants to be a writer. He is also an active student and runs the "Young Writers" club at his college.



D. Choose a person you know well—a friend, a classmate, or a family member. Make a chart like the one in exercise **A** and complete it with information about the person. Then, write a description of the person.

10 Project



In a group, make an advertisement for a school club. Present it to the class.

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Intensifiers

We use adverbs like *very*, *quite*, *really*, *pretty*, and *extremely* to make adjectives stronger. These adverbs are normally placed before the adjective.

Ali is **very** tall.

Ali is an **extremely** active student.

Science is **pretty** interesting.

Science is a **really** interesting subject.

Faisal is **quite** short.

Faisal is **quite** an intelligent student.

Note: When there is a singular noun, *quite* goes before the article.

Adjectives with *-ed*

Adjectives that end in *-ed* describe how a person feels or reacts.

Adjectives that end in *-ing* describe what causes a feeling or reaction.



excited



bored



tired



interested (in)



annoyed



worried



frightened



confused

A. Circle the correct adjectives.

1. We're **really** (excited / exciting) because our team is winning the football game.
2. Sabah feels **extremely** (tired / tiring), so she wants to stay home and relax.
3. This math problem is **quite** (confused / confusing). Can you please help me with it?
4. I'm **never** (bored / boring) in science class. The experiments are **very** (interested / interesting).
5. You look **extremely** (worried / worrying). Is anything wrong?
6. The teacher is (annoyed / annoying) because the students aren't paying attention.
7. I don't like to watch (frightened / frightening) films on TV. I prefer to watch comedies.
8. History isn't (bored / boring). In fact, it's **quite** a (fascinated / fascinating) subject.

B. Use the words to write sentences.



Football / very / exciting / sport

Football is a very exciting sport.

1. Math / quite / difficult / subject

2. Maha / really / talented / artist

3. Fahd / extremely / athletic / student

4. History / pretty / interesting / subject

5. Mr. Parks / quite / strict / teacher

C. Work with a partner. Talk about school subjects and school friends. Use adjectives from this unit and the adverbs: **very**, **quite**, **really**, **pretty**, and **extremely**.



11 What Time Do You Get Up?

1 Listen and Discuss



Which activities are the same or different in your country at these times?

Every Day
Around the World

5:30 A.M. Jeddah, KSA



Amal is waking up. She usually gets up early in the morning.

7:30 A.M. Mexico City, Mexico



Alex is working. He usually serves breakfast in the morning.

9:30 A.M. New York, USA



Jeff and Rick always take the train to work. Traffic is bad in the morning, so they never drive to work.

11:30 A.M. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



Celso is at school. He sometimes plays football during PE.

2:30 P.M. London, England



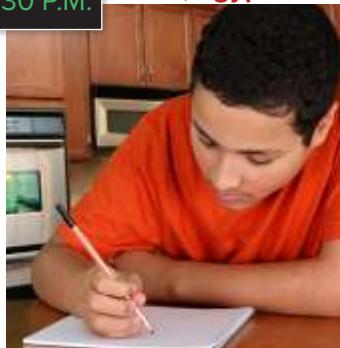
Bob is riding home from work. He usually goes to work by bike.

3:30 P.M. Madrid, Spain



Fernando is at work. He always checks his email after lunch.

4:30 P.M. Cairo, Egypt



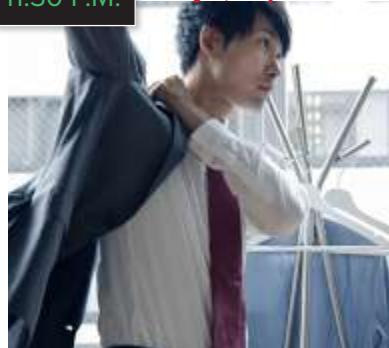
Ali is doing his homework. He usually studies before dinner.

7:30 P.M. Lahore, Pakistan

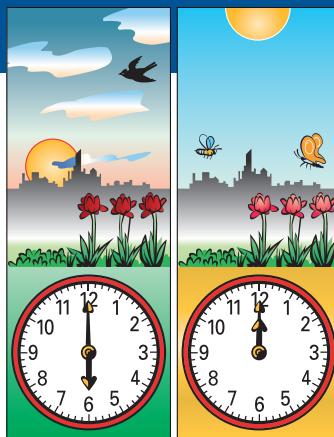


Mr. Zaheer Abbas and his family are eating. They always have dinner together.

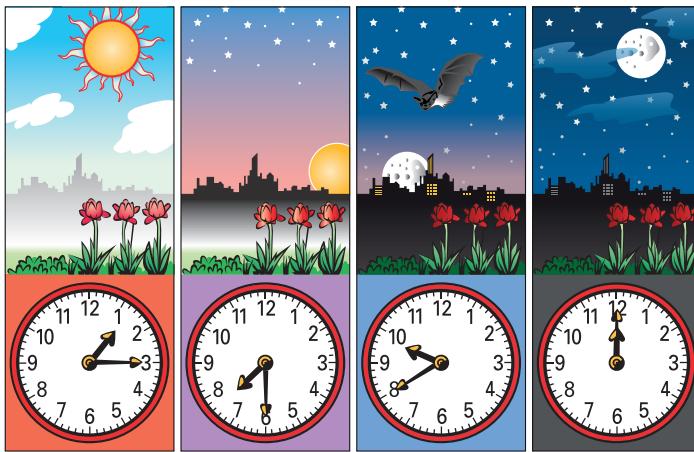
11:30 P.M. Tokyo, Japan



Takeshi is going back home. He is a lawyer and he usually works late.



It's six o'clock in the morning. It's 12:00 (noon).
It's 6:00 A.M. (noon).



It's one fifteen in the afternoon.
It's 1:15 P.M.

It's seven thirty in the evening.
It's 7:30 P.M.

It's nine forty at night.
It's 9:40 P.M.

It's midnight.
It's 12:00 (at night).



Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. What activities on page 88 do you do every day? Write them in order from morning to night.

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ___ Amal usually gets up early.
2. ___ Alex is having breakfast.
3. ___ Jeff and Rick never drive to work.
4. ___ Celso plays football at school.
5. ___ Bob goes to work by bus.
6. ___ Fernando reads his email in the office.
7. ___ Ali usually studies after dinner.
8. ___ Takeshi usually goes home early.

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and answer about the people on page 88.

 What time does Amal usually get up?
 She usually gets up at five thirty.

B. Ask and answer about daily activities.

 What do you usually do after dinner?
 I usually watch TV.

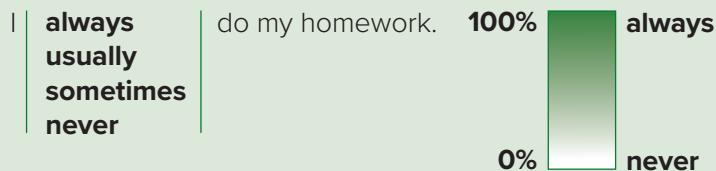
11 What Time Do You Get Up?

3 Grammar



Adverbs of Frequency: *always, usually, sometimes, never*

What do you usually do after school?



Time Expressions: *before, after, then, every day*



He usually does his homework **before** dinner.



He always brushes his teeth **after** dinner.



Then he watches TV.

Prepositions: *at, in, on* in Time Expressions

	at	in	on
I get up...	at six o'clock.	in the morning.	on weekdays.
I leave work...	at five o'clock.	in the afternoon.	on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
I get home...	at seven o'clock.	in the evening.	on Sundays and Mondays.

A. Unscramble the sentences.

💡 in the morning / usually / at seven o'clock / get up / I I usually get up at seven o'clock in the morning.

1. opens / at nine / usually / The bank
2. closes / The supermarket / on Sundays / never
3. to work / drive / always / My brothers
4. in our family / go to bed late / The children / never
5. always / in the afternoon / do / I / my homework
6. usually / eats dinner / My family / at six



B. Work with a partner. Talk about the people's daily activities.

💡 usually / weekends

Derek usually visits his grandfather on weekends.



1 Fatimah
always / the evening



2 Tariq
sometimes / the morning



3 Adam
never / weekends



4 Abdullah
usually / Saturdays



5 Khalid
always / after school



6 Ali and his friends
sometimes / the evening

C. Look at the activities in exercise B, and write sentences about yourself.
Use adverbs of frequency. Share them with a partner.

4 Listening

Listen to Jeff's typical day. Tick (✓) the things he does.

1. Jeff usually exercises before breakfast.
2. He rides the bus to school.
3. He does his homework after practice.
4. Jeff plays tennis on weekends.
5. He never meets his friends on weeknights.



5 Pronunciation



Listen to the pronunciation of **Does he** and **Does she**. Notice how the words are pronounced together.
Then practice.

Does she get up early? **Does he** exercise every day?

11 What Time Do You Get Up?



6 Conversation

Fahd: Hi, Ryan. Where are you going?

Ryan: To the gym. I usually work out for about an hour in the afternoon. [Where are you off to?](#)

Fahd: To martial arts class.

Ryan: That's [awesome!](#) What are you learning?

Fahd: Well, right now, I'm learning some difficult karate moves. But sometimes we do special exercises to learn how to concentrate. Come along some time.

Your Ending

What does Ryan answer?

- 1** [No way!](#)
- 2** I can't do karate at all.
- 3** Do they teach taekwondo?



Real Talk

[Where are you off to?](#) = Where are you going?

[awesome](#) = really great

[No way!](#) = Absolutely not!

About the Conversation

1. What does Ryan usually do in the afternoons?
2. What kind of lesson does Fahd have?
3. What is he learning now?

Your Turn

Find someone in your class who does each of the activities.

Find Someone Who...	Name
usually goes to bed after eleven o'clock	
takes a shower or bath at night	
does homework late in the evening	
never watches TV after dinner	
sometimes walks to school	
takes karate lessons	



7 About You

1. Do you take any lessons? What kind?
2. What do you usually do on Saturdays?
3. What do you never do on Saturdays?

8 Reading

Before Reading

Do you have a school newspaper or web page?
 What information does it have?

Schooldays:

School Around the World



Ahmed
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

I usually arrive at school before 7 A.M. Assembly is at 6:45, and we always sing the Saudi national anthem. After assembly, we go straight to the classroom. We have six classes a day. Each one lasts 45 minutes. We only leave our classroom for subjects like computer, PE, and art. School finishes at 1 P.M., but there is an optional seventh period for students who want extra tutoring. There are after-school clubs. I'm a member of the football club, so I sometimes stay after school and play football.



José
Amazon Rain Forest, Ecuador

My school is in a village on the Aguarico River. I live far from the school, so I need to get up at 5 A.M. I go to school by canoe, but when it rains a lot I stay at home. Our school has 46 students and two classrooms. There are two teachers, one for grades 1–3, the other for grades 4–6. We study all the subjects in Quechua, our first language, but we also learn Spanish. Our school has a generator for electricity, and it has a computer.



After Reading

Underline or list the things and activities that are different from your school. Compare with a partner.



11 What Time Do You Get Up?

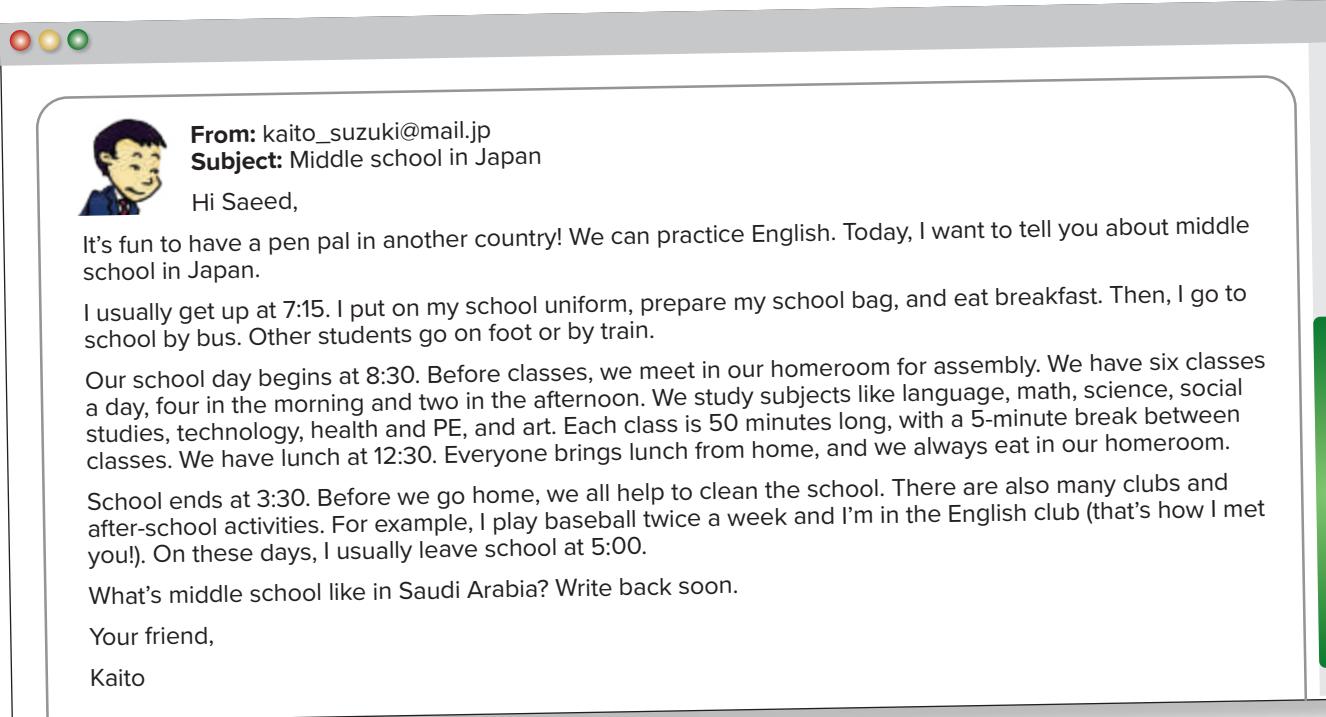
رابط الدرس الرقمي



www.ien.edu.sa

9 Writing

A. Read the email from a Japanese student in middle school. With a partner, discuss what is the same or different about your school.



From: kaito_suzuki@mail.jp
Subject: Middle school in Japan

Hi Saeed,

It's fun to have a pen pal in another country! We can practice English. Today, I want to tell you about middle school in Japan.

I usually get up at 7:15. I put on my school uniform, prepare my school bag, and eat breakfast. Then, I go to school by bus. Other students go on foot or by train.

Our school day begins at 8:30. Before classes, we meet in our homeroom for assembly. We have six classes a day, four in the morning and two in the afternoon. We study subjects like language, math, science, social studies, technology, health and PE, and art. Each class is 50 minutes long, with a 5-minute break between classes. We have lunch at 12:30. Everyone brings lunch from home, and we always eat in our homeroom.

School ends at 3:30. Before we go home, we all help to clean the school. There are also many clubs and after-school activities. For example, I play baseball twice a week and I'm in the English club (that's how I met you!). On these days, I usually leave school at 5:00.

What's middle school like in Saudi Arabia? Write back soon.

Your friend,
Kaito

Writing Corner

1. **By** explains how: **by car**, **by bus**, **by plane**, etc. But we say **on** foot.
Kaito goes to school **by** bus. Other students go **on** foot or **by** train.
2. **To** shows direction: He goes **to** school by bus.
3. **In** shows location: Students meet **in** their homeroom.

B. Look at the writing task in **C**. Write notes in the chart to organize your paragraphs.

Things I do before school	
School hours and classes	
After-school activities	

C. Write an email to a pen pal about a typical day at your school. Use your notes from the chart and other ideas from this unit.

10 Project



Work in a group. Do research on routines of schools around the world. Write how they are similar or different from your school.

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Simple Present versus Present Progressive

Use the simple present to talk about permanent actions like habits or routines.

Use the present progressive to talk about temporary actions that are happening now.

The students usually **write** tests every month. (habit or routine)

The students **are writing** a test at the moment. (happening now)

PERMANENT

TEMPORARY

Saeed **lives** in Jeddah, but he **is studying** in Riyadh this year.

Note: Some verbs are not used in the progressive form: *believe, forget, hear, know, like, love, need, prefer, remember, see, understand, want*.

A. Choose the correct verb for each sentence.

1. Nawal _____ her homework at the moment.
a. does b. is doing c. do
2. _____ to come to the mall with us?
a. Do you want b. Want you c. Are you wanting
3. The scientists _____ the cause of the problem.
a. aren't knowing b. not know c. don't know
4. Look! The children _____ in the lake.
a. are swimming b. swim c. are swim
5. The moon _____ around the Earth.
a. is going b. go c. goes
6. Abdullah sometimes _____ his bike to school.
a. is riding b. rides c. ride
7. Jasem has a part-time job, but he _____ today.
a. isn't working b. works not c. aren't working
8. _____ in your country in the winter?
a. Does it snow b. Snows c. Is it snowing
9. Please be quiet. The baby _____ right now.
a. is sleep b. sleeps c. is sleeping
10. Listen. The tourists _____ for directions in English.
a. is asking b. are asking c. ask

B. Put the verbs in parentheses into the present progressive or simple present.

1. _____ your email every day? (you/check)
2. Look at them! They _____ horses on the beach. (ride)
3. I _____ this exercise. Can you explain it again? (not/understand)
4. We _____ to the park. Would you like to come with us? (go)
5. Majid usually _____ at the gym three times a week. (work out)
6. What time _____ in the morning? (you/usually/wake up)
7. _____ the newspaper? Can I have a look at it, please? (you/read)
8. Fatimah always _____ her teeth after dinner. (brush)
9. Khalid has football after school, so he _____ home early. (not/come)
10. My father's car is at the mechanic's, so he _____ the bus to work. (take)



12 What Can You Do There?



1 Listen and Discuss

Name the places in a town.
What can people do at each place?



Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Mark your favorite places in the picture. Say why you like them and what you do there.

B. Comprehension. Match activities and places.
Write the number of each place.

1. ___ You can go shopping and meet friends.
2. ___ You can buy books.
3. ___ Visitors can sleep there.
4. ___ You can open an account.
5. ___ You can take a bus.
6. ___ You can fly to places.

2 Pair Work



A. Ask and answer about places.

- Can I buy a new smartphone at the mall?
Yes, you can.
- Can I hang out at the museum with my friends?
No, you can't.

B. Ask and answer about yourself.

- Can you play tennis?
Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- Do you like to draw?
Yes, I do. And I like to design gadgets. / No, I don't. But I like to make things.



7

8



9



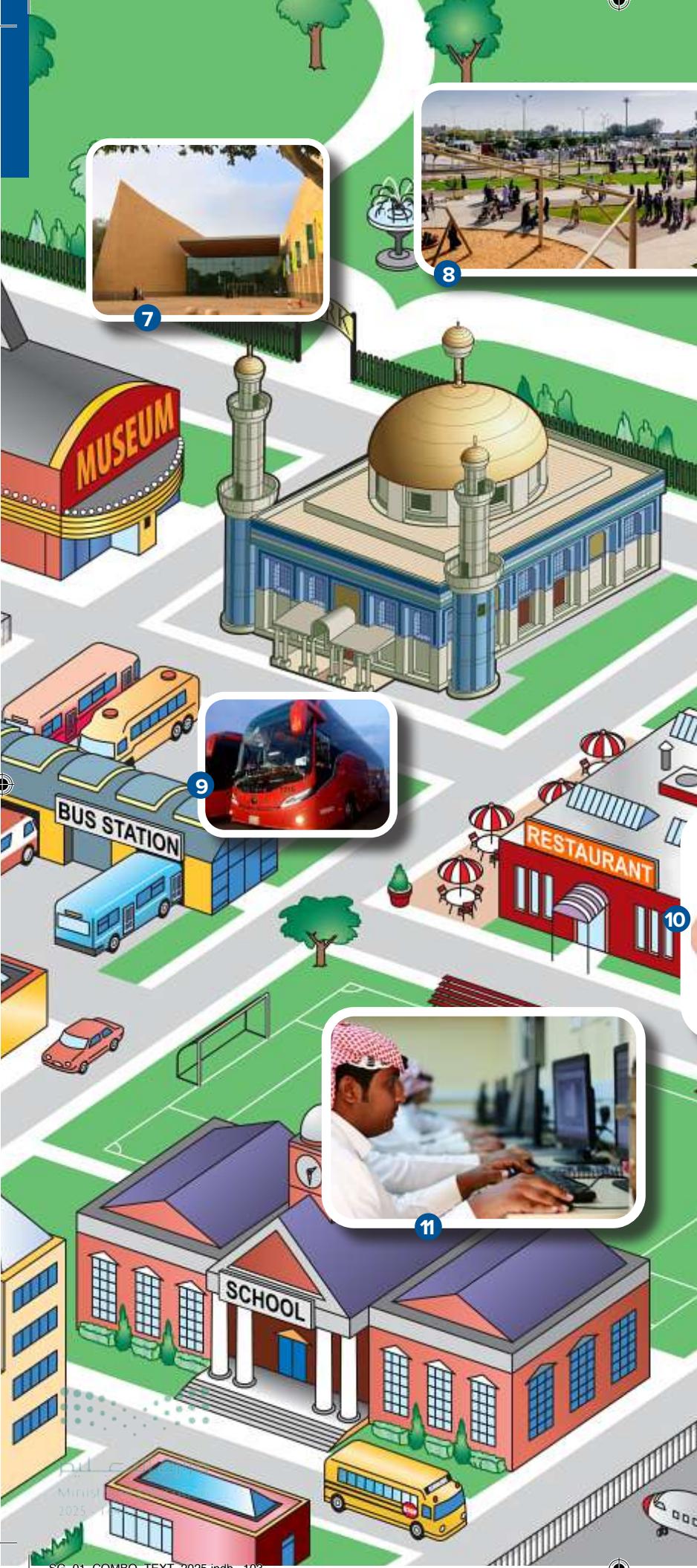
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11



12



103

12 What Can You Do There?



3 Grammar



Modal: **can**

Use **can** to express ability or possibility.

Ability: I **can speak** English, but I **can't speak** Chinese.

Possibility: You **can play** golf at the resort.

I **can't play** football today. I'm studying for a test.



Affirmative (+)

I	
You	
He	
She	can
It	
We	
They	

can speak English.

Negative (-)

I	
You	
He	
She	can't
It	
We	
They	

can't rollerblade.

Questions (?)

I	
you	
he	
Can	she
it	read?
we	
they	

Short Answers (+)

I	
you	
he	
she	can.
it	
we	
they	

Short Answers (-)

I	
you	
he	
she	can't.
it	
we	
they	



can't = cannot

Verb: **like + Infinitive**



An infinitive is *to + verb*.

Affirmative (+)

I / You / We / They **like to read**.
He / She **likes to read**.

Negative (-)

I / You / We / They **don't like to read**.
He / She **doesn't like to read**.

Questions (?)

Do you **like** to swim?
Does he/she **like** to swim?

Short Answers (+)

Yes, I **do**.
Yes, he/she **does**.

Short Answers (-)

No, I **don't**.
No, he/she **doesn't**.

A. Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't** and the verb in parentheses.

1. Ahmed _____ (come) tonight. He's finishing an assignment.
2. _____ Luke _____ (drive) them to the mall in his car?
3. We _____ (meet) tomorrow afternoon. I'm going to the dentist.
4. Mr. Sawyer _____ (see) you now. I'm afraid he's very busy.
5. You _____ (speak) in the library, but you _____ (read).
6. Imad _____ (stay) very long. His friends are waiting for him.



B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

A: Can Fred play basketball?

B: Yes, he can.



play / basketball



drive / bus



1 make / sandwich



2 ride / bike



3 ride / motorcycle



4 use / laptop



5 ice-skate

C. Ask a partner. Use the pictures in exercise **B**.

1. Which activities can you do? Which can't you do?
2. Which activities do you like to do? Write them in order of preference.

D. Ask classmates what they can and can't do.

Write their names in the chart.

Tick **Can** or **Can't**.

A: Can you drive?

B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Ability	Name	Can	Can't
drive			
play basketball			
cook			
ride a motorcycle			
use a laptop			
swim			
rollerblade			

4 Listening

Listen to the ad for the New Town Mall, and write **yes** or **no**.

1. _____ The mall is located near the hospital.
2. _____ You can shop and meet your friends.
3. _____ You can go mountain climbing.
4. _____ You can't rollerblade.
5. _____ The Falcons is the name of a computer store.

5 Pronunciation



Listen to the pronunciation of **can** and **can't**. Then practice.

Can you ride a bike? I **can** ride a bike, but I **can't** rollerblade.

12 What Can You Do There?



6 Conversation

Ali: Can you play tennis?
Imad: Yes, I can.
Ali: Do you want to play a match?
Imad: Sure. *When's good for you?*
Ali: I prefer the weekend. I have more free time. How about Thursday afternoon?
Imad: I can't. I'm busy. How about Saturday morning?
Ali: Good idea. What time?
Imad: Eight o'clock.
Ali: Eight o'clock, on a Saturday morning! *Are you crazy?*



Real Talk

When's good for you? = What time is good for you?

Are you crazy? = You're saying something I think is strange.

About the Conversation

1. Can Imad play tennis?
2. Can Imad play on Thursday afternoon?
3. When can he play? What time?
4. What does Ali think about the time?

Your Turn

Invite your partner to play a game or sport, go on an outing, etc.

A: Let's _____.
B: Good idea. When?
A: _____.
B: I can't. I _____.
A: How about _____?
B: That's _____.

7 About You

1. Do you like sports?
2. What sports and games can you play?
3. How often do you play them?
4. Do you like to watch sports on TV? Which ones?



8 Reading



Before Reading

Look at the title and the headings.

- Write down words, phrases and ideas connected with each heading.



Places to visit in Saudi Arabia



Saudi Arabia's future

Our country has many assets. To build a good future, we have a vision for Saudi Arabia. Part of the vision is to share our strong culture and beautiful environment with citizens, residents, and visitors.

We are building many hotels, roads, and museums to bring visitors to see our country and history. We can help look after our natural environment so all people can enjoy it.

We are building and planning places for people to visit where they can learn about our history, culture and nature. They can enjoy relaxing holidays, too.

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

Environmental tourism

In the mountains of Al-Baha we protect our forests, parks, and reserves so that everyone can visit these areas and enjoy nature without harming it.

Family beach holidays

We are developing Al-Uquair to be a beach resort with many outdoor activities suitable for all ages, such as a water park and the Ocean World Center.

Cultural tourism

At Al-Ula, we are making the world's largest open-air museum. Visitors can see important historical sites and traditional art.

After Reading

1. Compare your ideas in 'Before Reading' with the text.
2. Think about what activities you can do in each place. Make notes in the chart.

Place	Activities
Al-Baha	<i>walk in the mountains</i>
Al-Uquair	
Al-Ula	

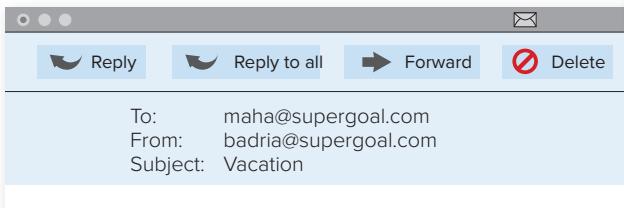
3. Which place do you like best? Why?
 - Share your ideas with a partner and support your opinion.
4. Underline all the examples of present progressive in the text. Why do they use present progressive here?

12 What Can You Do There?



9 Writing

A. Read the email. Have you ever tried any of these activities?



B. Research another resort in your country. Complete the chart with notes about the resort.

Location	
Type of resort (cultural, environmental, holiday)	
Activities	
What you like about the place	

C. Imagine that you are at a resort in Saudi Arabia. Write an email to a friend. Say what you can do there and say what you are planning to do, during your stay. Use your notes from the chart.

10 Project



Design a brochure for a vacation resort. Present it to the class. You can use your notes from the chart in exercise **B** or create an imaginary resort.

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Gerunds after Verbs

Gerunds are the *-ing* form of a verb. They act like nouns and answer the question *what*.

They spend their free time **playing** basketball.

He enjoys **skateboarding** in the park.

We use gerunds after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

can't stand	feel like	love
dislike	hate	prefer
enjoy	like	spend time



Infinitives after Verbs

An infinitive is *to* + the base form of a verb. Like gerunds, infinitives act like nouns and answer the question *what*.

The verbs *like*, *love*, *hate*, and *prefer* can go with either a gerund or an infinitive.

I like **to watch** TV, but I prefer **to play** games online.

We use infinitives after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

hate	love	want
like	prefer	would like



A. Write the gerund or infinitive of the verb in parentheses.

My family and I love _____ (1. go) to Beachside Resort on vacation every summer. We always stay in a comfortable apartment with a beautiful view.

There are lots of fun activities to do at Beachside. My dad and brothers enjoy _____ (2. do) water sports. They usually rent a boat. My dad and Ahmed spend the day _____ (3. fish). Sometimes they catch enough fish for dinner. Hameed prefers _____ (4. snorkel), and this year he would like _____ (5. try) scuba diving. My mom can't stand _____ (6. sail) because she gets seasick, and I hate _____ (7. sit) on the boat all day. We prefer _____ (8. walk) along the beach.

In the evening, I help my mom cook dinner. We all love _____ (9. eat) fresh fish and seafood. After dinner, my brothers like _____ (10. hike) along the ecological trails. I clear the table and wash up the dishes because my parents want _____ (11. relax) on the balcony. Then, I usually feel like _____ (12. read) a good book.

B. Write about your likes and dislikes. Use gerunds and infinitives.

1. I like _____.
2. I would like _____.
3. I enjoy _____.
4. I prefer _____.
5. I dislike _____.
6. I can't stand _____.
7. I spend my free time _____.

EXPANSION Units 9–12

1 Language Review



A. Answer the questions. Tick (✓) the boxes.

Do you like to . . . ?

1. be with people
2. work with computers
3. work outdoors
4. make things
5. sit at a desk all day
6. cook
7. drive vehicles (cars, buses, etc.)
8. draw
9. work with plants or animals
10. write stories
11. talk on the phone
12. solve problems

Yes No



B. In a group, share your answers.

What jobs are good for you?

What do other group members think?

Do they agree on a job?

Do you agree with them?

C. Write your schedule.

Then interview classmates.

Whose schedule is most like yours?

What time do you usually...?	My schedule	's schedule	's schedule	's schedule
1. get up				
2. eat breakfast				
3. leave for school				
4. eat lunch				
5. have math class				
6. have science class				
7. eat dinner				
8. do your homework				
9. go to bed				
10. get up on Saturday				

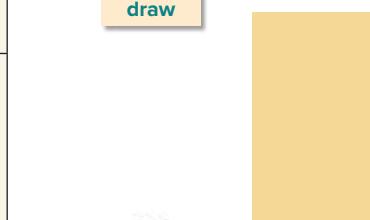
D. Find people in your class who do the following things. Write their names.



repair a car



ride a horse

ski	like to draw	are good at sports	like to repair cars	like to design things	
play basketball	ride a horse	play chess	like to act	drive	
are good at math	ice-skate	write stories	rollerblade	surf the Internet	
like to travel	work out at a gym	take photographs	use computer software	like to sew	
are good at science	ride a motorcycle	cook	speak two languages	like to tell jokes	

E. Choose four activities from the chart, and write how often you do them.
Use **always**, **usually**, **sometimes**, or **never**.

 I never drive a car.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



rollerblade

EXPANSION Units 9–12

F. Use some of the words from the box and your own ideas to answer the questions.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives		
boots	raincoat	buy	hang out	casual
fireworks	sandals	decorate	run	formal
invitations	sunglasses	get together	swim	quiet
ocean	volleyball	go shopping	touch	traditional

What should your class do to celebrate graduation?

 We should watch fireworks.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What should you wear to graduation? What shouldn't you wear?

1. _____
2. _____

What should Fahd wear at the beach? What shouldn't he wear?

1. _____
2. _____

What should Fahd and his friends do at the beach?

1. _____
2. _____

What can you do at the mall?

1. _____
2. _____

What must the students do at the museum? What mustn't they do?

1. _____
2. _____

G. Write two activities you **can do** at your school and three that you **can't do**.

 I can practice with a friend at school. OR I can't play tennis at my school.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



H. We can hear and read English every day. English is in malls and hotels, at the beach and the airport, on TV and the Internet, and in the streets. We can find many English signs like these in countries around the world.

Look at the signs and write what they mean.

💡 Go out this way.



1. _____



4. _____



2. _____



5. _____



3. _____



6. _____



I. Find and draw more signs in English. Present them to the class.



2 Reading

Before Reading

First, look at the pictures and name the objects.

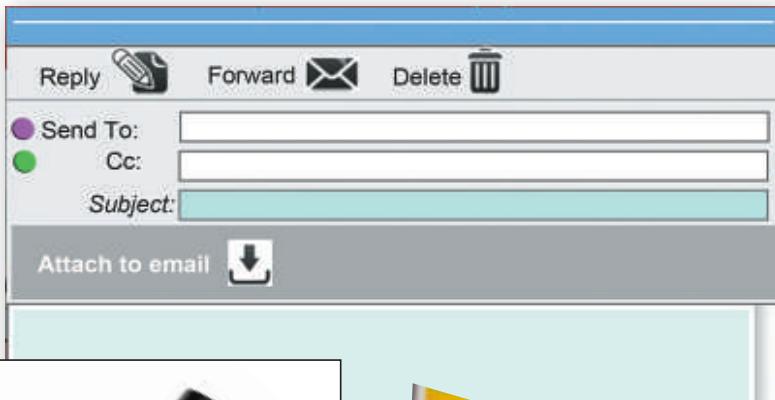
Do you use the same words when you speak Arabic?

English Everywhere



Do you come across English in your everyday life? Some teachers and students complain that they don't use any English outside the classroom. Think about it: we read, hear, and use English all the time. For example:

- Words for food like burger or chips.
- Computer jargon that is also used in general English, such as window, mouse, click, drag, etc.
- Words for clothes like jeans or T-shirt.
- Short greetings or abbreviations like "Hello" or "OK."



Think of all the video games, social networks, websites, and other material on the Internet. When students search for information, they look up sources in English. Most of the films and programs on cable TV are available in English. Finally, any time you walk into a mall or a supermarket and pick up different products, check the label or the instructions. Most of the information is in English. English is everywhere, outside the classroom!

After Reading

A. Read the text. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ___ Some students never use English outside the classroom.
2. ___ Some words we use for computers also have a general English meaning.
3. ___ Students don't need English when they search for information on the Internet.
4. ___ Most films on cable TV are in English.
5. ___ There are no English labels on products we buy at the supermarket.

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is computer jargon? Find examples in the text.
2. What are some English words for food and clothes that different speakers use?
3. When do students hear, read, or speak English?

Discussion

1. What other English words do you use in your country?
2. What Arabic words do English speakers use?
3. Do you read the subtitles when you watch films? Why? Why not?
4. How do you feel about using English in games or on the Internet? Why?
5. Why is it important to know how to speak English? Give examples.



3 Chant Along



Number the verses in the correct order.

The English Class

It's a book. It's a pen.
It's a pencil and crayon.
It's a ball. It's a bat.
It's a bag and a hat.
It's a circle, a square,
A rectangle, a line.
Find a partner,
And smile.

It's a car. It's a plane.

It's a bus and a train.

It's a table, a chair.

It's an apple, a pear.

What's this?

What's that?



book ▲

bag ▼



Please come in and sit down.
Don't talk. Turn around.
Nice to meet you.
How do you do?
Spell your name.
How are you?
Close your book – The verb *to be*.
Now repeat after me.



pear ▲



hat ▲

It's a mouse. It's a pad.
It's a screen and a stick.
It's a keyboard.
It's an email, an address.
A site, a new face,
A text, a word.
Read a message,
And reply.



Vocabulary

A. Match the two parts. Write the number in the blank.

1. "Repeat after me"	a. ___ when we meet someone for the first time.
2. We say "How are you?"	b. ___ to move on the screen and click.
3. We say "How do you do?"	c. ___ is something the teacher says.
4. We reply	d. ___ when we meet a friend.
5. We use the mouse	e. ___ when we write an answer to an email.

B. Put the words into the correct groups.

bus	drone	USB flash drive	book	mouse	keyboard
car	train	video game	pen	email	motorcycle
paper	plane	bike	pencil	partner	chair



Classroom	Transportation	Technology

Comprehension

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ___ A circle has 4 sides.
2. ___ When you spell your name, you need to say each letter separately.
3. ___ We put a pad under the keyboard.
4. ___ We click with the mouse.
5. ___ There are sites on the Internet.

4 Project



1. Keep a record of what you do in English each day. Think about what you hear, read, and see.
2. Compare with a partner.
3. Do a class survey. Find out how much English your classmates use.



13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

1 Listen and Discuss



What kind of clothes do you like to wear?



shomagh



Steve: I'm going to travel to Rio de Janeiro on vacation. What clothes do I need?

Mario: I think you're going to need casual clothes for the hot weather: T-shirts, jeans, shorts, and a hat!



Nawal: I'm going to a wedding on the weekend. I don't know what to wear.

Sabah: Me too. I'm going to go shopping for a formal dress. Do you want to come with me?

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. List the clothes you are wearing today. Also give the colors.

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ___ Steve is going to Rio de Janeiro for work.
2. ___ He's going to need casual clothes.
3. ___ Nawal is going to get married next weekend.
4. ___ Sabah is going to buy an abaya.

Colors

blue
light blue
green
dark green
red
pink
purple
orange
yellow
brown
beige
black
gray
white

2 Pair Work

Ask and answer.

- ❑ What clothes do I need to buy for Abha in the winter?
- ❑ You need warm clothes. It's cold in Abha.
- ❑ What clothes do I need for Jeddah in July?
- ❑ You need light clothes. The weather is very hot.
- ❑ What are you going to do next weekend?
- ❑ I'm going to go shopping.
- ❑ What color are your boots?
- ❑ They're brown.

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

رابط الدرس الرقمي



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3 Grammar



Future: **be + going to**

Affirmative (+)

I'm
You're
He's
She's
We're
They're

going to

wear jeans.

Negative (-)

I'm
not
You
aren't
He
isn't
She

We
aren't
They

going to

wear jeans.

Questions (?)

Are you
Is he/she
Are we/they

going to

wear jeans?

Short Answers (+)

Yes, I am.
he/she is.
we/they are.

Short Answers (-)

No, I'm not.
he/she isn't.
we/they aren't.

Time Expressions for the Future: **tomorrow, next week, next month**

Q: What **are you going to wear** to school **tomorrow**?

A: I'm going to wear my uniform.

Q: Is she **going to go shopping** for clothes **next week**?

A: Yes, she is.

A. Unscramble the sentences.

1. She / going / a new dress / is / to buy _____
2. jeans / are / to the park / They / to wear / going _____
3. a new pair of sneakers / to shop for / going / I'm _____
4. to wear / sandals / is / to the beach / He / going _____
5. are / for Dad / We / going / a tie / to buy _____
6. to need / going / for work / are / a suit / You _____

B. Work in a group. Ask and answer.

A: What do you usually wear on a plane?

B: I usually wear a T-shirt and jeans.

1. at home
2. to school
3. to a football game
4. to the beach
5. in cold weather
6. in hot weather
7. Your idea: _____



C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

A: Where is Hussain going to go on vacation?

B: He's going to go to Jeddah.

A: What's he going to take?

B: He's going to take light clothes.



1 Tom and Sam / Moscow



2 Bob / Mexico



3 Mel / Tahiti



4 George and Joe / the Andes

4 Listening

What are Adnan and Mark going to buy? Listen and complete the chart.
Write all the colors you hear each person say.

	Clothes	Colors	Style
1. Adnan			
2. Mark			

5 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of **going to**. Notice how the two words are pronounced together.
Then practice.

What are you **going to** do?

What are you **going to** wear?

I'm **going to** meet my friends.

I'm **going to** wear a sweater and jeans.



13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

رابط الدرس الرقمي



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6 Conversation



Brian: What clothes are you going to take to Norway?

Andy: Warm clothes, very warm clothes. You know, a heavy coat, a scarf, gloves ...
I'm going to pack all my sweaters and warm socks.

Brian: Don't forget your sunglasses!

Josh: He's not going to need sunglasses. He isn't going to the beach.

Andy: Actually, Brian is right. I'm going to **put them on** when I'm out in the snow!

Josh: You, out in the cold? You must be joking ...

Real Talk

put on = wear

About the Conversation

1. Where is Andy going to go?
2. What is he going to wear?

Your Turn

Someone is going to visit Riyadh.
Tell them what clothes to take.

7 About You



1. What kind of clothes do you like wearing?
Casual or formal?
2. What's your favorite color for clothes?
3. Do you like shopping for clothes? Why? Why not?
4. What clothes do you need to buy?
5. Where do you shop for clothes?
6. Are clothes expensive in your country?
7. What are you going to wear to school tomorrow?
8. Do you think clothes tell a lot about your personality?



8 Reading

Before Reading

Look at the photos. What do you think the reading is about?

The Iguassu Falls

The Iguassu Falls are on the border of Brazil and Argentina. They are very beautiful and very famous. The falls are very popular with tourists from all around the world.

At some times during the year, you can see as many as 275 separate waterfalls. The waterfalls go a distance of 2,700 meters. You can hear the roaring sound of the water several kilometers away.

Visitors wear waterproof jackets or raincoats with hoods to keep their heads dry. They also wear rubber boots or waterproof shoes.



Transportation:

There are buses to the falls at the Iguassu Park.

Towns:

The town of Foz do Iguassu is near the falls. It's a big town, and it's very busy with people from many places around the world.

Other Attractions:

- Makuku boat ride on the Iguassu River to the falls. Very exciting!
- Helicopter ride over the falls. Great fun!
- Itaipu Dam (hydroelectric dam).
- Walk on the Brazilian side for a great view.

After Reading

1. Where are the Iguassu Falls?
2. What is near the falls?
3. What attractions do the Iguassu Falls have?
4. How do the people go to the falls?
5. What do visitors wear at the falls?

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

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9 Writing

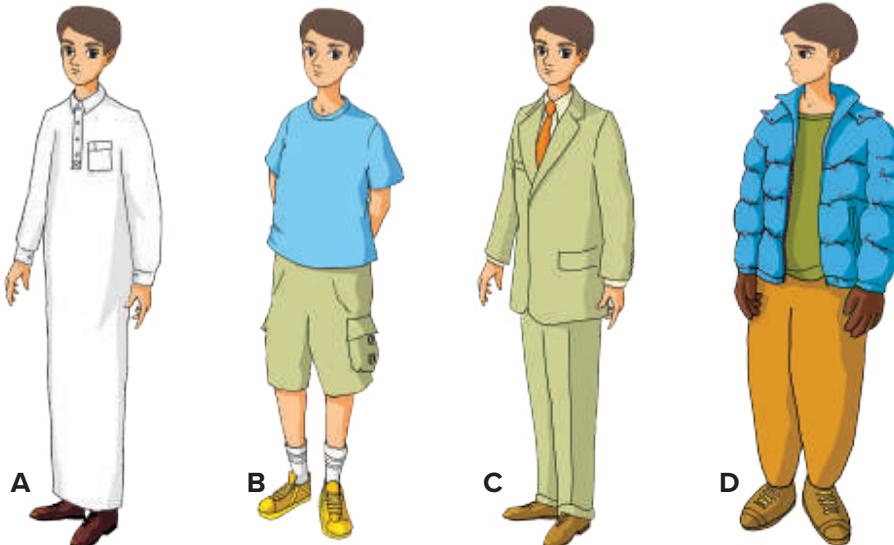
A. With a partner, ask and answer questions about the boy's clothes and where he is going.

A: What is the boy wearing in picture A?

B: He's wearing...

A: Where is he going?

B: I think he's going to...



Writing Corner

1. When there are 2 or 3 adjectives in front of a noun, they usually go in this order:

opinion	size	age	shape	color	origin	material
---------	------	-----	-------	-------	--------	----------

He has a **nice new silk tie**.

These are **comfortable brown leather shoes**.

She has **small round gold earrings**. He's wearing an **expensive Italian suit**.

B. Use two or three adjectives to describe the boy's clothes. Write them in a notebook. Then compare with a partner.

 *comfortable old yellow sneakers*

C. Find three photos of people who are wearing different clothes. Write a description of each person's clothes.

Play a game: Work in small groups. Place all the photos from your group on a desk. Each student reads a description. The first person to find the correct photo gets a point. Continue until you have read all the descriptions. Who has the most points?

10 Project

In groups, do a survey to find out where classmates get shopping advice. Who helps them with their clothing choices? Present your survey results to the class.



Advertising Salespeople Fashion magazines
 Store websites Family and friends Other

11 Form, Meaning and Function



The Future with the Present Progressive

We often use the present progressive for definite arrangements in the future. It is also correct to use *be + going to*, but English speakers usually use the present progressive when the arrangements are certain. Compare:

What **are** you **doing**? (now)

What **are** you **doing** tomorrow? (future)

What **are** you **going to do** tomorrow? (future)

He **is** **wearing** a suit. (now)

He **is** **wearing** a suit to the graduation. (future)

He **is** **going to wear** a suit to the graduation. (future)

Note: When we use the present progressive to show the future, it is necessary to use time expressions such as: *tonight, tomorrow, next week, on Thursday, etc.*



Time Expressions for the Future

on Tuesday morning/afternoon/evening/night

I'm meeting my brother... tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening/night
this afternoon/this evening/tonight

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
8 am – 12 pm (morning)			Order cake from bakery	Pick up suit from dry cleaner	
12 pm – 4 pm (afternoon)		Take suit to dry cleaner		Wash car	Attend graduation ceremony 2 pm
4 pm – 8 pm (evening)	Call to invite friends	Buy shoes	Write speech		Guests arrive at restaurant 6 pm
8 pm – 12 am (night)	Book restaurant			Meet brother at airport 8:30 pm	

A. It is Sunday morning. Qassim's graduation is on Thursday. He is planning a party after the ceremony, so he has many things to do this week. Look at Qassim's schedule. Write sentences with the present continuous about his arrangements.

💡 *He is calling his friends this evening to invite them to the graduation party.*

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

10. _____

B. Work with a partner. Talk about definite arrangements that you have in the future. Use the present progressive.

14 Let's Celebrate



1 Listen and Discuss



1. What are the important holidays in your country?
2. How do you celebrate them?

National Day



Saudi Arabia ▲

September 23rd

Cities and towns are covered in green. People fly flags and celebrate in the streets.



▲ Oman November 18th

There are official celebrations, parades, and fireworks.

◀ United Arab Emirates December 2nd

UAE countries celebrate the Federation of the Emirates. People decorate the streets, buildings, and homes with bright lights.



▲ Kuwait

February 25th and 26th

People in Kuwait celebrate their National and Liberation Days with fireworks and special events. Families and friends get together to share meals.



Amal: Let's get some cards for the National Day.

Sabah: OK. That's a wonderful idea. We can send them to family and friends.

Amal: Yes. I like to send greeting cards to people I know.

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Fill in the blanks with words from page 124.

1. People _____ in the streets.
2. People _____ their homes with bright lights.
3. There are _____ in most countries on National Day.
4. You can watch the _____ in the sky at night.
5. Families and friends get together to _____ meals.
6. On national days, people fly _____ from their houses or wave them in the streets.

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ___ People in Saudi Arabia cover everything in green.
2. ___ In the UAE, people only decorate their homes.
3. ___ There are parades in every country.
4. ___ Kuwaitis celebrate their Liberation Day.

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and answer about holidays.

- ❑ When is the national holiday in your country?
❑ Saudi National Day is on September 23rd.
- ❑ What do people usually do on that day?
❑ They fly the flag and celebrate.
- ❑ What are you going to do on Saudi National Day?
❑ I'm going to the open-air activities.

B. Talk about invitations.

- ❑ Do you want to invite your cousins for Eid?
❑ Yes, let's invite them.



3 Grammar



Object Pronouns

Singular

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	
I	me	He knows me .
you	you	I know you .
he	him	I know him .
she	her	I know her .

Plural

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	
we	us	They know us .
you	you	They know you .
they	them	We know them .

Need / Want / Like + Infinitive

Q: What do we **need to buy** for the celebration?
Q: Do you **want to invite** your friend?
Q: Do you **like to watch** parades?

A: We **need to buy** some snacks.
A: Yes. I **want to invite** him/her.
A: Yes. I **like to watch** them.



Use *need* + infinitive to talk about necessity.

Let's + Verb

Use *let's* + verb to make or agree to suggestions.

Let's send greeting cards.

Yes. Good idea. **Let's do** that.

A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct object pronoun: **me, you, him, her, us, or them**.

💡 We need to invite our friends. I can ask them.

1. He wants to invite Jack. He's going to call _____.
2. Sandra is her best friend. She's going to visit _____.
3. I want to meet my neighbors. I don't know _____.
4. We want to come to your graduation. Don't forget _____.
5. I'm going to be at home tonight. Please call _____.
6. Please listen. I'm talking to _____.

B. Unscramble the sentences.

1. my / to call / need / I / friends
2. the house / likes / to decorate / Mariam
3. snacks / to buy / you / Do / need / ?
4. like / laptop / He / to share / doesn't / his
5. don't / an invitation / need / We / to send
6. want / you / to / a graduation party / Do / to come / ?

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

A: What do you want to do during the holiday?

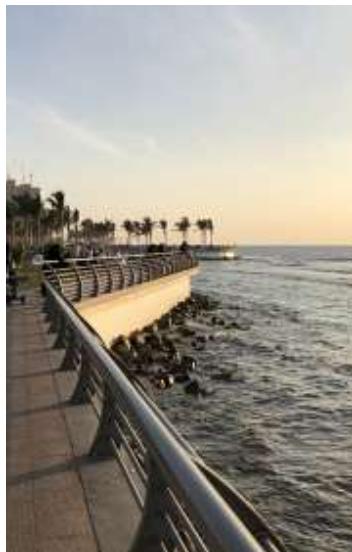
B: I want to spend some time with my friends.



2 Badr and his family / Eid Al-Fitr



3 you / Eid Al-Fitr



4 your family / vacation



5 you / graduation day

4 Listening

Listen to the invitations on the telephone answering machines. Complete the chart.

	Day	Time	Place
1. Eid Al-Fitr			
2. Eid Al-Adha			
3. Graduation party			

5 Pronunciation

Object pronouns do not usually have a strong stress in normal speech. They are said quickly. Listen to the pronunciation of **him**, **her**, and **them**. Then practice.

Does he know **him** well?

He knows **him** very well.

Does she call **her** often?

She calls **her** every day.

Do you ever see **them**?

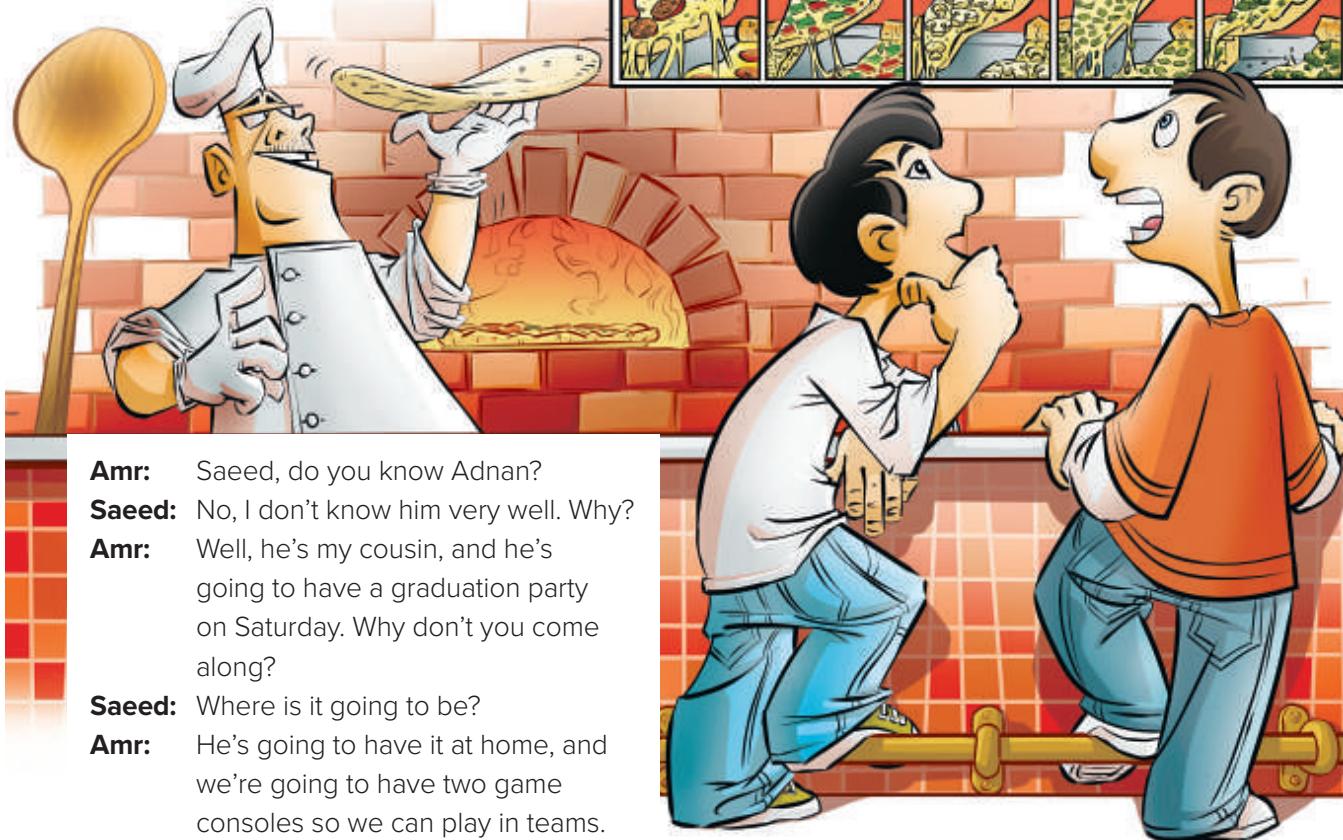
I see **them** often.



14 Let's Celebrate



6 Conversation



Amr: Saeed, do you know Adnan?
Saeed: No, I don't know him very well. Why?
Amr: Well, he's my cousin, and he's going to have a graduation party on Saturday. Why don't you come along?
Saeed: Where is it going to be?
Amr: He's going to have it at home, and we're going to have two game consoles so we can play in teams. Oh, yes, there's also going to be lots of pizza.

Your Ending

What does Saeed say?

- 1 Sounds like fun. Tell me how to get there.
- 2 I don't have an invitation. Too bad.
- 3 Sounds great! Can we go together?

About the Conversation

1. Does Saeed know Adnan well?
2. Where is the graduation party going to be? When?
3. What are they going to have there?

Your Turn

Invite a friend to a graduation party.

A: Do you _____ to come to a graduation party?
B: Great. When _____?
A: It's on _____.
B: OK. And where _____?
A: It's at _____ around _____ P.M.

7

About You



1. What do people usually do for graduation?
2. What are you going to do for your graduation?
3. What's your favorite holiday?
4. How do you celebrate it?

8 Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about traditional Eid practices in other Arab countries?

Eid Celebrations



Eid Al-Fitr is a Muslim holiday that marks the end of Ramadan. It is the most widely celebrated holiday in the Islamic calendar. The day begins with a light snack, usually dates, and the Eid prayer. People often decorate their homes and cook festive meals for family and friends. Older members of the family offer money to children.

Many store owners offer a special Eid gift to customers to show their generosity. Everyone does their best to be kind and generous to others, especially to those who are in need. At the end of Ramadan, Muslims donate food (such as dates and rice) to the poor. This is called Zakat Al-Fitr. In some areas, neighbors place large rugs on the street. Then, each family brings a meal to share with their neighbors.

Another important celebration is Eid Al-Adha. To celebrate Eid Al-Adha, Muslims all over the world sacrifice an animal. Depending on the region, they sacrifice a lamb, a goat, a camel, or a cow. The family shares the meal with friends and donates some to the poor.

Families get together for a special meal, visit friends and neighbors, and exchange gifts.



After Reading

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. Children offer money to adults.
2. People show generosity and kindness to others.
3. People have a light breakfast before the prayer on Eid Al-Fitr.
4. In celebration of Eid Al-Adha, families sacrifice an animal and give some of it to those in need.

Discussion

Choose a holiday and discuss it with a partner. Compare how you celebrate the holiday with your families.





9 Writing

A. Find 22 words in the word search that are related to celebrations (12 words across and 10 words down). Shade them with a pencil. Write the remaining letters to find a hidden message.

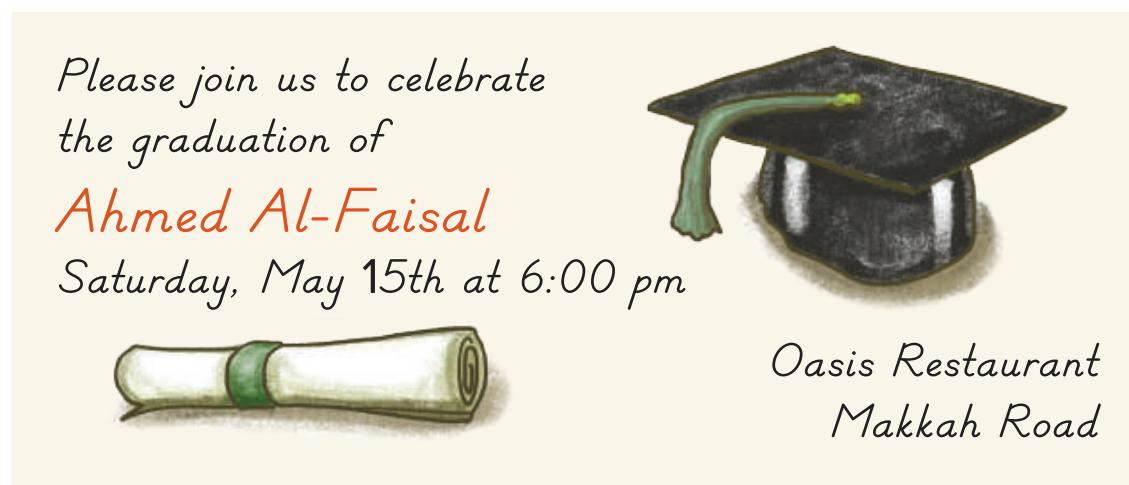
T	R	A	D	I	T	I	O	N	A	L	L
F	U	N	P	L	E	N	G	A	G	T	I
A	M	E	A	L	S	V	O	T	I	S	B
M	S	C	R	E	L	I	A	I	F	H	E
I	D	L	A	M	B	T	T	O	T	A	R
L	E	E	D	A	T	E	S	N	S	R	A
Y	C	C	E	L	E	B	R	A	T	E	T
H	O	L	I	D	A	Y	F	L	A	G	I
P	R	F	I	R	E	W	O	R	K	S	O
R	A	G	R	A	D	U	A	T	I	O	N
A	T	B	R	A	M	A	D	A	N	R	A
Y	E	I	D	A	L	F	I	T	R	T	E



B. Read the invitation to a graduation party. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with: **who**, **what**, **where**, **when**, and **why**.

A: Who is the graduation party for?

B: The graduation party is for Ahmed.



C. Decide which holiday celebration you are going to write about in exercise **D**. Design an invitation to invite your friends to the celebration.

D. Write about a holiday celebration in your country. Include: the date, the clothing, the food, and special events or traditional practices. Use vocabulary from the word search and ideas from this unit.

10 Project

Research a celebration in another country. Present your findings to the class.

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Must / Mustn't and Should / Shouldn't

Must and should are modal verbs. The form of the modal verb does not change according to the subject. After the modal verbs *must* and *should*, we use the base form of the main verb.

Use *must* / *mustn't* to talk about obligations and rules.

We **must** follow the rules.

You **mustn't** talk during the test.

He **must** stop at the traffic lights.

They **mustn't** park on the sidewalk.



mustn't = must not

Use *should* / *shouldn't* to give suggestions and advice.

Who **should** I invite to the celebration? They **shouldn't** eat junk food.

We **should** donate to the poor.

She **shouldn't** spend all her money.



shouldn't = should not

Note: *Must* is stronger than *should*. It has a more formal tone.

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

💡 Be kind to your neighbors.
1. Do your homework tonight.
2. Don't be late for class.
3. Ask the teacher for help.
4. Don't sit on the desks.
5. Share your toys.
6. Don't eat snacks before dinner.
7. Send the invitations today.
8. Don't use fireworks indoors.

We must be kind to our neighbors
I _____
You _____
She _____
Students _____
The children _____
He _____
We _____
You _____

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

1. Yahya's tooth hurts. He _____ a dentist. (see)
2. Fatimah wants to lose weight. She _____ ice cream. (eat)
3. The children don't feel well. They _____ to school today. (go)
4. If you don't understand, you _____ the teacher to explain it. (ask)
5. The parade starts at 11 o'clock. What time _____? (we/leave)
6. Drivers _____ cell phones when they are driving. (use)
7. I have an idea. We _____ the room with balloons. (decorate)
8. Thanks for inviting me. What _____? How about a cake? (I/bring)



C. Work in groups of four. Plan an end-of-the-year celebration for your class. Think about: the date and time, the place, the food and drinks, invitations, guests, decorations, and activities. Use **should**, **shouldn't**, **must**, and **mustn't**.

Invitation



15 Then and Now



1 Listen and Discuss



How well do you know these cities?
What do you know about them?



Riyadh and Jeddah *Then and Now*



The old, oasis town of Riyadh was an area of about one square kilometer with a population of about 14,000. There were many mud-brick houses, mosques, and other buildings inside the walls of the city.

Today, most of the buildings and walls of the old city are in ruins. But the Al-Masmak fort and some parts of the walls were restored and are in better condition.

Nowadays, Riyadh is home to a population of more than 7 million people and covers an area of more than 1,500 square kilometers. Modern building complexes and skyscrapers like the Kingdom Center, the Al-Faisaliya Center, and the Riyadh TV Tower are now attractions of the new city.



Balad, the old part of Jeddah, was a group of three- to five-story buildings with beautiful wooden balconies. The roads were narrow to protect pedestrians from the sun during the hot months and offered shelter from strong winds. All the woodwork was beautifully carved and decorated.

There were plazas and souqs, where vendors from different places showed their products. Present day Jeddah is an attractive, modern port city with tall buildings, beautiful homes, and a wide range of stores and hotels.



Majed Ahmed Abdullah

Then and Now

Majed Ahmed Abdullah is one of the best football strikers in the history of Saudi Arabia. He is also the all-time goal leader of the Saudi national team. He was born in Jeddah, but moved to Riyadh with his family when he was very young. Majed's father was a football manager.

Majed and his friends used to play for a club called Al-Nasser while he was still in high school. They were too young to join a football tournament, but their team was finally accepted after a 3-1 win in a game against an important Riyadh team.

Majed holds two national records: one when he scored 5 goals in an international game in 1979; and another one when he scored 4 goals during the 1984 Summer Olympics.



Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Mark the information about the buildings, materials, and size of each city.

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

- _____ The walls of the old city of Riyadh were made of concrete.
- _____ Most of the buildings in Balad had two stories.
- _____ More than 7 million people live in Riyadh.
- _____ The Al-Masmak fort is in ruins.
- _____ Majed was a member of the Saudi national team.

2 Pair Work



A. Ask and **answer** about the cities and Majed.

- ❑ What was the population in old Riyadh?
❑ It was about 14,000 people.
- ❑ Was Majed in Jeddah when he was a teenager?
❑ No, he wasn't. He was in Riyadh.



B. Ask and **answer** about yourself.

- ❑ Where were you born?
❑ I was born in _____.



3 Grammar



Simple Past Tense: *be*

Affirmative (+)

I	was	famous.
He		
She		
It		
We		
You	were	
They		

Negative (-)

I	wasn't	famous.
He		
She		
It		
We		
You	weren't	
They		

FYI

wasn't = was + not
weren't = were + not

Questions (?)

Was	I he she it	famous?
Were	we you they	

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I he she it	was.
	we you they	were.

Short Answers (-)

No,	I he she it	wasn't.
	we you they	weren't.

To be born

Q: Where **were** you born?

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

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

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

A. Complete the conversations. Use **was/wasn't** or **were/weren't**.

1. A: _____ your father born in the States?

B: No, he _____. He _____ born in Europe.

A: Where in Europe _____ he born?

B: He _____ born in Poland.

2. A: What _____ your father's first job?

B: He and his brother _____ waiters.

A: How old _____ they?

B: They _____ very old—17 and 15.

3. A: How _____ the graduation party?

B: It _____ great.

A: Who _____ there?

B: All our friends _____ there.

4. A: What _____ Oscar like?

B: He _____ very smart.

A: _____ his grades good?

B: No, they _____.

5. A: _____ you late for school?

B: Yes, I _____.

A: Why?

B: The bus _____ late.

6. A: _____ the hotel comfortable?

B: Yes, it _____ OK.

A: What _____ the weather like?

B: It _____ terrible.





B. Work with a partner. Imagine you went on vacation to these places. Ask and answer about your vacation. Use the adjectives in the box.

A: How was your vacation?

B: It was great. OR It was boring.

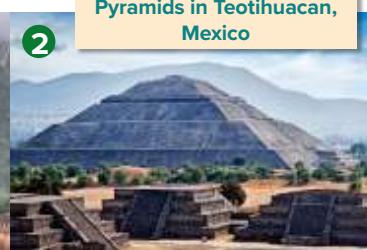
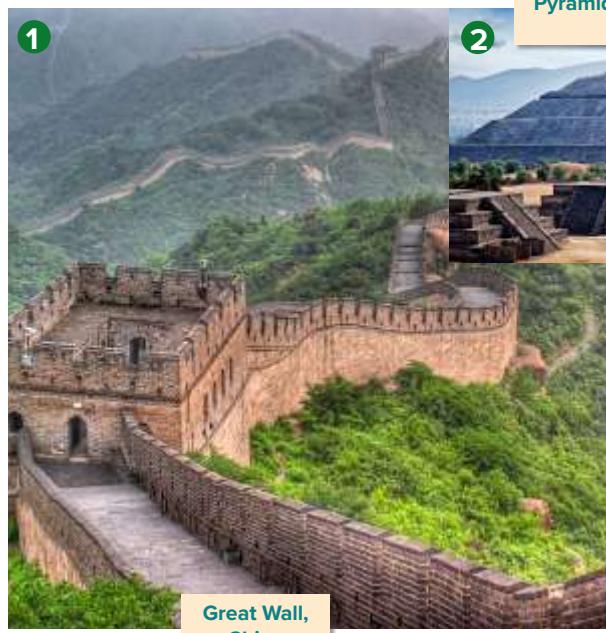
A: That's good! OR That's too bad!

Positive (+)

great
OK
interesting
awesome
beautiful

Negative (-)

bad
terrible
boring
uncomfortable
crowded



4 Listening

Listen to the description of the life of Majed Ahmed Abdullah. Complete the information.

1. Nickname	
2. Schools	
3. Football experience before Al-Nasser	
4. National records	
5. National Team	



5 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of **was** and **were**. Then practice.

You **were** late for class. Where **were** you?

Sorry I **was** late. I **was** in the library.





6 Conversation



Neil: Hi, Leo. Don't you remember me? Neil Roberts. I was in your class in ninth grade.

Leo: Oh, yeah. Sure, I remember you. **How are things?**

Neil: OK. Do you ever see any of our old classmates?

Leo: Not very often. How about you?

Neil: From time to time. Remember Keith Anderson? He was always the winner of school competitions. He is a management consultant now.

Leo: Really? What about Derek Adams? He was really smart.

Neil: Yes, he was. Now he's a successful businessman, and . . . my boss.

Leo: **You're kidding!**

Real Talk

How are things? = How are you?

You're kidding! = You're joking!

About the Conversation

1. Were Leo and Neil in the same class? What grade?
2. Does Leo see his old classmates often?
3. What was Keith Anderson like?
4. What does Derek Adams do now?

7 About You



1. Were your grades good in elementary school?
2. What was your favorite subject?
3. What was your favorite after-school activity?
4. Who was your favorite teacher?
5. Who was your best friend?
6. Where is he/she now? What is he/she doing?

Your Turn

Role-play the conversation. Imagine you meet an old school friend. Discuss classmates, teachers, and events.

8 Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about basketball? What do you know about the person in the picture?

A REAL

GIANT

1 In China, his nickname is “Little Giant.” In the West, they call **him** the “Great Wall.” Yao Ming is 7 feet 6 inches (2.29 meters) tall. He was born on September 12, 1980, in Shanghai, China. His parents were both 5 tall. Their beds were extra long, and **their** clothes and shoes were in special large sizes. His dad was a successful basketball player.

Yao wasn’t interested in basketball as a child. He was tall but very thin, and he wasn’t very strong. 10 Yao’s parents were very encouraging, and by the age of 12, he was serious about basketball. **His** progress at Shanghai’s sports academy was excellent. Soon he was on his local youth team. Yao’s big chance to play for the Chinese national team was in 1999 15 in the Asian Cup. By 2002, **he** was a member of the Houston Rockets, one of the top professional teams in the U.S. At the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008, he was the flag carrier for the entire Chinese team and a member of the 20 basketball team.

Yao Ming is a celebrity, and **his** smiling face appears in commercials around the world. **He** has fans everywhere!



After Reading

1. Where was Yao Ming born?
2. Were his parents short?
3. When was Yao first serious about basketball?
4. What was the name of his team in the U.S.?
5. What was his role in the Olympic Games of 2008 in Beijing?
6. Does he have fans only in his home country?

9 Writing

A. Look back at the **Reading** on page 137. Who do the pronouns or adjectives refer to?

1. him (line 2) _____
2. their (line 5) _____
3. His (line 11) _____

4. he (line 15) _____
5. his (line 21) _____
6. He (line 22) _____

Writing Corner

Subject and object pronouns and possessive adjectives help to link sentences in writing.

1. Pronouns and possessive adjectives link similar ideas in sentences.

Yao Ming was born in China. **He** is very tall, and **his** parents were both tall.

2. Pronouns help avoid repeating the same word or words.

Basketball is popular because **it** is fun. **It** is a team sport, and **it** is easy to learn.

B. Circle the pronouns and possessive adjectives in the text. Who do they refer to?



Khaled Al-Eid is a famous Saudi horseman. He is a member of the Saudi Equestrian Team and travels around the world to compete in show-jumping events.

Khaled was born on January 2, 1969. His family has a long tradition of horse riding, and they own stables with Arabian horses near Riyadh. He was ten years old when he first learned to ride with his father. Khaled was a very talented young rider. He was successful in some racing

competitions, but he was more interested in show jumping. Khaled and his brother, Fahad, were members of the Kingdom's first international jumping team.

In 2000, Khaled was a competitor in the Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia. His horse, Khashm Al-Aan, was in good form, but there was some tough competition. Khaled wasn't sure they could do well. Finally, their performance in the jumping event was outstanding, and they were the bronze medal winners. Khaled was the first ever Saudi horseman to win an Olympic medal.

Many years later, members of the Saudi Equestrian Team were the bronze medalists in show jumping at the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

C. Write about a celebrity in your country.

10 Project



Work in pairs. Choose a famous person. Find information about the person. Create an interview—one of you is the famous person and the other is the interviewer. Present your interview to the class.

11 Form, Meaning and Function



There Was / There Were

Singular

There was an old castle. (+)

There wasn't a shopping mall. (-)

Plural

There were many traditional houses. (+)

There weren't any modern skyscrapers. (-)



wasn't = was not
weren't = were not

Questions (?)

Was there a restaurant?

Were there any stores?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, **there was**.

Yes, **there were**.

Short Answer (-)

No, **there wasn't**.

No, **there weren't**.

A. Ten years ago, Lee was a poor student. Now he is a successful architect. Look at his apartments then and now. Describe his old apartment. Use **There was**, **There wasn't**, **There were**, and **There weren't**.



Lee's apartment then



Lee's apartment now

1. _____ only one room.
2. _____ any other rooms.
3. _____ an old sofa.
4. _____ holes in the sofa.
5. _____ a comfortable bed.
6. _____ a balcony.
7. _____ any windows.
8. _____ some books on a shelf.
9. _____ a light on the ceiling.
10. _____ a television.

B. Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering questions about Lee's old apartment.

Use **Was there...?** and **Were there...?**



A: Was there a sofa?

B: Were there any windows?

B: Yes, there was.

A: No, there weren't.



Ministry of Education

2025 - 1447

16 What Did You Do Last Week?



1 Listen and Discuss



Did you do any of the things that Omar, Ahmed, Saeed, and Imad did last week?



SAT
20

FRI
19

THU
18

yesterday

last week



Omar

We had a great time on Saturday. We went to a friend's house and played video games on his console, and watched a car race. Then we went to the zoo.

Ahmed

This was a good week. I presented my project in class, and everyone liked it. On Thursday afternoon, I played football with friends, and I bought a new smartphone.



Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Read the explanations. Write a word from the descriptions.

1. a competition with cars _____
2. equipment for video games _____
3. a high-tech phone _____
4. looking for _____

B. Comprehension. Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ___ Omar stayed at home on Saturday.
2. ___ Ahmed was pleased with his presentation.
3. ___ Saeed and his brothers drove to the museum.
4. ___ Imad needed to finish his assignment for school.



Saeed

Well, on Thursday afternoon I went to the art museum, and on Saturday morning, my brothers and I drove to the beach to play beach volleyball. Then we ate lunch at a restaurant. So I was out a lot. Did you go out Imad?



Imad

No, I stayed home, studied for the science test, and cleaned out my closet. I also spent some time searching for information on the Internet. I needed to finish my assignment for today.



2 Pair Work



A. Ask and answer about the teens.

- ❑ Did Saeed go to school on Thursday afternoon?
- ❑ No, he didn't. He went to the art museum.
- ❑ Did Imad stay home on Saturday?
- ❑ Yes, he did.

B. Ask and answer about yourself.

- ❑ Did you have a test yesterday?
- ❑ Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- ❑ What did you do yesterday afternoon?
- ❑ I went to the zoo.



16 What Did You Do Last Week?

رابط الدرس الرقمي



3 Grammar



Simple Past Tense

Affirmative (+)

I			
You			
He/She	worked		yesterday.
We			
They			

Negative (-)

I			
You			
He/She		didn't work	yesterday.
We			
They			

FYI

didn't = did not

Questions (?)

Did I/you/he/she/we/they **work** yesterday?

Short Answers (+)

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

Short Answers (-)

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

Regular Past Tense Verbs

Add **-ed** to most verbs:

work + **ed** = **worked**

For verbs ending in **e**, add **-d**:

live + **d** = **lived**

For verbs ending in consonant + **y**, use **-ied**:

study = **studied**

Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Many verbs in English have irregular past tense forms. See the irregular verb list on page 182.

buy	bought	drink	drank	get (up)	got (up)	have	had	sleep	slept
come	came	drive	drove	give	gave	read	read	swim	swam
do	did	eat	ate	go	went	see	saw	take	took

Time Expressions for the Past: *yesterday, last night, last week, last month*

What did you do **last night**?

I **went** out.

A. It was very cold last weekend, and there was snow. Which activities do you think Steve did? Which activities didn't he do? Use the list of things. Add your own ideas.

He went skiing. He didn't go swimming.

do the laundry

watch TV

take a walk

work outside in the garden

go to the mall

talk on the phone

go to the football game

eat a snack

read a book

drink hot chocolate





B. Work with a partner.

Ask and answer about what the people did.

A: What did you do on your vacation?

B: I went to the beach.



💡 you / on vacation



1 Badr and his brothers / last night

2 your family / last weekend

3 the boys / last Thursday



4 Saud / last night

5 Keith and his family / in the summer

6 Huda / before dinner

4 Listening

Listen to the conversation between the two friends.

Answer the questions.

1. Who did Ken go out with?
2. Where did they go?
3. What did they talk about?
4. When did they go out?
5. Did Ken have a good time?



5 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of the past tense endings. Then practice.

/t/	liked	worked	washed	Paul worked in the morning.
/d/	played	studied	cleaned	Alan studied French.
/ɪd/	wanted	needed	visited	We needed some help.

16 What Did You Do Last Week?

6 Conversation



Sam: What did you do last week?

Amr: Nothing special. How about you?

Sam: I went out with a new friend from work, Dave Robbins.

Amr: Really? What's he like?

Sam: He's very interesting but very demanding!

Amr: Where did you go?

Sam: Well, I wanted to impress him, so I took him to an expensive Indian restaurant.

Amr: Was the food good?

Sam: It was great. Um, the problem was he didn't like the spicy food.

Amr: Didn't you know?

Sam: No, he said he ate all kinds of foods. But at the Indian restaurant, he only had the rice!



About the Conversation

1. Who did Sam go out with?
2. What was he like?
3. Where did Sam take Dave?
4. What was the food like?
5. Did Dave like the food?
6. What did he eat?

Your Turn

Ask your classmates about their activities last week.

A: Did you get up late on Saturday?

B: No, I didn't.

7 About You



How good is your memory? Do you remember what you did recently?

1. Did you drink water with your dinner last night?
2. What did you eat for breakfast yesterday?
3. Who was the last person you talked to on the phone?
4. What was the last email you received?
5. When did you write an email to a friend? Who did you write to last?
6. When was the last time you visited relatives?

8 Reading

Before Reading

Do you like different kinds of ethnic dishes like sushi, pizza, and curry? Which do you like best?

Favorite Foods— Around the World



Many of the favorite foods and snacks in the world were accidents. For example, a favorite snack in the U.S. is chocolate chip cookies. In 1930, Mrs. Wakefield wanted to make cookies for her guests, but she didn't have the baking chocolate that she usually used. She used regular chocolate, but it didn't melt. It stayed in small pieces or chips. Her guests loved them, and chocolate chip cookies became popular everywhere.

Flat bread with different toppings was common in many cultures, but it became famous in Naples, Italy when they added tomatoes and cheese. At first, it was a meal for the poor, but in the 1800s it became popular with kings and queens. Today, pizza is popular all around the world.

chocolate chip cookies
American snack



sushi
Japanese food



kebabs
Middle Eastern food



pizza
Italian food



After Reading

1. Who made the first chocolate chip cookies?
2. Why were chocolate chip cookies an “accident”?
3. Where did pizza become popular? Why?
4. What are some of the most popular dishes in the world?
5. What ethnic food is popular in your country?

Discussion

Is it important to know about different ethnic cuisines? Why? Why not?

16 What Did You Do Last Week?

9 Writing

A. Work in small groups. Talk about your favorite foods. Find a dish that everyone in the group likes. Discuss the ingredients and how to prepare the dish.

Writing Corner

1. Use sequence words to show the order things happen: *first, next, then, after that, finally*.
To boil an egg, **first** boil the water in a pot. **Next**, put the egg into the water. **Then**, wait 3-5 minutes. **After that**, remove the egg from the water. **Finally**, serve the egg.
2. Use time words such as *when* and *until*.
Fry the onion in oil until it is golden brown.
When the water boils, put the spaghetti in the pot.

B. Read the recipe for pancakes. Complete the directions with time and sequence words: **first, next, then, after that, finally, when, until**. Use each word once (sometimes more than one answer is possible).

Pancakes

Ingredients

1 cup flour
2 tablespoons sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg, beaten
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons vegetable oil



Directions

1. _____, beat the milk, egg, and oil in a bowl.
2. _____, mix the flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt in a large bowl.
3. _____, make a hole in the center of the flour mixture.
4. Pour the milk and eggs into the flour, and beat _____ the batter is smooth.
5. Heat a frying pan. _____, pour a scoop of the batter into the pan.
6. _____ the batter starts to bubble, flip the pancake. Brown the other side.
7. _____, serve the pancakes hot with your favorite toppings.

C. Write a recipe for your favorite food. Make a list of ingredients. Use the imperative to write the directions. Remember to use sequence words and time words such as: **first, next, then, after that, finally, when, until**.

10 Project



Prepare a presentation on a regional dish in your country.

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Simple Present versus Simple Past

Use the simple present to talk about permanent actions like habits or routines. We often use adverbs of frequency such as: *always, usually, often, rarely, never*.

Ali phones his family...	every day / every Friday / every week
Does Ali phone his family...?	on Monday(s) / on the weekend
Ali doesn't phone his family...	once a week / three times a month

Use the simple past to talk about actions that were completed in the past. We often use time expressions such as: *yesterday, last night, two years ago*.

Ali phoned his family...	yesterday
Did Ali phone his family...?	last week / last Friday / last month
Ali didn't phone his family...	two days ago / a week ago

Note: We can also use adverbs of frequency with the simple past.



A. Match the phrases to make sentences. Use each phrase on the right only once.

1. ___ Sabah finished	a. because it's boring.
2. ___ Sabah always finishes	b. vacation to Malaysia last summer.
3. ___ My family and I go on	c. her assignment last Monday.
4. ___ My family and I went on	d. have for breakfast?
5. ___ I don't like this art exhibit	e. her assignments on time.
6. ___ I didn't like the art exhibit	f. have for breakfast this morning?
7. ___ What did you	g. because it was boring.
8. ___ What do you usually	h. vacation twice a year.

B. Complete the sentences with the simple present or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

1. My family usually _____ (eat) dinner at home, but last night we _____ (go out) to an ethnic restaurant. The food _____ (be) quite spicy.
2. I rarely _____ (stay) home on the weekend, but last Saturday I _____ (not/go out). I _____ (clean out) my closet.
3. When she _____ (be) younger, my sister _____ (not/like) coffee. Now she _____ (drink) coffee every day.
4. I always _____ (study). I _____ (spend) the weekend studying for the test, but now I _____ (not/know) any of the answers!
5. Our team _____ (play) a football match once a week. Two weeks ago we _____ (lose), but last week we _____ (win).
6. When my father _____ (go) to college, he often _____ (ride) his bike. Now he _____ (drive) to work every day.
7. I usually _____ (not/speak) English outside of class, but yesterday I _____ (give) directions to some British tourists. They _____ (say) that my English was excellent!
8. _____ (you/take) my keys? I _____ (search) everywhere, but I can't find them. I always _____ (leave) them on my desk.

EXPANSION Units 13–16

1 Language Review

A. Complete the following conversations using **was**, **were**, **wasn't**, or **weren't**.

1. **A:** Where _____ you yesterday?
B: I _____ at school.
A: No, you _____. You _____ at the mall.
2. **A:** Badr _____ the best student in the class.
B: No, he _____. Adel _____.
3. **A:** How long _____ the trip to the zoo?
B: It _____ two hours.
A: What _____ the parrots like?
B: They _____ fabulous! They're my favorite birds.
4. **A:** How _____ everything at the restaurant?
B: Well, the food _____ delicious, but the service _____ very slow.

B. Complete the conversation with the sentences from the box.

So, you had lots of fun?

What was it like?

What did you do there?

Show me your photos sometime.

How was your trip to London? Who did you go with?



Greg: _____

Imad: It was wonderful.

Greg: _____

Imad: My parents and my brother.

Greg: _____

Imad: We visited all the sights, and we went to the British Museum.

Greg: _____

Imad: It was awesome.

Greg: _____

Imad: Oh, yeah. We had a great time.

Greg: _____

Imad: I didn't take any. I lost my smartphone and forgot my camera.



C. Write your schedule. Then compare with a partner.

Last week

Day	What You Did	What Your Partner Did

A: What did you do on Saturday?

B: I hung out with my friends. How about you?

Next week

Day	What You Are Going to Do	What Your Partner Is Going to Do

A: What are you going to do on Monday?

B: I'm going to study English and history.

D. How much can you remember? Write your answers. Compare with a partner.

1. What did you wear yesterday? _____
2. What time did you go to bed last night? _____
3. What did you eat for lunch yesterday? _____
4. Who was the first person you talked to on the phone today? _____
5. What was the last thing you bought at the mall? _____
6. What was the last film you saw on TV? _____

E. Now tell another classmate about your partner's answers.

2 Reading



Before Reading

What is your favorite place in your town? Why?

My Favorite Hangout Place

My name is Walter Tan. I'm from Alberta, Canada. My favorite **hangout place** is the West Edmonton Mall. The mall is one of the largest in the world, and it's a tourist attraction. There are 800 stores, a hotel, and 110 restaurants. It has an amusement park with 47 different rides, a swimming pool with a sand beach, an ice rink, an aquarium, and a miniature golf course. But my favorite place is the video arcade.

I was there with friends last weekend. We walked around to see if there were any new games before we started playing. We spent the whole afternoon there before we decided it was time to get something to eat.

I wanted to try vegetarian food, but my friends wanted to go to a new Italian restaurant. I like different kinds of food and many Italian dishes don't have meat, so I agreed. We walked in, but there were no tables. It was really crowded. So we decided to go to the Chinese restaurant near the arcade, but it was closed. They all looked at me as if it was my fault. Anyway, we went to the food court. They got sandwiches or noodles and I got salad, so everyone was happy.

Real Talk

hangout place = a place you like to spend time at



After Reading

A. Compare your favorite place to Walter's favorite place. What do you think?

B. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Where is Walter from?
2. What is the name of his favorite hangout place?
3. How large is the mall? What kinds of shops, services, and other facilities does it have?
4. What is Walter's favorite place in the mall?
5. What did Walter and his friends do last weekend?
6. What did they want to eat? What did they finally eat?

C. Tell your partner what happened to Walter and his friends when they tried to get something to eat.



3 Writing

Think about a time when something funny or unexpected happened to you and your friends. Write a story about it, and read it to the class.



4 Chant Along



Number the verses in the correct order.

My Dream Vacation

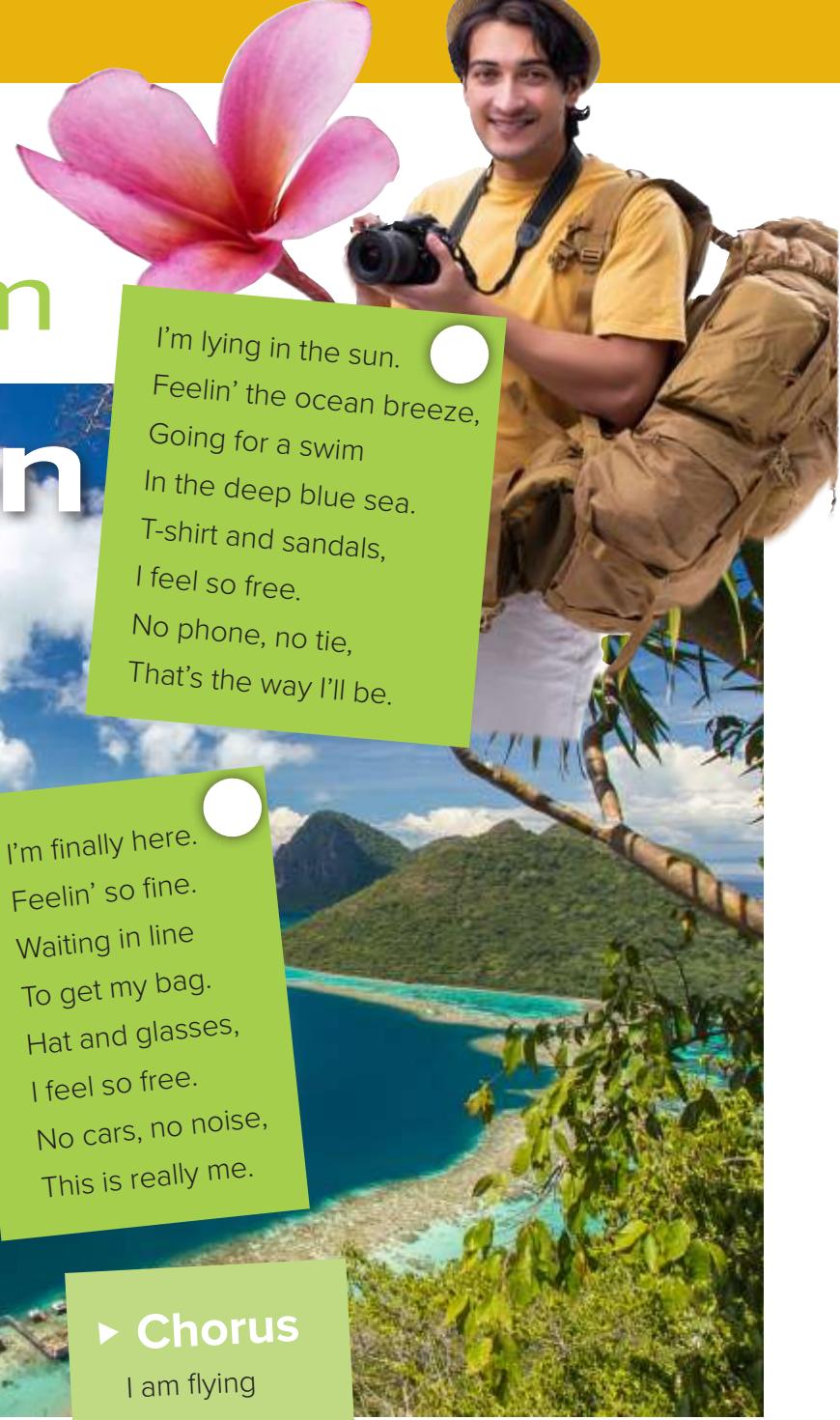
My bag is packed.
I've got my ticket.
I'm not coming back
For a long, long time.
Forget all my worries.
Leave my cares behind.
Have lots of fun, that's the
First thing on my mind.

I'm lying in the sun.
Feelin' the ocean breeze,
Going for a swim
In the deep blue sea.
T-shirt and sandals,
I feel so free.
No phone, no tie,
That's the way I'll be.

I'm finally here.
Feelin' so fine.
Waiting in line
To get my bag.
Hat and glasses,
I feel so free.
No cars, no noise,
This is really me.

► Chorus

I am flying
I am flying
To a place
Across the sea.
I am going
I am going
To a land
Of fantasy.





Vocabulary

Match the words from the chant with their meanings.

1. ____ dream	a. return
2. ____ worries	b. light wind
3. ____ come back	c. good plan for one's future
4. ____ breeze	d. with no problems or things to do
5. ____ free	e. problems
6. ____ tie	f. clothing you wear around your neck

Comprehension

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. ____ The man is dreaming about his vacation.	5. ____ He's coming home soon.
2. ____ He's going by plane.	6. ____ Fun is the last thing on his mind.
3. ____ He doesn't have a ticket.	7. ____ He usually wears a tie to work.
4. ____ His clothes are in his suitcase.	8. ____ He's going to a beach.

Discussion

1. What are some of the things that the person is happy to get away from?
2. Do you feel the same when you go on vacation? Why? Why not?
3. Where do you want to go for your dream vacation? Describe the place.



Vocabulary

9 What Do You Do?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

advertising future
airline gadget
architecture job
art and design newspaper
clinic

Nouns—Occupations/jobs

bus driver mechanic
cameraman reporter
carpenter salesperson
chef teacher
doctor waiter
flight attendant website designer
lawyer

Verbs

cook
cut
design
drive
make
meet
sell
travel

Adjectives

interested (in)
professional

EXPRESSIONS

Idiom

I'm good with ...

Ask about someone's job

What do you do?

10 What's School Like?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

archaeology
basketball
club
drama
exchange student
expedition
glasses
poetry
schedule
subject
team
volleyball

School Subjects

art
computer science
English
geography
health
history
math
physical education (PE)
science

Adjectives

active
athletic
boring
challenging
difficult
easy
fascinating

friendly
fun
hard
intelligent
interesting
smart
strict

Verbs

act
brush
excavate
run
teach
wear

Adjectives to describe people's looks

black (hair)
blond (hair)
blue (eyes)
brown (hair, eyes)

long (hair)
short (hair)
tall
thin

EXPRESSIONS

Ask about people's appearance

What does he/she look like?

Real Talk

cool

Ask about people's personality

What's he/she like?

Vocabulary

11 What Time Do You Get Up?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

activity
breakfast
dinner
karate
lunch
martial arts
traffic
weekday
weekend
weeknight

Verbs

concentrate
get up
learn
wake up
work out

Phrases with verbs

brush one's teeth
check email
go to bed
play football
ride home
take a bath
take a shower

Adjectives

bad
different
late
same

Adverbs

early
late

Frequency adverbs

always
never
sometimes
usually

Time words

after
before
then

EXPRESSIONS

Time expressions

A.M.
at night
at (six) o'clock
every day
in the afternoon

in the evening
in the morning
o'clock
on weekdays
P.M.

Ask for the time

What time is it?

Real Talk

awesome
No way!
Where are you off to?

12 What Can You Do There?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

beach
free time
match
ocean
resort

Nouns—Places in a town

airport
bank
bookstore
bus station
gym
hospital
hotel
mall
museum
park
restaurant
supermarket

Verbs

buy
can
draw
fly
hang out
like
shop
sleep

Verbs—Sports

climb
dive
fish
hike
ice-skate
play golf
play tennis
ride a bike
ride a horse
rollerblade
sail
snorkel
swim

EXPRESSIONS

Accept a suggestion

Sure.

Real Talk

Are you crazy?
When's good for you?



Vocabulary

EXPANSION Units 9–12

VOCABULARY

Nouns	
artist	nurse
cable TV	problem
carpenter	rectangle
chess	screen
circle	source
jargon	square
joke	veterinarian
keyboard	website designer
label	writer

Verbs	
click	reply
complain	sew
drag	smile
draw	solve
hear	
leave	spell
repair	
repeat	

Phrases with verbs

EXPRESSIONS

Idiom

Meeting and greeting people

13 | What Are You Going To Wear There?

VOCABULARY

Nouns
attraction
graduation
style
transportation
waterfall
weather
wedding

Nouns—Clothes	
abaya	jac
blouse	jean
boots	par
coat	rain
dress	sam
gloves	scarf

socks
suit
sweater
thobe
tie
T-shirt

Verbs
get married
go shopping
need
wear

- Adjectives
 - casual (clothes)
 - cold
 - formal (clothes)
 - light (clothes)
 - warm (clothes)

Adjectives—Colors	
beige	light (blue)
black	orange
blue	pink
brown	purple
dark (green)	red
gray	white
green	yellow

Time expressions for the future

EXPRESSIONS



• Ask about color

What color are your boots?

Real Talk

put on

Vocabulary

14

Let's Celebrate

VOCABULARY

Nouns	Nouns—Holidays	Verbs	Adjectives	Pronouns
card	Eid Al-Adha	celebrate	bright	her
celebration	Eid Al-Fitr	cover	traditional	him
federation	Independence Day	decorate	wonderful	me
fireworks	Liberation Day	donate		them
flag	National Day	exchange		us
generosity		get together		you
gift		invite		
			Adverb	
			well	

EXPRESSIONS

Make or agree to a suggestion	Expressions to show interest	Expression of regret
Let's...	Sounds like fun. Sounds great! That's a wonderful idea.	Too bad.

15

Then and Now

VOCABULARY

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives for opinions
area	pedestrian	attractive	awesome
balcony	population	modern	bad
boss	shelter	narrow	beautiful
businessman	skyscraper	successful	boring
celebrity	story		crowded
football striker	tournament		great
member	vendor		interesting
management			OK
consultant			terrible
			uncomfortable

EXPRESSIONS

Ask for information	Time expression	Real Talk
Where were you born? 	from time to time	How are things? You're kidding!

Vocabulary

16 What Did You Do Last Week?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

accident
assignment
beach volleyball
console
guest

Verbs

race
rice
snack
topping

Phrases with verbs

clean out
go out
have a great time
search for
spend time
stay home

Adjectives

common
demanding
ethnic
expensive
spicy

Time expressions

last month
last night
last weekend
yesterday

EXPRESSIONS

Ask for information on past activities

What did you do yesterday/last week, etc.?

Conversation filler

Um . . .

Expression of interest in the speaker's comment

Really?

EXPANSION Units 13–16

VOCABULARY

Nouns

amusement park
aquarium
breeze
dream
facility
fault

Verbs

golf course
hangout place
ice rink
suitcase
video arcade
worry

Adjectives

free
unexpected

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

on my mind

Describe means of transportation

by bus
by car
by train



Unit 9 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 9:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 9:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 9:

Unit 9 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
ask and answer questions about jobs			
describe job activities			
ask and answer questions with <i>why</i> and <i>because</i>			
use the simple present tense in the affirmative			
ask questions with <i>what</i> in the simple present tense			
use the conjunctions <i>so</i> and <i>because</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 9:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 9:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• read through the unit again• listen to the audio material• study the grammar and functions from the unit again• ask your teacher for help



Unit 10 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 10:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 10:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 10:

Unit 10 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/practice more.
talk about school subjects			
describe people's physical traits			
describe people's personality			
discuss likes and dislikes			
use the simple present tense in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use adjectives and put them in the correct position			
use the intensifiers <i>very</i> , <i>quite</i> , <i>really</i> , etc.			
use adjectives with <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 10:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 10:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• read through the unit again• listen to the audio material• study the grammar and functions from the unit again• ask your teacher for help



Unit 11 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 11:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 11:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 11:

Unit 11 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
describe daily activities and routines			
express time			
use the adverbs of frequency <i>always, usually, sometimes, and never</i>			
use the time expressions <i>before, after, then, and every day</i>			
use the prepositions <i>at, in, and on</i> in time expressions			
use the simple present versus the present progressive			

My five favorite new words from Unit 11:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 11:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• read through the unit again• listen to the audio material• study the grammar and functions from the unit again• ask your teacher for help



Unit 12 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 12:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 12:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 12:

Unit 12 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/practice more.
talk about places and activities			
express ability			
express likes and dislikes			
use the modal <i>can</i> in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use the verb <i>like</i> + infinitive			
use gerunds and infinitives after verbs			

My five favorite new words from Unit 12:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 12:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• read through the unit again• listen to the audio material• study the grammar and functions from the unit again• ask your teacher for help



Unit 13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 13:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 13:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 13:

Unit 13 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about clothing and colors			
express future plans			
make suggestions			
use the future construction <i>be + going to</i> in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use the time expressions for the future <i>tomorrow, next week</i> , and time expressions <i>tonight</i> , etc.			
express future arrangements with present progressive			

My five favorite new words from Unit 13:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 13:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• read through the unit again• listen to the audio material• study the grammar and functions from the unit again• ask your teacher for help

Unit 14 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 14:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 14:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 14:

Unit 14 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about national holidays and celebrations			
express wants and needs			
make suggestions and invitations			
use object pronouns			
use <i>need / want / like</i> + infinitive			
use <i>let's</i> + infinitive			
use the modals <i>must / mustn't</i> and <i>should / shouldn't</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 14:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 14:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• read through the unit again• listen to the audio material• study the grammar and functions from the unit again• ask your teacher for help



Unit 15 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 15:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 15:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 15:

Unit 15 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about the past			
describe places and people in the past			
use the simple past tense of <i>be</i> in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use the expression <i>to be born</i>			
use <i>there was / there were</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 15:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 15:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• read through the unit again• listen to the audio material• study the grammar and functions from the unit again• ask your teacher for help



Unit 16 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 16:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 16:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 16:

Unit 16 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/practice more.
talk about past activities			
use the simple past tense in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use regular past tense verbs			
use irregular past tense verbs			
use the time expressions for the past <i>yesterday, last night, last week, and last month</i>			
use the simple present versus the simple past			

My five favorite new words from Unit 16:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 16:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• read through the unit again• listen to the audio material• study the grammar and functions from the unit again• ask your teacher for help

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past
be	was/were
become	became
buy	bought
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fight	fought
find	found
get (up)	got (up)
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
know	knew
leave	left
lend	lent
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
sweep	swept
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wake (up)	woke (up)
wear	wore
write	wrote

SUPERGOAL 1 Audio Track List

CD1		
Track	Unit	Student Book Section
2	Unit 1	1 Listen and Discuss
3	Unit 1	2 Pair Work
4	Unit 1	4 Pronunciation
5	Unit 1	5 Listening
6	Unit 1	7 Conversation
7	Unit 1	8 Reading
8	Unit 2	1 Listen and Discuss
9	Unit 2	2 Pair Work
10	Unit 2	4 Listening
11	Unit 2	5 Pronunciation
12	Unit 2	7 Conversation
13	Unit 2	8 Reading
14	Unit 3	1 Listen and Discuss
15	Unit 3	2 Pair Work
16	Unit 3	5 Listening
17	Unit 3	6 Pronunciation
18	Unit 3	7 Conversation
19	Unit 3	8 Reading
20	Unit 4	1 Listen and Discuss
21	Unit 4	2 Pair Work
22	Unit 4	4 Pronunciation
23	Unit 4	5 Listening
24	Unit 4	6 Conversation
25	Unit 4	8 Reading
26	EXPANSION	2 Reading
27	Units 1–4	4 Chant Along
28	Unit 5	1 Listen and Discuss
29	Unit 5	2 Pair Work
30	Unit 5	4 Listening
31	Unit 5	5 Pronunciation
32	Unit 5	6 Conversation
33	Unit 5	8 Reading
34	Unit 6	1 Listen and Discuss
35	Unit 6	2 Pair Work
36	Unit 6	4 Listening
37	Unit 6	5 Pronunciation
38	Unit 6	6 Conversation
39	Unit 6	8 Reading
40	Unit 7	1 Listen and Discuss
41	Unit 7	2 Pair Work
42	Unit 7	4 Listening
43	Unit 7	5 Pronunciation
44	Unit 7	6 Conversation
45	Unit 7	8 Reading
46	Unit 8	1 Listen and Discuss
47	Unit 8	2 Pair Work
48	Unit 8	4 Listening
49	Unit 8	5 Pronunciation
50	Unit 8	6 Conversation
51	Unit 8	8 Reading
52	EXPANSION	2 Reading
53	Units 5–8	5 Chant Along

CD2		
Track	Unit	Student Book Section
2	Unit 9	1 Listen and Discuss
3	Unit 9	2 Pair Work
4	Unit 9	4 Pronunciation
5	Unit 9	5 Listening
6	Unit 9	6 Conversation
7	Unit 9	8 Reading
8	Unit 10	1 Listen and Discuss
9	Unit 10	2 Pair Work
10	Unit 10	4 Listening
11	Unit 10	5 Pronunciation
12	Unit 10	6 Conversation
13	Unit 10	8 Reading
14	Unit 11	1 Listen and Discuss
15	Unit 11	2 Pair Work
16	Unit 11	4 Listening
17	Unit 11	5 Pronunciation
18	Unit 11	6 Conversation
19	Unit 11	8 Reading
20	Unit 12	1 Listen and Discuss
21	Unit 12	2 Pair Work
22	Unit 12	4 Pronunciation
23	Unit 12	5 Listening
24	Unit 12	6 Conversation
25	Unit 12	8 Reading
26	EXPANSION	2 Reading
27	Units 9–12	3 Chant Along
28	Unit 13	1 Listen and Discuss
29	Unit 13	2 Pair Work
30	Unit 13	4 Listening
31	Unit 13	5 Pronunciation
32	Unit 13	6 Conversation
33	Unit 13	8 Reading
34	Unit 14	1 Listen and Discuss
35	Unit 14	2 Pair Work
36	Unit 14	4 Listening
37	Unit 14	5 Pronunciation
38	Unit 14	6 Conversation
39	Unit 14	8 Reading
40	Unit 15	1 Listen and Discuss
41	Unit 15	2 Pair Work
42	Unit 15	4 Listening
43	Unit 15	5 Pronunciation
44	Unit 15	6 Conversation
45	Unit 15	8 Reading
46	Unit 16	1 Listen and Discuss
47	Unit 16	2 Pair Work
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49	Unit 16	5 Pronunciation
50	Unit 16	6 Conversation
51	Unit 16	8 Reading
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53	Units 13–16	4 Chant Along



SuperGoal 1 Workbook

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وزارة التعليم

Ministry of Education

2025 - 1447

SUPER **GOAL 1** WORKBOOK

MANUEL DOS SANTOS



وزارة التعليم
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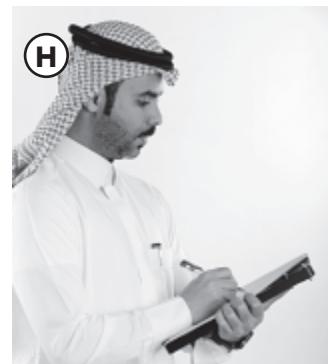
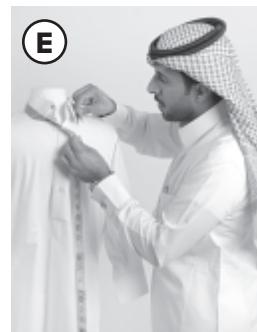
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9 What Do You Do?

Part 2

A Match the photo with the person. Complete each sentence.



C C Jabr takes photos. He's a photographer.

1. C Mustafa sells cars. He's a car seller.
2. C Sadiq writes for a newspaper. He's a newspaper writer.
3. C My brother designs computer games. He's a computer game designer.
4. C Ahmed drives a taxi. He's a taxi driver.
5. C Adnan designs clothes. He's a clothes designer.
6. C Omar's brother works in a hospital. He's a hospital worker.
7. C Fahd works at a school. He's a school worker.

C

Complete the conversation. Use the information in the picture.



Yousef: Hi. I'm Yousef Hamda. I'm a _____ . I work in a hospital in Riyadh.

Darren: That's a great job. I'm Darren Barton.

Yousef: What _____ you _____ ?

Darren: I'm a _____. I help my clients in court. And my wife's a _____. She's not here. She's at home.

Yousef: Do you know anyone here?

Darren: Yes, I do. Those are my friends, Saeed and Adel.

Yousef: What _____ they _____ ?

Darren: They _____ designers. They _____ for a company in Kuwait. Adel's brother _____ a chef. He _____ at a French restaurant in Dubai.

Yousef: That's interesting. My brother is a chef, too. He _____ at a restaurant in Jeddah.

What about you? What do you want to be? Write about yourself. Use the space in the picture.

D

Circle the correct answers.

1. A: What (do / does) Amina do?

B: She ('re / 's) a teacher.

3. A: What does Yahya (do / does)?

B: He (drive / drives) a taxi.

2. A: What do your parents (do / are)?

B: They (do / 're) teachers.

4. A: What (does / is) your brother do?

B: He (does / 's) a student.



9 What Do You Do?

E READING

Career Day

My name is Mark Robbs. I'm 17 years old, and I'm a student at River Street High School. I want to be an architect, a chef, and a writer. It isn't easy to decide. I like to draw. I like to cook. I like to write, too. A lot of my friends have the same problem. What do we want to do?

Today is Career Day at my school. It's from noon to 3:00 P.M. On Career Day, different professionals come to our school. We talk to them about their jobs. I want to talk to Mr. Redford. He's an architect, and he is at school today. A famous chef from New York is here, too. And a successful writer is coming at 2:00 P.M. Career Day is a great idea!



Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. _____ Mark is a student.
2. _____ Mark doesn't know what he wants to do.
3. _____ Career Day is in the morning.
4. _____ Mr. Redford is a chef.
5. _____ A successful designer is coming to the school.

F WRITING

A: Write about yourself. Use the first paragraph of the Reading as a model.

B: Imagine your school is having a Career Day. Write about it.

1. Who is coming to your school's Career Day? Name three people.
2. Where do they work?
3. Who do you want to talk to?

Career Day

10 What's School Like?

A It's the first day of school. Dave and Sean are talking about their new classes. Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

fun challenging interesting difficult smart

Sean: Here's my new schedule.

Dave: Look! I have math class with you. It's my favorite class. It's fun. Do you like math?

Sean: No, I don't. It's not easy. It's really _____ and _____.

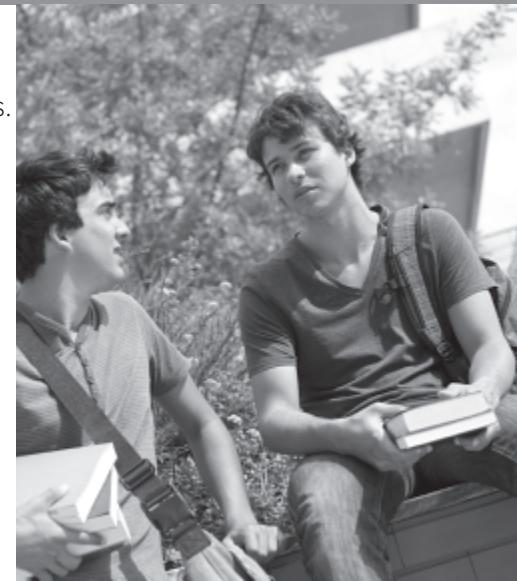
Dave: What's your favorite class?

Sean: English is my favorite class.

Dave: I like English, too. It's not boring. It's very _____.

Sean: And look! Mr. Simpkins is teaching the class.

Dave: He's a great teacher. He's _____, and he's a lot of _____.



B Ali is a new student. He is talking to his new friend, Fahd. Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

athletic tall short brown smart

Ali: Who are your friends?

Fahd: Amr is wearing the striped shirt. He plays on the basketball team. He's very _____.

Ali: Who is the boy with short _____ hair?

Fahd: That's Adnan. He's in my computer club. He has lots of friends.

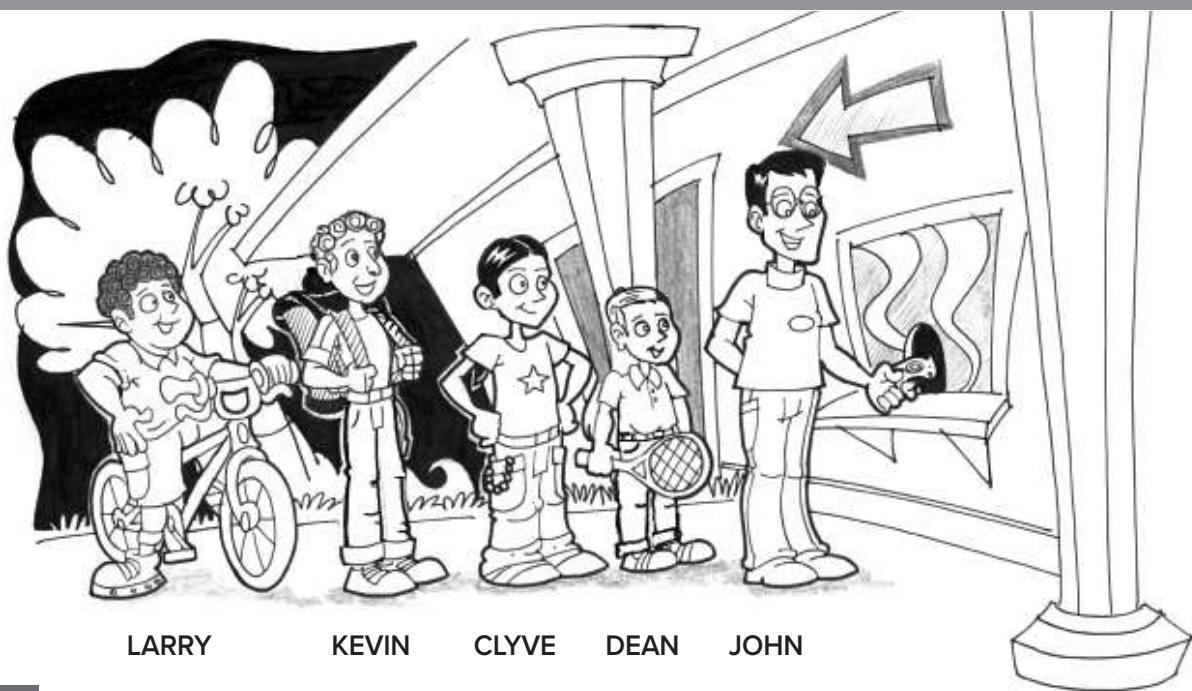
Ali: What's he like?

Fahd: He's _____ and lots of fun.

Ali: And who is the boy with _____ black hair, in front of the window?

Fahd: His name is Imad. He's really _____. And he's a tennis champion.





E Read the sentences. Answer the questions.

1. One of the people in the picture is Steven's friend. Steven's friend doesn't wear glasses. He is short, and he has short blond hair. What's the name of the friend?

2. One of the people in the picture is Peter's friend. His friend has short black hair and wears glasses. His friend doesn't have a bike. What's the name of his friend?

F Describe the people in the picture.

1. John _____

2. Dean _____

3. Clyve _____

4. Kevin _____

5. Larry _____



10 What's School Like?

G Read the text. Write the name in the box next to each person in the teacher's room.

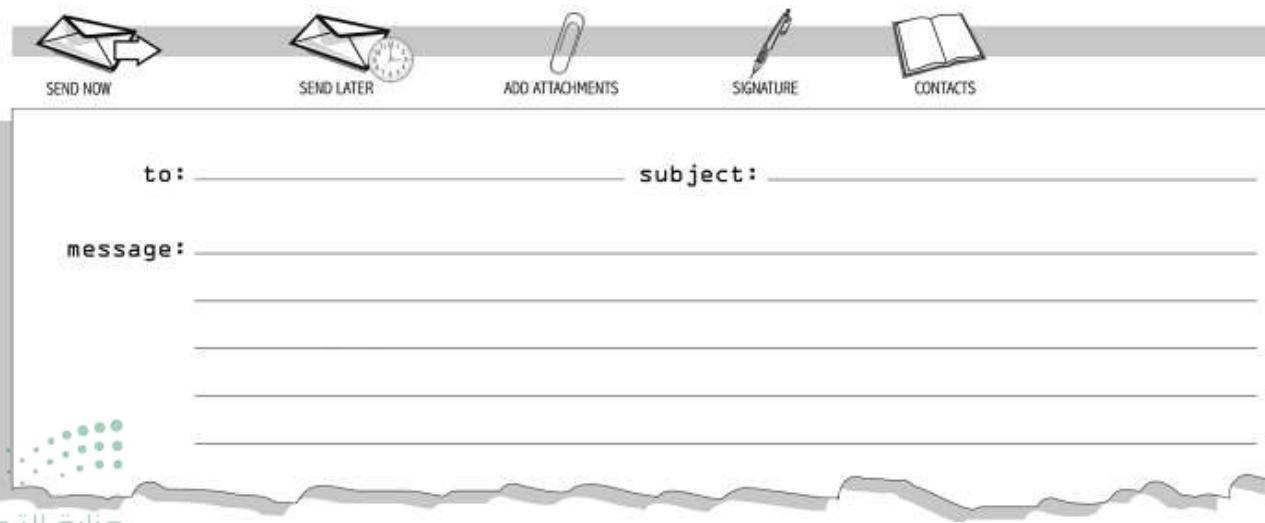


Mr. Fletcher is the history teacher. He has blond hair and wears glasses. Mr. Collins teaches French. He's short, and he has black hair. The math teacher is Mr. Argano. He's very intelligent. He doesn't have any hair. Mr. Johnson is tall and has black hair. He's the PE teacher. Mr. Werner teaches science. He has white hair, and he isn't very tall. He's very nice. Mr. Marsh is tall and thin. He has short blond hair, and he teaches language classes.

H WRITING

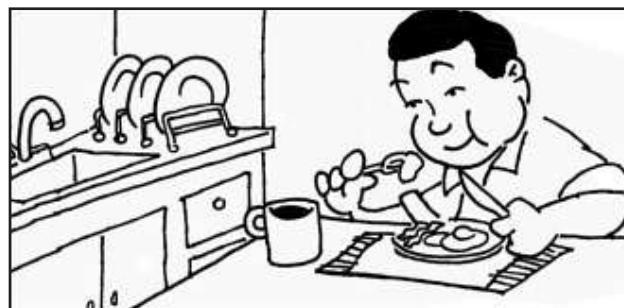
Write an email to a friend. Write about your school.

1. What subjects do you take?
2. What is your favorite class?
3. Who are your teachers?
4. Does your school have sports or clubs?
5. What sports or clubs are you in?



11 What Time Do You Get Up?

A Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.



1. Mr. Shaw usually _____ at 6:30 A.M.

2. He always _____ in the kitchen.



3. The Shaws usually _____ from work
and school.

4. Mr. Shaw's children usually _____
in the living room.



5. The Shaws usually _____ at home,
but tonight they're eating dinner in a restaurant.

6. Mr. Shaw usually _____ early.

11 What Time Do You Get Up?

B Look at the clocks. Complete the conversations.

 **A:** What time is it?

B: It's five o'clock in the morning.

It's 5:00 A.M.



2. A: What time is it?

B: _____

It's noon.



1. A: What time is it?

B: It's six twenty-five in the evening.

_____.



3. A: What time is it?

B: _____

_____.



C Fill in the correct word. Use **at**, **in**, and **on**.

My brother always has breakfast _____ 7:00 A.M. _____ weekdays, after breakfast, he gets ready for work. He goes to work _____ 9:00 A.M. He drinks a lot of coffee _____ the morning at work. He does a lot of work before lunch. He eats lunch _____ 1:30 P.M. After lunch, he sometimes takes a walk and goes back to work until 5:00 P.M. He sometimes drinks tea _____ the afternoon. After work, he goes home. Then he has dinner. He usually watches TV _____ the evening. He always goes shopping _____ Thursday evening.



D How often do you do these things? Use **always**, **usually**, **sometimes**, and **never**.

 **get up before 6:00 A.M.**

I never get up before 6:00 A.M.

1. do homework with friends

2. brush my teeth after breakfast

3. write emails to my family members

4. study for tests at night

5. visit friends on Saturdays

E

Jamal has three part-time jobs. He also plays tennis. Read Jamal's weekday schedule. Then complete the sentences below.

Use these adverbs of frequency: **always, usually, sometimes, never.**

Use these time expressions: **before, after, then, every day, at, in, on.**

Jamal's Schedule

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
6:00–10:00 A.M.	Drive taxi	Drive taxi	Drive taxi	Drive taxi	Drive taxi
10:00 A.M.–12:00 noon	Sell cell phones	Sell cell phones	10:00 A.M.–2:00 P.M. Work at the Internet café	Sell cell phones	Sell cell phones
2:00–3:00 P.M.	Play tennis with Adel		Play tennis with Adel	Play tennis with George	
3:00–6:00 P.M.	Free time	Free time	Free time	Free time	Free time
7:00–11:00 P.M.	Work at the Internet café		Work at the Internet café	Work at the Internet café	Work at the Internet café
12:00 A.M.–1:00 A.M.	Watch TV	Watch TV	Watch TV	Watch TV	Watch TV



Jamal always drives the taxi in the morning.

1. He _____ drives the taxi _____ he sells cell phones at the store.
2. He _____ plays tennis _____ his job at the store.
3. He drives the taxi _____.
4. He drives the taxi _____ Tuesday. _____ he works at the Internet café _____ ten o'clock.
5. He _____ sells cell phones _____ Tuesday.
6. Jamal _____ plays tennis _____ night.

11 What Time Do You Get Up?

F READING

Read the article about Faris.

Faris's Day

It's 5:00 A.M. Is Faris at home sleeping? No, he is at the market. He's buying food for his restaurant. Faris goes to the market six days a week. Then, at 6:30 A.M., he goes to the gym and exercises. At 7:30 A.M., he goes home and goes back to sleep.



Faris goes back to the restaurant at 1:00 P.M. He cooks the food for the day. He writes out the menu for the next day. The restaurant is open from 5:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. After 11:00 P.M., Faris cleans the restaurant and the kitchen. He goes home at midnight. Then the next morning he gets up at 5:00 A.M. again.



But on Sunday he never gets up before 8:00 A.M. The restaurant isn't open on Sundays. Does Faris cook on Sundays? No, he doesn't. He always goes out to eat in a restaurant, of course!



Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. _____ Faris goes to the market at 6:30 A.M.
2. _____ Faris sleeps in the morning after the gym.
3. _____ Faris goes to his restaurant at 2:00 P.M.
4. _____ Faris goes home at midnight.
5. _____ Faris always eats in his restaurant on Sundays.

G WRITING

Write about your days. Use time expressions and adverbs of frequency.

1. What do you do before school?
2. What do you usually do after school?
3. When do you do your homework?
4. What days do you see your friends?
5. When do you watch TV?

My Days

12 What Can You Do There?

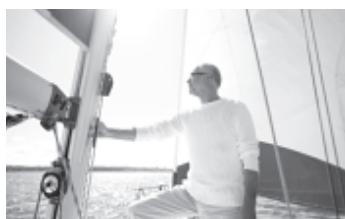
A Complete the sentences.



1. Ted likes to _____.



2. They like to _____.



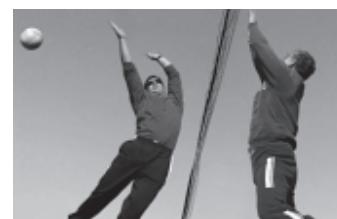
3. Paul likes to _____.



4. Michael and Bob like to _____.



5. Jack likes to _____.



6. Ahmed and Robert like to _____.

B Which of the following activities do you like? Which don't you like?

**to go shopping
to read**

**to watch films
to ride a bike**

**to do homework
to talk on the phone**

**to eat
to cook**



I like to go shopping.

I don't like to watch films.

Your ideas:



12 What Can You Do There?

C Write sentences about John and Dennis. Use **can** or **can't**.

Use the following verbs: **play basketball**, **play chess**, **ride a bike**, and **skateboard**.



John

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Dennis

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

John and Dennis _____

D Complete the sentences. Use **likes to**, **like to**, **doesn't like to**, or **don't like to**. **No, thanks!**



1. John _____ ride horses.

4. Dennis _____ fish.

2. Dennis _____ ride horses.

5. Dennis and John _____ run.

3. John _____ fish.

6. They _____ swim.

12 What Can You Do There?

E Which of the following activities can you do? Which can't you do?

draw
swim

write stories
cook

make things
play golf

ride a bike
skateboard



I can swim.

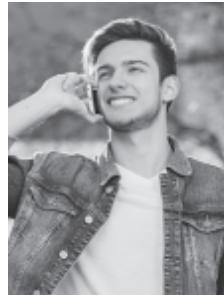
I can't cook.

Your ideas:

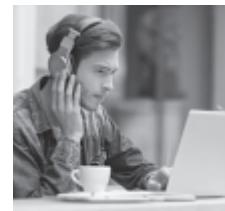


F Luke is writing a story for English class. Look at the photos. Complete the story.

I have lots of friends. They (like) _____ to do different things.



My friends Patrick and Tony have cell phones. Patrick (like) _____ to talk on his cell phone. _____ Tony (like) _____ to talk on his cell phone? No, he _____. Tony (like) _____



to take photos with his cell phone! My friend Ryan (like) _____ to surf. He lives in Hawaii and he (can) _____ every day of the year. Tom lives in my apartment building. We live in Arizona. There aren't any beaches in Arizona. But Tom (like) _____ to surf every day of the year, too. How? He (can) _____ on the Internet!



12 What Can You Do There?

G READING

The Cousins

Badr lives in Jeddah. He likes sports. He plays basketball every day. He goes to basketball games at school and watches football games and other sports on TV. He likes to read and play computer games, but he doesn't like malls. He often walks along the sea with his older brother and likes to look at boats and sea birds.



Badr's cousin Imad lives in Riyadh. He likes to watch football games on TV, but he doesn't like to play football. He likes to play basketball. He also likes to watch films and go to malls. He often meets his friends at the mall near his house. They like to go shopping and spend time playing computer games. He doesn't often walk to places, but he likes to exercise in the gym.



Answer the questions.

1. Does Badr like sports?

2. Does Imad like to play football?

3. Do the cousins like to watch films?

4. What do you think that the cousins do when Imad goes to Jeddah?

5. How are the cousins the same? How are they different?

H WRITING

Tell what you like and don't like to do.

1. What is your favorite activity?

2. Where do you do it?

3. When do you do it?

4. Who do you do it with?

5. What don't you like to do?

6. Why don't you like this activity?

What I Like and Don't Like To Do

EXPANSION Units 9–12

D Write about Bill. What are two things he can do? What are two things he can't do?



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

E Now tell about you. What are two things you can do? What are two things you can't do?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

F Read and answer the questions.

Tariq usually gets up at 7:00 A.M., and gets to work at 8:00. Before work, he always drinks two cups of coffee. At 11:00, Tariq reads his email, and at 12:00 he eats lunch. He usually eats in the cafeteria, but today he is eating at his desk. He never goes to a restaurant for lunch on Sunday through Friday, but on Saturday he always eats lunch or dinner in a restaurant. On Saturday, Tariq likes to go to the gym. Then he reads the newspaper and watches TV. Sometimes he visits friends. On Fridays, he eats a big dinner with his family and goes to sleep early.

1. What does Tariq never do on weekdays?

2. What time does he usually get up and get to work?

3. When does Tariq eat in a restaurant?

4. What does Tariq always do before work?

5. What does Tariq do after his visit to the gym?



13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

A What words complete the sentences?



1. In Saudi Arabia, all the women wear _____ b _____ _____ _____ s .
2. Saudi men wear _____ h _____ _____ _____ s .
3. A businessman usually wears a suit and a _____ i _____ .
4. Basketball players wear _____ n _____ _____ _____ k _____ .
5. In cold weather, you need a _____ c _____ _____ .
6. My brother never wears shoes without _____ o _____ _____ .
7. In the summer, Ali wears shorts and _____ a _____ _____ d _____ .
8. When it's very cold, Saeed wears _____ g _____ _____ _____ .

B Find and circle the word that does not belong.



shirt



jeans

blouse

T-shirt

1. shorts	jeans	pants	shirt
2. skirt	blouse	tie	dress
3. coat	sunglasses	jacket	sweater
4. shirt	boots	sandals	shoes
5. dress	jeans	abaya	skirt
6. T-shirt	shirt	gloves	blouse



13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

C Look at the photos. Write an affirmative and a negative sentence for each pair of photos.



 **Mark** is going to wear jeans.

He isn't going to wear shorts.



1. Amina and her mother _____.



2. Stephanie _____.



3. Adnan _____.



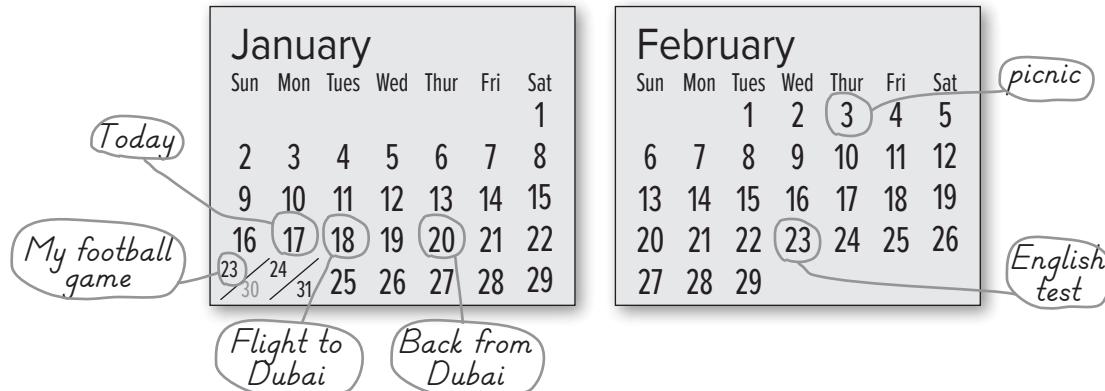
4. Steve _____.



5. Tom _____.

13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

D This is Ashraf's calendar. Tell when he is doing each thing. Use **tomorrow**, **next week**, and **next month**.



Lightbulb Ashraf is going to fly to Dubai tomorrow.

1. He's _____.
2. He's _____.
3. He's _____.

E What do you think Ashraf is going to wear to each event? Write your idea.

Lightbulb flight to Dubai He's going to wear jeans, a shirt, and a jacket.

1. to his football game _____
2. on the picnic _____

F Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

am to go are be going 'm 's is

Lightbulb A: Are you going to go to Dubai?

B: Yes, I am.

1. A: What is Adel going to wear?

B: He's going to wear jeans and a sweater.

2. A: Are you going to at 8:00?

B: No, I am not.

3. A: Is the test going to be on January 18th?

B: No, it is not.



13 What Are You Going To Wear There?

G Look at the photos. What clothes are Jack and Saeed going to wear?
Write your answers.

 **Jack is going to the beach.**

He is going to wear shorts and sandals.

1. Saeed is going to the mountains.

He _____

2. Jack is going to run in the park.

He _____

3. Jack and Saeed have job interviews in the city.

Jack _____

Saeed _____



H WRITING

Write about what you are going to do this week and the clothes you are going to wear.

1. What are you going to do on Sunday at school?
2. What clothes are you going to wear?
3. What are you doing on Tuesday after school?
4. What clothes are you going to wear?
5. What are you doing on Thursday afternoon?
6. What clothes are you going to wear?



14 Let's Celebrate

A Look at the photos. Complete the sentences.

1. A: Tomorrow is September _____.

B: That's right! It's _____.



2. A: When is _____?

B: It's _____ the 10th day of the 12th Islamic month.



3. A: When is Eid Al-Fitr?

B: It's on the _____.

A: What day?

B: The _____. It's on _____ this year.

B Amr and Fahd are giving a graduation party. Complete the conversation. Use **want** or **need**.

Amr: Let's have our graduation party at my house on Thursday night.

Fahd: OK. Do you _____ to invite all our friends?

Amr: Yes. We _____ to invite all of them.
We don't _____ any of them to get upset.

Fahd: Are you going to make sandwiches and salads?

Amr: I _____ to make them,
but I _____ to ask my mother first.

Fahd: I _____ to buy a new shirt for the party.
Do you _____ to go to the mall
this afternoon?

Amr: I can't. I _____ to study for a test.

Fahd: I _____ to study for a test too,
but I _____ to go to the mall right now.

Amr: Well, let's go to the mall now and study for the
test later.



14 Let's Celebrate

C Ashraf and Saeed are spending the afternoon together. They are planning to go to the mall. Fill in the blanks. Use **me, you, her, him, it, us, or them**.

Saeed: What are we going to do this afternoon?

Ashraf: Let's go to the King Saud University Library.

Saeed: How are we going to get there?

Ashraf: My father can drive _____ there.

Let's ask _____.

Saeed: But your father is going to drive your mother to your aunt's house.

Ashraf: No, my older brother is going to drive _____.

Saeed: Okay, then. But I need to be home by 6:00 p.m.

Ashraf: No problem. We can drive _____ home.

Saeed: I just remembered. My brothers are going to be at the library.
They can drive _____ home.

Ashraf: Great! Call and arrange to meet _____ there.

Saeed: Good idea! Let's do _____.



D Unscramble the sentences.

1. our cousins / us / country home / their / always / invite / to

2. friends / invite / to / want / they / their

3. they / go / for / need / to / shopping / food

4. want / to / they / have / game console / a / graduation party / at / the

5. buy / to / a / he / cell phone / wants / new



E Look at the photos. Write a suggestion for each one.



 Let's watch TV right now.



3. Our history test is next week, but

_____ for it now.



1. Look at Faisal and Badr!

_____ video

games with them.



4. I want to cook a special dish.

_____ on the

Internet for a recipe.



2. Get your racket.

_____!



5. I really like your camera.

_____ our

photo with it.

F Write the dates. Use words.

 **Kuwait Liberation Day**

February twenty-sixth

1. National Day in Oman

2. UAE National Day

3. First day of school this year

4. Last day of school

5. Saudi Arabia's National Day

14 Let's Celebrate

G READING

National Holidays

Countries around the world have national holidays. Of course, the holidays are on different days. The ways people celebrate national holidays are sometimes the same.

In the United Arab Emirates, Federation Day is on December second. People decorate the streets with bright lights. On November eighteenth, people in Oman celebrate National Day with parades and fireworks. In Kuwait, National Day and Liberation Day are on February twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth. There are many special events and fireworks.

National Day in Saudi Arabia is on September twenty-third. Cities everywhere in the Kingdom have green and white decorations. People fly flags and celebrate in the streets. There are laser shows and lots of cultural events for families.

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. _____ Kuwait celebrates two national holidays on the same day.
2. _____ There are many events in Saudi Arabia on National Day.
3. _____ National Day in Saudi Arabia is celebrated on September 23rd.
4. _____ Countries around the world have national holidays on the same day.
5. _____ In many countries, people celebrate their national holidays in the streets.

H WRITING

Write about how you want to celebrate your country's national holiday this year.

1. What is the national holiday?
2. Who celebrates it?
3. Where do you want to go to celebrate it?
4. What do you want to do on this day?
5. What special foods do you want to eat?
6. What do you need to do to prepare for the holiday?



The National Holiday in My Country

15 Then and Now

A Complete the sentences. Use **was**, **wasn't**, **were**, and **weren't**.

1. Ali and Fahd _____ classmates at school.
2. Ali _____ good in science, and he still doesn't like it.
3. He and Fahd _____ in the same science class.
4. Fahd _____ a good student.
5. They weren't very good at sports, and so they _____ on the school sports teams.
6. They _____ always on the computer. Now Fahd and Ali have their own Internet café!

then



now



B Change the sentence from negative to affirmative.

1. Ali wasn't good in math in high school.

2. He wasn't usually late to class.

3. Fahd and Ali weren't in the same science class.

4. They weren't interested in computers.

5. They weren't classmates at school.



15 Then and Now

C Complete the sentences.



Adnan was always a smart student.
Now he is a scientist.

2. Abdullah and Ashraf always good at sports. Now they famous football players.



1. Adel always on the phone.
Today he a successful reporter.

3. Badr and Khalid good students.
But today they good doctors!

D Complete the conversations.

1. **A:** Where you born?

B: I born in Riyadh.

2. **A:** Where your brother born?

B: He born in the UAE.

3. **A:** Where your cousins born?

B: They born in Canada.

4. **A:** Where your grandfathers born?

B: They born in Oman, but they raised in Saudi Arabia.

E READING

Omar was born in Tabuk. His family decided to move to Jeddah when he was young. His father was a doctor and he found a job in one of the hospitals in Jeddah.

Omar was a happy child. He was also a good student and made friends very quickly. When he was in high school, he became very interested in computer programming and especially artificial intelligence. He read books and articles and tried to learn as much as possible about it.

Omar knew that his father wanted him to become a doctor and he didn't want to disappoint him, so he decided to talk to him. He told his father what he had learned about artificial intelligence and asked him to help him study and specialize in this area instead of medicine. His father was a wise man. He wanted Omar to study medicine, but he saw that his son was genuinely interested and enthusiastic about artificial intelligence. He promised to do whatever he could to support him.

After graduation, Omar applied at some of the best universities in English-speaking countries. He was accepted by almost all of them. He had a hard time deciding which country and which university to go to. He finally decided to study in the U.S. He made Dean's list in his first year and graduated first in his class. He continued with his post-graduate studies, and he eventually became the leader of a research team after he got his PhD.

Sometimes when he thinks about his life, he can still see himself playing football with his friends in Jeddah. It all seems like a dream to him. For his parents and friends, however, it is a well-deserved and successful career.



Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. _____ As a child, Omar was not very easy.
2. _____ As a teenager, Omar was interested in medicine.
3. _____ Artificial intelligence was Omar's favorite area of study.
4. _____ Omar applied to universities in the U.S.
5. _____ Omar became the leader of a research team.

Answer the questions. Use short answers.

1. Was Omar born in Jeddah? _____
2. Was he a good student at school? _____
3. Was he interested in studying medicine? _____
4. Were his parents in the U.S.? _____

15 Then and Now

F WRITING

Describe yourself when you were a child and now.

Your picture here

This is me at age _____.

Your picture here

This is me now.



16 What Did You Do Last Week?

A Make a conversation between Imad and Majid. Number the sentences in the correct order.

 **1** **Imad:** **Did you have fun last Saturday?**

2 **Imad:** What did you see?

3 **Imad:** What did you eat?

4 **Imad:** What did you do in the morning?

5 **Majid:** I played tennis in the morning,
and then I visited my uncle.
We watched a film together in the afternoon.

6 **Majid:** We saw an old *Star Wars* film. It was great!
Then we went out to a restaurant.

7 **Majid:** We had pizza and soda.

8 **Majid:** Yes, I did.



B Correct the sentences.

 **Majid went out with Imad last Saturday.**

Majid went out with his uncle last Saturday.

1. Majid played football in the morning.

2. Majid and his uncle watched a TV show together.

3. Majid and his uncle ate at home.

4. They didn't see a *Star Wars* film.



16 What Did You Do Last Week?



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

C Look at the pictures. Tell what Omar did. Use the past tense of the verbs in the box.

drive go take go see eat play

1. Last Saturday, my brothers and I _____ to the beach.
2. There was a steady wind so we _____ sailing.
3. Suddenly, we _____ three dolphins playing near the boat. I _____ some great photos.
4. After sailing, we _____ to a restaurant.
5. We _____ five apples.
6. In the evening, we _____ video games at home.

D Answer these questions. Use short answers.



Did Omar go to the mall?

No, he didn't.

1. Did he take some pictures?
2. Did they drive to the beach?
3. Did they see penguins in the sea?
4. Did he eat sandwiches?
5. Did they stay home in the evening?

16 What Did You Do Last Week?

E Change the sentences from negative to affirmative.

1. Qassim didn't surf last week.

2. Amina didn't talk to her friend last night.

3. Ahmed and Saeed didn't go to the football game.

4. Adel didn't see his cousins last week.

5. Sabah didn't get up early yesterday.

F Write the simple past tense of the verbs. Then circle the words in the puzzle.

Present Tense

Simple Past Tense

go

have

do

clean

buy

see

paint

drink

s	t	r	b	o	u	g	h	t	a
s	a	r	c	l	e	a	n	e	d
a	y	d	i	l	c	s	w	q	l
w	r	i	t	i	p	w	e	n	t
a	g	d	s	e	y	w	n	w	h
d	r	a	n	k	w	v	p	z	a
p	a	i	n	t	e	d	w	t	d



16 What Did You Do Last Week?

G READING

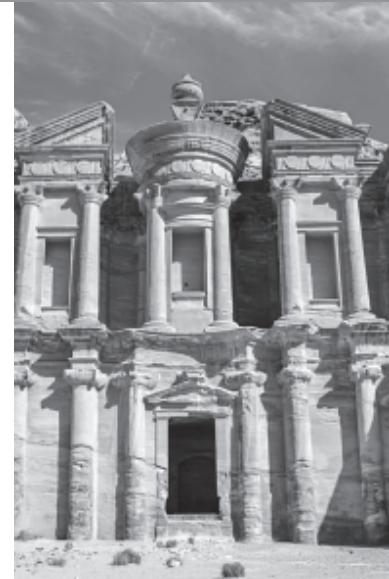
The City of Petra

The city of Petra was established around the 6th century, as the capital city of the Nabataeans. It is now the symbol of Jordan, and it is a popular tourist attraction. Petra became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Petra, described as “a rose-red city half as old as time,” is famous for its unique rock cut architecture and its ancient irrigation system. It was included on the BBC list of “40 places you have to see,” encouraging more people to visit it.

Petra was like a natural fortress protected by the rocks around it. The city owed its prosperity and success to the ability of the Nabataeans to control the water supply from floods. The water was stored and sold to travelers and other towns.

Nowadays, the site of Petra is facing a number of threats. Water erosion, careless restoration of ancient structures, and an ever-increasing number of tourists cause damage and weaken structures. The Petra National Trust (PNT) is responsible for promoting the protection and preservation of this important site.



Answer **yes** and **no**.

1. _____ Petra became a World Heritage Site in 1958.
2. _____ The BBC considered Petra one of the most important places in the world.
3. _____ The city of Petra is a popular tourist attraction in Jordan.
4. _____ People there used to store and sell water in ancient times.
5. _____ Careless erosion is the main cause of damage in Petra.

H WRITING

Write about your favorite place when you were a child.

1. What was it called?
2. Where was it? Describe it.
3. How old/new was it?
4. What did you do there?
5. Is it different now? Why?

My Favorite Place



EXPANSION Units 13–16

A Look at the photos. Complete the sentences.

1. Jim is going to the park. He is wearing a white _____, blue _____, and a pair of brown _____.



2. It is cold in New York City. Jeffrey is wearing a brown _____, a pair of light blue _____, and a striped _____.



3. Alex is going to the beach. He is wearing a striped _____ and a pair of _____.



4. It's raining, and Jack is walking to work. He is wearing a yellow _____.



5. Sam is going to a job interview. He is wearing a new _____.



B What is Faris going to wear? Write your ideas.

to the gym

He's going to wear a T-shirt, shorts, and sneakers to the gym.

1. to the beach

2. to school

3. to the wedding

C Complete the sentences. Choose from **me, you, him, her, it, us, and them**.

1. Noura wants a bottle of water. Give _____ to _____.

2. Don't call _____ tonight. I'm going to bed early.

3. We are hungry. Please give _____ some food.

4. Khalid and Iman like to get email. Write to _____ at khalimad@mail.com.

5. Ali likes graduation parties. Invite _____ to your party. I can send _____ his email address.

EXPANSION Units 13–16

D Mark was on vacation. Today he is telling his friend about his trip. Complete the conversation. Use the verbs **come**, **go**, and **have**. Use short answers.

Mark: I was in Washington, D.C., last weekend.

Derek: Did you _____ a good time?

Mark: Yes, I did. I _____ a wonderful time.

Derek: Where _____ you _____?

Mark: I _____ to the Capitol Building and the Air and Space Museum.

Derek: _____ you _____ to the White House?

Mark: No, I _____. I saw it from the street.

Derek: When _____ you _____ home?

Mark: I _____ home early Monday morning.

E Read the story. Then answer the questions.

School in the United States

My name is Ahmed. I am from Saudi Arabia. I studied in the United States for a year. It was a great experience for me. I got up at seven o'clock every day, I ate a big breakfast, and then I took the school bus. The classes were interesting, and I learned a lot. My English wasn't very good at first, but the teachers and other students helped me. I usually had lunch in the cafeteria. The food was OK, but not great. After school, I played baseball. At first, I didn't play very well, but I learned quickly. In the end, I was one of the best players on the team. I can run fast.

1. How long was Ahmed in the United States?

2. Did Ahmed always eat a big or small breakfast?

3. What was his English like at first?

4. Where did he usually have lunch?



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