# **1** Lifestyles

2022 - 1444

## Listen and Discuss



What activities do you do every day? Twice a day?

# **Check Your Lifestyle**

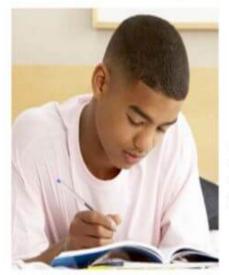
Which of the people are you most like? Why?





Arthur is really into fitness. He works out at the gym regularly. He runs frequently, and he plays tennis twice a week. From time to time, Arthur goes rock climbing.





Refaa is a health food fanatic. She normally eats vegetarian meals. She hardly ever eats meat. She never drinks coffee, but she loves herbal tea. Sometimes she drinks six cups a day.



John hates any type of physical exercise. He enjoys challenging puzzles like sudoku. He spends most of his free time playing video games or solving puzzles in magazines.

Josh is an Internet addict. He seldom spends less than three hours a day on the computer. While he's chatting online, he often checks his cell phone for text messages.





Term

Noura loves shopping. When she walks into a department store or a mall, she always buys something. She spends a lot of money. But she says shopping makes her happy.



Martin works very hard. He always takes work home from the office, and he rarely takes a vacation. He's really devoted to his job.

## **Your** Profile

### Answer the questions about your habits and routines.

How many hours a day do you watch TV?

How long do you talk on the phone a day?

How much money do you spend a week?

How much time do you spend on the Internet?

What two activities do you do very often?

What two activities do you hardly ever do?

What activities do you think you overdo?

How often do you exercise?

How often do you go shopping?

How many hours a day do you sleep?

Now compare your answers with a partner.

### Quick Check V

- A. Vocabulary. Underline words and expressions on pages 2 and 3 that tell about frequency (how often).
- B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the people.
  - How often does Arthur go rock climbing?
  - 2. How frequently does John exercise?
  - 3. How often does Refaa eat meat?
  - 4. How long does Josh spend on the Internet?
  - 5. How much money does Noura usually spend?
  - 6. How often does Martin go on vacation?

## 2 Pair Work 🖼



- В.
- 1. He goes from time to time.
- 2. He never exercise.
- 3. She hardly ever eats meat.
- 4. He spends at least three hours a day.
- 5. She spends a lot of money.
- 6. He rarely go on vacation

## 1 Lifestyles





### Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities

Do you usually drink coffee? I rarely drink coffee.

Does he/she He/She drinks coffee now and then.

### Adverbs/Expressions of Frequency

100% of the time 50%-99% 20%-49% 1%-19% 0%

always, all the time usually, generally, normally, frequently, often, regularly sometimes, occasionally, from time to time once in a while, now and then, hardly ever, seldom, rarely never

I rarely eat junk food. I'm usually a salad-and-fruit person.

But I'll eat a piece of pizza once in a while.

- · Adverbs of frequency usually come before the verb.
- · However, they come after the verb be.
- Expressions such as all the time, now and then, once in a while, twice a week, once a month, every two months usually come at the end of the sentence.
- · Some adverbs and expressions can come at the beginning of the sentence.

Sometimes Hameed works late. From time to time, he brings work to do at home.

### Questions with How Often/How Much/How Long

Q: How often do you use your cell phone?

A: I use it 20 times a day.

Q: How much time do you spend in the shower?

A: I spend about 5 minutes.

Q: How long do you spend on your homework?

A: I spend about 2 hours every night.

A. Rewrite the sentences in the opposite. Use the words in parentheses.

Jamal frequently exercises. (seldom)

Jamal seldom exercises.

- 1. Ibrahim constantly talks on the phone, (rarely)
- 2. My brother occasionally checks his email. (often)
- 3. I sometimes surf on the Internet. (once in a while)
- 4. Qassim always arrives at work on time. (hardly ever)
- 5. Maha usually drinks tea instead of coffee. (from time to time)

L surf on the Internet once in a while Qassim hardly ever arrives at work on time

From time to time, Maha drinks tea

Ibrahim rarely talks on the phone

My brother often checks his email

instead of coffee

B. Now ask questions about the people in exercise A

Ŷ	How often <u>does Jamal exercise</u>	?
	How often _does Ibrahim talk on the phone	?
	2. How often does your brother check his email	?
	3. How often do you surf on the Internet	_?
	4. How often does Qassim arrive at work on time	?
	5 How often does Maha drink too instead of coffee	2

## Hipporti

### <mark>صلحتاا قرازم Ministry of Education</mark> 2022 - 1444

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about people's habits and routines.

A: What does Adnan normally do in the evening?

B: He usually studies.

Adnan / normally / evening





 Faris / generally / for lunch



Frank and Ali / occasionally / in the park



Emma / seldom / after dinner



Ahmed and his family / often / on the weekend



Kyle / sometimes / with his friends



6. Ben / now and then

- D. How often do you do the activities in exercise C? Write sentences using an adverb or expression of frequency. Compare sentences in small groups.
- I normally get a haircut every two months.
- E. Write sentences about things you usually/always do and you seldom/never do. Write at least two false sentences. Read them to your partner. Can your partner guess which sentences are true and which sentences are false?

Ŷ	I usually hang out with my friends at the mall.	True	Fals
	I never watch TV on the weekend.		~
	1l always tidy my bedroom		
	2 I usually play football after school		
	3. I never play computer games on weekdays		
	4. I seldom visit my friends		
	5. I always go shopping on the weekend		
	6 I never study on the weekend	П	П

.

### C.

- 1. A- What does Kyle generally have for lunch?
  - B- He generally have a burger.
- 2. A- What do Firas and Ali occasionally play in the park?
  - B- They occasionally play tennis.
- 3. A- What does Emma seldom do after dinner?
  - B- She seldom does the washing up.
- 4. A- What do Ali and his family often do on the weekend?
  - B- They often go to the park.
- 5. A- What does Ismail sometimes do with his friends?
  - B- He often goes bowling.
- 6. A- What does ben do now and then?
  - B- He gets a haircut now and then.

### D.

- 1. I sometimes have a burger for lunch.
- 2. I usually play tennis in the park.
- 3. I never do the washing up after dinner.
- 4. I always go with my family to the park on the weekend.
- 5. I seldom go bowling with my friends.
- 6. I get a haircut once a month.



## 2024 Language in Context



- A. Work with a partner. Look at the picture of Tom's room. What can you tell about his lifestyle?
- He usually does his homework on the computer.



B. In what ways is your room like the one above? In what ways is it different?

## Listening N



Listen to Musa, a professional football player, talking about his career and lifestyle. Write true or false.

- Musa comes from a poor background.
- He spends a lot of time with his family.
- \_\_ Musa is proud of playing for his country.
- He likes to wear fashionable clothes.
- He gives money to help those in need.
- \_\_ Musa doesn't like the media following him.

## 6 Pronunciation 📓



Listen. Notice how do and you are said together as one word. Then practice.

Do you have a cell phone? Where do you live?

How often do you get a haircut?

How much time do you spend on the Internet?

## About You



Work in a group. Talk about your pastimes and routines.

How much time do you spend...

on your homework? shopping? on the phone? exercising? on the Internet? with your family? in the shower? with your friends?





Majid: How often do you go to the gym?

Omar: I work out every day, except weekends. I'm a bit of an exercise freak.

Majid: Exercise turns me off.

Omar: Anyway, what are you doing now?

Majid: I'm checking my email.

Omar: How much time do you spend on the

Internet?

Majid: A lot, I take my smartphone with me wherever I go. My friends say that my smartphone is really my best friend. You see, I can access the Internet almost everywhere.

### Real Talk

exercise freak = someone who exercises a lot turn (someone) off = does not interest at all Anyway = a word to introduce a change in topic You see = a phrase to introduce an explanation

### About the Conversation

- 1. Does Omar exercise a lot?
- 2. Does exercise turn Majid off?
- 3. Does Majid spend a lot of time on the Internet?
- 4. Why can Majid check his email frequently?

### Your Ending

What do you think Omar answers?

- 1 I prefer to exercise my body, not my thumb.
- I only use my computer to send and receive email.
- 3 I don't have a cell phone. I don't want people calling me all the time.
- 4 Your idea:

### About the conversation:

- Yes, he does
- 2. Yes, it does
- 3. Yes, he does
- Because he takes his smartphone with him wherever he goes

### Your Turn

Interview your partner about Internet use.
Use the following prompts:

- 1. frequency
- 2. number of hours
- 3. purpose (what for?)
- 4. type of connection
- 5. where
- 6. others:

## 1 Lifestyles





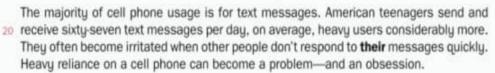
### **Before Reading**

Why do people you know use cell phones? How often do they use them?

# CELL PHONE OBSESSION: Negative or

- Yakkity, yakkity, yak. All around, you hear ring tones of cell phones, and you see people who are talking on the phone in public or sending text messages. This
- 5 use of cell phones may signal more than normal communication with friends and family. For some teenagers, this craze may be a sign of unhappiness and anxiety.
- 10 Cell phones are definitely part of today's youth culture. Ninety-five percent of U.S. teens have access to a smartphone, and soon over 60 percent of kids ages 8 to 12 will have them,
- 15 too. Students in grades 7 through 12 spend an average of more than an hour a day talking on their cell phones.

That's about the same amount of time that they devote to homework.



According to the Los Angeles Times, a survey of 575 high school students in the United States showed that two-thirds of the students who use their cell phones more than 90

- 25 times a day do so because they are unhappy or bored. They score higher on tests that measure depression and anxiety compared to students who use their phones less. However, when they were examined, the frequent users were not found to be clinically depressed—that is, they were not actually in a state of depression that was severe enough to require medical help. The researcher who conducted the study said, "The
- 30 young people may be unhappy because of a problem in their lives or anxious about their social status. They are trying to make themselves feel better by reaching out to others. Communicating via cell phone makes the 'addicts' feel popular."

For teenagers, cell phones are not just objects for communication. **They** are extensions of **themselves**. They are tools for keeping in touch. Many teenagers don't agree with the study from the United States, and they say that people who are anxious or depressed wouldn't be sending out messages or making calls. For **them**, a lot of cell phone use shows that a person is popular and has a lot of friends. What do you think?



R



والحتاا والأو Ministry of Ed 2022 - 144

### After Reading

Answer true or false.

- 1. F Only one out of every four young Americans owns a cell phone.
- 2. F American students spend a lot more time on the phone than on homework.
- 3. \_\_\_ Most of the cell phone usage is for text messages. ;
- People who talk a lot on the phone do so because they are depressed. ed.
- Some people think that a lot of cell phone use is a positive thing.

### Discussion

- A. Discuss the questions.
  - 1. What do you think about the study from the Los Angeles Times?
  - 2. Do you have a cell phone? If so, how often do you use your cell phone? What for?
  - 3. Approximately how long do you spend on each call?
  - 4. How much is your monthly cell phone bill?
  - 5. Discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of cell phones.
- B. Read and discuss.

A recent survey found that 1 to 30 percent of text messages received on cell phones are mobile spam (unwanted commercial advertising). Unlike email spam, some cell phone users may be charged a fee for every incoming message. What do you think can be done to prevent it?

## 10 Project 🝱



Work in groups. Do a survey to find out how often and how long group members spend on the following activities:

on chores on the Internet on homework shopping on a hobby/sport using a cell phone watching TV other: \_

Discuss and compare results as a class. What habits or pastimes are the most common? On average, how often and how much time do members of the class spend doing them?







## 1 Lifestyles





A. What did you learn about the habits of young people from your class survey? Complete the chart with your findings.

Habit/Pastime		How long?
Computer games	Every day	For many hours
Hanging out and shopping	On weekends	For many hours
Chatting on the phone	Every day	2 -3 hours

### **Writing Corner**

Cohesion is important in writing. Cohesion means the way sentences link together. One way to make writing more cohesive is to use pronouns and possessive adjectives.

- Pronouns and possessive adjectives link ideas in sentences.
   Teenagers who play a sport say they often become friends with their teammates.
- 2. Pronouns help avoid repeating the same word or words.

  Football is popular because it is fun. It has simple rules, so it is easy to learn.
- Pronouns can refer to one word or a group of words.
   <u>Playing a team sport</u> is beneficial because it keeps young people in shape and teaches them about cooperation.
- B. Look back at the Reading on page 8. What do the pronouns or adjectives refer to?
  - 1. them (line 14) cell phones
  - 2. their (line 21) heaviest users
  - 3. they (line 28) heaviest users
  - 4. who (line 29) The frequent users
- 5. their (line 30) The young people
- 6. They (line 33) cell phones
- 7. themselves (line 34) teenagers
- 8. them (line 36) Many teenagers

Teenagers in my country are obsessed with (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ computers. The majority of (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ spend an average of two to three hours a day on the computer.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regularly surf the Internet to learn about things that interest (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sometimes use (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do research for school. Young people also frequently communicate through social media like Twitter and Facebook. They say that (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a great way to keep in touch with (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends. There are other teenagers (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just prefer to play video games.

For teenagers, the computer is a tool for learning and a means of communication. But most of all, (10) \_\_\_\_it \_\_\_ is simply entertaining.



D. Write a report about one or more of the most common habits and/or pastimes among young people in your country. Use information from your survey. Remember to use adverbs of frequency and pronouns.





## Form, Meaning and Function





### All, Both, Neither, None

### All / Both / Neither / None + of + object pronoun + verb

Both / Neither refer to two people or two things.

Neither means not one and goes with singular verbs and nouns.

Both of them are teachers. Both of them teach science. Neither of them is a math teacher. Neither of them teaches math.

All / None refer to three or more people or things.

All of them are teachers. All of them teach science. None of them are math teachers.

None of them teach math.



### All / Both

All / Both can go after the auxiliary verb (be, can, do, etc.) and before the main verb.

They are both teachers. They can all speak English. We both teach science.

We are all having fun.

Are they both science teachers? Can they all speak English? Do you both teach science? Are you all having fun?

Can you cook? Yes.

Lifestyle Survey	Noura	Maha	Badria
Are you a vegetarian?	no	no	no
Do you often eat junk food?	no	по	yes
Can you cook?	yes	yes	yes
Do you work out regularly?	yes	yes	no
Do you drink a lot of coffee?	no	no	no

A. Look at the survey. Write sentences about Noura and Maha. Use both or neither.

- Neither of them is a vegetarian.
  - Neither of them eats junk food
  - 2. Both of them can cook
  - 3. Both of them work out regularly
  - 4. Neither of them drinks a lot of coffee
- B. Now write sentences about Noura, Maha, and Badria. Use all, not all, or none.
  - None of them are vegetarian
  - Not all of them eat junk food
  - All of them can cook
  - 4. Not all of them work out regularly
  - 5. None of them drink a lot of coffee
- C. Create your own survey with questions about lifestyle. Answer the survey. Then ask two classmates the survey questions. Write sentences about you and your classmates with all, none, both, and neither.

# e Stories



## Listen and Discuss



Do you have a "People in the News" column in your local newspaper or magazine? What kind of information does it include?

# **People in the News**

### THE GIFT OF LIFE



Trent Olsen donated blood for the 100th time on Wednesday, June 23rd. Trent made his first donation at the Red Crescent Mobile Blood Donor Clinic when he was in his 20s. He said, "It started when some colleagues and I saw the mobile clinic parked outside our office. We all decided to give blood. I continued regularly after that because I thought it was the right thing to do. I didn't have a lot of money for charity, so it was my way of helping others." Every eight weeks, Trent makes his next appointment to give blood at the Fairview Clinic. One donation can save up to three lives. :

Thank you, Trent!

### ATHLETE OF THE YEAR

Congratulations to Ahmed Jamal who was awarded "Athlete of the Year" for his outstanding leadership in sports. Ahmed, 16, received the award from the school principal in a ceremony at Al Marwah High School on Monday evening.

### HIS STORY

Ahmed was born with a crippling disease that made it difficult for him to walk. But that didn't stop him from playing his favorite sport - football. Ahmed explained, "I used to love watching AFC games, and my older brother, Ali, played football in high school. When I was 12, he taught me to play in the park. My family really encouraged me, so I got in touch with other kids like me and we formed a team." Ahmed and his team compete in the Special Olympics Junior League. He is team captain and this year's highest scorer. Ahmed is an example to all young athletes.





2022 - 1444

### BLUE FLAG FOR SUNSET

Over one hundred employees from local hotels and restaurants gathered at Sunset Beach again on Tuesday for a clean-up operation. The employees combed the beach for plastic bottles, bags, cans, and other litter. Last year, hotel and restaurant owners in the community decided to take responsibility for keeping the beach clean. Their efforts are a big success, and Sunset Beach was awarded the Blue Flag by the Foundation for Environmental Education.



### NEWBORN



David and Mary Ann Taylor are the proud parents of twins. Linda and Jenny were born at Newton Maternity Hospital on Monday, June 21st. Mother and infants are in good health. We wish the parents and the babies all the best.

## Quick Check &

- A. Vocabulary. Find words in the text that mean:
  - 1. gave to charity donated
  - 2. an arrangement to meet appointment
  - 3. excellent outstanding
  - supported someone to succeed encouraged
  - 5. got together/met gathered
  - 6. a baby infant
- B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.
  - Why did Trent continue to give blood?
  - 2. How often does Trent give blood?
  - 3. Why was it difficult for Ahmed to walk?
  - 4. Who taught Ahmed to play football?
  - 5. Why did the employees gather at the beach?4.
  - 6. When were the twins born?

## 2 Pair Work 🖼



- A. Ask and answer about the people in the stories.
  - What award did Ahmed receive?
  - He received "Athlete of the Year."
- B. Ask and answer about your past.
  - Where were you born?
  - I was born in Madinah.
- Because he thought it was the right thing to do 1.
- 2. He gives blood every eight weeks
- 3. Because he was born with a crippling disease
  - His older brother Ali taught him to play
- 5. They gathered for a clean-up operation
- They were born on Monday, June 21st 6.







### Simple Past Tense

Yes/No Question (?) Short Answer (+) Short Answer (-)

Did you/he/she/they live in Riyadh? Yes, I/he/she/they did. No, I/he/she/they didn't.

Information Questions (?)

Where did you/he/she/they live? I/He/She/They lived in Riyadh. (+) What did you/he/she/they wear? I/He/She/They wore formal clothing. (+) Where did you/he/she/they work? I/He/She/They didn't work in an office. (-)

Be + Born

I was born in Syria. The twins were born on June 21st.

### Expressions with the Passive

To be raised, to be married, to be called, to be educated, etc., are commonly used in stories about people's pasts. For the passive in the past, use was/were + past participle.

Michael was raised in Montreal. His parents were married in Tabuk. The team was called The Lions. He was educated in private schools.

### Used to

Use used to for past habits and states.

Affirmative (+) Negative (-)

When I was little, I used to play with toys. I didn't use to play video games.

Questions (?)

Did you use to play with dolls? Yes, I did. / No. I didn't. What did you use to play with? I used to play with toy cars.

A. Make sentences about yourself. Use the phrases, and add some of your own. Share your sentences with a partner.

be born

say my first word at the age of ... go to school at the age of ... grow up start walking at the age of ...

first use a computer at the age of ...

I was born in Riyadh. I said my first word at the age of 11 months

I went to school at the age of 6 I started walking at the age of 1 I first used a computer at the age of 5



pيلدتاا قارة Ministry of Education 2022 - 1444

B. List some of the things you used to do/didn't use to do when you were young. Then compare and discuss with a partner.

Used to Do	Didn't Use to Do
play with toys	play video games
ride a small bike	use the cell phone
watch cartoons	play football

C. Complete the paragraph with the past tense form of the verbs in parentheses.



Let me tell you how I \_\_met \_\_ (1. meet) my best friend. Yousef and I \_\_went \_\_ (2. go) to the same elementary school.

Yousef \_\_was \_\_ (3. be) a new 6th grade student, and the teacher \_\_asked \_\_ (4. ask) me to show him around during his first week.

I \_\_agreed (5. agree) to help out, and we \_\_spent \_\_ (6. spend) every day together. Yousef \_\_grew \_\_up(7. grow up) in Abha, and his family \_\_moved (8. move) when his father \_\_\_got \_\_\_ (9. get) a new job in Jeddah. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ (10. not know) didn't know anyone, so lintroduced 1. introduce) him to my friends and classmates. After school, he \_\_came \_\_ (12. come) with me to football practice. At first, he just \_watched 13. watch), but then he \_wanted (14. want) to play. He didn't play 5. not play) well at first, but he \_\_tried \_\_ (16. try) very hard. And now Yousef is the best player on the team!

- D. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about the first and last time you did the activities.
  - A: When was the first time you rode a bike?
  - B: I first rode a bike when I was four.
  - A: When was the last time you rode a bike?
  - B: I last rode a bike the day before yesterday. I rode it to school.











15

SG\_03\_COMBO\_TEXT\_2022 Indb 15

13/4/22 6:44 PM

- When was the first time you used a computer?
   I first used a computer when I was five.
- When was the last time you used a computer?
   I last used a computer yesterday.
- When was the first time you had a haircut?I first had a haircut when I was two
- When was the last time you had a haircut?
   I last had a haircut two weeks ago.
- 3. When was the first time you went to the zoo?

  I first went to the zoo when I was four
- 4. When was the last time you went to the zoo?
  I last went to the zoo last weekend
- When was the first time you went to a dentist?I first went to a dentist when I was 5
- When was the last time you went to a dentist?
   I last went to a dentist six month ago
- When was the first time you went to the beach?I first went to the beach when I was 2
- When was the last time you went to the beach?
   I last went to the beach last summer.

وزارة التعليم

## 202414Language in Context



Work in pairs. Look at this old photo, and guess what people did and didn't do then.

People used to walk or ride donkeys in the city. People didn't use to drive cars and trucks in the city.



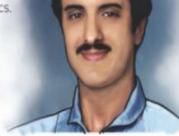
▲ Makkah, 1930

## Listening 🛭



- He began helping organizations for the disabled.
- He completed university and flight training in the U.S.
  - He was on the Saudi Media Committee during the 1984 Olympics.
- He was born in 1956 in Riyadh.
- He started working for the Ministry of Information.
- \_ He became Secretary General of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities.
- He flew aboard the space shuttle Discovery.
- He became involved in preserving Saudi architectural heritage.

- People used to live in simple houses.
- People didn't use to live in modern houses.
- People used to read newspaper
  - They didn't use to watch TV



## 6 Pronunciation 📓



Listen to the pronunciation of used to. Then practice.

I used to play with dolls. He used to live next door to me. Mona used to teach English. They used to work together.

## About You 🔀



- 1. Where were you born?
- 2. Where did you grow up?
- 3. Where is your family from?
- 4. Did you use to live in a different place? Where?
- 5. What games did you use to play?
- 6. Did you ever meet a friend somewhere by chance? Explain.
- 7. Where did you meet your best friend?
- 8. Did you ever take part in an activity to help the community? What did you do?



وزارة التعليم





Reporter: Your basketball team, The Falcons, is now leading

the Junior League. So, how did the team start?

Khalid: Our coach posted a note on the bulletin board at

> our high school asking for players. The team was formed from the group of hopeful athletes that

turned up at the gym.

Reporter: Do you still have the original team members?

Khalid: Yeah. Charlie and Dave are forwards, Carlos

plays shooting guard, and I'm the point guard. But

Trevor

Reporter: What about your center forward? When did he

join the team?

Khalid: Trevor came along a few months later. He used

> to play on another team, but he wasn't into the attitude of the players. He said they weren't serious enough, so he joined our team.

Reporter: Where did you practice, and where did you play?

Khalid: We used to practice in the school gym, but now

we use the sports center. It has better facilities. We started in B Division,

but now we're in A Division.

Reporter: When did your first big break come?

### Your Ending

What do you think Khalid's answer was?

- When Trevor joined our team.
- When we won an important tournament.
- 3) When we beat the best team in Division B by 20 points.
- 4 Your idea:

### About the Conversation

- How and where did the team members meet?
- 2. Were all the players originally on the team?
- 3. Where did they use to practice?
- 4. Why did Trevor leave the other team?
- 5. Why did the team change gyms?

### Real Talk

to turn up = to appear unexpectedly What about...? = used to introduce a new topic to be into something = to be interested in, to like big break = important opportunity

- 1. They met at their high school when their coach posted a note asking for players
- 2. No, they weren't
- 3. They used to practice in the school gym
- 4. Because he wasn't into the attitude of the players
- Because the sports center has better facilities



## 2 Life Stories





### **Before Reading**

- 1. Have you ever read about the lives of royalty? Who have you read about?
- 2. What do you know about King Salman bin Abdulaziz?

## The King of Saudi Arabia



The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz was born in Riyadh on December 31, 1935. He was educated at the Princes' School in Riyadh where he studied sciences, religion, and the Holy Qur'an. He was appointed Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Deputy Prime Minister by his predecessor, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, on June 18, 2012. Crown Prince Salman became the King of Saudi Arabia and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques on January 23, 2015.

King Abdulaziz appointed young Prince Salman as the Emir of Riyadh in March 1954, when he was just 19 years old. He served as Deputy Governor of Riyadh for just over a year. Then, he became Governor of Riyadh until 1960 and again from 1963 to 2011, when he became the Minister of Defense. He was also Honorary President of the Friends of the Red Crescent

and President of the Higher Committee for the Development of Riyadh. The Prince helped Riyadh develop from a mid-sized town into a major urban metropolis. He attracted a lot of tourism, business, and investment in the Kingdom. Today, Riyadh is one of the richest cities in the world, and it is a major center of travel and trade.



For over 50 years, in his capacity as a prince, His Royal Highness worked with many humanitarian groups that offer relief from natural and human disasters in the Kingdom and abroad. For his humanitarian work, he received many awards: from Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Morocco, Palestine, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Nations, Yemen, and the King Abdulaziz Medal-First Class. He also supported many cultural projects. He was Chairman of the Riyadh

Charity for Sciences and President of the

Prince's Prize for the Memorization of the Holy Qur'an.

King Salman holds many degrees and academic awards, including an honorary doctorate from the Islamic University of Madinah and the Kant Medal from the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. He was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Literature from the University of Umm Al-Qura in Makkah.





puلدتالة التعليم Ministry of Education 2022 - 1444

### After Reading

- A. Match each word with the meaning.
  - 1. e abroad
- ---
- 2. d humanitarian
- taking away stress and pain

a. a big city

- b relief
- name someone for an important position
- 4. \_C appoint
- a person who helps others
- 5. a metropolis
- e. in other countries
- Answer the questions about the reading.
  - 1. Where did King Salman go to school?
  - 2. When was he appointed as Crown Prince of the Kingdom?
  - 3. For how many years was he the Governor of Riyadh?
  - 4. How did he help to change Riyadh?
  - 5. When did he become the King of Saudi Arabia?
- C. Write down important events in King Salman's life. Co 5.
- 1.

- He went to the Princes School in Riyadh
- 2. On June 18, 2012
- 3. For 53 years
- He attracted a lot of tourism, business and investment in the kingdom
- He became the king of Saudi Arabia on January 23, 2015
- C. Write down important events in King Salman's life. Compare your answers with a partner.
  - 1 He was appointed Emir of Riyadh in 1954
  - <sup>2</sup> He became Governor of Riyadh from 1963 to 2011
  - 3. He became Minister of Defense
  - 4. He was appointed Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
  - 5. He was the President of the Higher Committee for the development of
  - 6. He became the King of Saudi Arabia in 2015

- Riyadh
- D. What are some of King Salman's accomplishments? Compare your answers with a partner.
  - 1. He helped Riyadh develop from a mid-sized town to a major metropolis
  - 2. He worked with many humanitarian groups.
  - 3. He supported many cultural projects
  - 4. He received many awards for his humanitarian work.
  - 5. He was Chairman of the Riyadh Charity for Science

### Discussion

- 1. Do you think celebrities are good role models?
- 2. What do you think about celebrities who speak in favor of certain causes and issues?
- 3. What do you think about celebrities who are philanthropists and raise money for different causes?

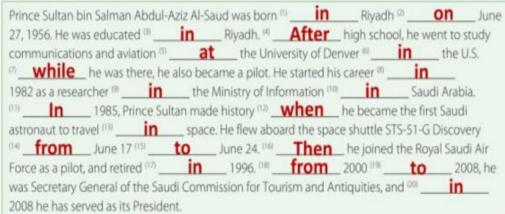
## 2 Life Stories





A. Look at the timeline of events in Prince Sultan bin Salman's life. Then, complete the summary with prepositions and time words.





### **Writing Corner**

- 1. Prepositions of place: in, on, at
  - in Jeddah in Saudi Arabia in the world on Earth on an island at school
- 2. Prepositions of time: on, at, in, from...to...
  - on Monday on June 3rd at 8:00 a.m. at noon in 2001 in May in the winter from 2007
- in 2001 in May in the winter from 2007 to 2010
  3. Time words: since, ago, then, when, before, after
  I was raised in Abha. Then my family moved to Riyadh when I was twelve.
  - I have lived here **since** I was twelve. We moved here two years **ago**. I learned to read **before** I went to school.
- B. Make a timeline about your life. Mark the important events in your life and your accomplishments on the timeline.
- C. Write your life story. Say where you were born, raised, and educated. Include important events, accomplishments, and influences in your life.

## 11 Project 🚨

Choose a famous person and research the events and accomplishments in his/her life. Write a biography of the person. Present the biography to the class.





## Form, Meaning and Function





### Time Expressions for the Past

Last—last night, last Tuesday, last week, last month, last year, last summer Yesterday—yesterday, yesterday morning, the day before yesterday Ago-six years ago, two days ago, a week ago, five hours ago, ten minutes ago

### When clauses

They didn't go to school when they were four years old. When I was a child, I used to play with my toys all day.

### Past dates and times

in 1998, in the 20th century, on May 25th 2000, on Monday, this morning, at 6 A.M.

A. Complete the sentences with the correct time phrases. Use the wor	ds in parenthe	565
--	----------------	-----

- 1. I'm in grade 9. last year (last) I was in grade 8, and \_\_\_\_ (ago) I was in grade 7. Two years ago
- 2. I was born In 2007 (in). I was born Saturday on) (ago) 14 years ago
- (this)? this morning 3. What time did you go to be last night last)? What time did you wake up
- 4. I went to bed at 9 p.m(at) last night, and I woke up at 7 a.m (at) this morning.
- \_(ago). a week ago 5. We finished Unit 1 of SuperGoal 5
- 6. I started learning English when I was 5
- I didn't use to read and write when I was 3 (when).
- 8. I started going to this high school \_\_\_\_\_ (in). in 2019
  9. King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud founded the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century).
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded in 1932 (in)

### in bold.

- hosted / in / Beijing / the / Summer Olympics / 2008
- 2. took / before / math / a / test / We / day / yesterday / the
- 3. graduated / Fahd / when / was / he / 23 / university / from
- 4. he / to / morning / was / sick / Ali / so / didn't / class / this / go
- 5. ago / ten / Mona / a / started / years / as / working / teacher
- century / didn't / People / cars / to / the / in / use / drive / 19<sup>th</sup>
- parents / me / cell phone / My / week / bought / a / last
- 8. friends / new / I / when / started / high school / made / I
- C. Work with a partner. Ask your partner questions using time expressions for the past. Then change roles.
- A: What did you do last weekend?
  - B: I visited my grandparents last weekend.
  - A: What time did you wake up this morning?
  - B: I woke up at 6:30 this morning.





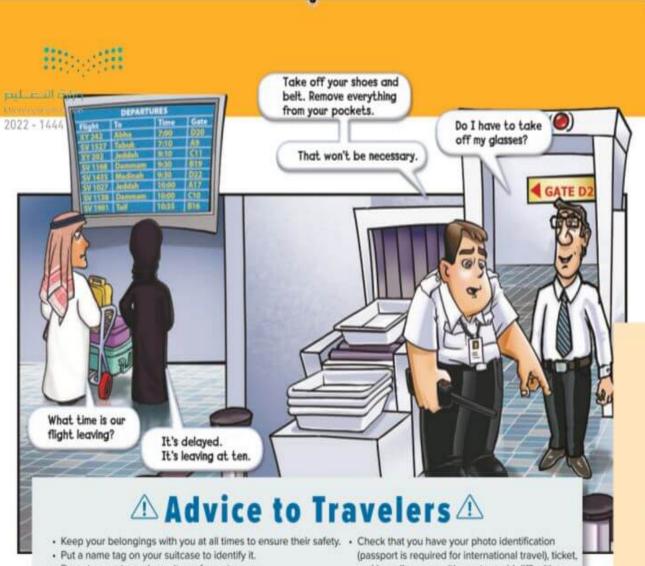


- B.
- 1. Beijing hosted the Summer Olympics in 2008.
- 2. We took a math test the day before yesterday.
- 3. Fahd graduated from university when he was 23.
- 4. Ali was sick this morning so he didn't go to class.
- 5. Mona started working as a teacher ten years ago.
- 6. People didn't use to drive cars in the 19th century.
- 7. My parents bought me a cell phone last week.
- 8. I made new friends when high school started.

# **3** When Are You Traveling?







- Do not agree to pack any items from strangers.
- · Do not carry containers with liquids. Place liquids in your
- checked baggage.
- · Always arrive at the airport at least two hours before departure to have extra time in case of long lines.
- and boarding pass with you to avoid difficulties.
- · Check with your travel agent about visas and vaccinations for the countries you are visiting,
- · Carry a major credit card.

### Quick Check &

- A. Vocabulary. Underline items that airplane passengers need.
- B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.
  - 1. How many bags is the man checking?
  - 2. Does the man need to take off his glasses?
  - 3. Why is the pilot going to bed early?
  - 4. Why is the young man going to Hawaii?
  - 5. Where should you put liquids when you travel?
  - 6. What do you need to have with you before you leave for the airport?

- В.
- He's checking one suitcase and a 1. carry-on.
- 2. No, he doesn't
- Because he's flying to Japan the next 3. morning.
- He's going there to surf 4.
- I should put liquids in my checking 5. baggage
- You need your photo identification, 6. passport, ticket and boarding pass with you.

## 3 When Are You Traveling?





### **Present Progressive**

Use the present progressive for actions happening now or for definite arrangements in the future.

My friends **are waiting** for me at the airport. What **are** you **doing** now? My friends **are arriving** tomorrow. What **are** you **doing** tonight?

Note: Time expressions such as the following indicate the future: tonight, tomorrow, next week.

### Future with Going to and Will

Use (be +) going to to talk about plans. Use will + maybe/probably for uncertain or indefinite plans.

What are you **going to** do on your vacation? Where **will** you stay? I'm **going to** travel to Europe. Maybe I'll stay with fri

Maybe I'll stay with friends.

I probably won't stay in a hotel.

I'm not **going to** travel this year.

### Infinitives of Purpose

Use the infinitive to say why people do things.

I'm going to KSA to visit relatives.

He got up early to catch the plane.

A. Ask and answer about flights, times, arrivals, and destinations.

A: What time is Flight 720 arriving?

B: It's arriving at 9:45.

A: Where is it coming from?

B: It's coming from Dubai.

A: What time is Flight 239 leaving?

B: It's leaving at ten o'clock.

A: What gate is it going to depart from?

B: It's going to depart from Gate D22.

Arrivals			
Flight	From	Arriving	Gate
SV 345	DAMMAM	8:00 AM	D 20
EK 720	DUBAI	9:45 AM	C 11
LH 87	FRANKFURT	10:20AM	B 19
IB 605	MADRID	11:00 AM	A 17
SV 94	RIYADH	11:40 AM	C 8
AZ 348	CAIRO	1:00 PM	D7

Departures			
Flight	То	Departing	Gate
JAL 33	TOKYO	8:15AM	A 90
SV 633	AMMAN	9:10AM	B7
BA 239	LONDON	10:00 AM	D22
TP 987	LISBON	11:30AM	C15
SV 621	JEDDAH	12:20 PM	C10
AF 573	PARIS	1:25 PM	B16



### وزارة الحتاا قرازم

Ministry of Education 2022 - 1444

- B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions.
  - A: Why is Matt going to Colorado?
  - B: He's going there to ski.





1. Sam / go / Paris



2. Ali and Maha / go / airport



3. Badr / go / travel agency



4. Ted and his son / go / mall



5. Sabah / go / bank



6. Rudy / go / consulate

- C. Now do role plays for the items in exercise B. Ask your partner what he/she is going to do in a particular place.
  - A: What are you going to do in Colorado?
  - B: I'm going to ski. / I'll probably go skiing.
- D. Complete your schedule for next Saturday. Then ask and answer questions with a partner. Try to arrange a time to meet and do homework together.
  - A: What are you doing at two o'clock next Saturday?
  - B: I'm getting a haircut. How about you?
  - A: I'm not doing anything.

My Schedule	Activities and Times	My Partner's Schedule	<b>Activities and Times</b>
Morning		Morning	
Afternoon		Afternoon	
Evening		Evening	

- В.
- 1. Why is Sam going to Paris?
- He's going there to study.
- 2. Why are Ali and Maha going to the airport?
- They're going there to meet their son.
- 3. Why is Badr going to the travel agency?
- He's going there to ask for tours.
- 4. Why are Ted and his son going to the mall?
- They're going there to buy suitcases.
- 5. Why is Sabah going to the bank?
- She's going to the bank to get foreign currency.
- 6. Why is Rudy going to the consulate?
- He's going to the consulate to get a visa

## 3 When Are You Traveling?

وزارة التعليم

## 202414Language in Context





Yahya lives in Dammam. He's going to London on vacation next month.

- 1. List eight items he's going to need. Compare with a partner.
- He is going to need a passport. He's going to have to get a U.K. visa.
- 2. What do you think he's going to do in London? Discuss in small groups.
- He's going to take lots of photos.



## 5 Listening 🔊



Listen to the conversation. Answer true or false.

- 1. \_\_\_\_ Dan and Larry last saw one another two years ago.
- 2. \_\_\_\_ Dan is working in the clothing industry.
- They are both traveling to Milan.
- 4. \_\_\_\_ Larry is going to Florence to study architecture.
- Dan is going to Milan to find new clothing designs.



## 6 Pronunciation



Listen to the pronunciation of -ing. Then practice.

The plane is arriving at two. Where are you going on vacation? He's coming tomorrow.

When are you leaving?

## About You 🔀



- 1. Have you ever traveled by plane?
- 2. Are you afraid of flying?
- 3. What do you like/dislike about plane trips?
- 4. What do you like/dislike about airports?
- 5. What do you think are the good and bad things about traveling?
- 6. Have you ever had a bad travel experience? Tell about it.





وزارة التعليم

### Ministrajolij 2022 - 18 Conversation



Michael: Are you going to Saudi Arabia on business

or vacation?

Mr. Parker: I'm going on business. My company has a

branch in Riyadh. I'm attending a conference tomorrow morning, and then I'll probably fly back home to London next week. How

about you?

Michael: I'm going to Saudi Arabia to study Arabic at

King Khalid University. I'm an exchange student.

Mr. Parker: How long are you staying?

Michael: For a year, in Abha. Have you been there? Mr. Parker: Yes, I have, It's very nice. Wonderful climate, but

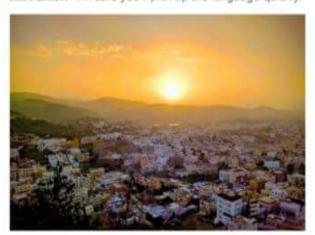
kind of slow for me, compared to Riyadh.

Michael: How's your Arabic?

Mr. Parker: Pretty good. I lived in Dubai for a while.

Michael: Well, I still make a lot of mistakes in Arabic, but my Arab friends say I have a good accent.

Mr. Parker: I'm sure you'll pick up the language quickly.







### Real Talk

kind of = in some ways/slightly pretty = very/quite pick up = learn

### About the Conversation

Answer about Michael. Then complete the same information about Mr. Parker.

1. Why is he going to Saudi Arabia?

2. How long is he staying?

What's his Arabic like?

4. In which city is he going to stay?

to study Arabic

for a year not very good

In Abha

on business

for a week pretty good In Riyadh

### Your Turn

Imagine you are traveling and you meet someone on the plane. Role-play the conversation with a partner. Use the following cues.

1. Where / stay?

2. Why/go/name of place?

3. How long / stay?

## 3 When Are You Traveling?







### Before Reading

- 1. What do you know about student exchange or language study programs abroad?
- 2. Would you like to go on one? Why or why not?

# Study Arabic in Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is the perfect destination if you want to learn the Arabic language and Islamic culture. Saudi Arabia is unique, with lots of traditions, historic places, and contrasts in scenery.

### Why learn Arabic in Saudi Arabia?

Because there is so much to see and visit, you can be sure you'll never run out of things to do before and after your Arabic classes.



### Why learn Arabic?

Arabic is the language of the Holy Qur'an. It is spoken by more than 400 million people around the world, mainly in the Middle East and North Africa. Like English, there are many different dialects in Arabic, but the majority of speakers in Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Oman, Kuwait, Yemen, Bahrain, and Egypt all understand each other. Arabic is commonly spoken in many other places, even where it is not the first language; for example, in the United States and increasingly in European countries.



### Why register at the Arabic Language School?

Learning the language At our school, you will study the language and the culture of Islam! You will recite the Holy Qur'an, practice conversation, listen, and learn to read and write Arabic. Soon you will be comfortable speaking and using words and expressions the local people use.

### Accommodations

You will live with a family, You will share their delicious food, their experiences, and learn all about everyday life in Saudi Arabia. The family members and local people will be pleased to help you with the language and help you experience the culture.



### Why Abha?

Abha is the capital of Asir province. It is located in the Asir Mountains, 2,200 meters (7,218 feet) above sea level.



Its mild climate makes it a popular tourist destination, with average temperatures between 12' C (54" F) and 24° C (75° F). With a population of over 250,000, Abha is neither big nor small. The town is known for its traditional stone and mudbrick houses, but it also has modern hospitals and universities.

Abha has a rich heritage and a buzzing marketplace with regional foods and crafts. It attracts a great number of visitors, especially in summer, who come to relax and to take part in the lively atmosphere at the local summer festivals. Some even enjoy paragliding!

5G\_63\_COMBO\_TEXT\_2022.indb 28 13/4/22 6:45 PM

### After Reading

- A. Circle the correct meaning of the words as used in the brochure.
  - 1. unique (1st paragraph)
    - a. strange
  - (b.)special
  - c. to be chosen
  - 2. to run out (2nd paragraph)
    - a. to go out the door
    - b. to come to an end, be left without
    - (c.) to use up everything
  - 3. dialects (3rd paragraph)
  - (a.)local varieties of language
  - b. spelling differences
  - c. different accents
  - 4. recite (4th paragraph)
    - a. tell a story
    - b. answer a question
  - (c.)repeat from memory

- 5. rich (last paragraph)
  - a. wealthy
  - b. have a lot of sugar
  - (c.) have a lot of good things
- 6. heritage (last paragraph)
- (a) traditions
- b. money from relatives
- c. a preserved building
- 7. buzzing (last paragraph)
  - a. chaotic
  - (b) busy and lively
  - c. very hot
- 8. atmosphere (last paragraph)
  - (a.) the way a place or situation makes you feel
  - b. traffic
  - c. gases surrounding Earth

### B. Answer the questions.

- What are the advantages of learning Arabic?
- 2. How will students learn Arabic at the Arabic Language School?
- 3. Where will students live during their stay in Abha?
- 4. What's the weather like in Abha?
- 5. Why is the town so popular with visitors?

### Discussion

- 1. Have you ever been on an exchange program
- 2. How do you think you would adjust to a foreig
- 3. Which country would you like to go to and stu
- 4. Discuss the importance of English as a world le
- 5. Approximately 500 million people speak Spani will be an international language in the future?

- В.
- It is the language of the Holy Qur'an and it's spoken by more than 340 million people around the world.
- They will recite the Holy Qur'an, practice conversation, listen, learn to read and write Arabic.
- They'll stay with a Saudi family.
- It has a mild climate
  - Because it has a mild climate, and it has a rich heritage and a buzzing marketplace with regional foods and crafts. Visitors come to relax and take part in the lively atmosphere at the local summer festivals. Some enjoy paragliding

## 10 Project 🔯



Work in groups. Plan a study program for foreign § information about the classes, the accommodatic

## 3 When Are You Traveling?





A. Read the email. Do you think Adnan is having a good time in Toronto?

Dear Mom and Dad.

It was so nice to hear from you. I think of you all the time, too. You don't need to worry about me because I'm doing fine.

It was a little difficult for me to adjust at first because everything here is so different. The weather in Toronto is quite cold. It's about 14°C right now, but they say it can get really cold in the winter. The food is strange, too. The meals at the cafeteria are pretty good, but nothing like Mom's cooking. This afternoon, we had vegetarian pizza and salad.

The university has quite a large campus. I got lost on the first day, but I managed to ask for directions and made it to class on time. As for my classes, they are really interesting and the teachers are extremely helpful. I have four hours of English every day, so I'm learning quite fast. I still can't speak very well, but my teachers and classmates usually understand me. By the way, my classmates are very friendly, and I've made some new friends. We study together and hang out in the evenings.

Next week, our class is going to visit Niagara Falls. They've arranged for a tour guide to show us around. I'm sure it's going to be fantastic. I'll send you some photos.

I'm going to the library to study now. So, let's talk on Skype this Saturday. I miss you! Love.

Adnan

### **Writing Corner**

 Intensifiers such as very, quite, really, pretty, so, and extremely make adjectives and other adverbs stronger. These adverbs are placed before the adjective or adverb.

The people are **really** friendly. I'm learning **quite** fast.

I feel **pretty** lonely sometimes. My teachers are **extremely** helpful.

The weather is so cold. I can't speak very well yet.

2. When there is a singular noun, quite is placed before the article.

It has a very large campus. It has quite a large campus.

B. Look at the writing task in C below. Before you write, make a chart and write notes for each paragraph. The chart below is an example of Adnan's email.

1	greetings	think of you, don't worry
2	differences	difficult to adjust: weather, food
3	campus/classes	large campus (got lost), interesting classes, helpful teachers, learn fast, friendly classmates (new friends)
4	plans	visit Niagara Falls: tour guide, photos
5	closing	library, Skype Saturday, miss you

C. Imagine you are a student studying in a foreign country. Write an email to a friend telling him/her about your experience. Describe your impressions, how you feel, and what you plan to do while you are there.

В-

1	greetings	miss you/ I'm doing well
2	differences	Weather / food
3	classes	Big university /many departments/ helpful friends and teachers
4	plans	A trip to the beach/ photos
5	closing	Dinner/ write soon

### C.

### Dear Sami

Thanks for your email. I really miss you. I want to tell you that I'm doing well.

I faced some difficulties at first, but now things are Ok. The weather here in Canada is very cold. I'm not used to that. But houses are warm enough. The food here is fantastic. I like it. But I miss my mom's cooking. Today we had sausages and salad. They were great.

The university is really big and has many departments. My friends took me on a tour and showed me around. My classes are really useful. I'm learning quickly. My teachers and classmates help me a lot.

Tomorrow morning I'm going to the beach with my class. I'm sure it will be great. I'll send you some photos.

I'm going to have dinner now. Write to me soon and tell me about you.

### **Best wishes**

### Ahmed





## Form, Meaning and Function





### Time clauses

Time clauses are introduced by conjunctions such as: after, as soon as, before, until, when, while. We do not use future forms in a time clause; we use the present.

They'll probably go skiing when they are on vacation. (future) They went skiing when they were on vacation. (past) I'll go shopping while you cook dinner. (future) He went shopping while his wife cooked dinner. (past)

We place a comma after the time clause when it begins the sentence.

As soon as we arrive, we're going straight to the hotel.

### **Prepositions of Movement**



- A. Match each phrase with the correct time clause.
  - 1. Take your ticket and passport with you
  - 2. He's going to play football with his friends
  - 3. g I won't spend a lot of money
  - 4. h They'll probably visit a museum
  - 5. \_i\_We're going to miss you
  - 6. h You must go through the security check
  - 7. \_C Passengers should wait by the gate
  - 8. Phey're meeting their son at the airport
  - 9. a You should arrive at the airport
  - 10. d He won't go out with his friends

- a. two hours before departure.
- b. when they're in London.
- c. until they call for boarding.
- d. until he finishes his homework.
- e. as soon as he arrives.
- f. before you leave for the airport.
- g. when I go to the shopping mall.
- h. before you board the airplane.
- i. while you're away at college.
- j. after he does his homework.

### B. Complete the paragraph with the correct prepositions.

Imad and Jasem are visiting London for two days. When they arrive at Heathrow airport, they're going to take the
London Underground train (1)towards_ the center of town. The train travels above ground as it moves
(2) out of the airport, but when it gets near the city, it travels (3) into underground tunnels.
They're going to get off at Green Park Station, near the hotel. After they check (4)into the hotel, they'll
probably rest and have dinner. The next day, they're taking a tour (5)around the city on a double-decker
bus. The tour stops at Big Ben and Buckingham Palace, and includes a short cruise (6)across the Thames
River. On their last day, they want to walk (7)along Millennium Bridge and visit the Tate Modern. In the
evening, they're going to check (8)out_of the hotel and take the Underground back (9)to
the airport

SG\_03\_COMBO\_TEXT\_2022.indb 31 13/4/22 6:45 PM

## hat Do I Need to Buy?



2022 - 1444

## Listen and Discuss



- 1. How often do you go to the supermarket? What do you usually buy?
- 2. Who buys the food and supplies in your family?





Let me see what I need for dinner.

First, for the appetizer, maybe I'll make a salad. I'll get a few tomatoes, peppers, and onions. I have enough parsley and cucumbers for a salad. I have to get some olive oil. I only have a little left, and I don't have any lemons at all.

> Then for the main dish, I'm going to make chicken and rice. I'll need a whole chicken and some garlic. I think I have the other ingredients.

I have nothing for dessert. Maybe I'll bake some date cakes. I'll need some dates for that.

> Now, I think that's everything.





### Quick Check &

- A. Vocabulary. Use the groups on page 38 to classify these foods: apples, tuna, ketchup, couscous, turkey, garlic, dates.
- B. Comprehension. Complete the chart. What does the woman need to buy for dinner at the supermarket?

1	Dish	Ingredients Needed
1	Appetizer	Tomatoes, pepper, onions
N	Vain Dish	A whole chicken, garlic
1	Dessert	Dates

## 2 Pair Work 🖼



- A. Ask and answer about your last trip to the supermarket.
  - Did you get any coffee?
  - I got a little.
  - How about lemons?
  - I got a few.
  - How much chocolate did you buy?
  - I bought two bars.
  - And how many eggs?
  - I got a dozen.
- B. Ask and answer about prices.
  - How much are oranges in your country?
  - They're 2 euros a kilo.

## 4 What Do I Need to Buy?





#### Expressions of Quantity: A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, Enough

Count Noncount

I eat **a few** carrots.
I eat **a little** seafood.
I don't eat **much** bread.

How many bananas do you eat?
How much milk do you drink?

Use a lot of and enough for both count and noncount nouns.

I eat a lot of eggs, but I don't eat a lot of bread. I don't eat enough fruit.

#### Pronouns: Something, Anything, Nothing

I have **something** for lunch. I don't have **anything** for lunch. I have **nothing** for lunch.

#### Sequence Words: First, Then, After That, Finally

First, you mix the flour and the eggs. Then you add a little butter.

After that, you put in a teaspoon of baking powder. Finally, you let it rise.

- A. Complete the sentences with something, anything, and nothing.
  - 1. You're a good cook. You always have \_\_\_\_delicious for dinner.
  - 2. The refrigerator is empty. There is **nothing** to eat in here.
  - 3. I haven't made anything special for supper. Make yourself a sandwich.
  - 4. There's **nothing** better than a nice cup of coffee after a meal.
  - Aren't you having anything for breakfast? You should eat \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
     It isn't good to go out on an empty stomach. something
- B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with How many and How much.

A: How many onions are there? A: How much cheese is there?

B: There are a few. B: There is a little.



B-

A: How many eggs are there?

B: There are many

A: How many tomatoes are there?

B: There are a few

A: How many shrimps are there?

B: There are many

A: How many carrots are there?

B: There are a few

A: How many strawberries are there?

B: There are many

A: How much salt is there?

B: There is a lot

A: How much olive oil is there?

B: There is a little

A: How much bread is there?

B: There is a little

A: How many avocados are there?

B: There are a few

A: How many mushrooms are there?

B: There are many

## He H

صلحتاا قات

Ministry of Eriver 2022 - 1444

C. Complete the conversation with any, a little, a few, dozen, package, enough, many, and much. Then practice with a partner.

Noura: Do you need help?

Mona: Yes, I'm going to make a cake. Please check the refrigerator.

Are there (1) any eggs?

Noura: Yes, there are.

Mona: How (2) many?

Noura: There are only (3) a few left.

Mona: How (4) much butter is there?

Noura: There's only (5a little left. There isn't

enoughfor a cake.

Mona: Can you please go to the store and get a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of butter, and a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs?

package
D. Complete the recipe. Use after, before (twice), first, finally, and then (twice).





(1) **Before** you start, check that you have all the ingredients. (2) **\_\_First\_\_** put three cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt, and three teaspoons of baking powder into a bowl. (3) **\_\_Then\_\_** add half a cup of milk, one tablespoon of margarine, and one egg to the ingredients in the bowl, and mix them well to make the dough. (4) **\_\_After\_** you have made the dough, let it stand for about 30 minutes. (5) **Before\_** you spread the dough, make sure it has risen enough. (6) **\_\_Then\_** spread it evenly on the pan using your fingers. (7) **\_\_Finally**, you cover it with cheese and tomato sauce and let it bake in a very hot oven for about 30 minutes.

Serves 3 people

## 4 What Do I Need to Buy?

وزارة التعليم 202414Language in Context

> Give advice about cooking. Role-play with two other students.

A: How should I cook the chicken?

B: Why don't you roast it in the oven?

C: I usually fry it.

A: I think I prefer to grill it.

chicken / roast







▲ burgers / grill



▲ eggs / fry

▼ artichokes / steam

A cake / bake

## Listening M



Listen to the conversation between Asma and Mrs. Hassan. Write down the things that Asma has in her shopping cart in the supermarket.

## In Asma's Shopping Cart

Frozen chicken burgers

Two dozen buns

Extra Large bags of potato chips

## 6 Pronunciation



Listen. Notice the pronunciation of the three sounds. Then practice.

1	2	3	
<b>sh</b> rimp	cheese	<b>j</b> am	
fish	chocolate	juice	
sugar	chips	orange	

## 7 About You 📓



- 1. Do you like to go to the supermarket? Why, or why not?
- 2. When did you last go to the supermarket, and what did you buy?
- 3. What are food prices like in your country?
- 4. Can you cook? What's your favorite recipe?
- 5. Have you ever baked a cake? Tell about your experience.
- 6. Have you ever eaten an unusual dish? Tell about it.



وزارة التعليم

## 2022 - 1 Conversation



Father: Mmm! Smells good.

Mother: Well, I have a real international menu today. I hope you

> guys like it. First, I have a Mexican dip-tortilla chips and quacamole. Then for the appetizer I have a shrimp cocktail, New Orleans style. After that, we'll have Moroccan style chicken tagine and couscous, with Brazilian passion fruit mousse for dessert. And finally, Colombian coffee.

Father: Sounds great, I can't wait. Daughter: Do you need any help?

Mother: No, thanks. Everything's under control. Let's sit down and

have some guacamole.

Father: The quacamole was great! Daughter: How do you make it?

Mother: It's easy. You just follow the recipe. Father: This chicken is absolutely delicious, too!

Mother: Would you like some more?

Father: No, thank you. I've had more than enough.

Daughter: You should start your own restaurant. You're an excellent

Father: Yeah. I totally agree, but let's keep Mom's cooking for us.

Daughter: I have to learn how to cook.

Mother: I can teach you. It's lots of fun, and it's relaxing. Father: And it's much cheaper and healthier than eating out.



guacamole: an avocado dip-see page 39 for a recipe chicken tagine: a spicy chicken stew, often with olives and apricots couscous: grains of wheat dough that resemble rice









#### Real Talk

you guys = I can't wait. I've had mo

- She prepared an international meal.
- 2. No she doesn't
- Everything' 3. She suggested that her mother should start her own restaurant
  - She suggested to teach her how to cook
  - 5. It's much cheaper and healthier than eating out.

37

#### About the Conversation

- 1. What kind of meal did the mother prepare?
- 2. Does she need any help in the kitchen?
- 3. What suggestion does the daughter make over dinner?
- 4. What does the mother suggest to her daughter?
- 5. What does the father say about eating at home?

#### Your Turn

Role-play a conversation with a partner. Imagine you have invited someone for a meal. Discuss the food and the recipes you are preparing. Then switch roles.

<sup>\*</sup>FYI: For Your Information

## 4 What Sirl Need to Buy?





#### Before Reading

What do you know about the foods on these pages?

## **Foods from the Americas**

Read about the foods from the Americas. Then try out the recipes.

#### Tomatoes

Tomatoes are native to Mexico and Central America, and the Aztecs grew them back in the eighth century. In the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers introduced tomatoes to Spain, and the tomato's popularity spread quickly through Europe. The French, Germans, and Italians absolutely loved them. But the British thought they were poisonous at first. In the nineteenth century, a British diplomat introduced tomatoes to the Middle East, and now Egypt is among the world's top tomato producers.

#### Avocado

The Aztecs also cultivated the avocado (they called it ahuact!). The avocado is an oily fruit, rich in vitamins A, B, and C. The fruit does not get ripe on the tree. People need to pick it from the tree before it develops its flavor and full maturity. Sailors used to call avocados "seaman's butter," because the fruit lasts for a long time, and it was good for sea voyages.

#### Chocolate

Chocolate (chocolatl in the Aztec language) was the treasured drink of the Aztecs. When the Spaniard Hernán Cortés arrived in Mexico in 1519, the Aztecs gave him chocolate as part of a royal welcome. It is said that the Aztec Emperor, Moctezuma, used to drink 50 cups of chocolate a day out of a gold cup. The Spanish introduced chocolate to Europe. However, it was only in the nineteenth century that Henri Nestlé, in Switzerland, created the first bar of chocolate. Nowadays, very few people can resist the sweet food—once only for kings.



#### وزارة التعليم Ministry of Education

2022 - 1444

#### Pasta with Tomato Sauce

#### INGREDIENTS:

- 5 cloves garlic
- 3 cups chopped tomatoes
- · 5 tablespoons olive oil
- salt and pepper to taste
- · fresh basil to taste
- 1 package pasta

#### DIRECTIONS:

Pasta: Cook separately according to package directions.

Sauce: First, chop the garlic into tiny pieces. Then put the tomatoes, olive oil, and garlic in a saucepan with salt and pepper, and cook on moderate to low heat for 20 minutes. After the sauce is thick, remove the pan from the heat. Tear fresh basil

into pieces and add it to the sauce. Pour the sauce over the pasta.



#### Brownies

#### INGREDIENTS:

- ¾ cup margarine
- · 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1½ teaspoons vanilla
- · 3 eggs
- · 3/4 cup flour
- · 1/2 cup dark cocoa (powdered chocolate)
- V2 teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt

#### DIRECTIONS:

Mix the margarine, sugar, and vanilla in a bowl. Add the eggs, and mix well. After that, add the flour, cocoa, baking powder, and salt. Put the mixture into a baking pan, and

bake it in a hot oven at 180° C (350° F) for 40 45 minutes.

## Guacamole

#### INGREDIENTS:

### 2 ripe avocados

- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 small onion, chopped
- ½ teaspoon salt
- hot sauce (Tabasco or chili) to taste

#### DIRECTIONS:

Before you cut the avocados, make sure that they are ripe. Mash them in a bowl with the lemon juice. After that, add the chopped onion and the salt. Finally, add the hot sauce to taste, and mix the ingredients

well. Serve the guacamole with tortilla chips.



#### After Reading

#### A. Answer true or false.

- The Spanish introduced tomatoes to Europe.
- Tomatoes are not grown in the Middle East.
- Early sailors used avocados because they tasted like butter.
- Moctezuma sent the king of Spain a gold cup to drink chocolate from.
- The first chocolate bars date from the twentieth century.
- The main ingredient of guacamole is avocado.
- B. Work with a partner. Choose one of the dishes and describe how to make it.

## 10 Project 🝱



Work in a group. Plan a meal with foods from different countries or your own country.

- Write the recipes and illustrate them.
- Present your meal to the class.

## 4 What Do I Need to Buy?





A. What ingredients do you need to prepare your favorite dish? Write a note to a family member who is going to the supermarket. Ask him/her to buy the things you will need.

P Dad.

I'm going to make turkey schnitzel for dinner. Can you please pick up the following things when you go to the supermarket?

—some grated Parmesan cheese

-a package of bread crumbs

—4 slices of turkey meat for schnitzel

I think we have everything else. Wait... buy a few eggs and potatoes since there aren't many left.

Thanks a lot. See you tonight.

Maha

#### **Writing Corner**

- 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.
- 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. Put the directions for the recipe in the correct order. Number the steps 1-8.

### **Turkey Schnitzel**

#### Ingredients

2 tablespoons milk 1 cup bread crumbs
½ cup flour salt and pepper
2 eggs, beaten 4 thin slices of turkey
¾ cup Parmesan cheese, grated 4 tablespoons olive oil



#### Directions

- —4. Next, dip the turkey slices into the eggs.
- 8 Fry the turkey at medium heat on both sides until it is golden brown.
- 3. First, dip turkey slices into the milk, and then coat them with flour.
- 1 To start, mix the bread crumbs with the Parmesan cheese, salt, and pepper.
- \_5\_ Finally, coat the slices with the seasoned bread crumbs.
- 7 After that, heat the oil in a large frying pan.
- Place the milk, flour, eggs, and seasoned bread crumbs in 4 separate shallow bowls.
- 6 When the slices are coated, place them on a plate and let them sit for 5-10 minutes.

Suggestion: Serve the turkey schnitzel with salad and fries or mashed potatoes.

C. Write the ingredients and the directions for your favorite recipe. In the directions, remember to use the imperative and sequence words.

#### A-

#### Mom,

I'm going to make pizza for dinner. Can you please pick up the following things when you go to the supermarket?

- Some mozzarella cheese
- Some flour
- Some tomatoes

We have everything else. But please buy some bananas and chocolate for dessert.

Thanks a lot. See you tonight.

#### Zena

C-

#### Cake

#### Ingredients:

- 4 eggs
- 1 1/2 cup of sugar
- 1 cup of milk
- 2 cups of flour
- 2 tablespoons baking powder
- 2 tablespoons vanilla
- 1/2 cup melted butter

#### **Directions**

First put the eggs, sugar and vanilla into a mixing bowl and mix until well combined

Next add milk

After that add flour and baking powder

When it's well combined, add melted butter

Then put the mixture in a mold and but in the oven for 45 minutes.

Finally slice the cake and serve.





### Form, Meaning and Function





#### **Reflexive Pronouns**

Use the reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person.

ourselves yourself vourselves you

himself

herself they -> themselves

itself



He likes to look at himself in the mirror.

Note: You can also use the reflexive pronoun to say that you did something without anyone's help: I made the cake myself.

#### Because versus So

The subordinate conjunction because introduces a reason—it tells why. The conjunction so introduces a consequence or a result.

You should eat a good breakfast **because** it gives you energy. We didn't have anything to eat at home, so we went out for dinner.

- A. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.
  - Nawal cut <u>herself</u> while she was peeling potatoes.
  - The instructions on the box say: "Do it vourself..."
  - Welcome everyonel Please help <u>yourselves</u> to coffee and snacks.
  - My father was hungry, so he made <u>himself</u> a sandwich.
  - When you set the timer, the oven will turn <u>itself</u> off.
  - Our refrigerator broke down, so we bought <u>ourselves</u> a new one.
  - The children are old enough to look after <u>themselves</u>.
  - I burned \_\_\_\_myself \_\_\_ when I took the cake out of the oven.
- B. Complete the sentences with so or because.
  - The service was excellent. SO they left the waiter a big tip.
  - She bought four frozen pizzas because they were on sale.
  - Avocados are good for you <u>because</u> they're rich in vitamins.
  - Ali didn't feel well, SO his mother made him some chicken soup.
  - I can't make cookies <u>because</u> I don't have all the ingredients.
  - She didn't remember the recipe, \_\_\_\_\_ she called her mother.
- C. Join the sentences with so and because. Use the pronoun it where necessary.

We need to go grocery shopping. The fridge is empty.

- We need to go grocery shopping because the fridge is empty.
  - 1. The bread was stale. We threw the bread away.
  - 2. I can't cut the steak with this knife. The knife isn't sharp enough.
  - 3. Maha is on a diet. She avoids eating foods with lots of calories.
  - I really enjoy cooking. Cooking is fun and relaxing.
  - She watches cooking shows on TV. She can learn new recipes.



joup.

- 1. The bread was stale, so we threw it away
- I can't cut the steak with the knife because it isn't sharp enough
- 3. Maha is on diet, so she avoids eating foods with lots of calories
- 4. I really enjoy cooking because it is fun and relaxing
- She watches cooking shows on TV, so she learn new recipes

## EXPANSION Units 1-4

2022 - 1444

## 1 Language Review



A. Complete the following information about yourself. Write complete sentences. Then compare with a partner.

#### **Childhood Memories**

- 1. Place and date of birth
- 2. Earliest memories
- 3. Favorite toy
- 4. Favorite teacher in elementary school
- 5. Best friend in elementary school
- 6. Favorite pastime as a child
- 7. Things you used to do
- 8. Things you didn't use to do
- B. Write questions for the following answers. Use the underlined words in each question.
- I don't know what I'm doing next Thursday.
   What are you doing next Thursday?
- 2. No, I'm going to do my homework tonight. Are you going to do your homework after lunch?
- 3. He'll probably go to college after high school. Will he go to collage after high school?
- 4. Their friends are arriving from Syria tomorrow. When are their friends arriving from Syria?
- 5. She's going to meet her sister at the mall. Where is she going to meet her sister?
- C. Complete the sentences with the correct verb or verb form.



## Siberian Tigers



What (1) will probably become of the Siberian tiger, an endangered species, in the future? There (2) are now only about 400 to 500 Siberian tigers in the wild. (3) will authorities be able to protect them? Siberian tigers (4) live in the forests of eastern Asia, northern China, and Manchuria, but the majority survive in the Ussuiland region of Russia. Some tigers (5) were born and raised in zoos.



region of Russia. Some tigers (5) **Were**born and raised in zoos. An adult male normally (6) **Weighs** 440 to 660 pounds (200 to 300 kilograms) and measures about 13 feet (4 meters) from head to tail.



They (7) \_are\_ very large animals and consume a lot of food every day because of the cold climate. At one meal, a Siberian tiger can (8) \_eat up to 95 pounds (45 kilograms) of meat. Like all big cats, they hunt for their food. They sometimes (9) \_hide\_ some of their catch in trees, so other predators can't see it or find it. If they can't eat it all in one meal,





they take a nap and finish it off later.

SG\_83\_COMBO\_TEXT\_2022 indb 42 645 PM



2022 - 1444

D.	Complete the sentences with	expressions of	quantity.	Sometimes more	than o	ne answ	er
	is possible.						

1. We only have \_\_\_\_\_ olive oil left. Don't forget to buy \_\_\_\_ oil.

2. Tony doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_\_ seafood at all. He's allergic to it.

3. I'm trying to lose weight. Please give me only \_\_\_\_\_\_ french fries.

4. Many children don't eat \_\_\_\_\_\_ fruit because they don't like it.

milk do you drink in a day?

6. \_\_\_\_\_ eggs do you eat in a week?

7. I never put \_\_\_\_\_\_ onions in the salad. They have too strong of a taste.

8. Have \_\_\_\_\_ hot tea. It'll make you feel better.

E. Read the text. Then use the prompts to ask and answer questions with a partner.

## Pandas

The lovable, cuddly-looking panda is one of the world's most popular animals. Unfortunately, it's also one of the most vulnerable species. Pandas live only in the dense bamboo areas of the misty, rainy forests of southwestern China. Today only about 1,900 pandas remain in the wild. The Chinese government and various conservation organizations are working to protect pandas in their natural habitat. They want to maintain a "bamboo corridor" through which pandas can move freely. Bamboo shoots and leaves account for 99 percent of a panda's diet. An adult giant panda eats up to 95 pounds (45 kilograms) of bamboo per day over a period of about 16 hours. So it is important to have a protected place with a lot of bamboo available.

- Where / pandas / live?
- 2. How many / pandas / in the wild?
- 3. How / organizations / work to protect pandas?
- 4. How much / eat?
- 5. How long / eat / a day?

#### Discussion

- 1. Are there any endangered or vulnerable species in your country?
- 2. What are the authorities doing about conservation of wildlife in your country?
- 3. What can we do to preserve wildlife for future generations?





Imagine you belong to an organization that helps to protect endangered or vulnerable animals. Unfortunately, you only have funds to help one species. Decide which animal you would like to help protect and write a report about it.

- They live in the dense bamboo area of the misty, rainy forests of southwest china.
- 2. How many pandas remain in the wild today?
  - About 1900 pandas remain in the wild
- 3. How are the Chinese government working to protect pandas?
  - They want to maintain a "bamboo corridor" through which pandas can move freely
- 4. How much bamboo do pandas eat?
  - An adult panda eats up to 95 pounds of bamboo.
- 5. How long do pandas eat a day?
  - They eat over a period of 16 hours

### EXPANSION Units 1-4



#### **Before Reading**

- 1. Look at the photos. What do you think the text is about?
- 2. What do you know about the different ways of conserving water and providing freshwater?



Imagine going to get a drink of water and discovering that the faucet is dry; or jumping into the shower to cool off on a steamy hot day and discovering that there's no water... Most of us simply take water for granted. We think there's plenty of it—in oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams. But this is not the case. The water we are using now is the very same water that the dinosaurs used millions of years ago. It is simply recycled over and over again. There will never be any more water on Earth than there is now.

Most of the water on our planet (97%) is salt water stored in oceans. The remaining 3 percent is freshwater—and most of that is locked up in ice caps and glaciers. In fact, less than 1 percent of the planet's water is usable freshwater. It's alarming that at the projected rate of population growth, humanity will use up more than 70 percent of all accessible freshwater by 2025.

Water is essential to people in more ways than we might think. We need water for cooking, bathing, transportation, and recreation. We eat aquatic plants and fish. We use water to irrigate our crops, to produce hydroelectric power, and to manufacture products. Water is indispensable for human health and well-being. People can live for two months without food, but will die in less than a week without water.

One of the greatest challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century is to preserve our natural reserves and to provide safe drinking water to the 20 percent or more of Earth's population that currently lacks easy access to it. The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the years from 2005 to 2015 as the International Decade for Action "Water for Life."

One of the solutions to the problem of water conservation is to recycle wastewater. Stensund Folk College near Stockholm, Sweden, for example, is putting wastewater to good use. The school treats

the wastewater in a greenhouse, where it is then used to provide water to plants and fish in an integrated cultivation system. In Lima, Peru, ponds full of algae and other small organisms clean up the wastewater. After 20 days, it is safe for reuse. Currently many factories, hotel chains, and apartment buildings around the world are installing water recycling systems.

We all need to be part of the solution, too. We need to learn how to use our water wisely. So the next time you have a drink or take a shower, think of how fortunate you are, and save water for life.



Stensund Wastewater Aquaculture



#### وزارة التعليم

Ministry of Education 2022 - 1444

#### After Reading

- 1. Why do many people take water for granted?
  - a. It's cheap.
- **b.** It cools you down. **(c.)** It's easily available.
- 2. How much of the water on our planet is freshwater?
  - a. a great part
- (b.) a small amount
- c. a lot
- 3. How long can human beings live without water?
  - (a.) less than one week b. two weeks
- c. one month
- 4. What is one of the world's greatest challenges in the 21st century?
  - a. to recycle seawater b. to find water
- c.)to provide freshwater
- 5. What do people use to clean up wastewater in Peru?
  - (a.) algae
- b. fish
- c. sun

#### B. Answer true or false.

- 1. F There is more freshwater today on Earth than at the time of the dinosaurs.
- By 2025, we'll use up 1 percent of all existing freshwater.
- 3. T At least one-fifth of the world's population does not have easy access to safe drinking water.
- The main goal of "Water for Life" is to recycle wastewater.
- At Stensund Folk College, Sweden, fish live in recycled water.

#### Discussion

- 1. Water is essential for life. Discuss the different ways that humans depend on water every day.
- 2. What will happen to a community if its water becomes contaminated?
- 3. What do you know about the different ways of conserving and providing freshwater?

## 4Project 🍱



Work in a group, Research ways to save water in our everyday lives. Then prepare a campaign to persuade people to save water.

- 1. Find a title for your campaign.
- 2. List everyday suggestions to save water.
- 3. Present to the class.



13/4/22 6:45 PM

SG\_03\_COMBO\_TEXT\_2022 indb 45

## EXPANSION Units 1-4

مرازق التصليم Minipun Education 202<mark>5</mark>14**Chant Along** 



# What Have They Done to You?

Parrot, parrot, what have they done to you?
Parrot, parrot, what have they done to you?
They put you in a cage and made you talk.
They cut your wings and made you walk.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!

River, river, what have they done to you?
River, river, what have they done to you?
Your crystal waters no longer flow.
The fish and the Illies no longer grow.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!

Forest, forest, what have they done to you?
Forest, forest, what have they done to you?
They cut your trunks and cut your branches.
They said they needed you for ranches.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!

But we can save the birds and bees,
Mountains, rivers, flowers, and trees.
It's a problem that we all must face.
If we all just do our share.
Save the water, clean the air.
We can make the world a better place.
We can make the world a better place.
We can make the world a better place.









Find words in the song that mean:

1. a kind of farm	ranch
2. move, like water in a river _	flow
3. a kind of flower	lily
4. a kind of insect	bee



#### Comprehension

- A. Answer the questions about the song.
  - 1. What happened to the parrot?
  - 2. Is the water in the river clean?
  - 3. Do fish live in the water now?
  - 4. Why did they cut the trees down?
  - 5. Who are "they" in the song?

- They put it in a cage, they made it talk, they cut its wings and made it walk
- 2. No, it isn't
- 3. No, they don't
- 4. Because they need land for ranches
- People who don't care about the environment
- B. What do you understand by the following? Wr
  - 1. "It's a problem that we all must face" means \_\_\_\_\_ We all are \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for taking care of the environment \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. "If we all just do our share" means \_\_\_\_\_\_ If everyone of us does his \_\_\_\_\_\_ duty towards the environment \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Discussion

Discuss ways that people can improve the situations mentioned in the song.

- 1. How can people clean up pollution?
- 2. How can people prevent forests from being cut down?

## 6 Project 🔯

Many environmental organizations are concerned about wildlife and ecology. Research some environmental organizations in your country on the Internet and discuss your findings with the class.



▲ Coral Reef in the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia