

MEGA

# GOAL 2.2

WORKBOOK

**MANUEL DOS SANTOS**  
JILL KOREY O'SULLIVAN  
ELI GHAZEL - DANAE KOZANOGLU



وزارة التعليم  
Ministry of Education  
2022 - 1444



## MegaGoal 2.2 Workbook

*MegaGoal Series* Copyright © 2009 by McGraw-Hill Education

Adaptation Copyright © 2023 by McGraw-Hill Education (UK) Limited

Published by arrangement with McGraw Hill LLC

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PART OF THIS BOOK MAY BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING OR BY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM MCGRAW HILL.

ISBN: 9781398927872

Contributing Writer: Lisa Varandani

*Publisher:* Jorge Rodríguez Hernández

*Editorial director:* Anita Raducanu

*Development editor:* Kasla McNabb

*Art direction:* Heloisa Yara Tiburtius

*Interior design and production:* Page2, LLC

*Cover design:* Page2, LLC

*Photo coordinator:* Kevin Sharpe

Photo Credits: The Photo Credits section for this book on page 76 is considered an extension of the copyright page.

© 2023. Exclusive rights by McGraw-Hill Education (UK) Limited for manufacture and export. This book cannot be re-exported from the country to which it is sold by McGraw-Hill Education (UK) Limited.



وزارة التعليم  
Ministry of Education  
2022 - 1444

# Contents

|      |          |                                   |            |
|------|----------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Unit | <b>1</b> | <b>Working 9 to 5</b>             | <b>77</b>  |
| Unit | <b>2</b> | <b>Going Green</b>                | <b>87</b>  |
| Unit | <b>3</b> | <b>There's No Place Like Home</b> | <b>97</b>  |
| Unit | <b>4</b> | <b>The Sporting Life</b>          | <b>107</b> |
|      |          | EXPANSION Units 1–4               | 117        |
|      |          | Writing Skills                    | 125        |



## Photo Credits

**80** (1)©Rosen Ivanov Iliev/Shutterstock, (2)©Ahmed Basha/Shutterstock, (3)©Sorbis/Shutterstock; **83** (t)©Brian Jackson/Alamy; **89** (cl)©Iakov Filimonov/Shutterstock, (cl)©Shutterstock, (bl)©biletskiyevgeniy.com/Shutterstock; **93** (t)©Pixel-Shot/Shutterstock; **98** (cl)©Denton Rumsey/Shutterstock, (t)©eugen\_z/Shutterstock, (2)©AM67/Shutterstock, (3)©emin kullyev/Shutterstock, (4)©LepasR/123RF; **101** (tr)©Kamil Macniak/Shutterstock; **103** (tc)©Muttaz/Shutterstock; **110** (t)©Joy Brown/Shutterstock, (2)©Luis Molinero/Shutterstock, (3)©Tatweer Co. for Educational Services, (4)©Lordn/Shutterstock; **113** (tc)© Hi Brow Arabia/Alamy Stock Photo; **121** (t)©Tatweer Co. for Educational Services.



# 1 Working 9 to 5

**A** Match the job titles with the job descriptions.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>c</u> zoologist       | a. This is a special kind of doctor that operates on sick or injured people. |
| 2. <u>e</u> race car driver | b. This person writes the plots and scripts for TV and films.                |
| 3. <u>b</u> screen writer   | c. This person is involved in the study and care of animals.                 |
| 4. <u>f</u> social worker   | d. This is a doctor for animals.   |
| 5. <u>a</u> surgeon         | e. This person drives fast cars in contests.                                 |
| 6. <u>d</u> veterinarian    | f. This is someone who helps people in need, such as the poor or disabled.   |

**B** Read the conversation between a college student and a career advisor. Write the missing words from the box.

|             |        |            |              |
|-------------|--------|------------|--------------|
| appreciated | entail | income     | satisfaction |
| cooperate   | entire | respectful | status       |

**Mr. Canon:** So, Khaled, what kind of job are you interested in getting after college?

**Khaled:** Actually, I'm not sure. That's why I'm here. I know I want to have a lot of job (1) satisfaction.

**Mr. Canon:** Yes, well, it is important to like your job. What kind of (2) income do you hope to earn?

**Khaled:** Well, I mostly just want to be sure that I have enough money to live on. What's more important to me is that I feel (3) appreciated. I need to know that people are grateful for what I do.

**Mr. Canon:** I see. And what about working with others? Do any of your classes (4) entail groupwork?

**Khaled:** Oh, yes, a lot of them do. In fact, my (5) entire senior seminar grade is based on a group project.

**Mr. Canon:** Wow—the whole thing?

**Khaled:** Yeah, but I don't mind. I (6) cooperate well with others when I'm in a group. We always get along well. I try to be (7) respectful when working with other people.

**Mr. Canon:** Well, it's important to be polite and show consideration. Oh, one more thing...

**Khaled:** Sure.

**Mr. Canon:** What's your current employment (8) status?

**Khaled:** Well, I have a part-time job at the library.

**Mr. Canon:** OK, that's great. I'm going to have you take a test now that will tell us about what types of careers might be good for you.

# 1 Working 9 to 5

**C** What advice would people in these professions give? Finish the sentences. **Sample answers**

- Dentist:** "It is important that you brush your teeth every day."
- Veterinarian:** "It is important that your cat take this medicine every day."
  - Teacher:** "I want you to do your homework."
  - Police officer:** "I recommend that you stay out of the street."
  - Photographer:** "I'd like you to stay still."
  - Politician:** "It is essential that the people of our country vote for me."
  - Firefighter:** "It is imperative that kids not play with matches."
  - Postal worker:** "I suggest that you send this first-class mail."
  - Pilot:** "It is important that everybody wear a seatbelt."

**D** Read the advice on interviewing. Rewrite the sentences in the subjunctive.


**Be on time.**

It is essential that you be on time.

- Bring your résumé.  
I recommend that you bring your résumé.
- Dress nicely.  
It is important that you dress nicely.
- Make eye contact.  
It is imperative that you make eye contact.
- Shake the interviewer's hand.  
It is essential that you shake the interviewer's hand.
- Sit up straight.  
It is important that you sit up straight.
- Use a confident voice.  
I suggest you use a confident voice.
- Answer all of the questions.  
It is essential that you answer all of the questions.
- Ask them questions, too.  
I recommend that you ask them questions, too.
- Write a thank-you note afterwards.  
I suggest that you write a thank-you note afterwards.

**E** Correct the error in each sentence.

### How to Write a Good Résumé

 It is important <sup>that</sup> you write your name at the top.

1. I recommend you <sup>you</sup> that put your educational background on it.
2. It is necessary to <sup>give</sup> gives your phone number.
3. I suggest you to <sup>that you</sup> give your email address, too.
4. It is essential that <sup>you</sup> list your work experience.
5. It is imperative that you <sup>be</sup> are clear and concise.
6. I recommend that you <sup>talk</sup> talks about your skills.
7. It is important <sup>that</sup> you include a list of references at the end.
8. I want <sup>you to</sup> that you call me if you have any questions.

**F** Look at the job titles. Write subjunctive sentences about the qualifications and qualities people need to have for each job.

 **Salesperson:** It is essential that they like working with people.

1. Tailor: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Chef: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Accountant: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Farmer: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Babysitter: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Firefighter: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Sample answers:

1. It is important that they know how to sew.
2. It is necessary that they go to medical school.
3. It is essential that they like to cook.
4. I recommend that they like talking to people.
5. It is important that they are good at math.
6. It is important that they like working outside.
7. It is essential that they be good with children.
8. It is necessary that they be healthy and strong.



# 1 Working 9 to 5

**G** Write four common sentences that people in each profession say. Be sure to use the subjunctive or *I'd like you* + infinitive or *I want you* + infinitive.



Police Officer



Dentist



Flight Attendant

1. **!** *It is essential that you stop at stop signs.* \_\_\_\_\_

**!** *I'd like you to not drive too fast.* \_\_\_\_\_

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

2. a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

3. a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

**Sample answers:**

1. a. It is important that you wear a seat belt.

b. I recommend that you lock your doors.

2. a. I want you to clean your teeth.

b. It is important that you don't eat sweets.

c. I'd like you to open your mouth.

d. I insist that you brush your teeth before you go to bed.

3. a. It is essential that you not get up during take-off and landing.

b. It is necessary to wear a seatbelt.

c. It is important that you not use a phone while we're in the air.

d. I recommend that you take a nap.

**H** Complete the conversations with the words from the box.

cover

in a bind

keep it to yourself

take off

help-me-out

jumped ship

No kidding

Will do

**!** A: Hey, Bob. Can you help me out ?

B: Of course. What do you need?

1. A: Could you keep it to yourself ?

B: Absolutely. I never talk about people's private business.

2. A: Did you hear that Tom jumped ship ?

B: He did? Where is he going to work now?

3. A: I'm going to take off now.

B: OK. See you later!

4. A: What's wrong?

B: I'm in a bind.

5. A: Now make sure you call me when you get there.

B: Will do.

6. A: Do you want to go out on Saturday?

B: Well, I'm supposed to work, but I can try to get someone to cover for me.

7. A: Did you hear? I got a job!

B: No kidding? Congratulations!



**I READING**

Read the article. Then answer *true* or *false*.

**What Makes People Successful?**

Who do you think is the most successful person you know? Who do you think is the least successful?

In order to answer these questions, we first need to define success. Everyone has a different definition of what makes someone successful or not. Many of us place great value on performance, on achievements, or on reaching various goals. Others associate success with material goods, measuring it by how much one can acquire. Others measure success by how much they can contribute to the well-being of their families, or to the community and society in general. There are many other definitions, but arguably, most people associate it with becoming rich, famous, and respected at work. Yet, it doesn't have to be that way. Being successful could mean simply being satisfied with oneself and one's career. For many people, a successful person is someone who feels that his or her work and life in general offer an exceptionally high degree of satisfaction.

But how does one get from here to there? How does one reach this feeling of satisfaction with life and career? It seems that successful people consistently do two things:

- They use their natural abilities in their work.
- They set career and life goals.

In other words, successful people choose careers where they can use their natural abilities, or do what comes naturally to them. For example, successful teachers are people who instinctively know how to help people learn, and the best doctors are those who know how to listen to people. Successful people know where they are starting from, and what direction they want to give their lives and careers, even if it is something as simple and wonderful as raising a happy family.

What are your natural abilities? What are your career and life goals? If you can answer these questions, you are on your way to achieving success.

1. false There is a general consensus on the definition of success.
2. true A lot of people think that you are successful if you are rich and famous.
3. true Successful people choose careers that match their skills.
4. false Successful people don't plan their lives.
5. true Doing what comes naturally to you helps make you successful.
6. false Raising a happy family is not enough to be considered successful.



# 1 Working 9 to 5

**J** Match jobs and sentences. Some of the sentences can be used for more than one profession. Then write one more sentence about necessary characteristics or qualifications for each job.

|                               |                      |                        |                      |                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| <b>construction engineers</b> | <b>accountants</b>   | <b>medical doctors</b> | <b>architects</b>    | <b>teachers</b>  |
| <b>flight attendants</b>      | <b>TV presenters</b> | <b>consultants</b>     | <b>photographers</b> | <b>reporters</b> |

- 1.** construction engineers  
It is essential that they like working outdoors.  
It is important that they are good at supervising building projects.
- 2.** accountants  
It is important that they double-check every figure.  
It is necessary that they keep records meticulously.
- 3.** medical doctors  
They need to invest a lot of time, hard work, and study to succeed.  
We expect them to cure us.
- 4.** architect  
It is imperative that they be good at designing buildings.  
It is essential that they have an eye for style and design.
- 5.** teachers  
Parents want them to be creative, friendly, and effective.  
It is necessary that they take work home.
- 6.** flight attendants  
Passengers expect them to be polite and helpful.  
It is imperative that they be courteous and efficient.
- 7.** TV presenters  
Viewers want them to be informative and entertaining.  
They need to pay attention to the way they look.
- 8.** consultants  
It is necessary that they listen to people and help them make decisions.  
It is important that they listen carefully.
- 9.** photographers  
It is essential that they have artistic talent and appropriate training.  
It is necessary that they have an eye for detail and know what to do.
- 10.** reporters  
We expect them to inform us of what is happening in the world.  
It is imperative that they check information before using it.

- K** Look at the picture. Write the headings and information you will need to give when you apply for a job. Write the questions that you would ask a person applying for a job if you were the boss.



Sample answers:

| Information Required on An Application Form  |
|--|
| First name Family name Address Contact details<br>work experience qualifications professional training |
| interests references previous employer/s   |
|  |

1. Have you ever worked in this kind of area before?
2. Where were you trained?
3. When did you leave your last job?



## L WRITING

### My Career and Life Goals

1. What are your career and life goals? Write notes in the chart.

| Things I'm good at | Things I'd like to do in the next 1–2 years | Things I'd like to do in the next 7–10 years |
|--------------------|---|--|
|                    |   |  |

2. Now write an essay about your career and life goals. Answer the following questions:

- What are your natural abilities?
- What are your short-term goals? (next 1–2 years)
- What are your long-term goals? (next 7–10 years)



**M** Write the question tags.

1. It was a part-time job, wasn't it ?
2. He works in a bank, doesn't he ?
3. You are not going to resign from your job are you ?
4. They took over the company, didn't they ?
5. There's a new manager in charge, isn't there ?
6. We won't have another meeting today, will we ?



**W** Write requests for the situations. Use **can**, **could** or **would**.



**You must speak to the manager.**

Excuse me, could I speak to the manager?

**Possible answers:**

1. You want to apply for a job. You don't have an application form.

Could I have an application form?

2. You're tired. You want to have a short break.

Could/Can I take a short break?

3. You don't know where the manager's office is?

Excuse me, can you tell me where the manager's office is?

4. You want to know your customer's address, and phone number.

Would you mind telling me your address, and phone number?

5. You need to send a text, but you don't have a cell phone.

Would you be able to lend me your phone to send a text?



Choose the appropriate sentence or expression for a polite answer.

1. Will you help me with my résumé?

a. Why should I?      b. Certainly.      c. Are you serious?

2. I don't understand these instructions.

a. So figure it out.      b. Can't you read?      c. I'll help you.

3. Would you let me see those files?

a. Not now. I'm busy.      b. They're mine.      c. Sure.

4. Could you turn off your smartphone?

a. Of course.      b. I'm online.      c. No way!

5. Would you mind telling me where the post office is?

a. No, it's too far.      b. Yes, I'm busy.      c. Sure. Straight down this road.

6. I'm sorry. I got held up in traffic.

a. Oh, come on!      b. That's all right.      c. As usual.

7. Can you write down your contact details, please?

a. Get up and get them.      b. No.      c. Here you are.

8. Let me carry that box for you.

a. That's very kind of you.      b. Not likely.      c. Why?

# 1 Working 9 to 5

**P** Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have to**, or **must**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.



1. Adel doesn't have to pack grocery bags because the customers pack their own.
2. He mustn't hang out with his friends now.
3. He must/has to be patient with his customers.
4. The customer must pay for his groceries.
5. He mustn't go shopping without any cash.
6. The people in line will have to wait a long time.
7. The mother has to/must be responsible for her child.
8. The man with the watch mustn't be late for his appointment.

**Q** Complete the sentences. Use **had to**, **didn't have to**, **needed to**, **needn't**, or **didn't need to**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. Look at all those books! Bob didn't have to/ didn't need to lift them all at once.
2. Rana needed to/ had to finish her assignment because it was already overdue.
3. They didn't have to/ didn't need to go to work yesterday. It was Friday.
4. You needn't park your car. The attendant will do it.
5. I had to/needed to write a report, so I didn't hang out with my friends yesterday.
6. We needn't take an early flight. Our meeting is at 3 p.m.
7. The children had to/needed to eat breakfast quickly to catch the school bus.
8. Mother needn't cook tonight because we're going out for dinner.
9. I didn't have to/ didn't need to wait long for the bus this morning. It was on time today.
10. We needn't pack any towels for the trip. The hotel provided everything.

# 2 Going Green

**A** Write the words from the box next to their definitions.

|             |            |         |            |
|-------------|------------|---------|------------|
| conserve    | efficient  | plastic | tap water  |
| consumption | organic    | recycle | thermostat |
| crank up    | pesticides | source  |            |

1. This is when food and plants are grown without chemicals. organic
2. This is when food and plants are grown without chemicals. organic
3. This is the water that you get right out of the sink. tap water
4. This is what we do when we turn something up, like the heat or the volume on our radio. crank up
5. These are chemicals that farmers use to keep bugs and animals away from the fruits and vegetables they grow. pesticides
6. This is the gauge that controls the temperature of our heat, air conditioning, or hot water heater. thermostat
7. This is when we try to save something by only using a little of it. We usually do this because there is a limited supply of it and we don't want to waste it. conserve
8. This is a synthetic material that we use in place of metal and wood. It's light and difficult to break. plastic
9. This is the act of using something, or the amount that we use of something. consumption
10. This is where something comes from; the origin. source
11. This is how we describe something that is productive or economical. efficient
12. This is when we make something new out of old material. recycle

**B** Answer the questions. **Sample answers:**

1. Why do farmers use pesticides? What is one problem with using pesticides to grow food?  
Pesticides keep bugs and animals away. They can hurt the environment.
2. What can you crank up? You can crank up the radio, the TV, the heat, and the air conditioning.
3. What are some things that are commonly made of plastic? Bottles, silverware, and furniture are commonly made of plastic.
4. What things do you or your family recycle? We recycle plastic and glass bottles, tin cans, and paper.
5. Why do most people want cars that are fuel efficient? They want to save money on gas.

## 2 Going Green

**C** Read the letter. Circle the gerunds.

Dear Editor,

I am writing because I have a concern about our community and our environment. I have been living in this town for three years now. I love living here because most people are interested in protecting the environment. However, I have noticed that when I go shopping most people have been using the plastic bags that the store provides. I quit using those years ago because they are damaging our planet. I can't stand seeing people who say they care about the environment using them. I recommend buying three or four canvas bags at the store and using them every time you go shopping. I advise keeping them in the car or near your front door so that you remember to take them when you go to the store. By making small changes, I think we can make a big difference to our world.

Thank you,

Bagging Betty

**D** Write the verbs in the correct column of the chart.

|             |          |         |       |           |         |
|-------------|----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|
| agree       | continue | hate    | love  | prefer    | start   |
| can't stand | decide   | imagine | offer | promise   | suggest |
| consider    | finish   | keep    | plan  | recommend | want    |

|   | Can only be followed by a gerund                              | Can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive        | Can only be followed by an infinitive               |
|---|---|--|---|
| 💡 | consider<br>finish<br>imagine<br>keep<br>recommend<br>suggest | can't stand<br>continue<br>hate<br>love<br>prefer<br>start | agree<br>decide<br>offer<br>plan<br>promise<br>want |



**E** Write the verb in either its gerund or infinitive form.

**Jasim decided** to ride (ride) his bike as much as possible.

1. The Smiths are considering getting (get) solar panels.
2. We quit watering (water) our yard during the summer.
3. Mohammed is planning to get (get) a hybrid car next year.
4. I advise seperating (separate) your paper and glass recycling.
5. The government wants us to conserve (conserve) energy.
6. I expect to have (have) a low energy bill this month.
7. Sara just finished insulating (insulate) her hot water heater.
8. We agreed to eat (eat) only locally grown vegetables this summer.

**F** Look at the pictures. Write three sentences that you think each person would say. Be sure to use a verb followed by a gerund or infinitive.



**1. Ahmed**

- a. I love growing my own vegetables.
- b. I recommend eating fruits and vegetables every day.
- c. I hate eating old vegetables from the supermarket.



**2. Khaled**

- a. I attempt to recycle everything possible.
- b. I recommend getting two recycle bins.
- c. I like knowing that I'm helping the earth.



**3. Abdullah**

- a. We started biking to work so that we don't pollute the environment.
- b. We hate paying for parking in the city.
- c. We even prefer to bike to work on rainy days.

## 2 Going Green

**G** Write a sentence using each verb followed by a gerund or an infinitive. If the verb can only be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, then write only one sentence. If the verb can be followed by both a gerund and an infinitive, then write two sentences. **Sample answers:**

**hate** I hate using a lot of water.  
I hate to use a lot of water.

1. begin The farmer began using organic methods. / The farmer began to use organic methods.

2. decide We decided to get solar panels.

3. prefer I prefer to eat organic food.

4. expect We expect to see her soon.

5. quit She quit smoking.

**H** Complete the conversation with the words and phrases from the box.

a hassle  
a no-brainer

a piece of cake  
chuck

I guess  
lame

Whoops

**Andrea:** Whoops! I left my water bottle inside. I'll be right back.

**Elizabeth:** Oh, wait! I have bottles of water right here! You can have one of these.

**Andrea:** Actually, I try not to drink out of plastic bottles.

**Elizabeth:** Really? It seems like such **(1) a hassle** to always have to carry that stainless steel bottle around with you.

**Andrea:** Actually, it's **(2) a piece of cake**. You're always carrying around the plastic ones.

**Elizabeth:** True. But if I get tired of carrying it, I can always **(3) chuck** it. Anyway, I usually recycle them.

**Andrea:** Well, that's a good start, but don't you think it's **(4) lame** to use the energy to recycle plastic bottles when it's so easy to just reuse the same one over and over?

**Elizabeth:** **(5) I guess**. It still seems like I'm doing something since I at least recycle them most of the time.

**Andrea:** Anyway, plastic bottles are bad for your health.

**Elizabeth:** Really?

**Andrea:** Yeah. The chemicals from the plastic can get into the water and cause health problems.

**Elizabeth:** Hmm...well, in that case, it sounds like **(6) a no-brainer**. Want to help me pick out a stainless steel water bottle?

**Andrea:** Sure!

**I READING**

Read the article and answer the questions.

**Buying Locally Grown**

Eating organic fruits and vegetables is one way to help our planet since it does not involve spraying harmful pesticides and herbicides into the environment. However, there are many people who say that eating organic isn't enough, and that it's more important to eat locally grown fruits and vegetables. The organic produce that you find in your grocery store is often shipped halfway around the world. This means that it is both creating air pollution, and that it's a few days old by the time it gets to the store. Locally grown produce is better because it does not contribute to pollution. Also it's the freshest possible, so you get the full amount of its vitamins and nutrients.

**Community Supported Agriculture (CSA):**

One way to get locally grown produce is to become a member of a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). A CSA is of a group of individual people who promise to support a farm. This way, the farmland becomes the community's farm, with both the farmers and the consumers sharing benefits and risks. Community Supported Agriculture began in the early 1960s in Europe and Japan as an answer to concerns about food safety and the urbanization of farm land. Over the last 20 years in the U.S., CSAs have become a popular way for people to buy local, seasonal food directly from a farmer.

**How a CSA works:**

A farmer offers a certain number of "shares" to the public. The share is usually made up of a bag of vegetables. People who are interested in becoming members buy a share before the farming season begins. Then, once the season begins, they get a box of seasonal produce each week throughout the farming season (usually about 20 weeks long). This arrangement creates many advantages for the farmers and the consumers.

| Advantages for farmers   | Advantages for consumers   |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They get to spend time selling the food early in the year when they aren't as busy.</li> <li>• They get paid early in the season, which helps with the farm's cash flow.</li> <li>• They have an opportunity to get to know the people who eat the food they grow.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They get to eat the freshest produce possible.</li> <li>• They get to learn about new vegetables and new ways of cooking.</li> <li>• They get to know the farmer who grows their food and learn more about how food is grown.</li> <li>• They are contributing to the locally grown movement, thus not creating more pollution by having food shipped.</li> </ul> |

- One problem with organic fruits and vegetables is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they're grown with pesticides
  - they're often shipped from far away
- Produce probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - fruits and vegetables
  - farm animals and meat
- CSAs began in the 1960s in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Europe and Japan
  - the U.S.
- A share of the farm is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - vegetables that you buy at the market every week
  - a bag of vegetables that you buy before the growing season, but pick up every week
- One benefit of a CSA for both farmers and consumers is that they get to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - know each other
  - learn about new vegetables and new ways of cooking

## 2 Going Green

**J** Answer the questions. Write sentences.

1. Why are products packaged in a particular way??

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is packaging used to preserve food products?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is it used to promote products?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why do people who live off the grid avoid buying packaged goods?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Think of products that have multiple packaging, e.g. plastic wrappers as well as a paper box.

What do you do with the packaging? Do you think it's necessary? Why? Why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

**K** Consider the type of packaging that is used for different products and write which is environmentally friendly and which is harmful to the environment.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Paper cartons, e.g. in cartons of milk                         |  |
| Plastic containers or bottles, e.g. orange juice, oil, shampoo |  |
| Glass bottles or jars, e.g. jam, perfume, spices               |  |
| Cellophane bags or wrapping, e.g. chocolates, candy            |  |
| Paper packaging, e.g. rice, pasta, cookies                     |  |
| Paper and plastic, e.g. batteries, gadgets                     |  |
| Cloth bags and wrappers, e.g. scarves, slippers, jewelry       |  |

Can we recycle/reuse some of the packaging? If so, how?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

We can reuse paper/cardboard boxes to store things. We can use cloth bags and wrappers to store things or carry them. Cellophane bags can be reused to pack or store things. Glass bottles and jars can be reused to store jam, spices, oil etc. but they can also be cut and turned into water glasses, candleholders or pencil holders.

1. Products are packaged in a particular way to protect them from damage, make packing and transport easier and present them in an attractive manner. For example, cereal like corn flakes comes in a colorful box with a vacuum sealed paper bag inside containing the cereal. Eggs come in special plastic or papier mâché case.

2. Certain types of packaging are used to preserve food products. For example, canned milk and other food, vacuum wrapped cheese or meat, vacuum packaged nuts.

3. Packaging is used to promote products.

4. People who live off the grid avoid buying packaged goods to avoid polluting the environment and causing further environmental damage.

5. There are plenty of products with multiple packaging such as frozen seafood in plastic wrapping in a cardboard box.

Many people dispose of the packaging by throwing it away with the rest of the garbage. We try to throw all plastic, paper and glass objects into special recycling bins.

Paper cartons can be recycled; however, they require wood for the paper so more trees are cut. So they are not environmentally friendly.

Plastic containers or bottles are harmful to the environment.

Glass bottles, or jars can be recycled or reused. If they are not recycled they can be harmful to the environment

as they are often the cause of forest fires and fires in general especially in hot weather.

Cellophane bags or wrapping can be recycled, and are biodegradable so they are environmentally friendly.

Paper packaging can be recycled but more trees are cut in order to make paper that is used for wrapping, writing etc. So it is harmful.

Paper and plastic packaging is usually thrown away and is harmful to the environment.

Cloth bags and wrappers are environmentally friendly because they can be reused and do not cause any damage.

- L** Look at the picture. Take notes on the things and people (nouns) you can see and what is happening (verbs). Write words to describe the picture (adjectives). Write sentences to tell people how they can go greener.



| Nouns  | Verbs   | Adjectives   |
|--|---|--|
| boys, children, gloves, bins, containers, rubbish, garbage, trees, environment | carry, collect, sort, put into, recycle, help | aware, friendly, happy, hardworking, active, conscious |
|  |   |  |

1. Children are conscious of what needs to be done to preserve the environment.
2. They are proud to be active participants in “green” projects.
3. They often participate in “clean the forest” or “clean the beach” campaigns enthusiastically.



## M WRITING

### Where does your food come from?

1. Take notes on everything you eat in a day. Write down where you (or your friend, family member, or restaurant) bought it and where it was grown or produced. If it came in a package, look at where the package came from. If it is a fresh food like fruits and vegetables, look for a sticker or sign that says where it was grown.

|                         | Food you ate | Where you bought it | Where it was grown or made |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Fruits and Vegetables   |              |                     |                            |
| Milk and Dairy          |              |                     |                            |
| Meat, Poultry, and Fish |              |                     |                            |
| Grains and Breads       |              |                     |                            |
| Snacks                  |              |                     |                            |
| Other                   |              |                     |                            |

2. Write about where your food comes from and how this might have an impact on the environment. Explain ways that you could buy more locally grown and made foods.

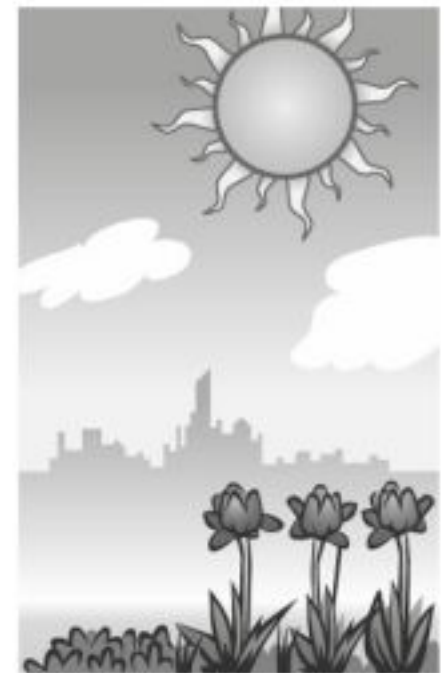


**N** Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple present or present progressive.

1. Trees grown (grow) more quickly in cooler climates than in the desert.
2. Scientists say that the world's climate is changing (change) rapidly.
3. Planet Earth goes (go) round the sun.
4. Farmers work (work) long hours in all parts of the world these days.
5. Governments are considering (consider) measures to limit overfishing.
6. How does he know (he/know) which type of fuel is the greenest?
7. The polar ice caps are melting (melt) at a dramatic rate.
8. The UAE doesn't have (not/have) a high level of rainfall.
9. We are currently researching (currently/research) ways of conserving water.
10. Do you believe (you/believe) that the oceans will cover Earth one day?

**O** Complete the sentences. Use the simple present and the present progressive of the verb in parentheses for the permanent or temporary situations.

1. Water boils at 100°C, but don't touch it when it is boiling. (boil)
2. Nura studies English at school, and now she is studying for exams.  
(study)
3. At present the boys are living with their uncle in Jeddah, but they usually live with their parents in Makkah. (live)
4. Air pollution is depleting the oxygen levels these days, and this generally depletes our quality of life. (deplete)
5. The weather outlook doesn't look very favorable now, but we aren't looking at the long range forecast. (not look)



## 2 Going Green

**P** Complete the sentences about facts. Use the simple present or **will** in the second clause.

1. If you heat (heat) ice, it will melt (melt).
2. If they replant (replant) the forest, it will take (take) several years to grow again.
3. The city's atmosphere won't improve (not improve) if we don't stop (not stop) burning fossil fuels.
4. If we install (install) photovoltaic panels, will we cut (cut) our fuel costs?
5. If you don't water (not water) plants, they don't grow (not grow).
6. The ranger will ask (ask) you to leave if you don't obey (not obey) the park rules.
7. If we teach (teach) children in school about green issues, they will treat (treat) the environment with more respect.
8. The consequences will be (be) disastrous if we don't reduce (not reduce) carbon emissions.



**Q** Complete the sentences to say what will/might happen in the following situations. Use your own ideas.

Student's  
answer

1. If we don't find alternative sources of energy, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If we develop more efficient farming methods, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If we keep our town streets clean, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If we limit the fish industry, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If we stop using plastic bags, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If we all work together, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_





# 3 There's No Place Like Home

**A** Write the missing letters.

1. a **t** m **o** s p **h** **e** r e

2. **l** o **y** a l t **y**

3. c **u** l t **i** v **a** t e

4. s o **r** r o **w**

5. p **o** **t** e n t **i** a l

6. **w** o r **n**

7. c o **m** f o r **t**

8. s **h** e **l** t **e** r

**B** Write the words from exercise **A** next to the correct definitions below.

1. **potential**: possibility

2. **loyalty**: faithfulness and devotion

3. **sorrow**: sadness

4. **shelter**: a house or structure that keeps you safe from outside

5. **cultivate**: to improve or develop by study or training

6. **comfort**: a positive feeling of peace and familiarity

7. **worn**: old and used

8. **atmosphere**: the tone or mood of a place



### 3 There's No Place Like Home

**C** Number the adjectives in the correct order.

My friend Pablo lives in an <sup>2 1</sup> (old / unique) house. It has a <sup>2 1</sup> (1) (wooden / heavy) door and <sup>1 2</sup> (2) (giant / old) windows. The kitchen has <sup>2 1 3</sup> (3) (Mexican / expensive / ceramic) tiles on the floor and <sup>1 3 2</sup> (4) (beautiful / wooden / Spanish) cabinets. There is a <sup>2 1</sup> (5) (blue / big) couch in the living room. The couch is covered in <sup>2 3 1</sup> (6) (Indian / silk / fancy) pillows. On the floor there is an <sup>3 1 2</sup> (7) (Egyptian / enormous / multicolored) carpet. The bedrooms have <sup>1 2 3</sup> (8) (small / old-fashioned) closets, but the <sup>3 2 1</sup> (9) (wooden / tall / impressive) beds make up for it.

**D** Write a sentence for each picture. Use two or three adjectives in each sentence.



*I saw a big, old, wooden barn in the countryside.*

1. **I saw a fascinating modern house**
2. **It's a comfortable big leather coach**
3. **It's a delicious round white cake**
4. **I saw a cute blond cat**



**E** Insert **too** or **enough** into the correct place in each sentence.

! This house is <sup>too</sup>big. (too) **enough**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. You're driving quickly. (enough)<br><b>enough</b>         | 4. You're walking slowly. (too)<br><b>too</b>           |
| 2. They have bathrooms for everybody. (enough)               | 5. That couch isn't big. (enough)<br><b>enough</b>      |
| 3. I'm not rich to buy that house. (enough)<br><b>enough</b> | 6. You're short to play basketball. (too)<br><b>too</b> |

**F** Write a sentence that has the same meaning. Use **too** or **enough**.

| too   | enough                                    |
|---|---|
| ! She isn't too young.                        | <u>She's old enough.</u>                  |
| She's too short.                              | 1. <b>She isn't tall enough</b>           |
| 2. <b>The car is too old</b>                  | The car isn't new enough.                 |
| The Internet is running too slowly.           | 3. <b>It isn't running quickly enough</b> |
| 4. <b>The dress is too small</b>              | The dress isn't large enough.             |
| It's too expensive.                           | 5. <b>It isn't cheap enough</b>           |
| 6. <b>He is driving too fast (carelessly)</b> | He isn't driving carefully enough.        |
| The test is too difficult.                    | 7. <b>It isn't easy enough</b>            |
| 8. <b>The film is too interesting</b>         | That film isn't interesting enough.       |

**G** Write sentences using **too** or **enough** with the following words.

- ! new: This house isn't new enough.
- small: **This house is too small**
  - old: **You aren't old enough to get a driving license**
  - quickly: **He drives too quickly**
  - difficult: **The test is too difficult**
  - boring: **This film is too boring**
  - time: **Time is running too quickly**
  - quietly: **Your children are playing too quietly**
  - fancy: **The decorations were too fancy on my birthday**

### 3 There's No Place Like Home

**H** Correct the error in each sentence.

- ⚡ The kitchen in that house is not ~~enough~~ <sup>enough</sup> big.  
**too**
1. He was too late ~~to~~ get on the airplane.  
**enough**
  2. Do you have time ~~enough~~ to go to the store?  
**big modern new**
  3. His friend bought him a ~~new, modern, big~~ watch.  
**little Korean**
  4. There is a ~~Korean little~~ boy at the front door.  
**fast enough**
  5. Ahmed is not ~~enough fast~~ to win the race.  
**a delicious big Indian**
  6. We had a ~~Indian, delicious, big~~ feast for dinner last night.  
**too young**
  7. He can't go on the roller coaster. He's ~~young enough~~.  
**cheap little old**
  8. Wagner drives a ~~old, little, cheap~~ car.

**I** Complete the conversation with the words and phrases from the box.

|                  |         |              |               |
|------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| an arm and a leg | grand   | megabucks    | reality check |
| Cool             | hold on | out of touch | tiny          |

**Dad:** Did you see that the Johnsons' house is for sale?

**Son:** ⚡ Cool. I've always loved that house!

**Dad:** I know, but (1) hold on. Don't get too excited.

**Son:** OK. Why?

**Dad:** They're asking (2) an arm and a leg! for it.

**Son:** Really? How much?

**Dad:** Over \$500 (3) grand.

**Son:** For that (4) tiny, old house? That's (5) megabucks! We can't afford that!

**Dad:** I know. They need a (6) reality check.

**Son:** ⚡ That's true. They must be (7) out of touch if they think that anybody will pay that much.

**J READING**

Read the article about the White House. Then answer **true** or **false**.

The White House is the official residence and main workplace of the President of the United States. It is in Washington, D.C., and was built between 1792 and 1800. The White House has four stories—the Ground Floor, State Floor, Second Floor, and Third Floor, plus a two-story basement. Today, the White House Complex includes the Executive Residence (where the president and his family live), the West Wing (the location of the Oval Office), the East Wing, and the Old Executive Office Building, which houses the executive offices of the President and Vice President.



There are many famous rooms in the White House. The Entrance Hall is the primary and formal entrance. It is located on the State Floor, and is entered from Pennsylvania Avenue. It opens to the Grand Staircase, which connects the State Floor to the Second Floor of the building. There are three state parlors on the State Floor of the White House: The Green Room, The Blue Room, and the Red Room. They are each decorated in shades of their respective color and have been used for small receptions, and teas.

The East Room is the largest room in the White House. It is used for entertainment, press conferences, ceremonies, and occasionally for a large dinner. The White House's oldest possession, a portrait of George Washington that was painted in 1797, hangs in the East Room next to a portrait of his wife, Martha Washington, which was painted in 1878.

The State Dining Room is the larger of two dining rooms on the State Floor of the White House. It is used for receptions, luncheons, and larger formal dinners. The room seats 140 guests. The Family Dining Room is also located on the State Floor. The room is used for smaller and more private meals than those served in the State Dining Room. Today the president uses the Family Dining Room less for family and more for working lunches and small dinners. Family dinners are usually served on the second floor in the President's Dining Room.

- 💡  true  **The U.S. President lives and works at the White House.**
- false  The White House was built 100 years ago.
  - true  The Oval Office is in the West Wing.
  - false  You can only enter the White House through the Entrance Hall.
  - true  The Green Room is decorated in green.
  - true  The portrait of Martha Washington was probably painted after she had died.
  - false  The president's family usually eats dinner in the Family Dining Room.



### 3 There's No Place Like Home

**K** Read the texts and answer the questions.

#### Minaret of Jam, Afghanistan

The Minaret of Jam stands in a remote valley, surrounded by barren mountains. It was built in the 12th century and it is the only well-preserved building of the period. It is 65 meters tall and was built with baked-bricks. The circular minaret, which rests on an octagonal base, had two wooden balconies and a lantern at the top.

The minaret is famous for its intricate decoration of calligraphy etched in stucco and glazed turquoise ceramics. It was nominated Afghanistan's first World Heritage Site in 2002.

#### Salwa Palace, KSA

Salwa Palace is the largest palace in the historical at-Turaif district of ad-Dir'iyah. It was the first palace built by Imam Mohammad Bin Saud in 1750. His successors later added to the complex, which includes 7 main units, a mosque, an audience hall, a treasury, and a well, which cover some 10,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

Salwa Palace is a unique example of Nadji architecture and illustrates the ingenious use of adobe, not only as a material suited for the extreme desert climate, but as a means to create beautiful geometric designs. At-Turaif was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2010. It has been restored to a large extent, and it has the potential to become one of the biggest living heritage museums in the world.

#### Burj Khalifa, UAE

Burj Khalifa in Dubai, at 828 meters, is the tallest building in the world, topping the previous record holder, Taipei 101, by 319 meters. It is also called "the Needle" because of its top section that gets as thin as a needle as it tapers to the top.

The building took six years to complete and was officially opened in January 2010. It has 168 floors, which is the highest number in the world, but not all of them are large enough to use as residence or office space. The skyscraper accommodates more than 900 luxury apartments, 49 floors of offices, and a 7-star Armani Hotel with 160 rooms.

1. What is the shape of the Minaret of Jam? It's circular
2. What is special about the use of adobe at Salwa Palace? It's used as a means to create beautiful geometric designs
3. How tall is Burj Khalifa, and why is it called "the Needle"? It's 828 meters. It's called the needle because of its top section that gets as thin as a needle as it tapers to the top
4. Underline words in the texts that mean the following:
  - a. far away **remote**
  - b. without any plants **barren**
  - c. a source of water **well**
  - d. clever and original **ingenious**
  - e. become or make something narrower at one end **taper**
  - f. have enough space for **accommodate**
5. Which building would you be interested in visiting? Why? Salwa Palace  
Because I like ancient buildings

- L** Write as many words as you can to describe each part of the building (objects) in the picture. Then write sentences to describe the building using at least three adjectives in the correct order.



| Objects        | Describing words (adjectives)           |
|----------------|---|
| <b>window</b>  | <b>Small, old-fashioned, arched</b>     |
| <b>columns</b> | <b>simple, stone, white , decorated</b> |
| <b>walls</b>   | <b>Grey, high, cement</b>               |

- The building has old-fashioned, small glass windows**
- It has simple, white, stone, decorated columns**
- It has high grey cement walls**

### 3 There's No Place Like Home

#### **M** WRITING

Write about a famous house in your country.

1. Before you write, make notes in the chart.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| When was it built?                     | <b>1938</b>  |
| Who lives there?                       | <b>King Abdul Aziz lived there</b>   |
| What makes it famous?                  | <b>It marked the first major expansion of the city as the country teetered on the brink of a new era of prosperity.</b>                                      |
| What does it look like on the outside? | <b>There are green gardens, which spread over several hectares</b>   |
| What does it look like on the inside?  | <b>There plenty of memorabilia in the King Abdul Aziz Historical Center, including personal belongings of King Abdulaziz – right down to his spectacles.</b> |
| Are there any famous rooms?            |  |

**Close to Riyadh's National Museum you'll find the beautiful Murabba Palace, the former home and court of King Abdul Aziz, founder of modern Saudi Arabia, and a monument to the city's captivating past.**

**Murabba Palace marked the first major expansion of the city as the country teetered on the brink of a new era of prosperity. The palace, where the King lived from its completion in 1938 until his death in 1953, was built in the traditional Najdean style, with vast palm frond layered walls and ceilings and rooms arranged around a breezy central courtyard.**

**There are green gardens, which spread over several hectares. But the real treasures are inside, where you'll find plenty of memorabilia in the King Abdul Aziz Historical Center, including personal belongings of King Abdulaziz – right down to his spectacles.**

**As you tour the two-storey building, look out for the King's personal lift – the first in the country when it was installed in 1948 due to his arthritis, which had made it impossible for him to use the stairs.**



**N** Look at the map and read the conversation. Then answer the questions.



**Tom:** Excuse me. How do I get to the park?

**John:** Take the Number 20 bus. There's a bus stop over there. Get off at the Bookstore. The park is on the next block. You can't miss it.

**Tom:** Is it far from here?

**John:** No, it's about 15 minutes away.

**Luis:** No, no. Take the F line on the subway, and get off at Main Avenue Station. Walk down Broadway and take a left after the bank. The park is right across the street. Trust me. I live in that neighborhood.

**Tom:** Thanks a lot.

**Luis:** You're welcome.

1. Where is Tom going?
2. What's the bus number to the park?
3. How far away is the park?
4. What's the subway line to the park?

**He's going to the park**

**The bus number 20**

**It's about 15 minutes away**

**The F line**

**O** Tom took the bus and missed his stop. He is now at the Mall. Write new directions and help Tom find the park.

**Walk down Franklin street and take a right after the restaurant, the park is right across the street**



### 3 There's No Place Like Home

**P** Look at the picture and read the conversations. Mark **O** for offers and **R** for requests.



1. Let me carry that for you. **O**
2. Will you tell Sarah to bring some snacks from the kitchen? **R**
3. I'll tell her, and I'll get some napkins, too. **O**
4. Can I borrow your cell phone? I need to make a quick call. **R**

**Q** Read each story. Write the conversation.

1. Your younger sister wants a box of cookies from a high shelf in the kitchen. She can't get the box. You offer to get the cookies for her. Your sister accepts your offer.

You: **Let me get the cookies for you**

Sister: **That's great! thanks**

2. Majid and Ahmed are eating dinner in a restaurant. The waiter brings the check. Majid quickly picks up the check. He wants to pay. Ahmed accepts his offer.

Majid: **I'll pay**

Ahmed: **Thank you**

3. A family is moving into the apartment next door. The father of the family is carrying a heavy box. A friendly neighbor offers to help the father. The father refuses but thanks him for his offer.

Neighbor: **Can I help you to carry these boxes?**

Father: **No, thanks, but that's a kind of you**

# 4 The Sporting Life

**A** Match the words with the definitions.

- i** commemorate
- e** drop
  - g** marathon
  - a** medal
  - c** originated
  - b** pigeon
  - d** practice
  - j** procession
  - f** revived
  - h** torch
- a circular award
  - a common bird that lives in cities
  - began; came from
  - do something over and over in order to perfect it
  - quit; stop doing
  - brought back to life
  - a 26-mile (42 km) sporting event, usually running
  - a stick or handle with fire at the end
  - celebrate the memory of someone or something
  - a parade

**B** Answer the questions.

1. What's something that you practice?

**I practice playing the guitar**

2. Do you know anyone who has run a marathon? How did the person get ready for it?

**My brother Majid has run a marathon. He practiced for months**

3. What's something that originated from your country?

**Dates originated from my country**

4. What's one way to commemorate someone?

**Naming a building or collage after him**

5. Have you ever dropped something because you didn't like it? What?


**Yes, I have. I've dropped painting**

6. Where have you seen pigeons?

**I've seen some pigeons flying over the mosque in my neighborhood**

## 4 The Sporting Life

**C** Unscramble the sentences. They each have a gerund as a subject. Then check if you **agree** or **disagree**.

|   | Agree                               | Disagree                 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  <b>in the ocean / is / swimming / difficult / .</b><br><u>Swimming in the ocean is difficult.</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1. good / is / roller skating / exercise / .<br><b>Roller skating is a good exercise</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. has / many benefits / team sports / playing / .<br><b>Playing team sports has many benefits</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. an important part / practicing / of playing a sport / is / .<br><b>Practicing is an important part of playing a sport</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. takes / a lot of courage / car racing / .<br><b>Car racing takes a lot of courage</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. is / playing sports / to stay in shape / a good way / .<br><b>Playing sports is a good way to stay in shape</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. easy / but it's a good form of exercise / is / walking / .<br><b>Walking is easy but it's a good form of exercise</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. a lot of leg strength / requires / cycling / .<br><b>Cycling requires a lot of leg strength</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. for learning a sport / not / is / missing practice / essential / .<br><b>Not missing practice is essential for learning a sport</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**D** Finish the sentences with your own ideas and opinions.

-  Skiing is dangerous
1. Playing tennis is interesting
  2. Skateboarding is fun
  3. Golfing is boring
  4. Surfing is dangerous
  5. Playing football is popular
  6. Scuba diving is exciting
  7. Running is healthy
  8. Ice-skating is fascinating

**E** Write the superlative form of the adjective and the present perfect of the verb.

**!** This is the best (good) game I have seen (see) in a long time.

- The hardest (hard) test I have taken (take) was in chemistry class.
- The longest (long) run Binah has taken (take) was 10 kilometers.
- What is the scariest (scary) film you have ever seen (see / ever)?
- That was the sickest (sick) Bilal has been (be).
- What is the worst (bad) TV show you have watched (watch)?
- Lance Armstrong is the most famous (famous) cyclist there has ever been (be / ever).
- The longest (long) book I have ever read (read / ever) was *War and Peace*.
- What is the most exciting (exciting) sporting event you have ever seen (see / ever)?
- This is the tastiest (tasty) meal I have ever eaten (eat / ever).
- That was the strangest (strange) conversation Maya has ever had (have / ever).

**F** Write sentences about your life. Use the superlative and the present perfect.

**!** The smartest person: My father is the smartest person I have ever known.

- The longest game: Yesterday football game was the longest game I've ever played
- The hardest sport: Climbing mountains is the hardest sport I've ever done
- The most interesting book: Little Woman is the most interesting book I've ever read
- The best dinner: My mum's pizza is the best dinner I have ever had
- The easiest class: Science is the easiest class I have ever attended
- The farthest place: France is the furthest place I have ever visited
- The most interesting person: Mr. Been is the most interesting person I have ever known
- The best vacation: Visiting Hawaii was the best vacation I have ever had
- The funniest person: Adel Imam is the funniest person I have ever known
- The most boring film: Last night film was the most boring film I had ever watched

## 4 The Sporting Life

- G** Write a sentence about each picture. Use either a gerund as the subject or the superlative + present perfect.



1. **Playing tennis is my favourite sport**      3. **Playing games is my favourite hobby**



2. **Football is the most popular sport I've ever known**      4. **Running is a good way of exercise**

- H** Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

down pat      guts      knocked their socks off      psyched      up for

1. My brother Tom is adventurous. He likes to try new things. Even if the sport is dangerous or difficult, he's willing to do it. He's **up for** anything.
2. His favorite football team is Manchester United. Next month they are going to be playing in his city and he has tickets! He's **psyched**!
3. Jasim is a gymnast. He has been practicing his routine on the parallel bars for months. He usually practices 5 times a week. Next week he has a gymnastics meet. He's not worried though, because he has his routine **down pat**.
4. Andrew is the best speed skater I know. Last week he was in a competition, and won first place! He was so good. He really **knocked their socks off!**
5. Don is an expert surfer. He has surfed all over the world—sometimes in extremely big waves! He knows he could drown or get attacked by sharks, but he's not scared. He has a lot of

**guts**

**I READING**

Read the article and answer the questions.

**The Boston Red Sox**

Baseball, often called "America's Pastime," is considered by many to be the most popular sport in the U.S. One of the oldest and most famous baseball teams in the world is the Boston Red Sox. The club was founded in 1901, as one of eight teams in the American League. They were a dominant team in the new league—winning their first World Series in 1903. They won four more championships by 1918. Since 1912, the Red Sox's home ballpark has been Fenway Park.

**The Sale Of The Bambino**

While the first seventeen years in Red Sox history were successful, after the 1918 win, they went into one of the longest championship droughts in baseball history. In 1919, Red Sox owner Frazee sold famous slugger Babe Ruth, who had played the previous six seasons for the Red Sox, to the rival New York Yankees. Even though Ruth had just broken the single-season home run record, hitting 29 in 1919, Frazee sold him. Legend has it that Frazee did so in order to finance a Broadway play. Many people said that they would lose for 100 years because they had sold Babe Ruth, who was also known as the Bambino.

**Evidence Of The Myth**

Over the years, the Red Sox had many excellent players, but nonetheless, they were never able to win the World Series. They came closest in 1986, when they lost the final game in extra innings because a slow ground ball rolled through the first baseman's legs. This infamous moment in baseball history fed the myth that the Red Sox were destined to lose for the rest of their career.

**Ending The Losing Streak**

Finally, the losing streak ended in 2004, when the team won their sixth World Series Championship. Since 2003, the Red Sox have competed in five American League Championship Series, have won two World Series in 2007 and 2013, and have emerged as arguably one of the most successful Major League Baseball teams of the last two decades.

1. What is the name of the Red Sox home stadium?

**Fenway Park**

2. How did the Red Sox do in the early years?

**They were successful**

3. What started the myth about the Red Sox?

**Selling Babe Ruth to the New York Yankees started the myth.**

4. How did they lose the 1986 World Series Championship?

**They lost because a slow ground ball rolled through the first baseman's legs**

5. When did the losing streak finally end?

**In 2004**

## 4 The Sporting Life

**J** Read the texts and write which sports are being described. Choose 5 sports from the list. Underline the words and/or phrases that helped you.

|          |           |                        |            |            |           |
|----------|-----------|------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| football | hockey    | ping pong/table tennis | volleyball | basketball | badminton |
| baseball | taekwondo | tennis                 | polo       | squash     |           |

### 1. **Baseball** \_\_\_\_\_

A bat and ball sport played between two teams of nine players each. The objective of the game is to score runs by hitting a ball with a bat and touching the four bases arranged at the corners of a ninety-foot square or diamond-shaped field. Teams take turns batting and fielding. The fielding team tries to stop three hitters of the batting team from touching the base. The players on the batting team take turns hitting the ball that the pitcher of the fielding team throws. It has become the national sport of the United States.

### 2. **Basketball** \_\_\_\_\_

A team sport in which two teams of five players try to score points by throwing a ball through a hoop mounted on a backboard. The team with the most points at the end of the game wins. The ball can be advanced on the court by bouncing it while running or passing it to a teammate. Players are not allowed to take steps carrying the ball in their hands. Rule violations are called "fouls."

### 3. **Ping pong/table tennis** \_\_\_\_\_

It is a game that can be played by two or four players. The players hit a lightweight, hollow ball back and forth using rackets as they stand at the two ends of a hard table divided by a net. Players have to hit the ball to return it to their opponent after only one bounce. The pace of the game is very quick and players need to react accordingly.

### 4. **Taekwondo** \_\_\_\_\_

It is claimed to be the world's most popular martial art. A loose translation of its name could be "the art of the foot and fist" or "the art of kicking and punching." It combines combat techniques, self-defense, exercise, as well as philosophy.

### 5. **Tennis** \_\_\_\_\_

It originated in Britain in the late 19th century. It is usually played between two players (singles) or two teams of two players each (doubles). Each player uses a racket to strike a hollow rubber ball covered with felt over a net and into the opponent's side of the court. The surface of the court is usually clay, asphalt, or grass.





- K** Write as many words as you can to describe what is happening in the picture. Then change these action words (verbs) into the -ing form (gerunds). Write sentences about the picture starting with the gerunds.



| Action words (verbs) | Gerunds (verb + <i>ing</i> ) |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>eat</b>           | <b>eating</b>                |
| <b>play</b>          | <b>playing</b>               |
| <b>smile</b>         | <b>smiling</b>               |

- Eating a lovely meal with your family in the park is really delighting**
- Playing football with my sister was enjoyable.**
- All the family members are smiling, which means that they are really happy together**

## L WRITING

Describe the best sporting event you've ever seen (in person or on TV). Answer the following questions.

- What sport was it?
- Who was in the competition?
- Where did you see it?
- Who were you with?
- Who won?
- What made it exciting?
- Describe highlights of the game or event.

1. First make notes in the word map.



2. Now use your word map to help you write your essay.

**Last month I and my friends attended a Clasico between Barcelona and Real Madrid in Spain. A large number of spectators had assembled to see the match. A lot of enthusiasm was discernible among the vast assemblage of football fans. It was a fantastic game. Both teams played hard. Messy scored three goal. Real's fans were really disappointed. Barcelona won the match. It gave us much pleasure. I'll never forget this match.**

**M** Read Saeed's application form for a sport scholarship for a college. Answer the questions about him. Use the present perfect simple or the present perfect progressive.



|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Your Name:           | Saeed Ali   |
| Address:             | 1411 Jazeerah Street, Alrabwah, Riyadh, 12644   |
| Name of High School: | Al Marwah High School   |
| Main areas of study: | Computer Science, Math, Sport   |
| Languages:           | Arabic (native speaker); English, 7 years (reading, writing, speaking, listening); French, 2 years (reading, writing) |
| Activities:          | Basketball team, 4 years;<br>Football team, 6 years;<br>Swim team, 4 years  |
| Achievements:        | Captain of the school football team;<br>Swim coach to 30 primary students   |

1. Has he ever taken a computer science class?

(take) **Yes, he has taken a computer science class**

2. Does he know more than one language?

(speak) **Yes, he has spoken three languages**

3. Can he read French?

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

4. Does Saeed play basketball?

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

5. Has he ever worked as a football coach?

(work) **No, he hasn't worked as a football coach**

6. Does he know how to play in a team?

(play) **Yes, he has played for three different teams**

7. Has Saeed ever held a position of responsibility?

(coach) **Yes, he has coached 30 primary students in swimming**

## 4 The Sporting Life

**N** Rewrite the sentences. Use adverbs of manner.

**!** Majid is very fast on his rollerblades Majid rollerblades very fast.

1. Badr is an aggressive driver. **Badr drives aggressively**
2. Stunt pilots fly in a dangerous way. **Stunt pilots fly dangerously**
3. Ali and Majid are slow runners. **Ali and Majid run slowly**
4. Saeed is a really good player. **Saeed plays well**
5. Sabah is a quiet talker. **Sabah talks quietly**
6. Khalid is a hard worker. **Khalid works hard**
7. Fadwa is an enthusiastic reader. **Fadwa reads enthusiastically**
8. Adel is a good surfer. **Adel surfs well**

**O** Write five sentences about you. Use adverbs of manner.

1. **I run quickly**
2. **I play football well**
3. **I laugh loudly**
4. **I drive carefully**
5. **I surf amazingly**



# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**A** Complete the crossword puzzle with words or phrases.

**Across**

2. something that is inconvenient to do

3. in a difficult situation (3 words)

5. embarrassing

7. something difficult to understand or solve

9. get rid of something

12. money received or earned

14. something not real; made up

16. do me a favor (3 words)

17. leave (2 words)

18. a variation of an earlier or original thing

**Down**

1. enjoy (5 words)

4. very easy (4 words)

6. be grateful for

8. produced without chemicals

10. someone who has financial success

11. chemicals that stop bugs and weeds from killing vegetables

13. work together well

15. throw out

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**B** Add **to** or **for** to each sentence.

**The doctor gave the medicine to the patient.**

1. My friend will translate the film for us.
2. The salesperson sold the vacuum cleaner to us.
3. I'm hiring a carpenter to build a table for my kitchen.
4. That policeman is going to give a ticket to the man in the red car.
5. The veterinarian is giving treats to the animals.
6. The chef is going to cook a delicious meal for us.
7. Mrs. Willis gave homework to her class.

**C** Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

**Jack wants to spend (spend) time working with computers.**

1. Karin enjoys helping (help) people who are less fortunate.
2. We hope to start (start) our own business someday.
3. I try to get (get) an hour of reading in every day.
4. Joe prefers working/to work (work) with people rather than alone.
5. She is considering going (go) back to school.
6. I began working (work) there in March.
7. Tom decided to apply (apply) to medical school.
8. Jasim offered to bring (bring) you to work today.

**D** Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use a gerund or infinitive.

1. I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I refuse \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I need \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I plan \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I would consider \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I expect \_\_\_\_\_.

**Sample answers:**

1. hanging out with my friends
2. to pay a lot of money for clothes
3. to go to the store today
4. waiting in line
5. to vacation close to home
6. to get a job for the summer
7. going to a university that is far away
8. to do very well in this class

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**E** Unscramble the words to form sentences.

**!** nobody / it is necessary / water their lawn during the drought / that  
*It is necessary that nobody water their lawn during the drought.*

1. I / that / he suggested / buy a hybrid car / .  
*He suggested that I buy a hybrid car.*
2. buy a stainless steel water bottle / I / to / you / want / .  
*I want you to buy a stainless steel water bottle.*
3. we / that / try to save water / it is essential / all / .  
*It is essential that we all try to save water.*
4. that / environmentalists request / eat locally grown food / we / .  
*Environmentalists request that we eat locally grown food.*
5. everyone / that / try to conserve energy / it is important / .  
*It is important that everyone try to conserve energy.*
6. turn off the lights when you're not in a room / environmentalists recommend / you / that / .  
*Environmentalists recommend that you turn off the lights when you're not in a room.*
7. you / I'd / to recycle all of that paper / like / .  
*I'd like you to recycle all of that paper.*
8. she / that / reuse containers as much as possible / they asked / .  
*They asked that she reuse containers as much as possible.*

**F** Correct the errors in the sentences.

**!** My teacher pronounced <sup>the word for</sup> me the word.

1. I want you <sup>to</sup> that become a lawyer.
2. He ordered me <sup>it for me</sup> it.
3. The carpenter built a new closet <sup>for</sup> to us.
4. I decided <sup>to take</sup> taking a break.
5. It is important <sup>that</sup> you come on time.
6. Will you reserve a table <sup>for</sup> me?
7. Maria asked that Lisa <sup>bring</sup> brings a dessert.
8. My teacher suggested <sup>coming</sup> to come a little early tomorrow.
9. I love <sup>to eat/</sup> to eating out at restaurants.
10. I demand <sup>that</sup> to you tell me what you're talking about.

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**G** Read the article and answer the questions.

## Dates or chocolate?

Imported European chocolates have become part of the culture when it comes to celebrations. During Eid-al-Fitr, stores stock extra chocolates. For this reason, large amounts of chocolate are imported to meet the demand. For some, chocolates are a symbol of affection and care, and totally in keeping with the spirit of Eid.

Dates are naturally in demand all year long and more so during Ramadan. Dates, like chocolates, are available in different varieties. Nowadays, dates are stuffed with toffee and dried fruit, almonds, pistachios and walnuts, or dipped in chocolate!

Chocolates are available in countless varieties and forms - dark, light, white, bitter, semi-sweet, sweet; with wafers, caramel or fruit; in powder or syrup form; in different sizes and shapes; some wrapped in foil or cellophane or tiny boxes; and others arranged in elaborate boxes that contain an assortment of chocolates.

Elaborate arrangements of chocolate have become the trend for gifts, gaining more ground by the day. The busiest time for confectioners in the Kingdom is the post-Ramadan period when numerous orders for chocolate arrangements have to be filled, costing anywhere from SAR 200 to SAR 2,000 or more.

1. Why is chocolate imported in large amounts?

Sample answers:

To meet the demand for chocolate during the festive season.

2. What varieties are available?

Dark, light, white, bitter, semi-sweet, sweet, with wafers, caramel or fruit, in powder or syrup form, in different sizes and shapes.

3. When is the busiest time of year for confectioners? Why?

The busiest time is the post-Ramadan period because of the numerous orders of chocolate arrangements that have to be filled.

Find each word or phrase in the text and match it with the correct definition.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>c</u> dipped          | a. a feeling of love, liking, or caring                 |
| 2. <u>f</u> confectioners   | b. in accordance with, in agreement with, suitable      |
| 3. <u>a</u> affection       | c. submerged into liquid and raised up again            |
| 4. <u>d</u> fill (an order) | d. supply the goods/product that a customer has ordered |
| 5. <u>e</u> assortment      | e. a mixture of different things or a variety           |
| 6. <u>b</u> in keeping with | f. people who make/sell candy, cakes, chocolates, etc.  |



# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**H** Look at the picture. Take notes on how this boy feels and what has happened (actions) to make him feel that way. Use the words you listed to write sentences.

Sample answers:

| Feelings                                      | Actions  |
|---|--|
| happy, surprised, shocked, excited, delighted | exchange gifts, give, see, find, be faced with, get a gift |
|   |  |
|   |  |

- Children get really excited with celebrations.
- Most people are delighted to have surprise gifts; but most of all they are really happy to see someone they like turn up unexpectedly.
- 

The boy is delighted with the present that his parents got him to reward him for his good grades at school.

**I** Complete the sentences with the superlative and the present perfect.

**I** That was the funniest (funny) joke I have ever heard (hear / ever).

- It's \_\_\_\_\_ (big) house they \_\_\_\_\_ (see / ever).
- That was \_\_\_\_\_ (irritated) Randy \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) in years.
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ (annoying) person Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (meet / ever).
- That's \_\_\_\_\_ (cool) car I \_\_\_\_\_ (see / ever).
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ (uncomfortable) couch we \_\_\_\_\_ (own).
- It must be \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) sitcom that \_\_\_\_\_ (be / ever) on TV.
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ (tired) I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a long time.
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrated) I \_\_\_\_\_ (see / ever) them.



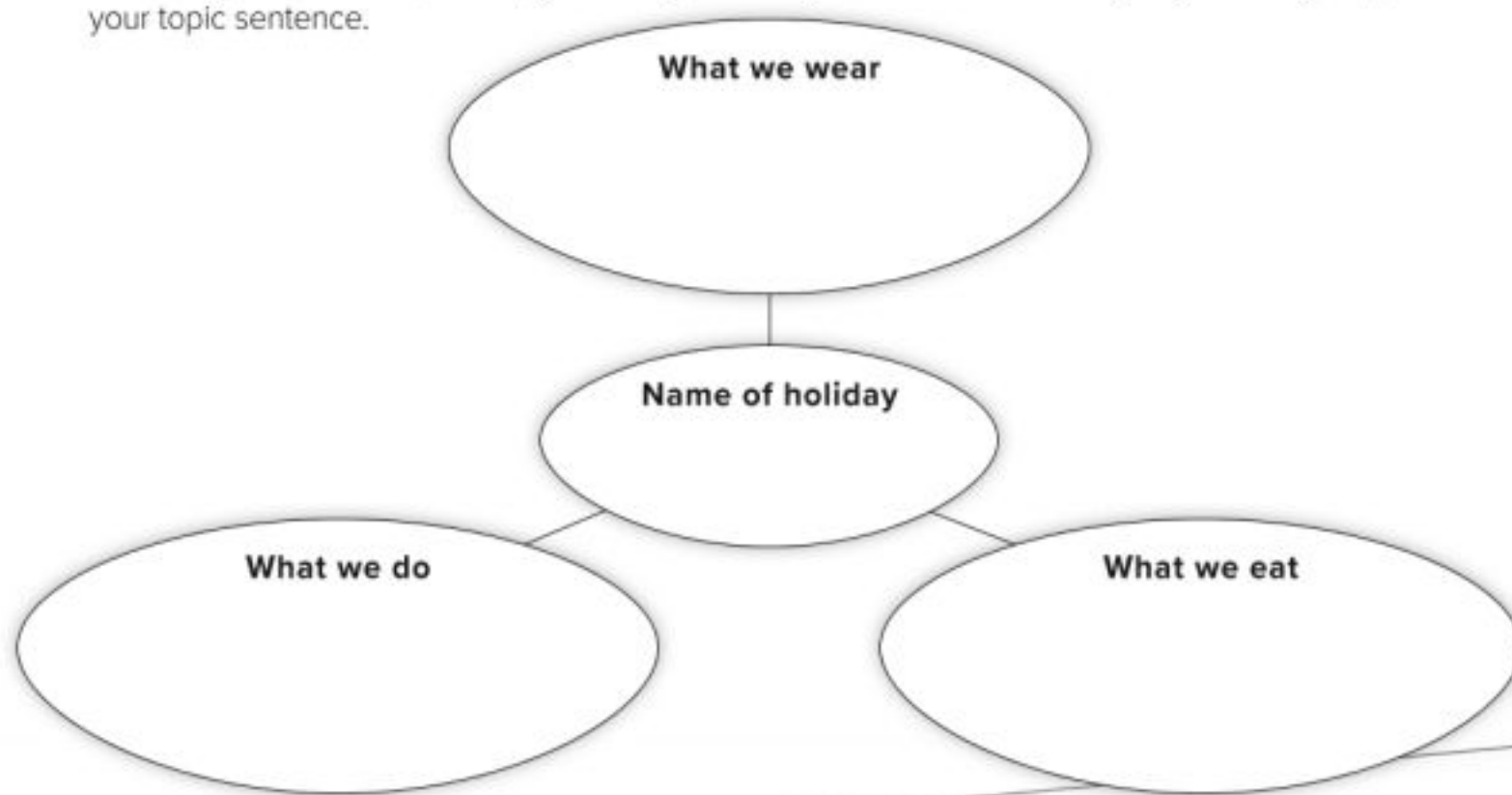
# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

## J WRITING Student's answer

Write a description of an important holiday in your culture. Answer the following questions in your essay:

- What is the name of the holiday?
- When do people usually celebrate it?
- What do people do to celebrate it?
- What do people usually wear?
- What do people usually eat?

1. First, make notes in the word map.
2. Now use your word map to help you write your essay. Be sure that the body of your essay supports your topic sentence.



Lined writing area for the student's answer.



# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

## Student's answer

**K** Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

|                       |                  |                  |                      |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <b>claustrophobic</b> | <b>irritated</b> | <b>pediatric</b> | <b>reality check</b> |
| <b>downsize</b>       | <b>killer</b>    | <b>psyched</b>   | <b>shelter</b>       |
| <b>genuine</b>        | <b>nurturing</b> | <b>quirky</b>    | <b>spectators</b>    |

**!** My mother is the most nurturing person I know. She loves taking care of our family.

1. Now that all their children have grown up and moved away, Iris and Lou have decided to \_\_\_\_\_ . They are going to sell their big house and buy a small condo.
2. John hates driving through tunnels. They make him feel closed in and \_\_\_\_\_ . He'd rather take a longer route just to avoid them.
3. Abdullah thinks he's going to win the talent competition. But if you ask me, he needs a \_\_\_\_\_ because there are lots of people in it who are far more talented than him.
4. I'm going on a trip to Argentina next month and I'm \_\_\_\_\_ . I can't wait!
5. There were lots of \_\_\_\_\_ at the football game last night. The whole town came out to watch the game.
6. James is so \_\_\_\_\_ . You just never know what to expect. He's really one of a kind!
7. There's a fly that keeps buzzing around me and it won't stop! I'm really getting \_\_\_\_\_ . Where's the insect spray?
8. Clark just got a \_\_\_\_\_ new snowboard! He's already planned to go to the mountains this weekend. He can't wait to try it out!
9. Sahar really loves children and she's interested in the medical field, so she decided to become a \_\_\_\_\_ nurse.
10. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ pearl. You can tell it's real because if you rub it against your teeth, it feels gritty.
11. If you are outside and you hear or see a thunderstorm, you should find \_\_\_\_\_ .

**!** However, you should never get under a tree.

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**L** Put the new adjective in the correct place in each sentence.

**Janet is a little girl. (polite)** Janet is a polite, little girl.

1. That's a nice car! (new) \_\_\_\_\_
2. I can't find my black shoes. (leather) \_\_\_\_\_
3. The little penguin jumped into the water. (black and white / cute)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I bought a beautiful chair. (velvet / French) \_\_\_\_\_
5. The gray mouse ran into a hole. (little / frightened) \_\_\_\_\_
6. My old bike is ready to retire. (racing / blue) \_\_\_\_\_

**M** Read each scenario. For each one, write a complaint with **too** and a complaint with **enough**.

**It has been snowing for days. It's cold out and you are sick of being stuck inside. It's difficult to walk anywhere because there is so much snow on the ground.**

a. It's snowing too much. b. There's not enough to do.

1. Faisal is on a football team. He has practice every day for three hours. He likes football, but he is starting to get behind at school because he doesn't have any time to study.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Kevin thinks he's really funny. He's always telling jokes. Even when his friends are upset and need advice, he jokes around.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Your parents just bought a new house. It's really big, which is nice, but you are sleeping on the first floor and they are sleeping on the third floor. You are frightened.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

**N** Complete each sentence. Use a gerund as the subject of each sentence and a present participle as an adjective.

**Watching comedies** \_\_\_\_\_ is amusing.

1. Skateboarding \_\_\_\_\_

2. Going to the basketball game \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is embarrassing.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is disappointing.

5. Winning a gold medal \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is boring.

## Writing Skills 1

### Capitalization Student's answer

Rules for using capital letters are often different in English from the rules for using them in your own language, so it's important to check your written work for mistakes after you finish. Review the rules below and then complete the exercises.

1. Always use capitals at the beginning of sentences and quotations.
2. Use capitals for the names of cities, countries, rivers, lakes, mountains, universities, etc.
3. Use capitals for the days of the week and months of the year, but don't use them for the seasons.
4. Most jobs don't need capitals.
5. Use capitals for every word in titles, except for articles, conjunctions, and prepositions, unless they are the first word.
6. Use capitals for the names of organizations, but not for their products.
7. Use capitals for nationalities, languages, and religions.
8. Use capitals for family words when they appear alone or followed by a name, but don't use them when the word has a possessive pronoun or an article before it.
9. Use capitals for the names of holidays and historical events.
10. Don't use capitals for school subjects unless they are the name of a language.

A. Read the sentences and write the number(s) of the rule(s) each one illustrates.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. She cried, "Look out!"   | <u>1</u> |
| 2. The United States celebrates Independence Day on July 4th.                 | _____    |
| 3. My father is a lawyer.   | _____    |
| 4. My favorite vacation was when my parents took us to Lake Como in Italy.    | _____    |
| 5. Harry used to work for Microsoft, but then he decided to become a teacher. | _____    |
| 6. They graduated one Wednesday in the fall.                                  | _____    |
| 7. Uncle Dan majored in French and Latin.                                     | _____    |
| 8. Steve Queen will be talking about his new book, <i>Out in the Cold</i> .   | _____    |

B. Look at the sentences and decide if the use of capital letters in each one is correct or incorrect. If the use is incorrect, change it.

1. I was born in Brooklyn, New York.
2. How long have you been studying english?
3. Have you read *20,000 leagues under the sea*?
4. My favorite season is spring.
5. Faisal wants to be a Doctor when he's older.
6. Paul turned and asked, "what time does the game start?"
7. Tony thinks he's very clever because he studied at harvard university.
8. Roy and Colin are really excited because they're going skiing in december.

C. Rewrite the sentences using capital letters correctly.

1. my father was born in london on october 16, 1967.
2. veronica can speak russian, french, spanish, english, and italian.
3. gregor fischer, the famous french writer, has just published his new novel *wind in the trees*.
4. i really don't like mondays and wednesdays, because we have math, spanish, and biology.
5. alfred yawned and said, "there's nothing better in life than a quiet friday at home."



## Writing Skills 2

### Error Correction: Unnecessary Words Student's answer

When checking your work, you need to think carefully not only about whether or not words are missing, but also if some words are unnecessary, either grammatically or because they are repeating something you've already said. Look at the guide below to help you.

**1. the:** *The* is commonly included by accident when you are translating from your own language.

Remember, for example, that English doesn't use **the** before nouns when talking about things in general, or when talking about abstract nouns.

I don't think students should be given more homework.

Unemployment is one of the biggest problems in the developed world.

**2. Prepositions:** Sometimes a word in your native language needs a preposition before or after it, but in English it may be unnecessary. Think carefully—are you writing in English or simply translating?

I went home at six o'clock.

(**NOT:** I went to home at six o'clock.)

**3. and:** Although it is not grammatically incorrect, we do not usually include **and** in lists until before the final item.

I went shopping and bought a suit, three shirts, a pair of shoes, and a tie.

**4. Words that have the same meaning:** Be careful not to repeat yourself by using words that have the same meaning. For example, something can be big or large, but saying *A big, large tiger* sounds very strange, because it repeats the same concept.

**5. Contractions:** Don't repeat words that are already present in contractions.

Jack's been to Kenya.

(**NOT:** Jack's has been to Kenya.)

**6. Personal pronouns:** Don't use personal pronouns if you've already used a name in the same clause.

Lindsay lives in Mexico.

(**NOT:** Lindsay she lives in Mexico.)

**A.** Read the sentences and write the number(s) of the rule(s) each one illustrates. Correct the mistake(s) in each sentence.

1. Donna Keeley she likes reading the books and the poetry. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Can you ask to the waiter for the check? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Although he is very clever intelligent, ali failed to his math test. \_\_\_\_\_

4. I normally get to the work at eight in the morning and go for the lunch at twelve. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Could you lend to me five dollars, please? \_\_\_\_\_

6. I'm very really interested in the ancient history. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Even though they threatened to him, he refused not to tell them the secret. \_\_\_\_\_

8. The violence is never an answer to the problems. \_\_\_\_\_

9. My brother he lives in Washington, D.C. \_\_\_\_\_

10. We're are looking forward to seeing you the next week. \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing Skills 3

### Punctuation 1 Student's answer

Although your language may use the same punctuation symbols as English, it is important to realize that English may have different rules for using them. Punctuation in English can affect meaning, and poorly punctuated writing is very difficult for the reader to understand.

**1. Periods:** Use a period after statements and commands.

I've decided to change jobs.

Make me a cup of coffee, please.

**2. Question marks:** Use a question mark after, but never before, questions. Don't use one after reported questions, use a period instead.

"Have you got any change?"

"What time is it?" she asked.

She asked me what time it was.

**3. Exclamation points:** Use after surprising pieces of information and exclamatory phrases or sentences.

I got a promotion!

Oh, stop it!

No way!

**4. Quotation marks:** Use quotation marks at the beginning and the end of direct speech. Other punctuation usually goes before the end of the quotation marks. Quotation marks are also often used to show the title of articles, poems, stories, etc.

Mark said, "I really don't think you want to do that."

Have you ever read "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost?

**5. Apostrophes:** Use apostrophes in contractions and in the formation of possessives.

Please don't do that.

He's so smart it's unbelievable.

Have you seen Tom's new car?

Mike's apartment is very spacious.

**A.** Look at the sentences below and include the correct punctuation marks (commas and capital letters are already given).

1. Well arrive at about half past seven

2. Its raining What are we going to do

3. He asked me what time the banks closed I said I didnt know

4. Dont touch that iron Youll burn yourself

5. Have you met Mohammeds cousin, Adel

6. Aisha turned to Mona and said, I'm sorry, but I still dont know what you mean

7. Hes written a new poem called *Seasons*

8. Can you give me a call in the morning he asked You know how bad I am at waking up early

**B.** Decide if the punctuation in the following sentences is correct. If it's incorrect, change it.

1. I have to go to school and speak to my children's teacher.

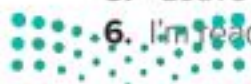
2. "Would you like him to call you back"? she asked.

3. The horse lifted it's head and looked at us.

4. We've invited the Harrison's to dinner.

5. "Leave me alone!" Tom screamed, "Nobody here understands me."

6. I'm reading an interesting article called "Safer Internet."



## Writing Skills 4

### Punctuation 2 Student's answer

The comma has various uses in English, often helping to divide various pieces of information that appear in the same sentence.

#### Use commas:

- **to separate items in a list**  
We went to Spain, France, Italy, and Greece on vacation.
- **after *yes* and *no* in answers**  
Yes, I did. No, I haven't seen him recently.
- **before conjunctions (e.g., *and*, *but*, *so*) that separate two clauses**  
He didn't like living in Washington, but he didn't want to leave his job.
- **to separate names of people in direct address**  
How very nice to see you again, Mr. Smith.
- **after transitional expressions (e.g., *for example*, *however*, *furthermore*)**  
Successful products today are truly international. For example, Microsoft programs are recognized all over the world.
- **to separate adjectives that modify the noun separately**  
Gerry was tall, athletic, and very clever.
- **to separate quotation marks for direct speech from the rest of the sentence**  
"I'm bored," Tim said. "When are we going to do something different?"
- **to separate clauses**  
As soon as I get to the office, I'll send you the report.
- **to separate non-defining clauses from the rest of the sentence**  
Tony Wakefield, who came to Mexico in 2009, is a director.
- **to separate interjections**  
I am, by the way, also going to Chicago.

#### Don't use commas:

- **when the conjunction does not separate two independent clauses**  
I want to get married and have children.
- **for names when it is not direct address**  
I spoke to Dr. Franklin and he said that it was no problem.
- **for defining relative clauses**  
That's the man who stole my car!

A. Insert commas in the appropriate places in the sentences below.

1. What do you think John?
2. If I had a million dollars I'd buy a house on the coast.
3. It was very hot in the sun so we moved our chairs into the shade.
4. "I really don't think that that's fair" he said "You hardly know me."
5. Mr. Wassermann who was born in Germany has taught at the school for the last twenty years.
6. For breakfast this morning I had yogurt peaches toast and coffee.
7. I've had these books for over a year. However I only started reading them last month.
8. Yes I know what you mean but I really don't agree!
9. When you get to the hotel can you give me a call?