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جميع الحقوق محفوظة للقائمين على العمل

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
INTERMEDIATE STAGE
FIRST INTERMEDIATE GRADE
SECOND SEMESTER

اللغة الإنجليزية
المرحلة المتوسطة
الصف الأول المتوسط
الفصل الدراسي الثاني

SUPER

GOAL 2

KSA Edition



كتاب الطالب و التمارين
STUDENT'S BOOK
AND
WORKBOOK

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SUPER

GOAL 2

MANUEL DOS SANTOS



SuperGoal 2 Student Book

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Scope and Sequence

	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
1	What Do You Do? Pages 2–9	Ask and answer questions about jobs Describe job activities Ask and answer with <i>why/ because</i>	Simple present tense Questions with <i>what</i> Conjunctions: <i>so/ because</i>
2	What's School Like? Pages 10–17	Talk about school subjects Describe people's physical traits Describe people's personality Discuss likes and dislikes	Simple present tense Adjectives (position) Intensifiers: <i>very, quite, really</i> , etc. Adjectives with <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>
3	What Time Do You Get Up? Pages 18–25	Describe daily activities and routines Express time	Adverbs of frequency: <i>always, usually, sometimes, never</i> Time expressions: <i>before, after, then, every day</i> Prepositions: <i>at, in, on</i> in time expressions Simple present versus present progressive
4	What Can You Do There? Pages 26–33	Talk about places and activities Express ability Express likes and dislikes	Modal: <i>can/ can't</i> Verb: <i>like</i> + infinitive Gerunds and infinitives after verbs
EXPANSION Units 1–4 Pages 34–39		Language Review Reading: English Everywhere	
5	What Are You Going to Wear There? Pages 40–47	Talk about clothing and colors Express future plans Make suggestions	Future: <i>be + going to</i> Time expressions for the future: <i>tomorrow, next week, next month, on Tuesday morning</i> , etc. Present progressive: future arrangements
6	Let's Celebrate Pages 48–55	Talk about national holidays and celebrations Express wants and needs Make suggestions and invitations	Object pronouns <i>Need/ want/ like</i> + infinitive <i>Let's</i> + verb Modals: <i>must/ mustn't/ should/ shouldn't</i>
7	Then and Now Pages 56–63	Talk about the past Describe places and people in the past	Simple past tense: <i>be</i> <i>To be born</i> <i>There was/ there were</i>
8	What Did You Do Last Week? Pages 64–71	Talk about past activities	Simple past tense Regular past tense verbs Irregular past tense verbs Time expressions for the past: <i>yesterday, last night, last week, last month</i> Simple present versus simple past
EXPANSION Units 5–8 Pages 72–77		Language Review Reading: My Favorite Hangout Place	



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

Chant Along: The English Class
Project: Language survey

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

Writing: Write what happened
Chant Along: My Dream Vacation



1 What Do You Do?

رابطہ الکرسی الراضی



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1 Listen and Discuss

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



Name: Adnan

Age: 14

Interests: technology,
gadgets,
high-tech design

Adnan wants to become a
high-tech designer.

Name: Majid

Age: 14

Interests: sports,
video games,
tennis

Majid wants to become a
famous tennis player.



Adnan: So you want to become a tennis player?

Majid: Yes, very much.

Adnan: And what does your father do?

Majid: He's a doctor, but he likes to cook. He makes the best sandwiches! What about you? What do you want to be?

Adnan: I want to be a designer. You know, I want to design gadgets, computers, and things.

Majid: And what about your father? What does he do?

Adnan: He's a mechanic. But he always carries a briefcase, and people think he's a lawyer!



Quick Check

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

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


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

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

2 Pair Work


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

 What does Majid do?

 He's a student.
He goes to school.

B. Ask and answer with a partner.

 What do you do?

 I'm a _____. I _____.





3 Grammar

Simple Present Tense

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

Affirmative (+)

I	work	for an airline.
You		
He	works	
She		
We	work	
They		

Third Person Endings

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



Questions with *What*

What do you do?

What do they do?

What do you want to be?

I want to be a doctor.

What does he do?

What does she do?

FYI

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

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

1. **A:** What _____ your uncle _____?

B: He's a bus driver.

A: What _____ your cousin do?

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

2. **A:** What _____ you _____?

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

A: What _____ your friends _____?

B: They're football players.
They _____ for a famous football team.

3. **A:** What _____ your father _____?

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

A: How about your brother?

B: He _____ for a magazine.

4. **A:** What do you _____ _____?

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

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



B. Work with a partner.
Ask and answer.



1 Hameed / chef /
work / restaurant

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



2 Mike / waiter /
work / restaurant



3 Ibrahim / cameraman /
film / news



4 Mr. Smith /
bus driver /
drive / bus



5 Fahd / carpenter / make /
furniture



6 Ahmed and Raymond /
volleyball players / play /
volleyball team

4 Listening

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

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

5 Pronunciation

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

/s/

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

/z/

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



1 What Do You Do?

رايعة الدروس الرقمي



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6 Conversation



So, what do you do, Adel?

I'm still in school. How about you, Steve?

Me too. What do you want to do in the future?

I want to be a flight attendant. I like to travel and meet lots of different people.

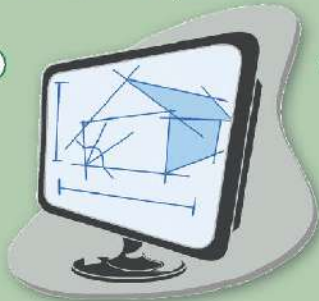
Well, I don't know what I want to be. I'm good with computers and I like high-tech stuff...

but I'm also interested in art and design.

Your Ending

What does Adel say to Steve?

1



How about architecture?

2



Work as a website designer.

3



How about a job in advertising?

About the Conversation

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

Your Turn

Ask your classmates what jobs their fathers or brothers do.

A: What does your brother/father do?

B: _____

7 About You



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



8 Reading

Before Reading

What do you think Omar Hamdan wants to be?

Follow Your Dream

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



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

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

After Reading

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

Discussion

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

1 What Do You Do?



9 Writing



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

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

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

Writing Corner

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

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

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

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

10 Project



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



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Why / Because

We use the question word *why* to ask for a reason.
We use the conjunction *because* to answer questions with *why*.

Why is he taking a nap? **Because** he's tired.
Why do you want to stay home? **Because** it's cold and rainy.



Because / So

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

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

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

architect chef doctor flight attendant mechanic teacher

- 💡 Why does he want to be an architect?
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

- Because he likes to design houses.
- Because he's interested in cars.
- Because I like to travel and meet people.
- Because she likes to work with children.
- Because he likes to cook.
- Because I want to help sick people.

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

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



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

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

Name	Job	Reason



2 What's School Like?

رابطہ الخوس الرقمي



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1 Listen and Discuss

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

Adjectives: interesting fun boring difficult challenging easy

Subjects



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

No, I don't. There are too
many names and dates.

What's your favorite subject, Carl?

Who are your friends in school?

Well, there's Ben.

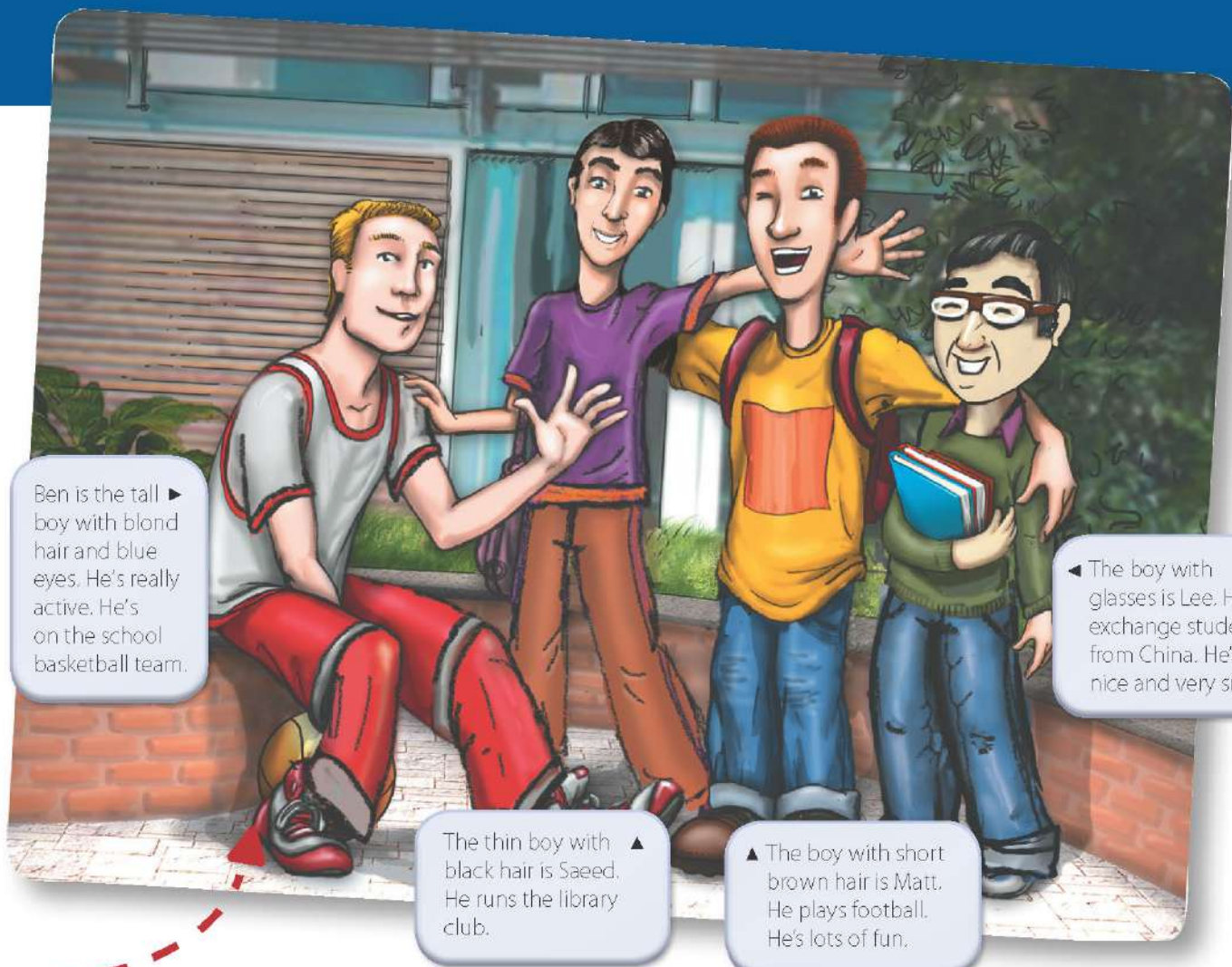
What does Ben look like?

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

FYI

We say PE for Physical Education.





Ben is the tall ► boy with blond hair and blue eyes. He's really active. He's on the school basketball team.

◀ The boy with glasses is Lee. He's an exchange student from China. He's nice and very smart.

▲ The thin boy with black hair is Saeed. He runs the library club.

▲ The boy with short brown hair is Matt. He plays football. He's lots of fun.

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Match the words.




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

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





- ___ Carl's favorite subject is history.
- ___ Ben plays on the volleyball team.
- ___ Saeed runs the computer club.
- ___ Matt has curly blond hair.
- ___ Lee wears glasses.

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and answer about school subjects.

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

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

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

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

FYI

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

He's/She's thin.
He's/She's friendly.





3 Grammar



Simple Present Tense: Statements and Questions

Affirmative (+)

I	speaks	English.
You		
He	speaks	
She		
We	speaks	
They		

Negative (-)

I	don't	speak English.
You		
He	doesn't	
She		
We	don't	
They		

Questions (?)

Do	you we they	speak English.
Does	he she	

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I we they	do.
	he she	does.

Short Answers (-)

No,	I we they	don't.
	he she	doesn't.

FYI

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

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

Adjectives

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

Uncle Peter has a **long** beard.

History is **interesting**.

A. Answer the questions about Ahmed's schedule.

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

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



Mr. Smith

Mr. Al-Halawi

Mr. Al-Jahawi

Mr. Morris

Mr. Dobbs

Mr. Fat'hi

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

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

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

4 Listening



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

Ted

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

Seth

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

5 Pronunciation



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

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

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





6 Conversation



- Jim:** What's your favorite subject?
Faris: I like science. I think it's cool.
 I love the experiments.
Jim: I prefer history. It's fascinating. What are your teachers like this year?
Faris: They're OK. But I don't like the math teacher. He's very strict, and he gives a lot of tests. How about you?
Jim: I like Mr. Huston, the English teacher.



Your Ending

What does Jim say about Mr. Huston?

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

Real Talk

cool = great

About the Conversation

1. What's Faris's favorite subject? Why?
2. Does Jim like history? Why?
3. Does Faris like the math teacher? Why not?
4. Who is Jim's favorite teacher?

Your Turn

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

A: What's your favorite subject?

B: _____

A: Why?

B: _____

Name	Subject	Why?

7 About You



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



8 Reading



What is the goal of a school club?

Students make friends with other students that share the same interests. A club helps students explore their interests, learn to work with others—and just have fun.

Before Reading

What clubs does your school have?

School Clubs



Come and check it out!

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

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

Archaeology Club: Students learn how to excavate archaeological findings. Club members organize expeditions in the desert every spring.

Poetry Club: Students learn and recite traditional and modern poetry. They write poetry and organize poetry readings.

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

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

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

After Reading

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

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





9 Writing

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

Eyes/Hair	
Height/Build	
Character	
Interests	

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

1. What does he look like?

2. What is he like?

3. What does he like?

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

Writing Corner

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

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

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

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



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

10 Project



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



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Intensifiers

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

Ali is **very** tall.

Ali is an **extremely** active student.

Science is **pretty** interesting.

Science is a **really** interesting subject.

Faisal is **quite** short.

Faisal is **quite** an intelligent student.

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

Adjectives with -ed

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

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



excited



bored



tired



interested (in)



annoyed



worried



frightened



confused

A. Circle the correct adjectives.

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

B. Use the words to write sentences.

💡 Football / very / exciting / sport

Football is a very exciting sport.

- Math / quite / difficult / subject
- Maha / really / talented / artist
- Fahd / extremely / athletic / student
- History / pretty / interesting / subject
- Mr. Parks / quite / strict / teacher

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



3 What Time Do You Get Up?



1 Listen and Discuss

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

Every Day
Around the World

5:30 am

Jeddah, KSA



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

7:30 am

Mexico City, Mexico



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

9:30 am

New York, USA



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

11:30 am

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



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

2:30 pm

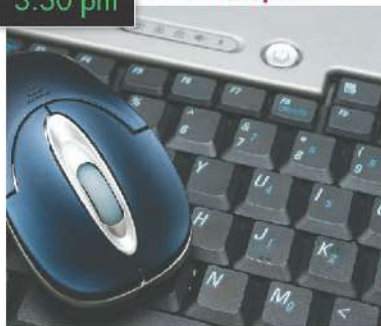
London, England



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

3:30 pm

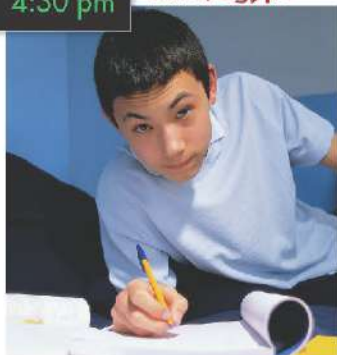
Madrid, Spain



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

4:30 pm

Cairo, Egypt



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

7:30 pm

Lahore, Pakistan



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

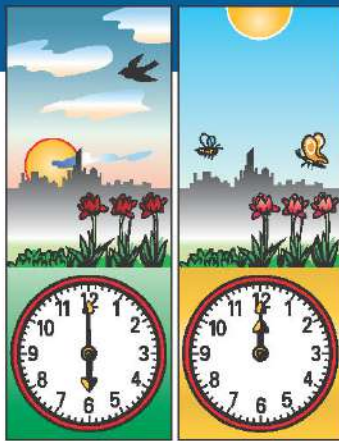
11:30 pm

Tokyo, Japan

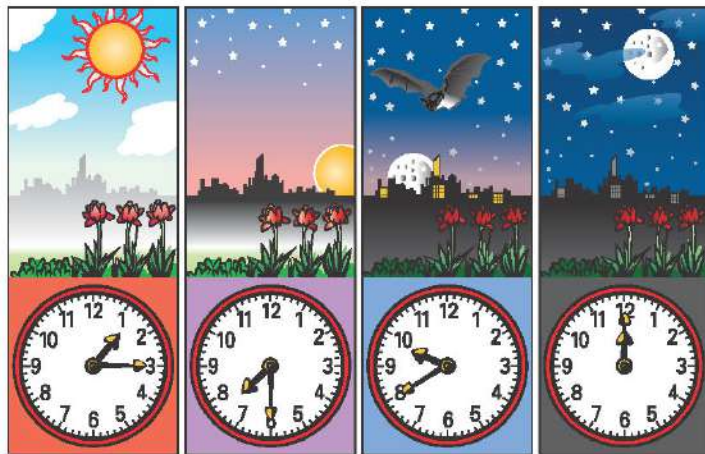


Takeshi is going back home. He is a lawyer and he usually works late.





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



It's one fifteen in the afternoon. It's 1:15 P.M.
It's seven thirty in the evening. It's 7:30 P.M.
It's nine forty at night. It's 9:40 P.M.
It's midnight. It's 12:00 (at night).



What time is it?

It's four o'clock.



Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. What activities on page 18 do you do every day? Write them in order from morning to night.

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

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

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and **answer** about the people on page 18.

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

B. Ask and **answer** about daily activities.

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



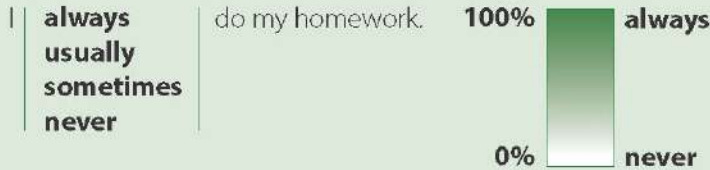


3 Grammar



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

What do you usually do after school?



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



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



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



Then he watches TV.

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

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


A. Unscramble the sentences.

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

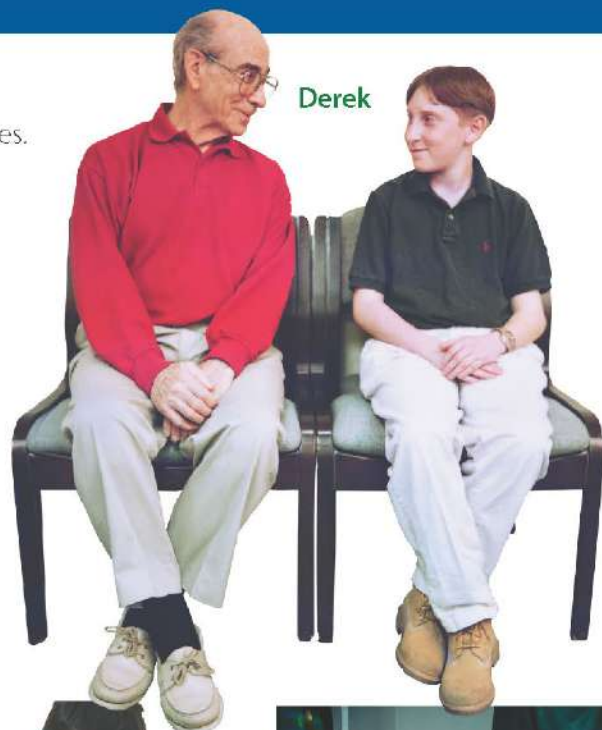
1. opens / at nine / usually / The bank
2. closes / The supermarket / on Sundays / never
3. to work / drive / always / My brothers
4. in our family / go to bed late / The children / never
5. always / in the afternoon / do / I / my homework
6. usually / eats dinner / My family / at six



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

 usually / weekends

Derek usually visits his grandfather on weekends.



1 Fatimah
always / the evening



2 Tariq
sometimes / the morning



3 Adam
never / weekends



4 Abdullah
usually / Saturdays



5 Khalid
always / after school



6 Ali and his friends
sometimes / the evening

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

4 Listening

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

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



5 Pronunciation

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

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



3 What Time Do You Get Up?

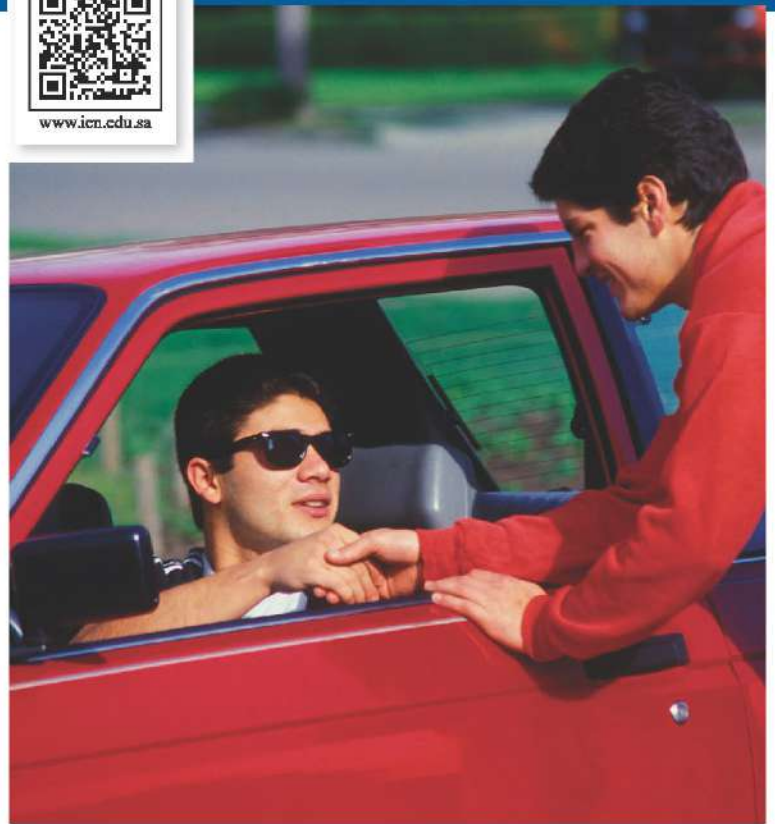
رايعة الفرس الرقاصي



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6 Conversation

- Fahd:** Hi, Ryan. Where are you going?
Ryan: To the gym. I usually work out for about an hour in the afternoon. *Where are you off to?*
Fahd: To martial arts class.
Ryan: That's *awesome!* What are you learning?
Fahd: Well, right now, I'm learning some difficult karate moves. But sometimes we do special exercises to learn how to concentrate. Come along some time.



Your Ending

What does Ryan answer?

- ① No way!
- ② I can't do karate at all.
- ③ Do they teach taekwondo?

About the Conversation

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

Your Turn

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

Real Talk

Where are you off to? = Where are you going?
awesome = really great
No way! = Absolutely not!

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

7 About You

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





8 Reading

Before Reading

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

Schooldays:

School Around the World



Ahmed
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

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



José
Amazon Rain Forest, Ecuador

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



After Reading

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



3 What Time Do You Get Up?

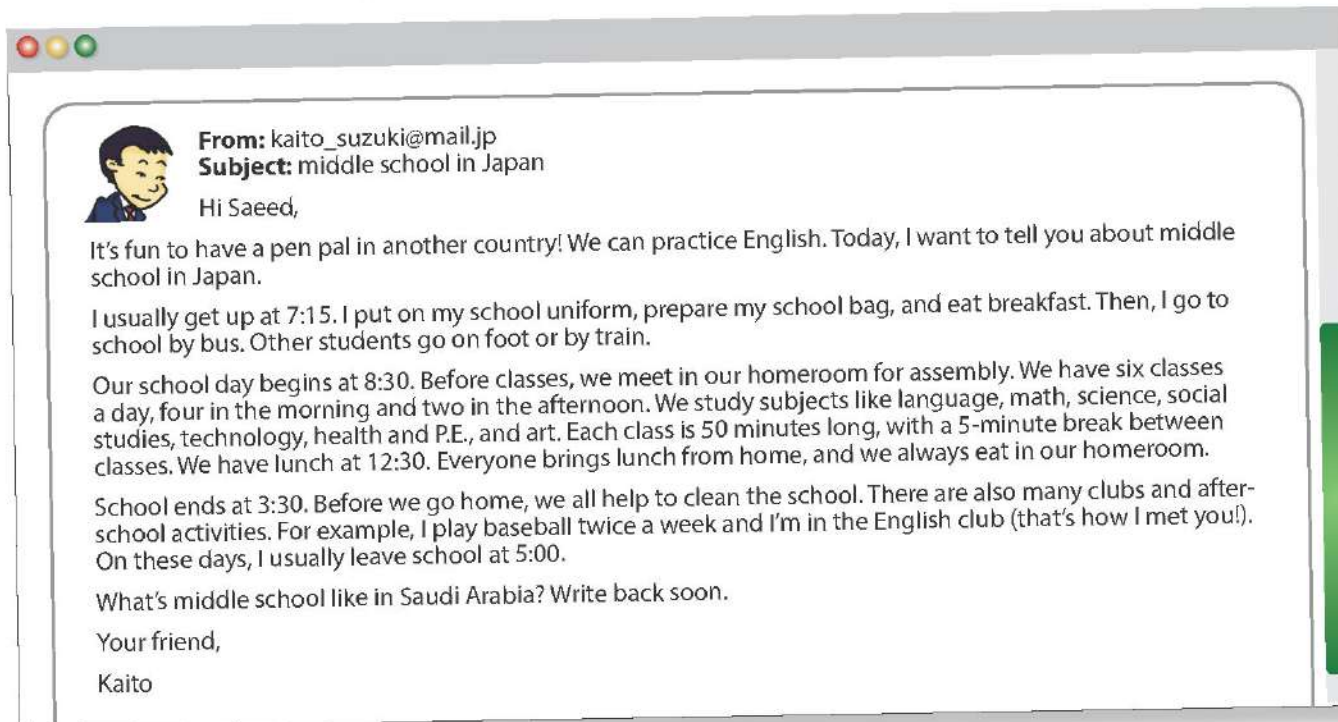
راية المدرس الرقمي




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9 Writing

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



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

 Hi Saeed,

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

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

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

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

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

Your friend,
 Kaito

Writing Corner

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

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

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

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

10 Project

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





11 Form, Meaning and Function



Simple Present versus Present Progressive

Use the simple present to talk about permanent actions like habits or routines.
Use the present progressive to talk about temporary actions that are happening now.

The students usually **write** tests every month. (habit or routine)
The students **are writing** a test at the moment. (happening now)

PERMANENT **TEMPORARY**

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

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

A. Choose the correct verb for each sentence.

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



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

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



4 What Can You Do There?

رابط الدرس الرقمي



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1 Listen and Discuss



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



2

1

3



4

5



3



6

Quick Check ✓

- A. Vocabulary.** Mark your favorite places in the picture. Say why you like them and what you do there.
- B. Comprehension.** Match activities and places. Write the number of each place.

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






7







8

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and answer about places.

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

B. Ask and answer about yourself.

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



9



10



11



12



3 Grammar

Modal: can

Use *can* to express ability or possibility.

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

Possibility: You **can play** golf at the resort.
I **can't play** football today. I'm studying for a test.

Help!!! I can't rollerblade!!!



Affirmative (+)

I	
You	
He	
She	can speak English.
It	
We	
They	

Negative (-)

I	
You	
He	
She	can't rollerblade.
It	
We	
They	

Questions (?)

	I	
	you	
	he	
Can	she	read?
	it	
	we	
	they	

Short Answers (+)

	I	
	you	
	he	
Yes,	she	can.
	it	
	we	
	they	

Short Answers (-)

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

FYI can't = cannot

Verb: like + Infinitive

FYI An infinitive is *to + verb*.

Affirmative (+)

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

Negative (-)

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

Questions (?)

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

Short Answers (+)

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

Short Answers (-)

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

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

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



B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

A: Can Fred play basketball?
B: Yes, he can.

A: Can Fred drive a bus?
B: No, he can't.



play / basketball



drive / bus



1 make / sandwich



2 ride / bike



3 ride / motorcycle



4 use / computer



5 ice-skate

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

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

D. Ask classmates what they can and can't do. Write their names in the chart. Tick **Can** or **Can't**.

A: Can you drive?
B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

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

4 Listening

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

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

5 Pronunciation

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

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





6 Conversation

Ali: Can you play tennis?

Imad: Yes, I can.

Ali: Do you want to play a match?

Imad: Sure. *When's good for you?*

Ali: I prefer the weekend. I have more free time. How about Thursday afternoon?

Imad: I can't. I'm busy. How about Saturday morning?

Ali: Good idea. What time?

Imad: Eight o'clock.

Ali: Eight o'clock, on a Saturday morning! *Are you crazy?*



Real Talk

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

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

About the Conversation

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

Your Turn

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

A: Let's _____.

B: Good idea. When?

A: _____.

B: I can't. I _____.

A: How about _____?

B: That's _____.

7 About You

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



8 Reading



Beachside Resort

Before Reading

What kind of information does the website have?



Accommodations

At Beachside, you can stay in comfortable apartments or villas.

- You can have your own apartment with a bedroom, living room, fully equipped kitchen, and bathroom (there is a Jacuzzi in the luxury suites). All have an ocean view.
- You can enjoy privacy in our one-, two-, or three-bedroom villas containing a kitchen, dining room, and balcony. All are ocean front, with beautiful views.

Activities

Beachside is between a nature preserve and the ocean.

You can do the following activities:

- Ecological walks, hiking
- Sailing, fishing, diving, and snorkeling (There are boats for rent.)
- Walking along trails with scenic views

Restaurants

You can choose from several restaurants at the resort:

- The Fisherman's: Delicious fish and seafood dishes, right on the beach
- My Place: Home cooking of traditional local dishes
- The Gourmet: It specializes in French cuisine and offers an international menu.

After Reading

Circle the things you can do at Beachside.

1. snorkeling
2. horseback riding
3. eat seafood
4. cook your own meals
5. play tennis
6. shop
7. go for walks
8. go fishing
9. ride a bike



4 What Can You Do There?



9 Writing

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

Dear Maha,

My family and I are having a fantastic winter vacation in Aspen! There are so many activities to do. You can go skiing, snowboarding, snowshoeing, ice skating, and even swimming in a heated pool. You can take lessons to learn how to ski. You can also go on a free mountain tour to learn about the alpine wildlife. At night, you can listen to stories by the fire and drink hot chocolate. The hotels are comfortable, and the restaurants are great.

See you soon,
Badria



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

Location	
Accommodations	
Activities	
Restaurants	

C. Imagine that you are at a resort in your country. Write a postcard to a friend and say what you can do there. Use your notes from the chart.

10 Project

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



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Gerunds after Verbs

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

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

He enjoys **skateboarding** in the park.

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

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



Infinitives after Verbs

An infinitive is *to* + the base form of a verb. Like gerunds, infinitives act like nouns and answer the question *what*. The verbs *like, love, hate,* and *prefer* can go with either a gerund or an infinitive.

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

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

hate	love	want
like	prefer	would like



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

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

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

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

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

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



EXPANSION Units 1-4

1 Language Review

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

Do you like to ... ?	Yes	No
1. be with people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. work with computers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. work outdoors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. make things	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. sit at a desk all day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. cook	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. drive vehicles (cars, buses, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. draw	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. work with plants or animals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. write stories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. talk on the phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. solve problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. In a group, share your answers.
 What jobs are good for you?
 What do other group members think?
 Do they agree on a job?
 Do you agree with them?

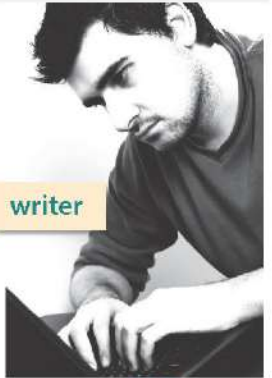
C. Write your schedule.
 Then interview classmates.
 Whose schedule is most like yours?



doctor



website designer



writer



artist



carpenter



veterinarian

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



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



repair a car



play basketball



draw



ride a horse

can ski _____	can draw _____	is good at sports _____	can repair a car _____	is a good high-tech designer _____
can play basketball _____	can ride a horse _____	can play chess _____	is a good actor _____	can drive _____
is good at math _____	can ice-skate _____	can write stories _____	can rollerblade _____	is a good teacher _____
can present well _____	can stand on his/her hands _____	can take photographs _____	can use computer software _____	can sew _____
is good at science _____	can ride a motorcycle _____	can cook _____	can speak two languages _____	can tell jokes _____

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

💡 I never drive a car.

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

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

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

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



rollerblade



2 Reading

Before Reading

First, look at the pictures and name the objects.

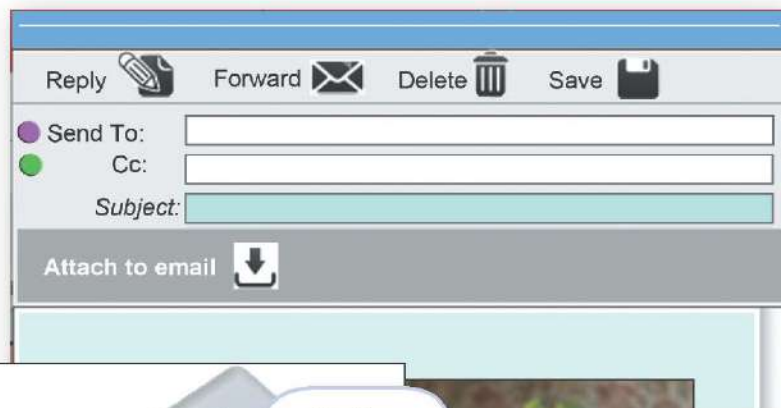
Do you use the same words when you speak Arabic?

English Everywhere



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

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



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

After Reading

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

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

B. Answer the questions.

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

Discussion

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

Writing

1. Look at the signs and write what they mean.
💡 Go out this way.
2. Find and draw more signs in English, and present them to the class.

Signs



3 Chant Along

Number the verses in the correct order.

The English Class

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

It's a car. It's a plane.
It's a bus and a train.
It's a table, a chair.
It's an apple, a pear.
A CDROM, an MP3,
A video game, a DVD.
What's this?
What's that?



book ▲

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



◀ pear

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

bag ▼



hat ▲



Vocabulary

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

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

B. Put the words into the correct groups.

bus	DVD	CDROM	book	mouse	keyboard
car	train	video game	pen	email	motorcycle
paper	plane	bike	pencil	partner	chair



Classroom	Transportation	Technology

Comprehension

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

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

4 Project

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



5 What Are You Going To Wear There?



1 Listen and Discuss

What kind of clothes do you like to wear?



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

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



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

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

Quick Check ✓

- A. Vocabulary.** List the clothes you are wearing today. Also give the colors.
- B. Comprehension.** Answer *yes* or *no*.
- ___ Steve is going to Rio de Janeiro for work.
 - ___ He's going to need casual clothes.
 - ___ Nawal is going to get married next weekend.
 - ___ Sabah is going to buy an abaya.

Colors

blue

light blue

green

dark green

red

pink

purple

orange

yellow

brown

beige

black

gray

white

2 Pair Work

Ask and **answer**.

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





3 Grammar



Future: *be + going to*

Affirmative (+)

I'm	going to	wear jeans.	(I + am)
You're			(you + are)
He's			(he + is)
She's			(she + is)
We're			(we + are)
They're			(they + are)

Negative (-)

I'm	not	going to	wear jeans.
You	aren't		
He	isn't		
She			
We	aren't		
They			

Questions (?)

Are you	going to	wear jeans?
Is he/she		
Are we/they		

Short Answers (+)

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

Short Answers (-)

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

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

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

A: I'm going to wear my uniform.

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

A: Yes, she is.

A. Unscramble the sentences.

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

B. Work in a group. Ask and answer.

A: What do you usually wear on a plane?

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

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



- C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.
- A: Where is Bob going to go on vacation?
 B: He's going to go to Mexico.
 A: What's he going to take?
 B: He's going to take shorts and T-shirts.



Bob / Mexico



1 Tom and Sam / Moscow



2 Hussain / Saudi Arabia



3 Mel / Tahiti



4 George and Joe / the Andes

4 Listening

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

	Clothes	Colors	Style
1. Adnan			
2. Mark			

5 Pronunciation

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

What are you **going to** do?
 What are you **going to** wear?

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





6 Conversation



- Brian:** What clothes are you going to take to Norway?
Andy: Warm clothes, very warm clothes. You know, a heavy coat, a scarf, gloves ...
I'm going to pack all my sweaters and warm socks.
Brian: Don't forget your sunglasses!
Josh: He's not going to need sunglasses. He isn't going to the beach.
Andy: Actually, Brian is right. I'm going to put them on when I'm out in
the snow!
Josh: You, out in the cold? You must be joking ...

Real Talk

put on = wear

About the Conversation

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

Your Turn

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

7 About You

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





8 Reading

Before Reading

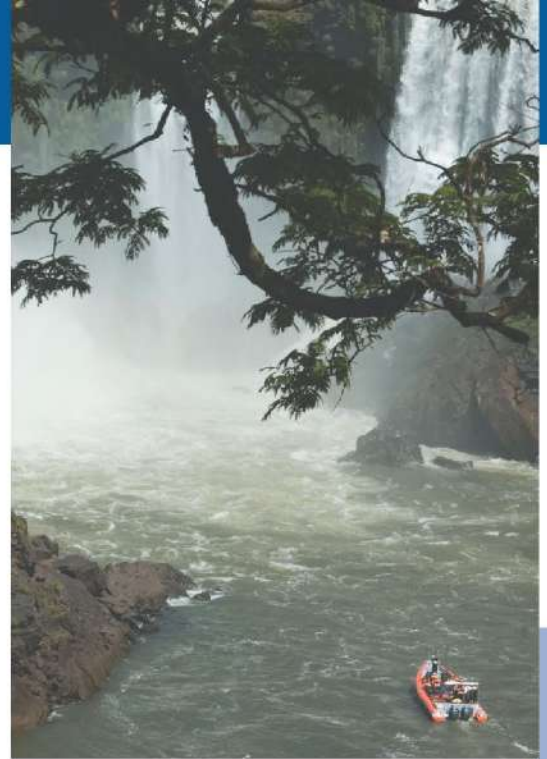
Look at the photos. What do you think the reading is about?

The Iguassu Falls

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

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

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



Transportation:

There are buses to the falls at the Iguassu Park.

Towns:

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

Other Attractions:

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

After Reading

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





9 Writing

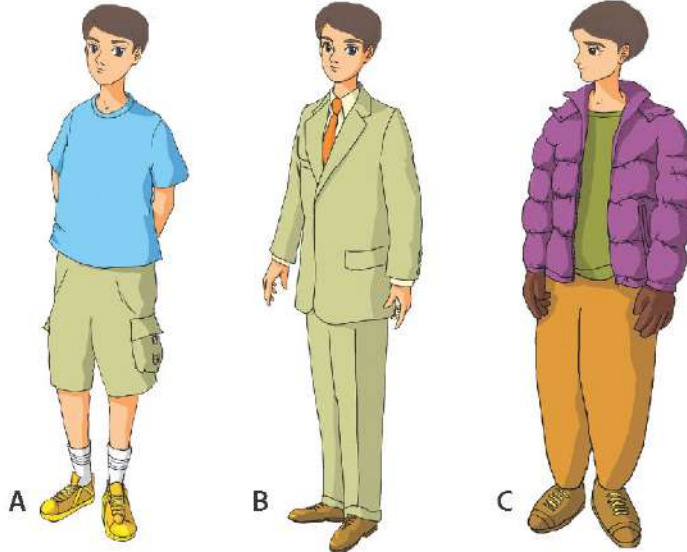
A. With a partner, ask and answer questions about the boy's clothes and where he is going.

A: What is the boy wearing in picture A?

B: He's wearing...

A: Where is he going?

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



Writing Corner

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

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

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

These are **comfortable brown leather** shoes.

She has **small round gold** earrings.

He's wearing an **expensive Italian** suit.

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

 *comfortable old yellow sneakers*

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

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

10 Project

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

Advertising Salespeople Fashion magazines
 Store websites Family and friends Other





11 Form, Meaning and Function



The Future with the Present Progressive

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

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

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

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



Time Expressions for the Future

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

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

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

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

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

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



6 Let's Celebrate



▲ Saudi Arabia

September 23rd

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

1 Listen and Discuss

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

National Day



▲ United Arab Emirates

December 2nd

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



▲ Turkey

April 23rd

Turkey celebrates National Independence and Children's Day with parades and student performances.

◀ Oman

November 18th

There are official celebrations, parades, and fireworks.



▲ Kuwait

February 25th and 26th

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



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

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

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

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Fill in the blanks with words from page 48.







1. People _____ in the streets.
2. People _____ their homes with bright lights.
3. There are _____ in most countries on National Day.
4. You can watch the _____ in the sky at night.
5. Families and friends get together to _____ meals.
6. On April 23rd, people in Turkey celebrate their National _____ and Children's Day.

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



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

2 Pair Work

A. Ask and answer about holidays.

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

B. Talk about invitations.

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





3 Grammar



Object Pronouns

Singular

Subject	Object
Pronouns	Pronouns

I	me	He knows me .
you	you	I know you .
he	him	I know him .
she	her	I know her .

Plural

Subject	Object
Pronouns	Pronouns

we	us	They know us .
you	you	They know you .
they	them	We know them .

Need / Want / Like + Infinitive

Q: What do we **need to buy** for the celebration?

Q: Do you **want to invite** your friend?

Q: Do you **like to watch** parades?

A: We **need to buy** some snacks.

A: Yes. I **want to invite** him/her.

A: Yes. I **like to watch** them.

FYI

Use **need + infinitive** to talk about necessity.

Let's + Verb

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

Let's send greeting cards.

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

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

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

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

B. Unscramble the sentences.

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



C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

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

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



2 Badr and his family / Eid Al-Fitr



3 you / Eid Al-Fitr

1 you / during the holiday



4 your family / vacation



5 you / graduation day

4 Listening

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

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

5 Pronunciation

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

Does he know **him** well?

He knows **him** very well.

Does she call **her** often?

She calls **her** every day.

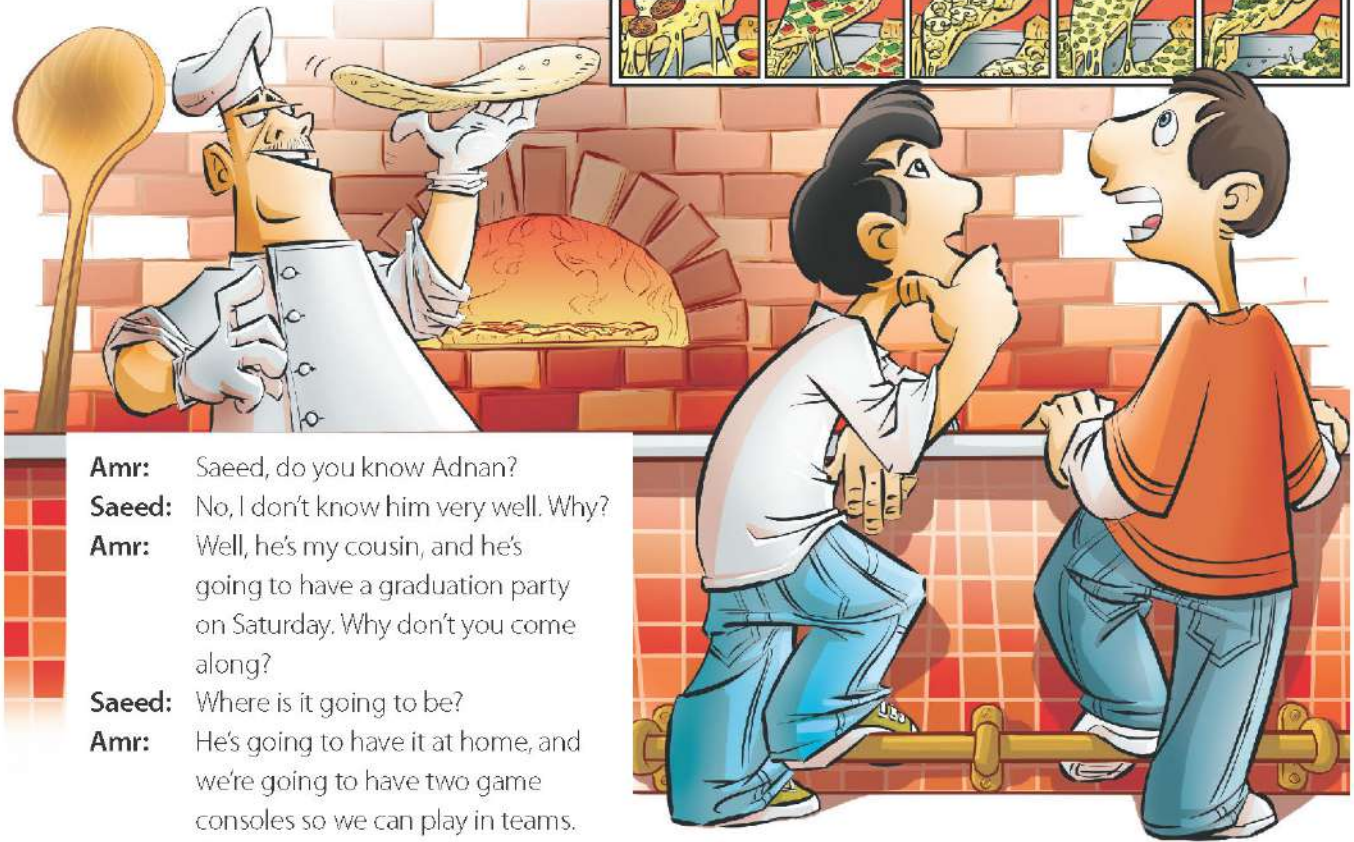
Do you ever see **them**?

I see **them** often.





6 Conversation



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

Your Ending

What does Saeed say?

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

About the Conversation

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

Your Turn

Invite a friend to a graduation party.

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

7 About You



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



8 Reading

Before Reading

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

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Eid Celebrations



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

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

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

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



After Reading

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

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

Discussion

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





9 Writing

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

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





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

A: Who is the graduation party for?

B: The graduation party is for Ahmed.

*Please join us to celebrate
the graduation of
Ahmed Al-Faisal
Saturday, May 15th at 6:00 pm*





*Oasis Restaurant
445 Main Street*

- C. Decide which holiday celebration you are going to write about in exercise D. Design an invitation to invite your friends to the celebration.
- D. Write about a holiday celebration in your country. Include: the date, the clothing, the food, and special events or traditional practices. Use vocabulary from the word search and ideas from this unit.

10 Project



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



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Must / Mustn't and Should / Shouldn't

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

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

We **must** follow the rules.

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

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

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

FYI

mustn't = must not

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

Who **should** I invite to the celebration?

They **shouldn't** eat junk food.

We **should** donate to the poor.

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

FYI

shouldn't = should not

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

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



Be kind to your neighbors.

We must be kind to our neighbors

1. Do your homework tonight.

I _____

2. Don't be late for class.

You _____

3. Ask the teacher for help.

She _____

4. Don't sit on the desks.

Students _____

5. Share your toys.

The children _____

6. Don't eat snacks before dinner.

He _____

7. Send the invitations today.

We _____

8. Don't use fireworks indoors.

You _____

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

1. Yahya's tooth hurts. He _____ a dentist. (see)

2. Fatimah wants to lose weight. She _____ ice cream. (eat)

3. The children don't feel well. They _____ to school today. (go)

4. If you don't understand, you _____ the teacher to explain it. (ask)

5. The parade starts at 11 o'clock. What time _____? (we/leave)

6. Drivers _____ cell phones when they are driving. (use)

7. I have an idea. We _____ the room with balloons. (decorate)

8. Thanks for inviting me. What _____? How about a cake? (I/bring)



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



Invitation



7 Then and Now

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1 Listen and Discuss

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

Riyadh and Jeddah

Then and Now



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

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

Nowadays, Riyadh is home to a population of more than 5.5 million people and covers an area of more than 1,500 square kilometers. Modern building complexes and skyscrapers like the Kingdom Center, the Al-Faisaliya Center, and the Riyadh TV Tower are now attractions of the new city.



Balad, the old part of Jeddah, was a group of three- to five-story buildings, with beautiful wooden balconies. The roads were narrow to protect pedestrians from the sun during the hot months and offered shelter from strong winds. All the woodwork was beautifully carved and decorated. There were plazas and *souqs*, where vendors from different places showed their products. Present day Jeddah is an attractive, modern port city with tall buildings, beautiful homes, and a wide range of stores and hotels.



Majed Ahmed Abdullah

Then and Now

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

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

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







Quick Check ✓

- A. Vocabulary.** Mark the information about the buildings, materials, and size of each city.
- B. Comprehension.** Answer *yes* or *no*.



- _____ The walls of the old city of Riyadh were made of concrete.
- _____ Most of the buildings in Balad had two stories.
- _____ More than 5 million people live in Riyadh.
- _____ The Al-Masmak fort is in ruins.
- _____ Majed was a member of the Saudi national team.

2 Pair Work

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

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

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

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





Simple Past Tense: *be*

Affirmative (+)

I		
He	was	famous.
She		
It		
We		famous.
You	were	
They		

Negative (-)

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

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

Questions (?)

Was	I he she it	famous?
Were	we you they	

Short Answers (+)

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

Short Answers (-)

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

To be born

Q: Where **were you born?**

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

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

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

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

- A:** _____ your father born in the States?
B: No, he _____. He _____ born in Europe.
A: Where in Europe _____ he born?
B: He _____ born in Poland.
- A:** What _____ your father's first job?
B: He and his brother _____ waiters.
A: How old _____ they?
B: They _____ very old—17 and 15.
- A:** How _____ the graduation party?
B: It _____ great.
A: Who _____ there?
B: All our friends _____ there.
- A:** What _____ Oscar like?
B: He _____ very smart.
A: _____ his grades good?
B: No, they _____.
- A:** _____ you late for school?
B: Yes, I _____.
A: Why?
B: The bus _____ late.
- A:** _____ the hotel comfortable?
B: Yes, it _____ OK.
A: What _____ the weather like?
B: It _____ terrible.



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

A: How was your vacation?

B: It was great. OR It was boring.

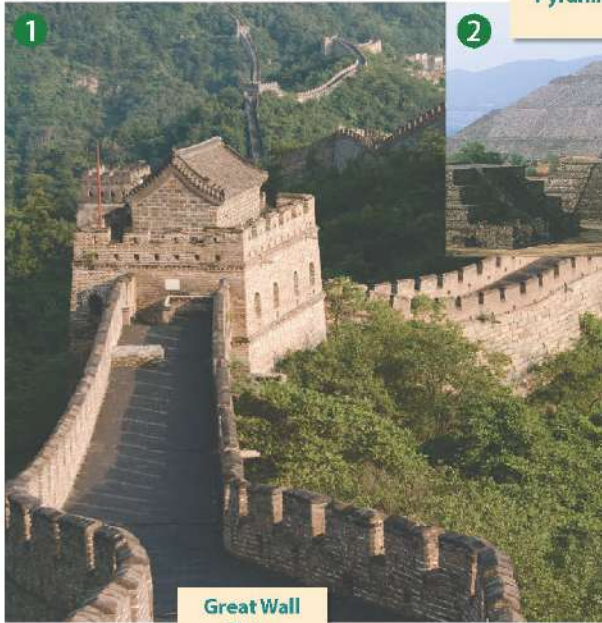
A: That's good! OR That's too bad!

Positive (+)

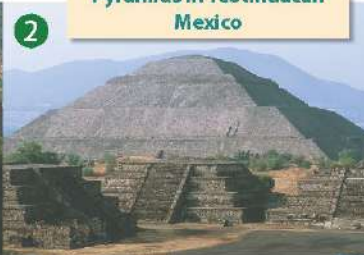
great
OK
interesting
awesome
beautiful

Negative (-)

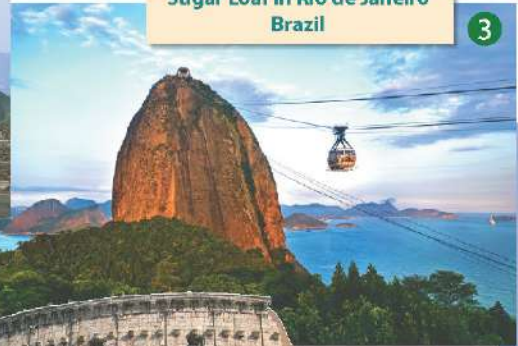
bad
terrible
boring
uncomfortable
crowded



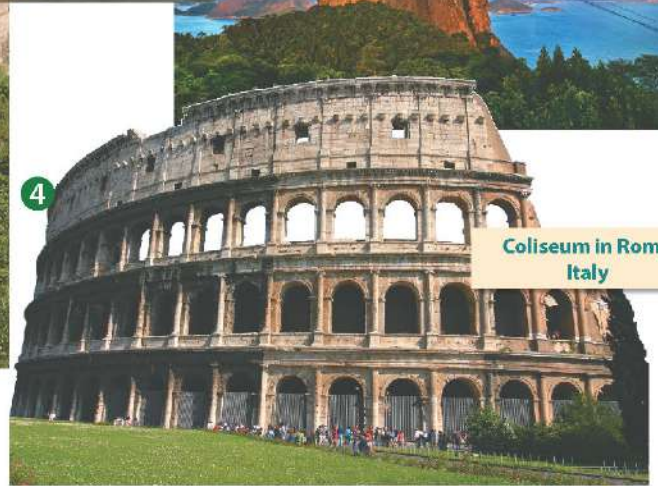
Great Wall
China



Pyramids in Teotihuacan
Mexico



Sugar Loaf in Rio de Janeiro
Brazil



Coliseum in Rome
Italy

4 Listening

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

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



5 Pronunciation

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

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

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





6 Conversation



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

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

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

Leo: Not very often. How about you?

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

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

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

Leo: You're kidding!

Real Talk

How are things? = How are you?

You're kidding! = You're joking!

About the Conversation

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

Your Turn

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

7 About You

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





8 Reading

Before Reading

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

A REAL GIANT

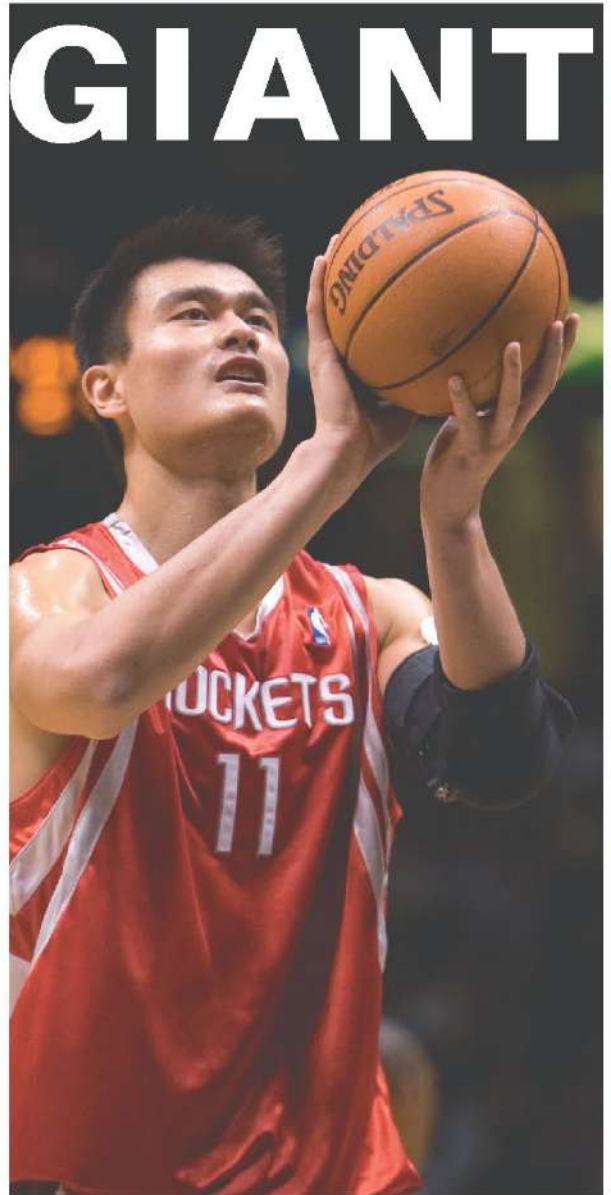
- 1 In China, his nickname is “Little Giant.” In the West, they call **him** the “Great Wall.” Yao Ming is 7 feet 6 inches (2.29 meters) tall. He was born on September 12, 1980, in Shanghai, China. His
- 5 parents were both tall. Their beds were extra long, and **their** clothes and shoes were in special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

Yao wasn't interested in basketball as a child. He was tall but very thin, and he wasn't very strong.

- 10 Yao's parents were very encouraging, and by the age of 12, he was serious about basketball. **His** progress at Shanghai's sports academy was excellent. Soon he was on his local youth team. Yao's big chance to play for the Chinese national team was in 1999 in
- 15 the Asian Cup. By 2002, **he** was a member of the Houston Rockets, one of the top professional teams in the U.S. At the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008, he was the flag carrier for the entire Chinese team and a member of the
- 20 basketball team.

Yao Ming is a celebrity, and **his** smiling face appears in commercials around the world. He has fans everywhere. In his free time, Yao likes to go home to China and enjoy his mom's cooking.

- 25 **He** says he misses hanging out with his friends at home and playing video games.



After Reading

1. Where was Yao Ming born?
2. Were his parents short?
3. When was Yao first serious about basketball?
4. What was the name of his team in the U.S.?
5. What does he like to do in his free time?





9 Writing



A. Look back at the **Reading** on page 61. Who do the pronouns or adjectives refer to?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. him (line 2) _____ | 4. he (line 15) _____ |
| 2. their (line 6) _____ | 5. his (line 21) _____ |
| 3. His (line 11) _____ | 6. He (line 25) _____ |

Writing Corner

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

C. Write about a celebrity in your country.

10 Project



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





11 Form, Meaning and Function



There Was / There Were

Singular

There was an old castle. (+)
There wasn't a shopping mall. (-)

Plural

There were many traditional houses. (+)
There weren't any modern skyscrapers. (-)

FYI

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

Questions (?)

Was there a restaurant?
Were there any stores?

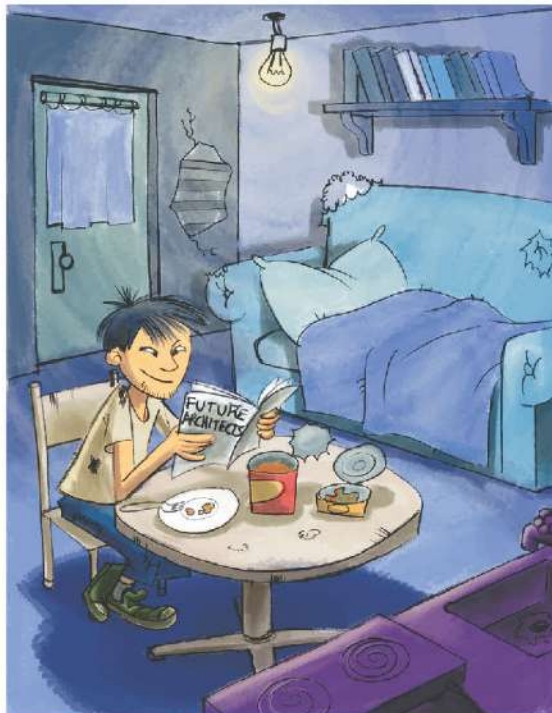
Short Answer (+)

Yes, **there was**.
 Yes, **there were**.

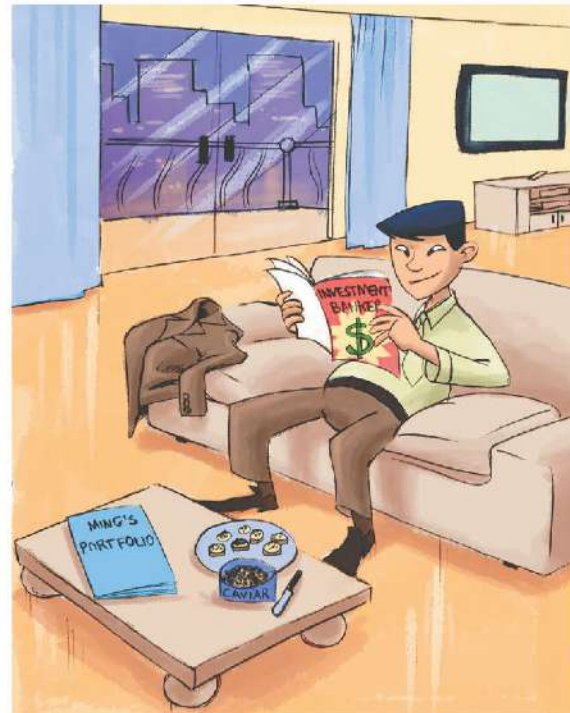
Short Answer (-)

No, **there wasn't**.
 No, **there weren't**.

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



Lee's apartment then



Lee's apartment now

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

B. Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering questions about Lee's old apartment. Use **Was there...?** and **Were there...?**

- A:** Was there a sofa? **B:** Yes, there was.
B: Were there any windows? **A:** No, there weren't.



8 What Did You Do Last Week?



1 Listen and Discuss

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



Omar

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



Ahmed

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



Quick Check

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

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

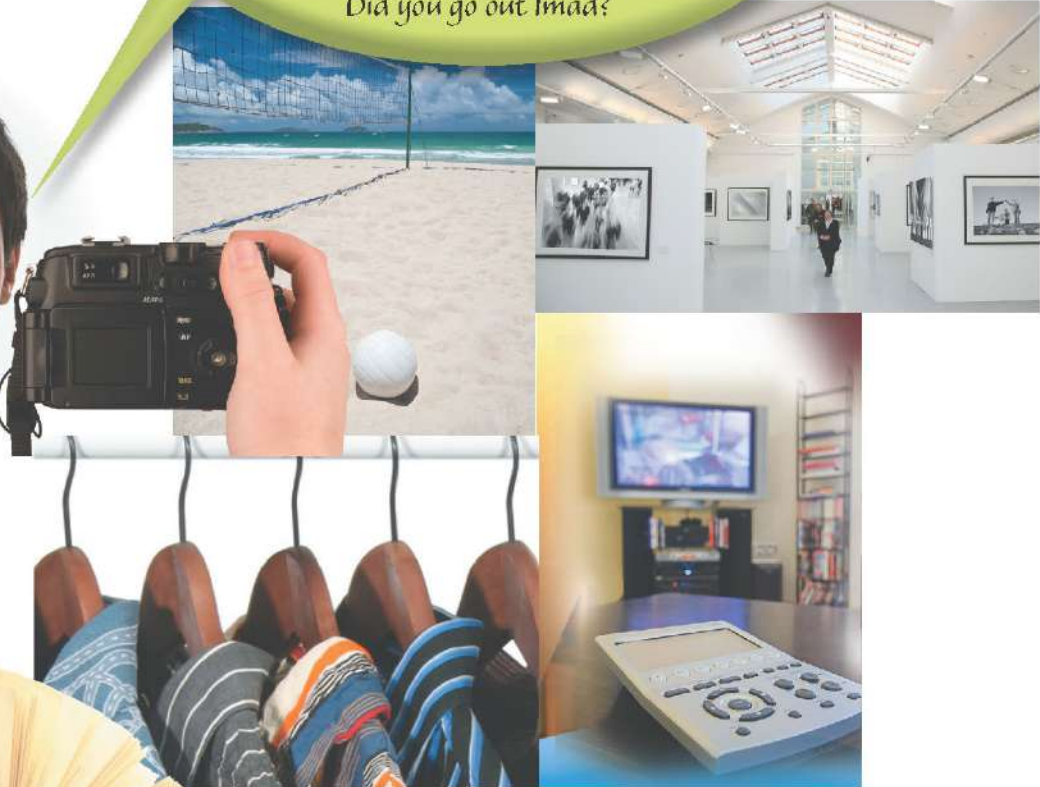
B. Comprehension. Answer *yes* or *no*.

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



Saeed

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



Imad

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







2 Pair Work

A. **Ask** and **answer** about the teens.

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

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

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





3 Grammar



Simple Past Tense

Affirmative (+)

I			
You	worked	yesterday.	
He/She			
We			
They			

Negative (-)

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

FYI didn't = did not

Questions (?)

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

Short Answers (+)

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

Short Answers (-)

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

Regular Past Tense Verbs

Add **-ed** to most verbs:

work + **ed** = worked

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

live + **d** = lived

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

study = studied

Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Many verbs in English have irregular past tense forms. See the irregular verb list on page 83.

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

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

What did you do **last night**?

I **went** out.

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

⚡ He went skiing. He didn't go swimming.

do the laundry

take a walk

go to the mall

go to the baseball game

read a book

watch DVDs

work outside in the garden

talk on the phone

eat cookies

drink hot chocolate



- B.** Work with a partner.
Ask and answer about what the people did.
- A:** What did you do on your vacation?
B: I went to the beach.



you / on vacation



1 Badr and his brothers / last night



2 your family / last weekend



3 the boys / last Thursday



4 Ron / last night



5 Keith and his family / in the summer



6 Huda / before dinner

4 Listening

Listen to the conversation between the two friends.
Answer the questions.

- Who did Ken go out with?
- Where did they go?
- What did they talk about?
- When did they go out?
- Did Ken have a good time?



5 Pronunciation

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

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





6 Conversation

- Sam:** What did you do last week?
- Amr:** Nothing special. How about you?
- Sam:** I went out with a new friend from work, Dave Robbins.
- Amr:** Really? What's he like?
- Sam:** He's very interesting but very demanding!
- Amr:** Where did you go?
- Sam:** Well, I wanted to impress him, so I took him to an expensive Indian restaurant.
- Amr:** Was the food good?
- Sam:** It was great. Um, the problem was he didn't like the spicy food.
- Amr:** Didn't you know?
- Sam:** No, he said he ate all kinds of foods. But at the Indian restaurant, he only had the rice!



About the Conversation

- Who did Sam go out with?
- What was he like?
- Where did Sam take Dave?
- What was the food like?
- Did Dave like the food?
- What did he eat?

Your Turn

Ask your classmates about their activities last week.

- A:** Did you get up late on Saturday?
- B:** No, I didn't.



7 About You

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

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



8 Reading

رابطه الفهرس الرقمي

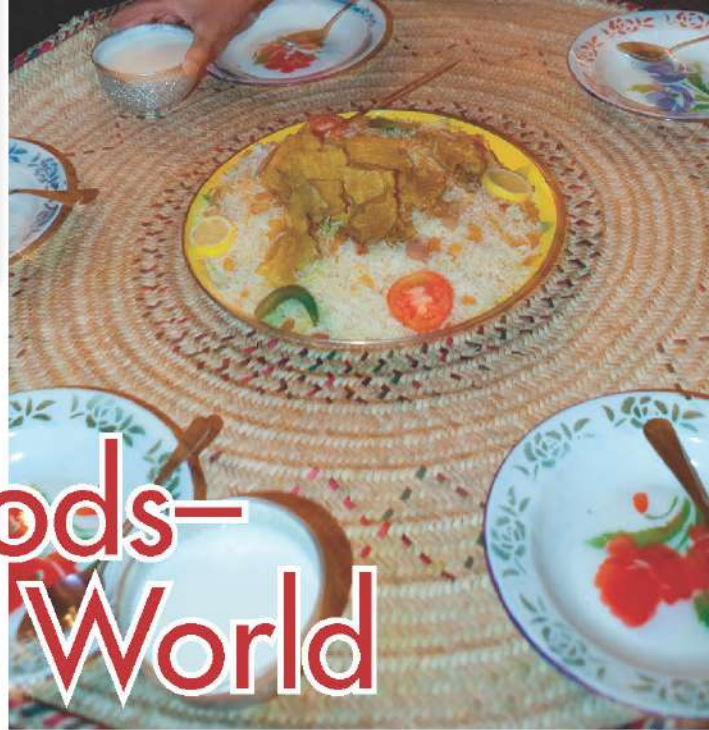


www.ien.edu.sa

Before Reading

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

Favorite Foods— Around the World



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

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

chocolate chip cookies
American snack



sushi
Japanese food



kebabs
Turkish food



pizza
Italian food



After Reading

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

Discussion

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





9 Writing

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

Writing Corner

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

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

Pancakes

Ingredients

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



Directions

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

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

10 Project

Prepare a presentation on a regional dish in your country.





11 Form, Meaning and Function



Simple Present versus Simple Past

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



1 Language Review

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

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

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

So, you had lots of fun?	What was it like?
What did you do there?	Show me your photos some time.
How was your trip to London?	Who did you go with?



Greg: _____

Imad: It was wonderful.

Greg: _____

Imad: My parents and my brother.

Greg: _____

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

Greg: _____

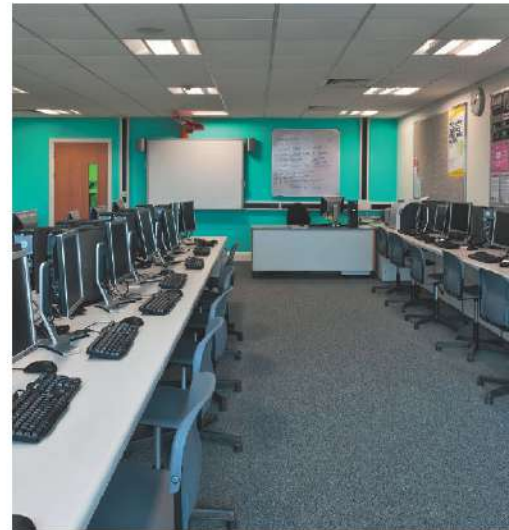
Imad: It was awesome.

Greg: _____

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

Greg: _____

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



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

Last week

Day	What You Did	What Your Partner Did

A: What did you do on Saturday?

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

Next week

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

A: What are you going to do on Monday?

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

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

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

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



2 Reading

Before Reading

What is your favorite place in your town? Why?

My Favorite Hangout Place

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

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

I wanted to have a burger and fries, but my friends wanted to try a new Italian restaurant. I like different kinds of food. We walked in, but there were no tables. It was really crowded. So we decided to go to the Chinese restaurant near the arcade, but it was closed. They all looked at me as if it was my fault. Anyway, we went and got some burgers and fries, and everyone was happy.

Real Talk

hangout place = a place you like to spend time at



After Reading

- A. Compare your favorite place to Walter's favorite place. What do you think?
- B. Read the text and answer the questions.
1. Where is Walter from?
 2. What is the name of his favorite hangout place?
 3. How large is the mall? What kinds of shops, services, and other facilities does it have?
 4. What is Walter's favorite place in the mall?
 5. What did Walter and his friends do last weekend?
 6. What did they want to eat? What did they finally eat?
- C. Tell your partner what happened to Walter and his friends when they tried to get something to eat.



3 Writing

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



4 Chant Along

Number the verses in the correct order.

My Dream Vacation



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

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

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

► Chorus

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





Vocabulary

Match the words from the chant with their meanings.

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

Comprehension

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

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

Discussion

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



1 What Do You Do?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

advertising
airline
architecture
art and design
clinic
future
gadget
job
newspaper
profession

Nouns—Occupations/jobs

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

Verbs

cook
cut
design
drive
make
meet
sell
travel

Adjectives

interested (in)
professional

EXPRESSIONS

Idiom

I'm good with ...

Ask about someone's job

What do you do?

2 What's School Like?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

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

School Subjects

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

Adjectives

active
athletic
boring
challenging
difficult
easy
fascinating
friendly
fun
hard
intelligent
interesting
smart
strict

Verbs

act
brush
excavate
run
teach
wear

Adjectives to describe people's looks

black (hair)
blond (hair)
blue (eyes)
brown (hair, eyes)
long (hair)
short (hair)
tall
thin

EXPRESSIONS

Ask about people's appearance

What does he/she look like?

Ask about people's personality

What's he/she like?

RealTalk

cool



3 What Time Do You Get Up?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

activity
breakfast
dinner
karate
lunch
martial arts
traffic
weekday
weekend
weeknight

Verbs

concentrate
get up
learn
wake up
work out

Phrases with verbs

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

Adjectives

bad
different
late
same

Adverbs

early
late

Frequency adverbs

always
never
sometimes
usually

Time words

after
before
then

EXPRESSIONS

Time expressions

A.M. in the evening
at night in the morning
at (six) o'clock o'clock
every day on weekdays
in the afternoon P.M.

Ask for the time

What time is it?

Real Talk

awesome
No way!
Where are you off to?

4 What Can You Do There?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

beach
free time
match
ocean
resort

Nouns—Places in a town

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

Verbs

buy
can
draw
fly
hang out
like
shop
sleep

Verbs—Sports

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

EXPRESSIONS

Accept a suggestion

Sure.

Real Talk

Are you crazy?
When's good for you?



EXPANSION Units 1–4

VOCABULARY

Nouns

artist
cable TV
carpenter
chess
circle
jargon
joke
keyboard
label
nurse

problem
rectangle
screen
source
square
subtitle
veterinarian
website designer
writer

Verbs

click
complain
drag
draw
hear
leave
repair

repeat
reply
sew
smile
solve
spell

Phrases with verbs

come across
look up
pick up
search for

EXPRESSIONS

Idiom

tell jokes

Meeting and greeting people

How are you?
How do you do?
Nice to meet you.

5 What Are You Going To Wear There?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

attraction
graduation
style
transportation
waterfall
weather
wedding

Nouns—Clothes

abaya	gloves	scarf	socks
blouse	jacket	shirt	suit
boots	jeans	shoes	sweater
coat	pants	shorts	thobe
dress	raincoat	skirt	tie
ghotra	sandals	sneakers	T-shirt

Verbs

get married
go shopping
need
wear

Adjectives

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

Adjectives—Colors

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

Time expressions for the future

next month
next week
tomorrow

EXPRESSIONS

Ask about color

What color are your boots?

Real Talk

put on



6 Let's Celebrate

VOCABULARY

Nouns

card
celebration
federation
fireworks
flag
generosity
gift
holiday
independence
invitation
neighbor
parade
snack

Nouns—Holidays

Eid Al-Adha
Eid Al-Fitr
Independence Day
Liberation Day
National Day

Verbs

celebrate
cover
decorate
donate
exchange
get together
invite
know
offer
sacrifice
send
share
show

Adjectives

bright
traditional
wonderful

Adverb

well

Pronouns

her
him
me
them
us
you

EXPRESSIONS

Make or agree to a suggestion

Let's...

Expressions to show interest

Sounds like fun.
Sounds great!
That's a wonderful idea.

Expression of regret

Too bad.

7 Then and Now

VOCABULARY

Nouns

area
balcony
boss
businessman
celebrity
football striker
member
management
consultant
pedestrian
population
shelter
skyscraper
story
tournament
vendor

Phrases with verbs

be in good condition
be in ruins
hold a record
score a goal

Verb

protect

Adjectives

attractive
modern
narrow
successful

Adjectives for opinions

awesome
bad
beautiful
boring
crowded
great
interesting
OK
terrible
uncomfortable

EXPRESSIONS

Ask for information

Where were you born?

Time expression

from time to time

Real Talk

How are things?
You're kidding!



8 What Did You Do Last Week?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

accident guest
assignment race
beach volleyball rice
console topping

Verbs

impress
melt
stay

Phrases with verbs

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

Adjectives

common
demanding
ethnic
expensive
spicy

Time expressions

last month
last night
last weekend
yesterday

EXPRESSIONS

Ask for information on past activities

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

Conversation filler

Um ...

Expression of interest in the speaker's comment

Really?

EXPANSION Units 5–8

VOCABULARY

Nouns

amusement park golf course
aquarium hangout place
breeze ice rink
dream suitcase
facility video arcade
fault worry

Verbs

decide
forget
lie
pack

Adjectives

free
unexpected

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

on my mind

Describe means of transportation

by bus
by car
by train



Irregular Verbs

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



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SUPER

GOAL 2

WORKBOOK

MANUEL DOS SANTOS



**Mc
Graw
Hill
Education**

SuperGoal 2 Workbook

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1 What Do You Do?

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



C Jabr takes photos. He's a photographer.

1. ___ Mustafa sells cars. He's a _____.
2. ___ Sadiq writes for a newspaper. He's a _____.
3. ___ My brother designs computer games. He's a _____.
4. ___ Ahmed drives a taxi. He's a _____.
5. ___ Adnan designs clothes. He's a _____.
6. ___ Omar's brother works in a hospital. He's a _____.
7. ___ Fahd works at a school. He's a _____.



1 What Do You Do?

B Complete the questions and answers.



Joe and Adel



Imad



Fred and Ray



Mike, Bruce, and Ali



A: (Joe)

What does Joe do?

B:

He paints pictures.

1. A: (Adel)

B:

He _____ photos.

2. A: (Imad)

B:

He _____ clothes.

3. A: (Fred)

B:

He _____ food.

4. A: (Ray)

B:

He's a _____.

5. A: (Fred and Ray)

B:

They _____ in a restaurant.

6. A: (Bruce and Ali)

B:

They _____ taxis.

7. A: (Mike)

B:

He _____ magazines.



C Complete the conversation. Use the information in the picture.



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

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

Yousef: What _____ you _____?

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

Yousef: Do you know anyone here?

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

Yousef: What _____ they _____?

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

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

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

D Circle the correct answers.

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

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

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

B: He (drive / drives) a taxi.

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

B: They (do / 're) teachers.

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

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



1 What Do You Do?

E READING

Career Day

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

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



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

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

F WRITING

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

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

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

	Career Day



2 What's School Like?

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

fun challenging interesting difficult smart

Sean: Here's my new schedule.

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

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

Dave: What's your favorite class?

Sean: English is my favorite class.

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

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

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



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

athletic tall short brown smart

Ali: Who are your friends?

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

Ali: Who is the boy with short _____ hair?

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

Ali: What's he like?

Fahd: He's _____ and lots of fun.

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

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



▲ Fahd



2 What's School Like?

C Make a conversation between Ted and Ahmed. Number the sentences in the correct order.

-  **1** **Ted:** **What does Matt look like?**
- _____ **Ted:** Does he play any sports?
- _____ **Ted:** Isn't Tom in our English class? What does he look like?
- _____ **Ted:** What's he like?
- _____ **Ahmed:** No, he doesn't. He's in the science club. But his brother, Tom, plays football.
- _____ **Ahmed:** He's smart and very nice. And he's good at English.
- _____ **Ahmed:** He's tall. He has short black hair. And he has brown eyes.
- _____ **Ahmed:** Yes, he is. He's tall, too. And he has curly black hair.

D Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

 **doesn't / speak / he / English**

_____ *He doesn't speak English* _____.

1. study / you / do / French
_____?

2. Mr. Lee / science / teach / does
_____?

3. long / hair / has / blond / she
_____.

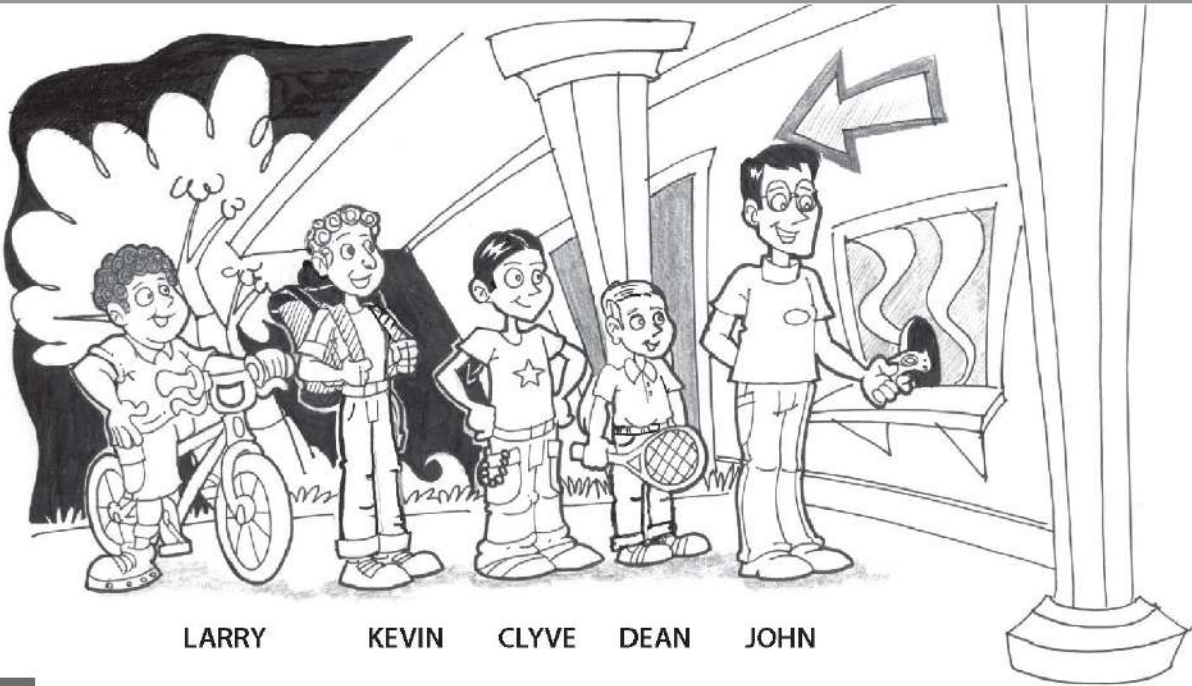
4. has / red / a / Faisal / backpack
_____.

5. black / has / Imad / hair / short
_____.

6. DVD / player / new / has / Omar / a
_____.

7. don't / chemistry / take / you
_____?





LARRY KEVIN CLYVE DEAN JOHN

E Read the sentences. Answer the questions.

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

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

F Describe the people in the picture.

1. John _____

2. Dean _____

3. Clyve _____

4. Kevin _____

5. Larry _____



2 What's School Like?

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



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

H WRITING

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

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



SEND NOW



SEND LATER



SAVE AS DRAFT



ADD ATTACHMENTS



SIGNATURE



CONTACTS

to: _____ subject: _____

message: _____

3 What Time Do You Get Up?

A Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.



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



2. He always _____ in the kitchen.



3. The Shaws usually _____ from work and school.



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



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



6. Mr. Shaw usually _____ early.

3 What Time Do You Get Up?

B Look at the clocks. Complete the conversations.



A: What time is it?

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

It's 5:00 A.M.



2. A: What time is it?

B: _____

It's noon.



1. A: What time is it?

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

_____.



3. A: What time is it?

B: _____

_____.

_____.



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

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



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



get up before 6:00 A.M.

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

1. do homework with friends

2. brush my teeth after breakfast

3. write emails to my family members

4. study for tests at night

5. visit friends on Saturdays



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

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

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

Jamal's Schedule

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

 Jamal always drives the taxi in the morning.

1. He _____ drives the taxi _____ he sells cell phones at the store.

2. He _____ plays tennis _____ his job at the store.

3. He drives the taxi _____.

4. He drives the taxi _____ Tuesday. _____ he works at the Internet café _____ ten o'clock.

5. He _____ sells cell phones _____ Tuesday.

6. Jamal _____ plays tennis _____ night.



4 What Can You Do There?

A Complete the sentences.



1. Ted likes to _____.



2. They like to _____.



3. Paul likes to _____.



4. Michael and Bob like to _____.



5. Jack likes to _____.



6. Ahmed and Robert like to _____.

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

to go shopping
to read

to watch films
to ride a bike

to do homework
to talk on the phone

to eat
to cook

! I like to go shopping. _____

I don't like to watch films. _____

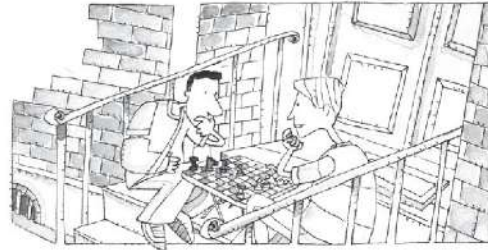
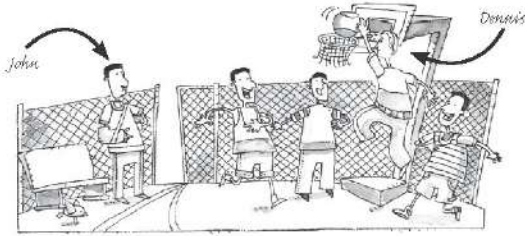
Your ideas:



4 What Can You Do There?

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

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



John

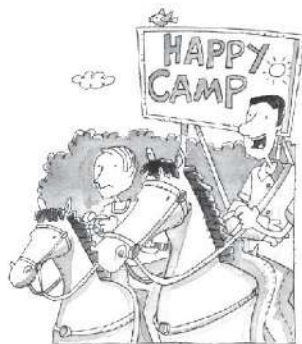
Dennis

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

John and Dennis _____

D Complete the sentences. Use **likes to, like to, doesn't like to, or don't like to**.




- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. John _____ ride horses. | 4. Dennis _____ fish. |
| 2. Dennis _____ ride horses. | 5. Dennis and John _____ run. |
| 3. John _____ fish. | 6. They _____ swim. |



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

draw	write stories	make things	ride a bike
swim	cook	play golf	skateboard

 I can swim. _____ I can't cook. _____

Your ideas:

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

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

My friends Patrick and Tony have cell phones. Patrick (like) _____

to talk on his cell phone. _____ Tony (like)

_____ to talk on his cell phone? No, he _____.

Tony (like) _____ to take photos

with his cell phone! My friend Ryan (like) _____ to surf. He lives in Hawaii and he (can)

_____ every day of the year. Tom lives in my apartment building. We live in Arizona. There aren't any beaches in Arizona. But Tom (like) _____ to surf every day of the year, too. How? He (can) _____ on the Internet!



EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

A Look at the photos. Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.



1. What does Hashim do?



3. What do Adel and Fadi do?



2. What does Adnan do?



4. What does Mr. Badr do?

B Make sentences.

1 hair / long / she / blond / has / .

She has long blond hair.

1. speak / English / he / doesn't / .

2. math / Mr. Hussein / does / teach / ?

3. tall / Mr. Wang / is / .

4. hair / have / black / does / he / short / ?

5. glasses / wear / you / do / ?

C Put this conversation in the correct order. Write numbers.

1 1 Let's play tennis on Thursday.

_____ OK. See you Thursday afternoon.

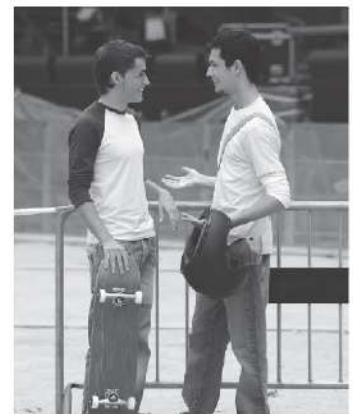
_____ That's fine. I never work in the afternoon.

_____ I usually like to play at 10:00 in the morning.

_____ Sure. What time?

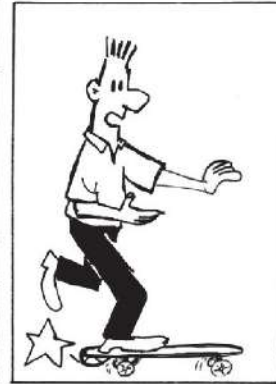
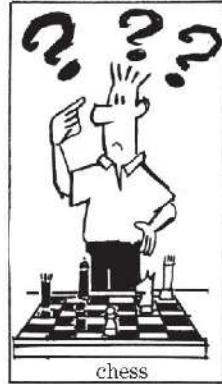
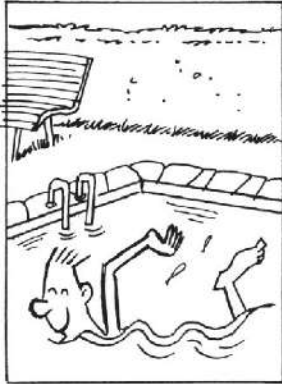
_____ Then how about Thursday afternoon at 3:00?

_____ That's not good for me. I always work on Thursday mornings.



EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

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



1. _____
2. _____

3. _____
4. _____

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

1. _____
2. _____

3. _____
4. _____

F Read and answer the questions.

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

1. What does Tariq never do on weekdays?

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

3. When does Tariq eat in a restaurant?

4. What does Tariq always do before work?

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



5 What Are You Going To Wear There?

A What words complete the sentences?



1. In Saudi Arabia, all the women wear

___ b ___ ___ s.

2. Saudi men wear

___ h ___ ___ s.

3. A businessman usually wears a suit and a

___ i ___.

4. Basketball players wear

___ n ___ k ___ ___.

5. In cold weather, you need a

c ___ ___.

6. My brother never wears shoes without

___ o ___ ___.

7. In the summer, Ali wears shorts and

___ a ___ d ___ ___.

8. When it's very cold, Saeed wears

g ___ ___ ___.

B Find and circle the word that does not belong.

 **shirt**

jeans

blouse

T-shirt

1. shorts

jeans

pants

shirt

2. skirt

blouse

tie

dress

3. coat

sunglasses

jacket

sweater

4. shirt

boots

sandals

shoes

5. dress

jeans

abaya

skirt

6. T-shirt

shirt

gloves

blouse



5 What Are You Going To Wear There?

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



💡 **Mark** is going to wear jeans.

He isn't going to wear shorts.



1. **Amina and her mother** _____



2. **Stephanie** _____



3. **Adnan** _____



4. **Steve** _____

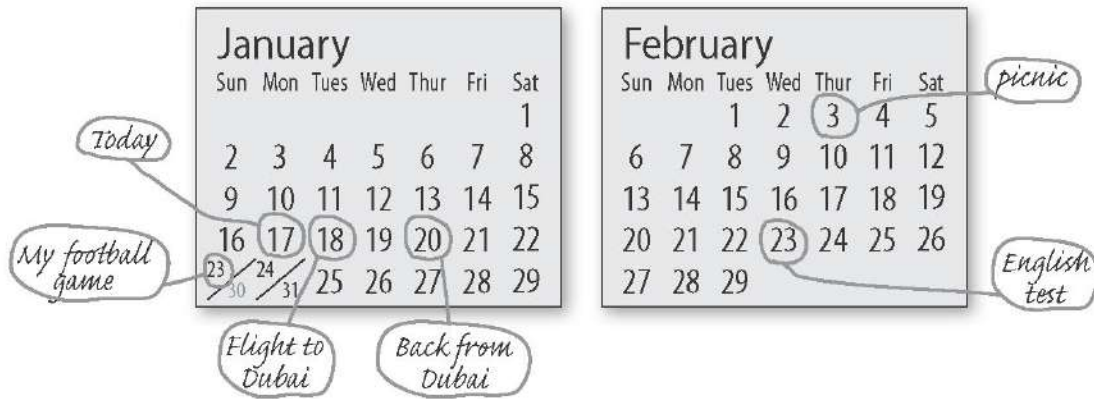


5. **Tom** _____



5 What Are You Going To Wear There?

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



Ashraf is going to fly to Dubai tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

F Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

am to go are be going 'm 's is

1. **A:** Are you going to go to Dubai?
B: Yes, I am.
2. **A:** Are you going _____ at 8:00?
B: No, I _____ not.
3. **A:** Is the test going to _____ on January 18th?
B: No, it _____ not.
1. **A:** What _____ Adel going to wear?
B: He's _____ to wear jeans and a sweater.



5 What Are You Going To Wear There?

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

K Jack is going to the beach.

He is going to wear shorts and sandals.

1. Saeed is going to the mountains.

He _____.

2. Jack is going to run in the park.

He _____.

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

Jack _____.

Saeed _____.



H WRITING

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

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

My Week



6 Let's Celebrate



A Look at the photos. Complete the sentences.

1. **A:** Tomorrow is September _____.

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

2. **A:** When is _____?

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

3. **A:** When is Eid al-Fitr?

B: It's on the _____.

A: What day?

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

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

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

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

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

Fahd: Are you going to make sandwiches and salads?

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

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

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

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

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



6 Let's Celebrate

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

Saeed: What are we going to do this afternoon?

Ashraf: Let's go to the mall.

Saeed: How are we going to get there?

Ashraf: My father can drive _____ there.
Let's ask _____.

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

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

Saeed: Okay, then. But I need to be home by 6:00 P.M.

Ashraf: No problem. We can drive _____ home.

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

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

Saeed: Good idea! Let's do _____.



D Unscramble the sentences.

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

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

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

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

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



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



💡 Let's watch TV right now.



3. Our history test is next week, but _____ for it now.



1. Look at Faisal and Badr!
_____ video games with them.



4. I want to cook a special dish.
_____ on the Internet for a recipe.



2. Get your racket.
_____!



5. I really like your camera.
_____ our photo with it.

F Write the dates. Use words.

💡 **Independence Day in Turkey**

1. National Day in Oman
2. UAE National Day
3. first day of school this year
4. last day of school
5. your country's National Day

April twenty-third





G READING

National Holidays

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

In the United Arab Emirates, Federation Day is on December second. People decorate the streets with bright lights. On November eighteenth, people in Oman celebrate National Day with parades and fireworks. In Kuwait, National Day and Liberation Day are on February twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth. There are many special events and fireworks. Turkey celebrates both National Independence Day and Children's Day on April twenty-third with parades and student performances.

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

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

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

H WRITING

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

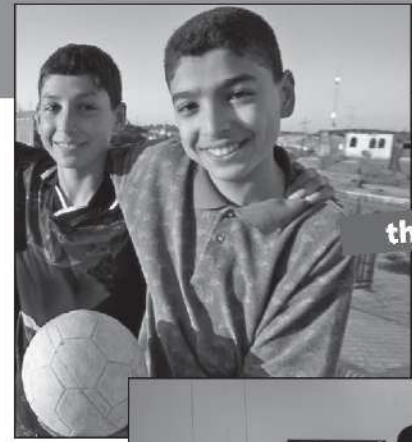
1. What is the national holiday?
2. When is the national holiday?
3. Where do you want to go to celebrate it?
4. What do you want to do on this day?
5. What special foods do you want to eat?
6. What do you need to do to prepare for the holiday?

	The National Holiday in My Country

7 Then and Now

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

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



then



now

B Change the sentence from negative to affirmative.

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

2. He wasn't usually late to class.

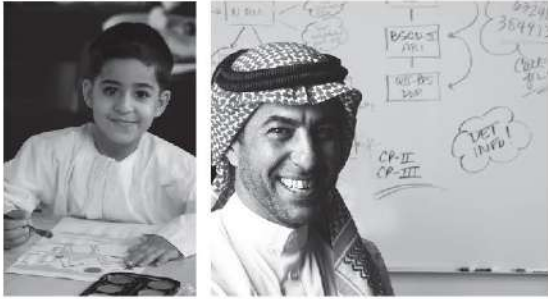
3. Fahd and Ali weren't in the same science class.

4. They weren't interested in computers.

5. They weren't classmates at school.



C Complete the sentences.



1. Adnan was always a smart student.
Now he is a teacher.



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



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



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

D Complete the conversations.

1. A: Where _____ you born?

B: I _____ born in Riyadh.

2. A: Where _____ your brother born?

B: He _____ born in UAE.

3. A: Where _____ your cousins born?

B: They _____ born in Canada.

4. A: Where _____ your grandfathers born?

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



E READING

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

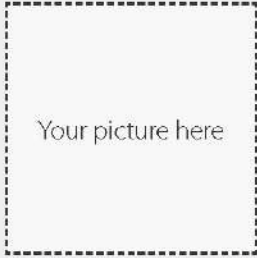
Answer the questions. Use short answers.

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



F WRITING

Describe yourself when you were a child and now.



This is me at age _____.



This is me now.



8 What Did You Do Last Week?

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

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

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

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

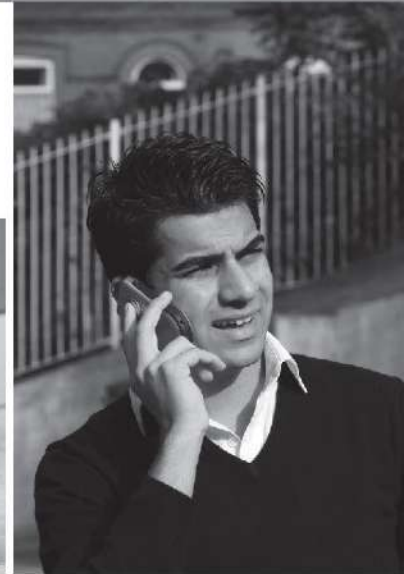
___ **Imad:** What did you do in the morning?

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

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

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

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



B Correct the sentences.

Majid went out with Imad last Saturday.

Majid went out with his uncle last Saturday.

1. Majid played football in the morning.

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

3. Majid and his uncle ate at home.

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



8 What Did You Do Last Week?



1.



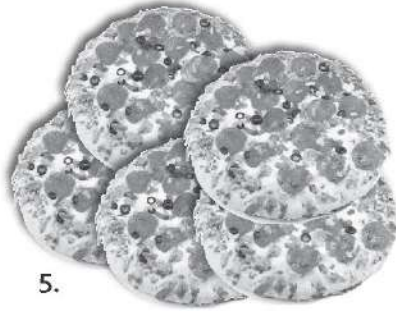
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

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

drive go take go see eat play

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

D Answer these questions. Use short answers.



Did Omar go to the mall?

No, he didn't.

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



E Change the sentences from negative to affirmative.

1. Qassim didn't surf last week.

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

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

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

5. Sabah didn't get up early yesterday.

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

Present Tense

Simple Past Tense

go

have

do

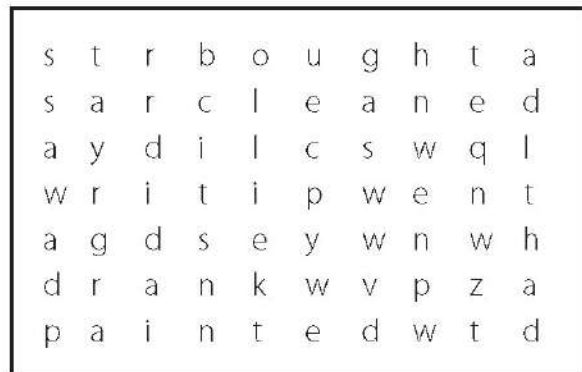
clean

buy

see

paint

drink



EXPANSION Units 5 – 8

A Look at the photos. Complete the sentences.

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



2. Jeffrey is going to the mountains. He is wearing a brown _____,
a pair of black _____, and a striped _____.



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



4. It's raining, and Jack is walking to school. He is wearing a yellow _____.



5. Sam is going to a job interview. He is wearing a new _____.



B What is Faris going to wear? Write your ideas.



to the gym He's going to wear a T-shirt, shorts, and sneakers to the gym.

1. to the beach _____
2. to school _____
3. to the wedding _____

C Complete the sentences. Choose from **me, you, him, her, it, us,** and **them.**

1. Noura wants a bottle of water. Give _____ to _____.
2. Don't call _____ tonight. I'm going to bed early.
3. We are hungry. Please give _____ some food.
4. Khalid and Imad like to get email. Write to _____ at khalimad@mail.com.
5. Ali likes graduation parties. Invite _____ to your party. I can send _____ his email address.



EXPANSION Units 5 – 8

D Mark was on vacation. Today he is telling his friend about his trip. Complete the conversation. Use the verbs **come**, **go**, and **have**. Use short answers.

Mark: I was in Washington, D.C., last weekend.

Derek: Did you _____ a good time?

Mark: Yes, I did. I _____ a wonderful time.

Derek: Where _____ you _____?

Mark: I _____ to the Capitol Building and the Air and Space Museum.

Derek: _____ you _____ to the White House?

Mark: No, I _____. I saw it from the street.

Derek: When _____ you _____ home?

Mark: I _____ home early Monday morning.

E Read the story. Then answer the questions.

School in the United States

My name is Ahmed. I am from Saudi Arabia. I studied in the United States for a year. It was a great experience for me. I got up at seven o'clock every day, I ate a big breakfast, and then I took the school bus. The classes were interesting, and I learned a lot. My English wasn't very good at first, but the teachers and other students helped me. I usually had lunch in the cafeteria. The food was OK, but not great. After school, I played baseball. At first, I didn't play very well, but I learned quickly. In the end, I was one of the best players on the team. I can run fast.



1. How long was Ahmed in the United States?

2. Did Ahmed always eat a big or small breakfast?

3. What was his English like at first?

4. Where did he usually have lunch?



Unit 1 Self Reflection

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

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

Unit 1 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
ask and answer questions about jobs			
describe job activities			
ask and answer questions with <i>why</i> and <i>because</i>			
use the simple present tense in the affirmative			
ask questions with <i>what</i> in the simple present tense			
use the conjunctions <i>so</i> and <i>because</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 1:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 1:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 2 Self Reflection

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

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

Unit 2 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about school subjects			
describe people's physical traits			
describe people's personality			
discuss likes and dislikes			
use the simple present tense in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use adjectives and put them in the correct position			
use the intensifiers <i>very, quite, really, etc.</i>			
use adjectives with <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 2:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 2:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 3 Self Reflection

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

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

Unit 3 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/practice more.
describe daily activities and routines			
express time			
use the adverbs of frequency <i>always, usually, sometimes,</i> and <i>never</i>			
use the time expressions <i>before, after, then,</i> and <i>every day</i>			
use the prepositions <i>at, in,</i> and <i>on</i> in time expressions			
use the simple present versus the present progressive			

My five favorite new words from Unit 3:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 3:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 4 Self Reflection

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

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

Unit 4 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about places and activities			
express ability			
express likes and dislikes			
use the modal <i>can</i> in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use the verb <i>like</i> + infinitive			
use gerunds and infinitives after verbs			

My five favorite new words from Unit 4:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 4:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 5 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 5:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 5:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 5:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 5 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about clothing and colors			
express future plans			
make suggestions			
use the future construction <i>be + going to</i> in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use the time expressions for the future <i>tomorrow, next week, on Tuesday morning, tonight, etc.</i>			
express future arrangements with present progressive			

My five favorite new words from Unit 5:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 5:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 6 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 6:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 6:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 6:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 6 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about national holidays and celebrations			
express wants and needs			
make suggestions and invitations			
use object pronouns			
use <i>need / want / like</i> + infinitive			
use <i>let's</i> + infinitive			
use the modals <i>must / mustn't</i> and <i>should / shouldn't</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 6:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 6:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 7 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 7:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 7:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 7:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 7 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about the past			
describe places and people in the past			
use the simple past tense of <i>be</i> in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use the expression <i>to be born</i>			
use <i>there was / there were</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 7:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 7:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 8 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 8:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 8:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 8:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 8 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about past activities			
use the simple past tense in the affirmative and negative and in questions and short answers			
use regular past tense verbs			
use irregular past tense verbs			
use the time expressions for the past <i>yesterday, last night, last week, and last month</i>			
use the simple present versus the simple past			

My five favorite new words from Unit 8:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 8:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



SUPERGOAL 2 Audio Track List

CD1

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



الأنشطة الغير مقررة على مدارس تحفيظ القرآن الكريم

The omitted activities for Qur'an memorization schools

Holy Qur'an Schools can omit the activities listed below to cater for the demands of their curriculum. Teachers may choose to use some of the activities in class or assign them as supplementary homework, should there be time/ if they so wish.

Unit	Student's Book section	Pages	Workbook Section	Pages
1	Pair Work	3		
1	Conversation	6		
1	About You	6		
1	Project	8		
1			Self Reflection	125
2	Pair Work	11		
2	Conversation	14		
2	About You	14		
2	Project	16		
2			Self Reflection	126
3	Pair Work	19		
3	Conversation	22		
3	About You	22		
3	Project	24		
3			Self Reflection	127
4	Pair Work	27		
4	Conversation	30		
4	About You	30		
4	Project	32		
4			Self Reflection	128
1-4	Expansion Units 1-4	34-39	Expansion Units 1-4	105-106
5	Pair Work	41		
5	Conversation	44		
5	About You	44		
5	Project	46		
5			Self Reflection	129
6	Pair Work	49		
6	Conversation	52		
6	About You	52		
6	Project	54		
6			Self Reflection	130
7	Pair Work	57		
7	Conversation	60		
7	About You	60		
7	Project	62		
7			Self Reflection	131
8	Pair Work	65		
8	Conversation	68		
8	About You	68		
8	Project	70		
8			Self Reflection	132
5-8	Expansion Units 5-8	72-77	Expansion Units 5-8	123-124



SUPER GOAL 2

SuperGoal is a dynamic American English series for international communication designed for middle school students – grades 7-9. Books 1-6 integrate the four skills, present the grammar in context, and help students develop natural conversation. With eye-catching art and high-interest topics, *SuperGoal* is easy and enjoyable to teach and to learn from.

Features

- Unit openers, enhanced by attractive and contemporary illustrations, help students make visual connections and retain the new language.
- Units are thematic and contain high-interest topics that relate to students' age and interests.
- A consistent unit format makes navigation clear and predictable.
- The Grammar section offers succinct explanations, followed by activities that reinforce the grammar points presented.
- Interactive Conversations allow students to choose or make up their own endings.
- Vocabulary development occurs throughout and everyday expressions are explained in the Real Talk feature.
- Sections on Pronunciation, Listening, and Writing are included in each unit.
- Readings and Projects at the end of each unit allow students to experience real world situations.
- Chants enable students to expand their language in a pleasant way.
- Learning strategies and critical thinking skills prepare students for success.
- Humor and cross-cultural information and values are present throughout the series.



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5			Self Reflection	129
6	Pair Work	49		
6	Conversation	52		
6	About You	52		
6	Project	54		
6			Self Reflection	130
7	Pair Work	57		
7	Conversation	60		
7	About You	60		
7	Project	62		
7			Self Reflection	131
8	Pair Work	65		
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